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Thursday
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16 Phalgun, 1934 (Saka)

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[P.T.O.]

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RAJYA SABHA

Thursday, 7th March, 2013/16th Phalguna, 1934 (Saka)

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

OBITUARY REFERENCE

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, it is with a sense of utmost grief that I refer to the sad demise of Mr. Hugo Chavez, President of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela on 5th March, 2013. President Hugo Chavez's indomitable spirit shone while dealing with challenging national issues as well as difficult personal circumstances. He always strived towards the betterment of the underprivileged masses.

India cherishes the special bond of friendship that was greatly strengthened during the charismatic leadership of President Chavez.

The House joins the leadership and the people of Venezuela in mourning the passing away of Mr. Hugo Chavez, President of Venezuela and conveys deep condolences to his family.

I request Members to rise in their places and observe silence as a mark of respect to the memory of the departed.

(Hon. Members then stood in silence for one minute)

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

*141. [The questioner (Shri Ram Kripal Yadav) was absent.]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No. 141. The questioner is not present. Let the question be answered and then we will have supplementaries.

Status of Aadhaar Card Scheme

*141. SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the status of Aadhaar Card Scheme;

- (b) whether all citizens have been given Aadhaar Card, so far;
- (c) the amount that has already been spent on this Scheme;
- (d) the completion schedule for this Scheme; and
- (e) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): (a) to (e) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) 28,78,41,507 Aadhaar Numbers have been generated as on 28.02.2013. State-wise details are given in Statement-I (*See* below).

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The year-wise expenditure on the Aadhaar project has been as under:—

Year	Actual expenditure (in crores)
2009-10	26.21
2010-11	268.41
2011-12	1187.50
2012-13 (as on 31.01.2013)	887.57
TOTAL:	2369.69

(d) and (e) The Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI) has been mandated to generate and issue unique identification numbers (Aadhaar) to all the residents of India. Issuing Aadhaar numbers and updating the resident data is a continuous exercise since new residents have to be enrolled and residents already enrolled need to update their demographic and biometric data from time to time. As such it is not possible to indicate any completion schedule for the Scheme.

Statement-I*State-wise details of Aadhaar Numbers generated as on 28.2.2013***Planning Commission****Unique Identification Authority of India
Aadhaar Number generated upto 28.2.2013**

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Aadhaar generated (since inception till February, 2013)
1	2	3
01.	Jammu and Kashmir	54,394
02.	Himachal Pradesh	51,26,517
03.	Punjab	1,33,82,312
04.	Chandigarh	7,67,292
05.	Uttarakhand	10,37,391
06.	Haryana	42,89,971
07.	Delhi	1,28,95,055
08.	Rajasthan	1,49,80,387
09.	Uttar Pradesh	1,01,35,469
10.	Bihar	22,36,872
11.	Sikkim	4,88,458
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	999
13.	Nagaland	2,63,335
14.	Manipur	6,33,564
15.	Mizoram	8,571
16.	Tripura	29,59,002
17.	Meghalaya	1,193
18.	Assam	23,944

1	2	3
19.	West Bengal	1,26,06,265
20.	Jharkhand	1,33,62,518
21.	Odisha	59,52,942
22.	Chhattisgarh	3,72,862
23.	Madhya Pradesh	1,84,65,056
24.	Gujarat	82,22,725
25.	Daman and Diu	1,36,042
26.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	29,768
27.	Maharashtra	4,85,00,979
28.	Andhra Pradesh	5,36,74,665
29.	Karnataka	1,90,04,757
30.	Goa	12,15,852
31.	Lakshadweep	45,618
32.	Kerala	2,29,62,937
33.	Tamil Nadu	1,28,53,142
34.	Puducherry	9,90,796
35.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1,59,821
GRAND TOTAL:		28,78,41,507

श्री मोती लाल वोरा : माननीय सभापति जी, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि “आधार कार्ड योजना” एक बहुत ही अच्छी योजना है और आज के अनुसार 28,78,41,507 लोगों को आधार कार्ड मिल चुके हैं। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान छत्तीसगढ़ की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहूँगा कि वहाँ मात्र 3,72,862 लोगों के ही आधार कार्ड बने हैं। उसी प्रकार, अगर आप इन आंकड़ों को देखें, तो मेघालय में यह आंकड़ा मात्रा 1,193 है। मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जिन राज्यों में आधार कार्ड की संख्या बहुत कम है, क्या माननीय मंत्री जी वहाँ पर ध्यान देकर आधार कार्ड बनाने की दिशा में विशेष प्रयास करेंगे?

श्री राजीव शुक्ल : सर, मैं माननीय सदस्य को बताना चाहता हूँ और जैसा कि उत्तर में दिया गया है कि अब तक 28,78,41,507 लोगों का एनरॉलमेंट हो चुका है और तकरीबन 35 करोड़ लोगों का डेटा तैयार हो चुका है। जहां तक छत्तीसगढ़ का सवाल है, तो हम लोग इसको राज्य सरकारों के जरिए कर रहे हैं। जहां पर राज्य सरकारें जितनी तत्परता दिखाती हैं, वहां पर यह काम उतनी जल्दी हो रहा है। इसलिए हमारा राज्य सरकारों से आग्रह है कि इसको जितनी जल्दी वे करना चाहें, कर सकती हैं, हमारी तरफ से उनकी सारी सुविधाएं मुहैया करायी जा रही हैं। वे जितनी जल्दी हमको डेटा देते जाएंगे, उतनी जल्दी उसको हम अपने यहां फीड करके आधार पत्र, जिसमें एक नम्बर दिया जाता है, वह नम्बर उनको तत्काल उपलब्ध कराएंगे।

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी : सभापति महोदय, माननीय मंत्री जी ने आधार कार्ड के संबंध में पूछे गए प्रश्न का जो उत्तर दिया है, उसमें एक चीज़ बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है कि आधार का उपयोग लगभग सभी क्षेत्रों में जरूरी कर दिया गया है, लेकिन आधार कार्ड बनाने की जो प्रक्रिया है और उसको जिस तेजी के साथ बनना चाहिए, उसमें बहुत विलम्ब हो रहा है।

क्या माननीय मंत्री जी बतलाने का कष्ट करेंगे कि आधार कार्ड बनाने के लिए कोई केम्पेन चलाने की योजना है और अब तक पूरे देश भर में कितने आधार कार्ड बने हैं और अभी तक कितने लोगों ने आधार कार्ड बनाने के लिए एप्लाइ किया है? बहुत से लोगों ने एप्लाइ भी कर दिया जिनको कि कार्ड मिला ही नहीं है। उनको एप्लाइ किए भी 4-4, 6-6, 8-8 महीने हो गए हैं, लेकिन अब तक उन्हें कार्ड नहीं मिला है। इससे उनको तमाम तरह की दिक्कतें भी आ रही हैं। यह एक चीज़ है। दूसरी चीज़ यह है कि...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति : एक सवाल।

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी : सर, यह एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण चीज़ है कि आधार कार्ड के लिए व्यक्ति का आंख, कान, नाक इत्यादि सारा एक्सरे किया जाता है। वह आम गरीब आदमी उस तक पहुंचता नहीं है और अगर पहुंचता भी है तो वह उस लाइन को क्रॉस करके वहां तक नहीं आ पाता। इसलिए क्या कोई ऐसी योजना है कि आधार कार्ड बनाने के लिए कोई मोबाइल व्यवस्था हो जो मोहल्ले-मोहल्ले में जा सके?

श्री राजीव शुक्ल : सर, सबसे पहले तो मैं यह बतला दूँ कि 28 फरवरी तक 28,78,41,507 नम्बर जेनरेट हो चुके हैं। इसके अलावा हमारे पास तकरीबन 34 करोड़ का डेटा कम्पलीट हो चुका है। जहां तक अभियान चलाकर इसको करने की बात है, यह पूरी तरह से चल रहा है। इसमें दो एजेंसीज़ हैं, जो करीब 60 करोड़ यूआईडीएआई कर रही है, बाकी एनपीआर, नेशनल पापुलेशन रजिस्ट्रार, के जरिए काम चल रहा है और वह रजिस्ट्रार जनरल ऑफ इंडिया के माध्यम से हो रहा है। 60-60 करोड़ का आपस में बांट दिया गया है। लेकिन उनका जो डेटा है वह भी एक ही बैटन में जा रहा है, वहीं से प्रोसेस होकर नम्बर इश्यु हो रहा है। इसलिए यह काम वे दोनों मिलकर कर रहे हैं। जहां तक काफी लोगों को कार्ड नहीं मिलने का सवाल है, यह बात आपकी सही है। इसके डेटा को 60 से 90 दिन प्रोसेस

होने में लगते हैं और उसकी वजह से तीन महीने तक इंतजार करना पड़ता है, जो स्वाभाविक है। लेकिन अगर उससे ज्यादा डिले होता है तो उसकी तत्काल शिकायत की व्यवस्था की गई है, एक सेंटर बनाया गया है, जहां पर शिकायत करने के लिए लोगों को बताया जा रहा है। उसकी हम तुरन्त जांच कराकर और तत्काल नम्बर मुहैया कराते हैं। होता क्या है कि कई बार हम इंडियन पोस्टल सर्विस के जरिए इसको भेजते हैं। कई बार वे लोग नहीं पहुंचाते हैं। कई बार क्या होता है कि जो इसका आंकड़ा है, वह गलत होता है और डुप्लिकेसी हो जाती है, जिसको कैंसिल करना पड़ता है। तो टेक्निकल रीजन भी हैं और डाक के जरिए जाने में कई बार दिक्कत भी आती है। लेकिन अगर कोई शिकायत आती है तो हम उसको पूरी तरह से ठीक कराने की कोशिश करते हैं। हम इसके बारे में पूरी तरह से केम्पेन चला रहे हैं, जिसमें 2014 के अंत तक 60 करोड़ का लक्ष्य हम पूरा कर लेंगे।

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, Aadhaar is one of the major schemes of the Government, and it is supposed to be on the basis of the UID Bill, which is unanimously rejected by the Parliamentary Standing Committee. That means, this major scheme, namely, the Aadhaar Card Scheme, actually, has no legislative backing. There are several apprehensions with regard to the privacy of the citizens and the misuse of the data. While implementing the Aadhaar Card Scheme whether the Government is ready to take steps to ensure the privacy of the citizens and the data collected for this Aadhaar Card are not misused, and whether it is ready to come with a new Bill to give legislative backing to the Aadhaar Card Scheme.

SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: Sir, we have made the provisions by which privacy of the citizens is hundred per cent ensured. The instructions have been given and the UIDAI is working on those lines.

Sir, as far as the Bill is concerned, it had been referred to the Standing Committee. The Standing Committee had made certain observations. After that, the hon. Prime Minister has constituted a GoM, which is going through it. The moment the GoM's report is there, then, we will discuss about the Bill.

Shortage of houses in the country

*142. SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of families and individuals in the country who do not have any house to live in their own native place or place they are staying for a living;

(b) the number of families which do not have their own houses and out of those which can not afford to have them; and

(c) the number of houses in the country which have no provision for toilet and drinking water?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) Census of India 2011 data on houseless households has not been released as on date. However, as per Census 2001, total houseless households in both urban and rural areas stood at 0.45 million and total houseless population in both urban and rural areas stood at 1.94 million.

(b) As per Census of India 2011 data following information is furnished with respect to owned and rented accommodations:—

(in millions)

	Total	Urban	Rural
Total Number of Households	246.69	78.87	167.82
Number of 'Owned Households'	213.53	54.54	158.97
Number of 'Rented Households'	27.36	21.72	5.64

(c) The number of households who do not have any provision for toilet within the premises and those who have no access to drinking water as per Census, 2011 data is given below:—

(in millions)

	Total	Urban	Rural
Number of Households not having latrine facility within the premises	130.96	14.70	116.26
Number of Households who have no access to drinking water	43.36	6.35	37.01

SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN: Sir, my first supplementary is this. In the first part of the answer, it is mentioned that 1.94 million are the total number of urban and

rural households who are houseless. Now, according to 2011-12 Report of the Planning Commission, one crore and forty-one lakh houses had been built during 2005-2011 period. Similarly, before 2005 also about 50 lakh humans. So, during that decade, more than 1.94 million houses would have been built. Would it mean that there are no people who are houseless?

I am asking this question because according to Arjun Sengupta Report, there are roughly 96 crore people who are having per day income of Rs. 20 or less. If you consider on that basis there will be more than 20 crore households who are on the verge of being houseless. Even if 50 per cent of that is taken, there are more than 10 crore families who are houseless. I would like to seek a clarification on this from the hon. Minister as to what will be situation in this regard.

SHRI AJAY MAKEN: Sir, as per the answer which I have given, 4.5 million are the total number of households in the entire country which are homeless. These are census figures of 2001. Census figures, I think, should be seen to be the most accurate and real figures. Secondly, Sir, as far as the urban area is concerned, I would like to tell the hon. Members, since I deal with the housing in the urban areas, the census figures of 2011 show that in total we have 78.87 million households in the country against which we have 78.48 million houses in the country which means there is a shortage of just .39 million houses in the entire urban area which is just 0.5 per cent. As compared to 2001, this shortage was 3 per cent which has come down from 3 per cent to just 0.5 per cent in the last ten years. This is just because of the policies of the Government both at the Central and State levels, which have dealt with the urban housing in such a way that the total number of houses has increased tremendously. If you look at the total number of increase in the number of houses in urban areas, in 2001 census, it was 52.06 million houses and now it is 78.48 million houses. So, there has been rise from 52.06 million houses to 78.48 million houses in a span of just ten years in urban areas. Sir, as far as the Government is concerned, this has happened because of the liberal loan given by the banks also. The gross credit deployment of the Reserve Bank of India in the CRE housing sector has been 67 billion dollars in 2011 as compared to 1.7 billion dollars in 1997. So, imagine in a span of just 13-14 years, the gross credit deployment by the Reserve Bank of India has gone up from 1.7 billion dollars to 67 billion dollars. So, all these reasons combined with the JNNURM, the intervention by the Central and State Governments, it has improved the situation as far as the housing is concerned.

SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN: Sir, if what the hon. Minister says is true, I think, we will be completing the target of giving houses to every family within a short span. But about actual situation, I have my own doubts because in Kerala where we have got a large number of families having houses, we had to construct 15 lakh houses during the last 12 years. Even now there are lakhs of people who are in the pipeline demanding houses. That is why I am asking this question. My second question is..

MR. CHAIRMAN: One question please.

SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN: Sir, I am raising my second supplementary. The first supplementary has been answered by the Minister. My second supplementary is regarding those families who do not have latrines and drinking water facilities. According to Government data there are 11.6 crores who have no latrine facilities and there are 3.7 cores who have no provision for drinking water. I would like to know whether it is true. If that is the case, whether with the amount that is set apart by the Planning Commission during the Twelfth Plan, we will be completing these two targets. In the last Session when I put this question, the answer was that we may not achieve the goal. I want just to seek a clarification whether we will be able to achieve the target of giving toilets for all the families which do not have such facilities and drinking water facilities during the course of the Twelfth Plan.

SHRI AJAY MAKEN: Sir, I have given my written answer for the entire country for both, the rural areas and the urban areas. But I would like to supplement to what hon. Member has asked about the improvement and the achievement of the Government. I would, again, like to quote the Census figures. As far as the latrine facilities, within the premises, in urban areas are concerned, in 2001 Census, it was 39.6 million houses, which has jumped to 64.2 million houses. So, there has been a tremendous increase in the number of households in the urban areas wherein latrine facilities have been created. Even in terms of percentage, it was 74 per cent of the total households in 2001, which has gone upto 81.04 per cent in 2011. So, in terms of percentage and also in terms of total number, the things are improving. We are going to achieve our 100 per cent target. The same is for the tap or the drinking water facilities, which has increased from 35.11 million households, in 2001, to 56.16 million houses. And, in terms of percentage, it has increased from 65.40 per cent, in 2001, to 71.20 per cent in 2011 Census. So, things are improving

because of the intervention by the Government, both at the Central level and the State level.

SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO: Sir, the hon. Minister, in his reply, has stated 78.87 millions in respect of the housing in urban areas. But a large number of people are migrating to the urban areas from the rural areas. So, there is a big demand for the houses. Wherever any MLA or any Minister would go to their respective constituency, the people ask only for housing facilities. So, my question is this. How much demand has come from Andhra Pradesh? When are you going to fulfill this demand of Andhra Pradesh?

SHRI AJAY MAKEN: Sir, as far as Andhra Pradesh is concerned, in the JNNURM, we have sanctioned a total of 1,79,799 houses for Andhra Pradesh. These houses have been sanctioned under the BSUP and the IHSDP schemes. We have got calculation made that there is a shortage of 18.78 million houses in the urban areas in the country. The Government has come out with Rajiv Awas Yojana where direct money would be given to the urban local bodies, wherein the urban local bodies, the beneficiaries and the State Government will have to pool in their own share so that we are able to construct houses for them. This is one way of intervention, the other way is by way of making easy credit available to the urban poor. We will make them buy houses from the market. Thirdly, Sir, the Credit Risk Guarantee Fund Scheme will also allow that these urban poor can get loans from the banks without any collateral security. So, with all these three interventions, not only direct intervention by the Government by giving money, but also making easy credit available at cheaper interest rates, lesser interest rates, we feel that we will be able to resolve this problem. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No supplementary, please. बैठ जाइए...(व्यवधान)... Shri Rupala.

श्री पुरुषोत्तम खोडाभाई रुपाला : सभापति जी, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि सवाल के जबाब में उन्होंने बताया है कि ये जो फिगर्स दी गई हैं, ये 2001 के Census पर आधारित हैं और आज हम 2013 में चर्चा कर रहे हैं। यह जबाब 2001 के Census पर आधारित है, 13 सालों में क्या हुआ होगा, इसकी फिगर्स इसमें नहीं हैं। इसलिए मैं मानता हूँ कि इस चर्चा का कोई मतलब नहीं है। 10 सालों के बाद यदि Census नहीं होता है, तो latest Census कब तक आने की उम्मीद है? यदि यह 2001 का Census है, तो इसका मतलब है कि यह 90 के दशक के आंकड़े हैं। इसका मतलब है कि हम 20 साल के गैप की चर्चा कर रहे हैं। ऐसे sensitive issue पर records updated न होने की क्या वजह है और उसे आप कब तक update करवाएंगे?

श्री अजय माकन : सभापति जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय सदस्य से अनुरोध करूंगा कि वे मेरे प्रश्न के पूरे उत्तर को ध्यान से देखें। इसके A, B and C तीन parts हैं। सिर्फ एक हिस्सा कि houseless households कितने हैं, 2011 के census में केवल इस हिस्से की calculation नहीं आई है। इसके अलावा जो दूसरा प्रश्न पूछा गया था कि कितने households अपने मकान में रहते हैं, कितने rented accommodation में रहते हैं, फिर कितने households में latrine facilities हैं, कितने households में पानी की facilities हैं, यह सब 2011 के Census के आधार पर हमने बताया है। अगर पूरे प्रश्न के 6-7 हिस्से हैं, तो केवल एक हिस्सा इसमें कवर नहीं होता है...(व्यवधान)...

श्री पुरुषोत्तम खोडाभाई रूपाला : सभापति जी, houseless households कितने हैं, इसकी फिगर्स नहीं बताई हैं, फिर comparison कैसे हो सकता है?

श्री सभापति : रूपाला जी, सुन लीजिए...(व्यवधान)...

श्री अजय माकन : मुझे बोल लेने दीजिए, मैं आपको एकदम संतुष्ट कर दूंगा, आप दो मिनट सुन लीजिए। 2011 के census का हम लोग wait कर रहे हैं, लेकिन उसका wait किए बगैर urban areas के लिए हम लोगों ने एक कमेटी का गठन किया, जिस कमेटी से हमने कहा कि वह हमें total urban shortage के बारे में बताए, जैसा कि मैंने उत्तर में पहले कहा। उस कमेटी ने कहा कि 18.78 million houses की urban areas में shortage है। उसने calculate किया है कि इस 18.78 million houses में से 14.99 million houses की congestion की वजह से shortage है और 0.53 million houses यानी 5 लाख 30 हजार homeless households urban areas के अंदर हैं। इस प्रकार हम लोगों ने अपने खुद के मंत्रालय की, सरकार की एक कमेटी से इसका अध्ययन कराया है। Urban areas की ये फिगर्स मैं आपको बता सकता हूँ, क्योंकि यह प्रश्न पूरे देश के urban and rural, दोनों areas का था, इसलिए census की फिगर्स के ऊपर हमें विश्वास करना चाहिए और वे calculate करके बता रहे हैं, लेकिन जहां तक urban areas का सवाल है, हमारी खुद की कमेटी ने बताया है कि out of 18.78 million houses की जो shortage है, उसमें 0.53 homeless households हमारे देश में हैं।

प्रो. एस.पी. सिंह बघेल : सभापति महोदय, मंत्री जी के उत्तर में मिलियन, बिलियन, ट्रिलियन की बहुत बातें हो गईं। आपके उत्तर और आपके फिगर्स वास्तव में बहुत लोक-लुभावने हैं। मेरी मुराद है, मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि आपकी योजना भूमिहीन और भवनहीन लोगों के लिए होती है। ऐसे लोगों को आप शहरी आवासीय योजना में मकान देना चाहते हैं, लेकिन जब शहरों में, महानगरों में लाखों झुग्गी-झोंपड़ियां हैं, तो फिर आपकी योजना आखिरी व्यक्ति तक कैसे पहुंच गई है? मुम्बई में और अन्य महानगरों में हमें झुग्गी-झोंपड़ियां दिखाई देती हैं, जो कि 21वीं शताब्दी में अभिशाप है। आंकड़े बहुत अच्छे हैं, बिलियन...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति : आप सवाल पूछिए। Please don't make a statement.

प्रो. एस.पी. सिंह बघेल : मैं सवाल पर ही आ रहा हूँ। महोदय, यू.पी. में मान्यवर श्री कांशी रामजी शहरी गरीब आवास योजना चली। बहन कुमारी मायावती जी के नेतृत्व में वहाँ लाखों मकान बने। आप जब यू.पी. में जाते होंगे, तो वहाँ मल्टीस्टोरी फ्लैट्स देखते होंगे, जैसे मुंबई में होते हैं। कुछ लोगों को उस सरकार में मकान का possession मिल गया। कुछ में केवल दस परसेंट काम बाकी रह गया है, कुद complete हैं, लेकिन भवनहीन लोगों को आवंटित नहीं कर पाए, कुछ में केवल दो परसेंट, थोड़ा सा पानी का काम रह गया है, तो क्या पांच साल तक वे फ्लैट ऐसे ही पड़े रहेंगे? क्या केंद्र सरकार उसमें दखल देकर जो थोड़ी बहुत योजना बाकी है, थोड़ा पैसा बाकी है, जिस योजना को रोक दिया गया है, उसके लिए धनराशि देगी या नहीं देगी? लाखों फ्लैट वहाँ पर बने हुए हैं।

दूसरे मैं यह कहना चाहूँगा कि...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: One question, please. One supplementary, please.

प्रो. एस.पी. सिंह बघेल : अकबर के समय जब राणा प्रताप का हल्दीघाटी का युद्ध हुआ... महोदय, मैं आपका ध्यान इस ओर चाहूँगा। आज़ादी के बाद पहली बार एक ऐसी जाति और वर्ग के लिए राज्य सभा में यह प्रश्न उठाया जा रहा है। तो राणा प्रताप के लोग जब हल्दीघाटी में हार गए, तो उन्होंने कसम खाई कि हम तब तक दिल्ली नहीं जाएंगे, जब तक दिल्ली जीत नहीं लेंगे, अपना घर छोड़ देंगे, तो मेरी मुराद गढ़िया लुहारों से है, जो गाड़ी में चलते हैं।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति : आप समय क्यों ले रहे हैं? प्लीज़...(व्यवधान)... It is a supplementary question.

प्रो. एस.पी. सिंह बघेल : सर, यह बहुत ज़रूरी है।...(व्यवधान)... वे गाड़ी में चलते हैं, वे कलछुआ, चमचा, खुरपी, हंसिया बनाते हैं। शहरों में बैलगाड़ी में रहते हैं और आप कह रहे हैं कि आप उनको भवन दे रहे हैं! आप शौचालय की बात कर रहे हैं, उनके पास तो मकान ही नहीं हैं। आसमान उनकी छत है, धरती उनका बिछौना है, वे एक परम्परा को निभाने के लिए बैलगाड़ी में रह रहे हैं।

श्री सभापति : आप सवाल पूछिए, नहीं तो बैठ जाइए।...(व्यवधान)...

प्रो. एस.पी. सिंह बघेल : क्या आप गढ़िया लुहारों के चिन्हित करके उनको मकान देने जा रहे हैं अथवा नहीं? जब तक एक-एक गढ़िया लुहार इस देश में मकान नहीं पा जाएगा, तब तक न तो राणा प्रताप को श्रद्धांजलि होगी और न अकबर को सच्ची श्रद्धांजलि होगी।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Answer only that part which relates to the question; nothing else.

श्री अजय माकन : सर, Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission के तहत पहली बार आज़ादी के बाद 2005 से लगभग 41 हजार करोड़ के projects पूरे देश भर में

मंजूर किए गए। 2005 से पहले ये कभी भी नहीं हुए, ये सिर्फ housing के projects हैं। इसमें लगभग 23 हजार करोड़ रुपया केंद्र सरकार की तरफ की राशि है, जो कि स्टेट्स को दी गई, committed है। मैं बताना चाहूंगा कि यूपी. के लिए कुल 1 लाख 15 हजार 616 dwelling units के लिए पैसे sanction किए गए हैं।

इन्होंने पूछा कि बाकी पैसे कब रिलीज़ किया जाएगा? मैं माननीय सदस्य को आपके माध्यम से बताना चाहूंगा कि टोटल 1,995 करोड़ रुपए committed थे, जिसमें से 77 परसेंट पैसा उत्तर प्रदेश को दे दिया गया है। बाकी पैसा इसलिए नहीं दिया गया है क्योंकि जो 1,15,616 फ्लैट्स बनाने के लिए इनको पैसे दिए गए हैं, 77 परसेंट पैसे रिलीज़ कर दिए गए हैं, उसमें से मात्र सिर्फ 39 परसेंट ये बना पाए हैं।

प्रो. एस.पी. सिंह बघेल : किस योजना के तहत दिए गए हैं?...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please.

श्री अजय माकन : जवाहर लाल नेहरू अर्बन रिन्युअल मिशन के तहत यूपी सरकार को ये सारे के सारे पैसे रिलीज़ कर दिए गए हैं। सर, मैं यह स्टेटमेंट हाउस में पूरी जिम्मेदारी के साथ दे रहा हूँ। यूपी सरकार को जवाहर लाल नेहरू अर्बन रिन्युअल मिशन के BSUP और IHSDP के गरीब लोगों के लिए मकान बनाने के लिए पैसे दिए गए।...(व्यवधान)...

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव : सर, प्रश्न दूसरा है...(व्यवधान)... सवाल का उत्तर दूसरा दिया गया है। माननीय सदस्य का यह प्रश्न है ही नहीं।

श्री अजय माकन : 77 प्रतिशत पैसा रिलीज़ हो चुका है। जो पैसा रिलीज़ हुआ है, उसके मुकाबले केवल 39 परसेंट...(व्यवधान)...

श्री वीर सिंह : यह पैसा किस योजना में भेजा है, यह बताएं।

प्रो. एम.पी. सिंह बघेल : योजना के बारे में आपने कुछ नहीं बताया है।...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Baghel, please sit down. Don't intervene like this. ...(Interruptions)... Question No. 143. ...(Interruptions)... Question No. 143. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा : गरीबों की गिनती उनके सेंसस में है ही नहीं।

श्री सभापति : सतीश जी, बैठ जाइए।

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा : झोपड़ी में रहने वालों की गिनती उनके सेंसस में नहीं है।...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please allow the next question to proceed. ...(Interruptions)... Please. Question No. 143.

मुजफ्फरपुर विमानपत्तन हेतु योजना

*143. डा. अनिल कुमार साहनी : क्या नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार बिहार में सामरिक दृष्टि से अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण मुजफ्फरपुर विमानपत्तन का उन्नयन करने तथा वहां से विमान सेवाएं आरंभ करने हेतु कोई योजना बना रही है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री अजीत सिंह) : (क) से (ग) एक विवरण सदन के पटल पर रखा गया है।

विवरण

(क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(ग) भारतीय विमानपत्तन प्राधिकरण द्वारा मुजफ्फरपुर हवाईअड्डे के विकास के लिए एक व्यवहार्यता अध्ययन कराया गया था जिसमें इंगित किया गया है कि इस हवाईअड्डे के विकास के लिए फिलहाल कोई गुंजाइश नहीं है।

Plan for Muzaffarpur Airport

†*143. DR. ANIL KUMAR SAHANI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is formulating any scheme to make Muzaffarpur Airport in Bihar, which is strategically very important, functional as well as upgrade it;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) For the development of Muzaffarpur Airport, a feasibility study was conducted by the Airports Authority of India which indicates that there is no potential for its development at present.

डा. अनिल कुमार साहनी : सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री महोदय से कहना चाहता हूँ कि मुजफ्फरपुर जिला का पताही हवाईअड्डा, जो 1980 में शुरू किया गया था, वहां से विमान चल रहा था। मुजफ्फरपुर, जो विश्व प्रसिद्ध लीची के लिए प्रसिद्ध है, महावीर बुद्ध की वैशाली बगल में है, जो उत्तर बिहार और नेपाल की सीमा पर है। वहां पर उस हवाईअड्डे को इसीलिए रोक दिया गया, इसलिए बंद कर दिया गया क्योंकि उसका नामकरण अमर शहीद जुब्बा साहनी के नाम पर होने वाला था।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति : आप सवाल पूछिए।

डा. अनिल कुमार साहनी : अमर शहीद जुब्बा साहनी के नाम पर उनका नामकरण होने वाला था, इसीलिए उस हवाईअड्डे को बंद कर दिया गया और आज वहां पर अतिक्रमण हो रहा है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या आज़ादी के बाद जो देश के लिए फांसी पर चढ़े और जिन्होंने...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति : आपका प्रश्न क्या है?

डा. अनिल कुमार साहनी : सर, मैं सवाल ही पूछ रहा हूँ। जो देश की आज़ादी के लिए फांसी पर चढ़ गए, उनके नाम पर जब कुछ खोलने की बात होती है, यहां पर माननीय रामविलास पासवान जी बैठे हुए हैं, जब वे डाक और सूचना प्रसारण मंत्री थे, इन्होंने डाक टिकट...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति : अगर आप इस तरह से भाषण देंगे तो यह प्रश्नकाल में नहीं होगा।

डा. अनिल कुमार साहनी : सर, मैं भाषण नहीं दे रहा हूँ। मेरा कहने का मतलब है कि अमर शहीद जुब्बा साहनी के नाम पर रेलवे स्टेशन को नीतीश कुमार जी ने किया।...(व्यवधान).... आपने उस एयरपोर्ट को बंद क्यों किया? वहां से लीची का फल पूरे...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down.

डा. अनिल कुमार साहनी : उसको पुनः चालू करने के लिए क्या आपके पास कोई प्रस्ताव है? जो आपने उत्तर दिया है, उसमें आपने कहा कि हवाईअड्डे के विकास के लिए गुंजाइश नहीं है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इसको पुनः चालू करने का कोई प्रस्ताव है या नहीं?

श्री अजित सिंह : सर, मुजफ्फरपुर एयरपोर्ट का पांच साल पहले सर्वे किया गया था। वहां पर एक टूटा-फूटा टर्मिनल 20 लोगों के लिए है। उस सर्वे में पाया गया कि वहां एयरपोर्ट चलाने की कोई संभावना नहीं है। किसी एयरलाइन ने भी रिक्वेस्ट नहीं की है कि वे वहां से फ्लाई करना चाहते हैं।

श्री सभापति : दूसरा सप्लीमेंटरी पूछिए, लेकिन भाषण मत दीजिएगा, केवल सवाल करिए।

डा. अनिल कुमार साहनी : आप एयर इंडिया से चलवाइए। विश्वप्रसिद्ध लीची के लिए कार्गो सेवा देने के लिए और अमर शहीद जुब्बा साहनी के सम्मान के लिए क्या उसको पुनः चालू कराने का कोई प्रस्ताव आप लाएंगे या उस पर विचार करेंगे अथवा नहीं?

श्री अजित सिंह : सर, माननीय सदस्य मुजफ्फरपुर के बारे में जानना चाह रहे हैं। मैं माननीय सदस्य को फिर से बताना चाहूंगा कि मुजफ्फरपुर में सर्वे हुआ और वहां पर एयरपोर्ट चलाने की स्थिति में एयरपोर्ट अथॉरिटी नहीं है। मैं यह भी बताना चाहूंगा कि बिहार में 28 एयरस्ट्रिप या एयरपोर्ट हैं। उनमें से एयरपोर्ट अथॉरिटी के तीन हैं, जिनमें से दो ऑपरेशनल हैं। इसके अलावा और कोई एयरपोर्ट बिहार में ऑपरेशनल नहीं है।

श्री रामविलास पासवान : सभापति महोदय, माननीय मंत्री जी ने कहा कि मुजफ्फरपुर वायबल नहीं है या सर्वे में रिजेक्ट कर दिया गया है। पटना का एयरपोर्ट अनसेफ है, वह कब बंद हो जाएगा, पता नहीं। बिहार, जो दूसरे नम्बर की बड़ी स्टेट है, क्या वहां पर कभी कोई एयरलाइन जाएगी ही नहीं? आपकी रिपोर्ट के मुताबिक पटना अनसेफ है और वह किसी भी समय बंद हो सकता है, वहां पर कई एक्सिडेंट्स होते हैं, मुजफ्फरपुर वायबल नहीं है तो फिर बिहार में क्या ऑल्टरनेटिव है? क्या सरकार ने वहां पर कोई ऑल्टरनेटिव बनाने की कोशिश की है और यदि की है तो क्या है?

श्री अजित सिंह : सभापति महोदय, मेरे मित्र और पुराने सांसद पासवान साहब ने जो सवाल उठाया है, वह ठीक है। अब पटना एयरपोर्ट को बढ़ाने की जगह वहां पर नहीं है। एक इंटरनेशनल एयरपोर्ट पटना के पास बनाने की जरूरत है। लेकिन राज्य सरकार ने अभी कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं दिया है, बल्कि हमारी मिनिस्ट्री ने राज्य सरकार को लिखा है और डिफेंस मिनिस्ट्री को भी लिखी है कि वहां पर डिफेंस का Bihta एयरपोर्ट है, अगर थोड़ी जमीन और वहां पर राज्य सरकार दे दे, तो इंटरनेशनल एयरपोर्ट वहां बन सकता है। लेकिन अभी कोई जबाव राज्य सरकार की ओर से नहीं आया है।

श्री रामविलास पासवान : आप करेंगे, तभी तो होगा। बिहार सरकार तो करने वाली नहीं है।...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री अजित सिंह : दूसरी बात मैं रक्सौल के बारे में कहना चाहूंगा। पिछली बार एक माननीय सदस्य ने रक्सौल के बारे में सवाल उठाया था।...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री रामविलास पासवान : आप पटना एयरपोर्ट के बारे में...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री प्रेम चन्द गुप्ता : रक्सौल दूर पड़ता है।...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री अजित सिंह : जब तक राज्य सरकार जमीन उपलब्ध नहीं करायेगी, तब तक हम वहां एयरपोर्ट कैसे बना सकते हैं।...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री रामविलास पासवान : आपने Bihta के लिए कहा, यह ठीक है। लेकिन उसे expedite ते करवाइए।...(व्यवधान)...

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

श्री अजित सिंह : अब प्रदेश सरकार को ही जबाब देना है, थोड़ी जमीन देनी है। जब तक वे नहीं देंगे तब तक हम उसमें क्या expedite करेंगे।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति : श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री अजित सिंह : हमने अभी बिहार सरकार को लिखा है।...(व्यवधान).... हमने डिफेंस मिनिस्ट्री को भी लिखा है।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री प्रेम चन्द्र गुप्ता : आप बिहार को कैसे छोड़ सकते हैं?...(व्यवधान)...

श्री अजित सिंह : जितनी जमीन डिफेंस के पास है, उतनी जमीन में इंटरनेशनल एयरपोर्ट नहीं बन सकता है। हमने डिफेंस मिनिस्ट्री को जमीन देने के लिए लिखा है, लेकिन उसके बाद भी थोड़ी जमीन प्रदेश सरकार को भी देनी पड़ेगी।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री प्रेम चन्द्र गुप्ता : यह बिहार का सवाल है।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति : गुप्ता जी, आप बैठ जाइए। श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री रामविलास पासवान : सभापति महोदय, आप पटना जायेंगे, तो कैसे जायेंगे?...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति : ट्रेन से चले जायेंगे, इसमें क्या प्रॉब्लम है।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद : माननीय मंत्री जी, मुझे आपके उत्तर से थोड़ी चिंता हुई। इसमें मेरे प्रदेश बिहार के प्रति आपका पूर्वाग्रह झलक गया। आपने कहा कि 28 air strips हैं और उनमें से तीन ऑपरेशनल नहीं हैं। अभी रक्सौल में air strip है, भागलपुर में air strip है, ये सब बिहार के बड़े-बड़े टाउन हैं। रक्सौल नेपाल के नजदीक है, वहां ट्रेफिक बढ़ सकता है, नेपाल के लोग वहां से पटना भी जा सकते हैं। मैं आपसे बहुत ही विनम्रता से अनुरोध करता हूं कि आप अपने माइंड-सेट को चेंज करिए। मुझे आपका यह उत्तर बिल्कुल ठीक नहीं लगा कि बिहार में कोई ऑपरेशनल नहीं है।

दूसरी बात जो पटना के बारे में कही गई। मैं पटना के बारे में कहना चाहूंगा कि वहां पर आपकी टीम आई थी, वह टीम हमसे भी मिली थी। पटना का जो अभी का एयरपोर्ट है, उसको भी expand करने की संभावना है। हम लोगों ने इसके बारे में फीडबैक दिया था। आप Bihta को इंटरनेशनल एयरपोर्ट जरूर बनाइये। अगर आप थोड़ा-सा ओपन दिमाग से सोचेंगे, तो बिहार की चिंता हो सकती है। मुझे लगता है कि कहीं न कहीं एक mind block है और इसे हम उचित नहीं मानते हैं। कृपया करके आप बिहार के हितों के बारे में ईमानदारी से सोचिए।

श्री अजित सिंह : सभापति महोदय, हम बिहार के लिए बहुत चिंतित हैं, इसीलिए हमने बार-बार सरकार से बातचीत भी की है। आपने रक्सौल की बात बताई। मैं खुद ही कहने वाला था कि पिछली बार एक सदस्य ने इसके बारे में सवाल उठाया था, उसका हमने फिर से सर्वे कराया और जो हमारा प्लान नये एयरपोर्ट डेवलप करने का है, उसमें रक्सौल को फिर से include कर लिया गया है।

श्री रामविलास पासवान : सभापति महोदय...(व्यवधान)... पटना में एयरपोर्ट नहीं है।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति : आप अपना सवाल पूछ चुके हैं।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री प्रेम चन्द गुप्ता : सर, रक्सौल तो दूर है। पटना में एयरपोर्ट...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please...(Interruptions)... Please, Mr. Gupta. ...(Interruptions)... Please, let the next question be answered.

श्री अजित सिंह : सभापति महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्यों से कहूंगा कि वे बिहार सरकार से कहें कि वह जमीन दे, प्रपोजल भेजे, हम एयरपोर्ट बनाने के लिए तैयार हैं। लेकिन अगर बिहार सरकार जमीन नहीं देगी, तो हम एयरपोर्ट नहीं बना सकते हैं।

श्री सभापति : धन्यवाद। श्री संजीव कुमार।...(व्यवधान)... प्लीज़, आप बैठ जाइए।...(व्यवधान)... This is very unfair. ...(व्यवधान)... आप बैठ जाइए।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री साबिर अली : सभापति महोदय, मैंने तीन बार प्रश्न किया और 12 चिट्ठियां लिखीं।

श्री सभापति : आपकी अभी बारी नहीं है।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री साबिर अली : सर, कोई इतनी अंगुली उठाता है, तो उसे मौका मिल जाता है, हम लोग पूरा हाथ उठाते हैं, मौका नहीं मिलता है। सर, ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिए।

श्री सभापति : श्री संजीव कुमार।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री साबिर अली : अभी रवि शंकर प्रसाद जी ने कहा रक्सौल का मामला है। मैंने 12 चिट्ठियां लिखी हैं।

श्री सभापति : आप बैठ जाइए। यह मौका नहीं है।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री साबिर अली : सर, यही मौका है जब यहां मंत्री जी भी मौजूद हैं और एयरपोर्ट का सवाल है, रक्सौल का सवाल है। मैंने सवाल किया और बाहर चिट्ठियां लिखीं तो सर, अब मौका नहीं तो फिर और कब?... (व्यवधान)....

श्री सभापति : आप बैठ जाइए।

श्री अजित सिंह : चेयरमैन साहब, मैं ऑलरेडी कह चुका हूं कि आपका एयरपोर्ट हमारे प्लान में शामिल है और हम उसको develop करेंगे।

श्री संजीव कुमार : सभापति महोदय, मैं झारखंड से आता हूं। झारखंड में विस्थापन की बहुत बड़ी समस्या है। अभी हाल ही में झारखंड के धनबाद में...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति : आप इस सवाल पर सप्लिमेंट्री पूछिए।

श्री संजीव कुमार : सर, मैं इसी सवाल पर सप्लिमेंट्री पूछ रहा हूँ, लेकिन मैं थोड़ी डिटेल्स बता देना चाहता हूँ कि धनबाद में Barwadda एक एयरस्ट्रिप्स है। सरकार चाहती है कि उसको मॉडर्नाइज़ किया जाए। उसको मॉडर्नाइज़ करने के क्रम में वहां पर एक पूरी कॉलोनी उजड़ रही है और किसानों के खेत भी उजड़ रहे हैं। जहां भी फसल पैदा होती है, वे सभी जगहें उजड़ रही हैं।

श्री सभापति : आपका सवाल क्या है?

श्री संजीव कुमार : जबकि उससे सटे हुए बलियापुर में alternative एयरपोर्ट बनाने के लिए जगह मौजूद है। सर, मेरा सवाल यह है कि क्या लोगों को उजाड़ कर ही VIP लोगों के लिए जहाज उतारने की जगह बनाई जाएगी। यदि कोई alternative जगह है, तो क्या लोगों को वहां से बिना उजाड़े कोई व्यवस्था नहीं हो सकती?

MR. CHAIRMAN: This does not relate to the question. Do you wish to answer it?

श्री अजित सिंह : मैं माननीय सदस्य से बात करूंगा और उनको पत्र लिखकर जबाब दे दूंगा कि वहां पर क्या परिस्थिति है, अभी मुझे इसकी जानकारी नहीं है।

Expansion of fleet strength in AI Express

*144. SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Air India Express is considering to expand its fleet strength;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the Air India Express has set a target of achieving 35 fleet within a period of three years; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) to (d) As on date there is no proposal for acquisition of more Aircraft by Air India Express (AIE). However, the Turn Around Plan of Air India of which

AIE is a subsidiary, envisages increase in the fleet strength of AIE from the present 21 to 36 aircraft by March, 2018.

SHRI S. THANGAVELU: The operations of Air India Express are mainly from Kochi as of now and it made Kochi as its Hub. There are demands from other States to commence operations from other important destinations in their States. So, as an expansion plan, whether Air India Express is considering to commence operations from other cities including important locations in Tamil Nadu.

SHRI AJIT SINGH: Air India Express has today 21 planes and we are planning to acquire 15 more planes in the next five or six years. We are planning to expand the operations. Right now, we are hiring the pilots so that more planes can be hired and made operational.

SHRI S. THANGAVELU: The pilots working in Air India Express were mainly on deputation from Air India and the present requirement of Air India Express, for pilots, is about 252 pilots whereas they currently have only 186 pilots. Therefore, I would like to know whether the Air India Express is considering to have its own pilot force to meet its expansion plans.

SHRI AJIT SINGH: Sir, 252 pilots are required. They have 260 pilots, but 50 of them are on training. So, they are short of pilots. We are hiring pilots. We have plans and we are hiring more pilots. Out of these 252 pilots, 163 are on deputation from Air India. We are also planning to hire pilots for Air India Express and send these pilots back to Air India.

श्री शान्ता कुमार : सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी को यह बताना चाहूंगा कि वे इस बात से अवगत होंगे कि हिमाचल प्रदेश में तीन एयरपोर्ट्स हैं और लम्बे समय से तीनों पर ही कोई फ्लाइट नहीं जा रही है। क्या इसका कारण फ्लीट की कमी है, अगर फ्लीट की कमी है तो यह कमी कब पूरी होगी? इसके साथ ही मैं यह भी जानना चाहूंगा कि मंत्री जी हिमाचल प्रदेश को एयरवेज़ के नक्शे में शामिल करके इन एयरपोर्ट्स से उड़ान कब शुरू करेंगे?

SHRI AJIT SINGH: Sir, the question only refers to Air India Express which is a low-cost carrier mostly for international operations. But Himachal has a genuine problem. We are already starting some flights for Dharamshala and we are looking at other places also.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, Air India Express, before its expansion, has withdrawn its operations from Kolkata. Kolkata had three flights to Dhaka, to Singapore and to Mumbai.

Now, that is barely enough, but my question is related to the staff in Kolkata. The Delhi staff and the Mumbai crew have been kept on board. The Kolkata staff, one week ago, got a letter as if they were discriminated against because their base got shut down for no real good reason. Sir, the Kolkata staff got a letter one week ago asking them to shift by 6th of March to Mangalore. Sir, would the Minister consider looking into not only shutting the base down but also causing unnecessary harm to the staff by asking them to shift within one week to Mangalore?

SHRI AJIT SINGH: Sir, these are operational decisions taken on commercial considerations, but I will certainly try to find out as to what is happening in Kolkata and what we can do. If there are any problems, as the hon. Member has said, that they have been asked to shift within one week, we will certainly look into that.

डा. विजयलक्ष्मी साधू : धन्यवाद। सभापति जी, भोपाल देश का हृदय स्थल है। भोपाल में एयर इंडिया की सिर्फ एक फ्लाइट थी। सर, अगर देश का दिल धड़कना बंद कर देगा, ट्रांसपोर्ट बराबर नहीं चलेगा, तो कैसे चलेगा? मेरा निवेदन यह है कि वहां सिर्फ एक फ्लाइट थी, जो दिल्ली-भोपाल-इंदौर-मुम्बई और मुम्बई-इंदौर-भोपाल-दिल्ली की थी। वह फ्लाइट, जो सुबह भोपाल से दिल्ली चलती थी, वह शाम की कर दी गई है और यहां से, जो शाम की फ्लाइट थी, वह दिन में कर दी गई है। सभापति जी, मेरा प्रश्न यह है, मैं यह जानना चाहती हूं कि ऐसा क्यों किया गया? पहले आदमी वहां से चलकर यहां आता था, दिन भर काम करके शाम की फ्लाइट पकड़कर वापस चला जाता था। वहां पर मात्र एक फ्लाइट है, उसके बावजूद भी इस तरह का जो बदलाव किया गया है, उस संदर्भ में मैं जानना चाहती हूं कि इस बदलाव को वापस वैसे ही करेंगे या विमानों की कमी की वजह से यह किया गया है?

श्री रघुनन्दन शर्मा : आपका प्रश्न बहुत उचित है, क्योंकि वह फ्लाइट जेट को बेच दी गई है।

SHRI AJIT SINGH: Sir, domestic flight routes are decided by the airline companies on commercial considerations. The Government doesn't decide and doesn't dictate to the airlines as to which routes they should fly. They decide this based on commercial considerations.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No. 145. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Seventy per cent of the passengers are from Kerala. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, let Question No. 145 be answered. ...*(Interruptions)*...

डा. विजयलक्ष्मी साधू : सभापति जी, जेट एयरवेज के कारण...*(व्यवधान)*... उसको लाभ देने के कारण...*(व्यवधान)*... उसका ट्रैफिक कम हो गया है...*(व्यवधान)*... पैसेन्जर्स कम हो गए हैं।...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, this is not a discussion on frequency of flights from different places.

Bhubaneswar Airport as International Airport

*145. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has any plan to declare Bhubaneswar Airport as an International Airport;
- (b) when would the new airport of Bhubaneswar start operating; and
- (c) whether Government would consider to name the Airport as Madhusudan Das Airport?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

- (a) Yes, Sir.
- (b) A new Domestic Terminal has been constructed at Bhubaneswar Airport and inaugurated on 05th March, 2013.
- (c) The airport has already been named after Biju Patnaik in the year 1998 following the laid down procedures.

SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Sir, in reply to part (a) of the question, the hon. Minister has said, "Yes, Sir." Sir, on the question of declaring Bhubaneswar Airport as an international airport, in 20th century, the answer was, "Yes". Now, in the 21st century, in 2013, it is also, "Yes". Sir, Bhubaneswar in Odisha is a tourist place and many important tourist places are there like Puri, Konark, Buddhist place, Peace Pagodas and Simlipal. Will the Government consider declaring Bhubaneswar as an international airport and providing international air connection from Bangkok, Singapore, Indonesia, Malaysia, Dubai and Rangoon in a specific time-frame?

SHRI AJIT SINGH: Sir, a terminal was inaugurated only on 5th of this month at Bhubaneswar. The Government has plans to make it an international airport. It may take a few more months before all the facilities are available.

SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Government also consider, for the development of Jharsuguda Airport, an ATR flight connection to Koraput, Jharsuguda and Rourkela?

SHRI AJIT SINGH: Sir, regarding Jharsuguda Airport, the Airports Authority of India has taken up the matter. We need some more land from the Government, which they have promised they will give us very soon. The Airports Authority is working on that.

SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Sir, I wanted to ask the same question as was asked by Shri Khuntia regarding Jharsuguda to develop it as an airport because it is situated in western Odisha and Jharsuguda is an industrial hub and a lot of tourist facilities are there. So, I also request the hon. Minister to open that airport as soon as possible. The State Government has already declared that they will provide the necessary space as soon as possible.

SHRI AJIT SINGH: Sir, the Airports Authority has already taken up that work.

SHRI SHASHI BHUSAN BEHERA: Sir, my question is also the same as the earlier question. Whether the Government has any plan to have a second airport, it may be Jharsuguda or any other place, and whether any survey has been done to have a second airport in the Western Odisha because it will cater to the needs of people of more than eight Districts, who are still depending on Raipur and Ranchi. It will be very helpful if a second airport comes up.

SHRI AJIT SINGH: Sir, Jharsuguda is already being taken up by Airports Authority of India and the State Government has already said that it will give whatever land is required. It shall be completed soon. I think, as you rightly pointed out, the general aviation has a lot of prospect for that Airport.

श्री महेन्द्र सिंह माहरा : माननीय सभापति जी, 1960 में भारत सरकार ने सामरिक दृष्टिकोण के कारण उत्तराखंड में तीन जनपदों का निर्माण किया था और उनकी स्थापना हुई थी, जिनके नाम हैं - उत्तरकाशी, पिथौरागढ़ और चमोली। उसके बाद 1990 में तीनों जनपदों में हवाई पट्टियां बन चुकी थीं और अभी as it is हैं। मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूं कि अभी तक उनमें हवाई उड़ान शुरू न करने का क्या कारण है? ये तीनों जनपद सामरिक दृष्टिकोण से बहुत important हैं। एक ओर तिब्बत की सीमा लगी है, जहां रेल पहुंच चुकी है और हमारे यहां गाड़ी-घोड़ा भी नहीं है, तो दूसरी ओर नेपाल 10 किलोमीटर की दूरी पर

है। हमारे जनपद ऐसी सामरिक स्थिति में हैं। सरकार ने इसी दूरदर्शिता से 1960 में वहां अलग जनपदों का निर्माण किया था। क्या माननीय मंत्री जी बताएंगे कि 1990 में निर्माण हो चुकी जो हवाई पट्टियां हैं, वहां से वे निकट भविष्य में हवाई जहाज की उड़ानें शुरू करेंगे? यदि करेंगे, तो कब तक?

SHRI AJIT SINGH: At present, the Government has no plans with regard to these 3 airstrips, which the hon. Members has mentioned. As soon as I get more details as to what is happening there, whether there are any long-term plans, and, what the State Government is planning to do, I will get back to the hon. Member.

दिल्ली में गरीबी की रेखा से नीचे जीवन-यापन करने वाले परिवार

***146. श्री रामविलास पासवान:** क्या आवास और शहरी गरीबी उपशमन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) दिल्ली में कुल कितने परिवार गरीबी की रेखा से नीचे जीवन यापन कर रहे हैं;
- (ख) गरीबी की रेखा से नीचे जीवन यापन किए जाने की परिभाषा क्या है;
- (ग) क्या यह सच है कि दूसरे राज्यों से आ रहे गरीब लोगों को 'बीपीएल कार्ड' प्राप्त करने में काफी कठिनाई होती है; और
- (घ) यदि हां, तो सरकार इस संबंध में क्या कार्रवाई कर रही है?

आवास और शहरी गरीबी उपशमन मंत्री (श्री अजय माकन) : (क) से (घ) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

विवरण

(क) और (ख) गरीबी की रेखा से नीचे (बीपीएल) के परिवारों को अभिज्ञात करने तथा बीपीएल कार्ड जारी करने का उत्तरदायित्व राज्य/केन्द्र शासित सरकारों का है। राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र दिल्ली सरकार द्वारा दी गई सूचना के अनुसार गरीबी की रेखा से नीचे के परिवारों को 3,64,717 राशन कार्ड जारी किए गए हैं।

(ग) और (घ) राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र दिल्ली सरकार द्वारा दी गई सूचना के अनुसार राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र दिल्ली सरकार को ऐसा कोई मामला प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है। राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र दिल्ली सरकार ने वर्ष 2007 में और 2008-09 में बीपीएल राशन कार्डों के नवीकरण के लिए कार्य प्रारंभ किया था। इस अवधि के दौरान दिल्ली सरकार ने उन सभी लोगों, जिन्होंने निर्धारित अवधि के भीतर अपने आवेदन पत्र प्रस्तुत किए थे और जो पात्र होने के साथ-साथ तथा अपेक्षाओं को पूरा करते थे, को बीपीएल कार्ड जारी कर दिए थे।

BPL families in Delhi

†*146. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the total number of families Below Poverty Line (BPL) in Delhi;
- (b) the definition of BPL;
- (c) whether it is a fact that poor people coming from other States have to face severe difficulty in getting the card of BPL; and
- (d) if so, the action being taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b) The responsibility of identification of Below Poverty Line (BPL) families and issuance of BPL cards vests with State/UT Governments. As per the information given by Government of NCT of Delhi, 3,64,717 Below Poverty Line (BPL) Ration cards have been issued to families taking into account the percentage of population below poverty as estimated by the Planning Commission (14.69%).

(c) and (d) As per the information given by Government of NCT of Delhi, no such case has been received in Government of NCT of Delhi. Government of NCT of Delhi undertook the exercise for renewal of BPL ration cards in the year 2007 and in 2008-09. During this period, the Government of Delhi had issued BPL ration cards to all people who had submitted their application in the prescribed period and fulfilled the requirements.

श्री रामविलास पासवान : सर, मैं आपकी थोड़ी मदद और guidance चाहूंगा। हमने बीपीएल के बारे में सीधा सवाल पूछा था कि गरीबी की रेखा की परिभाषा क्या है? इन्होंने उसकी परिभाषा कहीं नहीं बताई, केवल इतना बताया कि दिल्ली में इतने लोग गरीब हैं और इसे योजना आयोग estimate करता है। यह सदन बहुत दिनों से agitated है। कोई मंत्री कहते हैं कि गरीबी की रेखा का मापदंड 20 रुपए है, तो कोई कहते हैं कि 30 रुपए है। हम यह जानना चाहते हैं कि योजना आयोग और दिल्ली सरकार के समक्ष गरीबी की रेखा का मापदंड क्या है, वे इसे किस आधार पर तय करते हैं और जो गरीबी की रेखा से नीचे रहने वाले लोग हैं, उनके लिए वह सीमा कितने रुपए तक है?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

श्री अजय माकन : सभापति महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य को बताना चाहूंगा कि जैसे मैंने अपने answer में भी कहा है कि दिल्ली के अन्दर 14.69 परसेंट पॉपुलेशन, जो प्लानिंग कमीशन की estimation है, उसके आधार पर बीपीएल को identify किया जा सकता है।

श्री रामविलास पासवान : मेरा क्वेश्चन वह नहीं है।

श्री अजय माकन : आपने जो criteria पूछा है, वह मैं बताना चाहता हूं कि 2009-10 के प्राइसेज के हिसाब से प्लानिंग कमीशन का norm दिल्ली के लिए 62,400 रुपए प्रति वर्ष प्रति हाउसहोल्ड के लिए तय है।

श्री रामविलास पासवान : सर, मैं आपका protection चाहूंगा। इन्होंने योजना आयोग का ज़िक्र किया है कि as estimated by Planning Commission. प्लानिंग कमीशन का पूरे देश के स्तर पर गरीबी की रेखा का मापदंड क्या है? मेरा सीधा सा सवाल है। ये हमें दिल्ली का आंकड़ा दे रहे हैं।

श्री अजय माकन : सभापति महोदय, अगर आप प्रश्न देखें, Part (a) of the question is: The total number of families Below Poverty Line (BPL) in Delhi. इस question का topic भी है – 'BPL FAMILIES IN DELHI'. लेकिन मैं माननीय सदस्य को बताना चाहूंगा कि राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर urban areas के अन्दर 57,888 रुपए प्रति वर्ष प्रति हाउसहोल्ड के लिए जून, 2011 में प्लानिंग कमीशन ने सुप्रीम कोर्ट को identify किया है। मैं जून, 2011 के आधार पर बताना चाहूंगा कि पूरे राष्ट्र के average का फिगर 57,888 रुपए प्रति वर्ष है।

श्री रामविलास पासवान : सर,...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति : आपके दो सवाल हो गए।

श्री रामविलास पासवान : नहीं, सर। वह तो मेरा पहला प्रश्न ही था।

सर, दूसरा इन्होंने कहा है कि दिल्ली में इस तरह की कोई शिकायत नहीं मिलती है। मैं बिहार से आता हूं और उत्तर प्रदेश के भी काफी लोग यहां हैं। हम सारे मेम्बर्स ऑफ पार्लियामेंट के यहां लोग आते हैं। हमें रोज शिकायतें मिलती हैं कि किसी का मकान मालिक उसे किराये की रसीद नहीं दे रहा है, कहीं पानी का रसीद नहीं दे रहा है, तो कहीं बिजली का बिल नहीं दे रहा है। इसका नतीजा है कि उसे रेज़िडेंशियल सर्टिफिकेट नहीं मिलता है। स्टेट की बात कही जाती है कि जिस स्टेट से वह आता है, उस स्टेट में वह एपीएल/बीपीएल है। हर स्टेट में इसमें धांधली होती है कि जो बीपीएल है वह एपीएल में चला जाता है और जो एपीएल है, वह बीपीएल में चला आता है। यह सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट की योजना है। इस शिकायत को दूर करने के लिए और दिल्ली में बस रहे गरीबों को परेशानी नहीं हो, उनको हाउसिंग का सर्टिफिकेट मिल जाए, इसमें उनको किसी तरह की बाधा नहीं हो..

श्री सभापति : आप सवाल पूछिए।

श्री रामविलास पासवान : इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार क्या कार्रवाई कर रही है?

श्री अजय माकन : माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय सदस्य को बताना चाहूंगा कि दिल्ली के अन्दर केवल राशन के लिए ही बीपीएल के राशन कार्ड्स का इस्तेमाल होता है। दिल्ली की जितनी भी और दूसरी social welfare schemes हैं, उन सब के अन्दर दूसरी vulnerabilities को देखा जाता है, जैसे- occupational vulnerability, social vulnerability और उनके रहने के स्थान की geographical locational vulnerability को देखा जाता है। उसके अंदर यह बीपीएल का क्राइटेरिया केवल उनके इन्कम का आधार नहीं रह जाता। इसलिए, जब इसके beneficiaries को चिन्हित किया जाता है, जब उनकी identification होती है, तब उसके अन्त किसी भी तरीके से इन सब चीजों में, बीपीएल के लिए जो प्लानिंग कमीशन के नॉर्म्स हैं, उनको आधार नहीं बनाया जाता है। उसके अलावा राशन कार्ड भी जो लोगों को दिया जाता है, जैसे मैंने अपने उत्तर में कहा है कि दिल्ली में 3.64 लाख लोगों को बीपीएल के राशन कार्ड्स मिले हैं। दिल्ली सरकार ने अभी गत वर्ष ही 2 लाख और लोगों को भी सर्वे के आधार पर इन तीनों vulnerabilities को देखते हुए, जैसे मैंने बताया, elimination करके, उनको inclusion करके और सर्वे करके उन 2 लाख लोगों को इस योग्य पाया और उनको डायरेक्ट कैश ट्रांसफर के माध्यम से 600 रुपये प्रति हाउसहोल्ड को दिये जा रहे हैं। इस प्रकार, यह केवल बीपीएल के लोगों के लिए ही नहीं, बल्कि उनके अलावा जो दूसरे और vulnerabilities के अन्दर लोग रहते हैं, उनके लिए सर्वे के आधार पर जब यह किया जा रहा है, तो किसी को इसके लिए अप्लाई करने की जरूरत नहीं है। एजेंसीज़ खुद जा-जाकर इसके लिए सर्वे कर रही हैं। Socio-Economic Cast Census में भी इसी प्रकार से सर्वे हो रहा है और ये vulnerabilities identify हो रही हैं। यह उन लोगों को दिया जाएगा, जो इन vulnerabilities के शिकार हों।

श्री थावर चंद गहलोत : महोदय, माननीय मंत्री जी कह रहे थे कि गरीबी रेखा की परिभाषा सम्बन्धी कोई बात नहीं कही गई। लेकिन, अगर आप इस प्रश्न का भाग 'ख' देखें, तो उसमें स्पष्ट पूछा गया है कि गरीबी की रेखा से नीचे जीवन-यापन किए जाने की परिभाषा क्या है?

भारत सरकार के योजना आयोग ने 2011 में पॉवर्टी के लिए डेफिनिशन की अनुशंसा की है। उसमें उसने कहा कि शहर में रहने वाला कोई व्यक्ति अगर 32 रुपये रोज कमाता है और गांव में रहने वाला कोई व्यक्ति 26 रुपये रोज कमाता है, तो वह गरीब नहीं माना जाएगा। दूसरा, 19 मार्च, 2012 को फिर उसने एक अनुशंसा की है और उसमें यह कहा गया है कि अगर शहर में रहने वाला कोई व्यक्ति 28 रुपये 65 पैसे रोज कमा लेता है और गांव में रहने वाला कोई व्यक्ति 22 रुपये 42 पैसे कमा लेता है, तो वह गरीब नहीं माना जाएगा। मैं माननीय मंत्री से यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि योजना आयोग की अनुशंसा पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है?

दूसरा यह है कि वर्तमान में जो गरीबी रेखा से नीचे जीवन-यापन करने वाले लोगों का चयन करते हैं, उसमें 13 बिन्दु हैं। इन 13 बिन्दुओं में यह भी है कि अगर किसी के यहां सीलिंग फैन होगा, तो वह आउट हो जाएगा; उसके पास साइकिल होगी, तो वह आउट हो

जाएगा; उसने साफ-सुथरे प्रेस किए हुए कपड़े पहन रखे हैं, तो वह आउट हो जाएगा; उसने घर की दीवार में प्लास्टर करा रखा है, तो वह आउट हो जाएगा। इस प्रकार के 13 मापदंड हैं, तो आखिर आप गरीबों के साथ मजाक क्यों कर रहे हैं? मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि न्यूनतम आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति जितनी धनराशि में होती है, उसमें 10 प्रतिशत जोड़ कर क्या सरकार गरीबी रेखा का जीवन-यापन करने वाला मापदंड निर्धारित करेगी? धन्यवाद।

श्री अजय माकन : सभापति महोदय, सबसे पहले तो मैं इस बात को दोहराना चाहूंगा, जो मैंने अभी पासवान जी को भी बताया कि प्लानिंग कमीशन ने सुप्रीम कोर्ट में affidavit के माध्यम से 57,888 रुपए प्रति वर्ष एक हाउसहोल्ड को दिया है, इसमें तो कहीं भी कोई शंका और कोई शुबहा नहीं है। यह जून, 2011 का figure है। इसके अलावा जैसे अभी माननीय सदस्य **vulnerabilities** की बात कर रहे थे कि यदि कोई अच्छे कपड़े पहने होगा, तो वह उससे बाहर हो जाएगा, जहां तक अर्बन एरियाज़ की बात है, मैं माननीय सदस्य को बताना चाहूंगा कि एक हाशिम कमेटी बनाई गई है, उसकी रिपोर्ट आ गई है और उसकी रिपोर्ट का हमारा मंत्रालय अध्ययन कर रहा है। हम लोग तीनों के तीनों **vulnerabilities** पर identify कर रहे हैं कि किस हालात में वह रह रहा है, किस तरीके से वह अपना जीवन-यापन कर रहा है, उसका पेशा क्या है और उसकी **social vulnerability** यानी घर के अंदर क्या कोई बुजुर्ग महिला अकेली रहती है या हाउस होल्ड का हेड कोई बुजुर्ग व्यक्ति है। इस आधार पर हमारा मंत्रालय शहर के गरीब को चिन्हित करने के लिए काम रहा है। मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय सदस्य को और इस सदन को विश्वास दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि यह बिल्कुल रियलिस्टिक होगा और हम लोग इसके द्वारा सही मायने में गरीबों को identify करने का काम करेंगे। अभी **socio-economic and caste census** चल रहा है, पूरे देश में अर्बन एरियाज़ के अंदर लगभग 96 प्रतिशत सर्वे कम्प्लीट हो चुके हैं, जून तक हम इसको कम्प्लीट कर देंगे और उसके बाद इसी के साथ आगे चलेंगे।

दूसरी बात मैं माननीय सदस्य को बताना चाहूंगा कि जो हमारी स्कीम्स हैं, उन स्कीम्स को बीपीएल के ऊपर आधारित नहीं रखा गया है। 03 अक्टूबर, 2011 को जयराम रमेश जी ने ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री के तरफ से कहा था और उनका तथा प्लानिंग कमीशन के डा. मोंटेक सिंह अहलूवालिया जी का ज्वाइंट स्टेटमेंट है कि यह जो बीपीएल का **calculation** किया जा रहा है, वह ग्रामीण विकास योजनाओं के लिए बिल्कुल लागू नहीं किया जाएगा। उसी तरीके से **Food Security Bill** से, जब यह बिल इन्फेक्ट हो जाएगा, अर्बन एरियाज़ के अंदर पचास प्रतिशत तक लोग लाभान्वित होंगे। 2009-10 के figures के अनुसार अर्बन एरियाज़ में 20.9 परसेंट लोग बीपीएल के अंतर्गत हैं, लेकिन **Food Security Bill** के इन्फेक्ट होने के बाद 50 प्रतिशत लोग इसके अंतर्गत लाभान्वित होंगे। हमारी जितनी भी स्कीम्स हैं, उन स्कीम्स के अंतर्गत केवल **vulnerability** के आधार पर उनको चिन्हित, identify किया जाएगा और जो **vulnerabilities** आवास और शहरी गरीबी उपशमन मंत्रालय identify कर रहा है, वह बिल्कुल रियलिस्टिक होगी। मैं माननीय सदस्य और इस सदन को इस बात का विश्वास दिलाना चाहूंगा।

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत : सर, न्यूनतम सुविधाओं के बारे में नहीं बताया गया।...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति : आपका सवाल समाप्त हो गया।...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: Sir, the Minister, in his reply, stated that the responsibility of identification of Below Poverty Line families and issuance of BPL cards vests with the State and the Union Territory Governments. Here, I want to ask one question. Sir, as far as BPL cards in the country are concerned, even people above BPL have the opportunity of having the BPL status. Will the Government take any initiative to enquire into the matter? This is a very acute problem in States.

SHRI AJAY MAKEN: Sir, as far as the identification is concerned, I would like to reiterate that identification always has to be, can be and should be done by the State Governments. As far as the Central schemes are concerned, the devolution of funds in these Central schemes is, in no way, linked to the identification as to how many people are Below Poverty Line. For this, the State Governments have to carry on their own vulnerability survey on the basis of which they can pass on the benefits of these schemes or the money which the Central Government gives to them.

SHRI RABINARAYAN MOHAPATRA: Sir, through you, I want to know this from the Government. Has the Government of India formulated any guideline to identify BPL in Odisha to avoid litigation between the Central Government and the State Government?

SHRI AJAY MAKEN: Sir, as I have said, we are awaiting the Hashim Committee Report. Once it comes to our Ministry, as far as the urban area is concerned, we are going to have a look at it and we are going to come up with a realistic way of how we can identify the urban poor. This is something which we are going to pass on to all the State Governments in order to implement our Centre-sponsored schemes including Odisha.

Settlement of pending claims

*147. SHRI A. ELAVARASAN: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the settlement claims of private players with the National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) have touched Rs. 150 billion;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether NHAI has decided to constitute a settlement negotiation committee for undertaking one-time resolution of financial dispute of pending claims of private contractors; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI C.P. JOSHI):

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

Statement

(a) and (b) A total number of 135 cases are pending before Arbitral Tribunal involving an amount of Rs. 8658.87 crores claimed by the Contractors/Concessionaires and Rs. 1094.79 crores, as claimed by the National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) respectively. Another 79 cases pertaining to Arbitration Awards are pending before various Courts of Law involving an amount of Rs. 2305.71 crores claimed by Contractors/Concessionaires and Rs. 99.78 crores claimed by NHAI, respectively.

(c) and (d) NHAI has formulated a three tier settlement negotiation process for one time settlement of pending disputes. The initial negotiation is carried out by a Settlement Negotiation Committee (SNC) consisting of three Chief General Manager (CGM) level officers of NHAI, nominated, by Chairman, NHAI. The composition of SNC may vary from case to case. The matter is then placed before an Independent Settlement Advisory Committee (ISAC) consisting of a Retired Judge of High Court and two other members having sufficient experience in administration/finance and technical fields. The SNC, in consultation with ISAC, frames the broad principles and guidelines for one time settlement of pending disputes. The recommendations of the ISAC are placed before the NHAI Board for approval and final decision. In case of no settlement, matter is continued to be pursued legally. NHAI has already constituted an SNC for the old disputes, for the said purpose as explained above. In addition, a Technical Interpretation Committee consisting of 3 CGMs has also been constituted specially for addressing issues pertaining to interpretation of contract/concession provisions. The NHAI Board is already empowered by the Government to take decisions for expeditious redressal of disputes through the Dispute Resolution Mechanism.

SHRI A. ELAVARASAN: Sir, my first supplementary question is: Is the National Highways Authority of India facing arbitration claims of over Rs. 11,084 crore in tribunals and courts and the settlement of these claims has been a long-standing

issue for the National Highways Authority of India? Would the National Highways Authority of India be able to settle most of the disputes over the next two years?

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

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS

Security to whistle blowers

*148. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that certain State Governments are providing security to whistle blowers in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is proposed to be provided in all the States/UTs of India, to control corruption and other misdeeds;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether it is proposed to bring out certain legislation to encourage whistle blowers in the country for helping to bring down corruption in India; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) The State Governments are responsible for law and order and for individual security. The provision of security to whistle blowers is also part of this responsibility. No centralized information is available on security being provided by State Governments to whistle blowers in each State.

(c) and (d) At present, protection to whistle blowers in India is available under Government of India's Resolution No. 371/12/2002-AVD-III dated 21st April, 2004 on "The Public Interest Disclosure and Protection of Informers". The Central Vigilance Commission is the designated agency under this Resolution to receive whistle blower complaints on any allegation of corruption or of mis-use of office by any employee of the Central Government or of any corporation established by or under any Central Act, Government companies, societies for local authorities owned or controlled by

the Central Government. The Resolution provides that the identity of the complainant will not be revealed unless the complainant himself has made the details of the complaint either public or disclosed his identity to any other office or authority. The Resolution provides that either on the application of the complainant, or on the basis of the information gathered, if the designated agency (CVC) is of the opinion that either the complainant or the witnesses need protection, the designated agency shall issue appropriate directions to the concerned Government authorities. The State Governments are responsible for law and order and for individual security. Accordingly, in case a whistle blower under the PIDPI Resolution desires police protection, the Central Vigilance Commission takes up the matter with the Ministry of Home Affairs, the Nodal agency, who, in turn, asks individual State Governments to examine the threat and provide security cover. During the last three years, *i.e.*, 2010, 2011 and 2012, the Commission has requested Ministry of Home Affairs for taking suitable action for protection of the complainants in **two**, **three** and **one** cases, respectively.

(e) and (f) As it was felt that the persons who report corruption need statutory protection, accordingly, the Public Interest Disclosure and Protection to Persons Making the Disclosures Bill, 2010 was introduced in the Lok Sabha on 26th August, 2010. The Bill, *inter-alia*, provided for:—

- (a) bringing within its scope, public servants of the Central Government and State Governments, employees of corporations established by or under any Central Act or any State Act, Government Companies, Societies or local authorities owned or controlled by the Central or State Government, etc.;
- (b) adequate protection to the persons reporting corruption and a regular mechanism to encourage such persons making disclosure on corruption;
- (c) the procedure to inquire or cause to inquire into such disclosure and to provide adequate safeguards against victimization of the whistle-blowers;
- (d) punishment for revealing the identity of the person reporting corruption by a public servant;
- (e) punishment for making false and frivolous complaints, etc.

The said Bill, with some official amendments on the basis of recommendations of the Department Related Standing Committee of Parliament, was considered and passed by the Lok Sabha on the 27th December, 2011 as the Whistle Blowers Protection Bill, 2011 and is presently pending before Rajya Sabha.

Package for development of roads in backward and tribal areas

*149. SHRI N. BALAGANGA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total length of the State Highways and Major District Roads in the country as of now, with State-wise details pertaining to the State of Tamil Nadu;

(b) whether Government proposes to four-lane all the State Highways, connecting all the districts with State Capitals;

(c) if so, the details thereof, including the time-frame fixed by Government the likely money to be allotted for this scheme during the Plan period;

(d) whether Government proposes to extend special package for development of roads in backward and tribal areas; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI C.P. JOSHI):

(a) to (c) This Ministry is primarily responsible for development and maintenance of National Highways (NHs). The development and maintenance of State roads are entrusted with the concerned State Governments.

(d) and (e) The development and improvement of NHs are not taken up on the basis of demographic or regional patterns in the country and this Ministry gives same priority for the entire country. However, for development/upgradation of NHs and State Roads in economically less active parts of the country, the Government has taken up Special Accelerated Road Development Programme in the North East (SARDP-NE) including Arunachal Pradesh Package and Special programme for development of Roads in the Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected areas and also in Jammu Kashmir. Besides, the Government also provides funds to the State Governments for development of State Roads (other than rural roads) under Central Road Fund (CRF) scheme.

Land acquisition for Posco steel plant

*150. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the process of acquiring land for Posco's steel plant in Odisha has resumed recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that the protest against the acquiring of the land for Posco plant by the Posco Pratirodhi Sangram Samithi (PPSS) is still continuing; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI BENI PRASAD VERMA): (a) and (b) Government of Odisha have informed that the process of eviction of encroachments over Government land (both forest and revenue) in village Govindpur has been resumed *w.e.f.* 03.02.2013 for taking over possession by the State Government with the consent of encroachers. Further, the acquisition of private land has been stayed by the Hon'ble High Court of Odisha.

(c) and (d) Government of Odisha have, further, informed that some local residents of Dhinkia and Patna villages opposed the encroachment eviction process under the banner of Posco Pratirodhi Sangram Samithi (PPSS). It has also been informed that the land procurement process is limited only to Govindpur village and the villagers of Govindpur support for establishment of Posco India project. State Government is not interested in any private land of Dhinkia or Patna villages.

Deportation of illegal Bangladeshi nationals

*151. SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the observation made by the Union Government and its present status on the issues related to the migration of foreign nationals in the North-Eastern States, particularly Assam and West Bengal and their enormous effect on the demographic profile, livelihood and economic affairs of these States;

(b) whether Government would propose to have any discussion and agreement with Bangladesh, regarding formalizing a procedure on deportation of illegal Bangladeshi nationals from India;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) to (d) The issue of illegal migration from Bangladesh is regularly discussed at relevant bilateral meetings, including the Joint Working Group on Security, Director General level talks between the Border Security Force (BSF) and Border Guard Bangladesh (BGB), Home Secretary level talks and Home Minister level consultations.

India and Bangladesh have put in place mechanisms, including a Coordinated Border Management Plan signed in July, 2011, to address issues arising from illegal border crossings to enhance cooperation between the border guarding forces of the two countries.

During the 2nd Meeting of the Joint Consultative Committee co-chaired by External Affairs Minister that was held in Dhaka from 16-17 February, 2013, the two sides, *inter-alia*, stressed on effective implementation of the Coordinated Border Management Plan (CBMP), including regular coordination and exchange between the nodal officers at different levels for better border management to prevent cross border criminal activities, illegal movement and early completion of fencing of vulnerable patches along the border.

PPPAC proposal for four-laning of NH-211

*152. DR. BHARATKUMAR RAUT: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Maharashtra Government has submitted a project to Central Government for sanctioning of Public Private Partnership Approval Committee (PPPAC) proposal for inclusion of four laning of National Highway No. 211 in the State;

(b) the reasons for delaying the approval in spite of finalization of feasibility report by the National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) for the Solapur-Yedeshi-Aurangabad-Dhule NH-211; and

(c) the present status of the proposal and by when the sanction of PPPAC proposal for inclusion of this project under the National Highways Development Project (NHDP) in Work Plan 2012-13 is to be accorded?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI C.P. JOSHI):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) The up-gradation of NH-211 from Solapur to Dhule is envisaged by Government of India through NHAI under NHDP-IV in three Sections *viz.* (i) Solapur-Yedeshi, (ii) Yedeshi-Aurangabad and (iii) Aurangabad-Dhule. All the three projects (excluding Autram Ghat section from km. 376.0 to km. 390.0) are in the different stages of appraisal. The time taken in referring the projects to PPPAC after completion of feasibility report is the normal time required for due diligence such as adequacy of the proposal, availability of land, traffic volume, mode of implementation etc. All the above three projects are included in work plan of 2012-13.

National Road Safety Policy

*153. SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government had issued a circular to all States on 1st December, 2011 regarding the national road safety policy and advisories to reduce accidents on National Highways; and

(b) if so, the details of the instructions issued and the measures being taken to monitor the implementation of these instructions?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI C.P. JOSHI):

(a) and (b) This Ministry has issued instructions on 1st December, 2011 to all State Governments to strictly enforce Section 185 of Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 which provides for punishment of imprisonment or fine or both for the offence of drunken driving. They have been requested to remove liquor shops along National Highways and ensure that no license is issued to liquor vendors along National Highways. They have also been requested to review cases where licence has already been given for liquor vendors along National Highways and to take corrective action. Copy of the instruction is given in Statement (*See below*).

Licensing of liquor shops is covered under Excise Policy of the States. The issue of removal of liquor shops have been discussed in the meetings with States and they have been advised to take necessary action on this issue. The Ministry also interacts with the enforcement agencies of the States from time to time, to review enforcement of the various provisions of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 and provide assistance wherever necessary to reduce road accidents in India.

Statement***Instructions on Road Safety Policy***

Government of India
Ministry of Road Transport and Highways
(Road Safety Cell)

Transport Bhawan,
Parliament Street, New Delhi-110001

No. RT 25035/40/2011-RS

Date : 1 December, 2011

To,

Chief Secretaries of all States/UTs (as per list)

Sub: Strict enforcement of Section 185 of MV Act, 1988 against drunken driving including removal of Liquor shops along National Highways

Sir,

As you are aware, India has reported the highest number of road accident fatalities in the world. As per latest available data for the year 2009, there is a fatal road accident every four minutes and a road accident every minute which is a matter of great concern. Drunken driving is one of the leading causes of road accidents. During the year 2009, as many as 27,152 road accidents were caused due to drunken driving in the country.

2. According to Section 185 of the Motor Vehicle Act, 1988, whoever, while driving or attempting to drive a motor vehicle, has, in his blood, alcohol exceeding 30 mg. per 100 ml. of blood detected in a test by a breath analyzer shall be punishable for the first offence with imprisonment for a term which may extend to 6 months or with fine which may extend to Rs. 2000 or with both and for a second or subsequent offence, if committed within three years of the commission of the previous similar offence with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years or with fine which may extend to Rs. 3000 or both.

3. However these provisions are not being strictly enforced. Recently Delhi Traffic Police has taken this matter very seriously and after registering cases against such persons they have been successful in getting more than 2000 offenders imprisoned by different courts for drunken driving during the year 2011 (till 31st August, 2011). Further according to Section 20 of MV Act, 1988 when a person is convicted of an offence under Section 185 of MV Act for drunken driving, his driving license should be suspended for a period of not less than 6 months. As many as 1862 driving licenses have been suspended in Delhi for these offences in the year 2011 (till 31st August, 2011). A combination of suspension of Licenses, Imprisonment and heavy fines by the courts followed by adequate publicity and awareness campaigns is expected to result in minimizing road accidents due to drunken driving.

4. Besides this, the National Road safety Council in its meeting held on 15.01.2004 had unanimously agreed that License for Liquor shops should not be given along the National Highways. A circular to this effect was issued by this ministry on 26.10.2007 advising all the State Governments to remove Liquor shops along National highways and that no fresh license may be issued to Liquor vendors to open shops along National highways. The Ministry has not received any action taken report from any of the State Governments/UT's in this regard.

5. In view of above, it is reiterated that all enforcement agencies may take following actions immediately to curb cases of drunken driving in each State/UT's.

- (i) Strict enforcement of section 185 of MV Act, 1988 preferably pursuing cases in various courts for ward off penalty of imprisonment followed by adequate publicity which will together act as a deterrent for drunken driving.
- (ii) Removal of Liquor shops along National highways.
- (iii) No fresh license may be issued to Liquor vendors to open shops along National highways.
- (iv) Wherever licenses have been given in the past to open liquor shops along National highways, such cases may be reviewed and corrective action taken under intimation to this Ministry.

6. A report of action taken in pursuance of this communication may please be furnished to this Ministry by 30.12.2011.

Yours faithfully,



Nitin R. Gokarn

Joint Secretary (Transport)

Construction of dams on Brahmaputra by China

*154. SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware of Chinese unilateral move to construct three more dams on Brahmaputra;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has raised the issue with Chinese Government;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor;
- (f) whether Government has taken steps to ensure that our country is not affected by construction of these dams on Brahmaputra;
- (g) if so, the details thereof; and

- (h) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED):

(a) to (h) The recently released 'Outline of the Twelfth Five Year Plan for National Economic and Social Development of the People's Republic of China' indicates that three more hydropower projects on the main stream of the Brahmaputra River in Tibet Autonomous Region have been approved for implementation by the Chinese authorities. Government carefully monitors all developments on the Brahmaputra River. As a lower riparian State with considerable established user rights to the waters of the River, India has conveyed its views and concerns to the Chinese authorities, including at the highest levels of the Government of the People's Republic of China. India has urged China to ensure that the interests of downstream States are not harmed by any activities in upstream areas.

Development of forest villages

*155. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any programme for development of forest villages has been implemented by Government in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the number of forest villages/habitations in various parts of the country, State-wise;
- (d) the basic services and facilities provided under the said programme in various such villages/habitations; and
- (e) the details of funds allocated, released and utilized under the said programme during the Eleventh Plan period and first year of the Twelfth Plan, so far?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO):

(a) and (b) Ministry of Tribal Affairs had implemented programme for development of forest villages from 2005-06 as a one-time measure for integrated development of forest villages with a view to raise the Human Development Index (HDI) of the inhabitants of the forest villages and for providing basic facilities and services in forest villages/habitations spread over twelve States in the country. The programme was implemented as a part of the Special Area Programme 'Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Plan'. The programme of development of forest villages included infrastructure works relating to basic services and facilities viz., approach roads,

healthcare, primary education, minor irrigation, rain-water harvesting, drinking water, sanitation, community halls etc. and activities related to income generation.

(c) A statement showing the State-wise no. of forest villages/habitations in various parts of the country is given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(d) The basic services and facilities provided under the said programme in various such villages/habitations include infrastructure works relating to basic services and facilities such as approach roads, healthcare, primary education, minor irrigation, rain-water harvesting, drinking water, sanitation, community halls and activities related to income generation.

(e) A statement showing the funds allocated, released and utilized under the said programme during the Eleventh Five Year Plan period and the first year of Twelfth Five Year Plan (as on 04.03.2013) is given in Statement-II.

Statement-I

Total No. of forest villages/habitations in various States of the country identified for development

Sl. No.	States	Total No. of villages/ habitations
1.	Assam	499
2.	Chhattisgarh	425
3.	Gujarat	199
4.	Jharkhand	24
5.	Madhya Pradesh	893
6.	Meghalaya	23
7.	Mizoram	85
8.	Odisha	20
9.	Tripura	62
10.	Uttarakhand	61
11.	Uttar Pradesh	13
12.	West Bengal	170
TOTAL:		2,474

Allocation/release and utilization of funds under the programme of 'Development of Forest Villages' under SCA to TSP during 2007-08 to 2011-12 and 2012-13

(Rs. in lakh)

[illegible]

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
7. Mizoram		190.00	190.00	435.00	435.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	202.50	0.00
8. Odisha		0.00	0.00	180.00	52.75	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9. Tripura		0.00	0.00	558.00	541.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10. Uttarakhand		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
11. Uttar Pradesh		0.00	0.00	30.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	151.14	0.00	0.00	0.00
12. West Bengal		0.00	0.00	2550.00	1430.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL:		4646.62	4646.62	14951.55	7290.82	0.00	0.00	3003.10	663.90	1499.68	0.00

#No funds were released during 2009-10.

Note: No funds have been released during 2012-13 (till 04.03.2013) against total allocation of Rs. Nil.

Ferro Scrap Nigam Ltd.

*156. SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) when and by whose initiatives M/s Ferro Scrap Nigam Ltd. (FSNL), a central PSU was constituted and for which purpose;

(b) whether this CPSU is functioning within the premises of SAIL plants at Rourkela, Burnpur, Bhilai, Bokaro, Durgapur etc. and executing the earmarked jobs as a part and parcel of SAIL;

(c) whether FSNL is awarded the job on nomination basis since the company's inception;

(d) whether the change in such practice from nomination to competitive bidding is under consideration;

(e) if so, the reasons for change in practice;

(f) whether this change would make the company sick; and

(g) if so, the steps proposed to save the company?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI BENI PRASAD VERMA): (a) and (b) M/s Hecket Engineering Co., USA had been handling metal scrap recovery in steel plants since 1957. After enactment of Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, in 1974, Ferro Scrap Nigam Ltd. (FSNL) was incorporated in 1979 by Government of India by acquiring 60% of shares through Metal Scrap Trade Corporation (MSTC) Ltd., then a subsidiary of SAIL, and keeping the remaining 40% with Harsco Corporation, USA. Subsequently in 1982 MSTC was de-linked from SAIL and made an independent company under Ministry of Steel. In June, 2002 MSTC acquired the balance 40% shares from Harsco Corporation, USA and thus FSNL became a wholly owned subsidiary of MSTC Ltd. FSNL is functioning within the premises of SAIL Plants at Rourkela, Burnpur, Bhilai, Bokaro, Durgapur and Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd. (RINL), Visakhapatnam for executing the jobs relating to slag processing, metal scrap recovery, etc.

(c) to (g) FSNL is fully dependent on SAIL Steel Plants and RINL for its sustenance and, therefore, loss of business from SAIL and RINL will adversely affect viability of the FSNL unless they diversify their client base urgently. Based on mutual

convenience SAIL and RINL have been awarding the work on nomination basis to FSNL since its inception, and the practice is continuing. RINL has already renewed its work contract with FSNL upto 31.10.2014. SAIL also renews its contract with FSNL periodically. Meanwhile, as a part of diversification, FSNL has started its units at Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd. (BHEL), Haridwar and Rail Wheel Factory, Bengaluru.

**Former President of Maldives taking shelter in
Indian High Commission**

*157. SHRI H.K. DUA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the circumstances under which former President Nasheed of Maldives had to take shelter in the Indian High Commission in Male;

(b) whether the recent developments in Maldives affected relations between India and Maldives; and

(c) whether developments in Maldives have been caused due to pressures of extremist elements and interest being taken in the Indian Ocean by some neighbours of India?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED):
(a) to (c) Following an arrest warrant issued against him by the Hulhumale Magistrate Court, the former President of Maldives, Mr. Mohamed Nasheed, came to the High Commission of India, Male on 13 February, 2013 and sought India's assistance. Subsequent to our engagement with the Government of Maldives and all stakeholders, it became possible for Mr. Nasheed to leave the High Commission on 23 February, 2013, after a stay of 11 days, to resume his social and political life.

Mr. Nasheed had entered the Indian High Commission in Male on his own volition and had similarly decided to leave on his own.

India has traditional and age old ties of friendship and cooperation with Maldives and has maintained broad based contacts with all political parties and democratic institutions in Maldives. India continues to work closely with the Government and other relevant stakeholders in Maldives to strengthen the democratic framework of the country.

Funds released under NLCPR

*158. SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Will the Minister of DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION be pleased to state:

(a) the total fund released under Non-Lapsable Central Pool of Resources (NLCPR) in the districts of Karbi Anglong and North Cachar (Dima Hasao) and Bodoland Territorial Council in the last three years;

(b) whether all the utilization certificates have been received against the funds sanctioned in these districts; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) to (c) Funds released and utilised, under NLCPR, in districts of Karbi Anglong, North Cachar (Dima Hasao) and Bodoland Territorial Council during last three years are given below in Table-1 and Table-2 respectively:—

Table-1*(Funds released)*

(Rs. in crore)

District/ADCs	Year		
	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Karbi Anglong	20.31	3.45	13.94
Dima Hasao	1.99	0.00	0.00
BTC Areas	7.62	58.85	62.95

Table-2*(Funds utilised)*

(Rs. in crore)

District/ADCs	Year		
	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4
Karbi Anglong	3.18	1.43	0.00

1	2	3	4
Dima Hasao	0.00	0.00	0.00
BTC Areas	4.97	11.73	32.85

Proposal for airport in Haryana

†*159. DR. RAM PRAKASH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is any proposal for construction of airport or air strip in any of the cities of Haryana;
- (b) if so, the location of such airport; and
- (c) by when, it is likely to be constructed?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. A proposal for setting up of a Greenfield Cargo airport at Rohtak in Haryana has been received for site clearance. Further, requests were received by Airports Authority of India (AAI) seeking pre/feasibility report for development of airports at Karnal and Hissar in Haryana State. AAI has submitted its recommendations to the State Government.

(b) The site of the proposed airport is located at Bhaini Bhairon Village, Rohtak District.

(c) The proposal is at a preliminary stage of examination.

Expanding of heavy water producing capacity

*160. SHRI BHARATSINH PRABHATSINH PARMAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the action that has been taken by the Department of Atomic Energy as on date, to set up one more stream for production of heavy water at Hazira of Gujarat, as there are adequate infrastructure facilities already available which would minimize the cost for the proposed new stream, the details thereof

(b) the amount of fund that would be allocated by DAE in this regard;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) by when, this proposed new stream would be going to start production of heavy water, the specific time-limit thereof; and

(d) the number of direct and indirect local employment going to be generated by this proposed new stream?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) Feasibility Studies, including techno commercial assessment for setting up additional stream in the existing Plants under Heavy Water Board have been commissioned. The location of the additional facility would be based on the outcome of the techno-feasibility studies.

(b) to (d) The detailed project report on finalization, will spell out the requirement of funds and time schedule.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Cargo village

1086. SHRIMATI MAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Delhi International Airport Ltd. has planned a cargo village in a bid to promote cargo gateway in India;

(b) if so, the reasons for which this cargo village not developed when the New Terminal was built; and

(c) the estimated increase in the cost of development of such cargo village since then?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) M/s Delhi International Airport Private Limited (DIAL) has planned airport development in a phased manner. Subsequent to launch of the facilities for passengers at Terminal-3 of IGI Airport, New Delhi, the existing cargo terminal was upgraded to meet the emerging requirement of cargo services at airport and a new Greenfield cargo terminal has also been constructed and made operational. In addition, M/s DIAL has also plan to set up Cargo Village in the identified area in the vicinity of existing Cargo terminals.

- (c) No assessment has been made.

Delay in Jaitapur plant

1087. DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM:

SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that work on the reactors at Jaitapur had been badly delayed and it is now expected to go on stream in 2016;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that Government expects that there will be further cost overruns; and
- (d) if so, the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) The scheduled date of commencement of work on the Jaitapur project is in the year 2015.

(c) and (d) The figures for the cost of the Jaitapur Nuclear Power Project will be arrived at upon the conclusion of the ongoing techno-commercial discussions between the Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited and the French counterpart.

Clearance of Kudankulam nuclear power plant

1088. DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Atomic Energy Regulatory Board gave its clearance for the second heat up of the first unit of the 2,000 MW Kudankulam nuclear power plant;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is a fact that it could go critical by December, 2013; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) The Atomic Energy Regulatory Board (AERB) on January 24, 2013 accorded clearance for second heat up and full system tests of the Unit-1 of Kudankulam Nuclear Power Plant.

(c) and (d) All efforts are being made to attain criticality of the Unit-1 by March, 2013, subject to regulatory concurrences at intermediate stages.

Scientific techno-economic scrutiny of Jaitapur project

1089. SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the reactors proposed to be used in Jaitapur Nuclear Project has been subjected to an independent, scientific techno-economic scrutiny and safety audit;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any post-Fukushima, modifications are incorporated in this reactor; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) The design, safety and associated aspects of the Evolutionary Pressurized Water Reactors (EPRs) proposed to be set up at Jaitapur are reviewed by regulatory authorities of Finland, France and China where these reactors are under various stages of construction. EPRs have been recently licensed in UK after review of its design and safety. In India, Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited (NPCIL) has reviewed the design, safety and other associated aspects of EPRs. Technical and scientific aspects related to design and safety of the EPRs proposed to be set up at Jaitapur, have also been reviewed independently by an expert group constituted by Atomic Energy Commission (AEC) in the year 2011. The economic/commercial aspects would depend on the business model adopted, particularly, the division of scope of work between the French and Indian partners. Discussions in this regard are in progress between NPCIL and AREVA, France.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The post Fukushima review of the Evolutionary Pressurized Water Reactor (EPR) safety by the French regulatory authority, ASN, has been completed. Safety upgradation and modifications are being carried out as per recommendation of ASN in France and the proposed EPR units at Jaitapur will also have these provisions.

Agenda for civil nuclear cooperation talks with Australia

1090. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether India and Australia proposes to start civil nuclear cooperation talks;
- (b) if so, whether the time and agenda for such discussion has been finalized by the two countries;
- (c) if so, the details in this regard;
- (d) the estimated percentage of the world's uranium reserves in India and Australia respectively as on date; and
- (e) the extent to which civil nuclear demand of India is likely to be assisted by the world's third ranking uranium producer?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) to (c) During the State visit of Australian Prime Minister Julia Gillard to India in October, 2012, the Indian and Australian Prime Ministers announced that the two countries would commence negotiations on a bilateral Civil Nuclear Cooperation Agreement. The first round of discussions is expected to be held in New Delhi in March, 2013.

(d) and (e) Australia and India account for 24.5% and 1.48%, respectively of the world's total identified resources of uranium. Uranium imports are felt necessary for accelerating the rate of growth of India's planned nuclear programme.

Ill-effects of radiation of nuclear power plants on local population

1091. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

SHRI AAYANUR MANJUNATHA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether some studies has been conducted on the ill-effects of radiation on the villages around operational nuclear power plants in the country;
- (b) if so, the main findings of these studies;
- (c) whether Government has plans for relocation of villagers within a specified radius of operational nuclear power plants;

(d) if so, the details of relocation package that Government has offered to the villagers;

(e) whether Government has consulted the State Governments in respect of these studies and the relocation packages; and

(f) if so, the response of the State Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Radiation levels around the nuclear power plants are negligibly higher than the background radiation. While average background radiation level is 2400 micro Sievert per year, at plant site radiation levels are higher from the average by 1 to 25 micro Sievert per year. Therefore, there is no ill effect of radiation around nuclear power plants. The epidemiological survey for health assessment in respect of employees working in Nuclear Power Plants (NPP) have been carried out in detail. The studies have found that there has not been any rise in cancer morbidity, birth defects or any other ailments compared to areas away from NPPs. Annual medical checkups are carried out for all occupational workers, results of which also established that there is no ill effect of radiation in and around NPPs. In order to analyse the effect of radiation, on air, water, soil, vegetation, crops, milk, fish etc. around each of the nuclear power plant site, Environmental Survey Laboratories (ESL) are established at all sites several years before setting up of the plant. The monitoring of environmental matrices by ESL before and after operation of nuclear power plant has established that there is no significant change in radioactivity or radiation level in environment compared to the base line data.

(c) No, Sir

(d) to (f) Do not arise.

Appropriate arrangement for the disposal of nuclear wastes

†1092. SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has made appropriate arrangement for the disposal of nuclear wastes;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) the details of agreement done with global companies for nuclear energy supply, so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Nuclear waste in gaseous, liquid and solid forms is generated during operation and maintenance activities of nuclear power plants. The processing technology adopted for management of nuclear waste is summarised below:—

- (1) Gaseous waste is treated at the source of generation. The techniques used are adsorption on activated charcoal and filtration by high efficiency particulate air filter. The treated gases are then diluted with exhaust air and discharged through tall stack with monitoring.
- (2) Liquid waste streams are treated by various techniques, such as filtration, adsorption, chemical treatment, evaporation, ion exchange; reverse osmosis etc. depending upon the nature, volume and radioactivity content. The emphasis is on volume reduction and the concentrate generated therefore is immobilised in inert materials like cement, etc.
- (3) The radioactive solid waste generated during operation and maintenance of nuclear power plants is segregated and volume is reduced using various technologies like compaction and incineration. The solid/solidified waste is packaged in suitable containers to facilitate handling, transport and disposal. Disposal of waste is carried out in specially constructed structures such as stone lined trenches, reinforced concrete trenches and tile holes.

In addition, nuclear waste is also generated during reprocessing of spent fuel. The processing technology adopted for treatment and disposal of this type of waste is summarised below:—

- (i) India has adopted closed fuel cycle option, which involves reprocessing and recycling of the spent fuel. During reprocessing, 2-3 per cent of the spent fuel becomes waste and the rest is recycled. This 2-3 per cent waste, called High Level Waste (HLW), is converted into glass through a process, called vitrification. The vitrified waste is stored for 30-40 years for cooling in order to dissipate the heat generated during decay of fission products. We have a Solid Storage Surveillance Facility with constant cooling and

surveillance for interim storage of vitrified waste product at Tarapur (Maharashtra). Another such facility is being constructed at Kalpakkam (Tamil Nadu). These storage facilities have sufficient capacity for vitrified waste that will get generated in the next 30-40 years.

(c) Enabling Inter governmental agreements have been signed with the USA, France and Russian Federation in respect of setting up Light Water Reactors based on technical cooperation. The discussions with vendors from these countries on detailed commercial agreements are at various stages.

Acute shortage of pilots

1093. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact about acute shortage of pilots in the country;

(b) the shortage of pilots against the sanctioned strength in Air India; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to cope up with the shortage of pilots and when the shortage would be met?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) Yes, Sir. There is shortage of type rated Commanders in the country due to growth in aviation industry and induction of new aircraft in the fleet of the airlines. However, sufficient number of co-pilots are available and employed with the airlines. These co-pilots do not possess sufficient training and experience as required to become commander on that type.

(b) Air India has trained and experienced pilots just available to meet the scheduled requirements. As regards Air India Express, there is a shortage of 20 trained and experienced commanders.

(c) To cover the shortage of type rated pilots, validation of foreign pilots is done as per Rule 45 of Aircraft Rules, 1937. Indian Pilots who are inducted by Airlines and are eligible to become Pilot-in-Command as per the policy of the Airlines are being trained by them to phase out expat pilots. As a follow up, cases of Foreign Aircrew Temporary Authorisation (FATA) pilots are processed on the basis of information furnished by each Airline with phase out programme of expat pilots.

The Government has allowed issue of Foreign Aircrew Temporary Authorisation (FATA) upto 31st December, 2013.

Airport at Androt Island of Lakshadweep

1094. SHRI BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Planning Commission has asked Airports Authority of India to consider constructing an airport in the distant Androt island of Lakshadweep for enhancing connectivity;
- (b) if so, the details in this regard;
- (c) the efforts that have been made to realize the airport in Androt; and
- (d) by when the airport will be operating in Androt?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) to (d) No, Sir. However, discussions were held in the Planning Commission on issues relating to development of a Greenfield Airport at Androt. Accordingly, the Airports Authority of India (AAI) has taken steps to seek site clearance under Greenfield Airport Policy as desired by the Administration of Union Territory of Lakshadweep and also to appoint a consultant to undertake environmental clearance from Ministry of Environment and Forest. No time frame can be given for operationalisation of this airport at this stage.

Extension of runway in Agatti

1095. SHRI BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government intends to extend the runway at Agatti in Lakshadweep islands by constructing a 15000 feet long bridge on stilts over the sea;
- (b) if so, the details of the proposal and the cost of the project;
- (c) whether all environmental clearances have been obtained for the project;
- (d) what will be the tangible benefits of the project; and
- (e) by when the project will be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) Airports Authority of India (AAI) has proposed

to construct approximately 855 feet long RCC bridge on stilts over the lagoon for runway extension and associated safety areas along the runway. AAI is in the process of appointment of Consultant for design and engineering to ascertain cost of the project.

- (c) Yes, Sir. All environmental clearances have been obtained for the project.
- (d) Proposed extension of runway would provide the following benefits:—
 - (i) It will provide air connectivity to Agatti Island, Lakshadweep with the main land facilitating operation of ATR-72/Q-400 aircraft without load penalty
 - (ii) It will meet the Directorate General of Civil Aviation's Requirement for licensed airport.
 - (iii) It will also meet the security requirements.
- (e) No definite time frame for completion of the project has been made at this stake.

Proposal of Civil Aviation Authority

1096. SHRI SALIM ANSARI:

SHRI JAI PRAKASH NARAYAN SINGH:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has decided to replace the present Director General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) with more powerful Civil Aviation Authority (CAA);
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) to what extent the new CAA will be more autonomous and what will be the composition of its board members?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The proposed Civil Aviation Authority (CAA) will have adequate financial and administrative flexibility to meet functional requirements for an effective safety oversight capabilities over air transport service operators, air service navigation operators and operators of other civil aviation facilities, development and standardization of civil aircraft and aeronautics, matters relating to financial stress on safety of operations, consumer protection and environment regulation in civil aviation sector and for matters connected therewith and thereto. The proposal to form CAA is in the stage of inter-Ministerial consultations.

Grounding of Dreamliners

1097. SHRI D. RAJA:

SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Air India has grounded all the Dreamliners which it recently purchased;
- (b) if so, the details thereof with reasons for doing so;
- (c) whether the Air India has any mechanism to check the technical aspects before taking delivery of the aircrafts;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether the Air India is considering some alternative measures to keep its passenger carrying ability; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Air India has grounded all its Six B787 aircraft since 17.01.2013, following a directive of DGCA, which was based on Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), USA, Emergency Airworthiness Directive (AD) dated 16.01.2013.

(c) and (d) Air India deputed a team consisting of Engineers, Pilot and Cabin Crew for taking the delivery of the aircraft. The scope of team is as follows:—

- (i) A complete walk around inspection of the aircraft by qualified engineers;
- (ii) A test flight by a Boeing and an Air India pilot;
- (iii) Any snag arising out of the test flight and the walk around inspection are resolved before technical acceptance of the aircraft;
- (iv) If required, another test flight is carried out to ascertain resolution of the snags and the airworthiness of the aircraft; and
- (v) Inspection of all technical documents to verify the compliance of FAA and DGCA regulations.

(e) and (f) Consequent upon grounding of the Six B787 aircraft, Air India has

made adjustments to its schedule based on the availability of resources and has deployed alternate aircraft available in its fleet on the routes operated with B787.

Increase in Category-II and III routes

1098. SHRI N.K. SINGH:

DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the targets achieved for the destinations included in Category-II and Category-III routes under the Route Disposal Guidelines;

(b) whether there is a proportionate increase in all Category-II and Category-III routes;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) to (d) All the airlines are deploying more capacity on Category-II and III routes than mandated under Route Dispersal Guidelines (RDG). The current capacity deployment of scheduled airlines on various routes is as follows:—

Airlines	ASKM Deployment		
	Category-III	Category-IIA	Category-II
Air India and Alliance Air	82.6	1.40	20.8
Jet Airways and Jetlite	105.7	1.78	17.3
SpiceJet	115.5	1.52	20.3
Go Air	112.1	2.18	39.9
IndiGo	107.3	1.14	15.3

[Minimum Capacity requirement as per RDG (as percentage of Capacity Deployment in Category-I)]

Category-II 10

Category-IIA 1

Category-III 50

Change in Air India's MROs Plan

1099. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that as per the Air India's Turn Around Plan (TAP) approved by Government, it has decided to hive off Air India's Maintenance, Repair and Overhaul (MRO) business into a separate subsidiary, namely Air India Engineering Services Limited (AIESL);

(b) if so the details thereof;

(c) the objective thereof; and

(d) to what extent the productivity has been improved and costs reduced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Air India Engineering Services Limited (AIESL), a wholly owned Air India subsidiary, has been operationalised *w.e.f.* 01.02.2013.

(c) and (d) AIESL would not only undertake the engineering maintenance, repair and overhaul activities of Air India's fleet but also extend its services to other airlines (domestic and International). The hiving off of the MRO activities will improve commercial viability through financial accountability and management independence.

Revival plan for Raxaul Airport

1100. SHRI SABIR ALI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any headway or progress has been made on the proposed revival plan for the Raxaul Airport in Bihar;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) by when it will become operational?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) to (c) No, Sir. No headway has been made so far on the proposed revival plan for Raxaul Airport in Bihar. No definite time frame can be given as the matter involves various factors.

Setting up of Research and Development Centre

1101. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Airports Authority of India (AAI) has tied up with M/s MITRE Corporation, USA for technology and knowledge transfer for setting up a Research and Development (R&D) Centre;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the progress made so far in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Airports Authority of India (AAI) and M/s MITRE Corporation have signed a MoU in April, 2012, for technology and knowledge transfer for setting up a Research and Development Centre for AAI. The associated areas of technical support broadly include:—

- Objective-oriented, independent CNS/ATM system planning and implementation strategy.
- Specialized advanced aviation management training.
- Air navigation service business case/cost-benefit analysis.
- Technology transfer activities which will include training of AAI personnel on best practices and software tools.

(c) The project is in advanced stage of planning and implementation.

Fictitious booking

1102. DR. T.N. SEEMA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken note of various unethical trade practices and other irregularities including fictitious booking being indulged in by the airline companies and travel portal and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of rules/regulations/guidelines, governing the operation of airlines/

travel portals with respect to protection of consumers' interest including prohibition of fictitious booking; and

(c) the corrective steps taken by the Government for the protection of consumers' interests and the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) received complaints from few domestic airlines in March, 2012 that certain on-line travel portals were selling airline tickets under opaque/bargain fare wherein the identity of the airline and flight details were not being displayed upfront.

(b) and (c) DGCA had stepped in and issued a Public Notice directing the airlines to immediately withdraw participation in any such scheme where the complete information about the carrier is not revealed upfront.

DGCA has issued Civil Aviation Requirement (CAR) on Computer Reservation System (CRS)/Global Distribution System (GDS), which has the provision that subscriber shall not make fictitious reservations in the CRS/GDS and shall not resort to any abusive ticketing practice. At present, no scheduled domestic airline is participating in opaque/bargain fares and online travel portals have removed these from their respective websites, as per the information furnished by DGCA.

Deteriorating flight safety standard

1103. DR. T.N. SEEMA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken note of recent news that "Air India is world's third least safe airlines";

(b) if so, the reaction of Government on the same;

(c) whether Government has taken note of deteriorating flight safety standard of all Airlines operating in India;

(d) if so, the reaction of Government thereon;

(e) whether safety audits of the country's air traffic control department and all airlines companies are being conducted at regular intervals; and

(f) if so, the details thereof during the last three years and the current year, year-wise and installation-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION
(SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Germany's Jet Airliner Crash Data Evaluation Center (JACDEC) has culled data on Air Crashes and Fatalities for the last 30 years after factoring in International Safety benchmarks. During this period, there have been 07 fatal accidents in Air India and one in Air India Charters Limited (AICL). As AICL is a wholly owned subsidiary of Air India, the accident pertaining to it should not have been taken into account for ranking Air India. Hence the data utilised by JACDEC is factually incorrect and not acceptable to Air India. Air India is the first airline in the country and amongst the first 10 in the world to have the IATA Operational Safety Audit certification, which is a benchmark for aviation safety norms.

(c) and (d) DGCA has issued 'Civil Aviation Requirement' (CAR), Section 5 on AIR SAFETY providing for Flight Safety Awareness and Accident/Incident Prevention Programme, which is mandatory for Airlines to adopt. Strict Compliance with the laid down safety norms is being made by airlines.

(e) Airport Authority of India and Directorate General of Civil Aviation have carried out regular Safety Audits of Air Traffic Control/CNS installations.

(f) Details of Audit of Air Traffic Control/CNS installations conducted by Airport Authority of India is as under:—

Year	No of airports
2010-11	38
2011-12	43
2012-13	35

Details of Audits of ATC/CNS installation conducted by Directorate General of Civil Aviation:—

Year	ATC	CNS Installations
2010-11	09	08
2011-12	12	09
2012-13	10	08

Shortage of pilots in Air India

1104. SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI:

SHRI ALOK TIWARI:

SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Air India is facing acute shortage of pilots;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether a number of pilots have left Air India recently;
- (d) if so, the details of the number of pilots who have left Air India during 2012 and 2013 so far;
- (e) the details of the reasons identified therefor; and
- (f) the details of action Government would take to meet the shortage of pilots in Air India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) No, Sir. However, Air India Express has shortage of 20 Commanders.

(c) to (e) Since January, 2012, 04 pilots have resigned and 05 pilots have taken voluntary retirement from Air India and 10 Pilots (07 in 2012 and 03 in 2013) of Air India Express have left service. Pilots have tendered resignation citing personal and other reasons.

(f) AIE has issued advertisement for recruitment of Pilots to fill up the vacancies. AIE has also enhanced the emoluments payable to its Pilots.

Measures to lower the high cost of Air India's operations

1105. SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that a committee has been set up to suggest measures to lower the high cost of Air India's operations and improve utilization of resources in line with best global practices;

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the said committee has submitted any report either full or interim; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Government has constituted a Committee headed by Prof. Ravindra H. Dholakia, IIM, Ahmedabad on 04.01.2013 to recommend various cost cutting measures which may be required to be undertaken to ensure best and optimal utilization of various resources, including human resource available with by Air India.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. An interim report has been submitted by the Committee. The final report is still awaited.

Air service on non-commercial routes

1106. SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government propose to direct private airlines operators to provide air services at some of the non-commercial routes where our national carrier is bound to provide service in the interest of nation and is suffering losses;
- (b) if so, the details thereof indicating therein the routes operated by all the private airlines be it commercial and non-commercial and the ratio thereof in comparison to our national carrier; and
- (c) if not, why and the reasons therefor for not asking private airlines to do the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) No such proposal is under consideration of the Government.

(c) Operations in domestic sector have been deregulated and flights are being operated by concerned airlines on the basis of commercial viability. However, the operator have to comply with the Route Dispersal Guidelines (RDG) irrespective of the fact that the routes prescribed under RDG are commercially viable or not.

Air services in Himachal Pradesh

†1107. SHRIMATI BIMLA KASHYAP SOOD: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of airports in Himachal Pradesh where Government of the State has announced on 12 January, 2013 to commence air services;

(b) the details of companies with whom agreement has been signed to commence these air services;

(c) whether State Government of Himachal Pradesh has sent any proposal to the Central Government for betterment and extension of air services in Himachal Pradesh; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) to (d) No such proposal/information has been received from Government of Himachal Pradesh in Ministry of Civil Aviation.

However, Pawan Hans has provided one brand new Mi-172 helicopter on long-term lease of 5 years to Government of Himachal Pradesh *w.e.f.* 3 January, 2013 for dedicated utilization as required by the State Government.

Withdrawn airlines for Tezpur and Lilabari

1108. SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA:

SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that flight services of Air India and private sector airlines have been withdrawn for Tezpur and Lilabari Airports in Assam;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reasons behind such steps taken, when these two airports are the only airport on the entire North Bank of Brahmaputra important for the Arunachal Pradesh also besides Lilabari Airport is one of the remote and rural airport in the country, while Tezpur is significant in terms of defence views apart from civil purposes; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) when does the flight operation for these two airports in Assam are likely to be resumed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) No private sector airlines are operating from Tezpur and Lilabari in Assam. Details of flights withdrawn by Alliance Air from Lilabari and Tezpur are as under:—

Route	Date of withdrawal
Lilabari/Dibrugarh	26.05.2011
Kolkata/Guwahati/Lilabari/Guwahati/Kolkata	01.01.2013
Kolkata/Silchar/Tezpur/Silchar/Kolkata	01.01.2013
Guwahati/Jorhat/Tezpur/Guwahati	01.01.2013
Guwahati/Lilabari/Tezpur/Guwahati	01.01.2013

(c) Alliance Air has withdrawn flights on some of the routes including the above due to commercial unviability.

(d) Operations in domestic sector have been deregulated and flights are being operated by concerned airlines on the basis of commercial viability subject to adherence of Route Dispersal Guidelines. Government has laid down Route Dispersal Guidelines taking into account the need for air transport services of different regions of the country including north-east regions. It is, however, up to the airlines to provide air services to specific places depending upon the traffic demand and commercial viability while complying with these Route Dispersal Guidelines.

Third least safe airline

1109. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that Air India is world's third least safe airline as per a survey published in a newspaper; if so, the details thereof;

(b) the steps that Government is taking to make the airlines safe;

(c) the impact of the news that was published on the basis of survey regarding the safety of the passengers in the airlines; and

(d) if the survey is not correct, the steps Government has taken so that such surveys may not be published in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) Yes, Sir. Germany's Jet Airlines Crash Data Evaluation Centre (JACDEC) has culled data on Air Crashes and Fatalities for the last 30 years after factoring in International Safety benchmarks. During this period, there have been 7 fatal accidents in Air India and one in Air India Charters Limited (AICL). As AICL is a wholly owned subsidiary of Air India, the accident pertaining to it should ideally have not been taken into account for ranking Air India. Hence, the data utilized by JACDEC is factually incorrect.

(b) DGCA has issued 'Civil Aviation Requirements' (CAR), Section 5 on AIR SAFETY providing for Flight Safety Awareness and Accident/Incident prevention programme, which is mandatory for all Airlines to adopt.

Due to consistent efforts in this regard, Air India is the first airline in the country and amongst the first 10 in the world to have the IATA Operational Safety Audit certification, which is a benchmark of aviation safety norms.

(c) There is no impact on passenger load factor on account of this news.

(d) As given in para (a), the data relied upon by JACDEC is factually incorrect. However, it may not be possible for the Government to prevent any independent agency from publishing its report.

Planning for infusion in national carrier

1110. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is planning to infuse Rs. 24,400 crore in Air India for a turnaround plan from 2012-13 to 2016-17;

(b) if so, the reasons for providing a gross budgetary support of Rs. 16,980 crore; and

(c) whether this money is sufficient to take care of the committed infusion in the national carrier?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Government has sought equity

infusion of Rs. 24,425 crore for Air India for the period 2012-13 to 2016-17. However, the Gross Budgetary Support approved is Rs. 15,096 crore.

(c) The matter has been taken up with Planning Commission for enhancement of budgetary support.

Project Air Kerala

1111. SHRI AVINASH PANDE: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Kerala has decided to go ahead with its Air Kerala project to operate flights to the Gulf sector;

(b) the average cost of initial stages of the project and the annual cost of maintenance of the project;

(c) the challenges to be faced by the State Government operating an airline; and

(d) the ways in which Government plans to deal with the challenges, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) to (d) The Government of Kerala has informed that the Cochin International Airport Ltd. had worked out a project for starting 'Air Kerala' airlines as its subsidiary. However, no formal proposal has so far been received by this Ministry in this regard. Hon'ble Minister of Civil Aviation in a meeting with the Chief Minister of Kerala agreed to consider any such proposal, in case received from the Government of Kerala.

Airport Development Fee

1112. SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has once again imposed the Airport Development Fee at various airports which was cancelled earlier;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reasons for such a fee being allowed to be collected and cancelled in the first place; and

(d) how much amount has since been collected under the said rule and the manner in which Government plans to avert such burden in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Airports Authority of India (AAI) is levying and collecting Development Fee (DF) at Indira Gandhi International Airport (IGIA), New Delhi and Chhatrapati Shivaji International Airport (CSIA), Mumbai from each domestic and international embarking passenger @ Rs. 100/- and @ Rs. 600/- respectively.

(c) The collection of Development Fee (DF) at IGIA, New Delhi and CSIA, Mumbai was allowed with effect from 01.03.2009 and 01.04.2009 respectively. However, the levy of DF at IGIA, Delhi and CSIA, Mumbai airports was stopped with effect from 1.6.2011 and 27.4.2011 respectively on account of court directions. However, after complying the requirement stipulated in the court judgment dated 26.04.2011, the levy of DF was again started at IGIA, Delhi @ Rs. 200/- per embarking domestic passengers and @ Rs. 1300/- per embarking international passenger *w.e.f.* 01.12.2011 and the same was revised to Rs. 100/- per embarking domestic passenger and Rs. 600/- per embarking international passenger *w.e.f.* 01.01.2013. In respect of CSIA, Mumbai, the levy was again started @ Rs. 100/- per embarking domestic passengers and @ Rs. 600/- per embarking international passenger with effect from 1.5.2012.

(d) An amount of Rs. 2419.52 crores and Rs. 851.94 crores has been collected at IGI Airport and CSI Airport respectively upto January, 2013. As per Section 22A of the AAI Act, 1994, Development Fee is allowed to be collected for bridging the funding gap of the development of airport project.

Airfares to the North Eastern States

1113. SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that airfares to the North Eastern States is very high;
- (b) the measures taken/proposed to be taken by Government to provide affordable air service to the North Eastern States of the country;
- (c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by Government to address the increasing Aviation Turbine Fuel costs; and

(d) the measures being taken to improve the efficiency of the aviation sector to meet the global standards?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) Air fares are not fixed by the Government as these are determined by market forces of demand and supply. Airfares depend on Aviation Turbine Fuel (ATF) prices, Airport Charges, Passenger Services Fee, prevalent Foreign Exchange Rate, Service Tax, etc. Fluctuations in any of these components affect the airfares. Scheduled airlines offer different fare buckets for each flight and the airfares offered by the airlines in lower buckets are generally affordable. The airfare increases with the increase in demand for seat, as the lower fare buckets get sold out fast. Random monitoring of airfare revealed that the airfares remain within the fare band made available by the scheduled airline on their respective websites.

(c) Directorate General of Foreign Trade (DGFT) has allowed import of ATF by or on behalf of airlines as actual users and on actual use basis.

(d) Civil Aviation is a dynamic sector which requires continuous adjustments according to global and domestic needs. The Government has constantly been responding to changing scenario and undertaking sector specific measures to facilitate and enable growth of the sector. The Government has taken several measures to revive the aviation industry and ensure long-term viability of the sector, which include:—

- (i) Director General of Foreign Trade has allowed direct import of ATF by airlines on actual user basis.
- (ii) Foreign airlines have been allowed to invest in the equity of domestic carriers upto 49 per cent.
- (iii) ECB upto \$ USD 1 billion has been permitted for the airlines to meet their working capital requirement.

Air services to Himachal Pradesh

1114. SHRI SHANTA KUMAR: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that air services to all important stations of Himachal Pradesh were stopped 5-6 months ago; and

(b) if so, when these air services are likely to be resumed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) Yes, Sir. Since October, 2012, no scheduled airline is operating any air services from Himachal Pradesh. However, Pawan Hans has provided one brand new Mi-172 helicopter on long-term lease of 5 years to Government of Himachal Pradesh *w.e.f.* 3 January, 2013 for dedicated utilization as required by the State Government.

(b) Operations in domestic sector have been deregulated and flights are being operated by concerned airlines on the basis of commercial viability subject to adherence of Route Dispersal Guidelines. Resumption of air services from Himachal Pradesh is subject to the decision of the airlines depending upon the traffic demand and commercial viability while complying with Route Dispersal Guidelines.

Indore-Dubai Air Service

1115. DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received any proposal from State Government of Madhya Pradesh for starting Indore-Dubai Air Service;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has acceded to the request of State Government of Madhya Pradesh; and

(d) if so, the time by which Indore-Dubai Air Service is likely to be started and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) to (d) Government of Madhya Pradesh have requested to start flights to Middle-East and South-East Asia from Indore. The operation of international services are based on the principles of sovereignty of nations, nationality of the carriers and reciprocity in terms of commercial opportunities for airlines of each side. So far, no Indian designated carriers have shown interest towards international operations from Indore to Dubai.

Improvement in Air India's performance

1116. SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been an improvement in Air India's

performance in recent months and that the airline is likely to end this financial year with a positive cash flow or earning;

(b) if so, the details thereof?

(c) whether it is also a fact that the projected net shortfall remained at Rs. 404 crore a month; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir, Air India's half yearly (April-September, 2012) results show improvement in Earnings Before Interest, Taxes, Depreciation and Amortization (EBIDTA) and cash losses as compared to April-September, 2011. The details are given in Statement-I (*See* below).

Air India's financial and operational performance in third Quarter of 2012 also shows improvement *vis-a-vis* third Quarter of 2011. The highlights are given in Statement-II (*See* below). The company achieved EBIDTA positive status for the first time in November-12 and December-12.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. Based on monthly estimated average cash inflows for October, 2012-March, 2013, there will be net shortfall of Rs 404 crores per month. This amount is worked out without considering the SFIS credits and Monetization of assets. The details are given in Statement-III.

Statement-I

*Improvement in Air India's performance as compared to
April-September, 2011*

April-September, 2011 prov. total		April-September, 2012 prov. total
1		2
Financial performance		
5348.91	Passenger Revenue	5677.79
6796.38	Operating Revenue	6988.88
9058.81	Operating Expenses	8783.65

1		2
(2262.43)	Operating Profit/(Loss)	(1794.77)
6803.85	Total Revenue	7104.33
10903.64	Total Expenses	10566.00
(4099.79)	Net Profit/(Loss) before tax	(3461.67)
(1370.12)	EBIDTA	(818.21)
(3214.95)	Cash Loss	(2600.56)

Statement-II

*Highlights of Air India's Financial and Operational performance
in third Quarter of 2012*

October-December, 2011 prov. total		October-December, 2012 prov. total
1		2
Financial performance		
3094.09	Passenger Revenue	3445.34
3887.44	Operating Revenue	4411.57
4932.81	Operating Expenses	5170.83
(1045.37)	Operating Profit/(Loss)	(759.25)
4177.37	Total Revenue	4755.63
5928.37	Total Expenses	6034.27
(1751.00)	Net Profit/(Loss) before tax	(1278.63)
(329.24)	EBIDTA	49.75
(1324.80)	Cash Loss	(813.69)
Operational Performance		
11848.45	ASKm (Million)	10785.429
7882.20	RPKm (Million)	7494.718

1		2
66.5	Seat Factor (%)	69.5
3.67	No. of Pax (Million)	3.817
2149	Stage Length	1964
3.93	Yield per RPKm (Rs.)	4.60

Statement-III*Monthly estimated average cash inflows (October-March)*

(Rs. in crores)

Particulars	Amount 2012-13
1	2
Inflows	
Passenger	1092
Cargo (Excess Baggage and Mail)	90
Handling and Servicing Revenue	42
Charter Revenue	106
Revenue sharing with, AICL	17
Other Revenue	38
Total Gross Inflows per month	1385
Less : Commission to Agents	37
Total : Inflows per month	1348
Outflows	
Fuel Cost	700
Salaries	284
Interest on Borrowings	136
Interest on Aircraft Loans	91
Aircraft Landing, Parking and Navigation	92
Materials Consumed and Outside Repairs (Aircraft)	81

1	2
Food Services and Other Pax Amenities	36
Traffic Handling by other operators	39
Other Expenses	172
TOTAL Gross Outflows per month	1631
Aircraft Loan Repayment	121
TOTAL Gross Outflows per month	1752
Net Shortfall per month	-404

Aviation Security Force for airports

1117. DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to create a separate Aviation Security Force for security of all the airports across the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with reasons therefor;
- (c) whether the panel of consultants of International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO) to study the issue of command, control and effectiveness of Central Industrial Security Force (CISF) personnel in securing airports has submitted its recommendations;
- (d) if so, the main recommendations thereof; and
- (e) the fresh steps taken by Government to ensure quality control of Aviation Security Group and effective implementation of oversight functions of Bureau of Civil Aviation Security?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Government proposes to create a dedicated Aviation Security Force under the Ministry of Civil Aviation, which after its creation will be put at the airports for exclusively performing the extremely technical tasks of Aviation Security.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) panel submitted its report on 26th August, 2011 which has been accepted by the Government. The main recommendations of the panel are as under:—

- (i) Restructuring of Bureau of Civil Aviation Security

- (ii) Creation of a dedicated Aviation Security Force (ASF).
- (iii) Identification of core and non-core functions of aviation security.
- (iv) Development of robust aviation security procedures.
- (e) Bureau of Civil Aviation Security (BCAS) conducts continuous audit of all security related agencies at the airports and imparts and regulates training in aviation security.

Financial losses suffered by Air India

1118. SHRI DILIPBHAI PANDYA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that pilots of Air India who were on strike for 57 days have called off their strike on the directions of High Court of Delhi;
- (b) if so, what were their main demands;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that due to strike of pilots, Air India has suffered heavy losses and were forced to cancel many of its international flights; and
- (d) if so, the details of financial losses suffered by Air India during the strike of pilots?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) Yes, Sir. The erstwhile Air India Pilots called off their agitation on 03.07.2012 after intervention of the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi.

(b) The agitation by the erstwhile Air India Pilots was primarily against the decision of Air India to impart training on Boeing 787 aircraft to the pilots of the erstwhile Indian Airlines.

(c) and (d) Air India was operating 46 international flights per day before the strike. Due to pilot agitation, Air India had to restructure its operations and in the interim schedule it operated 39 international flights per day. The quantum of loss of revenue suffered by Air India due to the pilot strike is approximately Rs. 600 crores.

Equity infusion in Air India

1119. SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Air India is expected to get only 60 per cent of the promised equity infusion for first years;

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that as part of the turnaround plan cleared by Government, Air India is to get an equity infusion of over Rs. 30,000 crore over a period of nine years starting from 2012-13; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) The Government considered the Financial Restructuring Plan and Turn Around Plan of Air India on 12.04.2012 and approved the following:—

- (i) Induction of upfront equity of Rs. 6,750 crore, including Rs 1,200 crore provided in the budget of 2011-12 and already released, in the Financial Year 2011-12.
- (ii) Equity for Cash deficit support of Rs. 4,552 crore from Financial Year 2012-13 to Financial Year 2017-18.
- (iii) Equity for already guarantee aircraft loan of Rs. 18,929 crore till Financial Year 2021.
- (iv) GoI Guarantee for repayment of Principal amount and payment of Interest on the Non-Convertible Debentures (NCDs) of Rs. 7400 crore to be issued by Air India Limited to the financial institution, Banks, LIC, EPFO, etc. in case of GoI guaranteed NCDs, Government outgo will be Rs. 11,951 crore towards interest and Rs. 7,400 crore towards principal with NPV of Rs. 8,637 crore on both principal and interest (as on September 30, 2012 at a discount rate of 8 per cent).

So far the investment made by Government in Air India as equity for the past 3 years and current year is as under:—

(Rs. in crores)

Financial year	Amount
2009-10	800
2010-11	1200
2011-12	1200
2012-13	6000

(c) and (d) The Equity Infusion approved by the Government as per the TAP and FRP of Air India over a period of nine years starting from 2012-13 is as under:—

(Rs. in crores)

Financial year	Amount
2012-13	11014
2013-14	3560
2014-15	3441
2015-16	3394
2016-17	3016
2018-19	2587
2019-20	2599
2020-21	3314
2021-22	2082

Extensive modernization of airports

1120. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether extensive modernization of the airport infrastructure was carried out during the Eleventh Five Year Plan;
- (b) if so, airport-wise details of modernization carried out;
- (c) the details of the proposals for modernization of airports during the Twelfth Five Year Plan; and
- (d) where and how does Jharkhand stand in this Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Details of airports modernized and upgraded during the Eleventh Five Year Plan are given in Statement (*See* below).

(c) Details of proposals for modernization of airports during the Twelfth Five Year Plan are given at Annexure. [*See* Appendix 228 Annexure No. 16]

(d) Presently, there is only one operational airport at Ranchi in Jharkhand. A new Terminal Building has been completed, and is ready for commissioning. Development of an airport at Deoghar for operation of ATR type of aircraft operations in Phase-I and subsequently for AB-321 in Phase-II has also been included in the Twelfth Five Year Plan.

Statement**Details of non-metro airports modernized/upgraded during Eleventh Five Year Plan**

Sl. No.	Name of Airport	Name of work	Date of completion	Present status
1	2	3	4	5

Northern Region

1.	Agra	Refurbishing of Terminal Building	December-09	Completed
		Expansion of Apron	December-09	Completed
2.	Amritsar	Modular Expansion of Terminal Building	June-09	Completed
		Construction of 2 no. Contact Parking Bays		Completed
		Construction of 4 no. Remote Parking Bays	November-07	Completed
		Construction of 3 no. additional Parking Bays	July-09	Completed
		Extension of runway	June-08	Completed
3.	Chandigarh	Construction of New Integrated Terminal Building	March-11	Completed
4.	Dehradun	Construction of New Terminal Building, Substation cum AC Plant Room, Car Park etc.	September-09	Completed

5. Jaipur	Construction of Runway, Apron, link Taxiway	November-07	Completed
	Construction of New International Terminal Complex	July-09	Completed
	Construction of New Apron and Taxiway	September-09	Completed
	Construction of New Apron and Taxiway	March-08	Completed
	Construction of New Apron for four Wide-Bodied Aircraft and Taxiway	December-09	Completed
6. Khajuraho	Construction of New Integrated International Terminal Building	October-11	Completed
	Construction of New Terminal Building Complex	April-08	Completed
	Extension and Strengthening of Runway and Allied Works	May-09	Completed
	Construction of Apron including link Taxiway – Phase-I	June-11	Completed
	Construction of Apron including link Taxiway – Phase-II	January-07	Completed
9. Srinagar	Expansion and Modification of Terminal Building Complex	April-09	Completed
	Expansion of Apron Phase-II	March-11	Completed
	Construction of New Integrated Terminal Building Complex	August-10	Completed
10. Varanasi	Extension and Strengthening of Apron and Extension of Runway	April-10	Completed

1	2	3	4	5
	Western Region			
11.	Ahmedabad	Construction of New Domestic Arrival Block	April-08	Completed
		Extension of existing Domestic Apron at Ahmedabad Airport	November-08	Completed
		C/o New International Terminal Building Phase-I	August-10	Completed
		C/o New International Terminal Building Phase-II	January-11	Completed
12.	Aurangabad	Construction of New Terminal Building, Technical Block, Control Tower, Fire Station, MT etc.	December-08	Completed
		Extension of Runway including Electrical Works	January-10	Completed
		Construction of New Apron	October-07	Completed
13.	Bhopal	Extension of Runway	July-09	Completed
		Construction of New Expandable Modular Terminal Building at Raja Bhoj Airport, Bhopal	December-10	Completed
		Construction of New Apron and Associated Works	September-10	Completed
14.	Goa	Construction of New Apron for New ITB	February-09	Completed
15.	Nagpur	Expansion and Modification of Terminal Building for International Operations	August-08	Completed

16. Indore	Extension and Strengthening of Runway and Construction of Isolation Bay and Taxiway	July-09	Completed
	Construction of New Terminal Building	May-11	Completed
17. Pune	Extension and Strengthening of Existing Apron and Taxi-Track Phase-II at Pune Airport	July-08	Completed
	Extension and Modification of Terminal Building at Pune Airport	September-10	Completed
18. Surat	Development of Surat Airport for ATR-72 type Aircraft – Terminal Building Work	June-08	Completed
	Extension of Runway	April-09	Completed
	Construction of Terminal Building Phase-II First Floor	December-09	Completed
19. Vadodara	Construction of Maintenance and Night Parking Stand with Associated Works	December-08	Completed
Southern Region			
20. Calicut	Strengthening of Runway and Allied Works	March-09	Completed
	Expansion and Modification of International Terminal Building including Electrical Packages	February-08	Completed

1	2	3	4	5
21.	Coimbatore	Extension of Runway	October-07	Completed
		Expansion and Modification of Terminal Building	September-11	Completed
		Construction of Part Parallel Taxiway and Expansion of Apron	February-10	Completed
22.	Madurai	Strengthening and Extension of Runway	October-08	Completed
		Construction of New Integrated Terminal Building and Allied Works	July-10	Completed
23.	Mangalore	Construction of New Terminal Building	October-09	Completed
		Construction of Apron	September-08	Completed
24.	Mysore	Construction of New Runway	March-08	Completed
		Construction of New Apron and Taxiway		Completed
		Development of Mysore Airport Building Work	September-10	Completed
25.	Trichy	Construction of New Terminal Building	October-08	Completed
		Strengthening and Extension of Runway	March-08	Completed
		Strengthening of Apron, Construction of New Taxiway	January-08	Completed

26. Trivendrum	Construction of Terminal Building (Phase-I and II, Apron and Car Park etc.	April-10	Completed
	Provision of Aerobridges at Int'1 Terminal a Apron Work	September-07	Completed
	Provision of Aerobridges at Int'1 Terminal a Apron Work	March-08	Completed
	Construction of 8 nos. Bays, Taxiway, GSE Area and Shoulders	May-09	Completed
27. Vizag	Construction of New Terminal Building	June-09	Completed
Eastern Region			
28. Bhubneswar	Expansion of Apron Strengthening of Existing Apron and Taxiway, Construction of additional Taxiway	January-07	Completed
	Construction of New Terminal Building and Associate Work	February-13	Completed
29. Portblair	Expansion of Apron and additional Taxiway	December-09	Completed
30. Raipur	Construction of New Expandable Modular Integrated Terminal Building	October-12	Completed
	Strengthening and Extn. of Apron	January-08	Completed
	Expansion of Apron and Construction of Isolation Bay	May-10	Completed
31. Ranchi	Resurfacing of Runway	January-11	Completed
	Construction of New Integrated Passenger Terminal Building	December-12	Completed

1	2	3	4	5
	North-East Region			
32.	Agartala	Strengthening of Existing Runway	July-09	Completed
		Expansion and Strengthening of Apron	April-09	Completed
		Extension and Modification of Terminal Building, (Civil, Internal Electrification, Fire Alarm and Fire Fighting Works)		Completed
33.	Dibrugarh	Construction of New Terminal Building including Land Acquisition	August-09	Completed
		Strengthening of Existing Runway and Taxiway	December-10	Completed
		Expansion of Apron	June-07	Completed
		Extension of Runway and Construction of New Apron with link Taxiway	June-09	Completed
		Construction of Isolated Aircraft Parking	March-10	Completed
34.	Guwahati	Construction of Boundary Wall in the Newly acquired land for Runway Extension and Construction of New Apron	August-10	Completed
		Filling of Low Lying Area and Development of Internal Drainage System of Newly Acquired Land at Guwahati Airport	January-11	Completed

Hassle-free economic development in North-East

1121. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that development projects in the North-East are approved only after consultations with the Army;
- (b) whether many projects are stalled because of the Army's reluctance;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the corrective steps being taken to ensure hassle-free economic development in the North-East?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) No, Sir. Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region sanctions infrastructure development projects under Non-Lapsable Central Pool of Resources Scheme, Social Infrastructure Development Fund Scheme, Special Bodo Territorial Council Package and through North Eastern Council and these projects are based on priority list submitted by State Governments of North Eastern Region and funded by this Ministry. The Ministry also funds projects under the scheme — Non-Lapsable Central Pool of Resources — Central, wherein projects of regional importance in North Eastern Region proposed by Central Government Ministries are funded. No consultation with Army is required for approving projects under these schemes.

- (b) to (d) Does not arise.

Misbehaviour with Indian diplomat in Pakistan

†1122. SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware of the alleged misconduct with the employees/officers of Indian Embassy in Pakistan during the last three years till date;
- (b) whether Pakistan has allegedly ill-treated/exploited the employees/officers of Indian Embassy in Pakistan during the last three years as well; and
- (c) whether Government has raised this issue on International forum?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) to (c) Government is aware that members of the High Commission of India, Islamabad are subjected to constant surveillance including tailing, at times aggressively, by the intelligence and security personnel of the Government of Pakistan. This is taken up with the Government of Pakistan at various levels.

JCM between India and Bangladesh

1123. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Joint Consultative Meeting (JCM) between India and Bangladesh held recently;

(b) if so, the details of the agenda and outcome of the discussion between two countries; and

(c) whether India seriously pursued its concern regarding security and other aspects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) to (c) The second meeting of the India-Bangladesh Joint Consultative Commission (JCC) was held in Dhaka on 16 February, 2013. The Indian delegation was led by External Affairs Minister Shri Salman Khurshid and the Bangladesh delegation was led by Foreign Minister Dr. Dipu Moni.

The Ministers reviewed the entire gamut of bilateral relations including trade and investment, security, connectivity, border management, water, power, shipping, renewable energy, development cooperation, art and culture, people to people exchanges and human resource development.

The two Ministers, *inter-alia*, expressed satisfaction at the recent meetings on security cooperation held at different levels, namely, Home Ministers, Home Secretaries, Joint Working Group on Security and Directors-General of the Border Security Force and Border Guards Bangladesh. They welcomed the signing of the Extradition Treaty during the visit of the Home Minister of India to Dhaka in January, 2013 and hoped that this would further facilitate cooperation on security related matters between the two countries. The External Affairs Minister of India reiterated the appreciation of the Government of India for the cooperation extended by Bangladesh on security related matters. Both sides reiterated their commitment to combat terrorism in all its forms and manifestations.

Three documents, namely, MoU on Akhaura-Agartala rail link, MoU regarding India-Bangladesh Foundation and a Protocol to Double Taxation Avoidance Agreement were signed during the 2nd JCC meeting. A copy of the Joint Statement issued on the occasion of the JCC meeting is given in Statement.

Statement

Joint Statement issued on the occasion of the JCC meeting

***2nd Meeting of the Joint Consultative Commission between
Bangladesh and India
(Dhaka, 16 February, 2013)***

Joint Statement

1. The second meeting of the Bangladesh-India Joint Consultative Commission (JCC) was held in Dhaka on 16 February, 2013. The Bangladesh delegation was led by Foreign Minister Dr. Dipu Moni, while the Indian delegation was led by External Affairs Minister Shri Salman Khurshid.
2. The Ministers reviewed the entire gamut of bilateral relations and expressed satisfaction at the significant forward movement in implementation of the decisions taken by the two sides, including during the 1st JCC meeting. This has widened the scope of bilateral cooperation and relations have become truly multifaceted, encompassing a wide range of areas including trade and investment, security, connectivity, border management, water, power, shipping, renewable energy, development cooperation, art and culture, people to people exchanges, human resource development, among others.
3. Both sides welcomed regular exchanges, both political and official, which had helped create goodwill between the two countries. The Ministers noted with satisfaction that the Foreign Secretaries had met twice and Director General/ Joint Secretary of the concerned Division of the Ministries of Foreign/External Affairs had met in Dhaka for formal consultations since the 1st JCC.
4. The two Ministers expressed satisfaction about the recent meetings on security cooperation at different levels viz. Home Ministers, Home Secretaries, JWG on Security and Directors-General of the BGB and BSF. They welcomed the signing of the Extradition Treaty during the recent visit of Home Minister of India to Dhaka and hoped that this would further facilitate cooperation on security

related matters between the two countries. The External Affairs Minister of India reiterated the appreciation of the Government of India for the cooperation extended by Bangladesh in the security related matters. Both Ministers reiterated their commitment to fight terrorism in all its forms and manifestations.

5. The two Ministers welcomed the signing of the Revised Travel Arrangements during the Indian Home Minister's visit and its notification by both sides. They expressed confidence that this liberalized visa regime would have a significant impact on further enhancing bilateral relations by facilitating people to people contact.
6. The two Ministers stressed on effective implementation of the Coordinated Border Management Plan (CBMP), including regular coordination and exchange between the nodal officers at different levels for better border management to prevent cross border criminal activities, illegal movement, incidents of violence and loss of lives and early completion of fencing of vulnerable patches along the border.
7. The Ministers noted that the signing of the Protocol to the Land Boundary Agreement (LBA) had paved the way for settlement of all remaining land boundary issues. They agreed on the need for ratification of the Land Boundary Agreement (LBA) 1974 and its Protocol at the earliest to resolve all pending boundary related issues including exchange of enclaves and areas in adverse possession. They noted with satisfaction that all the signed strip maps were exchanged between the two sides during the visit.
8. The two sides noted that signing of the Protocol amending the Convention for the Avoidance of Double Taxation and the Prevention of Fiscal Evasion with respect to Taxes on Income would enhance bilateral cooperation for effective exchange of information.
9. The Ministers noted with satisfaction the various measures taken for enhancement of trade and investment between the two countries. They stressed the urgent need for upgradation of infrastructure of the Land Customs Stations (LCSs)/ Land Ports and Integrated Check Posts (ICPs) and for completion of the upgradation works at the identified LCSs/ICPs on schedule. The External Affairs Minister of India conveyed India's concurrence for the development works proposed to be undertaken by Bangladesh side for Land Custom Stations at nine sites within 150 yards of the International Boundary. Both sides agreed

to put in place necessary infrastructure for operationalising the LCSs at Thegamukh-Demagiri and Sabroom-Ramgarh at an early date. They also underscored the need for removal of non-tariff barriers on both sides. Both sides agreed to hold the next meeting of the Joint Working Group on Trade at the earliest. The two Ministers noted with appreciation the positive response received from the users of Border Haats. Welcoming the understanding reached on opening of the two new Border Haats along the Bangladesh-Tripura border the two sides agreed to consider new proposals for setting up border haats along Bangladesh-India border that would contribute to the income generation and well-being of the people of those areas. They agreed on the need to convene a meeting of the Joint Committee on Border Haat to review their operations and make further recommendations for their management. The Ministers noted the need for harmonization of standards and mutual recognition of certificates as an important element of trade facilitation between the two countries. They expressed hope that Agreement on Cooperation between the Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) and the Bangladesh Standards and Testing Institute (BSTI) would be signed at the earliest. The External Affairs Minister conveyed the approval of the Government of India for inclusion of proposal for upgradation of BSTI under the US\$ 800 million Line of Credit.

10. Referring to connectivity between the two countries through waterways, railways, roadways and air, the Bangladesh Foreign Minister stated that Bangladesh had formed a Working Group under the coordination of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs for evolving a comprehensive mechanism to facilitate movement of goods between the two countries for mutual benefit. They agreed on the need to extend the validity of the Protocol on Inland Water Transit and Trade to make it co-terminus with the Bilateral Trade Agreement. They expressed hope that the forthcoming Shipping Secretary level talks scheduled to be held from 27 February, 2013 would enable the two sides to identify ways to further enhance cooperation under the framework of the Protocol. They hoped that the concerned agencies would complete the feasibility study under Indian grant for upgradation of Ashuganj Inland Port with a view to its full utilization as a trans-shipment point at an early date. They expressed satisfaction that the two sides had met to explore the possibilities and prospects of Coastal Shipping between the two countries. They welcomed the signing of the MoU on establishing rail link between Akhaura and Agartala and expressed hope that the ongoing work for

establishing rail linkages between Shahbazpur-Mahishashan and Chilahati-Haldibari would also be completed at the earliest. The two Ministers hoped that the Empowered Group set up to examine the ways and means of popularizing the Maitree Express would be submitting their report at an early date to ease the travel of the passengers. Bangladesh side assured that it would be conveying its views on the draft Motor Vehicle Agreement soon.

11. The two Ministers reiterated their commitment for early finalization of the Interim Agreement for sharing of the waters of the Teesta and Feni rivers. They also noted with satisfaction that the Sub-Group of JRC for Tipaimukh hydro-electric project had held two productive meetings over the last few months. They further noted that the river bank protection works were being implemented in phases to save valuable land and properties on both sides. The Indian side reiterated its earlier commitment that it would not take any unilateral decision on the Himalayan component of the proposed River-Interlinking project which may adversely affect Bangladesh.
12. Both the Ministers expressed satisfaction at the progress of cooperation in the power sector overall. They appreciated that the work on grid inter-connection between Bheramara-Baharampur was expected to be completed by June/July, 2013. They also took note of the progress of work of setting up the 1320 MW Bangladesh-India Friendship Power Company at Rampal, Bagerhat, Khulna and expressed hope that the related issues would be resolved soon. The two sides noted that Bangladesh was in the process of finalizing purchase of additional 250MW power from the open market of India. The External Affairs Minister of India welcomed the Bangladesh participation in power projects in India, particularly in the Northeastern States of India. The two Ministers also agreed that there remains much scope for cooperation in the renewable energy sector. In this connection, they expressed satisfaction at the holding of the 1st meeting of the JWG on Renewable Energy Cooperation where both sides identified some priority areas for mutual cooperation and it was agreed that the next meeting of the JWG would be held shortly.
13. The Ministers reviewed the status of implementation of projects under the US\$ 800 Million Indian Line of Credit (LoC). They noted that projects amounting to US\$ 785.45 million were being processed and were at various stages of implementation. They stressed the need to expedite early completion of all formalities of the new projects so that the benefits could reach the people.

14. Foreign Minister of Bangladesh reiterated the appreciation of the Government for conversion of US\$ 200 million of the LOC into grant. The External Affairs Minister of India stated that the first tranche of the grant would be released to Bangladesh shortly for utilization for projects that were of priority to Bangladesh.
15. Both the Ministers agreed on the need to move forward on the decision to explore possibilities of cooperation in power/hydro-electricity, water, connectivity and transit in the sub-regional context. Foreign Minister of Bangladesh reiterated her invitation to host meetings of both the Joint Working Groups between Bangladesh-India-Bhutan and Bangladesh-India-Nepal in March, 2013 for exploratory discussions.
16. Both the Ministers noted with great satisfaction the successful hosting of the year-long programme for joint celebration of the 150th birth anniversary of Rabindranath Tagore and the joint celebration of the 90th anniversary of *Bidrohi* by Poet Kazi Nazrul Islam. They also expressed satisfaction that the 150th birth anniversary of Swami Vivekananda was jointly celebrated by both the countries and noted that these initiatives had encouraged interaction among the people and helped foster greater understanding and goodwill between the people of the two countries. Both sides agreed to conclude a new Cultural Exchange Programme at the earliest.
17. The two Ministers noted with satisfaction the level of cooperation in the education sector and human resources development. They further noted that the signing of the MoU on Cooperation between the Foreign Service Academy of Bangladesh (FSA) and the Foreign Service Institute of India (FSI) would facilitate understanding between the diplomatic services of the two countries. They also agreed to explore further avenues of cooperation including more training programmes, exchanges of delegations/trainees and hosting of officials of various training institutes in this regard. They also expressed confidence that signing of the MoU on Bangladesh-India Foundation would further promote friendly exchanges between the two countries.
18. Both the Ministers also noted that with the signing of the MoU on Cooperation in the fields of Health and Medical Sciences, medical professionals of both countries would get the benefits of exchange of scientific materials and information and joint collaboration in research in medical science.

19. The two Ministers expressed hope that the JWG on Conservation of Royal Bengal Tigers at the Sundarbans would be meeting soon to explore the possibilities of mutual cooperation in this sector.
20. The Ministers expressed satisfaction that the JWG on Fisheries would be meeting very soon and hoped that both the sides would be able to agree on ways and means for optimal utilization of the fishing resources to the benefit of the two peoples. The Ministers further expressed hope that the JWG on Agriculture would also be meeting soon to intensify bilateral cooperation in the field of agriculture.
21. Both sides agreed to enhance telecommunication connectivity between the two countries.
22. The two sides signed the following documents:
 - (a) MoU for Establishment of the Bangladesh-India Foundation;
 - (b) MoU on Establishment of Akhaura-Agartala Rail link; and
 - (c) Protocol amending the Convention for the Avoidance of Double Taxation and the Prevention of Fiscal Evasion with respect to Taxes on Income.
23. The External Affairs Minister will call on the Hon'ble Prime Minister and will also meet the Hon'ble Minister for Home Affairs and Hon'ble Minister for Water Resources of Bangladesh during his visit to Dhaka.
24. Both sides agreed to hold the next meeting of the Joint Consultative Commission in New Delhi at a mutually convenient date to be decided through diplomatic channels.

Dhaka, 16 February, 2013

Proposal for peace talks with Pakistan

†1124. SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has received proposal from Pakistan to continue the process of peace talks;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether Government has laid any condition to continue the process of peace talks in the wake of Pakistan's proposal;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) Pakistan's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) to (e) In the context of the recent incidents along the Line of Control Pakistan has been making several suggestions including for investigation of the incidents along the LoC by a third party, and for bilateral talks may be at the Foreign Minister level. Government is of the view that presently practical steps are needed to strengthen the sanctity of the Line of Control for which the well established mechanism of contacts between the Director Generals of Military Operations should be fully utilized.

It is only through a strict adherence to the provisions of the Shimla Agreement including respect of the sanctity of the Line of Control in Jammu and Kashmir that both sides will be able to work towards a relationship of durable peace, friendship and cooperation.

Setting up of PSKs in Gujarat

1125. SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA:

SHRI PARSHOTTAM KHODABHAI RUPALA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the action taken by the Ministry to set up Passport Seva Kendra (PSK) in all districts of Gujarat State?

(b) whether the Ministry approached the State Government of Gujarat in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the action taken by Government on the fact that, due to online submission of passport application, many times applicants are not getting appointment for submission of documents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) to (c) Under the Passport Seva Project (PSP), 5 (five)

Passport Seva Kendras (PSKs) have been set up in the State of Gujarat - two in Ahmedabad and one each in Rajkot, Vadodara and Surat. They are functioning as extended arms of Passport Offices in Ahmedabad and Surat. While the Government has expanded the network of Passport delivery system throughout the country, it is not proposed to set up Passport Seva Kendra in all districts of Gujarat State.

(d) The Passport Seva system has inbuilt checks to ensure that multiple appointments are not booked from a single user-id. Moreover, walk-in facility has been allowed to citizens having Application Registration Number (ARN) to enable them to apply for Tatkal service, issue of Police Clearance Certificate (PCC), deletion of Emigration Check Required (ECR) status, inclusion of name of spouse in the passport and issue of new booklets where pages have been exhausted. Senior citizens above 60 years, minors below 15 years whose parents hold valid passports, differently-abled persons, Central/State Government employees and their spouse/dependent minor children having ARN, have also been permitted walk-in facility, which has eased availability of online appointments. The Government has taken up a proposal to introduce pre-payment of passport fee at the time of seeking appointment to discourage unscrupulous elements from blocking appointments. The Government is also considering to provide facility of online filing of applications at Common Service Centres (CSCs) and Speed Post Centres (SPCs) on payment of nominal fee.

Issue of Sikh students with turban in France

1126. SARDAR SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of France is in touch with Government of India over the issue of reversing its decision on banning admission of Sikh students with turbans in public/private schools there;

(b) whether Government of India has once again taken up the matter with France recently; and

(c) if so, the results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) to (c) This issue has been raised with the French Government from time to time, including at the highest level during the visit of the President of the French Republic, Mr. Francois Hollande, to India on 14-15 February, 2013.

The French Government has recently clarified that its domestic law bans wearing of conspicuous religious symbols in French public schools, such as large cross, an Islamic veil, a kippa (yarmulke) and a Sikh turban or under turban. Discreet religious symbols are accepted. A hairnet for Sikh youths and a rimaal for children are allowed. They have conveyed that cases of dispute are resolved through dialogue between parents and school principals and that no Sikh child has been expelled since 2008. In addition, parents who so wish may enrol their child at a private school under contract with the State, where religious symbols are allowed.

It was also informed that the French authorities have initiated a regular and constructive dialogue with Sikh associations in France. Regular consultations between the concerned French authorities and our Embassy in Paris were also proposed and accepted.

Students found dead in UK

1127. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware that an Indian student Souvik Paul was found dead in UK;
- (b) the steps Government is taking to pursue the case of Souvik Paul;
- (c) the number of students who have gone abroad for study purpose and have been missing/are found dead in the last three years;
- (d) the data thereof, country-wise; and
- (e) the steps Government has taken so that such types of incidents may not take place in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) and (b) An Indian student, Souvik Pal, who was pursuing a 4-year course in the Manchester Metropolitan University (MMU) since September, 2012 went missing on midnight of 31.12.2012 while attending a New Year eve party. As soon as the Consulate General of India, Birmingham came to know about the incident on 03.01.2013, it was in constant touch with the concerned police and other authorities in the United Kingdom in finding out the whereabouts and welfare of the missing student. Manchester Police informed the Consulate on 22.01.2013 that the body had been located. While the inquest proceedings to ascertain the cause

of death are still on, there has been no evidence to suggest any foul play leading to the sad demise of Souvik Pal. Government of India extended all possible assistance to the family of the deceased Indian student including the transportation of his mortal remains to India at Government's cost. Our Consul General was in constant touch with both the Manchester Police authorities and the family.

(c) to (e) There are approx. 2,20,000 Indian students studying abroad. Government is not aware of any trend of Indians living abroad being the specific target for attacks. Whenever any attacks on Indian nationals are reported, the concerned Indian Mission/Post promptly takes up the matter with the local Foreign Ministry and other concerned authorities to ensure safety of Indian nationals so that such incidents of violence against Indian nationals do not recur. Follow-up action including providing of consular assistance to the affected Indian nationals is also performed by the Mission/Post. When approached, the host Government normally provide all necessary assistance and required security to the Indian nationals living in that country. Cases of violence are duly investigated by the local police authorities in order to bring the culprits to justice. The Indian Mission/Post liaises with the concerned authorities during the investigation and trial of culprits. Recently, Indian Missions/Posts abroad have appointed Student Welfare Officers to look after the interests of Indian students.

Migration of Hindus from Pakistan and Bangladesh

†1128. SHRI THAAWAR CHAND GEHLOT: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Hindus who have migrated from Pakistan and Bangladesh and taken refuge in India during last three years;

(b) the main reasons for coming in India after migration from Pakistan and Bangladesh; and

(c) the efforts made by Government to prevent the Hindus migrating from Pakistan and Bangladesh and make them stay there only?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) to (c) Government has from time to time come across reports of problems being faced by members of minority communities in foreign countries including, in some countries, of Hindu minorities. Some Pakistani nationals

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

belonging to minority communities including Hindus, who entered India on valid visas have not gone back to Pakistan on the grounds of religious persecution. Representations have also been received requesting for allowing extension of visas of such Pakistani nationals, and also for permitting them to apply for Long-Term Visa (LTV).

It is the primary responsibility of foreign Governments to discharge their obligations towards all their citizens including those that belong to their minority communities. Though the 'Shimla Agreement' with Pakistan specifically provides for non-interference in each others' internal affairs, nevertheless, based on reports of persecution of minority groups in Pakistan, Government has taken up the matter with the Government of Pakistan. The Government of Pakistan has stated that it was fully cognizant of the situation and looked after the welfare of all its citizens, particularly the minority community. The Government of Bangladesh has been reiterating its commitment to safeguarding minority rights within the legal framework of Bangladesh's constitution.

Impact of beheading of Indian soldiers by Pakistan on trade

†1129. SHRI TARUN VIJAY:

SHRI RASHEED MASOOD:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the action taken against Pakistan by India on the incident of brutality and beheading of two Indian soldiers by Pakistan; and

(b) whether as a reaction on this incident, Government would minimize the level of trade and commerce relations with Pakistan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) and (b) Government deplored the gravely provocative and repugnant acts of the killing of two Indian soldiers and the barbaric mutilation of their bodies by the Pakistan Army near the Line of Control in the Mendhar sector on January 8, and has called upon the Government of Pakistan to carry out a proper investigation of this unacceptable action and ensure that this does not recur.

It has also been conveyed that Pakistan should not believe that its brazen denial and lack of proper response will be ignored and that bilateral relations could be unaffected or that there will be business as usual.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Incidences of killing Indian soldiers by Pakistan

†1130. DR. YOGENDRA P. TRIVEDI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of incidence of beheading and killing of our soldiers by Pakistan so far;
- (b) Government's reaction thereon;
- (c) whether Government still feels that it must go ahead for peace-talks with Pakistan; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) and (b) On January 8, 2013 regular Pakistani troops crossed the Line of Control at the Mendhar sector and engaged Indian troops who were patrolling this sector. Two Indian soldiers were killed in the attack, and their bodies subjected to barbaric and inhuman mutilation including the beheading of one of them. It has been conveyed to the Pakistani Government that repugnant acts of this nature by the Pakistan army are in contravention of all norms of international conduct, cannot be accepted, and there is need for action to ensure they do not recur.

(c) and (d) The dialogue process with Pakistan has not been halted. However, Pakistan should not believe that brazen denials of the act and lack of proper responses to our demarches on the January 8 incident in the Mendhar sector of the LoC will be ignored and that bilateral relations could be unaffected and that there will be business as usual.

Building of Gwadar Port in Pakistan by China

†1131. SHRIMATI MAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that strategically important Gwadar Port of Pakistan is being built by China which is a matter of concern for India in view of enhanced strategic power of China;
- (b) whether this would make the western border areas of India more sensitive;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether it is also a fact that the news regarding development of this port has been published in China that this is part of an effort to corner India; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) to (d) Recently, management of operations of Gwadar Port have been taken over by a Chinese company. Government keeps a constant watch on all developments having a bearing on India's security and takes all necessary measures to safeguard it.

Curtailling of facilities to Haj pilgrims

1132. SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that various facilities to Haj pilgrims are being curtailed in a phased manner;

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

(c) the reasons therefor; and

(d) the planning of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) No.

(b) and (c) Not applicable.

(d) Government of India assists the Haj pilgrims in close coordination with the Haj Committee of India through (i) provision of accommodation and other logistical support at Makkah, Madinah and Jeddah, (ii) Deputation of Doctors and Paramedics, Coordinators, Assistant Haj Officers, Haj Assistants and Khadim-ul-Hujjaj to assist Haj is during their Haj, (iii) setting up Hospitals and dispensaries, providing ambulances and arranging supply of medicines to Hajis in the holy sites in Makkah, Mina, Arafat, Muzdalifa and Madinah, (iv) Facilitating Air travel from 21 embarkation points in India to Jeddah and back, and (v) Training of trainers who in turn train the pilgrims before they proceed to Saudi Arabia. Notable additional arrangements during Haj-2012 were — HCOI pilgrims availed of the Train service facility in the Mashaer region, were accommodated within the traditional boundaries at Mina and each pilgrim

was provided with a preloaded SIM telephone card for use during the course of Haj in Saudi Arabia.

New dam on Brahmaputra river

1133. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT:

SHRI A. ELAVARASAN:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that China is constructing three new dams over Brahmaputra river whereas it has already constructed one such dam over that river;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that this move of China would bring disaster particularly in the North-Eastern States of the country; and

(d) if so, diplomatic and other actions Government has taken or proposes to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) to (d) The recently released 'Outline of the Twelfth Five Year Plan for National Economic and Social Development of the People's Republic of China' indicates that three more hydropower projects on the main stream of the Brahmaputra River in Tibet Autonomous Region have been approved for implementation by the Chinese authorities. A hydropower project at Zangmu is under construction. Government carefully monitors all developments on the Brahmaputra River. As a lower riparian State with considerable established user rights to the waters of the River, India has conveyed its views and concerns to the Chinese authorities, including at the highest levels of the Government of the People's Republic of China. India has urged China to ensure that the interests of downstream States are not harmed by any activities in upstream areas.

Expenditure incurred on Ministry's building

1134. SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the expenditure incurred on building and furnishing the Ministry of External Affairs, new premises at Jawahar Bhawan;

(b) whether the Minister and senior officers have moved into Jawahar Bhawan;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether responsibility is being fixed, and if so, on whom, for putting up a building which cannot houses the entire Ministry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) Sir, the total expenditure incurred on the construction and furnishing of the Jawaharlal Nehru Bhawan is Rs. 2,20,60,49,370/-.

(b) and (c) A large number of Divisions including senior officers have moved into Jawaharlal Nehru Bhawan. Office space available in the building is insufficient to accommodate the entire Ministry.

(d) No. The terms and conditions for construction of the Ministry of External Affairs Office premises at Jawaharlal Nehru Bhawan, at the time of allotment of the plot of land to the Ministry, included such conditions as: (i) the architecture, including the facade, ambience etc. shall be in keeping with the other three buildings, viz. the National Museum, the National Archives and the Indira Gandhi National Centre for Arts; and (ii) Floor Area Ratio (FAR), height, setbacks shall be restricted to that for "social and cultural" usage. This would restrict FAR to 100 and height to 26 meters. These conditions imposed restrictions on the construction plans of the Ministry.

Outsourcing of visa handling process

1135. SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has outsourced the visa handling process in many of its Embassies and Consulates;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether outsourcing of visa handling process is a security risk; and

(d) if so, the steps Government has taken to ensure no lapses in the process; and

(e) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
(SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) Yes.

(b) As on date, 68 Indian Missions/Posts have outsourced visa/passport/consular services are given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) to (e) There is no security risk involved in outsourcing visa handling services as the service provider is involved only with peripheral matters of the visa related work. All sensitive and policy matters relating to issue of visas etc. are handled by authorised India-based officers of the Mission/Post only.

Statement

Data on outsourcing of services in Missions/Posts abroad

Sl. No.	Mission/Post	Services outsourced	Name of the company	Indian/Foreign
1	2	3	4	5
Australia				
1.	Canberra	Visa/Passport/OCI/PIO/Consular	VFS	Indian
2.	Melbourne	Visa/Passport/OCI/PIO/Consular	VFS	Indian
3.	Sydney	Visa/Passport/OCI/PIO/Consular	VFS	Indian
4.	Perth	Visa/Passport/OCI/PIO/Consular	VFS	Indian
Austria				
5.	Vienna	Visa	BLS	Indian
Bahrain				
6.	Bahrain	Visa/Passport	OCTIC	Foreign
Bangladesh				
7.	Dhaka	Visa	SBI, Dhaka	Indian
8.	Chittagong	Visa	SBI, Dhaka	Indian

1	2	3	4	5
Belgium				
9.	Brussels	Visa	VFS	Indian
Canada				
10.	Ottawa	Visa/Passport/OCI/ PIO/Consular	BLS	Indian
11.	Toronto	Visa/Passport/OCI/ Consular	BLS	Indian
12.	Vancouver	Visa/Passport/ Consular	BLS	Indian
China				
13.	Beijing	Visa	VFS	Indian
14.	Shanghai	Visa	VFS	Indian
15.	Guangzhou	Visa	VFS	Indian
16.	Hong Kong	Visa	CKGS	Indian
Colombia				
17.	Bogota	Visa	VFS	Indian
Finland				
18.	Helsinki	Visa	IGCS	Foreign
France				
19.	Paris	Visa	VFS	Indian
Germany				
20.	Berlin	Visa	Cox and Kings	Indian
21.	Frankfurt	Visa	IGCS	Foreign
22.	Hamburg	Visa	IGCS	Foreign
23.	Munich	Visa	Cox and Kings	Indian

1	2	3	4	5
	Greece			
24.	Athens	Visa	CKGS	Indian
	Iran			
25.	Tehran	Visa	VFS	Indian
	Israel			
26.	Tel Aviv	Visa	Caspi Aviation	Foreign
			SM Visa	Foreign
	Italy			
27.	Milan	Visa	K&S Services	Foreign
	Japan			
28.	Tokyo	Visa	JOC	Foreign
29.	Osaka-Kobe	Visa	JOC	Foreign
	Jordan			
30.	Amman	Visa	VFS	Indian
	Kuwait			
31.	Kuwait	Visa/Passport	BLS	Indian
	Malaysia			
32.	Kuala Lumpur	Visa	IVS	Indian
		Passport/Consular	VFS	Indian
	Nepal			
33.	Kathmandu	Visa	Nepal SBI Bank	Indian (JV)
	Netherlands			
34.	The Hague	Visa/Passport/OCI/ PIO	VFS	Indian

1	2	3	4	5
Norway				
35.	Oslo	Visa	TT Services	Indian
Oman				
36.	Muscat	Visa/Passport	BLS	Indian
Philippines				
37.	Manila		BLS	Indian
Poland				
38.	Warsaw	Visa	BLS	Indian
Russia				
39.	Moscow	Visa	TT Services	Indian
40.	St. Petersburg	Visa	TT Services	Indian
Saudi Arabia				
41.	Riyadh	Visa/Passport/ Consular	VFS	Indian
42.	Jeddah	Visa/Passport/ Consular	BLS	Indian
Singapore				
43.	Singapore	Visa/Passport/ Consular	VFS	Indian
			BLS	Indian
South Africa				
44.	Pretoria	Visa/Passport	BLS	Indian
45.	Cape Town	Visa/Passport	BLS	Indian
46.	Durban	Visa/Passport	BLS	Indian
47.	Johannesburg	Visa/Passport	BLS	Indian

1	2	3	4	5
South Korea				
48.	Seoul	Visa	BLS	Indian
Spain				
49.	Madrid	Visa	BLS and Arke BLS	Indian/ Foreign JV
Sri Lanka				
50.	Colombo	Visa	VFS	Indian
51.	Jaffna	Visa	VFS	Indian
52.	Kandy	Visa	VFS	Indian
Sudan				
53.	Khartoum	Visa/Consular	BLS	Indian
Sweden				
54.	Stockholm	Visa	CKGS	Indian
Switzerland				
55.	Berne	Visa	VFS	Indian
Thailand				
56.	Bangkok	Visa/Passport	VFS	Indian
United Arab Emirates				
57.	Abu Dhabi	Visa/Passport/ Consular	BLS VFS	Indian Indian
58.	Dubai	Visa/Passport/ Consular	BLS VFS	Indian Indian
United Kingdom				
59.	London	Visa/Consular	VFS	Indian
60.	Birmingham	Visa/Consular	VFS	Indian
61.	Edinburgh	Visa/Consular	VFS	Indian

1	2	3	4	5
United States of America				
62.	Washington	Visa/OCI/PIO/ Consular Passport	Travisa VFS	Foreign Indian
63.	Chicago	Visa/OCI/PIO/ Consular Passport	Travisa VFS	Foreign Indian
64.	Houston	Visa/OCI/PIO/ Consular Passport	Travisa VFS	Foreign Indian
65.	New York	Visa/OCI/PIO/ Consular Passport	Travisa VFS	Foreign Indian
66.	San Francisco	Visa/OCI/PIO/ Consular Passport	Travisa VFS	Foreign Indian
67.	Atlanta	Passport	VFS	Indian
Yemen				
68.	Sana'a	Visa	VFS	Indian

Visit of Prime Minister of UK to India

1136. SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the visit of Prime Minister of UK to India would improve the situation which deter the young Indians applying for study in Britain; and

(b) whether the visit would also encourage more number of Indian companies operating in UK to get listed on London Stock Exchange?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) India-UK talks were held in New Delhi on 19 February, 2013 during the official visit to India of the British Prime Minister, Mr. David Cameron. The issue of movement of Indian students to UK for higher education was raised at the highest levels. The British Prime Minister has informed that there is no cap on the number of Indian students that can study in British universities so long as they have a place and an English language qualification.

(b) During the visit, the two leaders reviewed the entire expanse of bilateral relations. They also discussed ways to generate higher growth in bilateral trade and investment.

Indian companies are allowed to raise capital by listing abroad by accessing the ADR/GDR/FCCB route, subject to conditions prescribed in the relevant guidelines which are administered by the Government of India (GoI). GoI, *vide* press note dated August 31, 2005 *inter-alia*, mandated that unlisted companies, which have not yet accessed the Global Depository Receipt/Foreign Currency Convertible Bond route for raising capital in the international market would require prior or simultaneous listing in the domestic market, while seeking to issue (i) Foreign Currency Convertible Bonds and (ii) Ordinary Shares through Global Depository Receipts under the Foreign Currency Convertible Bonds and Ordinary Shares (Through Depository Receipt Mechanism) Scheme, 1993.

As per the Press Release of London Stock Exchange dated June 14, 2011, there were 71 Indian or India focussed companies on the Exchange's markets. Collectively they had raised over \$8bn in London. Trading in Indian GDRs increased in 2011; total turnover of Indian paper on London's International Order Book (the trading platform for GDRs) was \$3.81bn from January to April in 2011 compared to \$5.9bn in 2009 and \$8.85bn in 2010.

Contracts for setting up of power projects

1137. SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bangladesh has not awarded any contracts for setting up power projects to India;

(b) whether 5000 MW capacity power projects has been awarded to Bangladesh by other countries; and

(c) the main projects for which MoU has been signed between India and Bangladesh recently?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) Government of Bangladesh has signed an agreement with LANCO Infratech Limited in September, 2012 for the setting up of a 218 MW power project in Bhola, Bangladesh.

(b) There is no information available to indicate whether any 5000 MW capacity power projects have been awarded to Bangladesh by other countries.

(c) The National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) of India has signed a Joint Venture Agreement with Bangladesh Power Development Corporation (BPDC) in August, 2010 for the setting up a 1320 MW coal based power plant in Khulna, Bangladesh.

China working on IT project in Maldives and Nepal

†1138. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that China is working on an IT project in Maldives and two Chinese companies are engaged in laying modern telecom network in Nepal too;

(b) whether security agencies have expressed the possibility that China may intercept and monitor the messages exchanged between India-Nepal and India-Maldives through these instruments;

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government to tackle this situation; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) to (d) Government have seen reports of Chinese firms implementing IT and telecom projects in the Maldives and Nepal. Government are aware of China's enhanced economic and technological capabilities in execution of projects in developing countries. Government keeps a constant watch on all developments having a bearing on India's security and takes all necessary measures to safeguard it.

Indian victims of American hate-crime

1139. SHRI JAI PRAKASH NARAYAN SINGH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that Indians are the main targets of American hate-crime;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether Government is also aware that recently an 46-year old Kolkata born Indian was pushed in front of a train in New York by hate-spewing Hispanic woman;

(c) if so, the reaction of Indian Government to such hate-crime of Americans towards Indians; and

(d) whether any protest have been lodged with American Embassy on these incidents and if so, the details in this regard and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) The Government is aware of incidents of crime involving loss of life or injury to Indians residing in the United States. Not all these incidents can be termed as hate-crimes, as investigations by U.S. authorities have identified most of these recorded incidents as cases of robbery, personal rivalry, looting, etc.

(b) Yes. The assailant, a 31-year-old Hispanic lady, was arrested by U.S. authorities on 29 December, 2012 and charged with second degree murder. She is believed to be mentally disturbed and the Court has ordered her for a psychiatric evaluation.

(c) and (d) Government brings to the attention of U.S. federal and local authorities through its Embassy and Consulates in the United States, all incidents, including incidents of hate-crime, which affect the safety and security of Indian nationals residing in the United States. This particular issue has been raised with the U.S. Government at all levels, which has been requested to ensure the safety of all Indians and prevent the recurrence of such incidents in the future. U.S. authorities have underlined on a number of occasions their commitment to the safety of all residents in the United States, including people of foreign origin.

Subsidy for Haj quota

1140. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN:

SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has reduced the subsidy of Haj quota; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) and (b) No. The expenditure incurred by the Government

by way of subsidy for air travel of Haj pilgrims during Haj 2010, 2011 and 2012 is provisionally estimated at Rs. 600 crores, Rs. 692 crores and Rs. 835 crores respectively.

Hon'ble Supreme Court *vide* its Interim Order dated May 08, 2012 has directed the Government to progressively reduce the amount of subsidy so as to completely eliminate it within a period of 10 years from May 08, 2012. Each pilgrim who travelled through the Haj Committee of India for Haj 2012 paid an amount of Rs. 20,000/- towards the air fare as compared to Rs. 16,000/- during Haj 2011.

Provocative activities of Pakistan

†1141. SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the provocative activities of Pakistan on border are adversely affecting the diplomatic relationship of Indo-Pak;
- (b) whether keeping in view the activities of Pakistan, Indian Government has reviewed the on going confidence building process;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the details of the decisions taken by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) to (d) Government deplored the gravely provocative and repugnant acts of the killing of two Indian soldiers and the barbaric mutilation of their bodies by the Pakistan Army near the Line of Control in the Mendhar sector on January 8, and has called upon the Government of Pakistan to carry out a proper investigation of this unacceptable action and ensure that this does not recur. While the dialogue process with Pakistan has not been halted, it has been conveyed that Pakistan should not believe that its brazen denial and lack of proper response will be ignored and that bilateral relations could be unaffected or that there will be business as usual.

Financial assistance to the GUDI

1142. SHRI NATUJI HALAJI THAKOR: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has released any grant during last two years for the

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Gujarat Urban Development Institute (GUDI) formed by Government of Gujarat to support the Municipal Corporations and Municipalities of the State for Capacity Building;

(b) how much grant has been released by Government during the current financial year for the GUDI formed by the Government of Gujarat to support the Municipal Corporations and Municipalities of the State for Capacity Building; and

(c) whether Government has made any planning for the next financial year to give financial assistance to the GUDI formed by the Government of Gujarat to support the said purpose?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) No grant has been released by Government during the current financial year for the GUDI formed by the Government of Gujarat to support the Municipal Corporations and Municipalities of the State for Capacity Building.

(c) The proposal of formation of Gujarat Urban Development Institute (GUDI) was accorded 'in-principle' approval for funding out of 5% funds with certain conditions by the Central Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee during its 74th meeting held on 18th December, 2009. The expenditure on Resource Centres like GUDI is of Capital nature, hence the Planning Commission and the Department of Expenditure (Ministry of Finance) have not found appropriate to support Resource Centres including GUDI out of 5% funds allocation under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) which is meant for Capacity Building and identified activities.

Proposal of formation of GUDI

†1143. SHRI NATUJI HALAJI THAKOR: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal of formation of Gujarat Urban Development Institute (GUDI) was approved by the Ministry;

(b) whether Government of Gujarat has earmarked the land for GUDI as per the condition;

(c) whether Government of Gujarat has requested to release the first instalment

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

of Rs. 25 crore on handing over the land to Urban Development and Urban Housing Department as per condition;

- (d) when was the first instalment released; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) The proposal of formation of Gujarat Urban Development Institute (GUDI) was accorded 'in-principle' approval for funding out of 5% funds with certain conditions by the Central Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee during its 74th meeting held on 18th December, 2009.

(b) Government of Gujarat has reported that it has earmarked and allocated land of ha. 6-00 for GUDI at Nasmed Village on 2.1.2012.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) and (e) The expenditure on Resource Centres like GUDI is of Capital nature, hence the Planning Commission and the Department of Expenditure (Ministry of Finance) have not found appropriate to support Resource Centres including GUDI out of 5% funds allocation under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) which is meant for Capacity Building and identified activities.

Housing and infrastructure facilities

†1144. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN SHARMA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government has achieved their targets for creation of housing and infrastructure facilities in the country under Basic Services to urban poor and Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme;

(b) if so, whether any assessment has been made under this programme, details thereof; and

(c) the number of projects undertaken during Eleventh and Twelfth Five Year Plans and the number of houses built during the said period, the details thereof, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) Housing being a State subject and further Basic Services

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

to the Urban Poor (BSUP) and Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) components under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) being demand driven and reforms linked programmes, no targets were fixed for States. However, based on financial allocations indicated by the Planning Commission, the construction of 15 lakh houses under JNNURM was envisaged, against which construction support for about 15.70 lakh houses was sanctioned till 31.3.2012. Out of this, 10.36 lakh houses have been completed or are at different stages of construction. These houses are allotted to beneficiaries by the respective State Governments and Urban Local Bodies (ULBs).

(b) Planning Commission in its Twelfth Plan document and the Ministry of Urban Development have appraised the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM). The details of findings of the appraisal are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) State-wise details of number of projects sanctioned, houses sanctioned for construction and completed during Eleventh Five Year Plan under BSUP and IHSDP are given in Statement-II and Statement-III respectively (*See below*). The duration of JNNURM was seven years beginning from the 2005-06 upto 31.03.2012. JNNURM has been extended for 2 years upto 31.3.2014 for completion of projects sanctioned upto 31.3.2012 and implementation of 3-pro-poor key reforms. Sanction of new projects has not been envisaged during the extended period of JNNURM, hence no projects have been sanctioned during the Twelfth Five Year Plan.

Statement-I

*Details of the finding of the appraisal of JNNURM by Planning
Commission and Ministry of Urban Development*

- (I) In the Twelfth Plan document, Planning Commission has reviewed Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) scheme [including 4 components Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG), Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme in Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT), Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) and Integrated Housing and Shun Development Programme (IHSDP)] implemented during the Eleventh Plan period. In the chapter on Urban Development it has been observed that JNNURM renewed the focus on urban renewal. Besides augmenting the overall investment in the urban sector especially for basic services, it led to the creation of a facilitative

environment for critical reforms in many States. However, while the programme has laid some foundations for a bolder urban programme, several of its objectives have not been fulfilled so far.

- (II) JNNURM has also been evaluated by M/s Grant Thornton, an independent agency engaged by the Ministry of Urban Development. The study has revealed that JNNURM being the first national flagship programme of this nature and size for the urban sector, has been instrumental in rejuvenating the urban space in the country. It is for the first time that the Central Government provided assistance of this kind. This Programme is bringing about a change, not just in the urban governance set up and the mindset of the States and Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) but has also created an awareness, raised expectations among the people for a better quality of life. Key findings of the study are as given under:—

- Funding of the Mission Cities was decided on the basis of population based on 2001 census; resulting the smaller States with smaller towns had some disadvantage over the large cities.
- The Mission has involvement of many advisors and consultants, causing coordination problems for the State officials as they have to interact with multiple consultants.
- A few States have not even set up the Programme Management Unit (PMU) or Project Implementation Unit (PIU); if available also, not every PMU has filled up all the positions.
- Most of the ULBs do not have the mechanisms and the requisite skills to carry out project preparation and the States have engaged consultants to do so.
- Capacity building, perhaps the single most important activity required in the today's urban sector scenario should be considered to be monitored by an agency similar to appraising and monitoring agencies for reforms and project.

- (III) In September, 2011, at the behest of the Ministry of Urban Development, the Planning Commission had constituted a Committee under the Chairpersonship of Shri Arun Maira, Member, Planning Commission to recommend new and

improved JNNURM-II. The Committee has submitted its report in March, 2012. The Committee has taken into account the reports of its Sub-Committees, Reports of the Working Groups for the Twelfth Five Year Plan, the Report of the National Development Council (NDC), Sub-Committee on Urbanisation and the Report of the High Powered Expert Committee (HPEC) and the views of States' representatives. The Maira Committee has underscored the need for continuation of JNNURM with simplification of processes for implementation. Maira Committee has insisted to continue high priority assigned to the reform agenda initiated under JNNURM-I.

Statement-II

*IHSDP : Town-wise and project-wise details of dwelling units
sanctioned and completed during Eleventh Five Year Plan*

Sl. No	State	No. of projects sanctioned	No. of DU's sanctioned	Non-starter DU's	No. of DU's in-progress	No. of DU's completed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	1	40	40	0	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	6	14775	1591	8184	5000
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	176	96	80	0
4.	Assam	13	8055	6482	484	1089
5.	Bihar	25	24456	20914	2657	885
6.	Chhattisgarh	4	3076	1008	2068	0
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	144	144	0	0
8.	Daman and Diu	1	16	0	2	14
9.	Goa	1	70	70	0	0
10.	Gujarat	37	22223	17599	2456	2168

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
11. Haryana		4	1980	650	144	1186
12. Himachal Pradesh		9	2043	1587	456	0
13. Jammu and Kashmir		36	7623	2788	2734	2101
14. Jharkhand		10	11544	8289	3255	0
15. Karnataka		28	13167	276	1019	11872
16. Kerala		38	19725	7069	1851	10805
17. Madhya Pradesh		33	8354	5507	2199	648
18. Maharashtra		112	97943	66045	16598	15300
19. Manipur		7	4214	1385	368	2461
20. Meghalaya		3	912	464	400	48
21. Mizoram		11	2550	600	739	1161
22. Nagaland		3	935	935	0	0
23. Odisha		38	13097	4196	5192	3709
24. Puducherry		1	432	288	144	0
25. Punjab		16	10911	6515	3694	702
26. Rajasthan		48	35565	19563	12824	3178
27. Sikkim		1	39	0	39	0
28. Tamil Nadu		72	28638	4743	3231	20664
29. Tripura		5	3115	500	308	2307
30. Uttar Pradesh		156	45367	10502	19907	14958
31. Uttarakhand		22	5410	2301	2101	1008
32. West Bengal		79	39842	6368	6075	27399
GRAND TOTAL:		822	426437	198515	99269	128653

Statement-III*BSUP : State-wise sanctioned and completed during Eleventh Five Year Plan*

Sl. No	State	No. of projects sanctioned	No. of dwelling units approved	Non-starter DU's	No. of DU's in-progress	No. of DU's completed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	24	60534	11048	22024	27462
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	4	1092	480	512	100
3.	Assam	2	2260	0	1908	352
4.	Bihar	18	22372	21892	128	352
5.	Chandigarh (UT)	2	0	0	0	0
6.	Chhattisgarh	6	7112	6224	888	0
7.	Delhi (NCT)	17	67784	13940	39000	14844
8.	Goa	1	155	155	0	0
9.	Gujarat	17	42396	17990	8810	15596
10.	Himachal Pradesh	1	384	208	176	0
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	5	6677	5690	572	415
12.	Jharkhand	14	16724	15491	1233	0
13.	Karnataka	16	13777	3948	2459	7370
14.	Kerala	4	18829	6129	2534	10166
15.	Madhya Pradesh	4	9477	3762	3536	2179
16.	Maharashtra	38	75404	39924	18232	17248
17.	Manipur	1	1250	0	1220	30
18.	Meghalaya	3	768	120	488	160

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
19. Mizoram		4	1096	0	961	135
20. Odisha		6	2508	502	990	1016
21. Puducherry (UT)		3	2964	1695	839	430
22. Punjab		4	7376	2224	3608	1544
23. Rajasthan		2	5814	0	5814	0
24. Sikkim		3	254	4	198	52
25. Tamil Nadu		33	47797	13412	24787	9598
26. Tripura		1	256	0	0	256
27. Uttar Pradesh		64	63537	19342	17308	26887
28. Uttarakhand		11	1610	1311	245	54
29. West Bengal		70	98732	43462	23612	31658
GRAND TOTAL:		378	578939	228953	182082	167904

Scheme for affordable houses

1145. SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has conducted any survey to estimate the number of affordable houses to all during the last five years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has fixed any target for construction of affordable houses to all;

(d) if so, the details of target fixed and achieved during the last three years; and

(e) whether Government is satisfied with result achieved so far?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) The Technical Group constituted by Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation to assess the urban housing shortage

in the country, had estimated that at the beginning of Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-12), the urban housing shortage in the country was 24.71 million. The Technical Group had further estimated that total requirement of house in the urban areas during the Eleventh Five Year Plan was 26.53 million. Further, the Technical Group has estimated the urban housing shortage as 18.78 million at the beginning of the Twelfth Plan Period *i.e.* 2012.

(c) and (d) 'Land' and 'Colonisation' are State subjects, therefore it is the primary responsibility of State Governments to provide affordable houses to all citizens. However, in order to complement and supplement the initiatives of State Governments, the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation has implemented the following schemes/programmes during the last Five Year Plan *i.e.* Eleventh Five Year Plan:—

- Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) was launched by Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation in 2005 to assist States/Union Territories (UTs) in taking up housing and infrastructural facilities for the urban poor in 65 select cities in the country under the Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) Programme. For other Cities/Towns, the Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) was launched. The duration of Mission was upto 31.3.2012 which, has been extended by 2 years upto the end of financial year 2013-14 for completion of projects sanctioned upto March, 2012 and implementation of 3 pro-poor reforms under BSUP and IHSDP components of JNNURM.

No year-wise targets were fixed under BSUP & IHSDP — components of JNNURM. However, a target of construction of 1.5 million houses was set under JNNURM and the States have been advised to achieve the completion of houses within the Mission period as early as possible.

Achievement under JNNURM is summarized as under:—

Components of JNNURM	No. of projects sanctioned	Project cost	Dwelling units sanctioned	Dwelling units completed
BSUP	527	29786.22	10,05,917	4,64,601
IHSDP	1,083	11936.91	5,63,807	1,99,881
TOTAL:	1,610	41723.13	15,69,724	6,64,482

- The scheme of Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) was launched by Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation with an aim to provide 50% Central assistance (90% for North Eastern and Special Category States including the cost of land acquisition, if required) for creation of affordable housing stock including rental and transit housing. The scheme of RAY is reform oriented and demand driven scheme and progress under the scheme depends upon the pace set by States. Therefore, targets were not set under RAY. However, achievement made under RAY is as under:—

- Rs. 99.98 crores have been released to 195 cities for undertaking preparatory activities under Slum Free City Planning Scheme — preparatory phase of RAY.
- As on date 49 pilot projects have been approved in various States under RAY.
- Affordable Housing in Partnership Scheme which aims at encouraging the public private partnerships for the creation of affordable housing stock is dovetailed with RAY. Under this scheme Central Assistance will be limited to (a) Rs. 50,000 per rental unit or Dwelling Unit for all Dwelling Units taking Economically Weaker Sections (EWS), Low Income Groups (LIG) and Medium Income Groups (MIG) units together which are proposed in the project, and (b) 25% of the cost of all civic services (external and internal) proposed in the project.

This scheme extends to all cities covered under RAY and rental housing units as well as dormitories for new migrants are also permissible under the scheme.

A total of 11 projects of 2 States *viz.*, Karnataka and Rajasthan have been sanctioned under the Affordable Housing in Partnership Scheme. The 1st Instalment of Rs. 3.08 crore has been released during financial years 2011-12 and 2012-13.

- The Interest Subsidy Scheme for Housing the Urban Poor (ISHUP) was launched by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation in 2008 with an aim to provide interest subsidy on housing loans to the Economically Weaker Sections (EWS) and Low Income Groups (LIG) for the purposes of construction/acquisition of houses and offer 5% subsidy in interest payment for loans upto Rs. 1 lakh. The scheme of ISHUP was also a demand driven scheme.

As on date, a sum of Rs. 16.00 crores has been released as NPV of interest subsidy covering about 13,485 beneficiaries in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Rajasthan, Chhattisgarh, Tamil Nadu, Assam, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra and Kerala.

(e) The above schemes were demand driven and progress was dependent upon the pace set by either the States or other stakeholders. However, shortfalls of the schemes have been identified and the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation has taken suitable corrective measures in this regard.

Integrated Low Cost Sanitation Scheme

1146. SHRI A. ELAVARASAN: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has approved the Ministry's proposal to extend the Integrated Low Cost Sanitation Scheme to the Twelfth Five Year Plan with the revised features and cost estimates; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) Yes, Sir, the Government has approved Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation's proposal to extend the Integrated Low Cost Sanitation Scheme to the Twelfth Five Year with revised features and cost estimates.

(b) The unit cost for conversion/construction of twin pit pour flush latrines with superstructure in the revised ILCS for Eleventh Five Year Plan and extended ILCS for Twelfth Five Year Plan is summarized in the table below:—

Category	Normal areas	Hilly areas
Unit cost during Eleventh Plan (from 2008 to 2012)	Rs. 10,000	Rs. 12,500
Current Revised Unit Cost (from 27.11.2012)	Rs. 15,000	Rs. 18,750
Provision for use of New technology (eco-san toilets etc.) has been made in the extended revised ILCS scheme with an additional 15% over cost	Rs. 17,250	Rs. 21,563

Shortage of houses in the country

1147. SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Technical Group has estimated a shortage of 1.27 million houses in Andhra Pradesh during the Twelfth Plan;
- (b) what was the shortage of houses estimated in Eleventh Plan;
- (c) what is the total cumulative shortage of houses in Andhra Pradesh in the Eleventh and Twelfth Plan;
- (d) how the Ministry is planning to address the same and help the State to achieve the target of shortage of housing; and
- (e) whether any special emphasis is given to Andhra Pradesh as it is the third largest State which is short of maximum houses in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) to (c) The Technical Group constituted by Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation on estimation of urban housing shortage in the country, has pegged the urban housing shortage in Andhra Pradesh as 1.27 million at the beginning of Twelfth Five Year Plan which was 1.95 million at the beginning of Eleventh Five Year Plan.

(d) 'Land' and 'Colonisation' are State subjects, therefore it is the primary responsibility of State Governments to provide houses to all citizens. However, in order to complement and supplement, the initiatives of State Governments, the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation has been implementing the following schemes/programmes:—

- Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) with its two components Basic Services to Urban Poor (BSUP) and Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP)
- The scheme of Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY)
- Affordable Housing in Partnership Scheme (AHP)
- The Interest Subsidy Scheme for Housing the Urban Poor (ISHUP)

(e) JNNURM, RAY, AHP and ISHUP are open to all State Governments/Union Territories and are demand driven.

**Integrated Housing and Slum Development
Programme in Andhra Pradesh**

1148. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the estimated slum population in Andhra Pradesh has gone up from 70 lakhs in 2001 to more than 80 lakhs in 2011;

(b) if so, how the Ministry is supplementing the efforts of the State Government so as to provide housing and other basic amenities;

(c) to what extent the Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme helped to reduce housing problem in the above slums;

(d) whether any special efforts are being made by the Ministry for slum development, particularly in the above areas of Andhra Pradesh;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) A Committee constituted by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation under the Chairmanship of Dr. Pranob Sen to look into various aspects of Slum Statistics/Census and issues regarding the conduct of Slum Census 2011 has estimated that the slum population in Andhra Pradesh would have gone up from 72.54 lakh in 2001 to 81.88 lakh in 2011.

(b) Government is providing Central assistance to States including Andhra Pradesh to take up housing and related basic amenities in cities/towns of their respective States through Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) and Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) components of Jawaharlal Nehru national Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY), Affordable Housing in Partnership (AHP) and the Interest Subsidy Scheme for Housing the Urban Poor (ISHUP).

(c) Details of dwelling units sanctioned under BSUP and IHSDP across the country and in the State of Andhra Pradesh are as under:—

Scheme	All India		Andhra Pradesh	
	Dwelling units sanctioned	Dwelling units completed/at different stages of construction	Dwelling units sanctioned	Dwelling units completed/at different stages of construction
BSUP	10,05,917	7,07,658	1,39,854	1,28,142
IHSDP	5,63,807	3,27,979	39,945	38,330

(d) to (f) Under the preparatory phase of 'Rajiv Awas Yojana' (RAY), a sum of Rs. 14.41 crore has been released during Financial Years 2009-10 and 2010-11 to Government of Andhra Pradesh for 11 cities (Greater Hyderabad, Greater Visakhapatnam, Vijayawada, Tirupathi, Guntur, Nellore, Kurnool, Rajamundry, Warangal, Kakinada and Ramagundam) to undertake preparatory activities like slum survey, GIS mapping, preparation of Slum-free City Plans and prepare pilot projects. In addition, under the pilot phase of Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY), which was launched on 02.06.2011, project proposals worth Rs. 166.37 crores for 3 cities namely Hyderabad, Visakhapatnam and Vijayawada have been sanctioned for construction of 3155 houses for the State of Andhra Pradesh.

Basic Services for urban poors in Chennai

1149. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

- the details of approved projects under the 'Basic Services for Urban Poor' scheme for Chennai;
- what is the total allocation of funds from Government, project-wise;
- the progress of work, project-wise; and
- the reasons, if any, for the delay in completion of work?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) to (c) The details of approved projects, total project cost approved, central share committed, number of dwelling units sanctioned, dwelling units completed, dwelling units at different stages of completion and the Additional Central Assistance released under the 'Basic Services for Urban Poor' scheme for Chennai are given in Statement-I (*See* below).

(d) The reasons for the delay in completion of work as reported by the Government of Tamil Nadu are given in Statement-II.

Statement-I**Chennai (Tamil Nadu): Project-wise details for BSUP**

Sl. No.	Project name	Project cost	ACA committed (GoI)	Total ACA released amount	No. of dwelling units approved	(Rs. in crores)	
						No. of DUs in progress	No. of DUs completed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	189 Dussup Project for Anakaputhur, Kancheepuram, Chennai	4.88	2.44	2.44	189	13	176
2.	191 DUs BSUP Project for Poonarnallee, Thirivallur, Tamil Nadu	3.74	1.87	1.87	191	111	80
3.	276 DUs BSUP Project for Pammal Municipality, Lancheepuram, Chennai	6.56	3.05	3.05	276	44	232
4.	440 DUs BSUP Project for Slums in Thiruverkadu, Thiruvallur, Tamil Nadu	7.10	3.55	3.55	440	73	367
5.	Construction of houses and infrastructure facilities for Alandur Municipality, Chennai	10.19	5.09	3.82	827	297	530

6. Construction of 10452 tenements and infrastructure facilities (Phase-I) at Perumbakkam, Chennai Corporation (Rev)	440.61	203.38	101.69	10452	8016	2064
7. Construction of 1370 houses and infrastructure facilities for Chennai Corporation, Tamil Nadu	127.44	50.71	50.71	1370	402	968
8. Construction of 197 new houses Mangadu Town Panchayat (Kancheepuram), Tamil Nadu	2.52	1.26	1.26	197	55	142
9. Construction of 300 new houses and 98 upgradation and infrastructure facilities for PALLAVARAM (CMA), Kancheepuram, Tamil Nadu	6.64	3.32	2.49	398	143	255
10. Revised in sanctioned BSUP Scheme for construction of 217 new houses Sembakkam Town Panchayat (Kancheepuram) Chennai, Tamil Nadu	2.37	1.19	1.00	217	7	210
11. Construction of 396 new houses Pallikaranai Town Panchayat (Kancheepuram) Chennai, (Tamil Nadu)	4.80	2.40	0.60	396	0	0
12. Construction of 398 houses and providing infrastructure facilities for Avadi Municipality, Tiruvallur, Tamil Nadu	9.50	4.75	4.75	398	68	330
13. Construction of 405 new houses Thiruneermalai Town Panchayat, Tamil Nadu (Kancheepuram) Chennai	3.45	1.73	1.72	405	50	355

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
14.	Construction of 690 houses and providing infrastructure facilities for Tambaram Municipality (CMA), Kancheepuram, Tamil Nadu	15.06	7.53	5.65	690	255	435
15.	Revised BSUP Construction of 500 new houses Kunrathur Town Panchayat, Tamil Nadu (Chennai)	4.78	2.39	1.79	500	99	401
16.	Construction of 9476 Tenements at Perumbakkam (Phase-II), Chennai Corporation	374.24	159.73	39.93	9476	5452	0
17.	Construction of 9936 dwelling units and provision of infrastructure facilities at Ezhil Nagar, Chennai	257.54	96.26	96.26	9936	304	9632
18.	Construction of houses and infrastructure facilities for Madhavaram Municipality, Chennai Metropolitan Area, Tamil Nadu	5.43	2.42	2.42	433	56	377
19.	Construction of housing and improvement of infrastructure for Minjur Town Panchayat, Chennai Metropolitan Area, Tamil Nadu	2.43	1.22	1.22	182	28	154
20.	Provision of infrastructure facilities For 186 Slums (Pholi) in Chennai Corporation	72.63	34.55	34.55	0	0	0

21. Provision of infrastructure facilities for Thiruvottiyur Municipality, Chennai	1.70	0.85	0.85	0	0	0
22. Provision of infrastructure facilities for Kathivakkam Municipality, Chennai Metropolitan Area Tamil Nadu	0.93	0.47	0.46	0	0	0
23. Construction of Houses and Infrastructure facilities for Ambattur Municipality, Chennai Metropolitan Area, Tamil Nadu	4.75	2.38	2.38	414	21	393
24. BSUP scheme for the construction of 500 DUs and infrastructure facilities in Avadi Municipality Tiruvallur Distt., Tamil Nadu	15.79	7.89	1.97	500	79	14
TOTAL — Chennai (Tamil Nadu):	1385.07	600.41	366.44	37887	15573	17115

Statement-II***Reasons for delay in completion of work***

- I. **Perumbakkam Phase-I and II:** Implemented by Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board, the project was sanctioned in the year 2007-08. There were initially objections to ground the project in the selected site and a court stay was obtained by the public. However, the stay was vacated and hence the delay. Presently there is no hurdle in executing the project by the Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board.
- II. **Pallikaranani:** Implemented by the Directorate of Town Panchayat could not ground the project due to non-availability of security of land tenure for the beneficiaries. The project has been proposed for surrender in full.
- III. **Kundrathur and Sembakkam:** Implemented by the Directorate of Town Panchayat 250 dwelling units for Kundrathur and 150 dwelling Units for Sembakkam has been surrendered due to non-availability of security of land tenure for the beneficiaries. The project has been surrendered partially.

Vision of Rajiv Awas Yojana

1150. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the vision of 'Rajiv Awas Yojana' is to make the country slum free;
- (b) if so, how the scheme is functioning at present; and
- (c) the impact of the scheme on slums of Mumbai?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) was launched on 02.06.2011. Under Rajiv Awas Yojana, Central Assistance is extended to States that are willing to assign property rights to slum dwellers and undertake reservation of land for Economically Weaker Sections (EWS)/Low Income Groups (LIG), earmark 25 per cent of municipal budget for basic services to the urban poor/slum-dwellers and bring in legislative amendments and policy changes to redress land and affordable housing shortages for the urban poor. Fifty per cent (50%) of the cost of provision of basic civic and social infrastructure and amenities and of housing, including rental housing and transit

housing — for *in-situ* redevelopment in slums — would be borne by the Centre. However, for the North Eastern and Special Category States the share of the Centre would be 90%, including the cost of land acquisition, if required.

The Phase-I, the preparatory phase, of Rajiv Awas Yojana, which is for a period of two years from the date of approval of the scheme, *i.e.* till June, 2013, is currently under implementation, to undertake preparatory activities and pilot projects. The details are given in Statement-I (*See* below).

The details of pilot projects, assistance sanctioned/released under RAY since its inception so far, State-wise is given in Statement-II (*See* below).

(c) Under the preparatory phase of RAY, a sum of Rs. 944.67 lakh has been released for 18 cities during the Financial Year 2009-10 to the Government of Maharashtra to undertake preparatory activities like slum survey, GIS mapping, preparation of Slum-free City Plans and pilot projects.

As reported by the Government of Maharashtra, preparatory activities such as survey of slums, MIS, GIS mapping of slums, MIS-GIS integration, community mobilization, developing the vision and strategy for an inclusive city, etc., leading to the preparation of “Slum Free City Plan of Action” are in progress.

Statement-I

List of 195 (RAY) cities

Sl. No.	Name of State/ UT	Amount released (Rs. in lakhs)/ Number of cities	Cities — fund released for SFCP
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	472.72 (11 cities) FY 2009-10 2nd Instalment of 969.40 lakhs released in March, 2011	1. Greater Hyderabad Municipal Corporation (GHMC) 2. Greater Visakhapatnam Municipal Corporation (GVMC) 3. Vijayawada

1	2	3	4
			4. Tirupathi
			5. Guntur
			6. Nellore
			7. Kurnool
			8. Rajamundry
			9. Warangal
			10. Kakinada
			11. Ramagundam
2. Arunachal Pradesh	111.29 (2 cities) FY 2010-11		12. Naharlagun
			13. Itanagar
3. Assam	76.34 (1 city) FY 2009-10		14. Guwahati
4. Bihar	191.59 (4 cities) FY 2009-10		15. Patna
			16. Gaya-Bodhgaya
			17. Bhagalpur
			18. Muzaffarpur
5. Chhattisgarh	182.88 (4 cities) FY 2009-10		19. Bhilai Nagar
			20. Raipur
			21. Bilaspur
			22. Korba
6. Delhi	981.96 (DMC) FY 2010-11		23. Municipal Corporation of Delhi Area
7. Goa	111.70 (3 cities) FY 2010-11		24. Mormugao

1	2	3	4
			25. Panaji
			26. Margao
8. Gujarat	431.64 (8 cities) FY 2009-10		27. Ahmedabad
			28. Surat
			29. Vadodara
			30. Rajkot
			31. Jamnagar
			32. Bhavnagar
			33. Bharuch
			34. Porbandar
9. Haryana	151.3 (9 cities) FY 2009-10		35. Faridabad
			36. Panipat
			37. Yamunanagar
			38. Ambala
			39. Panchkula
			40. Karnal
			41. Rohtak
			42. Hisar
			43. Gurgaon
10. Himachal Pradesh	63.84 (1 city) FY 2009-10		44. Shimla
11. Jammu and Kashmir	236.80 (8 cities) FY 2010-11		45. Jammu
			46. Srinagar

1	2	3	4
			47. Anathanag
			48. Udampur
			49. Barahmulla
			50. Kathua
			51. Leh
			52. Kargil
12. Jharkhand	206.11 (4 cities) FY 2009-10		53. Jamshedpur
			54. Dhanbad
			55. Ranchi
			56. Bokaro Steel City
13. Karnataka	400.4 (10 cities) FY 2009-10		57. Bangalore
			58. Mysore
			59. Hubli-Dharwad
			60. Mangalore
			61. Belgaum
			62. Gulbarga
			63. Davanagere
			64. Bellary
			65. Shimoga
			66. Tumkur
14. Kerala	263.31 (6 cities) FY 2009-10		67. Kochi
			68. Thiruvananthapuram
			69. Kozhikode

1	2	3	4
			70. Kannur
			71. Kollam
			72. Thrissur
15. Madhya Pradesh	288.25 (16 cities) FY 2009-10		73. Indore
			74. Bhopal
			75. Jabalpur
			76. Gwalior
			77. Ujjain
			78. Sagar
			79. Burhanpur
			80. Dewas
			81. Khandwa
			82. Ratlarn
			83. Rewa
			84. Satna
			85. Singrauli
			86. Murwara (Katni)
			87. Chhindwara
			88. Neemuch
16. Maharashtra	944.67 (18 cities) FY 2009-10		89. Greater Mumbai U.A.
			90. Pune U.A.
			91. Nagpur
			92. Nashik

1	2	3	4
			93. Aurangabad
			94. Solapur
			95. Bhiwandi
			96. Amravati
			97. Kolhapur
			98. Sangli-Miraj Kupwad
			99. Nanded-Waghala
			100. Malegaon
			101. Akola
			102. Jalgaon
			103. Ahmadnagar
			104. Dhule
			105. Chandrapur
			106. Latur
17. Manipur	55.79 (1 city) FY 2009-10		107. Imphal
18. Meghalaya	95.63 (1 city) FY 2010-11		108. Shilong
19. Mizoram	467.07 (8 cities) FY 2010-11		109. Aizwal
			110. Champhai
			111. Kolasib
			112. Laungltai
			113. Lunglei
			114. Mamit

1	2	3	4
			115. Saiha
			116. Serchhip
20. Nagaland	108.03 (2 cities) FY 2010-11		117. Kohima
			118. Dimapur
21. Odisha	184.12 (6 cities) FY 2009-10		119. Bhubaneswar
			120. Puri
			121. Cuttack
			122. Raurkela
			123. Brahmapur
			124. Sambalpur
22. Puducherry	79.01 (2 cities) FY 2010-11		125. Puducherry
			126. Ozhukari
23. Punjab	583.34 (7 cities) FY 2010-11		127. Ludhiana
			128. Amritsar
			129. Jalandhar
			130. Patiala
			131. Bhatinda
			132. Batala
			133. Jalalabad
24. Rajasthan	281.15 (8 cities) FY 2009-10		134. Jaipur
			135. Jodhpur
			136. Kota

1	2	3	4
			137. Bikaner
			138. Ajmer
			139. Udaipur
			140. Bharatpur
			141. Alwar
25. Sikkim	62.39 (5 cities) FY 2010-11		142. Gangtok
			143. Jorethang
			144. Namchi
			145. Rangpo
			146. Singtam
26. Tamil Nadu	480.14 (10 cities) FY 2009-10		147. Chennai Municipal Corporation
			148. Coimbatore
			149. Madurai
			150. Tiruchirappalli
			151. Salem
			152. Tiruppur
			153. Tirunelveli
			154. Erode
			155. Vellore
			156. Tuticorin
27. Tripura	54.68 (1 city) FY 2009-10		157. Agartala

1	2	3	4
28.	Uttar Pradesh	733.17 (22 cities) FY 2009-10	158. Kanpur 159. Lucknow 160. Agra Municipal Corporation 161. Varanasi 162. Meerut 163. Allahabad 164. Ghaziabad 165. Bareilly 166. Aligarh 167. Moradabad 168. Gorakhpur 169. Jhansi MB 170. Saharanpur 171. Firozabad 172. Muzaffarnagar 173. Mathura 174. Shahjahanpur 175. Noida 176. Rampur 177. Etawah 178. Kannauj 179. Rae Bareli

1	2	3	4
29. Uttarakhand	114.63 (3 cities) FY 2009-10	180. Dehradun	181. Nainital
			182. Haridwar
30. West Bengal	423.27 (5 cities) FY 2009-10	183. Kolkata U.A.	184. Asansol U.A.
			185. Siliguri
			186. Jalpaiguri
			187. Murshidabad
31. Daman and Diu	58.06 (2 cities) FY 2010-11	188. Daman	189. Diu
32. Dadra and Nagar Haveli (UT)	43.45 (2 cities) FY 2010-11	190. Silvassa	191. Amli
33. Andaman and Nicobar (UT)	76.18 (1 city) FY 2010-11	192. Portblair	
34. Lakshadweep (UT)	15.00 (3 cities) FY 2010-11	193. Amini	194. Kavaratti
			195. Minicoy
TOTAL:		99.98 crore	

Statement-II*Details of assistance sanctioned*

Sl. No	State	City	Name of the Project	Year of release	(Rs. in lakhs)		
					Total project cost	1st instalment of ACA (1/3rd of Central Share)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	DPR of Kesava Nagar Slum; <i>In-situ</i> redevelopment, GHMC under RAY Pilot Project	2011-12	5874.59	741.59	
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Vijayawada	DPR of Dhall Mill Area Slum under RAY (RAY Pilot Project-1) in Vijayawada Municipal Corporation	2012-13	2013.42	301.11	
3.	Andhra Pradesh	Vijayawada	DPR of N.S.C. Bose Nagar in Vijayawada Municipal Corporation under RAY (RAY Pilot Project-2)	2012-13	7617.57	1209.45	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
4.	Andhra Pradesh	Vishakhapatnam	Pilot Project for in-situ redevelopment at Surya Teja Nagar,	2012-13	1131.08	188.51
5.	Madhya Pradesh	Indore	Pilot DPR of identified slums (Mahadev Nagar, Indrajeet Nagar, Anna Bhau Sathe Chikitsak Nagar-2, Nipaniya Gram Kakad, Anna Bhau Sathe Chikitsak Nagar-1 and Rahul Gandhi Nagar (Bajrang Nagar) as per the Slum Free City Plan of Indore Metropolitan Area under RAY	2011-12	8433-55	1242.85
6.	Madhya Pradesh	Jabalpur	Pilot DPR of identified slums (1. Behind MLB School 2. Sarra Peepar 3. Choudhari Mohall 4. Ravi Das Nagar) as per the Slum Free City Plan of Jabalpur Municipal Area under Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY)	2011-12	3694.58	557.65
7.	Madhya Pradesh	Gwalior	Pilot DPR of identified slums (Sharma Farm-2, Sharma Farm No. 1 Shanti Nagar Ward No. 21, Cancer Pahadi, Mehelgaon Ki Pahadi) as per the Slum Free City Plan of Gwalior Municipal Area under RAY.	2011-12	5715.52	842.03

8.	Madhya Pradesh	Sagar	Pilot DPR of identified three slums (Slum near Kishor Nyayalay, Slum behind Khurai Bus Stand and Kasai Basti) as per the Slum Free City Plan of SAGAR Metropolitan Area under RAY.	2011-12	3511.32	500.89
9.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	Pilot DPR of identified slums (Arjun Nagar, Jheel Nagar, Shanti Nagar and Ambedkar Nagar) for construction in Bhopal	2012-13	7399.77	1121.18
10.	Kerala	Thiruvananthapuram	Pilot project for Mathipuram Colony, Vizhinjam, Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala under RAY.	2011-12	7186.94	1157.39
11.	Odisha	Bhubaneswar	DPR for Ranganatia Cluster improvement Project, Bhubaneswar, Odisha under RAY (Pilot Project)	2011-12	4476.61	606.86
12.	Odisha	Bhubaneswar	Pilot Project for Patharbandha Slum Cluster, Bhubaneswar under RAY (<i>in-situ</i> redevelopment), Bhubaneswar	2012-13	8539.99	1223.97
13.	Odisha	Cuttack	Pilot Project for 10 nos. Slum Clusters, in Cuttack under RAY (<i>in situ</i> development in Cuttack	2012-13	2583.32	359.26
14.	Rajasthan	Jaipur	Pilot Project for Kiran ki Dhani Slum, Jaipur, Rajasthan under RAY	2011-12	5729.2	919.9

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
15. Mizoram	Aizwal	Rajiv Awas Yojana Pilot Project at Zuangtui, Aizwal		2012-13	1120.01	316.34
16. Chhattisgarh	Raipur	Rajiv Awas Yojana Pilot Project for <i>in-situ</i> redevelopment and relocation at Lalganga Slum in Raipur city		2012-13	1359.95	202.93
17. Uttar Pradesh	Rae Bareli	Pilot DPR for identified slums as per slum free city of Rae Bareli city under RAY		2012-13	6460.76	989.02
18. Uttar Pradesh	Rampur	Pilot DPR for Magjeen Mohalla improvement project at Rampur		2012-13	1367.18	173.21
19. Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Pilot Project for Rehabilitating the Kakkanji Nagar Slum at Athipattu, Ambattur, Chennai under RAY		2012-13	8491.80	1157.46
20. Odisha	Bhubaneswar	Pilot project for Mahisakhala Slum Cluster, Bhubaneswar under Rajiv Awas Yojana (in-situ redevelopment)		Sanctioned on 11.09.2012	4693.91	663.51
21. Rajasthan	Kota	Pilot DPR for Rental to ownership housing scheme (at Mohanlal Sukhadiya Housing Scheme Extension) in Kota, under RAY		Sanctioned on 21.12.2012	7166.58	1138.62

22. Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur	Pilot DPR for Harbansh Mohal Slum improvement project under Rajiv Awas Yojana	518.31	69.02
23. Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur	Pilot DPR for Pokhar Purva Slum improvement project under Rajiv Awas Yojana	824.76	100.45
24. Uttar Pradesh	Kannouj	Pilot DPR for <i>in-situ</i> Upgradation of Shekhana and Bajariya Shekhana slums in Kannauj under Rajiv Awas Yojana	1752.57	219.16
25. Uttar Pradesh	Agra	Pilot DPR for identified slums as per slum free City plan of Agra under RAY	Sanctioned on 11.01.2013 3769.59	479.79
26. Uttar Pradesh	Rae Bareli	Pilot DPR for identified slums as per slum free City plan of Rae Bareli City Phase-II under RAY	5291.01	779.12
27. Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	Pilot DPR for <i>in-situ</i> development of 5 slums namely Gaur Bheet, Bharat Nagar Chamrahi, Shivlokpur, Daud Nagar and Naya Daud Nagar in Faizullahganj ward, Lucknow under RAY	2475.35	358.40
28. Rajasthan	Alwar	Pilot DPR for Budh Vihar, behind Pratap school and Dhobigatta, Alwar under RAY	8345.56	1325.93

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
29.	Rajasthan	Bharatpur	Pilot DPR for Namak Katra Slum, Bharatpur, Rajasthan under RAY	Sanctioned on 11.01.2013	908.01	144.26
30.	Rajasthan	Jaipur	Pilot DPR, for Sanjay Nagar Batta Basti — Phase-I, Jaipur under RAY		9660.97	1489.87
31.	Rajasthan	Ajmer	Pilot DPR for Lobar Basti site, Pasand Nagar Kotra and Idgah (Chorasiyawas), Ajmer under RAY		8511.26	1352.26
32.	Punjab	Batala	Pilot DPR for <i>in-situ</i> upgradation of three slums at Batala, Punjab under RAY		683.25	110.05
33.	Jammu and Kashmir	Leh	Pilot DPR for Leh old Town upgradation under RAY		2221.88	593.73
34.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Pilot DPR (Phase-II) for rehabilitating (relocating) Kakkanji Nagar slum at Athipattu, Ambattur, Chennai under RAY	Sanctioned on 30.01.2013	3222.81	441.64
35.	Tamil Nadu	Trichy	Pilot DPR for <i>in-situ</i> upgradation of Karikalan street, (Nadukondaiyam Pettai) in Trichy under RAY		1721.15	233.36

36. Rajasthan	Bikaner	Pilot DPR for Bhatto and Oddo ka baas, Bikaner under RAY	1728.04	253.50
37. Punjab	Jalandhar	Pilot DPR of <i>in-situ</i> upgradation of 9 slums in Jalandhar under RAY	1259.65	205.34
38. Karnataka	Bangalore	Pilot DPR of construction of 900 houses including infrastructure at Sulikunte village, Sy No. 122, in Varthur Hobli, Bangalore under RAY (Relocation)	5709.62	871.67
39. Karnataka	Tumkar	Pilot DPR of construction of 1200 DUs including infrastructure at Dibbur, in Tumkur under RAY (Relocation)	6996.48	1081.27
40. Karnataka	Hubli-Dharwad	Pilot DPR of construction of 1072 DUs including infrastructure at Hubli-Dharwad, in Tumkur under RAY (Relocation)	6766.52	1021.93

Amnesty announced by UAE

1151. SHRI NANDI YELLAIAH: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether nearly 45,000 Indians in United Arab Emirates (UAE) are expected to seek amnesty announced by the Gulf country;

(b) if so, the number out of them that have sought amnesty in leaving the country without penalty and the number out of them that have sought for regularization of their visas which are valid till February 3, 2013;

(c) the details of various steps taken by the Union Government with respective State's Chief Ministers for free air tickets for those poor and deserving workers from their States who have been held up in the UAE; and

(d) the States of India from where these 45,000 Indians have moved to UAE?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI):

(a) and (b) No, Sir. Indian Missions in UAE received only 3575 applications for issuing Emergency Certificates (ECs) from Indian nationals in UAE desirous of taking benefits of the Amnesty. Those who get their visas regularized do not need to approach the Indian Mission.

(c) State Governments from where most of the workers emigrate to Gulf countries were requested to make provision for free air-tickets to needy and deserving workers who are permitted to leave UAE under the amnesty scheme.

25 Indian nationals approached the Indian Missions for free air-ticket for their repatriation to India, which were provided.

(d) The States of origin of the 3575 applicants who have sought Emergency Certificates is given in Statement.

Statement

The details of the States of origin of the applicants who have sought Emergency Certificates

Arunachal Pradesh	11
Assam	05
Bihar	45
Chhattisgarh	03
Goa	03
Gujarat	24
Haryana	05
Himachal Pradesh	05
Jharkhand	01
Karnataka	86
Kerala	756
Madhya Pradesh	01
Maharashtra	49
Odisha	08
Punjab	254
Rajasthan	121
Sikkim	01
Tamil Nadu	948
Tripura	02
Uttarakhand	01
Uttar Pradesh	226
West Bengal	32
Delhi	09
<hr/>	
TOTAL:	3575

Pravasi Bhartiya Divas in Gujarat

1152. SHRI PARSHOTTAM KHODABHAI RUPALA:

SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA:

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

(a) the action that has been taken by Central Government to organize 'Pravasi Bhartiya Divas' in State of Gujarat, as there are huge number of people from Gujarat State migrated to foreign countries and they have contributed significantly for economic development of our nation;

(b) the facilities provided to Non-Resident Indian (NRI) participants to take part in "Pravasi Bhartiya Divas";

(c) the process opted by Ministry to invite NRIs in 'Pravasi Bhartiya Divas'; and

(d) whether Central Government has approached to State Government of Gujarat in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI):

(a) The decision regarding the State partner for holding the next Pravasi Bharatiya Divas (PBD) is yet to be taken.

(b) Wherever the PBD is organized, online registration facility is provided to participants. The event manager for the PBD also negotiates with local hotels to facilitate lodging for interested delegates.

(c) Each year, all Indian Missions/Posts abroad are requested to give wide publicity for Pravasi Bharatiya Divas. Indian Association abroad are also informed of the event by email. The Ministry also starts a PBD website giving full details for facilitating participation of delegates.

(d) No, Sir.

Agreement on sending labourers

1153. SHRI AAYANUR MANJUNATHA: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has signed any agreements with certain countries to send labourers there during the last three years till date;

(b) if so, whether any provisions have been made in these agreements for providing wages and other facilities to the labourers;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the names of the places where these labourers are likely to be sent;

(d) whether it is a fact that in absence of any bilateral agreement with many receiving countries, migrant labourers are being exploited; and

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

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI):

(a) and (b) No, Sir. No agreement to send labourers has been signed. However, the Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs has entered into bilateral Memorandums of Understanding (MoU) towards better protection and welfare of Indian emigrants.

(c) Such MoUs, towards welfare of migrants, have been signed with Kuwait, Malaysia, Jordan, Qatar, Oman, Bahrain and the United Arab Emirates. A revised MoU with UAE has also been signed on 13th September, 2011.

(d) and (e) As and when the incidence of exploitation of labourers brought to the notice of this Ministry, necessary remedial action is taken through the concerned Indian Mission. Besides, the Government has taken several steps to address the issues of Indian emigrants, which include the following:—

- (i) Awareness campaigns to inform intending emigrants about legal emigration procedures, the risk of illegal migration and precautions to be taken during emigration.
- (ii) Establishment of an Overseas Workers Resource Centre (OWRC) which is a 24-hour telephone helpline in eight languages to provide authentic information to emigrants as well as intending emigrants on all aspects of emigration.
- (iii) Establishment of the Indian Community Welfare Funds (ICWF) in all Indian Missions to provide onsite support to the affected emigrants in distress.
- (iv) Establishment of an Indian Workers Resource Centre (IWRC) at UAE which provides information on matters relating to workers, processes for attestation of Work Contracts, grievance redressal and follow up with stake holders, operates a shelter for food and accommodation and extends legal, financial and medical counseling to the workers in distress.

- (v) Application of the age restriction of minimum 30 years to all women emigrating on ECR passports to ECR countries.
- (vi) Defining a minimum referral wage for emigrants (fixed by Mission).
- (vii) Stipulation of a security deposit per worker from the foreign employer directly hiring Indian worker (US \$2500).
- (viii) Compulsory attestation of employment documents for all unskilled and women emigrants with ECR passports going to ECR countries.
- (ix) Pre-paid Mobile phone facility for housemaids to be provided by the employer.
- (x) Pravasi Bhartiya Bima Yojana (PBBY) is a compulsory Insurance Scheme for the protection of emigrant workers against accidents, injuries, etc.

Centres for Overseas Indians

1154. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of Centres for Overseas Indians' Affairs that have been established across the world;
- (b) the total budgetary allocations made for establishing these Centres during the last three years;
- (c) whether these Centres are performing their functions promptly;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) if not, the steps taken/being taken by Government to solve the problems being faced by these Centres?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI):

(a) The Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs has established two Overseas Indian Centres (OIC) in Washington DC in USA, and Abu Dhabi in United Arab Emirates.

(b) Budgetary allocations for Centres at Abu Dhabi and Washington are as under:—

2010-11	Rs. 2.23 crore
2011-12	Rs. 3.50 crore
2012-13	Rs. 2.34 crore

(c) and (d) These Centres are performing their assigned role of engaging with the Overseas Indian Community, and of providing Overseas Indian Workers assistance/guidance with regard to issues such as health or legal and financial matters, as well as obtaining benefits from various schemes of this Ministry.

(e) Does not arise.

Investment by NRIs

1155. SHRI AVINASH PANDE: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the total investment made by NRI citizens in India over the last five years;
- (b) the major sectors in which the investment has been made;
- (c) the impact of the investment made by NRI citizens in the sectors involved; the details thereof; and
- (d) the steps Government plans to take to encourage these investments?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI):
 (a) to (c) Data on foreign investment is maintained by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI). Separate data on NRI investment is, however, not maintained by them. The data on total FDI inflows under automatic and approval route over the past five years, as reported by RBI, is as under:—

Sl. No.	Financial Year	FDI Inflows (in US\$ million)
1.	2008-09	26732
2.	2009-10	22458
3.	2010-11	14939
4.	2011-12	23473
5.	2012-13 (April-December, 2012)	13920

Major sectors in which FDI inflows made are Service, Metallurgical Industries, Construction Development, Information and Broadcasting, Chemicals and Textiles.

(d) The policy for Foreign Direct Investment (FDI), including investment from NRIs, permits FDI, under the automatic route, in several sectors. Investment is

promoted through dissemination of information on the investment climate and opportunities in India and by advising prospective investors, including NRIs, about the same. 'Invest India', a joint venture between the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion and Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI) acts as a facilitator, for prospective overseas investors, including NRIs. An organisation called Overseas Indian Facilitation Centre (OIFC) has been set up jointly by this Ministry and Confederation of Indian Industry (CII), to provide information, specially to non-resident Indians and persons of Indian origin, by organizing Investment and interactive Meets in different countries, and also during the Pravasi Bhartiya Divas (PBD) in India, and by replying to the queries of potential overseas investors on their electronic portal.

Objectives of e-Panchayat Mission Mode Project

1156. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

- (a) the aims and objectives of e-Panchayat Mission Mode Project;
- (b) to what extent the above projects help to improve the functioning of Panchayats; and
- (c) the progress of Ministry's proposal to provide one computer to each Panchayat, with a particular reference to Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO):
(a) and (b) e-Panchayat Mission Mode Project (MMP) aims at enabling the PRIs to effectively use Information Technology (IT) in automating their internal workflow processes for better functioning and delivery of citizen services leading to increased transparency and accountability. Under e-Panchayat MMP, 11 Core Common applications are envisaged that address all aspects of Panchayats' functioning viz. from internal core functions such as Planning, Monitoring, Implementation, Budgeting, Accounting, Social Audit, etc. to citizen service delivery like issue of certificates, licenses etc.

(c) The Project, so far, has not provided any funds for hardware including computers to the States. However, the States/UTs have been advised to utilize available funds from other sources such as 13th Central Finance Commission grants, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Backward Region Grant Fund (BRGF), State funds, etc. for procuring ICT infrastructure including

computers at Panchayats. No funds have been provided to Andhra Pradesh for purchase of computers under e-Panchayat MMP.

**Role and responsibilities of Panchayats for the
development of villages**

1157. SHRI AAYANUR MANJUNATHA: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

- (a) whether certain Centrally Sponsored Schemes are planned and implemented by the Panchayats;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether any advisories have been issued to the Central Ministries on the role and responsibilities of the Panchayats;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether suggestions have been received from various quarters for providing financial assistance directly to the Panchayats for the development of villages so as to reduce the time lag between availability and dispersal of funds to them; and
- (f) if so, the reaction of Government thereto and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO):

(a) and (b) The role of Panchayats varies from State to State in the implementation of Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSSs), which are administered by Central Ministries. Further, since Panchayat is a States subject, States vary in the extent to which they devolve roles and responsibilities to Panchayats in planning, implementation and monitoring of different CSSs. Among the major CSSs, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme (MGNREGS), Saakshar Bharat Mission, Indira Awas Yojana (IAY) and National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP), provide significant roles and responsibilities to Panchayats. Under Backward Region Grant Fund (BRGF) which is an Additional Central Assistance (ACA), Ministry of Panchayati Raj (MoPR) provides untied funds through States to Panchayats to bridge the gaps in infrastructure development on the basis of plans prepared by the Panchayats.

(c) and (d) Ministry of Panchayati Raj has been regularly advising Central Ministries by providing comments on the draft guidelines of schemes of the Central Ministries to vest roles and responsibilities on Panchayats in implementing CSSs.

(e) and (f) The Ministry of Panchayati Raj does not Support the proposal of providing financial assistance directly to Panchayats. However, as per guidelines issued by Ministry of Panchayati Raj for the implementation of BRGF Programme, the State Governments are required to release funds to the Panchayati Raj Institutions within 15 days on the receipt of funds from the Central Government to reduce the time lag between availability and dispersal of funds to PRIs.

Perks to members of Panchayati Raj institutions

1158. SHRI G.N. RATANPURI: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) the names of States paying honorarium/salaries/perks to the members of Panchayati Raj institutions and the details of such payments;

(b) whether Jammu and Kashmir or any other States has approached the Central Government for financial assistance to pay such honorarium to the elected members of Panchayats in their States; and

(c) whether Government intends to provide such assistance, if so, how much and by when?

THE MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO):
(a) 'Panchayats' being 'local Government' is a State subject and as such the payment of honorarium/salaries/perks to the members of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) is left to the discretion of States, and State Governments take decisions regarding provision of honorarium/salaries/perks to members of PRIs. No centralized data in this regard is maintained in the Ministry of Panchayati Raj (MoPR).

(b) and (c) A request has been received from Jammu and Kashmir for Central assistance to pay remuneration to members of PRIs. There is no scheme in the Ministry of Panchayati Raj to provide such assistance.

Implementation of recommendations of ARC

1159. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN:

SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken steps for the implementation of recommendations of Administrative Reforms Commission (ARC);

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The 2nd Administrative Reforms Commission submitted 15 Reports to the Central Government on various aspects of Governance. The Central Government has, so far, considered 13 Reports of the Commission, including the eighth report titled 'Combating Terrorism', which is being handled by Ministry of Home Affairs. In addition, two meetings each of Group of Ministers on fifth report titled 'Public Order: Justice for each... Peace for all' and tenth report titled 'Refurbishing of Personnel Administration — Scaling New Heights', have been held.

624 recommendations have been implemented and 381 recommendations are under implementation out of 1005 recommendations which have been accepted. The status on these reports are available at www.darpg.gov.in.

Recommendation of PESB

1160. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Public Enterprises Selection Board (PESB) has recommended any person belonging to SC/ST category to any of the PSUs;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) PESB makes its recommendation for the Board level posts in Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) in view of the performance of candidates interviewed with special regard to their qualities of managerial capability, leadership, broad vision, track record, available ACRs and the inputs given by the Secretary of the concerned Ministry in case of the selection of CMD for Schedule A CPSEs and Secretary/Additional Secretary in case of selection of CMDs for Schedule B, C and D CPSEs. In the selection of Directors, the inputs of the Secretary/Additional Secretary of the Ministry and the CMD concerned are taken into account. For such appointments, SC/ST

candidates are treated on a par with general candidates. The details of category of an official recommended for a Board level functionary in PSUs, are not available in PESB because the application form does not contain such data.

(b) and (c) Question does not arise.

Abolishment of RTI application fee

1161. DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has considered to abolish the payment of Rs. 10 for getting information under RTI Act to make the Departments and Agencies to realise that they are for the people, of the people and to the people rather quoting rules and RTI application at entry level; and

(b) if so, whether the Departments were directed to send the application to exact departments *suo-moto* rather than return the application to poor applicant?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) No, Sir. The Government is not considering to abolish the RTI application fee.

(b) As per Section 6(3) of the RTI Act, 2005, where an application is made to a public authority requesting for an information (i) which is held by another public authority; or (ii) the subject matter of which is more closely connected with the functions of another public authority, the public authority, to which such application is made, shall transfer the application or such part of it as may be appropriate to that other public authority and inform the applicant immediately about such transfer.

Recruitment of persons of OBC

†1162. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons belonging to Other Backward Classes (OBCs) recruited in different groups of the Central Government services during the last three years;

(b) the number and the percentage of persons belonging to Other Backward

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Classes in comparison to the total number of the persons recruited in different groups of the Central Government services as on 1 January, 2012;

(c) whether recruitment of the number/percentage of persons belonging to Other Backward Classes is in conformity with the rules laid down by the Central Government;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps taken/being taken by the Central Government to fill up the backlog vacancies of Other Backward Classes in the Central Government services?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) The number of persons belonging to Other Backward Class (OBC) recruited in the Central Government services in Group 'A', 'B' and 'C' posts during the years 2009, 2010 and 2011 are given in the following table:—

Group(s)	Recruitment of OBCs (number of persons)		
	2009	2010	2011
Group 'A'	792	555	295
Group 'B'	1246	1117	786
Group 'C' (including erstwhile Group 'D')	24291	19873	12474

As per information received from various Ministries/Departments, the number and the percentage of OBCs in comparison to the total number of persons recruited during the years 2009, 2010 and 2011 in the Central Government services is as under:—

Group(s)	Total number of persons recruited in different group	Recruitment of OBCs (number of persons)	
		Number	Percentage
1	2	3	4
Group 'A'	7126	1642	23.04

1	2	3	4
Group 'B'	12135	3149	25.94
Group 'C' (including erstwhile Group 'D')	244588	56638	23.15

(c) and (d) Reservation to Other Backward Classes (OBCs) in Central Government services is provided at the rate of 27% in case of direct recruitment on all India Basis by open competition. In case of direct recruitment on all India basis other than by open competition, reservation for OBCs is provided at the rate of 25.84%.

Percentage of OBCs in recruitment in Central Government services is lower than the stipulated 27%. Some of the vacancies reserved for OBCs remained unfilled due to non-availability of suitable candidates of OBC category.

(e) The Government had launched a Special Recruitment Drive on 19th November, 2008 to fill up the backlog reserved vacancies of OBCs, existing as on 1.11.2008, which was extended upto 31.03.2002. As per information, received from various Ministries/Departments, there were total 22118 backlog reserved vacancies of OBCs, of which as on 31.03.2012, 13680 vacancies have been filled up.

Restructuring of Civil Services Recruitment system

1163. SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received any request from Union Public Service Commission (UPSC) to restructure the Civil Services Recruitment system;

(b) if so, whether Government has taken any action on the same; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The UPSC has appointed a committee headed by Prof. Arun Nigavekar, former Chairman of UGC to review the existing structure of the Civil Services (Main) Examination. The recommendations of the Committee along with the decisions of the Commission thereupon were received on 31.10.2012. The decision of the Government thereupon has been communicated to the UPSC on 4.3.2013.

- (c) Does not arise.

Panel to identify welfare scheme

1164. SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI:

SHRI ALOK TIWARI:

SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH:

SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has appointed a panel under chairmanship of Abhijit Sen to identify the poor below poverty line deserving welfare schemes;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the panel has submitted its report to Government;
- (d) if so, the details thereof along with the salient recommendations thereof; and
- (e) if not, by when it is likely to submit its report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Ministry of Rural Development has constituted an Expert Committee under the Chairmanship of Prof. Abhijit Sen, Member, Planning Commission to examine the Socio Economic and Caste Census (SECC) indicators and the data analysis and recommend appropriate methodology for determining class of beneficiaries for different rural development programmes.

(c) to (e) As per Terms of Reference, the Expert Committee has to submit its report by 31st March, 2013.

Integrated action plan districts of West Bengal

1165. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) the schemes for rural development which are being run for the Integrated Action Plan Districts of West Bengal;
- (b) the funds released for each such district of West Bengal, scheme-wise;

(c) whether any monitoring study of the schemes in Integrated Action Plan Districts has been undertaken; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): (a) and (b) The Integrated Action Plan (IAP) for Selected Tribal and Backward Districts covers three districts of West Bengal namely, Paschim Medinipur, Bankura and Purulia. While Paschim Medinipur was included amongst the first 60 districts covered under IAP *w.e.f.* 25.11.2010, Bankura and Purulia have been covered *w.e.f.* 7.12.2011. An amount of Rs. 75.00 crore has been released to Paschim Medinipur and Rs. 50.00 crore each to Bankura and Purulia. In addition to IAP, the other Centrally Sponsored Schemes/Flagship programmes such as the Indira Awas Yojana, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY), National Rural Health Mission, Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, etc. are also being implemented in these districts.

(c) and (d) The monitoring of Centrally Sponsored Schemes/Flagship programmes is being done as per the guidelines of the respective scheme/programme. For effective and successful implementation of IAP, a multi-level system of monitoring and review has been put in place. The District Collectors/District Magistrates concerned upload data online on the implementation of IAP on the MIS portal developed by the Planning Commission which can be reached at <http://pcserver.nic.in/iapmis>. **The Development Commissioner**/equivalent officer in-charge of development in the State is responsible for monitoring of IAP in the State. The video conference meetings have been held by the Planning Commission with the Development Commissioners/equivalent officers in charge of development in the States and District Collectors/District Magistrates to review the progress of implementation of the scheme.

Poverty alleviation programmes in Assam

1166. SHRIMATI NAZNIN FARUQUE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the poverty alleviation programmes being implemented in Assam during the last three years, year-wise and scheme-wise;

(b) the physical targets set and achieved in each of the above schemes;

(c) whether any difficulties faced during the implementation of these programmes; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): (a) The Government is implementing a number of poverty alleviation programmes in the country to increase the income levels of the poor. The major schemes for poverty alleviation being implemented by the M/o Rural Development for the rural areas of the country, including Assam are (i) Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), (ii) Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) and (iii) Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY), now restructured as National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM).

MGNREGA envisages enhanced livelihood security to the households in rural areas by providing at least 100 days of guaranteed wage employment and is a demand driven scheme and hence no targets are fixed.

The objective of IAY is to provide assistance for shelter (Rs. 45000/- in plain areas and Rs. 48500/- for hilly and difficult areas) to the rural poor living below poverty line. Financial assistance is also available for up-gradation of kutchha houses under the programme.

Under SGSY, financial assistance is being provided to the rural poor for income generating economic activities through a mix of bank credit and Government subsidy.

For the urban areas, the M/o Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation is implementing an employment oriented Urban Poverty Alleviation Scheme known as "Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY)". The objective is to provide gainful employment to the urban unemployed and under-employed poor, through encouraging the setting up of self-employment ventures by the urban poor living below the poverty line, and also through providing wage employment by utilizing their labour for construction of socially and economically useful public assets.

(b) Scheme-wise details of physical targets and achievements in Assam during 2009-10 to 2011-12 are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) Delay in timely release of funds from the Centre to the State and finally to the implementing agencies, Absence of a strong monitoring mechanism and evaluation and Lack of proper training of the PRI functionaries are the major difficulties affecting the quality of implementation of Poverty alleviation programmes as reported by the State Government.

Statement*Details of targets and achievement of major poverty alleviation schemes during the last three years*

Sl. No.	Schemes Name	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12	
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1.	Mahatma Gandhi Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) (Persondays generated in lakhs)	*	735.17	*	358.30	*	353.30
2.	Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) (Number of houses to be constructed)	240446	181162	170849	156911	166913	143770
3.	Swarnjayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana (SGSY) (SHG members assisted including individual Swarojgaris)	111087	164723	139636	151392	135418	143883
4.	Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) [No. of beneficiaries provided skill training (STEP-UP)]	269	420	317	205	2890	1006

*MGNREGA is a demand driven programme and no targets are set.

Expenditure on subsidies

1167. SHRI N.K. SINGH:

DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that during the Eleventh Plan, expenditure on subsidies increased by 205 per cent from Rs. 70926 crore in 2007-08 to Rs. 216297 crore in 2011-12;
- (b) whether Government plans to reduce the expenditure on subsidies; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): (a) The expenditure on subsidies during the Eleventh Plan increased by 207% from Rs. 70926 crore in 2007-08 to Rs. 217941 crore in 2011-12 (Actual).

(b) Yes, Sir

(c) It is planned to reduce the expenditure on subsidies from 2.6% of GDP in 2011-12 to 1.5% of GDP by the terminal year of the Twelfth Plan through various reforms. The objective is not to eliminate subsidies. There is a role for targeted subsidies that advance the cause of inclusiveness but such subsidies should be contained within a pre-determined level of affordability. It should be possible to do this without hurting the poor. Some subsidies such as under the proposed Food Security Act will be pre-determined. Others, such as on fertilizers can be redesigned to serve their purpose at less cost. Subsidies on petroleum products which are untargeted and do not benefit the poor and the most needy, would need to be reduced.

Issuance of Aadhaar Cards

†1168. SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of citizens who have been provided Aadhaar Card by Government till date;
- (b) the steps taken by Government to provide Aadhaar Card at the earliest;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (c) the problems being faced, if any, in providing Aadhaar Card;
- (d) whether there are any differences of opinion between Unique Identification Authority of India and Ministry of Home Affairs over acceptance of Aadhaar Card for all purposes; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof and steps being taken to address the above issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): (a) 28,78,41,507 Aadhaar Numbers have been generated as on 28.02.2013. State-wise details are given in Statement. {Refer to the Statement Appended to the Answer to SQ No. 141 [Part (a)]}

(b) Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI) is implementing the Aadhaar project in partnership with various State/UT Governments/Financial Institutions/India Post etc. The enrolment agencies are engaged by these partners to carry out enrolments in the field. UIDAI has recently supplemented the list of Registrars by signing a Memorandum of Understanding with CSC e-Governance Services India Limited, a company under the Department of Information Technology, Government of India. UIDAI has also worked with its partner Registrars to increase the number of active enrolling agencies from approximately 90 in 2012 to more than 100 currently. The enrolling agencies have been directed to upload the resident data packets within 20 days of enrolment. At the backend, multiple printers have been engaged to print the aadhaar letters.

(c) Availability of proper infrastructure such as access to villages, public buildings for enrolment, electricity, availability of verifiers appointed by the Registrars, are some of the problems being faced during aadhaar enrolments.

(d) and (e) Registrar General, India (RGI) is creating a National Population Register (NPR) of persons usually residing in India under the Citizenship (Registration of Citizens and Issue of National Identity Cards) Rules, 2003 read with the Citizenship Act, 1955. UIDAI is issuing Unique Identification Numbers (called aadhaar numbers) to all residents as a developmental initiative. RGI is one of the Registrars of UIDAI.

Earlier, there was a difference of opinion between the Home Ministry and the Unique Identification Authority of India regarding acceptance of biometric data of other Registrars of the UIDAI eco-system. Now this difference has been resolved

during the meeting of the Cabinet Committee on UIDAI held on 27th January, 2012. It has been decided that the NPR enrolment will continue as envisaged, but, if in the course of enrolment, a person indicates that he/she is already enrolled for aadhaar, the biometric data will not be captured again. Instead, the aadhaar number/enrolment number will be recorded in NPR and biometric data will be given to the RGI by UIDAI. Aadhaar number will be printed on the proposed Resident Identity Card.

Reducing the Centrally Sponsored Schemes

1169. SHRI A. ELAVARASAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has decided to reduce the number of Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) from 147 to 59 in the next financial year to streamline the expenditure;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the B.K. Chaturvedi Committee has also recommended to reduce the same; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): (a) and (b) As per the Budget Speech 2013-14, the total number of 173 Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSSs) and ACA schemes which were in operation at the end of Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-2012), will be restructured into 70 schemes. These schemes will be reviewed once in two years. Central funds for the schemes will be given as part of Central Plan assistance.

(c) and (d) The B.K. Chaturvedi Committee, constituted by Planning Commission to look into the issue of restructuring of Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) has also recommended rationalizing the existing 147 CSSs plus 26 ACA schemes into 73 (59 CSSs plus 14 ACA schemes).

Delivery of public services in Andhra Pradesh

1170. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Andhra Pradesh is having highest number of Bharat Nirman Volunteers (BNV) in the country with nearly 30,000;

(b) if so, the reasons for not effectively facilitating the delivery of public services of Government under various schemes in spite of having a strong BNVs in Andhra Pradesh;

(c) the efforts the Ministry is making or proposed to make for effectively using BNVs to take schemes to rural households;

(d) whether any special plan has been drawn for this purpose in the Twelfth Plan;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): (a) By enrolling over 35,600 Bharat Nirman Volunteers (BNVs), Andhra Pradesh is presently at second position in enrolling BNVs in the country.

(b) Out of 21,600 Gram panchayats in Andhra Pradesh, Bharat Nirman Volunteers have been enrolled in 2060 Gram panchayats which amounts to 10% of the total Gram panchayats in the State approximately. Moreover, the BNVs are non-paid volunteers who have come forward to create awareness among the rural households on various welfare and development programmes of both Central and State Governments. They are doing this voluntary work in their free time for the betterment of their own villages.

(c) The Ministry of Rural Development has been making continuous efforts to extend the initiative to more areas by addressing the States. The State Institutes of Rural Development (SIRDs), Extension Training Centres (ETCs) and States are consulted from time to time for expanding the initiative in more blocks of the country and as a result, 2,07,305 BNVs have been enrolled as on 28.02.2013.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) and (f) Does not arise.

India's position in Human Development Report

1171. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Human Development Index, as mentioned in the India Human Development Report (2011) has increased by 21 per cent from 0.387 in 1999-2000 to 0.467 in 2007-08;

(b) if so, whether this development is comprehensive and equally covers social sectors like spread of education, health care, nutrition, sanitation etc.; and

(c) the names of States, in descending order which lag behind IHDR 2011 rate of Development *i.e.* increase of 21 per cent?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): (a) The 'India Human Development Report, 2011' published by the Institute of Applied Manpower Research (IAMR) has reported an increase of 21 per cent in the country's Human Development Index (HDI) from a value of 0.387 in 1999-2000 to 0.467 in 2007-08.

(b) The HDI takes into account various indicators of human development which include income, health and education. As per the report, improvement in the HDI between the period 1999-2000 and 2007-08 is due to improvement of 21 per cent in income index, 28.5 per cent in education index and 13 per cent in health index.

(c) The States, in descending order, which lag behind HDR 2011 rate of Development *i.e.* increase of 21 per cent are Uttar Pradesh, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, West Bengal, Maharashtra, Jammu and Kashmir, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Rajasthan, Punjab, Haryana, Goa and Delhi.

Issuance of Aadhaar Cards

1172. SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH:

SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI:

SHRI ALOK TIWARI:

SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the number of Aadhaar Cards issued, so far, State-wise;

(b) the details of citizens who have registered but yet UID has not been issued, so far, State-wise;

(c) the details of the number of citizens who have not been registered under UID, State-wise as on date;

(d) whether benefits of some of Government schemes have been linked to UID from 1st January, 2013;

(e) if so, whether Government would expedite the work of UID; and

(f) if so, the details of the steps to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): (a) 28,78,41,507 Aadhaars Numbers have been generated as on 28.02.2013. State-wise details are given in Statement. [Refer to the Statement Appended to the Answer to SQ No. 141 (Part (a))]

(b) and (c) About 3.23 crore resident enrolment packets are at various stages of processing and 2.69 crore enrolments have been rejected for either technical reasons or demographic/process errors. All other residents are still to enroll for Aadhaar.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) Yes, Sir.

(f) Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI) is implementing the Aadhaar project in partnership with various States/UT Governments/Financial Institutions/India Post etc. The enrolment agencies are engaged by these partners to carry out enrolments in the field. UIDAI has recently supplemented the list of Registrars by signing a Memorandum of Understanding with CSC e-Governance Services India Limited, a company under the Department of Information Technology, Government of India. UIDAI has also worked with its partner Registrars to increase the number of active enrolling agencies from approximately 90 in 2012 to more than 100 currently. Financial support for every successful Aadhaar generation is being provided to the Registers.

Social security coverage to casual workers

1173. SHRI SHANTA KUMAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of workers who have been shifted out of agriculture into construction sector during the last five years; and

(b) in what manner Government proposes to ensure social security coverage to construction sector casual workers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): (a) As per the NDC approved Twelfth Five Year Plan Document the number of people working in agriculture has declined from 258.93 million in 2004-05 to 244.85 million in 2009-10 and the number of people working in the construction sector has increased from 26.02 million in 2004-05 to 44.08 million in 2009-10. The sector-wise employment is given in Statement (See below).

(b) The Government has enacted Building and Other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1996 and the Building and Other Construction Workers' Welfare Cess Act, 1996 to regulate the employment and conditions of service of building and other construction workers. The Acts also provide for their safety, health and welfare measures. The provisions of the Act are implemented through State Building and Other Construction Workers Welfare Board which include providing welfare and social security measure such as immediate assistance to the beneficiaries in case of accident, payment of pension to the beneficiaries who have completed the age of 60 years, loan and advances for construction of house, paying amount in connection with premia for Group Insurance Scheme etc.

The construction sector workers are also covered under the Unorganized Workers' Social Security Act, 2008. The other schemes that cater to the social security needs of the construction workers include the Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) to provide health cover, the Aam Admi Bima Yojana (AABY) to provide insurance against death and disability, the Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension (IGNOAP) Scheme which provides pension @ Rs. 200/- per month for persons aged above 60 years.

The Finance Minister in his Budget Speech for 2013-14 has proposed a comprehensive and integrated Social Security Package for unorganized sector by facilitating convergence among various stakeholders Ministries/Departments. The comprehensive Package would involve availability of Life-cum-Disability Cover, Health Cover, Maternity Assistance and Pension Benefits for unorganized sector.

Statement

*Employment across various sectors (in millions) — 1999-2000,
2004-05, 2009-10 — on UPSS basis*

Sectors	Employment (in millions)		Absolute increase in employment (in millions) 2004-05 to 2009-10
	2004-05	2009-10	
Agriculture	258.93	244.85	-14.08
Manufacturing	55.77	50.74	-5.03
Non-Manufacturing	29.96	48.28	18.32
Mining and Quarrying	2.64	2.95	0.31
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	1.30	1.25	-0.05
Construction	26.02	44.08	18.06
Services	112.81	116.34	3.53
Trade	43.36	43.53	0.17
Hotels and Restaurants	6.10	6.13	0.03
Transport, Storage and Communication	18.47	19.97	1.5
Banking and Insurance	3.10	3.82	0.72
Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities	4.65	5.75	1.12
Public Administration and Defence	8.84	9.46	0.62
Education	11.43	11.85	0.42
Health	3.34	3.59	0.25
Other Services	13.51	12.24	-1.27
TOTAL:	457.46	460.22	2.76

Source: NDC approved Twelfth Five Year Plan Document.

Special category status for Bihar

1174. SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has rejected the Bihar Government's demand for granting of "Special category" status to the State;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): (a) to (c) The Inter-Ministerial Group (IMG) constituted to consider the request for Special Category Status to Bihar has submitted the Report on 30th March, 2012. The Report of the Inter-Ministerial Group is under examination in the Planning Commission.

Funds spent for expansion and repair work

†1175. SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the names of those National Highways in different States including Uttar Pradesh where widening, expansion and repair work has been started during the last three years as on date;
- (b) by when the work on the said National Highways is likely to be completed and the work on the remaining National Highways is likely to be started; and
- (c) the details of the amount spent for the said work on these National Highways especially in Uttar Pradesh during the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI TUSHARBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) The development and maintenance of National Highways (NHs) is a continuous process. Periodic assessments of the conditions of NHs are being carried out by the executive agencies for taking up remedial measures taking note of the type and extent of damages. Accordingly, all the NHs in the country are being kept in traffic-worthy condition from time to time within the available resources based upon the assessment of their conditions depending upon traffic density and *inter-se* priority of works.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) The State/UT-wise details of expenditure incurred during each of the last two years and the current year for development and maintenance and repair of NHs are given in Statement-I and Statement-II respectively.

Statement-I

*State/UT-wise details of expenditure incurred for development of NHs
during each of the last two years and the current year*

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 ^s
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	254.77	119.80	102.22
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00
3.	Assam	177.64	200.18	67.34
4.	Bihar	199.15	232.31	77.82
5.	Chandigarh	8.81	0.81	1.19
6.	Chhattisgarh	53.53	52.95	45.10
7.	Delhi	52.58	5.70	0.10
8.	Goa	30.14	4.79	0.98
9.	Gujarat	111.60	88.82	102.51
10.	Haryana	143.69	98.16	41.08
11.	Himachal Pradesh	95.72	121.15	50.61
12.	Jharkhand	112.70	97.14	68.48
13.	Karnataka	276.65	313.06	194.79
14.	Kerala	109.00	153.66	59.18
15.	Madhya Pradesh	134.24	76.07	20.08
16.	Maharashtra	265.53	304.90	165.69

1	2	3	4	5
17.	Manipur	63.88	47.09	18.51
18.	Meghalaya	79.08	82.76	28.95
19.	Mizoram	24.23	40.81	12.78
20.	Nagaland	26.94	19.63	3.24
21.	Odisha	230.71	272.94	139.38
22.	Puducherry	3.93	4.73	3.74
23.	Punjab	115.00	117.23	50.84
24.	Rajasthan	147.31	116.93	92.19
25.	Tamil Nadu	182.13	159.99	174.79
26.	Uttar Pradesh	452.55	323.75	219.40
27.	Uttarakhand	130.83	51.72	60.18
28.	West Bengal	120.61	282.93	107.71
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1.89	2.13	1.00
30.	National Highways Authority of India (NHAI)*	12,563.94	21,379.89	9,868.27
31.	Border Roads Organization (BRO)*	694.49	515.00	367.38
32.	Special Accelerated Road Development Programme for North-Eastern region (SARDP-NE)*	1,046.71	1,939.98	1,245.83
33.	Road Development Programme areas affected with Left Wing Extremism (LWE)*	718.05	1,166.68	663.93

^s — As on January, 2013.

* — State-wise allocations are not made.

Statement-II

State/UT-wise details of expenditure incurred during each of the last two years and the current year for maintenance and repair of NHs

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 [@]
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	64.13	62.33	27.71
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	27.07	5.18	1.78
3.	Assam	99.04	57.48	5.59
4.	Bihar	79.06	50.60	29.72
5.	Chandigarh	0.31	0.37	0.00
6.	Chhattisgarh	22.66	10.13	18.87
7.	Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00
8.	Goa	1.66	4.15	2.39
9.	Gujarat	82.21	62.28	43.46
10.	Haryana	28.15	21.79	16.16
11.	Himachal Pradesh	21.69	36.48	52.53
12.	Jharkhand	32.92	16.23	12.59
13.	Karnataka	61.43	46.40	45.29
14.	Kerala	41.88	22.27	8.34
15.	Madhya Pradesh	43.30	19.04	12.64
16.	Maharashtra	99.50	96.18	15.57
17.	Manipur	17.46	14.03	6.91
18.	Meghalaya	44.93	43.12	9.65

1	2	3	4	5
19.	Mizoram	37.44	26.01	12.67
20.	Nagaland	12.77	53.17	1.95
21.	Odisha	80.77	32.18	67.87
22.	Puducherry	1.64	0.30	1.71
23.	Punjab	16.13	16.38	26.14
24.	Rajasthan	77.30	104.84	55.90
25.	Tamil Nadu	53.90	33.63	42.54
26.	Uttar Pradesh	97.11	84.20	39.87
27.	Uttarakhand	59.46	34.80	26.37
28.	West Bengal	54.75	22.14	15.31
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00	0.00
30.	National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) ^s	617.65	95.42	343.56
31.	Border Roads Organization (BRO) ^s	44.50	55.00	29.21

[@] — As on January, 2013.

^s — State-wise allocations are not made for NHAI and BRO.

Numbers of vehicles in Delhi/NCR

1176. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that the numbers of vehicles in Delhi/NCR is more than all the metropolitan cities in India;

(b) whether Government has any provision to check over the alarming increase in the numbers of private vehicles as in the foreign countries where vehicles having even and odd registration numbers can only be run on alternative days; and

(c) the steps that are being taken for the popularisation of the public transport to minimize the dependency of the commuters on private vehicle?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI TUSHARBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) The Ministry of Road Transport and Highways collects and compiles information on category-wise registered motor vehicles on an annual basis from States/Union Territories and for 35 Million Plus cities of the country. As per available information (as on 31st March, 2011), out of 3,97,39,441 registered motor vehicles in 35 Million plus Cities in India, the total registered motor vehicles in Delhi and Ghaziabad are 72,27,671 and 4,70,081 respectively.

(b) The powers are vested with the State Governments under section 67 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 to control road transport system in their respective States.

(c) In order to check the alarming increase of private vehicles, the measures to encourage a shift from private (two-wheelers and cars) mode of transport to public transport has to be a joint endeavour of the Central, State and local Governments. For popularizing the public transport, the Central Government is emphasizing on providing quick, comfortable, reliable, safe, affordable and quality public transport as envisaged in the National Urban Transport Policy, 2006. Accordingly, the Central Government is supporting various public transport projects such as Metro Rail, Bus Rapid Transport System and modern city bus services as per urban bus specifications in various cities.

Road projects under BoT basis in Andhra Pradesh

1177. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI:

SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has implemented the road project under Build Operate and Transfer (BoT) basis in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise particularly in Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI TUSHARBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The State-wise details of road projects completed and under implementation on Build Operate and Transfer (BoT) basis in the country including the State of Andhra Pradesh are given in Statement.

Statement

State-wise details of road projects completed and under implementation on Build Operate and Transfer (BoT) basis in the country including the State of Andhra Pradesh

Sl. No	State/Union Territory	No of BoT projects completed	No of BoT projects under implementation
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	15	9
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	3
3.	Assam	0	1
4.	Bihar	1	16
5.	Chhattisgarh	3	3
6.	Delhi	2	0
7.	Goa	0	2
8.	Gujarat	3	9
9.	Haryana	3	9
10.	Himachal Pradesh	0	1
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	4
12.	Jharkhand	0	4
13.	Karnataka	9	13
14.	Kerala	1	6
15.	Madhya Pradesh	5	20
16.	Maharashtra	15	15

1	2	3	4
17.	Meghalaya	0	3
18.	Odisha	0	8
19.	Punjab	5	4
20.	Rajasthan	5	19
21.	Tamil Nadu	15	14
22.	Uttar Pradesh	6	16
23.	Uttarakhand	0	2
24.	West Bengal	3	7

Approval of Delhi Urban Mass Transport Authority

1178. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received any application from Delhi Government requesting for granting of approval for establishment of New Transport Authority in the name of Delhi Urban Mass Transport Authority;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that there is any gap of information between the Delhi Transport Authority and Delhi Traffic Police in enforcement of provisions of Motor Vehicles Act in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps being taken by Government in response to the request of Delhi Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI TUSHARBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) The Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi forwarded a legislative proposal, namely, "The Delhi Urban Mass Transit Authority Bill" to the Ministry of Home Affairs for 'prior approval' of the Central Government. The objective of this Bill is to constitute an authority to be called the Delhi Urban Mass Transit Authority for the comprehensive

planning development, operation, management and regulation of mass transit facilities under unified structure in the National Capital Territory of Delhi and for matters connected therewith. The draft Bill is being examined by Ministry of Home Affairs in consultation with the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi and the Ministry of Law and Justice.

(c) to (e) The objective of the Delhi Urban Mass Transit Authority Bill is to institutionalise integration of various functions related to transport by constituting Delhi Urban Mass Transit Authority and devolving requisite authority for the responsibilities proposed to be entrusted to the Authority.

Expansion of NH-17

1179. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the status of expansion of National Highway 17 (NH-17) passing through Goa (North-South);

(b) whether any proposal has come from the State of Goa in this regard;

(c) whether it is a fact that the State of Goa clandestinely proposes to take over the NH-17, and that the State Government is encouraged due to initial positive reaction of the Ministry; and

(d) the details of the earlier project, which has been dropped?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI TUSHARBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) to (d) The stretch of National Highway 17 (NH-17) passing through the State of Goa is presently vested with State Government of Goa for development and maintenance. No proposal has been received from the State Government of Goa for expansion of NH-17. Earlier, widening of National Highway-17 was taken up by NHAI under NHDP-III and NHAI had issued a Letter of Acceptance (LoA) to the concessionaire. But due to unresolved issues of land acquisition etc., the LoA was withdrawn by NHAI.

Declaration for Kodad-Jagityal stretch as NH in Andhra Pradesh

1180. SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is not a fact that Kodad-Khammam-Thorrur-Warangal-Jagityal

stretch has been sent by State Government of Andhra Pradesh for declaring as National Highway;

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the estimated cost that is required to complete this; and
- (d) the steps that the Ministry has taken so far on the above request?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI TUSHARBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) to (d) No, Sir. State Government of Andhra Pradesh has forwarded the proposal for declaration of new National Highways (NHs). Ministry has already declared 8000 kms. and identified about 2000 kms. of NHs respectively in the entire country keeping in view of the requirement of connectivity, *inter-se* priority and availability of funds. This stretch of Kodad-Khammam-Thorrur-Warangal-Jagityal does not figure in the list of declared/identified stretches.

National Expressway and Connectivity Corporation

1181. SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is any proposal to construct 1000 km. access controlled expressway during the Five Year Plan, 2012-17;
- (b) the estimated cost of construction of such expressways and the cities where such road are proposed to be constructed;
- (c) whether any toll tax would be levied on such roads and details thereof; and
- (d) whether the Ministry has set up a new company-National Expressway and Connectivity Corporation, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI TUSHARBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) Government had approved construction of 1,000 km expressways under National Highways Development Project (NHDP) Phase-VI through Public-Private-Partnership (PPP) pattern at a total cost of Rs. 16,680.00 crores. Government has also identified Vadodara-Mumbai Corridor (400 km.) to be taken up in the first instance and remaining 600 km.

were to be selected among Delhi-Chandigarh, Bangalore-Chennai, Delhi-Jaipur, Delhi-Meerut, Kolkata-Dhanbad and Delhi-Agra stretches based on traffic volume.

- (c) Yes, Sir. However, the details cannot be determined at this stage.
- (d) No, Sir.

Roadmap for State Highways in Karnataka

1182. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has put in place a roadmap for the development of State Highways during the Twelfth Five Year Plan;
- (b) if so, the salient features of the roadmap; and
- (c) the number of State Highways in Karnataka proposed to be developed during the Plan period with details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI TUSHARBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) This Ministry is primarily responsible for development and maintenance of National Highways (NHs). The development and maintenance of State roads is entrusted with the concerned State Governments.

However, in order to ensure balance developments State roads (other than rural roads), the Government provides funds to the State/Union Territory (UT) Governments under Central Road Fund (CRF) scheme and centrally sponsored schemes under Inter-State Connectivity and Economic Importance (EI&ISC). During 2012-13 Rs. 138.29 crore has been allocated to the State of Karnataka under CRF scheme.

All weather roads connectivity in Andhra Pradesh

1183. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of all weather roads connectivity laid during the last five years in the State of Andhra Pradesh; and
- (b) the target fixed to be achieved for laying all weather road during the current financial year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI TUSHARBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) This Ministry is responsible for development and maintenance of National Highways (NHs) which are all weather roads. The details of length of NHs improved under various schemes during the past five years upto March, 2012 in Andhra Pradesh are as under:—

Sl. No.	Scheme	Total length (Km.)
1.	NH(O)	1376
2.	LWE	62
3.	NHDP	1045

(b) A length of about 290 km., 46 km. and 175 km. under NH(O), LWE and NHDP respectively is targeted for improvement during the current financial year 2012-13.

Demand for providing vantage on NH-60

1184. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is persistent demand for providing vantage (water way) on NH-60 to avoid pending of flood water, and Technical Committee also recommended additional vantage of 1500 mtr. on NH-60 which National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) has assured to complete the work within two years in Odisha; and

(b) whether Government is aware of pending flood water around NH-60 due to inadequate water way on the NH causing losses of life and property every year in Odisha, if so, the steps that Government is taking?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI TUSHARBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) Due to unprecedented rainfall and flood in the months of September, 2007 and June, 2008, there was a vast submergence on NH-60. The work of construction of new bridges for additional waterways on NH-60, as recommended by the Technical Committee, has already been awarded. The concessionaire has commenced the work on 01.01.2013 and is scheduled for completion by June, 2015.

Scheme to give cash on accidents

†1185. SHRI OM PRAKASH MATHUR: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is introducing any scheme to give cash to the next of kin of the deceased or free treatment to injured in road accidents in the different States of the country including Rajasthan;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the expenditure to be incurred on this scheme will be borne by the Central Government or will the State Governments have to bear this expenditure?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI TUSHARBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) A proposal to launch a pilot project for cashless treatment of accident victims on a National Highway stretch is under consideration of the Government.

Inter-State road scheme from Rajasthan

†1186. SHRI ASHK ALI TAK: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that State Government of Rajasthan has sent the proposal (Takmeena) of roads under the inter-State road scheme to the Ministry; and

(b) if so, by when the approval will be given to the above said proposals under the inter-State road scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI TUSHARBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) Proposal for construction of High Level Bridge across Chambal River at Rajghat on Madrail-Mangrol road (State Highway-22) in Karauli district has been received from State PWD without the recommendation of the State Government. In the absence of recommendation from State Government, it is premature to indicate any time frame for approval.

Approval of the work for Dholpur, Rajasthan

†1187. SHRI ASHK ALI TAK: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that approval of the work for Dholpur, Rajasthan out

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

of sanctioned work during the year 2008-09 under the inter-State road scheme is pending with the Ministry; and

(b) if so, by when the administrative and financial approval of the above said work will be given by the Ministry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI TUSHARBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Pollution level in major cities

1188. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether pollution levels have increased across major cities;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, including the steps taken to address the same;
- (c) whether Government has set up new pollution inspection centres for vehicles across the country over the last three years;
- (d) if so, the details thereof, State-wise including the State of Haryana; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI TUSHARBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) Section 110(1) of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988, empowers the Central Government to make rules regulating the construction, equipment and maintenance of motor vehicles with respect to emission of smoke, visible vapors, sparks, ashes, grit or oil; reduction of noise emitted by or caused by vehicles; standards for emission of air pollutants; and installation of catalytic converters in the prescribed class of vehicles. Rules 112, 115, 115A, 115B, 115C and 116 of Central Motor Vehicles Rules, 1989 (CMVRs) made by the Central Government in exercise of the powers conferred by the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 contain detailed provisions regarding smoke, vapors, sparks, ashes, grit and oil, exhaust gases, exhaust pipes, emission of smoke, vapors etc. from motor vehicles, emission of smoke and vapors from agricultural tractors, power tillers and construction equipment vehicles driven by diesel engines, mass emission standards for CNG driven vehicles, mass emission standards for LPG driven vehicles and test for smoke emission level and carbon monoxide level for vehicles.

(c) to (e) Ministry of Road Transport and Highways has not set up any Pollution Inspection Centre. Rule 115(7) of Central Motor Vehicles Rules, 1989 requires possession of a valid 'Pollution under control' certificate issued by an agency authorized for this purpose by the State Government. However, the Ministry has sanctioned fully automated model Inspection and Certification Centres, one each in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan and NCT of Delhi, on a pilot basis for inspecting and certifying fitness of vehicles.

**National Highway declaration for Adilabad-Vodaveru
stretch in Andhra Pradesh**

1189. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is not a fact that Adilabad-Utnoor-Khanapur-Korutla-Vemulawada-Siddipet-Janagon-Suryapeta-Miryalaguda-Piduguralla-Narasaraopeta-Vodaveru stretch has been sent by State Government of Andhra Pradesh for declaring as National Highway;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the estimated cost that is required to complete this; and
- (d) the steps that the Ministry has taken so far on the above request?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI TUSHARBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) to (d) No, Sir. State Government of Andhra Pradesh has forwarded the proposal for declaration of new National Highways (NHs). Ministry has already declared 8000 kms. and identified about 2000 kms. of NHs respectively in the entire country keeping in view of the requirement of connectivity, *inter-se* priority and availability of funds. This stretch of Adilabad-Utnoor-Khanapur-Korutla-Vemulawada-Siddipet-Janagon-Suryapeta-Miryalaguda-Piduguralla-Narasaraopeta-Vodaveru does not figure in the list of declared/identified stretches.

Development of maintenance work on NH-12

1190. DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government considers to start development and maintenance work on the Jabalpur-Rajmarg crossing Bareli- Bhopal of NH-12 in the State of Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof, along with the steps taken by Government in this regard; and

(c) the time by which the said work is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI TUSHARBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) Various improvement and maintenance works in aggregate length of 288.48 km. amounting to Rs. 120.55 crore have been taken up on Jabalpur-Bhopal section of NH-12, which are scheduled to be completed by June, 2013. Jabalpur-Bhopal section is identified for development to four lane under NHDP Phase-III.

Recarpeting of NHs damaged due to natural calamities

1191. DR. CHANDAN MITRA : Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has chalked a plan for recarpeting of National Highways damaged due to various natural calamities including heavy monsoon, floods, etc.;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of funds allocated to various States including Madhya Pradesh under Flood Damage Repair (FDR) and Improvement of Road, Material, Quality Management Programme (IRQP) during 2012-13 for taking immediate repair work; and

(d) the fresh steps taken by Government to have a continuous process of development and maintenance of all the National Highways and keep them in roadworthy condition?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI TUSHARBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) to (d) The development and maintenance of National Highways (NHs) is a continuous process. Periodic assessment of the condition of NHs is carried out by the executive agencies for taking up remedial measures keeping in view the type and extent of damages. Accordingly, the NHs including those damaged due to various natural calamities including heavy monsoon, floods, etc., in the country are kept in traffic worthy condition from time to time within the available resources.

During the year 2012-13, a total of Rs. 5,895.98 crore has been allocated to the States/Union Territories (UTs) including the State of Madhya Pradesh for development (also includes IRQP) and maintenance of NHs, which includes allocation of Rs. 186.11 crore for temporary restoration of damages to the NHs due to various natural calamities including heavy monsoon, floods, etc.

New policy for development of National Highways

†1192. SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has announced any new policy for the development of the National Highways in the country;
- (b) if so, the roads identified under this scheme, State-wise; and
- (c) the expenditure incurred, road-wise for the extension of national highways during Twelfth Five Year Plan and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI TUSHARBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) No, Sir.

- (b) Does not arise.
- (c) The total Plan expenditure during the 1st Year of the Twelfth Five Year Plan is Rs. 14,242.23 crore, as on January, 2013. The NH-wise expenditure are not maintained.

Demand of extra time to raise finance for road projects

1193. SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that organisations, which were awarded more than 2000 kms. of the road projects last year, have asked for extra time to raise finance for construction;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether despite the aforementioned situation, the Ministry has decided to award more projects on Engineering Procurement Contract (EPC) Mode; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (d) whether any punitive measures have been taken against such organisations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI TUSHARBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) No, Sir.

- (b) Do not arise.

(c) Yes, Sir. Government has decided to undertake 4000 km of roads for upgradation to 2-lane with paved shoulders on Engineering Procurement Construction (EPC) Mode of Delivery during the current financial year.

(d) No, Sir. No such incident against any entity has been reported to the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways, which may require punitive measures to be initiated. This is perhaps due to the reason that such award of projects on EPC mode of delivery has only recently begun.

Simplification of award process of road projects

1194. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to simplify the procedure in order to make the award process of road projects faster in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether ceiling of four laning in National Highway Development Project Phase-IV to be undertaken on Build Operate Transfer mode would be increased after such simplification;

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

(e) the mode on which unviable projects would be developed in the country; and

(f) the manner in which such changes will expedite the award and construction of roads under NHDP in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI TUSHARBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) to (f) In order to make the award process of road projects faster, the Government has simplified certain issues in the context of road projects under National Highway Development Project (NHDP) Phase-IV and decided to enhance the ceiling of 4000 km. of four laning in NHDP

Phase-IV only to 8000 km., to be undertaken on Build-Operate-Transfer (BOT) (Toll) mode only, based on the traffic justification as per Indian Road Congress' code and guidelines. Based on recommendation of the B.K. Chaturvedi Committee, the Government had approved that the projects would be tried first on BOT (Toll) and in case of non-viability/poor response, the same would be shifted to BOT (Annuity) failing which the same project could be undertaken on Engineering Procurement Construction (EPC) mode of delivery. However, in case of projects under NHDP Phase-IV, if the traffic is less than 5000 Passenger Car Units (PCUs), the project could directly be taken up on EPC mode of delivery. The Government has now relaxed this provision and decided that projects with traffic between 5000 PCUs and 10000 PCUs that are not viable to be developed on BOT (Toll) mode could be developed directly on EPC mode. The objective is to ensure implementation of the project to specified standards with a fair degree of certainty relating to costs and time while transferring the construction risks to a private sector contractor.

Speed-breakers on National Highways

†1195. SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether lack of speed-breakers on National Highways passing through villages of the country including those in State of Maharashtra has resulted in several deaths during last three years;
- (b) whether despite requests and agitations by the people of said villages for constructing speed-breakers on these roads, their complaints are ignored;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) the number of States whose complaints with regard to construction of speed-breakers have been disposed of during the last three years; and
- (e) the details of Government's set rules/guidelines in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI TUSHARBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) As per the extant policy guidelines of the Ministry, construction of speed breakers is not allowed on National Highways as these defeat the basic objective of providing an obstruction free high speed facility, apart from being a safety hazard. However, in respect of

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

National Highway sections passing through villages/towns, congested or accident prone locations, near schools etc. safety of local residents is ensured by other measures like provision of rumble strips, pedestrian guard railings on either side of the road, zebra crossings marked with reflective thermoplastic paint, pedestrian crossing signs and retro-reflective indicators. As such, there is no data available about the deaths due to lack of speed breakers on National Highways, including those in the State of Maharashtra.

As the policy is not to provide speed breakers on National Highways, the concerns and requests of public are addressed by providing measures like rumble strips, pedestrian guard railings on either side of the road, zebra crossings marked with reflective thermoplastic paint, pedestrian crossing signs and retro-reflective indicators in lieu of speed breakers, wherever feasible.

(d) As the National Highways transcend more than one State, the concerns of the public are taken care of by providing the above measures, wherever warranted. No such data about the complaints is maintained.

(e) The Ministry's guidelines in this regard are given in Statement.

Statement

Broad Guidelines for Speed-Breakers on National Highways

1. Speed breakers should not be constructed on National Highways as these defeat the basic objective of providing an obstruction-free high speed facility. The circular recommended provision of properly designed rumble strips at places like approaches to sharp curves or level crossings, weak/narrow bridges, congested or accident prone sections etc. where control of speed on National Highways is unavoidable. The existing policy of providing only rumble strips at places where speed control is unavoidable may be continued. However, proper care should be exercised to ensure that these strips conform to the design. Precast cement rumble strips, or strips covered with premixed bitumen carpet (coarse-textured treatment) may be provided across the entire width of carriageway and paved shoulders. The raised section should be 15-25 mm high, 200-300 mm wide and spaced about one metre centre to centre in a series of roughly 15 to 20 at the one location which should not be reduced. Rumble strips, where provided should be marked with thermoplastic paint and supplemented by warning/speed limit signs on the approaches.

2. On minor roads (other than National Highways), speed breakers may be provided at locations where there is need to control speed of traffic to ensure safety. But careful attention must be paid to the design of the same. Type design for the speed breaker is given in IRC:99-1988.
3. All speed breakers must be marked with chequered square pattern indicated in IRC:99-1988. This marking should be maintained properly so that the speed breaker is clearly visible to the drivers all the time. Cautionary signs must be provided in both the directions before the rumble strips/speed breakers. These signs should be so located that they are prominently visible to the drivers. The distance between the speed breaker and the signs should be slightly more than the safe stopping distance.
4. In respect of National Highway sections passing through villages/towns, or near schools etc. safety can be ensured by other measures like provision of pedestrian guard railing on either side of the road, zebra crossing marked with reflective thermoplastic paint or retro-reflective tapes, pedestrian crossing signs, flashing signals or retro-reflective indicators. As an alternative, rumble strips could be used for controlling vehicular speeds. Through these measures, the safety of local residents can be ensured without hampering traffic flow on the National Highways.

**Action taken against the officials having
malafide intention**

1196. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Ministry has received complaints on money being disbursed without roads actually being constructed;
- (b) if so, the action that Government is taking to check this malafide intention;
- (c) whether Government has held any officials of the Ministry and the National Highways Authority of India responsible for this lapse; and
- (d) if so, the details of action taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI TUSHARBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) No, Sir.

- (b) to (d) Does not arise.

Steps taken for environmental clearances

1197. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether to speed up the development of various projects of the National Highways Authority of India (NHAI), the Government has decided to clear green hurdles standing in the way of building highways involving billions of dollars of investment;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether several highway and road projects have been stalled by the Ministry of Environment and Forests;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by Government to get the said highway and road projects cleared by the Ministry of Environment and Forests?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI TUSHARBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) To speed up the development of various projects of the National Highways Authority of India (NHAI), the Government has decided to relax certain clauses of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 in respect of linear projects involving use of forest land falling in a portion of their length. Pending consideration of approval under the Act, work on non-forest land may only be executed upto such point (to be selected by the user agency) on either side of forest land if it is explicitly certified by the user agency that in case approval under the Act for diversion of forest land is declined, it is technically feasible to execute the project along an alternate alignment without involving diversion of forest land. The projects involving widening/upgradation of existing roads have been allowed to be executed on the entire stretch located in non-forest land on submission of an undertaking by the user agency that execution of work on non-forest land shall not be cited as a reason for grant of approval under the Act and in case approval under the Act for diversion of forest land is declined, width of portion of road falling in the forest land will be maintained at its existing level.

(c) and (d) Details of projects wherein environmental/forests/wildlife clearances are pending are given in Statement (*See* below).

(e) Ministry of Road Transport and Highways and NHAI have taken up the matter with Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF) from time to time for streamlining environment and forest clearance for widening projects. Further, the NHAI pursues the matter on continuous basis with MoEF regularly, in respect of each individual road project.

Statement

*Details of projects wherein environmental/forests/wildlife clearances
are yet to be obtained*

Sl. No.	Name of Project
1	2
1.	NH-7 and construction of Panagarh Bypass including new Connectivity Link Road (NH) from NH-7 to NH-12A
2.	Jabalpur-Rewa section of NH-7
3.	Agra (km. 199+660) to Etawah Bypass (km. 323+525) Section of NH-2 including Firozabad Bypass
4.	Unnao-Lalganj section of NH-232A
5.	NH-231 (Raebareli to Jaunpur) and NH-232 (Ambedkar Nagar to Banda)
6.	Kishangarh-Udaipur-Ahmedabad section of NH-79A, NH-79, NH-76 and NH-8 including Udaipur Bypass
7.	Jhalawar-Biaora section of NH-12
8.	Gomati Chauraha to Udaipur of NH-8
9.	Gwalior-Shivpuri Section of NH-3
10.	Rehabilitation and upgradation to 4-laning of Sultanpur-Varanasi Section of NH-56 in the State of Uttar Pradesh
11.	Widening and improvement of existing 2-lane to 2-lane with Paved Shoulder and 4-lane of Obaidullahganj to Betul section of NH-69 from km. 2.800 to km. 8.300 and from km. 20.700 to km. 137.000 (Excluding the Wildlife sanctuary) in the State of Madhya Pradesh.

12. Widening and improvement of existing 2-lane to 2-lane with Paved Shoulder of Pratapgarh to Padi section from km. 80.000 to km. 180.000 of NH-113 in the State of Rajasthan
 13. Widening and improvement of existing carriageway to 4/6-laning of Rampur to Kathgodam section of NH-87 from km. 0.000 to km. 88.000 in the States of Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand
 14. Rehabilitation and upgradation of existing carriageway to 4-laning from Amravati to Maharashtra/Gujarat Border section from km. 166.725 to km. 649.000 of NH-6 in the State of Maharashtra
 15. Widening and improvement of existing 2-lane to 4-lane of Kiratpur-Bilaspur Section of NH-21 in the State of Punjab and Himachal Pradesh
 16. Widening and improvement of existing carriageway to 2/4-lane of Bilaspur-Ner Chowk section of NH-21 from km. 134.500 to km. 186.500 in the State of Himachal Pradesh
 17. Rehabilitation and upgradation of existing 2-lane to 2/4 with paved shoulder from Indo/Nepal Border to Varanasi Section of NH-233 from km. 0.000 to km. 298.740 in the State of Uttar Pradesh
 18. Widening and upgradation of existing carriageway to 2-lane with paved shoulders in Dahod-Padholi Section of NH-113 in the State of Gujarat and Rajasthan
 19. Environment clearance for rehabilitation and upgradation of existing carriageway to 4-lane divided carriageway of Hospet-Chitradurga section of NH-13 in the State Karnataka
 20. Environment clearance for rehabilitation and up-gradation of existing 2-lane to 4-lane from Solapur (km. 255.000) to Maharashtra/Karnataka Border (km. 348.800) section of NH-9 in the State of Maharashtra
 21. Environment clearance for widening and rehabilitation of existing 2-lane to 4-lane of Maharashtra/Karnataka Border to Sangareddy section of NH-9 from km. 348.800 to km. 493.000 in the State of Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh
-

12

22. Rehabilitation and upgradation of existing 2-lane to 2-lane with paved shoulder of Jowai to Meghalaya/Assam Border from km. 69.200 to km. 173.200 of NH-44 in the State of Meghalaya
23. Upgradation of existing carriageway to 4/6-lane of Hospet/Karnataka/Andhra Pradesh Border section of NH-63 from km. 280.300 to km. 375.740 in the State of Karnataka
24. Khed Sinnar section of NH-50 from km. 42.000 to km. 177.000 in the State of Maharashtra
25. 4-laning of Hoskote-Dobbaspeth section of NH-207 in the State of Karnataka
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Repairing of NHs in Tamil Nadu

1198. SHRI N. BALAGANGA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the National Highways (NHs) passing through the State of Tamil Nadu, along with the details of NHs where repairing or four-laning or six-laning works are going on in the State;
- (b) whether they are being undertaken by the private parties;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether such private parties are allowed to collect toll on these National Highways; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI TUSHARBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) to (e) There are 30 no. of National Highways (NHs) aggregating to a length of 4974 km. passing through the State of Tamil Nadu, The maintenance and repairs of NHs is a continuous process. In the State of Tamil Nadu at present three works in an aggregate length of about 20 km. on NH No. 234, 49 Ext. and 209 are going on under Periodical Renewal which is a major maintenance activity. Six works of 4/6-laning in an aggregate length

of about 511 km. on NH No. 47, 67, 205, 5, 7 and 46 are going on in the State of Tamil Nadu. The works are awarded on Contracts/BOT Concession basis to Private Parties. The Concessionaire (private parties) who are awarded the projects under BOT (Toll) scheme are allowed to collect toll during the concession period after completion of the work as per Concession Agreement.

Status of inland water transport

1199. SHRI N. BALAGANGA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

- (a) the present status of inland water transport in the country, State-wise;
- (b) whether Government proposes to encourage inland water transport in the country; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) to (c) Development and regulation of only those waterways which are declared as National Waterways come under the purview of Central Government. The responsibility of development of other waterways rests with the respective State Government.

In all five Inland Waterway totaling about 4382 km., have been declared as National Waterways (NWs) in the country. These NWs are:—

- (i) Ganga-Bhagirathi-Hooghly river system (Allahabad-Haldia — 1620 km.) in the States of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand and West Bengal as NW-1, declared in 1986.
- (ii) River Brahmaputra (Dhubri-Sadiya — 891 km.) in the State of Assam as NW-2 declared in 1988.
- (iii) West Coast Canal (Kottapuram-Kollam) along with Udyogmandal and Champakara Canals — (205 km.) in the State of Kerala as NW-3 declared in 1993.
- (iv) Kakinada-Puducherry canals along with Godavari and Krishna rivers (1078 km.) — in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Union Territory of Puducherry as NW-4 declared in 2008.

- (v) East Coast Canal integrated with Brahmani river and Mahanadi delta rivers (588 km.) in the States of West Bengal and Odisha as NW-5 declared in 2008.

Central Government provides grants-in-aids to Inland Waterways Authority of India (IWAI) for developing the first three National Waterways for shipping and navigation by providing a navigational channel with targeted depth and width for most part of the year, aids for day and night navigation, fixed/floating terminals at selected locations for berthing and loading/unloading of vessels and intermodal connectivity at a few selected locations. Commercially viable stretches of NW-4 and 5 are to be developed under Public-Private-Partnership (PPP) mode with Viability Gap Funding (VGF).

Under Central Sector Plan Scheme, the Central Government provides 100% grants to the North Eastern States for the development of their waterways.

ICTT at Vallarpadom

1200. SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the International Container Trans-shipment Terminal (ICTT) at Vallarpadom started functioning at full capacity;
- (b) the details thereof; and
- (c) the amount of income received by Cochin Port Trust in the last Fiscal and in the current year?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASAN): (a) and (b) The 1st Phase of International Container Transshipment Terminal (ICTT) at Vallarpadom was commissioned on 11th February, 2011. The designed capacity of this Phase is 1 million TEUs. The capacity utilization details are as below:—

Year	Throughput (in TEU's)	Capacity utilization
2011-12	3.37 lakh	33.7%
2012-13 (upto Jan., 2013)	2.82 lakh	33.8%

- (c) The amount of income received by Cochin Port Trust from ICTT Vallarpadom in the last fiscal and in the current year is given below:—

(Amount in crores)

Year	Income received	Income accrued and receivable after 8 years	Total income
2011-12	37.04	12.34	49.39
2012-13 (upto Jan., 2013)	33.02	11.01	44.03

Subsidy scheme for private ship builders

1201. SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is considering to revive the subsidy for private ship builder;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASAN): (a) to (c) The Government had a shipbuilding subsidy scheme for shipbuilders from October, 2002 to August, 2007. The Shipbuilding industry have requested for revival of the subsidy scheme for shipbuilders. However, no final decision has been taken in regard to the revival of the scheme.

**Regional office of Inland Water Transport
Authority in Eastern region**

1202. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Inland Water Transport Authority of India is having headquarter in Noida, NCR Delhi and no office in the entire Eastern region;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that officials of State Governments in the Eastern Region are put to a great trouble when dealing with cases of development of inland water transport and it hinders all of their action plan in the matter, as they find it difficult to make up and down journeys to and from the Eastern region for the purpose; and

(c) whether the Eastern State Governments have approached the Centre for opening of a regional office of the above organization in Eastern sector to facilitate coordination and fast execution of the projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) The Head Office of Inland Waterways Authority of India (IWAI) is located at NOIDA (Uttar Pradesh). In the eastern region of the country, the field offices of IWAI are located at Varanasi and Allahabad in Uttar Pradesh, Patna and Bhagalpur in Bihar, Farakka, Swaroopganj, Kolkata and Haldia in West Bengal and Pandu and Dibrugarh in Assam.

(b) The Regional Directors of IWAI at Patna, Kolkata and Guwahati provide technical inputs/advice to the State Governments in the eastern region on matters relating to development of inland water transport in that region. The Regional Directors and officials from the field units of IWAI interact with the concerned officials of the State Governments in the eastern region on issues relating to the Inland Water Transport Sector.

(c) Government of Odisha has requested IWAI to open a regional office at Bhubaneswar for coordinating the works of National Waterway-5 (NW-5). However, developmental works on NW-5 are yet to start and opening of office of IWAI in Odisha would be considered at a suitable location based on the likely time of commencement of the development works on NW-5.

Subsidy to shipyards

1203. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry proposed to grant subsidy to shipyards in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof, *inter-alia* indicating the shipyards that are proposed to be covered under this project in different States?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASAN): (a) and (b) The Government had a shipbuilding subsidy scheme for shipbuilders from October, 2002 to August, 2007. The Shipbuilding industry have requested for revival of the subsidy scheme for shipbuilders. However, no final decision has been taken in regard to the revival of the scheme.

Regional office of IWTA at Bhubaneswar

1204. SHRIMATI RENUBALA PRADHAN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any inland water transport projects of the Odisha is pending with the Ministry;

(b) if so, mention the projects, their cost and the year in which the State Government submitted the projects;

(c) whether the Ministry would consider to take expeditious steps to execute the projects; and

(d) whether the Ministry would consider for setting up of a regional office of the Inland Water Transport Authority (IWTA) at Bhubaneswar for better coordination with State for implementation of the projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

(d) The opening of an office of Inland Waterways Authority of India (IWAI) in Odisha would be considered at a suitable location based on the likely time of commencement of the development works on National Waterways-5 (NW-5).

Development of inland water transport

1205. SHRI PYARIMOHAN MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) notifying 588 kilometer as National Waterways what steps have been taken by Government to develop inland water transport in these waterways;

(b) whether it is a fact that the estimated cost of development of the project is around Rs. 5000 crores and if so, what steps have been taken by the Ministry to obtain allocation of funds from the Planning Commission and Ministry of Finance; and

(c) whether the Ministry would consider establishing the Regional Office for the Eastern Region at Bhubaneswar early to expedite execution of the projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) and (b) Government has declared five waterways as the National

Waterways (NWs) in the country. Waterway covering East Coast Canal integrated with Brahmani River and Mahanadi Delta Rivers over a distance of about 588 kilometer has been notified as the National Waterway-5 (NW-5) in 2008. After declaration of NW-5, Inland Waterways Authority of India (IWAI) has prepared a Detailed Project Report (DPR). The cost of the project was estimated at about Rs. 4200 crore in the year 2010. Meanwhile, Planning Commission has advised Government to develop more commercially viable stretches of NW-5 under Public-Private-Partnership (PPP) mode with Viability Gap Funding (VGF). Accordingly for reviewing the DPR and preparing and processing of PPP projects for developing the river portion (*i.e.* Talcher-Dhamra, Mangalgadi-Paradeep and Charbatia-Dhamra stretches-371 km.) of NW-5 in Phase-I, a transaction adviser (consultant) has been appointed by Department of Economic Affairs/Asian Development Bank in March, 2012.

(c) The opening of an office of IWAI in Odisha would be considered at a suitable location based on the likely time of commencement of the development works on NW-5.

Supply of subsidized foodgrains to BPL persons

1206. SHRI D. BANDYOPADHYAY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to the estimates of the Indian Council for Medical Research adult persons in urban area require consumption of 2100 calories per day while those in the rural areas require 2400 calories; and

(b) if so, the reason Government restricting the supply of subsidised foodgrains to persons below poverty line from 37.2 per cent to 29.8 per cent in 2009-10 thereby aggravating the hunger situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): (a) As per the information received from the Indian Council of Medical Research, a sedentary man and woman requires 2320 KCal/day and 1900 KCal/day respectively with average requirement of about 2100 KCal/day. For moderate activity, a man requires 2730 KCal/day and woman requires 2230 KCal/day with average requirement of around 2400 KCal/day.

(b) Government has not restricted the supply of subsidized foodgrains to persons below the poverty line from 37.2 per cent to 29.8 per cent in 2009-10. Under the

Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS), allocation of foodgrains to States/Union Territories (UTs) is presently made by the Department of Food and Public Distribution on the basis of 1993-94 poverty estimates of Planning Commission (36.0% at all-India level at that time) and March, 2000 population estimates of the Registrar General of India. As per these estimates, Government is making allocation of foodgrains for 6.52 crore Below Poverty Line (BPL) families, including 2.43 crore Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) families @ 35 kg. per family per month. Allocation of foodgrains to about 11.52 crore Above Poverty Line (APL) families are also made at subsidized prices depending upon the availability of foodgrains in the Central pool and past offtake. Presently, the allocations for APL families range between 15 and 35 kg. per family per month. Government has also been making additional allocations of foodgrains to States/UTs for distribution to AAY/BPL/APL families from time to time including for poorest districts and calamity relief.

In addition, the Government has introduced the National Food Security Bill in the Parliament in December, 2011. The Bill, as introduced, seeks to entitle upto 75% of the rural population and upto 50% of the urban population to receive foodgrains at subsidized prices under the TPDS.

**Adequate compensation to fishermen affected
by Nhava Sheva port**

1207. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) the fishermen affected by the construction of Jawaharlal Nehru Port at Nhava Sheva in Navi Mumbai;

(b) whether these fishermen were resettled and rehabilitated for loss of fishing zone and local fishing business;

(c) if so, the details of compensation paid and gainful employment provided to these traditional fishermen families; and

(d) if not, the reasons for not providing adequate compensation and alternative employment to these fishermen?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASAN): (a) to (d) At the time of setting up of Nhava Sheva Port (now Jawaharlal Nehru Port) land belonging to 12 villages viz., Sheva, Jaskhar, Funde, Sawarkhar, Sonari, Karal, Pagote, Jasai (which

includes Belpada Koliwada), Poundkhar, Navghar, Chirle and Shemtikhar was acquired through the State Government of Maharashtra. Whereas, in case of 11 villages only agricultural land was acquired, village 'Sheva' was acquired completely. The residents of this village were rehabilitated in two places viz. 'Hanuman Koliwada' and 'Navin Sheva' outside port limits. The resettlement work was carried out through Zilla parishad under Collector-Raigad. The cost of rehabilitation was borne by JN Port. JNPT incurred an expenditure of Rs. 2.1 crore upto 1994-95 on the rehabilitation of PAPs of village Sheva. Expenditure was also incurred on road construction and water supply to Belpada Koliwada. In addition, the Port gave direct (permanent) employment to 44 PAPs (one from each family) from Hanuman Koliwada and 57 persons from village Belpada Koliwada. In addition, PAPs from these villages got employment in private terminals, Container Freight Stations, shipping lines etc.

Schemes to improve public sector undertakings

1208. SHRI DHIRAJ PRASAD SAHU: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has formulated any scheme to make public sector undertakings under the Ministry of Steel, profitable;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the names of loss making PSUs, the amount of loss involved therein and reasons therefor,;
- (d) whether any action has been taken to shut down these loss making PSUs; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI BENI PRASAD VERMA): (a) and (b) Each public sector undertaking under the Ministry of Steel is required to take necessary measures to remain competitive and commercially viable. Accordingly, public sector undertakings under the Ministry of Steel are required to sign a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the Government indicating annual physical and financial targets. Based on the same, their performance is periodically reviewed by the Ministry of Steel and finally evaluated and graded by the Department of Public Enterprises on annual basis.

- (c) At present, there are two loss making public sector undertakings under

the Ministry of Steel, namely, Hindustan Steelworks Construction Limited (HSCL) and the Bisra Stone Lime Company Limited (BSLC) involving accumulated loss of Rs. 1630 crore approximately. Reasons for losses are unplanned induction of manpower, slowdown in steel sector, non-availability of mining equipments, irregular market demand etc.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

Reopening of iron ore mines

1209. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that steel making companies have sought the intervention of Government in reopening of iron ore mines in Karnataka following the order of Supreme Court, which closed on account of fresh duties and shortage of raw material;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken/being taken by Government in reopening of Karnataka iron ore mines?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI BENI PRASAD VERMA): (a) to (c) Some iron and steel companies and industry associations such as Karnataka Iron and Steel Manufacturer's Association had requested Ministry of Steel for intervention in reopening of iron ore mines in Karnataka, which had been closed as per orders of Supreme Court. Ministry of Steel has informed Supreme Court about the requirement of iron ore of iron and steel industry located in and around Karnataka. The matter was also taken up with the Government of Karnataka. Supreme Court has now permitted some mines in Karnataka to reopen.

Expansion and modernisation of steel plants

1210. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether any programme for the expansion and modernisation of various steel plants has been initiated by the Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) to meet the growing demand of steel in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with its current status;

(c) the details of the total investment/expenditure likely to be incurred along with the production capacity of each plant likely to be enhanced as a result of this modernisation exercise, plant-wise; and

(d) the time by which these programmes are likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI BENI PRASAD VERMA): (a) and (b) Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) has under taken Modernisation and Expansion at its five integrated steel plants at Bhilai, Bokaro, Rourkela, Durgapur and Burnpur and Special Steel Plant at Salem to enhance its crude steel production capacity from 12.84 Million Tonnes Per Annum (MTPA) to 21.40 MTPA in the current phase.

The expansion of Salem Steel Plant of SAIL has been completed in September, 2010 and facilities are in regular operation. At Rourkela Steel Plant of SAIL, the Sinter Plant has been put into operation, new Coke Oven Battery is under heating and Blast Furnace is in advanced stage of completion. At IISCO Steel Plant, Raw Material Handling System, Sinter Plant, Oxygen Plant and New Coke Oven Battery complex have been completed. Facilities like Wire Rod Mill, Blast Furnace etc., are in advance stage of completion. At Bokaro Steel Plant, Upgradation of one Blast Furnace and re-building of two coke oven batteries completed and New Cold Rolling Mill is in section-wise integrated trial runs. At Bhilai Steel Plant and Durgapur Steel Plant of SAIL, work is in various stages of implementation.

(c) The indicative investment for current phase of Modernisation and Expansion is Rs. 61,870 crore. Besides, a provision of Rs. 10,264 crore has been made towards investment in existing mines under Raw Materials Division (RMD) and development of Rowghat Mine.

Plant-wise details of present production capacity and likely enhancement as a result of current modernization and expansion of integrated steel plants along with investment and expenditure are given below:—

Plant	Envisaged investments (Net of CENVAT), Rs. crore	Gross actual expenditure till January' 13 Rs. crore	Crude steel production (MTPA)	
			Installed	After expansion
1	2	3	4	5
Bhilai Steel Plant	17,266	7,639	3.93	7.0

1	2	3	4	5
Rourkela Steel Plant	11,812	8,691	1.90	4.2
Durgapur Steel Plant	2,875	1,364	1.80	2.2
Bokaro Steel Plant	6,325	3,244	4.36	4.61
IISCO Steel Plant	16,408	14,219	0.50	2.50
Salem Steel Plant	1,902	2,238	—	0.18

(d) The current phase of Modernisation and Expansion is likely to be completed progressively by 2013-2014.

Meeting for development of tourism

1211. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI:

SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has convened any State level meetings to explore the tourism development projects and its potential; and

(b) if so, the details thereof in the Twelfth Plan period and the suggestions received from each State including Andhra Pradesh and action taken so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. K. CHIRANJEEVI): (a) and (b) Development and promotion of tourism are primarily the responsibilities of the respective State Government/Union Territory (UT) Administration. However, the Ministry of Tourism (MoT) provides Central Financial Assistance (CFA) for the tourism projects identified during the prioritization meetings held with them subject to adherence to scheme guidelines, *inter-se* priority and availability of funds. The Prioritization meetings with the State Government/UT Administration are generally held before the commencement of new financial year.

A list detailing the projects and amount sanctioned during the first year of Twelfth Five Year Plan *i.e.* 2012-13 till December, 2012 to various State Government/UT Administrations are given in the Statement.

Statement

Number of projects and amount sanctioned* during 2012-13
(till 31th December, 2012)*

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	State	2012-13	
		No.	Amount
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8	59.08
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	8	21.36
3.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0.00
4.	Assam	0	0.00
5.	Bihar	0	0.00
6.	Chandigarh	0	0.00
7.	Chhattisgarh	0	0.00
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0.00
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0.00
10.	Delhi	2	24.62
11.	Goa	0	0.00
12.	Gujarat	1	4.87
13.	Haryana	0	0.00
14.	Himachal Pradesh	8	30.30
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	24	96.69
16.	Jharkhand	1	38.13
17.	Kerala	3	24.14
18.	Karnataka	0	0.00

1	2	3	4
19.	Lakshadweep	0	0.00
20.	Maharashtra	2	0.74
21.	Manipur	1	0.50
22.	Meghalaya	2	0.68
23.	Mizoram	3	1.02
24.	Madhya Pradesh	9	73.22
25.	Nagaland	6	19.47
26.	Odisha	2	0.61
27.	Puducherry	0	0.00
28.	Punjab	2	0.50
29.	Rajasthan	0	0.00
30.	Sikkim	4	20.75
31.	Tamil Nadu	2	20.42
32.	Tripura	0	0.00
33.	Uttar Pradesh	9	21.79
34.	Uttarakhand	6	13.47
35.	West Bengal	2	46.94
GRAND TOTAL:		105	519.30

*Includes Projects relating to Product/Infrastructure Development for Destinations and Circuits (PIDDC), Human Resource Development (HRD), Fairs and Festivals and Rural Tourism (RT).

Development of tourism in Goa

1212. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has given any financial assistance to Government of Goa for developing tourism in the State;

- (b) if so, what are the conditions, under which, assistance has been given;
- (c) the essential features of the scheme under which the assistance is given;
- (d) whether similar assistance was given between the period 2007 to 2011, if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) how much assistance the present State Government has sought and whether Government has agreed to give the same and quantum thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. K. CHIRANJEEVI): (a) to (e) The development and promotion of tourism destinations and products, execution of various tourism infrastructure projects and conduct of various fairs/festivals/events are primarily the responsibilities of the respective State Government/Union Territory (UT) Administration, the Ministry of Tourism, however, provides Central financial Assistance (CPA) for various tourism projects identified in consultation with them, subject to availability of funds, *inter-se*-priority and adherence to scheme guidelines.

The Ministry of Tourism provides Central financial Assistance to State Governments/Union Territory Administrations under various schemes, *inter-alia*, Product Infrastructure Development for Destinations and Circuits (PIDDC), Domestic Promotion and Publicity including Hospitality (DPPH). Central Financial Assistance to Central Agencies for Tourism Infrastructure Development. Large Revenue Generating Scheme (LRG). Computerization and Information Technology (CIT), Assistance to Institutes of Hotel Management, Food Craft Institutes. Approval of Hotels at Project Stage and Classification and Reclassification of Hotels. Market Development Assistance (MDA) for Promotion of Domestic Tourism, Capacity Building for Service Providers (CBSP), Central Financial Assistance for conducting “Hunar Se Rozgar” Programme. Central Financial Assistance for Skill Testing and Certification Programmes. Central Financial Assistance for Broad Basing Hospitality Education etc.

The details of CFA given to the State Government of Goa during the period 2007 to 2011 are given in Statement (*See* below).

The State Government of Goa has submitted 5 projects to the Ministry of Tourism for grant of CPA during the year 2012-13, but due to non-submission of Utilization Certificates (UCs) for the previous Central Financial Assistance sanctioned to the State, the Ministry cannot release further funds to the State Government.

Statement

Details of Central Financial Assistance provided to the State Government of Goa for various tourism projects sanctioned during the period 2007 to 2011 which are as under

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	List of projects sanctioned	Sanctioned amount
2007-08		
	No project was sanctioned during the year 2007-08	
2008-09		
1.	Integrated Development of Infrastructure for Heritage and Hinterland Tourism in Goa as a Mega Project	43.09
2.	Celebration of Shigmo Festival during 2007-08	0.05
TOTAL:		43.14
2009-10		
1.	Destination Development of Auditorium and Convention Centre in Bal Bhawan Complex, Campal Panaji, Goa	5.00
2.	State Institute of Hotel Management, North Goa	12.00
TOTAL:		17.00
2010-11		
1.	Tourism Infrastructure Development for Colva Costal Circuit, South Goa	7.58
2.	International Trade Mart at Goa	0.20
3.	Development Goa Haat at Panaji, Goa	5.00
TOTAL:		12.78

Touch-screen tourist information kiosk

†1213. SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of touch-screen tourist information kiosk installed at different tourist spots during each year of last three years and in current year, State/ Union Territory-wise, along with the number of functional kiosks out of those;

(b) the details of amount allotted/issued and utilized for this purpose during the said period along with proposed allotment for year 2013-14, State/Union Territory-wise; and

(c) the extent to which these kiosks are helpful in providing detailed information to the tourists?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. K. CHIRANJEEVI): (a) to (c) Development and promotion of tourism are primarily the responsibilities of the respective State Government/Union Territory (UT) Administration. However, the Ministry of Tourism (MoT) provides Central Financial Assistance (CFA) to various State Governments/Union Territory Administrations for various tourism projects prioritized every year in consultation with them subject to availability of funds, *inter-se* priority and adherence to the scheme guidelines.

The following CFA has been sanctioned for the installation of Information Kiosks to various State Governments/UT Administrations:—

- (i) Rs. 19.69 lakh to the State Government of Andhra Pradesh during 2010-11.
- (ii) Rs. 8.55 lakh to the State Government of Himachal Pradesh during 2011-12.
- (iii) Rs. 50.00 lakh to the State Government of West Bengal during 2010-11.
- (iv) Rs. 50.00 lakh to the State Government of Assam during 2011-12.

The responsibility for running the Kiosks lies with the respective State Government.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Proposal to develop Nalanda and Rajgir as tourist spot

†1214. DR. ANIL KUMAR SAHANI: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to develop Nalanda University and Rajgir as world-level tourist spots; and

(b) if so, the details of steps being taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. K. CHIRANJEEVI): (a) and (b) Development, Promotion and implementation of tourism projects at identified tourism spots is primarily undertaken by the State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations. However, Ministry of Tourism provides Central Financial Assistance for tourism projects which are prioritized in consultation with the State Governments/Union Territories. The projects which are in accordance with the scheme guidelines are sanctioned subject to availability of funds and *inter-se* priority.

Ministry of Tourism has sanctioned Central Financial Assistance of Rs. 67.28 crore and Rs. 57.59 crore under Tenth and Eleventh Plan period respectively for Development of various projects including development of Nalanda and Rajgir in the State of Bihar.

Tourism projects sanctioned to Odisha

1215. SHRIMATI RENUBALA PRADHAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the number of tourism projects sanctioned by Government for Odisha during 2012-13;

(b) the details of their names and sanctioned amount;

(c) whether any other projects requested by the Odisha Government is pending with the Ministry, the reasons for pendency of these projects; and

(d) the number of tourists who visited the State in the last five years, domestic and foreign national-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. K. CHIRANJEEVI): (a) to (c) The State of Odisha was sanctioned Rs. 61.30 lakh by the Ministry of Tourism under its scheme of Domestic Promotion and Publicity including Hospitality (DPPH). The details are as under:—

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Content	Sanctioned Amount
1.	Celebration of Toshali Craft Mela held from 15th to 27th December, 2011 Odisha	16.30
2.	Celebration of Konark Festival and Toshali National Craft Mela, 2012	45.00

However, no prioritized project under the scheme of Product/Infrastructure Development for Destination and Circuits (PIDDC) was sanctioned on account of unsatisfactory performance of the State in implementing the projects sanctioned during the Eleventh Plan Period. The position of pendency of Utilization Certificate (UC) of the State for the last five years is as under:—

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Year	Released amount	UC submitted	UC pending
1.	2007-08	2395.05	2395.05	0.00
2.	2008-09	2386.07	1631.52	754.55
3.	2009-10	1896.23	248.32	1647.91
4.	2010-11	1631.04	82.88	1548.16
5.	2011-12	947.05	83.70	863.35
TOTAL:		9255.44	4441.47	4813.97

(d) The number of tourists that visited the State of Odisha in the last five years are as under:—

(Figures in lakh)

Sl. No.	Year	Domestic	Foreign
1	2	3	4
1.	2007	59.45	0.42

1	2	3	4
2.	2008	63.58	0.44
3.	2009	68.92	0.46
4.	2010	75.92	0.50
5.	2011 (Provisional)	82.71	0.61

Promotion of Sri Nanda Raj Yatra in Uttarakhand

†1216. SHRI TARUN VIJAY: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether any assistance being given by the Ministry to the world famous Sri Nanda Raj Yatra held in Uttarakhand after every 12 years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Ministry has considered for the national and international publicity and promotion of this great yatra;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. K. CHIRANJEEVI): (a) and (b) The State Government of Uttarakhand has prioritized the projects for development of Sri Nanda Raj Yatra for Central Financial Assistance in the current financial year.

Development, Promotion and implementation of tourism projects at identified tourism spots is primarily undertaken by the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. However, Ministry of Tourism provides Central Financial Assistance for tourism projects which are prioritized in consultation with the State Governments/Union Territories. The projects which are in accordance with the scheme guidelines are sanctioned subject to availability of funds and *inter-se* priority.

(c) to (e) The Ministry of Tourism, as part of its on-going activities, releases print, electronic, online and outdoor media campaigns in the international and domestic

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

markets, under the Incredible India brand-line. Besides, the Ministry through its overseas offices, *inter-alia*, organises Road Shows, Know India Seminars, Workshops; participates in various Fairs/festivals, Exhibitions and Events to promote various Indian tourist destinations and products. The campaigns include holistic promotion of various Indian tourism products and destinations of the country.

Launch of film tourism

1217. SHRI JAI PRAKASH NARAYAN SINGH: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that tourism schemes like beach tourism, pilgrimage tourism, desert tourism, etc. have failed to attract tourist in the country;
- (b) if so, the details and reasons for failure to attract domestic and foreign tourist to such destinations;
- (c) whether Government now propose to launch film tourism which is never heard of anywhere in the world; and
- (d) if so, at what level this concept have been visualized/proposed and to what extent the film tourism would prove to be useful?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. K. CHIRANJEEVI): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Tourism does not have any report which indicates that the products like beach tourism, pilgrimage tourism and desert tourism have failed to attract foreign and domestic tourists.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The Ministry of Tourism has recognised films as a powerful tool for the development and promotion of destinations under Niche Tourism Product. Several destinations have gained in terms of tourist inflow by being the venue/location of popular domestic and international films.

The Ministry of Tourism has taken following steps to promote Film Tourism in the country:—

- Signing of a Memorandum of Understanding with the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting in 2012;
- Joint participation with the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting in the Cannes Film Festival and Market, International Film Festival of India (IFFI, Goa), and European film Market, Berlin;

- Institution of a National Tourism Award in 2012 in the category “Most Film Promotion Friendly State/UT” to encourage the State Governments and Union Territories to facilitate filming in their region;
- The Ministry of Tourism has formulated guidelines for extending financial support to State Governments/Union Territory Administrations for promotion of Film Tourism. As per these Guidelines, Central Financial Assistance of Rs. 2.00 lakh per film will be given to each of the State Governments/UT Administrations during each financial year.

‘Film Tourism’ provides exposure and promotion to the filmed destinations, which thereby brings job creation, investment opportunities, and income generation contributing to the overall economic development of the area.

**Inclusion of Bodos in ST (Hills) in Karbi
Anglong and Dima Hasao**

1218. SHRI BISWAJIT DAIMARY: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Ministry is aware that there was a commitment to include Boros (Bodos) in the Scheduled Tribes (Hills) in Karbi Anglong and Dima Hasao Autonomous Council in Bodo Accord (Clause No. 8) signed on 10th February, 2003;
- (b) whether the Ministry of Home Affairs communicates the Ministry regarding implementation of Bodo Accord clause No. 8, if so, the reasons for not implementing this Agreement since the last ten years; and
- (c) the details of advice to Boros (Bodos) for achieving this status, whether they need to restart their movement against Government so that to they get their rights?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH): (a) Yes, Sir. Clause No. 8 of Memorandum of Settlement (MoS) indicates grant of ST status to Bodo Kacharis of Karbi Anglong and N.C. Hills districts only. There is no mention of Dima Hasao Autonomous council in the Bodo Accord.

- (c) The Ministry of Home Affairs has informed that action has been taken to implement all clauses of the Memorandum of Settlement (MoS) signed among the Central Government, Government of Assam and Bodo Liberation Tigers (BLT)

on 10.02.2003. As per clause No. 8 of the MoS regarding granting of Scheduled Tribe (ST) (Hills) status to Bodo Kacharis living in Karbi Anglong and N.C. Hills Autonomous Council Area, the said proposal has already been processed as per the prescribed modalities. However, the processing has not concluded.

**Funds for welfare of tribal communities in
Madhya Pradesh**

†1219. DR. VIJAYLAXMI SADHO: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the fund for welfare of Scheduled Tribes has been provided from the Central Budget and other heads in the last four years;

(b) if so, the amount allocated to Madhya Pradesh for welfare of Scheduled Tribes in the last four years;

(c) whether Central Government has ensured that the Central assistance has been utilized in the same head under which it has been allocated or it has been spent by changing the name of schemes or under other heads in the State; and

(d) the steps, Government is planning to take in case the names of these schemes have been changed or the funds have been spent under other heads in Madhya Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH): (a) and (b) Funds are released to State/UT Governments under the schemes/programmes by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs on the basis of funds allocated by Ministry of Finance and Planning Commission in accordance with the guidelines prescribed for the same. Details of funds allocated/released under various schemes/programmes of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs for socio-economic development of Scheduled Tribes to the Government of Madhya Pradesh during the last four years are given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) Funds under the schemes/programmes of Ministry of Tribal Affairs are released to the State/UT Governments and Non-Governmental Organisation (NGOs) for implementation of the schemes. The proposal submitted by the State/UT Government under the schemes/programmes of this Ministry are considered by this

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Ministry only if it is in accordance with guidelines under the respective scheme/programme, subject to availability of funds and utilization of funds released earlier. State Governments are primarily responsible for implementation and monitoring of scheme at various levels. The Ministry also conducts secondary level of monitoring through the annual progress reports, utilization certificates and mid-term review reports received from the State Governments/UTs and selected field visits by the officers of the Ministry.

Statement

*Details of funds released to the State Government of Madhya Pradesh
under various schemes/programmes of the Ministry of Tribal
Affairs during last four years*

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the scheme	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Plan (SCA to TSP)	12644.75	8722.00	15214.00	15593.00*
2.	Grant under Article 275(1) of the Constitution of India	6466.80*	6435.00	17311.31*	14015.50
3.	Post Matric Scholarship for ST students	1228.18	3236.50	2026.23	4591.67
4.	Upgradation of Merit for ST students	33.54	0.00	0.00	92.88
5.	Vocational Training in Tribal Areas (State component)	118.05	1000.00	260.00	50.16
6.	Vocational Training in Tribal Areas (NGO component)	28.20	0.00	31.20	0.00
7.	Hostels for ST Girls/Boys	255.00	1300.00	0.00	1223.43
8.	Establishment of Ashram Schools in TSP Areas	0.00	1099.00	0.00	2815.11

1	2	3	4	5	6
9.	Grant-in-Aid to Voluntary Organisation working for the Welfare of Scheduled Tribes	126.18	114.95	196.21	73.69
10.	Strengthening Education among Scheduled Tribe Girls in Low Literacy Districts	395.25	114.23	769.03	612.80
11.	Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PTGs)	3754.90	5067.80	5428.20	6546.32
12.	Coaching for Scheduled Tribes	63.84	86.86	64.77	35.14
13.	Grants-in-Aid to State Tribal Development Cooperative Corporations (STDCCs) etc. for Minor Forest Produce (MFP) Operations	372.00	0.00	312.00	472.00
14.	Grants-in-Aid to Tribal Research Institutes	388.32	80.80	77.36	54.27
15.	Organisation of Tribal Festivals	0.00	6.00	0.00	7.50

*Additional Funds released.

Protection of Jarawa Community

1220. SHRI D. BANDYOPADHYAY: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Andaman and Nicobar Island Administration is contemplating a modification of 2007 notification which prohibits tourism and commercial activities within five KM of the reserve area for the protection of the Jarawa Community; and

(b) if so, what protective measures are being taken to protect the health and well being of Jarawas, who do not have any natural immunity from the common contagious diseases of the mainland population?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH): (a) Yes, Sir. The 2007 notification has been modified on 17.1.2013 by the Andaman and Nicobar Islands Administration.

(b) The field staff of Andaman Adim Janajati Vikas Samiti (AAJVS) regularly visit the Jarawa habitats and provide *in-situ* treatment to Jarawa tribe people as for minor ailments as and when required; complicated cases are referred to the nearest health centre. Field level functionaries are deployed at different contact points to safeguard the interest of Jarawas.

Crime against girl students in Chhattisgarh

†1221. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken cognizance on the rape of 19 girl students out of 43 girls studying at Adivasi Balika Aashram residential school in Narharpur block of Kanker district of Chhattisgarh in January, 2013;

(b) if so, since when this heinous crime was going on with minor girls;

(c) whether Government would conduct a high level inquiry to find out real culprits in this case;

(d) whether the incidents of rape had been there in the past as well; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH): (a) The matter involving rape of 19 girl students studying at Adivasi Balika Aashram residential school in Narharpur block of Kanker district of Chhattisgarh was immediately taken up by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs with the Government of Chhattisgarh.

(b) to (d) As per report/information provided by the Chhattisgarh Government, these incidents occurred in the month of August, 2012 and earlier. An enquiry into the matter was conducted by the Chhattisgarh Government. FIR was lodged against accused persons accordingly and the accused persons were taken into custody. The State Government has intimated that no such incident was reported in the said school prior to the incidents reported above.

(e) Does not arise.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Schemes for development of small and medium cities

†1222. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN SHARMA : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the scheme started by Government for integrated development of small and medium cities and the proportion of State and Central share in it;
- (b) the status of the proposals received under this scheme from Madhya Pradesh and the proposals against which allotted funds are to be released yet;
- (c) the time by which Government contemplates to release the funds of these pending proposals; and
- (d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSHI): (a) Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) was launched in December, 2005 as a sub-component: of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) which aims at improvement of urban infrastructure in towns and cities (ether than the 65 cities identified under UIG component of JNNURM) in a planned and phased manner.

The funding pattern of the UIDSSMT scheme is in the ratio of 80% Central Government share, and 10% State share and 10% ULB share. However for North-East States and Hilly States (Jammu and Kashmir, Sikkim) the fund sharing is in the ratio of 90:10 between Central and State Governments.

(b) Under UIDSSMT, 68 projects were sanctioned with an approved cost of Rs. 1230.99 crores in 50 towns of the State of Madhya Pradesh. Against a total commitment of Rs. 991.04 crores, an amount of Rs. 732.72 crores Additional Central Assistance (ACA) was released to the State as on 28.02.2013.

56 fresh proposals involving Roads, Water supply, Solid Waste Management projects etc. were received from the State of Madhya Pradesh in the month of February, 2013.

(c) and (d) The sanction of projects is dependant upon recommendation of State Level Sanctioning Committee (SLSC), technical appraisal and availability of funds.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Finalization of the Delhi Master Plan 2012

1223. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Master Plan 2012 has been finalized keeping in view 23 specific amendments based on 4300 suggestions given by the public;

(b) if so, what are the incentives permitted therein to hospitals and educational institutions, if they come forward to ease pressure on land; and

(c) what is likely time by which these amendments will become effective?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSHI): (a) to (c) The Master Plan for Delhi-2021 was notified on 7.2.2007 and amended from time to time as and when required. Further there is provision in the MPD-2021 for review at every five year intervals to keep pace with the fast changing requirements of the society. During 2012-13 the first major revision of MPD-2021 has been taken up. The suggested amendments including for hospitals and educational institutions are dealt with by Delhi Development Authority as per laid down procedure and statutory requirements.

General Pool Residential Accommodation

1224. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that according to the latest version of the Delhi Master Plan 2012, or under the newly termed "General Pool Residential Accommodation", there is a thrust to change the character of Delhi from a garden city to Gurgaon or Mumbai; and

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the proposals of the Delhi areas at hand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSHI): (a) and (b) Sir, there is no such proposal in the Ministry. The character of the city would be maintained as per the Master Plan for Delhi-2021 notified on 7.2.2007 and as amended from time to time.

Dwarka to Najafgarh Metro Rail Project

1225. SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether construction works on Dwarka to Najafgarh Metro Extension project is started;
- (b) if not, the reasons for the same;
- (c) how many stations are proposed on this extension line and where;
- (d) whether last station is located beside Najafgarh DTC Bus Terminal on Jharoda Road as lot of Government land is available there; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSHI): (a) and (b) Delhi Metro Rail Corporation Ltd. (DMRC) has informed that survey and geo — technical investigation works have been completed. DMRC has further taken steps to prepare tender documents for starting physical work.

(c) Four stations viz. Dwarka, Najafgarh Depot, Municipal Corporation and Najafgarh are proposed.

(d) and (e) The last station is located on main Najafgarh — Nangloi Road, about 90 metre from Delhi Gate (Najafgarh) and 900 metre from Dhansa Bus Stand towards Nangloi.

Funding for buses under JNNURM

1226. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry is providing financial assistance for bus services under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM);
- (b) if so, the funds allocated and released for the same, State-wise; and
- (c) the number of buses/bus services introduced under this programme, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) State-wise details of Additional Central Assistance (estimated), release of funds and buses sanctioned under JNNURM are given in Statement.

Statement

State-wise details of Additional Central Assistance (estimated), release of funds and buses sanctioned under JNNURM (as on 28.02.2013)

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	State	Total fleet sanctioned	Estimated Admissible Central Assistance (ACA)	Releases of funds
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	25	3.74	2.9413
2.	Assam	200	47.29	32.17
3.	Himachal Pradesh	75	6.08	5.47
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	150	23.76	18.98
5.	Manipur	25	6.08	3.04
6.	Meghalaya	120	14.76	9.86
7.	Mizoram	25	2.93	1.46
8.	Nagaland	25	2.7	1.92
9.	Sikkim	25	2.70	2.02
10.	Tripura	75	14.65	12.43
11.	Uttarakhand	145	21.74	13.52
TOTAL (A):		890	146.43	103.8113
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1540	176.5	131.98
2.	Bihar	125	25.35	12.68
3.	Chhattisgarh	100	11.88	5.94
4.	Goa	50	6.16	5.04

1	2	3	4	5
5.	Gujarat	7301	88.2	41.1
6.	Haryana	150	27.3	24.57
7.	Jharkhand	250	23.9	11.95
8.	Karnataka	1150	159.04	128.29
9.	Kerala	350	78.22	62.32
10.	Madhya Pradesh	525	101.12	55.28
11.	Maharashtra	2530	299.6	183.28
12.	Odisha	125	15.84	14.19
13.	Punjab	350	49.15	24.63
14.	Rajasthan	435	77.57	64.43
15.	Tamil Nadu	1600	192.35	130.71
16.	Uttar Pradesh	1310	142.92	130.3
17.	West Bengal	1300	145.4	68.5
TOTAL (B):		12620	1620.50	1095.19
1.	NCT of Delhi	1600*	274.75	219.67
2.	Puducherry	50	12.92	7.96
3.	Chandigarh	100	34.20	25.38
TOTAL (C):		1750	321.87	253.01
TOTAL (A+B+C):		15260	2088.8	1452.011

*In addition, 128 mini/midi buses were sanctioned under JNNURM to DMRC with the total project cost of Rs. 25.00 crore (estimated). An amount of Rs. 4.48 crore as 1st instalment has been released against Government of India share of Rs. 8.96 crore.

Hyderabad Metro Project

1227. SHRI NANDI YELLAIAH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether for Hyderabad Metro Rail project, Thales company would design,

build, deliver and manage the installation of the SEL Trac CBTC, which will be implemented for lines 1, 2 and 3 of the covering of 72 kilometres across 66 stations;

- (b) whether this project is first of its kind in the country;
- (c) whether under the integrated coordination of a central control operation facility, these trains will operate automatically with an attendant on board; and
- (d) the minimum period required to complete this project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSHI): (a) Hyderabad Metro Rail Limited has informed that a consortium of Thales group of companies M/s Thales, Canada and Thales, India will design, build, deliver and install the Seltrac CBTC system.

- (b) Yes, Sir.
- (c) The trains will operate under Automatic mode of operation with a Train Operator on board. The Train Operator will drive the train in case of failure of CBTC system.
- (d) The project is scheduled for completion in five years from the Appointed Date *i.e.* July 05, 2012.

UIG Scheme under JNNURM

1228. SHRIMATI NAZNIN FARUQUE: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of cities in the States of North East which have been covered under the Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG) component of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM);
- (b) whether Government proposes to include some more cities of the State under UIG;
- (c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) the results achieved in the cities which have already been covered under UIG in the States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSHI): (a) Eight cities of the States of North East including Sikkim are covered under Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG) of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM).

(b) and (c) The number of cities covered under UIG of JNNURM are 65. All other cities are covered and eligible for assistance under Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) of JNNURM.

(d) A total of 21 projects on various admissible components have been approved for the eight cities of the States of North East under UIG Sub-Mission of JNNURM, out of which one project in the roads and transportation sector for the Mission city of Kohima in Nagaland has been reported physically complete. The remaining projects are at various stage in implementation.

Sewage treatment plant

1229. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that only 30 per cent of the total sewage generated in country is actually treated before being dumped into available water bodies;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) how many cities in Jharkhand in particular and the country as a whole have sewage treatment plants today; and

(d) the steps taken to provide sewage treatment plant in each city in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSHI): (a) and (b) As per the report of Status of Water Supply, Waste Water Generation and Treatment published by Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) in December, 2009, 35% of the total sewage generated in Class I and Class II urban towns is treated before being discharged into the water bodies or for land application.

(c) There is no sewage treatment plant under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) in Jharkhand. A list of sewerage projects sanctioned under Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG) of JNNURM and Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) of JNNURM are given at Statement-I and II respectively (*See* below).

(d) Sewerage and Sewage treatment is the responsibility of the State Governments/Urban Local Bodies. However, Government has been supplementing their efforts in setting up such facilities including sewage treatment plants under JNNURM and other schemes such as, Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme in Satellite Towns (UIDSST).

Statement-I
List of Sewerage projects details under UIG of JNNURM

Amount Rs. in lakhs
Data as on 28.02.2013

Sl. No.	Name of State	City	Project name	Date of approval by CSMC	Approved cost	ACA committed	ACA released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	Rehabilitation and Strengthening of Sewerage System in Old City area on South of Musi (in Zone-1 in catchments S1 to S6, S12 and S14)	19-Mar.-07	14881.00	5208.35	3385.41
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	Rehabilitation and Strengthening of Sewerage System in Old City Area on South of Musi (in Zone-2 in catchments S7 to S11, S13 and S15)	17-Aug.-07	25125.00	8793.75	5715.94
3.	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	Implementation of Sewerage Master Plan in Serilingampally Municipality	6-Dec.-07	20038.00	7013.30	2805.32
4.	Andhra Pradesh	Vijayawada	Providing Sewerage System in Krishnalanka area of Vijayawada	19-Sep.-06	743.00	371.50	334.33

5. Andhra Pradesh	Vijayawada	Providing Sewerage Treatment Plan at Singhnagar (UASBR) (Sector-8)	25-Oct.-06	949.00	474.50	427.06
6. Andhra Pradesh	Vijayawada	Providing Sewerage facilities in unserved areas of VMC covering Housing Board Colony, Gundala, Devinagar, Kedareshwarpet etc.	2-Feb.-07	1985.00	992.50	889.27
7. Andhra Pradesh	Vishakhapatnam	Providing Sewerage System in Old City area of Vishakhapatnam	10-Nov.-06	3708.00	1854.00	1668.60
8. Andhra Pradesh	Vishakhapatnam	Providing Sewerage System to Central part of Vishakhapatnam City	22-Feb.-07	24444.00	12222.00	10999.30
9. Andhra Pradesh	Vijayawada	Providing Sewerage facilities for Northern part of Vijayawada City	13-Feb.-09	17815.00	8908.00	5790.01
10. Bihar	Bodhgaya	Sewerage Scheme for Bodhgaya Nagar Panchayat	20-Feb.-09	9594.34	7675.47	3070.19
11. Delhi	New Delhi	Setting up of 20 MGD STP each at Nilothei and Pappankalan	29-Dec.-08	24544.00	8590.00	2148.00
12. Delhi	New Delhi	Rehabilitation of Trunk Sewer	10-Dec.-09	25337.00	8868.00	3547.18
13. Delhi	New Delhi	Laying Interceptor Sewers along the 3 major drains viz. Najafgarh, supplementary and Shahdhra for abatement of pollution in Yamuna River	19-May-10	135771.00	47520.00	11880.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
14. Gujarat	Ahmedabad	Renovation of Existing Sewage Treatment Plant at Pirana	28-June-06	6922.00	2422.70	2422.72	
15. Gujarat	Ahmedabad	Renovation of Sewage Treatment Plant at Vasna	28-June-06	1135.00	397.25	397.24	
16. Gujarat	Ahmedabad	Terminal Sewerage Pumping Station, Pumping Main and Sewage Treatment Plant near Vinzol for East AUDA Area	2-Feb.-07	3681.26	1288.44	1159.60	
17. Gujarat	Ahmedabad	West AUDA Area Terminal Sewerage Pumping Station, Pumping Main and Sewage Treatment Plant near Vasna	2-Feb.-07	10692.01	3742.20	3367.98	
18. Gujarat	Ahmedabad	Sewerage Network of West AUDA area of Ahmedabad UA	21-Nov.-08	23541.00	8239.00	7413.78	
19. Gujarat	Ahmedabad	Sewerage Network of East AUDA area of Ahmedabad UA	21-Nov.-08	7730.81	2706.03	2435.20	
20. Gujarat	Surat	Upgradation of Anjana Sewage Treatment Plant	27-Mar.-06	1098.00	549.00	549.00	
21. Gujarat	Surat	Augmentation of Adajan Sewerage	27-Mar.-06	1193.00	596.50	596.50	
22. Gujarat	Surat	Augmentation of Bhesan Sewage Treatment Plant	27-Mar.-06	1509.00	754.50	754.50	
23. Gujarat	Surat	Secondary Sewage Treatment Plant at Bamroli	26-May-06	1322.47	661.24	661.23	
24. Gujarat	Surat	Sewerage Disposal Network and STP for Vesu area	28-June-06	3437.00	1718.50	1718.50	

25. Gujarat	Surat	Sewerage Disposal Network and STP for Pal-Palanpor area	28-June-06	2128.00	1064.00	1064.00
26. Gujarat	Surat	Sewerage and Sewage Treatment System for New East Zone Areas	28-Jan.-08	11065.73	5532.66	4979.57
27. Gujarat	Surat	Automation/SCDA of existing pumping station and STP of Surat Municipal Corporation	29-Feb.-08	3063.43	1537.71	1377.95
28. Gujarat	Surat	Sewerage System for New Northern Drainage Zone of SMC	14-Mar.-08	18404.35	9202.18	8281.92
29. Gujarat	Vadodara	Sewerage System for Vadodara City	22-Jan.-07	10514.93	5257.47	5257.47
30. Gujarat	Vadodara	Sewerage Systems Phase-II for Vadodara City	30-Jan.-09	6055.74	3027.87	2725.08
31. Gujarat	Rajkot	Sewerage System Phase-II, Part-II for Rajkot City	24-July-09	19195.12	9000.00	2250.00
32. Gujarat	Porbandar	Underground Drainage (Sewerage) project for Porbandar Mission City	23-Mar.-12	11180.65	8944.52	2236.13
33. Haryana	Faridabad	Revamping of Sewerage System and Sewerage Treatment works in Faridabad	22-Jan.-07	10383.00	5191.50	4672.37
34. Himachal Pradesh	Shimla	Rejuvenation of Sewerage Network in missing lines and left-out/worn-out Sewerage in various Zones of Shimla, Phase-I	22-Jan.-10	5474.00	3880.00	970.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
35.	Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu	Comprehensive Sewerage Scheme for Division A of Greater Jammu	22-Dec.-06	12923.00	11630.70	4652.29
36.	Jammu and Kashmir	Srinagar	Comprehensive Sewerage Scheme for Zone-III (Sector-I) of Greater Srinagar	22-Dec.-06	13292.00	11962.80	7775.82
37.	Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu	Comprehensive Sewerage Scheme for left out area Phase-II of Division A of Greater Jammu City	12-Mar.-12	2032.03	1828.83	457.20
38.	Karnataka	Bangalore	Environmental Action Plan Replacement Rehabilitation of existing Sewerage System	14-Feb.-07	17675.00	6186.25	2474.50
39.	Karnataka	Bangalore	Underground Drainage works in Yelahanka	7-Sep.-07	1500.63	525.22	341.39
40.	Karnataka	Bangalore	Underground Drainage works in Kengeri	7-Sep.-07	1876.36	656.73	262.69
41.	Karnataka	Bangalore	Underground Sewerage System and Road Restoration for erstwhile Dasarahalli City Municipal Council (Drainage Zone 7 and 8)	14-Oct.-08	13657.00	4780.00	3106.98
42.	Karnataka	Bangalore	Underground Sewerage System and Road Restoration for K.R. Puram City Municipal Council (Drainage Zone-III)	14-Oct.-08	8789.00	3077.00	1999.43
43.	Karnataka	Bangalore	Underground Sewerage System and Road Restoration	14-Oct.-08	11018.00	3856.00	1542.37

for Mahadevapura City Municipal Council (Drainage Zone-III)						
44.	Kerala	Cochin	Sewerage Scheme for Central Zone covering six Divisions and Wards (No. 43, 49, 50, 51, 54 and 56) of Kochi	26-Mar.-07	7841.00	935.13
45.	Kerala	Thiruvananthapuram	Improvement of Sewerage Schemes for Thiruvananthapuram Municipal Corporation	26-Mar.-07	21541.00	4308.20
46.	Kerala	Thiruvananthapuram	Extension of Sewerage System F&G Block, Southern area of Thiruvananthapuram and rehabilitation of the Sewerage Systems, procurement of sewer cleaning machines, Sewerage System for Attukal area, STP for Government Medical College, Thiruvananthapuram	6-Feb.-09	12115.00	0.00
47.	Madhya Pradesh	Indore	Indore Sewerage Project	8-Sep.-06	30717.00	13822.64
48.	Madhya Pradesh	Jabalpur	Sewerage and Sewage Treatment Project Phase-I	10-May-06	7801.00	1560.08
49.	Madhya Pradesh	Jabalpur	Sewerage and Sewage Treatment Project Phase-II	10-May-06	7081.00	1416.08
50.	Maharashtra	Greater Mumbai	Mumbai Sewerage Disposal Project Stage-II priority works	8-Sep.-06	36201.00	11403.32
51.	Maharashtra	Greater Mumbai	Thane-Underground Sewerage Scheme Phase-I for Thane	20-Apr.-07	14956.79	4711.39
52.	Maharashtra	Greater Mumbai	Mira-Bhayandar-Underground Sewerage Project based on Decentralised System	6-Dec.-07	31539.00	9934.92

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
53.	Maharashtra	Greater Mumbai	Thane-Sewerage System Project Phase-II for Thane	22-Feb.-08	14009.00	4903.15	1961.26
54.	Maharashtra	Greater Mumbai	Thane-Sewerage System Project Phase-III for Thane	22-Feb.-08	4179.00	1463.35	1316.66
55.	Maharashtra	Greater Mumbai	Kalyan Dombivli – Underground Sewerage for part of KDMC	18-July-08	16778.86	5872.60	5285.34
56.	Maharashtra	Greater Mumbai	Kulgaon-Badlapur – Underground Sewerage Scheme	29-Dec.-08	15146.18	5301.16	2120.46
57.	Maharashtra	Nanded	Sewerage System in North Nanded – Zone-I	31-July-06	4953.00	3962.40	2415.00
58.	Maharashtra	Nanded	Sewerage System in Nanded North – Zone-II	31-July-06	4293.00	3434.40	2933.30
59.	Maharashtra	Nanded	Sewerage System in Nanded North – Zone-III	31-July-06	2305.00	1844.00	2358.65
60.	Maharashtra	Nanded	Underground Sewerage and Sewage Treatment (Nanded-South)	25-Aug.-06	4093.00	3274.40	2946.96
61.	Maharashtra	Nashik	Underground Sewerage Project for Nashik City Phase-I	22-Dec.-06	14846.00	7423.00	6680.70
62.	Maharashtra	Pune	PCMC-Sewerage proposals for Pimpri Chinchwad	25-Oct.-06	11938.88	5969.44	5969.44
63.	Maharashtra	Pune	PCMC-Sewerage System (Phase-II) for PCMC	19-Aug.-08	12070.45	6035.23	6035.20
64.	Maharashtra	Greater Mumbai	Navi Mumbai – Underground Sewerage System for Navi Mumbai	22-Jan.-09	35366.52	12378.28	11140.45

65. Maharashtra	Nashik	Underground Sewerage Project Package-II	22-Jan.-10	17182.92	8591.46	3436.58
66. Maharashtra	Nagpur	Recycle and Reuse of Waste Water	22-Dec.-06	13011.00	6505.50	2602.21
67. Maharashtra	Greater Mumbai	Sewerage System for Ambemath Municipal Council	3-Jan.-12	10941.57	3829.55	957.38
68. Odisha	Bhubaneswar	Integrated Sewerage Project	22-Feb.-07	49891.35	39913.08	25943.50
69. Puducherry	Puducherry	Comprehensive Sewerage Scheme to the urban areas of Puducherry	20-Apr.-07	20340.00	16272.00	6509.00
70. Punjab	Amritsar	Rehabilitation of existing Sewerage System for Walled City Area Phase-II	14-Mar.-08	3690.00	1845.00	461.25
71. Punjab	Ludhiana	Providing Sewerage and Sewage Treatment Plant	14-Mar.-08	24139.00	12069.50	4827.80
72. Rajasthan	Ajmer-Pushkar	Sewerage Project	19-Aug.-08	11208.00	8966.00	3586.56
73. Rajasthan	Jaipur	Sewerage System for Jaipur (Phase-I)	8-Dec.-06	7495.97	3747.99	3373.20
74. Rajasthan	Jaipur	Jaipur Sewerage Project Phase-II	22-Jan.-07	11086.00	5543.00	4988.70
75. Sikkim	Gangtok	Rehabilitation of Sewers in Gangtok	23-Nov.-07	2392.01	2152.81	1937.52
76. Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Construction of additional Sewerage Treatment Plant-54 MLD at Perungudi	2-Feb.-07	3147.98	1101.79	991.61
77. Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Sewerage facilities for Puzhuthivakkam (Ullagaram)	28-Dec.-07	2808.05	982.80	884.52

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
78.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Providing comprehensive Sewerage Scheme to Avadi Municipality	29-Feb.-08	15805.41	5531.89	4978.69
79.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Providing Sewerage facilities for Ambattur Municipality (Phase-III)	29-Feb.-08	13091.00	4581.85	2978.20
80.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Providing Sewerage facilities for Chennai Maduravoyal Municipality	30-Oct.-08	5745.50	2011.00	1307.10
81.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Providing Sewerage facilities for Porur Town Panchayat	29-Dec.-08	3829.00	1340.15	871.09
82.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	54 MLD Sewage Treatment Plant at Nesapakkam, Chennai	29-Dec.-08	5457.00	1910.00	1718.95
83.	Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore	Comprehensive underground Sewerage Scheme	28-June-07	37712.88	18856.44	12256.69
84.	Tamil Nadu	Madurai	Underground Sewerage Scheme for Phase-III area and Renovation of existing Sewerage System	20-July-07	22934.00	11467.00	10320.30
85.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Providing comprehensive Sewerage Scheme to Tambaram Municipality	14-Jan.-09	16096.59	5633.80	3661.97
86.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Providing comprehensive Sewerage Scheme to Perungudi Town Panchayat	14-Jan.-09	2019.24	706.73	459.41

87. Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Providing comprehensive Sewerage Scheme to Thirumazhisai Town Panchayat	14-Jan.-09	2047.32	716.56	644.90
88. Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Providing comprehensive Sewerage Scheme to Pallikarani Town Panchayat	30-Jan.-09	5861.00	2051.00	1847.06
89. Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Construction and Commissioning of additional 120 MLD Sewage Treatment Plant at Koyambedu (Phase-II) in Chennai	25-Feb.-11	11610.00	4063.50	1015.88
90. Tripura	Agartala	Sewerage and Sewage Treatment Scheme for Zone (Priority-I Area)	11-Dec.-09	10221.00	9000.00	5850.00
91. Uttar Pradesh	Agra	Yamuna Action Plan Phase-II for Branch and Lateral Sewer Lines in Northern Zone and Western Zone in Agra	26-Oct.-07	2162.00	1081.00	1081.00
92. Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur	Sewerage Work for Kanpur City (Inner Core Area)	6-Dec.-07	19088.22	9544.11	8587.57
93. Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur	Sewage Treatment for Kanpur City	30-Oct.-08	10100.45	5050.22	3282.63
94. Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	Sewerage works for Lucknow Sewerage District-I (Volume-I and II)	17-Aug.-07	23623.00	11811.50	11811.48
95. Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	Sewerage works for Lucknow City Sewerage District-III (Part-I)	21-Nov.-08	26216.00	13108.00	8520.20

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
96.	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	Seerwage works for Lucknow City Sewerage District-III (Part-II)	29-Dec.-08	21443.00	10722.00	6968.98
97.	Uttar Pradesh	Varanasi	Sewerage work for Varanasi Trans Varuna area	12-Dec.-08	30912.00	15456.00	10046.40
98.	Uttar Pradesh	Allahabad	Sewerage System of Allahabad City (Zone-D) Phase-I	13-Feb.-09	33826.00	16913.00	10993.45
99.	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur	Sewerage work in District-IV of Kanpur City	13-Feb.-09	20736.00	10000.00	4000.00
100.	Uttar Pradesh	Agra	Agra Sewerage Scheme Phase-I (Part-I)	24-July-09	19592.00	9000.00	8100.00
101.	Uttar Pradesh	Meerut	Sewerage works in Sewerage Zone-5 and 7 of Meerut City	24-July-09	18589.00	9000.00	3600.00
102.	Uttar Pradesh	Mathura	DPR for Sewerage works in Sewerage Zone-II of Mathura City	25-Sep.-09	6035.77	4500.00	1800.00
103.	Uttarakhand	Nainital	Reorganisation and expansion of Nainital Sewerage	20-Feb.-09	1960.00	1570.00	1019.70
104.	Uttarakhand	Dehradun	Dehradun Sewerage Scheme	20-Feb.-09	5465.00	4372.00	2841.55
105.	Uttarakhand	Dehradun	Dehradun Sewerage Scheme (Phase-I) for L Zone	9-Feb.-10	6283.00	4628.00	3008.20
106.	Uttarakhand	Haridwar	Sewerage System in Zone D (Kankhal and Zone D-1 Arya Nagar-New Haridwar)	25-Mar.-11	2698.00	2158.40	539.60

2	3	4	5	6	7	8
107. Uttarakhand	Haridwar	Sewerage System in Zone C-2 of Haridwar	25-Mar.-11	748.33	598.66	149.67
108. West Bengal	Asansol	Sewerage Project for Raniganj Municipality	28-Aug.-09	4008.82	2004.41	501.10
109. West Bengal	Kolkata	Upgradation of Sewer System in Kolkata (Phase-I)	19-Sep.-06	9712.00	3399.20	2209.48
110. West Bengal	Kolkata	Upgradation of Man Entry Brick Sewer System (Part) for Kolkata	25-Oct.-06	40291.00	14101.85	12691.65
111. West Bengal	Kolkata	Development and Management of Water Supply and Sewerage System at Sector-V (Part-II Sewerage System) under Naba Diganta Industrial Township Authority at Salt Lake	19-Sep.-08	3407.15	1192.50	1192.52
112. West Bengal	Kolkata	Drainage and Sewerage Project in Bidhannagar, Kolkata	20-Nov.-09	2358.45	825.46	536.55
TOTAL:			—	1496214.52	713585.16	441711.00

Statement-II*List of Sewerage projects details under UIDSSMT of JNNURM*

Sl. No.	State	Name of towns/cities	Scheme/Name of component	Cost approved by SLSC	Total eligible Central Share (80%)	Total release
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Kadapa	Sewerage	4915.00	3932.00	3966.41
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Karimnagar	Sewerage	6237.00	4989.60	5083.16
3.	Andhra Pradesh		Sewerage	3493.00	2794.40	2829.13
4.	Andhra Pradesh		Sewerage	4687.50	3750.00	3793.36
5.	Andhra Pradesh	Narsaraopet	Sewerage	2641.00	2112.80	2120.19
6.	Andhra Pradesh	Nizamabad	Sewerage	8106.00	6484.80	6606.39
7.	Andhra Pradesh	Nagari	Sewerage	983.00	786.40	786.20
8.	Andhra Pradesh	Yeminganur	UGD	3983.00	3186.40	3244.41
9.	Chhattisgarh	Bilaspur	Sanitary Sewerage System	19025.00	8578.00	8578.00
10.	Haryana	Bahadurgarh	Sewerage	4576.04	3660.83	3729.47
11.	Haryana	Bahadurgarh	STP	2707.01	2165.61	2165.61
12.	Haryana	Ambala	STP	2082.19	1665.75	832.88
13.	Haryana	Narnaul	STP	812.99	650.39	325.20
14.	Haryana	Charki-Dadri	STP	709.25	567.40	283.70
15.	Haryana	Ambala	Sewerage	3728.00	2982.40	1491.20
16.	Karnataka	Bawavana Bagew	Sewerage	844.00	675.20	687.86

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
17.	Karnataka	Channapatna	UGD	1311.00	1048.80	1068.46
18.	Karnataka		UGD	336.00	268.80	139.44
19.	Karnataka		Sewerage	303.00	242.40	246.95
20.	Karnataka	Malavalli	UGD	730.41	584.33	595.28
21.	Karnataka	Nanjangud	UGD	974.58	779.66	794.28
22.	Karnataka	Pandavapura	UGD	602.09	481.67	490.71
23.	Karnataka	Shikaripura	Sewerage	1317.00	1053.60	1073.36
24.	Karnataka	Sreerangapatna	UGD	522.18	417.74	425.57
25.	Karnataka	Soundatti	Sewerage	867.84	694.27	347.14
26.	Kerala	Chalakkudy	Sewerage	4978.00	3982.40	2065.87
27.	Maharashtra	Kolhapur	Sewerage	3198.00	2558.40	2606.37
28.	Maharashtra	Sirdi	Sewerage	2426.00	1940.80	1977.19
29.	Maharashtra	Ambad	Sewerage	811.00	648.80	660.97
30.	Maharashtra	Savner	Sewerage	631.50	505.20	262.07
31.	Maharashtra	Shirur	UGD	889.80	711.84	711.28
32.	Maharashtra	Amravati	UGD (Phase-I)	8612.28	6889.82	6889.82
33.	Maharashtra	Akola	Sewerage	13275.00	10620.00	4998.48
34.	Maharashtra	Pachgani	Sewerage	320.00	256.00	256.00
35.	Maharashtra	Chandrapur	Sewerage	7201.30	5761.04	5761.04
36.	Maharashtra	Daund	Sewerage	1915.80	1532.64	1532.64
37.	Maharashtra	Panvel	Sewerage	3107.15	2485.72	2485.72
38.	Maharashtra	Malvan	Sewerage	1884.40	1507.52	753.76
39.	Maharashtra	Vengurla	Sewerage	795.35	636.28	636.28

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
40.	Maharashtra	Alibag	Sewerage	1240.00	992.00	496.00
41.	Maharashtra	Kamptee	Sewerage	2221.21	1776.97	888.48
42.	Maharashtra	Gondia	Sewerage	8233.70	6586.96	3293.46
43.	Madhya Pradesh		Sewerage	195.05	156.04	79.97
44.	Madhya Pradesh		Sewerage	708.43	566.74	294.00
45.	Madhya Pradesh		Sewerage	294.25	235.40	120.64
46.	Madhya Pradesh	Rehti	Sewerage	143.48	114.78	58.82
47.	Madhya Pradesh		Sewerage	218.00	174.40	87.20
48.	Madhya Pradesh	Gwalior	Sewerage	6650.00	5320.00	2660.00
49.	Madhya Pradesh	Sagar	Sewerage	7661.55	6129.24	3179.54
50.	Odisha		Sanitation	593.23	474.58	246.20
51.	Punjab	Jalandhar	Sewerage	4955.00	3964.00	3964.00
52.	Punjab		Sewerage Phase-II	4696.85	3757.48	1878.74
53.	Punjab	Malout	Sewerage	2286.00	1828.80	914.40
54.	Punjab	Pathankot	Sewerage	4766.00	3812.80	1951.44
55.	Punjab	Zirakpur	Sewerage	4197.61	3358.09	1757.27
56.	Punjab	Patiala	Sewerage	8940.00	7152.00	3576.00
57.	Punjab	Talwandi sabo	Sewerage	1016.00	812.80	406.40
58.	Punjab		Sewerage	2789.45	2231.56	2227.90
59.	Rajasthan		sewerage	3876.10	3100.88	1550.44
60.	Rajasthan	Chittorgarh	Sewerage and Drainage	328.18	262.54	265.72
61.	Rajasthan	Jalore	Sewerage	1066.31	853.05	442.51

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
62.	Rajasthan	Jhalawar and Jhalarpatan	Sewerage	1904.02	1523.22	790.17
63.	Rajasthan	Sumerpur	Sewerage	927.74	742.19	385.02
64.	Rajasthan	Mount Abu	Sewerage	2715.00	2172.00	1113.15
65.	Rajasthan	Jodhpur	Sewerage	6167.00	4933.60	2559.31
66.	Rajasthan	Kishangarh	Sewerage	2601.00	2080.80	1066.41
67.	Rajasthan	Hanumangarh	Sewerage	4279.00	3423.20	1735.99
68.	Rajasthan	Pali	Sewerage	3329.53	2663.62	1364.29
69.	Rajasthan	Kota	Sewerage	5122.42	4097.94	2048.97
70.	Rajasthan	Jhunjhunu	Sewerage	3781.00	3024.80	1538.49
71.	Rajasthan	Sardarshahar	Sewerage	3692.00	2953.60	1500.43
72.	Sikkim	Namchi	Sewerage Treatment Plant	1097.00	987.30	987.30
73.	Sikkim	Jorethang	Sewerage Treatment Plant	480.00	432.00	432.00
74.	Sikkim	Melli	Sewerage Treatment Plant	341.00	306.90	306.90
75.	Sikkim	Rangpo	Sewerage Treatment Plant	494.00	444.60	444.60
76.	Tamil Nadu	Mamallapuram	Sewerage	608.00	486.40	486.40
77.	Tamil Nadu		Sewerage	375.00	300.00	300.00
78.	Tamil Nadu	Thiruchendur	UG Sewerage	1122.00	897.60	448.80
79.	Tamil Nadu	Udumalpet	Sewerage	3034.23	2427.38	1213.69
80.	Tamil Nadu	Ariyalur	UGD	2555.20	2044.16	2044.16
81.	Tamil Nadu	Nagercoil	Underground Sewerage	6556.47	5245.18	2622.59

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
82.	Uttar Pradesh		Sewerage	4472.31	3577.85	3642.29
83.	Uttar Pradesh	Firozabad	Sewerage	8691.66	6953.33	7031.12
84.	Uttar Pradesh	Mainpuri	Sewerage	4874.18	3899.34	3972.45
85.	Uttar Pradesh	Loni	Sewerage	7341.24	5872.99	5819.14
86.	Uttar Pradesh	Vrindavan	Sewerage	3463.00	2770.40	2770.07
87.	Uttarakhand	Mussoorie	Sewerage	6173.25	4938.60	2469.30
88.	West Bengal	Kurseong	Sewerage	1251.59	1001.27	500.64
89.	Daman and Diu	Moti and Nandi Daman	Underground Sewerage	942.37	753.90	31.00
			89	282007.27	219205.00	163265.67

Projects under JNNURM for Pune

1230. SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the status of implementation of various sanctioned projects under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewable Mission (JNNURM) scheme for Pune city;

(b) whether Government has carried out any assessment of the progress in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the pending demands of Pune city for sanction under the JNNURM scheme; and

(e) the reasons for delay in sanctioning those demands?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSHI): (a) Twenty projects have been approved for the city of Pune under Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG) Submission of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), out of which seven

projects have so far been physically completed and remaining projects are at various stages of implementation.

(b) and (c) JNNURM is a State Sector Additional Central Assistance programme wherein the projects approved are implemented by the States. The progress of the projects is assessed through Independent Review and Monitoring Agency (IRMA), State Level Steering Committee (SLSC) and State Level Nodal Agency (SLNA). The progress of the projects are also assessed through Quarterly Progress Reports (QPRs) submitted by the States and through review meetings and also before considering for release of instalment of ACA for the projects.

(d) and (e) Three DPRs have been received from the Pune City in February, 2013 for consideration and approval under UIG Sub-Mission of JNNURM. Projects are considered for approval subject to their conformity with the guidelines under JNNURM and their technical appraisal and availability of funds.

**Lack of masons for repair of Government
accommodations**

†1231. SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether repairing works in quarters meant for Government employees in Delhi especially in type-I and II quarters at R.K. Puram, Kali Bari, DIZ Area, Aram Bagh, P.K. Road, R.K. Ashram Marg and Gole Market are done by common people in the lack of masons;

(b) whether Government has received any complaints thereof;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether C.P.W.D. officials are unable to hand over the quarters to employees after completing the repair work within the scheduled time;

(e) whether any guidelines have been fixed in this regard; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSHI): (a) to (c) No, Sir, No such complaints have been received so far.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) The quarters are handed over to employees within 60 days time as far as possible in general as per guidelines issued by Ministry of Urban Development subject to the availability of funds.

(e) Yes.

(f) The renovation/up-gradation work is completed subject to availability of budget/contract within 60 days.

Rise in the height of buildings in Delhi

†1232. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is going to take a decision on the proposal to raise the height of buildings in Delhi from 15 meters to 17.5 and 22 meters;

(b) whether this decision is being taken to meet the shortage of buildings in Delhi or for any other reasons, the details thereof; and

(c) if so, the time by which decision in this regard is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSHI): (a) to (c) No such proposal has been received from the nodal planning agency for Delhi *i.e.* Delhi Development Authority.

Population in Karnataka

1233. SHRI BASAWARAJ PATIL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) how many corporation cities are in Karnataka and what is their population;

(b) what are the facilities for Central and State Government employees in these cities; and

(c) whether these employees of Gulbarga District are getting such facilities as per rules?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSHI): (a) There are eight corporation cities in Karnataka. The cities and their population are indicated below:—

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Sl. No.	Corporation city	Population (as per 2001 Census)
1.	Bangalore	54,92,478
2.	Mysore	7,42,261
3.	Hubli-Dharwad	7,86,018
4.	Mangalore	3,98,745
5.	Gulbarga	4,27,929
6.	Belgaum	3,99,600
7.	Davangere	3,63,780
8.	Bellary	3,17,000

(b) The facilities available to the Central Government employees are as per the rules of the Government of India. The Corporation Employees will get the benefit of the 6th Pay Commission Report facilities. The State Government employees working at the headquarters of eight City Corporations are getting salary as per classification of the eight cities into categories A, B, C and D. The employees are getting 4% Dearness allowance as of 1.7.2012. The State Government and Municipal Employees working with these corporations are getting the House Rent Allowance (HRA) and City Compensatory Allowance (CCA) as under:—

Sl. No.	Corporation city	Category of city	HRA (%)	CCA (In Rs.)
1.	Bangalore	A	25%	400
2.	Mysore	B	16%	300
3.	Hubli-Dharwad	B	16%	300
4.	Mangalore	C	10%	250
5.	Gulbarga	C	10%	250
6.	Belgaum	C	10%	250
7.	Davangere	C	10%	250
8.	Bellary	C	10%	250

- (c) Yes, Sir.

Compassionate appointment in CPWD

1234. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details regarding meeting of Compassionate Appointment Committee (CAC) headed by Additional Director General, Northern Region, CPWD held between 1 January, 2008 onwards and till date for considering the compassionate appointment cases for the post of LDCs;

(b) whether some Members of Parliament (MP) have also apprised the Director (Works) about the loose ends constantly being done by the Public Authority concerned in the said compassionate appointments cases; and

(c) if so, the action which is being taken on the 'Issues' highlighted in the aforesaid M.P's references?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSHI): (a) The date of meeting of CAB headed by Additional Director General, Northern Region, CPWD held between 1st January, 2008 onwards and till date for considering the compassionate appointment cases for the post of LDCs is as under:—

1. 28.02.2011
2. 17.03.2011
3. 25.08.2011
4. 16.12.2011 (meeting postponed for 02.02.2012)
5. 02.02.2012
6. 28.06.2012
7. 05.02.2013

(b) and (c) Yes this Ministry received a letter from Shri Om Prakash Yadav MP, Lok Sabha to be apprised of the status of compassionate appointment case of Shri Pawan Kumar S/o Late Shri Hari Singh in CPWD. The matter was looked into in consultation with CPWD but no loose ends came to light. The issues raised by Hon'ble MP were following:—

- (1) Whether the meeting of the CAC was initially fixed on 16.12.2011 and was postponed for 2.2.2012.
- (2) That the bio-data of eight candidates were considered and only one name of Shri Sanjay Kumar, Son of late Shri Rajinder Singh has been approved as he was allotted 63 points by the CAC.
- (3) Whether the procedure of DoPT in all such compassionate appointment cases had strictly been adhered to in CAC meeting held on 2.2.2012.
- (4) If there is any criteria approved by DoPT allowing such type of number by the CAC.
- (5) To furnish record/documents in proof of evidence of authenticity of the statement mentioned above.

In this regard, copies of following documents were furnished to Hon'ble MP for his kind perusal:—

- (1) DoPT guidelines followed regarding appointment on compassionate grounds.
- (2) Minutes of meeting of the CAC held on 16.12.2011 at 3.00 P.M. for the appointment to the post of LDC on compassionate grounds.
- (3) Record of meeting of CAC held on 2.2.2012 for compassionate appointment to the post of LDC for the vacancy arisen during 1.7.2010 to 31.12.2010 considering applications from 1.7.2007 to 30.6.2010.

Project under JNNURM and UIDSSMT

1235. SHRI G.N. RATANPURI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of projects submitted by Jammu and Kashmir State under JNNURM and UIDSSMT;
- (b) the details of projects sanctioned and expenditure involved; and
- (c) the details of projects still under consideration and the prospects of their approval?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSHI): (a) and (b) Five Projects for the Mission Cities

of Jammu and Srinagar in the State of Jammu and Kashmir have been approved under Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG) of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) with approved cost of Rs. 55184.03 lakh and Additional Central Assistance (ACA) commitment of Rs. 48775.63 lakh. So far an amount of Rs. 28064.96 lakh as ACA has been released for utilisation for the projects.

Forty Seven Projects for thirteen Town/Cities in the State of Jammu and Kashmir have been approved under Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) of JNNURM with approved cost of Rs. 42441.50 lakh and Additional Central Assistance (ACA) commitment of Rs. 38197.39 lakh. So far an amount of Rs. 34816.65 lakh as ACA has been released for utilisation for the projects.

(c) Funds for 29 projects recommended under UIDSSMT could not be released for want of allocation. JNNURM has completed its normal tenure of 7 years on 31.03.2012 and the Government had earlier extended the period for 2 years for completion of ongoing projects and reforms. The Government, on 17.1.2013, gave approval for continuation of the JNNURM to *inter-alia* sanction new projects till March, 2014. Pursuant to this, States have been asked to send proposals afresh. Projects are considered for approval subject to their conformity with the guidelines under JNNURM and their technical appraisal and availability of funds.

Permission for building construction

†1236. DR. PRABHA THAKUR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government grants permission for building-construction after ensuring safe distance of the other building from the boundary of multi-storey buildings in metros;

(b) if so, whether hub of multi-storey buildings joining almost one boundary from the other boundary is increasing steadily by ignoring all norms in Lokhandwala area in Andheri (West) in Mumbai where buildings are being erected even on the lands earmarked for parks, etc.; and

(c) the effective steps taken by Government to check it and the action taken against such builders and the details thereof?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSHI): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Rules for construction of building in Mumbai

†1237. DR. PRABHA THAKUR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is conscious of environment related standards in the cities of the country;

(b) whether environment related rules have been followed in already constructed multi-storey buildings and those under construction in different areas from Bandra to Borivali in Mumbai; and

(c) the rules regarding space between two buildings or construction of park or plantation of trees in the buildings premises and the action that Government takes in the event of non-compliance of these rules, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Yes. The Government of Maharashtra has informed that the NOC from Ministry of Environment and Forest (MoEF) is insisted upon wherever applicable, in accordance with the policies in force at the time of granting commencement certificate to the building. The open spaces of the building, plantation of trees and layout Recreation Ground (RG) are permitted by the Planning Authority as per the provisions of the Development Control Regulations and action is taken as per the provisions of the Maharashtra Regional and Town Planning Act, 1966 and Municipal laws in case of any violations.

New cities under JNNURM Scheme

1238. SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has included new cities under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewable Mission (JNNURM) Scheme;

(b) if so, the details of the same, State-wise; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (c) the details of the fund provided to these cities under JNNURM till now?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSHI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir, Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) launched in December, 2003 is a reform linked infrastructure Development programme. 63 cities were covered under Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG) Sub-Mission of JNNURM. The Government in January, 2009 has included two cities namely Tirupati in Andhra Pradesh and Porbandar in Gujarat under UIG Sub-Mission of JNNURM. All other cities are covered under Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) of JNNURM.

- (c) Three projects with approved cost of Rs. 8498.00 lakhs and Additional Central Assistant (ACA) commitment of Rs. 6798.20 lakhs has been approved for the city of Tirupati under UIG Sub-Mission of JNNURM. An amount of Rs. 3996.70 lakh of ACA has been released for utilization for the projects so far.

Two projects with approved cost of Rs. 13811.69 lakhs and ACA commitment of Rs. 11049.36 lakhs has been approved for the city of Porbandar under UIG Sub-Mission of JNNURM. An amount of Rs. 2762.34 lakhs of ACA has been released for utilization for the projects so far.

Ban on manual cleaning of sewers

1239. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government propose to impose a ban on manual cleaning of sewers in which people get killed due to poisonous gases while cleaning sewers in the Metropolitan and other urban areas in the country and provide alternative ways for the purpose with Central funding; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSHI): (a) and (b) The "Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Bill, 2012" introduced by the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment in Lok Sabha on 3.9.2012, *inter-alia*, prohibits hazardous manual cleaning of sewers and septic tanks. This provision is meant to eliminate the risk to the health and safety of such workers, and casts an obligation

12.00 Noon

on the employer to provide them, at his cost, necessary cleaning devices and safety gear.

Draft plan for development of Delhi

†1240. SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of colonies developed by the Delhi Development Authority (DDA) as per the study conducted by the Ministry of Urban Development in the country's capital Delhi;

(b) whether it is a fact that a scheme to regularize the illegal colonies has been formulated;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether a draft plan to develop Delhi through DDA has been formulated, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSHI): (a) Delhi Development Authority (DDA) developed about 350 planned colonies in the country's capital Delhi.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir, DDA has issued notification dated 24.03.2008 and subsequent amendments dated 16.06.2008 and 06.06.2012 for regularization of unauthorized colonies in Delhi.

(d) For the "Planned Development in Delhi" Central Government has notified Master Plan for Delhi (MPD)-2021 on 07.02.2007.

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair)

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE**Report and Accounts (2011-12) of CSL, Kochi and related papers**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING
(SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): On behalf of Shri G.K. Vasan, I lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—
 - (a) Fortieth Annual Report and Accounts of the Cochin Shipyard Limited (CSL), Kochi, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Company.
- (2) Statement (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8520/15/13]

**Notifications of the Ministry of Personnel, Public
Grievances and Pensions**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC
GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): Sir, I lay on the Table:—

- (i) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions (Department of Personnel and Training) Notification No. G.S.R. 757 (E), dated the 10th October, 2012, publishing the Ex-servicemen (Re-employment in Central Civil Services and Posts) Amendment Rules, 2012, under article 309 of the Constitution of India, along with delay statement.
- (ii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions (Department of Personnel and Training) Notification No. G.S.R. 843 (E), dated the 24th November, 2012, publishing the All India Services (Medical Attendance) Amendment Rules, 2012, under sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8406/15/13]

- (iii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions (Department of Personnel and Training) Notification No. G.S.R. 2 (E), dated the 2nd January, 2013, publishing the Administrative Tribunals (Procedure for investigation of misbehaviour or incapacity of Chairmen and other Members) Amendment Rules, 2013, under sub-section (1) of Section 37 of the Administrative Tribunal Act, 1985.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8407/15/13]

**Notifications of the Ministry of Communications and
Information Technology**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MILIND DEORA): Sir, I lay on the Table, under Section 37 of the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India Act, 1997, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Communications and Information Technology (Department of Telecommunications):—

- (1) F. No. 305-12/2012-QoS, dated the 4th December, 2012, publishing the Standards of Quality of Service for Wireless Data Services Regulations, 2012.
- (2) F. No. 416-5/2012-NSL-I, dated the 21st December, 2012, publishing the International Telecommunication Cable Landing Stations Access Facilitation Charges and Co-location Charges Regulations, 2012.
- (3) F. No. 305-21/2012-QoS, dated the 24th December, 2012, publishing the Quality of Service of Broadband Service (Amendment) Regulations, 2012.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8484/15/13]

Notifications of the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY SATHYANARAYANA): I lay on the Table, under Section 10 of the National Highways Act, 1956, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways:—

[Shri Sarvey Sathyanarayana]

- (1) S.O. 2129 (E), dated the 11th September, 2012, regarding appointment of competent authority for acquisition of land from K.M. 25.000 to K.M. 61.000 and K.M. 75.000 to K.M. 141.000 on National Highway No. 20 in Khunti and West Singhbhum Districts in the State of Jharkhand.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8447/15/13]

- (2) S.O. 2514 (E), dated the 17th October, 2012, regarding appointment of competent authority for acquisition of specified stretch of land on National Highway No. 98 in Palamau District in the State of Jharkhand.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8448/15/13]

- (3) S.O. 2800 (E), dated the 27th November, 2012, regarding appointment of competent authority for acquisition of land from K.M. 255.695 to K.M. 255.961 on National Highway No. 75 in Garhwa District in the State of Jharkhand.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8449/15/13]

- (4) S.O. 2917 (E), dated the 17th December, 2012, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 0.000 to K.M. 18.500 (Hyderabad to Bhupalapatnam Section) on National Highway No. 163 in Khammam District in the State of Andhra Pradesh.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8446/15/13]

I. Report and Accounts (2011-12) of NCRPB, New Delhi and related papers

II. Report and Accounts (2011-12) of BMRCL, Bangalore and related papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT
(SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI): I lay on the Table:—

- I. (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under Section 26 of the National Capital Region Planning Board Act, 1985:—
 - (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Capital Region

Planning Board (NCRPB), New Delhi, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Board.
- (2) Statement (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8592/15/13]

- II. (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Bangalore Metro Rail Corporation Limited (BMRCL), Bangalore, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation.
- (2) Statement (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8485/15/13]

STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS

- (i) **Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Report of Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Transport, Tourism and Culture**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): Sir, on behalf of Shri G.K. Vasan, I make a statement regarding Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Transport, Tourism and Culture on Demand for Grants (2012-13) pertaining to the Ministry of Shipping.

**(ii) Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the
Thirty-first Report of Department-related Parliamentary Standing
Committee on Information Technology**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MILIND DEORA): Sir, I make a statement regarding status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Thirty-first Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Information Technology (2012-13) pertaining to the Department of Telecommunications.

MATTERS RAISED WITH PERMISSION

Dharna at Jantar Mantar for old age pension

श्री हुसैन दलवाई (महाराष्ट्र) : सर, मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि आपने मुझे यहां ओल्ड एज पेंशन के बारे में बोलने का मौका दिया।...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please start. You are losing time. आप बोलना शुरू कीजिए।

श्री हुसैन दलवाई : सर, दिल्ली के जंतर-मंतर पर पिछली 4 तारीख से तीन हजार से ज्यादा वृद्ध और असंगठित लोग बैठे हुए हैं, जिनमें 50 परसेंट महिलाएं हैं। उनकी मांग है कि उनको पेंशन मिलनी चाहिए। जिसके पास बीपीएल कार्ड है, उसको आज केन्द्र सरकार हर महीने 200 रुपये पेंशन देती है, लेकिन बीपीएल कार्ड सभी के पास है, ऐसी कोई बात नहीं है। 50 फीसदी लोगों के पास यह कार्ड नहीं है, जिसके कारण उनको यह पेंशन नहीं मिलती है और उससे बहुत सारी फैमिलीज़ बाहर रहती हैं। अभी तक गरीबी रेखा से नीचे ऐसे 50 फीसदी लोग हैं, जिनको यह कार्ड नहीं दिया गया है। उन लोगों में वृद्ध हैं, ज़र्ईफ़ हैं अपाहिज हैं, विधवा हैं और महिलाएं हैं, जिनको प्रतिष्ठा देने के लिए एक यूनिवर्सल डिसेज़न लेना चाहिए। जो लोग गरीबी रेखा से नीचे हैं, उन सब को आपको पेंशन देनी चाहिए। आज यह जो 200 रुपये पेंशन दी जाती है, उससे उनका कुछ नहीं होगा। उनकी डिमांड है कि इसको 2000 रुपये किया जाए। मैं इसको 2000 रुपये करने की मांग नहीं करूंगा, लेकिन इसमें आप कुछ न कुछ बढ़ोत्तरी कीजिए। अगर आप इस पेंशन को आज तीन गुना करेंगे और इसको महंगाई से जोड़ेंगे, तो ठीक रहेगा। इसके लिए सारे लोग वहां बैठे हुए हैं। उन्होंने मई के महीने में जब धरना दिया था, तब उस समय मंत्री महोदय जयराम रमेश जी ने उनकी मांगों के संबंध में प्रधानमंत्री को एक लेटर लिख कर यह बात भी कही थी कि उनकी मांगें legitimate हैं। आज ये यहां उपस्थित हैं, मैं इनसे विनती करता हूँ कि वे लोग बहुत दिनों से वहां

पर बैठे हैं और वे 8 तारीख तक वहां और बैठने वाले हैं, तो उनकी मांगों पर ठीक ढंग से विचार करके उन्हें राहत देने का काम करना चाहिए।

सर, इस देश में असंगठित क्षेत्र में काम करने वाले लोग 94 परसेंट हैं। उनकी एज़ 65 साल होने के बाद यह देने का जो निर्णय है, वह मेरे ख्याल से गलत है, क्योंकि 40 साल के बाद ये लोग काम ही नहीं कर सकते। उनकी डिमांड है कि इसको कम-से-कम 55 साल और महिलाओं के लिए यह 50 साल किया जाए। आप इसको भी कीजिए, ऐसी मेरी मांग है।

मैं मंत्री महोदय से विनती करता हूं कि उनको यह मांग माननी चाहिए, क्योंकि हमारी सरकार हमेशा गरीबों के बारे में सोचती रहती है।

श्री उपसभापति : टाइम खत्म हो गया। Not going on record.

SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA (Odisha): Sir, I would like to associate myself with this issue.

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, while associating myself with this issue, I would like to draw the attention of the House to this important issue. Sir, the Pension Parishad is a nationwide campaign. They are holding a dharna. Thousands of women and men are sitting on a dharna. Elderly people are the most vulnerable and marginalized section of our society. They need protection in the absence of a universal social security. Sir, the pension scheme is one of the best schemes and it should be made universal. The money given by the Central Government will have to be enhanced. The hon. Minister, Shri Jairam Ramesh is very sympathetic towards this cause. He is a very able Minister. I hope he will respond to it and consider their demands.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, all of you are associating yourselves with it. Shrimati Rajani, Dr. Sadho, Shri Narayanan, Dr. Seema are associating themselves with this issue.

SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL (Maharashtra): Sir, मैं इससे अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करती हूं।

डा. विजयलक्ष्मी साधू (मध्य प्रदेश) : उपसभापति महोदय, मैं भी इससे अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करना चाहती हूं।

SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN (Kerala): Sir, I associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI ANIL DESAI (Maharashtra): Sir, I associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

DR. T.N. SEEMA (Kerala): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, there should be no discrimination against men and women. It should be equal. It should not be 50 and 55. If it is 55 for men, it should be the same for women.

DR. BHARATKUMAR RAUT (Maharashtra): Sir, it is shameful for the nation that the old people have to come from different parts of the country to Delhi to ask for fulfilling a meagre demand, which is a legitimate and natural demand. So, we should all denounce what is happening.

ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री (श्री जयराम रमेश) : उपसभापति महोदय, केन्द्र सरकार की ओर से तीन पेंशन स्कीम्स चलाई जाती हैं। एक, बुजुर्गों के लिए जिसमें 200 रुपए प्रति महीना दिया जाता है, दूसरी, विधवाओं के लिए जिनको प्रति महीना 300 रुपए दिया जाता है और विकलांगों के लिए, जिनको भी 300 रुपए प्रति महीना दिया जाता है। कुल मिलाकर 2012-13 में पेंशन पर करीब आठ हजार चार सौ करोड़ रुपए केन्द्र सरकार ने खर्च किए हैं और अगले साल, यानी कि 2013-14 में हम उम्मीद करते हैं कि करीब नौ हजार चार सौ करोड़ रुपए खर्च होंगे, इन पेंशन कार्यक्रमों पर। मैं जानता हूँ कि जंतर-मंतर पर कल से कई लोग प्रदर्शन कर रहे हैं। वे लोग अलग-अलग राज्यों से आए हैं और उनकी कई मांगें हैं। उन्होंने प्रधानमंत्री जी से सम्पर्क किया है। प्रधानमंत्री जी ने मुझे कहा है कि उनसे बातचीत करनी चाहिए और अगले चार-पांच हफ्तों में ही कुछ समझौता होना चाहिए, ताकि हम जो नेशनल सोशल असिस्टेंस प्रोग्राम चलाते हैं, उसमें हम कुछ मूल परिवर्तन लाएं। पेंशन परिषद् के साथ मेरी दो बैठकें हुई हैं। मैं सांसदों को अवगत कराना चाहता हूँ कि कुछ मूल सिद्धांतों पर हमने सहमति बनाई है। पहला, एक जो सबसे महत्वपूर्ण मूल सिद्धांत यह है कि यह बीपीएल, एपीएल वर्जन हमको हटाना चाहिए, पेंशन की यूनिवर्सलाइज करना चाहिए, परन्तु **exclusion criteria** के आधार पर। तो यह पहले मूल सिद्धांत पर हमने मोटे तौर से सहमति बनाकर रखी है। दूसरा मुद्दा जो परिभाषा का उठा है, जिससे मैं सहमत हूँ। मेरा भी यही विचार रहा है कि हमें परिभाषाओं में परिवर्तन लाने की जरूरत है। आज विधवा की परिभाषा में 40 साल से ऊपर की विधवाओं को पेंशन मिलती है। मैंने कहा है कि 18 साल से ऊपर की विधवाओं को भी शामिल करना चाहिए। विकलांगों के बारे में आज की परिभाषा में 80 प्रतिशत डिस-एबिलिटी होना जरूरी है और 20 साल से ज्यादा नौजवानों या बुजुर्गों को डिस-एबिलिटी पेंशन मिलती है। हमने यह कहा है कि विकलांगों की परिभाषा 40 प्रतिशत डिस-एबिलिटी होनी चाहिए और सभी डिस-एबिल को, सभी विकलांगों को पेंशन मिलनी चाहिए। यह तीसरा मूल सिद्धांत हुआ। चौथे मूल सिद्धांत पर जो

सहमति बनी है, हम जो पेंशन कार्यक्रम चलाते हैं, आज बुजुर्गों के लिए 200 रुपए हैं और विधवाओं तथा विकलांगों के लिए 300 रुपए प्रति महीना है। और विधवाओं व विकलांगों के लिए 300 रुपए है। इसे पहले चरण में सभी के लिए एक समान 300 रुपए जरूर बनाया जाना चाहिए।

उपसभापति महोदय, मैं इस बात से सहमत हूँ कि आज 300 रुपए कुछ ज्यादा नहीं है, हमें इसे कुछ बढ़ाना चाहिए और जैसे कि हम हर साल “महात्मा गांधी नरेगा” में मजदूरी को inflation से जोड़ते हैं, पेंशन को भी inflation index से जोड़ने की जरूरत है। इस मूल सिद्धांत पर हमने समझौता किया है। हालांकि कुछ मुद्दों पर हमारे विचार अलग हैं, पेंशन परिषद् चाहती है कि इसी साल से ये सब परिवर्तन लागू हों, वह चाहती है कि पेंशन का amount 2000 रुपए हो।

सर, मैं मंत्रिमंडल का एक सदस्य हूँ। मैं अपने विचार रख सकता हूँ, लेकिन अंत में मुझे वित्त मंत्री और प्रधानमंत्री जी से बात करनी होगी। मैंने पेंशन परिषद् को कहा है कि मैं अपनी ओर से यह प्रयास जरूर करूंगा कि इसे 300 रुपए से बढ़ाया जाए और इसी साल से यह लागू हो।

उपसभापति महोदय, मैं अंत में एक बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण सवाल उठाना चाहता हूँ। हमारे देश में हम कहते हैं कि हर महीने पेंशन मिलनी चाहिए, परंतु देश में सिर्फ 4 या 5 ऐसे राज्य हैं, जहां पेंशन हर महीने बुजुर्गों, विधवाओं और विकलांगों को मिलती है, जैसे ओडिशा, आंध्र प्रदेश और तमिलनाडु में मिलती है। हो सकता है, 3-4 और ऐसे राज्य हों,....(व्यवधान)... हरियाणा में भी मिलती होगी, परंतु मेरी जानकारी में ज्यादा-से-ज्यादा राज्यों में पेंशन 6-7-8 महीने में एक बार मिलती है। उपसभापति महोदय, इस बारे में भी विचार करने की जरूरत है और पेंशन वितरण प्रणाली में परिवर्तन लाने की जरूरत है।

श्री उपसभापति : मंत्री महोदय, समाप्त कीजिए।

श्री जयराम रमेश : और अगले 4-5 हफ्तों में जब हम इसमें परिवर्तन करेंगे तो इस बारे में भी हम जरूर विचार करेंगे।

Recent attacks on Hindus in Bangladesh

श्री तरुण विजय (उत्तराखंड) : उपसभापति महोदय, मैं अपने पड़ोस बंगला देश में हिन्दुओं पर हुए अत्याचार व हमलों के बारे में सदन का ध्यान आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूँ।

महोदय, बंगला देश हमारा मित्र देश है और वहां हमारी मित्र सरकार है। वहां हाल ही में हुई शाहबाग राइजिंग ने विश्व में एक अद्भूत, रोमांचक ऐसा दृश्य उपस्थित किया, जिसमें वहां का सेकुलरवाद, वहां की लोकतंत्रवादी जनता, बच्चे, बूढ़े, स्त्री, पुरुष सभी ने एकत्र होकर बंगला देश की ध्वजा को पूरे विश्व में गौरव के साथ उठाया जिसका भारत के सभी लोग

[श्री तरुण विजय]

पुरजोर अभिनंदन करते हैं। उनका नारा था, “बांग्लार हिंदू, बांग्लार बौद्ध, बांग्लार क्रिश्चियन, बांग्लार मुसलमान आमरा सबाई बंगाली।” हम सब बंगाली हैं और इस बंगाली राष्ट्रवाद ने पूरे भारत में एक अच्छा वातावरण पैदा किया, लेकिन वहां की जमात-ए-इस्लामी पार्टी, जिसने 1971 में पाकिस्तान का साथ दिया, 1971 में बंगला देश के उदय का विरोध किया और लाखों बंगलादेशियों का कत्ले-आम किया। हर हिंदू के घर में “एच” पीले निशान लगा दिए थे कि यह हिंदू का घर है, इसे लूटो, जलाओ और हिंदू स्त्रियों के साथ बलात्कार किया गया। उनको कत्ल किया, उनको मारा गया। महोदय, शाहबाग आंदोलन में जमात-ए-इस्लामी के तीन नेताओं को हत्या, बलात्कार, लूट व आगजनी के अपराध में फांसी की सज़ा दी गयी, उसके विरोध में जमात-ए-इस्लामी के लोगों ने हिंदुओं पर अत्याचार व आघात शुरू कर दिए। नुआखोली, चटगांव, खुलना, शिव मंदिर, काली मंदिर, ढाकेश्वरी मंदिर के गहने लूटे गए, मंदिर जला दिए गए, उन्हें ध्वस्त कर दिया गया और हिंदुओं को मारा गया। महोदय, 50 से अधिक लोग वहां पर मारे जा चुके हैं और ये तमाम वारदातें - नुआखोली, चटगांव, बारीसाल, बागेरहाट और गाजीपुर से आई हैं। वहां उन्होंने हिंदुओं पर इतना भयानक अत्याचार किया कि बंगला देश नेशनल पार्टी की खालिदा जिया, जिनके साथ जमात-ए-इस्लामी मिली हुई है और जो पिछली बार सरकार में उनके साथ थी, उनको भी इन घटनाओं के बारे में बोलना पड़ा।

उपसभापति महोदय, बंगला देश में 28 प्रतिशत हिंदू थे, लेकिन आज वहां 9 प्रतिशत से कम हिंदू रह गए हैं। वहां लगातार हिंदू कम हो रहे हैं और उनको मार-मार कर हिंदुस्तान भगाया जाता है या खत्म कर दिया जाता है। उनकी सम्पत्ति को **Vested Enemy Property Act** के अंतर्गत समाप्त किया जाता है। इसलिए मेरी सरकार से मांग है कि देश का एक सर्वदलीय संसदीय प्रतिनिधि मंडल बंगला देश जाए, वहां के हिंदुओं से मिले, मानवाधिकारों की बात उठाए और वहां की सरकार से कहे कि उनको और संरक्षण दिया जाए। हम बंगला देश की जनता का अभिनंदन करते हैं।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: श्री तरुण विजय, आप बैठिए। **Your time is over. Nothing will go on record. Now, Dr. Chandan Mitra.**

SHRI MAYA SINGH (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, I associate myself with the concern expressed by Shri Tarun Vijay.

श्री शान्ता कुमार (हिमाचल प्रदेश) : मैं भी श्री तरुण विजय द्वारा उठाए विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री प्रभात झा (मध्य प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं श्री तरुण विजय द्वारा उठाए विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री भुपेन्द्र यादव (राजस्थान) : महोदय, मैं श्री तरुण विजय द्वारा व्यक्त विचारों से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

SHRI PARSHOTTAM KHODABHAI RUPALA (Gujarat): Sir, I associate myself with the concern expressed by Shri Tarun Vijay.

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI (Gujarat): Sir, I also associate myself with the concern expressed by Shri Tarun Vijay.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD (Bihar): Sir, I also associate myself with the concern expressed by Shri Tarun Vijay.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the concern expressed by Shri Tarun Vijay.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, okay, you are all associating.

DR. CHANDAN MITRA (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, while associating, I want to draw the attention of the House, through you, that I was privileged to accompany the President of India on his recent visit to Bangladesh and we had extensive discussions with the Bangladesh authorities. Sir, the situation in Bangladesh is no doubt at an explosive juncture. On the one side, as my colleague, Mr. Tarun Vijay has said that we have the Jamaat which is totally and openly backed by Pakistan and the ISI and, on the other side, we have terrorist outfits like HuJI. With the help of the Opposition BNP, they are creating a situation in which minorities are being targeted. Hindus and also the Buddhists have been selected for attack. There are 78 Buddhist places of worship which have been torched and Buddhists are fleeing across the Chittagong border. So many Hindus are amassed along the West Bengal border. Sir, the situation is explosive. I ask the Government that yes, at this juncture we have to stand with the secular forces in Bangladesh. With the ruling Awami League as well as Shahbagh protestors who are the new generation, the civil society has come forward. We have to help them to fight the menace of this kind of Jihaadi terrorism that is rising. Thank you.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, this is an important issue. My two eminent colleagues have raised a matter of human rights violations and deprivation of minorities in Bangladesh. We want the best relations with Bangladesh but the Government needs to respond as to how the Government of India is taking up the matter. It is something important.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Minister is not here. Would you like to respond, Mr. Shukla?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): Sir, Government is seized of the situation and the Minister of External Affairs is also aware of this situation. Recently the President of India had also been there. So, I will convey the feelings of the House to the Minister of External Affairs and he will do whatever is possible.

Pathetic condition of health services in Dhanbad and adjacent districts in Jharkhand

श्री संजीव कुमार (झारखंड) : श्रद्धेय उपसभापति महोदय, मैं इस सदन का, सरकार का और खासकर कोयला मंत्रालय का ध्यान झारखंड के धनबाद, गिरिडीह एवं बोकारो जिले में अच्छे अस्पताल न होने के कारण चिकित्सा के क्षेत्र में acute problem face कर रही जनता की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ।

महोदय, धनबाद में बीसीसीएल है, ईसीएल है, जहां दिन-रात कोयले की खुदाई व ट्रांसपोर्टेशन होता है। वहीं से थोड़ी दूर पर मैथन पावर लिमिटेड है, जहां बिजली बनाने के लिए रोज 11000 टन कोयला झोंका जाता है। दूसरी ओर, साथ में गिरिडीह डिस्ट्रिक्ट है, जहां ओपन कास्ट माइनिंग है और छोटे-मोटे कल-कारखाने हैं। महोदय, साथ में बोकारो स्टील सिटी है, जहां रात-दिन कल-कारखाने चलते रहते हैं। महोदय, कोयले के खनन पर ट्रांसपोर्टेशन में और फैक्ट्रीज चलने के कारण वहां पर बराबर पॉल्यूशन फैला रहता है, उन इलाकों में धूल व धुंए का बादल बिछा रहता है, लेकिन वहां पर चिकित्सा के नाम पर कोई अच्छी सुविधा नहीं हैं। महोदय, 1948 में बाबू जगजीवन राम जी ने एक सेंट्रल हॉस्पिटल का उद्घाटन किया था जोकि आज कोल इंडिया की देखरेख में चल रहा है। दूसरा, राजेन्द्र मेडिकल कॉलेज है, जोकि खुद बीमार हो गया है। महोदय, ज्यादा-से-ज्यादा लोग जो बोकारो, गिरिडीह या धनबाद के हॉस्पिटल्स में जाते हैं, उन्हें तुरंत दूसरी जगह रेफर कर दिया जाता है। उनको बिना देखे बोल दिया जाता है कि या तो वेल्लोर ले जाओ या दिल्ली ले जाओ।

महोदय, जो लोग वहां पर बीमार पड़ते हैं, ये वही लोग हैं जिनकी जमीन ली गई हैं और जिनकी जमीनों से कोयला निकाला जाता है। जब वे वेल्लोर जाते हैं या दिल्ली जाते हैं तो उनके पास जो थोड़ी सी भी जमीन बची होती है उसको भी उन्हें बेचना पड़ता है। मैं आपके माध्यम से कोल मिनिस्ट्री से, सरकार से यह मांग करता हूँ कि जो कोल इंडिया का सीएसआर फंड है, उसके तहत धनबाद में या धनबाद के आसपास एक कोई मॉडर्न हॉस्पिटल बनाया जाए, जो आधुनिक उपकरणों से लैस हो, ताकि वहां के लोगों को वेल्लोर या दिल्ली न जाना पड़े। यदि ऐसा होता है, तो यह उन लोगों के लिए एक सही और सच्ची श्रद्धांजलि

होगी, जिनकी जमीन लेकर वहां से कोयला, तांबा और लोहा निकाला गया है और जो विकित्सा के अभाव में मर गए हैं। उनके लिए यह एक सही श्रद्धांजलि होगी।

महोदय, मैं एक दूसरी प्रार्थना करता हूं कि हम जो सवाल उठाते हैं, उनका जबाब नहीं आता है।

श्री उपसभापति : आपका टाइम हो गया है।

श्री संजीव कुमार : सर, मैं चाहूंगा कि कम-से-कम कोयला मंत्रालय इसका जवाब अवश्य दे।

श्रीमती स्मृति जुबिन ईरानी (गुजरात) : सर, मैं एसोसिएट करती हूं।

**Situation arising out of Pada Yatra by “Save Yamuna
Rakshak Dal”**

श्री दर्शन सिंह यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश) : उपसभापति महोदय, सभी को यह विदित है कि मथुरा के वृन्दावन से एक मार्च से यमुना बचाव यात्रा चली हुई है और आज सात मार्च है। इस संबंध में हर समाचार-पत्र के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर या अंदर लीड न्यूज लगी हुई है और टीवी चैनल्स पर भी बोला जा रहा है। आज की स्थिति यह है कि यमुना का जल इतना प्रदूषित हो गया है कि होई कोर्ट, सुप्रीम कोर्ट स्ट्रिक्चर पास करता रहा है। इस पर खर्चे भी होते रहे, लेकिन जितना खर्चा हुआ, उससे इसका जल अधिक प्रदूषित होता गया, प्रदूषित हो गया। इसका कारण है कि इसके किनारे जितने शहर और कस्बे हैं, उनका पूरा जल-मल उसी यमुना में आ रहा है और किनारे पर फैक्ट्रियां लगाने का जैसे एक तांता लग गया है। सन् 2000 में जहां 81 बड़े कारखाने थे, आज मैं समझता हूं कि 500 से ज्यादा कारखाने लगे हुए हैं, जिनसे वह जल प्रदूषित हो रहा है। इसको लेकर पुरुष, महिला, बच्चे सभी चले आ रहे हैं। यह ऐसा मुद्दा है, जिससे हिन्दू, मुस्लिम, सिख, ईसाई जीव-जन्तु, साधारण-जन सभी प्रभावित हो रहे हैं। इसलिए मुझे अनुरोध करना था कि इस पर सरकार विचार करे और निर्णय ले।

मान्यवर, यही नहीं कि सिर्फ यमुना का जल प्रदूषित हो रहा है, बल्कि इससे जो पानी सोखता है, रीचार्ज होता है तो उससे भूगर्भ में जल उतना ही प्रदूषित हो जाता है। इसी जल को हम लोग हैंडपंप या ट्यूबवेल से निकालते हैं, उसको पीते हैं और बीमार हो जाते हैं। यह बात हम लोगों को समझ लेना चाहिए कि जहां-जहां चमड़े के कारखाने हैं, वहां से क्रोमियम निकलता है और निश्चित रूप से इस क्रोमियम से व्यक्तियों को कैंसर की बीमारी होती है, स्नायु विकार होता है। इसके अलावा इस जल में आर्सेनिक पड़ा हुआ है, कैडमियम का अंश पड़ा हुआ है। इन सारी बातों को सोचते हुए आज लोग बहुत बड़ी संख्या में इस यमुना बचाव यात्रा पर निकले हुए हैं। कुछ वर्ष पहले भी यह यात्रा आई थी, लेकिन अब एक ला एंड ऑर्डर का सवाल हो गया है।

श्री उपसभापति : आपका टाइम खत्म हो गया है।

श्री दर्शन सिंह यादव : इसलिए मेरा आपसे अनुरोध है कि इस पर आप विस्तृत चर्चा करा दें।

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश) : सर, मैं एसोसिएट करता हूँ।

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): Sir, I associate myself with the Zero Hour submission of my friend.

श्रीमती माया सिंह (मध्य प्रदेश) : सर, मैं भी एसोसिएट कर रही हूँ।

SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by Shri Yadav.

DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with the Zero Hour on Save Yamuna raised by Shri Darshan Singhji.

श्री शान्ता कुमार (हिमाचल प्रदेश) : सर, मैं भी एसोसिएट करता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, the entire House is associating with it.

संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री तथा योजना मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राजीव शुक्ल) : सर, माननीय सदस्य दर्शन सिंह यादव जी ने बहुत महत्वपूर्ण सवाल उठाया है। यह पूरे सदन की चिंता है, हमारी गंगा और यमुना, दोनों नदियों में प्रदूषण को लेकर चिंता है। इस पर सहमति बन गई है और इसी सत्र में सदन में इस पर चर्चा कराई जाएगी।

डा. विजयलक्ष्मी साधू (मध्य प्रदेश): उपसभापति जी, गंगा और यमुना नदी के साथ नर्मदा पर भी चर्चा कराई जाए...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Naresh Agrawal. He is not there. Shri Bharatkumar Raut. ...(Interruptions)... Mr. Raut, you start.

Unrest among civil services aspirants due to notification making

English a compulsory subject

डा. भारतकुमार राऊत (महाराष्ट्र) : उपसभापति जी, आज मैं जो विषय यहां उठाना चाहता हूँ, यहां हमारे जितने भी सदस्य हैं, particularly those who come from non-Hindi-speaking States, जैसे हमारे गुजरात के भाई हैं, पंजाब के भाई हैं, तमिलनाडु के भाई हैं, आंध्र प्रदेश के भाई हैं, यह सवाल उनसे जुड़ा हुआ है। UPSC की जो परीक्षा है — The UPSC Civil Services Examination, उसमें उन्होंने एक change किया है and the new changes have appeared on the website of UPSC just three days ago. When I saw it on the website, I was surprised and our party, the Shiv Sena, has launched an agitation in Mumbai.

Surely, when the other States come to know of this, they too must start an agitation because under the changed rules, the regional languages have not only been given a step-motherly treatment, but they have also been chucked out of the system. Now, only those educated in English language and those who can write examination papers in English, will qualify for IAS, IFS and IPS and other Civil Services. सर, यह क्या चल रहा है?...**(व्यवधान)**... नए रूल्स के मुताबिक अगर किसी भारतीय प्रादेशिक भाषा में उत्तर देने वाले उम्मीदवार 25 से ज्यादा नहीं हैं, तो परीक्षा में उस भाषा का समावेश नहीं किया जाएगा। Why is it so? Rather, I would say that even if there is just one candidate from a regional language, he should be given the opportunity because he is an asset to the society और उससे उसकी संस्कृति का परिचय मिलता है। अगर हम ऐसा करेंगे, तो मुझे लगता है कि केवल दून स्कूल, पब्लिक स्कूलों या बड़ी-बड़ी फीस देने वाले स्कूलों में पढ़ने वाले बच्चे ही IAS बनकर आएंगे। हमें क्या लगता है? दूसरी बात यह है कि only those who have graduated in literature, would be able to attempt papers in Literature. मैं Literature का graduate नहीं हूँ, फिर भी मेरी Literature में आस्था है, रुचि है, मैं लिख सकता हूँ, लेकिन मुझे इसकी permission नहीं दी गई है। तीसरी बात यह है कि अगर मैं इंजीनियरिंग या मेडिकल का student हूँ, अगर मैं डॉक्टर बन गया या इंजीनियर बन गया, उसके बाद अगर मैं IAS बनना चाहता हूँ, then, I would be writing...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Your time-limit is over. समय खत्म हो गया है...**(व्यवधान)**... Mike off हो गया है...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं क्या करूँ, mike off हो गया है, यह रिकॉर्ड में नहीं जा रहा है...**(व्यवधान)**... Now, Shri Anil Desai. ...**(Interruptions)**... It is not going on record. Then, what is the use? समय खत्म हो गया है। तीन मिनट के बाद रिकॉर्ड नहीं होता है...**(व्यवधान)**... आप बैठिए...**(व्यवधान)**... ठीक है, हमारी support है, लेकिन आप बैठिए। समय खत्म हो गया है।

श्री पुरुषोत्तम खोडाभाई रुपाला (गुजरात) : मैं अपने को इस विषय से सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री प्रभात झा (मध्य प्रदेश) : मैं अपने को इस विषय से सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All those who want to associate may do so.

श्री जगत प्रकाश नड्डा (हिमाचल प्रदेश) : मैं अपने को इस विषय से सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री अनिल देसाई (महाराष्ट्र) : मैं अपने को इस विषय से सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Sir, we also associate ourselves with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Anil Desai.

Need for SEBI to reintroduce entry load for lakhs of small distributors of Mutual Fund Products

SHRI ANIL DESAI (Maharashtra): Sir, I wish to bring to the notice of the Government the action of SEBI banning entry load, which has thrown lakhs of small distributors of mutual fund products out of business. The entry load-2.25 per cent commission was paid to the distributors of mutual funds. SEBI felt that investors were being taken for a ride by distributors who encourage investors who churn their portfolios.

However, the ban led to drying up of the inflow into mutual funds. Therefore, the mutual fund industry is facing problems which needed to be resolved. The ban on entry load has resulted in lower incentives for distributors who usually push a product in their bid to earn higher commissions. Lesser investments in mutual fund products and other saving instruments have promoted higher money flow to the gold which has pushed up the current account deficit of the country due to rising imports of the commodity.

Therefore, I urge upon the Government to reintroduce the entry load along with the good performance of share market which will increase retail investors' participation in mutual fund schemes and help lakhs of small distributors of mutual funds to earn their livelihood.

Thank you.

DR. BHARATKUMAR RAUT (Maharashtra): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Anil Desai.

Irregularities in allocation of mining lease in Rajasthan

श्री भूपेन्द्र यादव (राजस्थान) : माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, पिछले दो दिनों से देश के प्रमुख टी.वी. चैनलों में और देश के प्रमुख समाचार-पत्रों में एक लोकहित का समाचार प्रकाशित हो रहा है। हम सब जानते हैं कि देश में जो प्राकृतिक संसाधन हैं, वे इस देश की धरोहर हैं। महोदय, अभी राजस्थान में Sandstones की 37 mines का allotment किया गया है। Allotment ऐसे समय में किया गया, जब राजस्थान में चुनाव होने वाले हैं और इन सारी परिस्थितियों को देखने के बाद और समाचार-पत्रों में जो सूची प्रकाशित हुई है, उससे ऐसा लगता है कि राजस्थान सरकार समाज-कल्याण कार्यक्रमों की जगह परिवार कल्याण कार्यक्रमों को प्राथमिकता देने लग गई है। इस सूची में जो 17 नाम आए हैं, 37 में से 17 नाम वे हैं, जो मुख्य मंत्रियों के परिवार और रिश्तेदार हैं। महोदय, यह एक ऐसा मामला पूरे देश के सामने आया है, जिसमें

भ्रष्टाचार है, जिसमें बंदरबांट है, जिसमें परिवारवाद है, जिसमें सब प्रकार के नियमों को तोड़ा गया है और इसके लिए जो सौ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Yadav, one second, please. You see, whatever names you have mentioned here, they cannot come here and defend themselves.

श्री भुपेन्द्र यादव : उपसभापति महोदय, मैंने कोई नाम नहीं लिया है।...(व्यवधान)... मैंने केवल समाचार-पत्रों का उल्लेख किया है।...(व्यवधान)... उपसभापति महोदय, नाम तो आए थे, लेकिन मैंने किसी का नाम नहीं लिया है।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर (राजस्थान) : इन्होंने एक भी नाम नहीं लिया है।

श्री भुपेन्द्र यादव : मैंने तो केवल समाचार-पत्र का हवाला दिया है।...(व्यवधान)... मैंने कोई नाम नहीं लिया है।...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If you have not mentioned any names, then no problem. ...(Interruptions)... Not mentioned means no problem.

कुछ माननीय सदस्य : नाम नहीं लिया है।...(व्यवधान)...

संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री तथा योजना मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राजीव शुक्ल) : अगर आप तैयार हैं, तो राज्यों के मसले उठाने देंगे?...(व्यवधान)... राज्यों के मसलों के लिए आप तैयार हों, तो हम भी उठाएं?...(व्यवधान)... मुख्य मंत्रियों पर हम बोलें? आप अगर तैयार हों, तो बोलिए।...(व्यवधान)... आपका मुख्य मंत्री होता, तो आप कहते कि राज्य का मसला नहीं उठा सकते, कांग्रेस का मंत्री है, तो आप शुरू हो गए।...(व्यवधान)... यह दोहरी बात नहीं चलेगी।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री भुपेन्द्र यादव : माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि कल के समाचार-पत्र “दैनिक भास्कर” में पूरी सूची प्रकाशित हुई है, लेकिन मैंने किसी का नाम नहीं लिया है। लेकिन यह एक सच है कि sandstone की mines लेने वाले जो सौ competent लोग थे, जिन्होंने इन 37 लोगों से पहले application लगा रखी थी, ऐसे सारे काबिल लोगों पर अत्याचार किया गया है। जिस प्रकार से नियमों को बदलकर इन mines का allotment किया गया है, यह allotment cancel होना चाहिए, और न केवल allotment cancel होना चाहिए, बल्कि एक विशेष जांच एजेंसी बनाकर इस सारे भ्रष्टाचार की जांच कराई जानी चाहिए।

श्रीमती माया सिंह (मध्य प्रदेश) : उपसभापति महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय से सम्बद्ध करती हूँ।

श्री शान्ता कुमार (हिमाचल प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री तरुण विजय (उत्तराखण्ड) : महोदय, मैं इस विषय के साथ associate करता हूँ।

श्री पुरुषोत्तम खोडाभाई रुपाला (गुजरात) : उपसभापति जी, मैं भी अपने आपको इस विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर : सर, मैं भी इस विषय के साथ associate करता हूँ।

श्रीमती स्मृति जुबिन ईरानी (गुजरात) : उपसभापति महोदय, मैं भी इस विषय के साथ associate करती हूँ।

MOTION OF THANKS ON PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we will start further discussion on the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address. As per the list, the next speaker is Mr. Baishnab Parida. But, I have a special request from Shri Brajesh Pathak, whose name comes only in the end. He has to leave early to attend some important engagement. Hon. Members, with your permission, I would allow him to speak now. Mr. Brajesh Pathak, please speak.

श्री ब्रजेश पाठक (उत्तर प्रदेश) : धन्यवाद उपसभापति महोदय, आपने महामहिम राष्ट्रपति महोदय के अभिभाषण पर माननीय सदस्य रेणुका चौधरी द्वारा प्रस्तुत धन्यवाद प्रस्ताव पर मुझे बोलने के लिए समय दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपका हृदय से आभार व्यक्त करना चाहता हूँ।

माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी का अभिभाषण एक ऐसी राजनैतिक, संवैधानिक प्रक्रिया है, जिसमें बजट सत्र शुरू होने के पहले दिन सरकार के पूरे साल-भर के कार्यों के लेखा-जोखा महामहिम राष्ट्रपति द्वारा पढ़ा जाता है। लगभग सभी मुद्दों पर महामहिम राष्ट्रपति महोदय ने सरकार के बढ़ते हुए कदमों का जिक्र किया है, चाहे शिक्षा हो, चाहे कृषि हो, चाहे स्वास्थ्य हो। बाबा साहेब भीमराव अम्बेडकर जी ने भारतीय संविधान की रचना करते समय सभी को समान अवसर उपलब्ध कराने की व्यवस्था की थी। मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि जब तक इस देश के अंदर समान शिक्षा नीति लागू नहीं होगी, तब तक देश उस गति से आगे बढ़ने में सक्षम नहीं हो पाएगा, जिस गति की आज जरूरत है। पूरे देश के पैमाने पर विभिन्न प्रदेशों में अलग-अलग शिक्षा व्यवस्था प्रचलित है। कक्षा ज़ीरो से लेकर कक्षा बाहर तक - चाहे उत्तर प्रदेश बोर्ड हो, चाहे बिहार बोर्ड हो, चाहे राजस्थान बोर्ड हो, चाहे मध्य प्रदेश बोर्ड हो, सीबीएसई हो या आईसीएसई हो - अलग-अलग पाठ्यक्रम बच्चों को पढ़ाए जाते हैं। गरीबों के बच्चे प्राइमरी स्कूलों से पढ़कर, इंटरमिडिएट पास करके आते हैं और बड़े लोगों के बच्चे, शहरों के बच्चे Montessori पद्धति के स्कूलों में, अंग्रेजी पद्धति के स्कूलों में शिक्षा ग्रहण करने का काम करते हैं। माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, प्राइमरी स्कूलों में, जो सरकार द्वारा संचालित होते हैं, व्यवस्था

यह है कि उनमें सीधे कक्षा-एक में प्रवेश मिलता है। दूसरी ओर Montessori और अंग्रेज़ी माध्यम के स्कूलों में प्रेप या लोअर केजी, अपर केजी के बाद कक्षा-एक में प्रवेश मिलता है। प्राइमरी स्कूलों में कक्षा एक से हिन्दी माध्यम की शिक्षा देने के बाद छठी कक्षा में अंग्रेज़ी के अक्षर सिखाने का काम किया जाता है, जबकि दूसरी तरफ अंग्रेज़ी पद्धति में कक्षा ज़ीरो से ही अंग्रेज़ी के अक्षर सिखाकर उनको जीवन में आगे बढ़ने का मौका दिया जाता है। सर, देश में और विश्व में विज्ञान कितनी ही प्रगति कर ले, लेकिन हम यह तय नहीं कर सकते कि फलां बच्चा किस घर में पैदा होगा। बच्चा किस घर में जाएगा, यह दायित्व तो आज तक कोई तय नहीं कर सका, लेकिन देश में चुनी हुई सरकार का यह कर्तव्य है, यह दायित्व है, बाबा साहेब भीमराव अम्बेडकर जी ने भी यही लिखा है, सभी को समान अवसर देने होंगे। सर, बच्चे का लालन-पालन कैसे हो, उसके रहने और खाने के प्रबंध में कुछ अंतर हो सकता है, लेकिन हमें उनके लिए कक्षा ज़ीरो से लेकर कक्षा बाहर तक समान शिक्षा नीति इस देश में लागू करनी होगी, तभी हम इस देश को प्रगति के रास्ते पर ला सकते हैं। इसके लिए हमारी केन्द्र की सरकार ने राइट टू एजुकेशन बिल प्रस्तुत किया और सौभाग्य से वह बिल पास भी हुआ। लेकिन यहां मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि आपने बिल को पास कर दिया और उसे राज्यों पर छोड़ दिया, पूरा पैसा न देकर उसमें राज्यों की हिस्सेदारी भी आपने तय की है। राज्यों पर छोड़ने के कारण अभी तक यह बिल धरातल पर लागू नहीं हो सका है। हमारा आपके माध्यम से केन्द्र सरकार से अनुरोध है कि जब भी माननीय मंत्री जी जवाब दें, जब अभिभाषण का जवाब दें तो इस बात का उल्लेख जरूर करें कि राज्यों की हिस्सेदारी का जो सवाल छोड़ा गया है, उसके बजाय पूरा पैसा देकर हम बच्चों की शिक्षा के लिए उचित प्रबंध क्यों नहीं कर सकते, जबकि शिक्षा हमारे मूल अधिकारों में आता है? एक शेर के माध्यम से किसी विद्वान ने कहा है:

*बहुत शोर सुनते थे पहलू में दिल का,
जो चीरा तो कतरा-ए-खूं निकला।*

महोदय, स्वास्थ्य के क्षेत्र में हमें एक समेकित स्वास्थ्य योजना बनानी होगी। आज इस देश के अंदर भुखमरी से मरने वालों की संख्या उतनी नहीं है, जितनी उचित समय पर अच्छी चिकित्सा न मिलने पर मौतें होती हैं। इसलिए सभी को उचित समय पर तत्काल चिकित्सा व्यवस्था मिले, इस बात का भी प्रयास हमें करना होगा।

महोदय, इस देश के अंदर उद्योगों को बढ़ावा देने के लिए समय-समय पर नए कानून बनाए गए, नयी योजनाएं बनायीं गयीं। एसईजेड का भी डेवलपमेंट किया गया, विकास किया गया, जमीनें अधिकृत की गयीं। महोदय, व्यापारियों और उद्योगपतियों को बढ़ाने के लिए तो योजनाएं बनीं - इस देश के अंदर जो आर्थिक नीतियां बनीं, वे गरीबों के बजाय, आम आदमियों के बजाय उद्योगपतियों के लिए, जो इस देश के केवल दस प्रतिशत लोग हैं, उनको बढ़ावा देने के लिए बनीं।

[श्री ब्रजेश पाठक]

सर, जिस ढंग से आज तक व्यापारियों को, उद्योगपतियों को सहूलियतें दी गई, उस ढंग से किसानों के लिए कोई विशेष योजना नहीं बनी। मैं अखबारों में पढ़ता हूं कि व्यापारियों और उद्योगपतियों के लिए सभी सरकारें सिगन विंडो सिस्टम बनाती हैं, वहां पर उनकी **custom, excise, sales tax, income tax**, बिजली और पानी के कनेक्शन से संबंधित कामों को एक काउंटर पर, एक जगह अधिकारियों को बैठाकर हल किया जाता है, लेकिन किसानों के लिए विशेष रूप से आज तक कोई इंतजाम इस तरह के नहीं किए गए। मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से अपील करना चाहूंगा कि किसानों के लिए भी हमें विशेष रूप से कुछ इंतजाम करने चाहिए, जिससे उनको भी जीवन में आगे बढ़ने का मौका मिल सके।

सर, आये दिन हम इस बात को सुनते हैं कि खाद पर सब्सिडी कम की जा रही है, बिजली का रेट बढ़ रहा है और किसानों को बिजली समय पर नहीं मिलती है। किसान जो खाद्यान्न उत्पादित करता है, उसका मूल्य तय करने का अधिकार किसान को न होकर राज्य या केन्द्र की सरकार को होता है। जबकि, दूसरी तरफ जो हमारे व्यापारी भाई हैं, जो उद्योगपति हैं, वे कोई सामान बनाते हैं, तो उसका लागत मूल्य निकालकर, लाभ बढ़ाकर उसको बाजार मूल्य पर बेचने का अधिकार उनका स्वयं का है और किसानों के मामले में ऐसा नहीं होता है। इसीलिए, मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से अनुरोध करना चाहूंगा कि इसके लिए एक राष्ट्रीय मूल्य नीति बने, जिससे कि उन लोगों पर कंट्रोल हो सके जो जीवनोपयोगी वस्तुओं के अचानक दाम बढ़ाकर आम लोगों का शोषण करते हैं और दूसरी तरफ किसानों के लिए ऐसे इंतजाम नहीं हो पा रहे हैं और किसानों को सरकार के भरोसे छोड़ दिया जाता है। अंत में जब किसान अपने उत्पादित खाद्यान्न का उचित मूल्य नहीं पाता है, तो वह आत्म-हत्या करने पर मजबूर हो जाता है।

सर, शहरी गरीबों के बारे में महामहिम राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण में कोई जिक्र नहीं किया गया है। शहरी गरीब वे लोग हैं, जो दिल्ली, मुंबई, चेन्नई, कोलकाता जैसे बड़े-बड़े शहरों में या छोटे-छोटे शहरों में रहते हैं। वे बड़े-बड़े लोगों की बिल्डिंग बनाते हैं, बड़े-बड़े लोगों के घर सुसज्जित करते हैं, वे सड़कें बनाते हैं और लेबर के रूप में झुग्गी-झोपड़ियों में रहते हैं। आज एक सवाल के जवाब में सरकार ने बताया कि हमारे पास आवास की कमी नहीं है और वह पर्याप्त मात्रा में गरीबों को आवास उपलब्ध करा रही है। सर, मुझे आंकड़े देखकर महसूस होता है कि यह माननीय मंत्री जी का सही भाषण नहीं है। आज जो हालत है, उसमें शहरी गरीबों को कोई व्यवस्था ठीक से उपलब्ध नहीं है। आये दिन लोकल नगरपालिकाएं, एमसीडी, एनडीएमसी गरीबों की झोपड़ियों को उखाड़ फेंकने का काम करती हैं। सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से इसके लिए अपनी बहन कुमारी मायावती जी का आभार प्रकट करना चाहूंगा कि उन्होंने उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में, जो आबादी के हिसाब से देश में सबसे बड़ा प्रदेश है, वहां पर सभी शहरों में, जिला मुख्यालयों में, तहसील मुख्यालयों में गरीबों को दो कमरे का मकान बनाकर निःशुल्क देने का काम किया है, यह कार्य मान्यवर कांशीराम शहरी योजना के माध्यम से किया

गया। इस योजना को अगर पूरे देश में लागू किया जाए, तो वास्तव में झुग्गी-झोपड़ी मुक्त देश बना सकते हैं।

सर, मुझे अच्छी तरह से याद है जब मैं पिछली दफा लोक सभा का सदस्य था, तो स्लम फ्री हिन्दुस्तान की घोषणा माननीय मंत्री जी ने की थी, लेकिन आज तक यह योजना कागज से धरातल पर नहीं उतरी है। यह योजना केवल कागज पर ही रह गई है। हम आपके माध्यम से सरकार से अनुरोध करना चाहते हैं कि मान्यवर कांशीराम शहरी योजना को पूरे देश में बड़े पैमाने पर फैलाकर प्रत्येक जिला मुख्यालय पर, प्रत्येक तहसील मुख्यालय पर मकान बनाकर उत्तर प्रदेश की तर्ज पर गरीबों को मकान दे सकते हैं और स्लम फ्री इंडिया का जो नारा है, उसको सफल बना सकते हैं।

सर, सबसे बड़ा मसला इस देश के अंदर वामपंथी उग्रवाद का है, नक्सलाइट मूवमेंट का है, बाहरी तत्वों द्वारा हमारे देश को चुनौती मिलने का है। महामहिम राष्ट्रपति महोदय ने अपने अभिभाषण में वामपंथी उग्रवाद का जिक्र किया, बाहरी तत्वों द्वारा, विदेशी ताकतों द्वारा हमारे देश को अस्थिर किए जाने की बात का भी जिक्र किया। सर, इस देश के अंदर उन लोगों के बारे में महामहिम राष्ट्रपति महोदय ने कोई जिक्र नहीं किया, जो उन्मादी तत्व हैं, जो संगठित गिरोह बनाकर, इस देश के भोलेभाले लोगों पर, प्रदेश के भोलेभाले लोगों पर हमला करते हैं। वे ग्रेनेड और ए.के. 47 जैसे बड़े-बड़े हथियार लेकर कत्लेआम करते हैं। सर, मैं तो यह कहना चाहूंगा कि ऐसा सबके सामने होता है, उनको सम्मानित करके हम संसद और विधान सभा में भेजने का काम करते हैं।

कई पार्टियां उनको सम्मानित करके संसद में भेजती हैं तथा राज्यों में सरकारें बनती हैं। महोदय, मैं यहां किसी का नाम नहीं लेना चाहता हूं। इस देश में जिनको कई प्रदेशों की पुलिस, पैरा मिलिट्री फोर्सें खोजती थीं, उन लोगों को भी संसद में भेजकर संविधान की गरिमा को धब्बा लगाया गया है। सर, बाबा साहेब अम्बेडकर जी ने भारतीय संविधान की रचना की थी, यह सब देखकर आज वे क्या सोच रहे होंगे। यह सोच कर हम लोगों का सिर शर्म से झुक जाता है कि संसद के सामने, आप लोगों के सामने बाबा साहेब के संविधान की जो धज्जियां उड़ाई जा रही हैं। इस पर भी महामहिम राष्ट्रपति महोदय के भाषण में कोई जिक्र नहीं है।

सर, मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि जब-जब इस देश में चुनाव का महाकुंभ होता है, चुनाव में चुनी जाने वाली पार्टियां लोक लुभावन वायदे करती हैं। जिस प्रकार बाजीगर ढोल, नगाड़े बजाकर जनता को अपनी ओर आकर्षित करते हैं और अपने जादू का प्रभाव डालते हैं, ठीक उसी प्रकार चुनाव में पार्टियां ऐसे वायदे करती हैं, जिनसे जनता उनके बहकावे में आ जाती है, चाहे बेरोजगारी भत्ता हो, लेपटॉप हो, फ्री बिजली-पानी हो या कोई अन्य चीज देने की घोषणा हो। जब उन पार्टियों की सरकारें बन जाती हैं तो वे जनता के साथ किए गए सभी वायदे भूल जाती हैं। महोदय, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि उत्तर प्रदेश में आम चुनाव हुए एक वर्ष

[श्री ब्रजेश पाठक]

बीत गया है। वहां की सरकार ने अपने घोषण-पत्र में वे सब बातें लिखी थीं, जो ऊपर कही गई हैं। जैसे एक व्यक्ति समुद्र में डूब रहा होता है तो वह सभी कुछ देने का वायदा करता है। यदि उसे डूबने से बचा लिया जाए तो वह सर्वस्व दान कर देगा। ऐसी सरकारें जनता के इम्तिहान में पूरी तरह से फेल होती हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश में आज खूनी तांडव खेला जा रहा है। वहां पांच हजार से अधिक हत्याएं हो चुकी हों, ढाई हजार से अधिक बलात्कार हो चुके हैं, हजारों की संख्या में डकैतियां हो रही हैं और आम आदमी का सिर शर्म से झुक जाता है। एक आम आदमी जब अखबार पढ़ता है तो उसको उत्तर प्रदेश में रहने लायक माहौल नहीं दिखता है और वह पलायन करने पर मजबूर हो जाता है।

महोदय, हाल ही में कुंडा के प्रतापगढ़ जिले में एक घटना घटी है। वहां के एक नौजवान पुलिस उपाधीक्षक की हत्या कर दी गई। उसकी हत्या करके उसकी लाश को घसीटा गया, उसकी वर्दी फाड़ी गई और जो भी उसके साथ हुआ महोदय, वह आप से छुपा नहीं है। हमारी नेता बहन कुमारी मायावती जी के अनुरोध पर केन्द्र सरकार ने इस घटना पर राज्य सरकार से जबाब मांगा है, किन्तु संविधान की धारा 356 का उपयोग करके ऐसी सरकार को बर्खास्त करके राष्ट्रपति शासन लगाने की मांग पर केन्द्र सरकार मौन है। इस पर अपने जबाब में माननीय मंत्री जी को कुछ न कुछ अवश्य कहना चाहिए।

सर, मैं एक शेर के माध्यम से ऐसी सरकार के बारे में कहना चाहूंगा:

सितमगर तुझसे उम्मीदें करम होंगी जिन्हें होंगी।

हमें तो देखना यह है कि तू जालिम कहां तक है।।

सर, यह सब इसलिए हो रहा है कि जो चुनी हुई सरकारें हैं और उनमें जो लोग हैं, उनका संवैधानिक व्यवस्था में कुछ लेना-देना नहीं है। जिनको पुलिस ने एनकाउंटर में मारा गिराया, महोदय, जो 25-25 वर्षों से अपराध के क्षेत्र में डंका बजा रहे थे, जिनको कई प्रदेशों की पुलिस खोज रही थी, उनकी ही महिमा मंडित करके विधान सभा तथा संसद में भेजने का काम किया गया। इस पर भी महामहिम राष्ट्रपति महोदय के अभिभाषण में कोई जिक्र नहीं है।

सर, अंत में मैं उत्तर प्रदेश में अल्पसंख्यक समाज के अपराधियों द्वारा मारे गए पुलिस उपाधीक्षक स्व. जिया-उल-हक जी को श्रद्धांजलि करता हूं और सदन में उपस्थित सभी साथियों से तथा आप से अनुरोध करता हूं कि जिया-उल-हक जी की आत्मा की शांति के लिए प्रार्थना करने के साथ, अपने स्थान पर खड़े होकर, दो मिनट का मौन रखने का कष्ट करें।

सर, मैं आप से यह भी अनुरोध करूंगा कि जिया-उल-हक जी के परिवार को एक संवेदनापत्र, अपने माध्यम से भेजकर उस आत्मा की शांति के लिए अपील करें, जिसने इस कष्ट को भोगा

है। इससे हमें भी आत्मिक शांति मिलेगी कि आपने हमारी बात सुनी। सर, इन्हीं चंद लफ्जों के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करना चाहूंगा। एक कवि ने कहा है कि

“हो चुकी पीर पर्वत सी, अब पिघलनी चाहिए,
इस हिमालय से, एक नई गंगा निकलनी चाहिए।”

जय भीम, जय भारत।

SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA (Odisha): Sir, the hon. President's Address does not mention about the great problems our country or our society is facing, that is, corruption, black money, price rise and slow economic growth. They are affecting the entire nation. At the same time, the democratic system which has been adopted by our nation is gradually declining and negative signs are emerging every day. That is why, I am not in a position to support the hon. President's Address which was ceremonially placed before the Joint Session of both the Houses. Sir, the President's Address which reflects the present Government's so-called achievements and future plans does not tally with the grassroot-level reality. The UPA has completed nine years. During this period, they announced policies and implemented them. After nine years, the growth rate has come down. It has come down from 8.4 per cent to 5 per cent. This is in the economic sphere. There is every apprehension that it will decline to even lower levels in the coming years. Sir, throughout the country, there is despair and frustration and it is becoming more rampant and more strong among the farmers, workers, youths and women. Sir, agriculture is the largest job creating sector in our country. About 67 per cent of our population is engaged in it. But, agriculture is not progressing at the pace as it is required to be. Number of farmers' deaths is increasing. In the name of loan waivers, thousands of crores of rupees are being misused and misappropriated, which has been exposed by the CAG Report. Agriculture is not in a position to generate new employment opportunities. Lack of storage facilities and increasing prices of fertilizers are creating problems for the farmers. Mass migration from agriculture sector is taking place every year. In 2005, agriculture absorbed 258 million people. But in 2010, the number was reduced to 244 million people. These 14 million jobs have not been added to the manufacturing sector. Sir, about 14 million people have migrated from the agriculture sector. But there is no scope in the industry or in the manufacturing sector to absorb them. Job opportunities in India are, actually, declining alarmingly. India has lost five million jobs in this five year period, that is, from 2005 to 2010. According

[Shri Baishnab Parida]

to the Planning Commission's Report, Indian manufacturing sector, that is, micro, small and medium enterprises have been reducing in number. From 2004-2005 to 2009-10, employment in manufacturing sector declined from 55 million to 50 million.

There is about 9 per cent employment lost. It happened due to the automation technology that we have adopted and which has lowered the demand for labour. This country needs to develop infrastructure like China to attract industry. There is a lot of opportunity for creating jobs in the manufacturing sector in our country. The Planning Commission figures reveal that in other emerging economies like China, Brazil and South Africa, the manufacturing sector has grown much faster than their GDP. China has been successful in transferring 150 million people from agriculture to manufacturing sector. It should be a lesson for us. The industrial sector is also not expanding due to the contradictory policy of the Central Government. The Ministry of Industry is giving sanctions for opening factories in different parts of the country. But due to a lot of complications in the Ministry of Environment and Forests, industries are not coming in time, and the same thing happened in the case of Posco in Odisha which is to be the biggest FDI investment in India. For the last six-seven years, things are just lagging unimplemented there and new problems are coming up daily.

There is no indication to create new jobs for the youths of our country. In the Presidential Address, it is said that the Government is very much concerned with the interests of the youths. But, actually, every year, we are creating millions of jobless youths, unemployed youths, and, at the same time, we are not creating any employment opportunities for them. As a result, they are getting frustrated and some sort of cynicism is developing in them, and they are becoming anti-social.

Then, Sir, there is a vast poverty in our country. To eradicate poverty, the Government has started a lot of social welfare programmes. But we are not giving much importance to develop the skill of the poor, the landless labourers, the youth of the villages in a productive way. We are giving some doles to them in the name of preventing starvation deaths. Sir, though it is very essential to prevent starvation deaths and nobody should remain starved in our country, yet, at the same time, we must create new opportunities, we must develop their skills to utilize their labour power to make them self-sufficient. That will help the country. But by giving doles, we can't remove poverty in our country. It will perpetuate poverty.

1.00 P.M.

Then, Sir, I come to the issue of corruption. Every day, a tsunami of scams is coming in the newspapers. Few years back, the Bofors scam had shook the entire country and its system. But the number of Bofors-like scams is growing every day and it has become a menace for the country. Sir, there is a need to check corruption. When I talk about corruption, I am not talking about the corruption prevalent in high places only, but I am also talking about the corruption that has spread from Delhi to local level Panchayat offices, the Collector, Tehsil, Block Office, etc. Starting from Secretariat level, it has spreaded to the village level. There is corruption everywhere. Unless you give the PC, percentage of commission, unless you give bribe, you can't get a caste certificate; a bed in the hospital; you can't get an Indira Abas or — a BPL Card. Sir, corruption has become a menace and it must be curbed. It is killing the spirit and the very morality of our society. That must be stopped. Sir, our democratic system is gradually declining now everyday.

Even political parties are losing their credibility in the eyes of the public. It is not only the ruling party but the entire polity of this country that is losing its credibility. Corruption and the way we are running this Government are harming the credibility of the entire political system.

Sir, we had introduced the Panchayat system in order to decentralize power, but now you would see that every village is divided and there are hundreds of cases of fighting, firing, etc. In a Panchayat, even a Sarpanch or a *Zilla Parishad* member spends lakhs of rupees to get himself elected. Contractors and corrupt businessmen provide funds to get him elected. Corruption has entered even into Panchayat system. So, now, instead of decentralizing political power, we have decentralized corruption; the corrupt system has travelled from Delhi, Bhubaneswar to my village. The village was peaceful, but now corruption has entered there. Mr. Mani Shankar Aiyar, who was the architect of the Panchayati Raj system, is not here. I would request my friends to be very serious about this issue, otherwise, the whole system would collapse. Once Hitler had said, "there is rampant corruption and frustration. I am here to save you." So, somebody like Hitler might appear on the scene or some fundamentalist or anti-democratic forces would say, "This system is now rotten; we only can change it."

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Don't eulogize Hitler.

SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Sir, we are in a situation where cynicism is growing among the youth and the people at large. This cynicism is the most dangerous enemy of the democratic political system and we must be very careful about it. I would conclude by saying that the country is facing enormous problems. It is not only the ruling party but all political parties who must be very careful in dealing with these dangerous situations.

DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, when would we have the lunch-hour?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We would have a 45-minute lunch break after the next speaker.

DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: But, Sir, the sense of the House must be taken on that. The Chair cannot decide it on his own.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There was an understanding reached in the leaders' meeting. Of course, the House is supreme. You could change any decision. I have no problem with that. I am only the servant of the House. ...*(Interruptions)*... I fully agree with you. I have only mentioned the informal decision taken at the leaders' meeting. But the House is supreme. You may change it and advise me on it. Now, Mr. D.P. Tripathi. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Tripathi, kindly excuse me. Dr. Barun Mukherji wishes to take the flight at 2.00 p.m. and he had requested me to give him a chance earlier. I hope, you would agree.

SHRI D.P. TRIPATHI (Maharashtra): That is all right, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Dr. Barun Mukherji. You may take only seven minutes.

DR. BARUN MUKHERJI (West Bengal): Sir, while congratulating the President of India for his Address at the Joint Session of Parliament, I cannot ignore my disappointment and its omission of some of the major issues confronting the common people in the country. I am sorry to note that the most enlightened speech of the President has under-estimated the grave issue of unemployment and price rise currently prevailing in the country. The number of eligible unemployed youths is increasing every year. If the State doesn't come forward, who else can offer them the opportunity to earn their livelihood? We may feel proud of MGNREGA Scheme offering employment to 'around 5 crore households', but in true sense

this is not 'full employment'; nor is it proper utilization of the money spent for it. The proper scope for employment generation may come through expansion of manufacturing sector which is unfortunately in a very bad shape at present. The contribution of manufacturing to the GDP during 2012-13 is only 15.2 per cent. The President has only expressed his Government's pious wish that it 'remains committed to increasing the share of manufacturing to 25 per cent of GDP and creating 100 million jobs within a decade'. But a decade is too long a period for the millions of unemployed youths and moreover no details as to how to achieve these are given in the President's Address.

The other most difficult situation for the 'aam admi' is continuing rise in prices of all essential commodities. The President's Address doesn't offer any hope in this respect. It has only admitted that inflation 'is still a problem'. It is a matter of serious concern as the Address indicates that 'the Indian economy is currently experiencing slower growth. Real GDP grew by 5.4 per cent in the first half of the current fiscal year', which is 'significantly lower than the average of around 8 per cent in the last decade'. To explain this slow down, the Government is highlighting 'a combination of global and domestic factors'. But the question remains who should be responsible for the 'domestic factors', particularly when the UPA is in power for about the last one decade. To mitigate the hardship of the poor, the Government is not prepared to introduce and strengthen the universal Public Distribution System, as is demanded everywhere.

Perhaps the Government has other plans to initiate growth. The President's Address gives a serious hint: "The 12th Plan recognizes that growth-outcomes will depend upon the extent to which we are able to take some difficult decisions'. It is not elaborated what these 'difficult decisions' mean. But the possibility of introduction of some high degree of reforms cannot be ruled out. So far as the interest of the poor and the common people are concerned, we have experienced the ill-effects of cut in subsidy, very frequent rise in prices of oil products, encouraging forward trading and others. We wonder whether the Government can ensure that the reforms are panacea of all evils.

In view of the critical food inflation, people are eagerly awaiting the enactment of the National Food Security Act which can offer 35 kgs. of foodgrains at the rate of Rs. 2 per kg. per family per month.

[Dr. Barun Mukherji]

Thanks to the President that he has apprised us about our comfortable foodgrains position. He said, "The total stock of foodgrains with the public sector agencies was 662 lakh tons on 1st February, 2013, including 307 lakh tons of wheat and over 353 lakh tons of rice." Moreover, he said, "India became the largest exporter of rice in 2012-13." In such a situation, we can reasonably expect the Food Security Bill to be enacted in this session itself. Thank you very much.

SHRI D.P. TRIPATHI: Thank you very much, Sir. The Motion of Thanks on Presidential Address, excellently proposed by Shrimati Renuka Chowdhury, is also a 'Motion of Congratulations' because this is the first Presidential Address of our President to the joint sitting of Parliament. While the Presidential Address was going on, my memories went back to the first Presidential Address by legendary Dr. Rajendra Prasad to the Members of Parliament on 31st January, 1950, where he talks about the high enterprise of service of our motherland and the millions of people of India, and ends by saying, "I pray that wisdom and tolerance may guide your deliberations". Where Dr. Rajendra Prasad ends his Address, it is there that this Presidential Address begins. In the very first paragraph, the President says that he hopes that this session will be productive and useful. Now, this is one point. I am beginning with the first paragraph of Presidential Address because I am a new Member in this House. I have not yet completed one year in the Parliament. I fail to understand as to why Parliament is disrupted. If you oppose the Government, I understand that. This is the job of the opposition to oppose and correct the Government whenever it is wrong. That strengthens democracy; but why disrupt the Parliament? This is something which I have failed to understand. That is why, the first paragraph of the Presidential Address is extremely important.

Now, I take you back to the first Address by Dr. Rajendra Prasad because it is not merely a trendsetter but it is very comprehensive also. He talks about the commitments of his Government and explains all those policies of his Government. Like that, this Presidential Address is comprehensive. It also explains the commitments of the UPA Government and its achievements. Therefore, I also welcome criticism of those achievements as a democrat. But, that criticism shows the work done by the UPA Government. I agree with my friend, Mr. Derek O'Brien, who said that UPA, which according to me is 'Unique Political Alliance', has become APA. I agree

with him that UPA has become APA, but he has got the meaning of APA wrong. The meaning of APA is that UPA is 'All People's Alliance' because it is 'Unique Political Alliance'.

The approach that the principal opposition party, according to me, should now have is what Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee had said in his first reply to the Presidential Address on 31st March, 1998. I quote his words, "We have never adopted non-cooperative attitude in constructive endeavours." Therefore, I would appeal to the opposition to follow Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee and support the constructive endeavours to take India forward, take India to the triumphant march of development which has been initiated and is being implemented by the Government under the leadership of Dr. Manmohan Singh.

SHRI BALBIR PUNJ (Odisha): Tripathi ji, you have been very sweet to quote Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee but I hope you will tell the Ruling Party also to follow the path of Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee. If both sides follow the path shown by Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee, this country will regain the momentum that it had during the NDA-regime. Thank you, Sir, for quoting Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee.

SHRI D.P. TRIPATHI: I am quoting the positive attitude that should be taken about the achievements and activities of the Government of the day in the broad national interest. This is what I mean.

While analyzing the President's Address, now I come to the speech and intervention of hon. Prime Minister of India, Dr. Manmohan Singh, made on 10th March, 2005. That speech is very significant because his Government was going to complete almost one year at that point of time, and, as humility not merely characterizes that speech but it characterizes the very personality of Dr. Manmohan Singh that while going through this, I was reminded of a line from a Sanskrit shaloka 'विद्या ददाति विनयं विनयाद्याति पात्रताम्' Learning gives you humility and humility brings competence.

In that language of humility, he enumerates the priority sectors of his Government while replying to the debate on the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address in 2005. The first priority is education, the second is health, the third is employment, the fourth is agriculture, the fifth is urban renewal and so on and so forth. Why I mention that speech is because in the...(Interruptions)...

SHRI BALBIR PUNJ: Sixth is corruption!

SHRI D.P. TRIPATHI: Please. I don't interrupt anybody. Therefore, I would like you to be kind to me. So, all these priorities are relevant for this Presidential Address because this is a comprehensive Presidential Address where from agriculture, industry, economic growth to national security, foreign policy, Defence, internal security, all aspects have been covered, and, it shows the continuity and consistency in the policies of the UPA Government. That is why I mentioned Dr. Manmohan Singh's speech. I will come back to Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee's speech and Dr. Manmohan Singh's speech later.

But let me take up certain points raised by the hon. Leader of the Opposition and my distinguished friend. Actually, criticism and controversy show the enterprise of the Government. The distinguished American writer, artist and philosopher, Elbert Hubbard, said, and, I quote: "To avoid criticism, do nothing, say nothing, be nothing." President John F. Kennedy said, and, my Leftist friends should not mind that I am quoting only Americans, don't worry, I can come to Antonio Gramsci a bit later. President John F. Kennedy said, "My experience in the Government is that when things are non-controversial and beautifully coordinated, there is not much going on." So, therefore, we welcome criticism and when we work, we will definitely be criticized.

I welcome the brilliant speech made by the hon. Leader of the Opposition, wherein he talks about various aspects and likens P. Chidambaram — 'P.C.' to P.C. Sarkar. Coming to his speech and the points raised by him, there were a lot of statistics in his speech and he talked about the jugglery of figures and statistics, and so on and so forth. He mentioned the words, 'fiscal indiscipline'. We talk about fiscal discipline, but he said, who created this 'fiscal indiscipline'? It is the UPA which created this 'fiscal indiscipline, according to the hon. Leader of the Opposition. And, therefore, there are no economic achievements and he gave a lot of statistics.

The distinguished writer Arthur Koesler has said that statistics never bleeds. Therefore, the politicians, bureaucrats, journalists and academicians have a tendency of throwing statistics on everybody. So, I am not going to throw much of statistics, but since the Leader of the Opposition talked about the jugglery of figures and no achievement in nine years, I would give only one statistics which is indicative of the economic progress made by India in these nine years. He talked about the great legacy left by the NDA, that great legacy, and strong economy which was booming, according to him. What was the situation in 2002-03? The *per capita* income in India was 24,164 rupees. And after all the so-called fiscal indiscipline,

economic mismanagement, jugglery of figures and statistics, according to the hon. Leader of the Opposition, what is the *per capita* income in the year 2011-12 – 42,851 rupees. So, from that great legacy ...(*Interruptions*)... No, no, it is 42,851 rupees. Please check your statistics. I give my statistics and details after checking and re-checking them. All right? So, this is 42,851 rupees. Therefore, while listening to his brilliant speech, I was reminded of what I said in 2004 after the election results. A foreign television correspondent was asking these political leaders. My BJP friends were also there. They asked me: What will be your one-line comment on the election results and formation of the new Government, UPA Government, in 2004? I said, “Now that NDA is out of power, I feel good because India is shining now”. This was my comment on the election results which threw NDA out of power in 2004. Therefore, this much about the excellent speech of the Leader of the Opposition and this shows the real strength and power of the United Progressive Alliance Government in taking India to economic heights. Mrs. Renuka Chowdhury and all other speakers mentioned about many things in the Presidential Address. I do not wish to be repetitive; I wish to raise only new points. All those previous speakers have made my task easier. So, I would raise only new points. Though the President begins his Address with aspirational India, and Mrs. Renuka Chowdhury talks about it, no speaker, unfortunately, has looked at third paragraph of the Presidential Address where he talks about the gathering anxieties of economic slow down, jobsecurity and timely delivery of entitlements and, above all, the persistent social and economic inequality. This is the third paragraph. The Presidential Address not merely talks about the aspirational India, it talks about the anxious India also.

Now, coming to the basic points of development, I would not go into various sectors; but before I go to other aspects of the Presidential Address, I must mention para 34 of the Presidential Address where the President says that my Government has created a separate department for disability affairs. Now, this is something which has not been mentioned by any speaker. I am fully confident that all Members of this august House will laud the effort of the Government of creating this separate department for disability affairs because the most neglected and deprived section of our society are those who suffer from disabilities because they are not merely victims of constant cruelty, humiliation and lack of opportunities, they face severe problems. Because of want of time, I do not wish to go into all these aspects. No speaker has mentioned that achievement of the Government in para 34.

[Shri D.P. Tripathi]

According to most conservative estimates, 2.5 per cent of our population are the disabled people. According to independent researchers, the number of those who are disabled, who suffer all agonies, tears and unimaginable tribulations in life...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BALBIR PUNJ: 'Disabled' word is not used these days. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI D.P. TRIPATHI: I am saying what is written there. ...*(Interruptions)*... I agree with you. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BALBIR PUNJ: Then, don't use 'disabled'. ...*(Interruptions)*... We use 'differently abled'. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, 'differently abled'....*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI D.P. TRIPATHI: I agree with you entirely. ...*(Interruptions)*... But, what is written there in the Presidential Address is that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BALBIR PUNJ: That is why you should condemn that. ...*(Interruptions)*... That word should not have been used. ...*(Interruptions)*... If you have commented on that paragraph, then you should be saying that this particular word should not have been used at all. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI D.P. TRIPATHI: Okay. ...*(Interruptions)*... It's all right. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Tripathiji, please conclude. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री डी.पी. त्रिपाठी : तो मैं अभी इतना ही कहूंगा।

सर, राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण पर कुछ और मसलों को उठाते हुए मेरी विपक्ष से अपील होगी, विशेषकर नेता प्रतिपक्ष से कि उन्होंने जो अपने भाषण में प्रगति की गति की बात की है, वह प्रगति की गति बिना सरकार के प्रयासों के नहीं आ सकती। तो हमें प्रयास जरूर करने दीजिए और उन प्रयासों में आपका समर्थन भी जरूरी है। देश के विकास के लिए, तरक्की के लिए, उस प्रगति की गति के लिए, मैं उर्दू के एक शेर के माध्यम से...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have two more minutes. ...*(Interruptions)*... Take two more minutes. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री डी.पी. त्रिपाठी : उर्दू का एक शेर कह कर मैं अपनी यह बात को खत्म करना चाहता

हूँ। शेर आपको मामूली लगेगा, लेकिन उसका मतलब गैर-मामूली है। इसी देश में हमारे प्रयासों से विकास होगा, यह हमारी आस्था है, हमारा विश्वास है। वह शेर यह है कि -

वतन की रेत मुझे एड़ियां रगड़ने दो,
मुझे यकीं है कि पानी यहां से निकलेगा।

That is how India will prosper. Now, I have three minutes, as I am told. I am a disciplined person. I always abide by the discipline and dignity. Therefore, I would just mention this. Prof. Ram Gopal Yadav, in his professorial speech, talked about agriculture. It is no wonder that there are nine paragraphs in this Presidential Address on agriculture. No one has talked about the achievements of the Indian agriculture. Growth in the Eleventh Plan is 3.7 per cent instead of 2.4 per cent in the Tenth Plan. There was record foodgrains production of 260 million tonnes last year and this year, in spite of erratic and deficient rain, it is projected that we will have production of 250 million tonnes. There is all-time high production in the horticulture sector of 251 million tonnes. With 128 million tonnes of milk production, India continues to be the largest producer of milk in the world. I understand the anxieties of the hon. Members about food processing and we entirely agree with them. Now, very briefly, I will come to a bit about foreign policy.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Your time is over. Take one minute more.

SHRI D.P. TRIPATHI: Sir, let me conclude then. I come to the last paragraph in the Presidential Address where the Address begins with aspirational India and ends with inspirational India. It talks about why India is considered tall. It is because of its liberal and plural democracy. And he appeals to all of us to support the endeavours to march forward as a proud nation. That is the great strength of India. The Presidential Address talks about inspirational India. Since we all love our motherland, let us take it to the great height of development and progress. I will end my speech with a few lines from the distinguished poet, Ezra Pound, who says,

“What thou lovest well remains,
the rest is dross What thou lov'st well shall not be reft from thee
What thou lov'st well is thy true heritage”

Thank you very much.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, if the House agrees, we will have a lunch break upto 2.15 p.m. The House is adjourned to meet at 2.15 p.m.

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

The House reassembled at fifteen minutes past two of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

DR. V. MAITREYAN (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on the President's Address.

On behalf of the All India Anna DMK, I rise to place our views on the Address by the President of India to Parliament. I have two Addresses here, one presented by the former President, Shrimati Pratibha Patil, last year on 12th March, 2012; and the other by the present President, Shri Pranab Mukherjee, this year, on the 21st February, 2013. I am tempted to conclude that we need to have Action Taken Reports by the Government on the President Addresses also. After all, the President never speaks out his mind. But he reads out a text approved by the Union Cabinet.

After a long and protracted political battle by the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Dr. Puratchi Thalaivi, the final order of the Cauvery Water Dispute Tribunal, dated 5th February, 2007 was notified in the Gazette of India on the 19th February, 2013. The people of Tamil Nadu, particularly the farmers, are extremely happy that ultimately justice had been done to them, even though very belatedly. In fact, the Cauvery water delta farmers are organising a grand felicitation function in honour of Dr. Puratchi Thalaivi in Thanjavur on 9th March, 2013. The Tribunal has mandated the establishment of the Cauvery Water Management Board; and the Cauvery Water Regulation Committee with a clear cut composition, role and functions.

The Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu has written to the hon. Prime Minister on 22nd February, 2013 to ensure that the Ministry of Water Resources constitutes the Cauvery Water Management Board and the Cauvery Water Regulation Committee so as to give effect to the final order of the Tribunal. I urge upon the UPA Government to act on this immediately and not wait till the Karnataka Assembly Elections are over.

In para 109, the President's Address says that two units of the Kudankulam Nuclear Power Plant will be commissioned this year. A few days ago, the Minister of State in the Prime Minister's Office, Shri V. Narayanasamy has refixed — he always does — the revised date and deadline as 15th March, 2013 for commissioning the plant. But, yesterday, he told in the Lok Sabha that the Kudankulam plant will

be commissioned in April, 2013. In view of the widespread power shortage, the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Dr. Puratchi Thalaivi, in her letter dated 25th December, 2012, to the Prime Minister has requested that the entire power of 2,000 MW generated from the Kudankulam plant is allotted to the State of Tamil Nadu. There has been a precedent for this, with the entire 1,000 MW of power generated at Simhadri power plant in Andhra Pradesh was allotted to Andhra.

But our Prime Minister has not, as usual, bothered to respond to her request. Now that the Kudankulam plant is likely to be functional in the next few weeks, I reiterate the request of our Chief Minister that the entire 2,000 MW be allotted to Tamil Nadu at least this year.

Para 5 of the President's Address mentions about the Direct Benefits Transfer system using Aadhaar Number. This is being claimed as a game-changer. This shows how little the UPA Government understands ground level realities. The DBT will not work for certain schemes, like PDS and fertilizer subsidy, where ensuring availability of foodgrains and fertilizers is much more crucial to preserve food security than transferring cash. I would like to quote Puratchi Thalaivi who said, "In a federal structure like ours where the States are in direct and close contact with the people, the choice of designing and implementing popular welfare schemes is at best left to the States." That is why we are strongly opposed to Para 12 of the President's Address where the Government is committed to enacting the National Food Security Bill. Tamil Nadu is implementing the Universal Public Distribution System (UPDS) successfully and is able to address the issue of food security without any exception. We have serious reservations on the Food Security Bill as it will deprive the State's entitlement of foodgrain allotment. We will strongly oppose the Food Security Bill when it is taken up in the Parliament.

The External Affairs Minister had told the House last week that welfare, safety and security of our fishermen have always received the highest priority of the Government and assured us that the UPA Government was engaged with Sri Lanka to ensure that fishermen on both sides could continue to pursue their livelihood in a safe, secure and sustainable manner. But as recently as Sunday morning, 16 fishermen from Thoothukudi district had been apprehended by the Sri Lankan Navy when they were fishing in the Gulf of Mannar, which they have been doing for the past several decades. This has become very frequent and this is happening at regular intervals. While the Sri Lankan Navy has been proactive and aggressive, I do not know what

[Dr. V. Maitreyan]

our Indian Coast Guard is doing. They neither do crucial coastal surveillance nor do they guard our fishermen. The Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu has written to the Prime Minister to intervene and secure the immediate release of the Tamil Nadu fishermen. I urge the Government to act with firmness. As I say this, yesterday another fisherman who was fishing in Kodiakarai, Nagapattinam district was shot at by the Sri Lankan Navy.

On behalf of my party supremo and Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Dr. Puratchi Thalaivi Amma and on behalf of the seven crore Tamilians of our country, I strongly protest against the non-inclusion of war crimes and genocide of Tamils in Sri Lanka in the President's Address. In fact the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly passed a unanimous resolution condemning the genocide of Tamils in Sri Lanka, demanding an independent international inquiry and urging economic embargo on Sri Lanka till the Tamils are treated with respect and dignity. But the UPA Government has maintained a deafening silence on it and the President's Address has totally ignored it.

The President's Address in Para 98 mentions about the progress made in our engagement with Sri Lanka including in our efforts to resettle and rehabilitate the internally displaced persons there and to ensure a life of peace, dignity and equality for the Tamil people. On the contrary the ground reality is totally different with the Sri Lankan Government enforcing cultural genocide in the North and the East. There is an enhanced presence of military and sinhala settlements and the Sri Lankan Government has been systematically destroying the archaeological and historical traces of Tamil identity in the North and the East. The Sri Lankan Government pursues its agenda of cultural genocide of the Tamils in the name of development of the North and the East. But blinded to this obvious reality, the UPA Government has hiked assistance to Sri Lanka by Rs. 210 crores in the current Budget.

As against Rs. 190 crores for 2011-12 and Rs. 290 crores for 2012-13, the UPA Government has allocated Rs.500 crores for the year 2013-14. Thus, in the three years 2011-14, the Government of India has allotted nearly Rs. 1,000 crores, and this grant, instead of helping the affected Tamils, is being misused by the Sri Lankan Government for Sinhala resettlements in the North-East. The Prime Minister assured the delegation of Congress MPs on 22nd February that there would be no

compromise on more powers for Sri Lankan Tamils *vis-a-vis* the 13th Amendment. Responding to the Calling Attention Motion moved by me last week in this House, the External Affairs Minister Mr. Salman Khursheed almost parroted the same about power devolution. But as recently as 2nd March, the Sri Lankan President Mr. Rajapakshe in an exclusive interview to 'The Hindu' ruled out autonomy to the North-East, the Tamil Home Land, saying that the North would have powers which are "not more, not less" than those enjoyed by the eight other provinces.

Except the UPA Government, none will expect anything different from the Sri Lankan President. That is why the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Puratchi Thalaivi, has insisted that the UPA Government should move a resolution in the United Nations Human Rights Council in Geneva condemning the genocide in Sri Lanka, and to demand an independent international investigation and also urge for economic embargo against Sri Lanka.

We hear from newspapers that next week the U.S. is moving a Resolution against Sri Lanka in UNHRC, Geneva. I strongly urge upon the UPA Government not to bail out Sri Lanka as it did last year by toning down the last year's Resolution, but to take the lead in moving our own Resolution condemning genocide in Sri Lanka. I also urge upon the UPA Government that it should not participate in the CHOGM Summit to be held in Sri Lanka in November this year. Any step taken by the UPA Government to either directly or indirectly help Sri Lanka will be a gross betrayal of the Tamils and the people of Tamil Nadu will not forgive you for that.

Sir, nowadays we are witnessing a great Indian *tamasha*. The UPA Government, of which the DMK is a part, has much to answer for the genocide committed in Sri Lanka, because the Sri Lankan President constantly maintained that he was fighting India's war only, and New Delhi never denied it. The DMK, which was ruling Tamil Nadu when the genocide of Tamils was committed in 2009, is now shedding crocodile tears by meeting foreign dignitaries, organizing TESO conferences and calling for Tamil Nadu Bandh, etc. All these can, at best, be a DMK show and nothing more than that, and the Tamils, the world over, understand this drama very well. But worse, I read in newspapers yesterday and today that the Congress (I) Party is also participating in the TESO Conference to be held in New Delhi today evening, and it is deputing its senior General Secretary and a Union Minister along with three more Members of Parliament. This is the greatest Indian *tamasha* of this year. People,

[Dr. V. Maitreyan]

who are supposed to act and act with firmness and decisively, are indulging in dramatics and theatrics. I only wish to reiterate what I said last week. The sinners can never become saints and Tamils will never accept it. They will never allow it and they will never approve it. Instead I demand that the Congress (I) and the DMK should tender a public apology to the Tamils world over for their acts of commission and omission in the genocide of Eelam Tamils. Thank you.

SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T. (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak on the Motion for Thanks to the President's Address.

The President's Address is very important not only individually but also as an Address to both the Houses of Parliament. And he takes the approval of the Cabinet before delivering his speech to both the Houses of Parliament. After this, naturally, the whole country looks forward to the hon. President for the *dasha disha*. Unfortunately, after listening to his speech, I come to know that except the ongoing schemes of the present Government, he has not mentioned about the *dasha disha* of this country.

But, he has rightly mentioned, in the beginning itself, that younger generation, women and children are eagerly waiting for timely delivery of their entitlements and about their persisting social and economic inequality. This one sentence blows out the Government's objective of achieving inclusive growth. Sir, I found one peculiar thing with this Government. When there is fall in growth, it says global recession. But, when there is growth, it says that it all happened because of their policies and programmes.

Secondly, hon. President proudly says that Cash Transfer Scheme is a "Trend-Setter" and the Finance Minister says, it is a "Game-Changer." Sir, if you study deep into it, it is neither a "Trend-Setter" nor a "Game-Changer", but it will turn out to be a "Scam-Setter" as more than Rs. 3.2 lakh crores are involved in distribution for poor from this year. Let me substantiate this point. Sir, the Government started this Scheme in some 23 districts and one of them is Alwar in Rajasthan. The Collector of this district is reported to have said that there is a massive leakage in Kotkasim block of this district. So, the Congress slogan "आपका पैसा आपके हाथ।" rhymes well with another Congress slogan, "आम आदमी का हाथ कांग्रेस के साथ।", but with above result in Alwar, the slogan needs to be changed as "आपका पैसा दलाल

के हाथ।” So, I only suggest the Government to go ahead with this scheme carefully and meticulously; only then can you make it a success.

Sir, the less I talk about corruption and scams in the UPA Government, the better it is. There is no direction shown in the Address to root out corruption from the country. The latest Augusta Westland scam shows to what extent corruption penetrated into the country. It is really a dangerous signal if corruption creeps into Defence, because it is the Army, the Air force and the Navy which are protecting our country. Sir, a posting is rapidly gaining popularity on the social networking sites. It says, “Yesterday, the turnover of General Motors was greater than the Union Budget of India. But, today, the size of scams in UPA is greater than the turnover of General Motors!” If you just take into account the major scams such as 2G, Coalgate, Commonwealth Game, Mining, DIAL, etc., it comes to more than Rs. 6.5 lakh crores. Now, we are seeing, for the first time, that people, led by non-political organisations, coming on the streets voluntarily and participating in the anti-corruption movement. On the one hand, I feel very happy because, through these movements, the democracy is becoming more vibrant and, on the other, I am more concerned since it shows the weakness of the Government. So, it is the duty of the Government of-the-day and the institutions of this country to protect this country from corruption.

Sir, I now come to reforms. I do agree that reforms are required in every sphere, but they have to be with humane face. There have to be reforms in the socio-economic spheres of this country, there have to be reforms in administration, judiciary, etc., but all these have to culminate in achieving the objective of inclusive growth. We have to use the information technology and other modes for achieving innovative methods and processes so as to take the fruits of growth to the last man in the queue. Otherwise, whatever exercise you do, it will be a futile one.

Sir, with a deep sense of pain, I wish to submit that hon. President, it appears, deliberately omitted to mention the issue of Telangana in his Address. A separate State is the five decades' aspiration of 4 crore Telangana people. In 2004 President's Address, there was a mention about Telangana.

Nearly 700 people died for the cause of Telangana. I demand the Union Government to immediately bring the Bill on Telangana. We all support it.

I now come to power sector. We had set a target of 78,500 MW in the Eleventh Plan, but could achieve only 54,900 MW. But, if you look at the installed capacity,

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it is about 2 lakh MW at the end of the Eleventh Plan. Even in the Twelfth Plan, we have set a target of 89,000 MW. It is good to have an ambitious target, but if you lack in will to achieve this, it will just remain on paper. We all know that power situation is not good in the country. It is going from bad to worse in my State as well. In 1998, when TDP was in power, it brought Andhra Pradesh Electricity Reforms Act and divided Andhra Pradesh Electricity Board into TRANSCO and GENCO for effective and efficient generation and transmission of power. The objective behind this is to meet the 10 per cent annual increase in demand and ultimately make my State as “Energy Hub” of the country. As of 1989-90, there was 2,000 MW deficit in Andhra Pradesh. The TDP Government, by 2003-04, increased the capacity to 10,695 MW. Even though in the last 4 years of TDP rule witnessed severe drought, it was able to generate 981 MW through hydropower, but Congress Government could generate only 243 MW. Congress assured that it would give 12 lakh agriculture connections, but so far it has given just 7.5 lakh connections. Average power consumption by agriculture sector during TDP regime was 62 per cent and in Congress regime it has fallen to 47 per cent. This clearly shows that Congress Government in Andhra Pradesh neglected the farming sector. The Congress, since it came to power, has increased power charges three times which comes to Rs. 6,870 crores. In the form of FSF, it has increased charges to the tune of Rs. 7,771 crores and from April, 2013, it is going to increase charges to garner Rs. 13,705 crores. If one calculates, one would know the burden the Andhra Pradesh Government is putting on the common man.

Secondly, DISCOMs owe more than Rs. 30,000 crores. If this situation goes on, TRANSCO, GENCO and DISCOMs become bankrupt and Power Emergency has to be declared in Andhra Pradesh. So, I would urge the Union Government to come to the rescue of Andhra Pradesh and help the people of Andhra Pradesh by allocating more power from the Southern Grid and also provide sufficient gas to projects in Andhra Pradesh to come out of the crisis. Otherwise, all this leads to once *Swarnandhapradesh* to *Andherpradesh*.

I now come to terrorism. Sir, so long as we play vote bank politics, it is next to impossible to deal with such unscrupulous elements which are brining terror into the country. Almost every State is affected with one form or the other of anti-national

activities such as terrorism or extremism or secessionist activities or naxalim. And, Sir, Hyderabad has become *adda* for terrorists. They are carrying out their activities at their will. Now, a two-day Red Alert has been declared in Hyderabad. In these two days, police is carrying out checks and searches in every nook and corner of the city. And, the people are worried about another possible bomb blast in Hyderabad. While replying to the debate, I hope, the hon. Prime Minister would assure the people of Hyderabad not only about their safety but also the safety of the city.

The next point is, why is the Government not coming out with NCTC and NATGRID? I request the Government to discuss this issue with States, sort our differences and convince the States explaining the need and importance of these. It is only then we can deal with terrorism. Otherwise, whenever there is any incident, there would be a knee-jerk reaction, visit by VIPs to the spot, announce some compensation and there ends the issue. So, I only urge to take some concrete steps so as to address this menace which is affecting not only our economic independence but also social, cultural and challenging our sovereignty.

Sir, I now come to the plight of women in the country. A society that is unable to respect, protect and nurture its women and children not only loses its moral right of existence but it ultimately collapse.

Let us see to it that such a situation does not come to this great country. We must adopt a three-tier approach in order to protect them: The first one is, prosecution and strict legal action would act as an important deterrent. The second one, and a very important one, is that law enforcers must be trained to deal softly and sensitively with women and children who have been harassed, assaulted and raped. The third is, punishment should be exemplary, quick and widely covered in the media. Finally, a nation-wide vigorous campaign is needed which would involve film personalities, sportspersons, eminent citizens from the society and religious heads, to enable India to protect its core values and traditions which respect women and children. I propose that for, at least, ten minutes of prime-time on every television channel, this campaign should be telecast continuously for, at least, one year. I am sure, this would bring about a tangible change in the perception towards women in our society.

Sir, I would conclude my observations with one or two more points. In the President's Address, farmers' loan waiver is not mentioned. We are really disappointed with that. People talk a lot about the agricultural sector in the country but they

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have not yet attended to them. Seventy per cent of our population, the farmers, are dependent on land. They are all looking towards the Government of India for a waiver of their loans. Price-rise is another important problem which has not been mentioned in the hon. President's Address. The President has skipped the issues of price-rise and unemployment. Though he mentioned the youth, unemployment was not mentioned. We are disappointed with this.

Thank you, Sir.

SHRI H.K. DUA (Nominated): Thank you, Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, for giving me an opportunity to speak on the Motion of Thanks to the President's Address.

Sir, when we were young, at school, we talked about 'Tryst with Destiny', nation building, a new Constitution, independence of the Judiciary and responsibilities and the challenging role of the Bureaucracy or the Executive, in a free India. It was good to be around during those decades of nation building which was thought of by the visionaries who brought freedom to India. After many ups and downs — I don't want to go into the history of the entire post-Independence India — in the 1990s, we started thinking big again. And I think, all parties at that time were coming to the conclusion that India has the potential of emerging as a major economic, political and nuclear power of the 21st century. The people talked of the Asian Century, the people also talked of China emerging as a major power and India becoming a major power in the future. The world also started taking us seriously. We could, and we are still, able to look straight into the eyes of the world. We don't have to go round with a begging bowl looking for PL-480 grain. We can take care of our food problem ourselves. We can even export foodgrains, but here, if there is a difficulty, we can withstand a drought or two without any difficulty. Our industrial base is very, very strong. We are one of the ten largest economies of the world. We have the third largest army in the world. And, as shown recently by the Indian Air Force in the vast fields of Jaisalmer, we have the sixth most powerful Air Force in the world. Our space scientists are daily doing us proud and going deeper and deeper into the space, and in a few years' time, an Indian would be on the Moon.

Yet, my worry is, the country these days is steeped in a mood of cynicism

despite all those achievements. There are gaps here and there. There is recent economic slowdown in most of the world and here also. But, this mood of cynicism, which is widespread, is not only in cities and small towns but also has gone deeper down everywhere, evident when you are talking in a drawing room or when having food in a restaurant or a *dhaba*. There is a mood of cynicism. The talk is on which way the country is going and on what is going to happen to the country, despite the achievements. Maybe, we aspire for more; maybe, the expectations have gone higher and higher, and we are not able to meet. Maybe, there are untackled problems so massive with the size of the nation of 1.2 billion people. They are indeed overbearing. However with this mood of cynicism, you can't be creative. If you have to build a nation as an emerging major power-economic, political and nuclear-with a billion people in the 21st Century, you cannot remain steeped in the mood of cynicism. The President of India, who just reflects the collective wisdom of the Cabinet in his address is talking of gathering anxieties. He has listed some of the anxieties about jobs, about unmet aspirations of 'the aspirational India', of how to improve the delivery system, how to take the gains of economic growth to the people, to fight inequalities, as he was talking towards the end of the Address. But, my anxiety is a little different, a little wider, which I thought would deserve the attention of every political leader whether in the Government or in the Opposition, or the opinion leaders outside as well as of the nation itself.

The countrymen are getting worried about the fate of the Constitution, which our visionary founding fathers gave us. It is coming under a serious strain and it should worry everybody sitting here, particularly Parliament which is supposed to represent the will of the people. The Constitution of India has come under a serious strain. Parliamentary democracy has come under a serious strain. One is not sure what form it is going to take. The quality of Parliamentary democracy, as it is in the country today, as it is viewed by the people these days, is definitely worrying. That worry is some times admitted by the political leadership of various parties; some times, it is talked about in undertones. But, we are not able to understand what our responsibility is to save democracy from further decline. The malaise is not necessarily reflected in what are 'street protests' which are gathering in State after State. They are at times worrisome. The headlines can be scary. But, I think, we can withstand those. This is because of the atmosphere of intolerance developing in the country. A small incident becomes a riot. A big riot becomes a crisis. Then,

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most of the nation's energy gets wasted. Social tensions are developing in different parts of the country; the State Governments are not able to handle them; the Centre is distant itself, having other problems at hand; and, the people do not know how the situation has to be tackled.

So, this kind of an atmosphere cannot be creative for building a powerful new India, with a powerful economy, as a political power, as a nuclear power. I think, we need to pool our heads together.

The Centre-State relations are also under strain. There are many issues on which there should be no serious problem in tackling terrorism, for instance. Terrorism has to be tackled and major role has to be of the Central Government but the States are questioning this.

Law and order is a State subject. Everybody respects that. You can't control the law and order situation from Delhi. The simple formula should have been that the States should have control over law and order and the Centre should have a supplementary role in case of a contingency. In tackling terrorism, the lead role should be of the Central Government, and the supplementary support has to be provided by the States. Together they have to fight terrorism. But the fact is, the Centre, over the years, and it is worrying, Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, has become weak. And, I think, the leaders of the States and the leaders of the Centre need to work it out and ensure that the Centre should not become weak. You cannot become a major power with a weak Centre. It is just not possible. If the Centre is weak, the States also will be weak. And, if the States are weak, the Centre cannot be strong either. So, we have to work it out. What the country needs, at the moment, is a consensus among political parties. Without that consensus, there cannot be a workable democracy which will draw the respect from the people. Parliament is no longer enjoying the kind of respect it should have among the people — thanks to our behaviour. The Judiciary, crowded as it is, with three crore cases pending — no one knows whether the case will come up in his life-time and justice will be delivered come to public notice about. There are other faults also that have appeared in the Judiciary. As regards Executive, you go from State to State, from village to village, from town to town, the bureaucracy is often found callous, distant and unresponsive to the people's demands. If the major institutions are not respected

by the people, then, the Constitution is bound to come under strain. I think the time has come when a remedy will be found, not by the Government alone, not by the Opposition alone, not by blocking Parliament here, which Shri D.P. Tripathi has talked about, it will be found by an informed consensus on some vital issues, which is very, very important and has become urgent. There are some issues on which there should be no difference. Terrorism is one. It is a major threat. Any time a terrorist can choose any spot for a surprise attack. The fundamental weapon of terrorist groups is 'surprise', and any State and the Central Government can be taken by surprise anywhere. ...(*Interruptions*)... I won't take long, Sir. I know there is paucity of time, but I would like to make one or two points. Terrorism is one issue; security of the country is the other issue; nuclear question is another issue; Foreign Policy is another issue. Also, everybody will agree that without internal coherence, India cannot emerge as a major power or a major economic power, or tackle its enormous problems.

Sir, I will just touch Foreign Policy since there is no time to elaborate it further.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, there are two more speakers from the 'Nominated Category'.

SHRI H.K. DUA: I will just take two minutes more. We are being respected more by the world now. But in South Asia, I think, we have to be careful. Test of a good Foreign Policy is always in the neighbourhood. Pakistan continues to be a worrying phenomenon for us. There is uncertainty about Pakistan; elections or no elections, Pakistan is going through an uncertain phase. You look at the Pakistani Papers, or, at the World Press. Whichever Government is in power will not be able to control *jehadi* power in Pakistan. We don't know about the Army's role, whether it is anti-*jehadi* or it is supporting some *jehadi* groups in Pakistan — a Pakistan, where *jehadis* are there, and where nuclear weapons are also there, *jehadism* plus nuclear weapons are a dangerously combustible material lying just next door to us. If something happens in Pakistan, if the nuclear weapons fall in the hands of the *jehadis*, the world has to worry, but we will be the first country to worry most. I think we should, get into consultation with other world powers, about it.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes.

SHRI H.K. DUA: Sir, the President's Address mentions other countries — Bangladesh, Nepal, etc., but Maldives has not been mentioned. I am not taking Maldives particularly because of the recent developments, but because it is in the middle of the Indian Ocean, and we cannot ignore the interests which China and Pakistan are taking in Maldives. Whether it is Waheed's rule or Nasheed's rule, that is for its people to decide, but India has its strategic interests in the Indian Ocean. And, I think we should take care of that. Thank you very much, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Birendra Prasad Baishya. He is not here. Okay, Mr. D. Raja.

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Thank you, Sir. I rise to present the views of my Party, the Communist Party of India, on the President's Address. Sir, when the President was delivering his Address, the working people of this country were on a general strike at the call given by 11 central trade unions irrespective of their political affiliations. We were, of course, outside the Parliament, extending our support to the working people of this country. Sir, when I look at this President's Address, I find the Congress-led UPA-II Government is pleading helplessness and hopelessness. Sir, when the President delivered the Address last year, on the same Address, on the same floor of the House, I said that it is nothing but a compilation of broken promises and promises to be broken. Now we have a President's Address which pleads helplessness and hopelessness. Sir, in the last year's President's Address, the Congress-led UPA-II Government has promised five things. I quote, "My Government will work on five important challenges that our country faces today: to strive for livelihood security for the vast majority of our population and continue to work for removal of poverty, hunger and illiteracy from our land; to achieve economic security through rapid and broad based development and creation of productive jobs for our people; to ensure energy security for our rapid growth; to realize our developmental goals without jeopardising our ecological and environmental security; and, to guarantee our internal, external security within the framework of a just, plural, secular and inclusive democracy." Sir, I ask the Government whether they can do some introspection. Have you moved anywhere forward to face these challenges? The present...(Interruptions)... You moved a long way from the people and were not facing the challenges. That is another thing. Sir, the present Address talks about the present state of economy in a big way and there the President concedes that both global and domestic factors have affected our growth. Sir, I would like to

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recall what our Prime Minister has said sometime back, “The financial crisis originated in the USA in 2008. India, to a great extent, remained unaffected by the crisis. That is due to the strength of the public sector enterprises and public sector banks.” It has been acknowledged by none less than the Prime Minister of our country while giving away the MoU Excellence Awards to the public sector enterprises. But the Twelfth Five Year Plan widens the scope for private sector. This is where this Government needs to introspect as to what went wrong. Are our fundamentals strong? Earlier the previous Finance Ministers used to claim that the fundamentals of our economy continue to be strong. Now no Finance Minister, no Prime Minister speaks about the fundamentals of the Indian economy. This Government has completely changed the paradigm of development depending upon FDI for every thing — FDI in multi-brand retail trade, FDI in banking, FDI in insurance, FDI in stock market. The Government wants to build an economy depending upon FDI. How far it is reasonable and realistic, how far it will strengthen our economic sovereignty, this is for the Government to answer to the people of this country. The Government will have to explain.

Sir, weakening public sector in the name of disinvestment, in the name of liquidating Government equities, is the surest way of undermining our economic strength. That's what the Congress-led UPA-II Government does. On the other hand, the Government goes on slashing the subsidies given to the people. I sincerely believe that the time has come when we will have to define and re-define subsidies. Subsidy is not something like a merciful action taken by the Government in the interest of the poor people. You have been denying their due share in the wealth. And, somewhere down the line, you have to compensate. That's what you are trying to do. It is a very defective understanding that those subsidies have become the greatest ordeal in path of the growth. This understanding should go. On the other hand, you are compelling the people to pay more and more on everything. Fuel charges are increased every now and then. Prices are going up. The Government stands hopeless to control inflation and everything is left to the market forces. If everything can be left to the market forces, what for do we have an elected Government? What is the role of this Government? What are the steps that this Government is taking to control the prices to contain inflation, to plan for productive employment? The Government goes on promising that it will create 100 million jobs in a decade's

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time. How many times have we been hearing this? But there is galloping unemployment in the country. It is Prime Minister who has said, “What is being built in India is nothing but crony capitalism”. This ‘crony capitalism’ is responsible for the corruptions in the country. And, your Government is neck-deep in corruption. I don’t want to list the scams, the corruption charges. The whole world knows that. The whole country knows that. How do such scams take place in India? It is because you have determined to go ahead with your neo-liberal policies in building ‘crony capitalism’, not understanding the difficulties, sufferings and hardships of the working people, toiling people of this country.

The Twelfth Five Year Plan talks about faster growth. It talks about sustainable growth. It talks about inclusive growth. All three are mentioned in the Twelfth Five Year Plan. But, look at the Economic Survey. The Economic Survey places India at 129th place, as far as the Human Development Index is concerned. Even today India is under 34th place. Again, the Economic Survey admits that people who belong to the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes and the Other Backward Classes are suffering from financial exclusion. The Economic Survey mentions this. Where is the faster growth? Where is your inclusive growth? These are the issues on which the Government will have to think over.

The Government talks about the *Gram Nayayalayas*. The Government talks about the fast-track courts for dealing with violence against women. What about the fast-track courts to deal with the increasing atrocities being committed against the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes? Where are the judicial reforms? Where has the constitution of a National Judicial Commission gone? What about the police reforms? What about the electoral reforms? You are talking about only one reform, that is, the economic reform. What do you mean by economic reforms? Let us depend upon the FDI! Let us support and encourage the corporate sector! Let us serve the interests of the multi-national corporations! That is your understanding of the economic reforms. And, you are obsessed with one single reform, that is, the neo-liberal economic reform. You are not taking about the judicial reforms, the police reforms, the electoral reforms.

Sir, now, let me come to the independent Foreign Policy. I have gone through the President’s Address.

There is no mention about Palestine. I do not know whether the Congress-led UPA-II Government has given up its friendship with traditional allies. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Your time is over. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI D. RAJA: Let me finish, Sir. The Government talks about energy security, but, it has not been talking about the Iran-Pakistan-India gas pipeline. I would like to know whether you have given up the whole idea. What is your friendship with Iran? Nobody knows. The President's Address does not speak about our friendship with these countries. Sir, that is where I find that the Government has been drifting. It is not following an independent Foreign Policy. ...(*Interruptions*)...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: The only friendly country is Sri Lanka.

SHRI D. RAJA: As my friend, Dr. Maitreyan said, on Sri Lanka, after the war, the Sri Lankan Government admitted that it would carry out four things. One is demilitarisation; second is, development; third is, democratisation; and the fourth is, devolution. Now, I am asking the Government: Can you say any one of these has been implemented by the Sri Lankan Government? ...(*Time-bell rings*)...

Where is the devolution of powers to Tamils in Sri Lanka? Sir, here, I must say, now time has come that the Congress-led UPA-II Government should be honest and truthful. This Government should acknowledge that the horrendous war crimes and human rights violations which took place in Sri Lanka took place with the help of India, with the help of this same Government.

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): No, no.

SHRI D. RAJA: Yes, that is part of history. You can deny history. But that is part of history. The Government gave all the support.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: No, no. Sir, it should be expunged.

SHRI D. RAJA: You may say no. It is your view. I hold my view. Now I am asking. In Geneva, there is a meeting of the United Nations Human Rights Commission. What is the stand of India? ...(*Time-bell rings*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Raja, your time is over.

SHRI D. RAJA: Are you going to leave everything to America? No, what is the point in organising a special conference between the Congress and the DMK? Sir, Parliament will have to take a stand. India as a nation will have to take a stand. How can India remain as a sepectator? What is the role of India in Geneva? I am asking the Government. Are you going to be a spectator? Or, are you going to play a role? You allow the Americans to prepare the text of the Resolution and go by what the Americans say or Sri Lankans say. You have no say on the Resolution. ...(*Time-bell rings*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Raja, your time is over. Please conclude.

SHRI D. RAJA: So, the Government will have to take a stand. The Government will have to vote against Sri Lanka and the Government will have to demand an impartial investigation into war crimes.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Now, please conclude.

SHRI D. RAJA: I am coming to the end, Sir. On the Nuclear Policy, the Government should take into consideration the huge concerns of public safety. People have fear after Fukushima. Here, the Government talks about Kudankulam, but what about Jaitapur? What about the Government's agreement with the French company whose technology is an untested technology? Why do you go for a cluster of nuclear reactors in Jaitapur? Is it reasonable? That is what the Government will have to think.

Finally, Sir, I must point out to the Government that this Government will have to review its policies, Economic Policy in particular. The Government will have to go for course correction. If the Government does not do it, the Government will have to face the political consequences. People are looking for an alternative, Sir. Some people may feel that they can wipe out Left from this State or that State.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. Nobody is thinking like that. We want Left and Right.

SHRI D. RAJA: Some people can think that they ...(*Interruptions*).. But people are looking for an alternative. That is what Tripura shows. Sir, now, while we pay the homage to Chavez who died yesterday, let us understand he was an amazing person who fought for his own national interest, fought for his own poor and toiling people who could change the face of Latin America, standing firmly against the US imperialist power, which was really holding a threat to Chavez and his Government.

Let us draw some lessons from what is happening in Latin America. How do they protect the interests of their people? Sir, with these words, I express my strong regret. The President's Address doesn't inspire the people, doesn't motivate the people and doesn't give any kind of hope for the future of this nation. That is where the President's Address fails to address the concerns of the people. Thank you, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, hon. Members, I have to request for your cooperation. See, we have to finish this discussion today because the hon. Prime Minister will be replying tomorrow. Now, in the 'Others' category, there are 13 names, and only 2 have spoken. For them, the total time is 'one hour, twenty-seven minutes'. So, if everybody takes ten minutes, even then it is difficult to finish. The Congress has 'two hours and six minutes'. There are six speakers. But I would request Congress Members to restrict themselves between ten to twelve minutes. Likewise, I would request the BJP Members also to restrict themselves. They have 'one hour and sixteen minutes' and four speakers. So, each Member is having more than fifteen minutes. I am only requesting for your cooperation. If that is done, we can finish it today. Therefore, in 'Others' category, we have only seven-eight minutes or a maximum of ten minutes. Mr. Raja is my good friend. So, he took fourteen minutes. He took the freedom. I am requesting everybody not to take that freedom. Now, Shri Bharatkumar Raut. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SOME HON. MEMBERS: So, we all are your good friends!

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All are good friends. But don't take that freedom!

DR. BHARATKUMAR RAUT (Maharashtra): Thank you, Sir, for having given me this opportunity.

Sir, I assure you that I will not take even a minute more than what is required. ...(*Interruptions*)... I was waiting for the hon. President's maiden speech to the joint sitting with a great expectation. This is because I hold him in very high esteem. He is the one President who has, perhaps, the longest tenure as a Minister, as a Parliamentarian, and he has a long history behind him.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN)
in the Chair.

But, Sir, I mention with regret that when I read the speech, when I heard him, I thought, is it really the President's speech! The President keeps repeating in his

[Dr. Bharatkumar Raut]

speech 'my Government'. I am not sure, if he were not the President, he would have mentioned, the content of the speech as 'my Government'. Anyway, that is, perhaps, our constitutional requirement. I have had my reservations on every point, but most of the reservations have already been expressed. So, I shall restrict myself to only a few points.

Sir, everybody is talking about rural poor, rural housing. Yes, their plight is huge. The atrocities meted out to them are huge. I come from Mumbai, the metropolis of the city. We call it Urbs Prima. Sir, who is concerned about the plight of the poor in the urban area? Who is concerned about the urban poor? I don't think we are, because, nobody is bothered about them. Everybody is talking about housing for the rural poor, everything for the rural poor. Here, in a city like Mumbai — perhaps, in Delhi, Kolkata and Chennai also — there are huge slums. Half of the Mumbai, half of the city, lives in slums. Who is working on improving their living? There is no mention here about any such welfare activity. Is that the duty of only the Municipal Corporation of Mumbai? Is that the duty of only the State Government? Or, should the Centre also get involved in it? It is because the problems of Mumbai lie not in Mumbai but somewhere else, in other States. Therefore, there are more Hindi-speaking people living in Mumbai than any other city in the North India, except, perhaps, Delhi and Allahabad.

Sir, who would address this situation? There is no mention of that in this Address. That has really put me off.

Sir, talking about Mumbai, it has historically been known as the industrial hub of the country, for ages. Now it has changed its complexion from an industrial city to a commercial hub. There is a vast difference between an industrial city and a commercial hub. The commercialization began with mills closing down, various chemical industries closing down, engineering units closing down and now, the last thing that I heard really hurt me, Larson and Toubro, one of the giants of engineering, are winding up their industry in Mumbai and shifting to Gujarat. I have nothing against Gujarat; I am not talking about Gujarat. But the point is, what is coming up in the place of the vast land used by L&T for their industry? I could understand

it if any other industry is coming up, but here, what is coming up is housing complexes. This is happening because land is selling at prices higher than gold in Mumbai. Therefore, the Centre must take cognizance of this today; tomorrow would be too late. Do we want to change the city entirely? Then, what would happen to the sons of the soil who have been living there for generations? What would be their fate? What would be the fate of their future generations? We are not bothered about them! All right, you bring in commercial complexes; but who will come and work there? If they come from out of Mumbai or out of the State, they would be adding to the burden of the city. The infrastructure in Mumbai is very limited. If we keep on adding extra burden to the city, it will burst tomorrow, if it has not burst today. Therefore, Sir, it is the duty of the Centre, as the guardian of the nation, to intervene immediately. You cannot become a silent spectator or keep playing political games and making accusations politically. This is not correct.

Sir, another point is, many atrocities are being perpetrated on the Marathi-speaking people in the disputed region of Belgaum at the Maharashtra-Karnataka border. I am not saying that BJP is right or the Congress is right; I am not getting into that. But if Marathispeaking people in the border areas — they are also living in India; they are not residing outside India — are being *lathi-charged* and fired at, then it is for the Central Government to intervene and provide them justice.

Sir, there are many issues that I would have loved to speak about, but I know time is running out. I would like to raise only one important national issue. In the first speech after UPA-II came to power, the then hon. President had given a balance-sheet of what the Government would do in 100 days. I am not getting into the days' business. The Right to Education Act was passed and with great fanfare, the hon. President had dedicated it to the nation, saying that no child between seven and 14 years of age will be deprived of his or her opportunity or right to get educated. Sir, three years have passed. If this was the target to be achieved, how many schools should have been opened by now? It is the responsibility and duty, moral and legal, of the Government to come up and tell the House as to how many new schools have been opened, how many school buildings have been constructed, how many new teachers have been appointed, etc. But nothing has happened. बस बोल दिया। वोट ले लिए, बोल दिया। What is this? How can you keep fooling the people day after day, year after year, decade after decade?

[Dr. Bharatkumar Raut]

Sir, this is not correct. On the same line, the Right to Education has gone haywire. Now, we are talking about food security. It is another issue that is going to fool the people. Our Agriculture Minister had the courage to say that it is a difficult thing. Why are we giving false promises to the people? Giving just false promises may, perhaps, yield votes for you in one or two elections. What about the next election? What are you going to achieve by doing this? Instead, you must come out and say that this is the thing which you can do and this is the thing which you cannot do; we are into the era of corruption from within and, therefore, we cannot do this. Sir, this type of courage I was waiting, hoping for and was eager to hear from the hon. President in his Presidential Speech. But that has not happened. Therefore, I am totally disgruntled at the speech, and I don't want to oppose it also because there is nothing to oppose also. If there is nothing to support, there is nothing to oppose also. I only express my displeasure about the Speech.

श्रीमती स्मृति जुविन ईरानी (गुजरात) : उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण के संदर्भ में कई महानुभावों ने इस सदन में अपनी धारणाओं को, अपनी चिंताओं को, अपने विचारों को प्रस्तुत किया है। हम सब जानते हैं कि जो शब्द महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी के मुख से प्रस्फुटित हुए हैं, उनके पीछे का लेखन और चिंतन, भारत सरकार का है। महामहिम ने अपने भाषण में नौजवानों और महिलाओं का उल्लेख किया है। जब इस सदन में महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण के संदर्भ में देश की आर्थिक स्थिति पर चर्चा हुई, तब आंकड़ों के माध्यम से भारत के वर्तमान की चिंता और भविष्य की कल्पना को देश के सामने उजागर किया गया। आज कुछ आंकड़े मैं भी अपने शब्दों में समेटकर लाई हूँ। In a nation where 60 per cent of the population is below the age of 35, when we speak about realization of the dreams and the aspirations of our youth, we need to understand that those aspirations and dreams can be fulfilled only when the Government of India effectively contributes to our economy, our polity and our society. Sir, today, when we speak about the State of our economy, how does the Indian youth perceive the Indian economy? Today, the Indian youth sees that this nation has lost 5 million jobs in the past five years; today the Indian youth sees that 34 per cent of the Indian labour force is either unemployed or under-employed; today the nation's youth sees that in our country, when we speak about the BPO sector, it is unfortunate that in the global BPO sector India's share has dipped by 10 per cent. And when the Indian youth looks for answers, he finds that by December 2012, as the Government of

India has stated, in six sectors in our economy which include electricity and roads, 80 per cent projects are stalled. आज श्री डी.पी. त्रिपाठी जी ने अपने उद्बोधन में एक वाक्य कहा था “that statistics don't please everybody.” मैं उनकी इस बात का समर्थन करती हूँ। जब त्रिपाठी जी differently-abled के बारे में बोल रहे थे, तब मैं सोच रही थी कि यह हमारा दुर्भाग्य है कि आज़ाद भारत में हम आज तक differently-abled के बारे में, पंचायत से लेकर राष्ट्रीय स्तर तक accurate Census data प्राप्त नहीं कर पाए हैं। हम कुपोषण की बात करते हैं, malnutrition की बात करते हैं, लेकिन यह हमारा दुर्भाग्य है कि National Health Survey No. 3 यानी 2005 के आंकड़ों के आधार पर हम 2013 में malnutrition की बात करते हैं। Sir, an up-dated youth in this country is sought to be served by a Government on the basis of out-dated data.

रेणुका जी आज सदन में नहीं हैं। कल उन्होंने इस सदन में कहा कि वे किसान हैं, इसलिए आज अगर वे सदन में होतीं, तो मैं उनका ध्यान इस बात की ओर आकर्षित करती कि हमारे देश में आज भी दो-तिहाई नौजवान गांवों में रहते हैं। जो नौजवान गांवों में रहते हैं, वे भारत की सरकार से पूछते हैं कि साढ़े छः दशक बाद भी आज इस आज़ाद हिंदुस्तान में हम हर गांव तक agricultural literacy क्यों नहीं पहुंचा पाए हैं? आज गांवों के वे नौजवान पूछते हैं कि क्यों वे agriculture की ओर आकर्षित हों, जब agricultural sector में we have lost 14 million jobs? क्यों वे agriculture की ओर आकर्षित हों, when they see that 41 per cent of small farmers are in debt, कर्ज़ में डूबे हुए हैं? I am sure if Renukaji was here today, she would support me in saying that you can never plough a field by turning it over in your mind. If we seriously seek to attract the Indian youth towards agriculture, what do we need to do? We need soil testing labs in every village; we need agricultural scientists in every district; and, we need more investment in agricultural R&D. अगर आप पिछले नौ सालों के आंकड़े देखें, तो पाएंगे that public sector R&D spending in agriculture in comparison to agricultural GDP has been a mere 0.5 per cent. जब देश में NSSO के आंकड़े यह कहते हैं कि 40 प्रतिशत किसान अब खेती नहीं करना चाहते और जब मैं महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी के भाषण को पढ़ती हूँ, तो surprisingly उसमें एक phrase पाती हूँ and I quote, “There is reason for cheer on the agricultural front”. If seems, in jubilation, the Government of India forgot about the State of Maharashtra.

महोदय, महाराष्ट्र में 6000 गांव सूखे की चपेट में हैं, जिनमें से 75 गांवों ने महाराष्ट्र के मुख्य मंत्री को 11 रुपए का मनीऑर्डर भेजा है, इस बात का एहसास दिलाने के लिए कि भले ही उनका गांव सूखे की चपेट में है, लेकिन वे अभी भी जिंदा हैं। वहां जालना में 45 days में एक दिन पीने का पानी आता है। भिवंडी और ठाणे में पानी के टैंकर से पीने का पानी लेते-लेते दौड़-भाग में छः बच्चे मर जाते हैं और यहां भारत सरकार शब्दों का

[श्रीमती स्मृति जुबिन ईरानी]

जाल बुनकर अपनी पीठ थपथपाती है और महामहिम राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण में महाराष्ट्र के सूखे को भूल जाती है।

महोदय, इस सरकार में भूलने की आदत कई लोगों को पहले से ही है। मुझे अभी भी याद है, जब मीडिया के बंधुओं ने Agusta Westland के स्कैम के बारे में भारत के गृह मंत्री से उनकी टिप्पणी मांगी, तो भारत के गृह मंत्री ने कहा कि लोग बोफोर्स भूल गए थे, यह भी भूल जाएंगे और घोटालों की बात छोड़िए, अगर आज मैं पूर्वोत्तर के किसी नौजवान से मिलती हूँ, तो पूर्वोत्तर का नौजवान हमसे कहता है कि भारत की सरकार तो हमें कब का भुला चुकी, वरना क्या यह संभव था कि साढ़े छः दशक की आज़ादी के बाद भी मिज़ोरम, मणिपुर, नागालैंड, अरुणाचल प्रदेश और मेघालय, इन पांच राज्यों की राजधानियों को आज भी रेल के माध्यम से हम पूरे देश से जोड़ नहीं पाए हैं?

महोदय, भूलने की आदत इस सरकार में लोगों को इतनी है कि जब बंगलादेशियों ने असम में हिन्दुस्तानियों पर आक्रमण किया, हिन्दुस्तानियों को उनके घरों से बाहर खींचकर उनके घरों को जला दिया, 3 लाख 60 हजार हिन्दुस्तानी जब कोकराझार और धुबरी में कैम्पों में रहने पर मजबूर हो गए, तब भारत सरकार दो दिन तक आर्मी भोजना भूल गई।

महोदय, आलम तो यह है कि महामहिम के अभिभाषण में उन सरपंचों का भी उल्लेख नहीं है, जिन्हें जम्मू-कश्मीर में आतंकवादियों ने मौत के घाट उतार दिया, सिर्फ इसलिए क्योंकि उन सरपंचों ने लोकतंत्र पर विश्वास दिखाया। यहां पर अगर किसी को याद रहा, तो एक परिवार के प्रति श्रद्धा-सुमन अर्पण करना याद रहा। स्वभाविक है कि जिस राजनीतिक पार्टी में परिवार के प्रति प्रतिबद्धता के आधार पर ही राजनीतिक भविष्य उज्ज्वल होता हो, उस पार्टी में स्वाभाविक है कि आप परिवार को प्रणाम करें, लेकिन बड़ी विनम्रता से आज इस सदन में मैं एक बात कहना चाहती हूँ कि जिस नौजवान का सरहद पर सिर काटा गया, उस नौजवान के परिवार ने आज तक न सदन में, न सड़क पर, इस राष्ट्र पर अपना एहसान जताया है। जिस बेटे के शव को पाकिस्तान आर्मी ने mutilate किया, उस सौरव कालिया के पिता ने आज तक इस राष्ट्र पर एहसान नहीं जताया है। अगर उम्मीद की है, तो सिर्फ इतनी कि उन्हें न्याय मिलेगा और भारत की सरकार ने ऐसे परिवार को क्या दिया? भारत की सरकार पाकिस्तान के साथ क्रिकेट खेलने में मसरूफ़ हो गई और जब गेंद पर तालियां पड़ीं, तो तालियों की गड़गड़ाहट में हमारी यह सरकार भूल गई कि शहीदों के परिवार आज भी इंसाफ के लिए इंतज़ार कर रहे हैं।

महोदय, जब बात इंसाफ की होती है तब मैं राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण में पढ़ती हूँ, “Protection of Women against Sexual Harassment at Workplace Bill” के बारे में। इस सदन में जब इस बिल पर चर्चा हुई थी, तब मैंने सरकार से आग्रह किया था कि शायद आज़ाद हिन्दुस्तान में पहली बार एक ऐसा कानून आ रहा है, जिसमें अगर महिला को sexually

harass किया जाता है तो कानून में प्रावधान है कि **accused** के साथ आप **settlement** कर सकते हैं। क्या यह **deterrent factor** है, जिसकी हम अपेक्षा करते हैं? कल रेणुका जी ने यहां पर बात की थी कि महिला को राजनीति में किस प्रकार से आरक्षण के माध्यम से सशक्त करने की जरूरत है। आज मैं सरकार से कहना चाहती हूँ कि आप 33 परसेंट आरक्षण का बिल लोक सभा में लाइए - आप आगाज़ तो कीजिए, अंजाम तक हम पहुंचाएंगे।

कल आदरणीय लीडर ऑफ ओपोज़िशन, श्री अरुण जेटली जी ने इस सदन से कहा कि **let us immediately pass legislation which ensures the dignity and security of women in our nation**. मुझे यकीन है कि हम सब अरुण जी की इस बात से सहमत हैं। जब दिल्ली में गैंगरेप की घटना हुई तो हम सब एक स्वर में बोले। सरकार के मंत्री भी बोले कि फास्ट ट्रैक कोर्ट्स की जरूरत है, लेकिन यह सरकार भारत की जनता को यह बताना भूल गयी कि फास्ट ट्रैक कोर्ट्स के लिए जो **budgetary allocation** होता है, जो आर्थिक प्रबंधन होता है, उसको इसी सरकार ने अप्रैल, 2011 में बंद कर दिया था। जब दिल्ली की सड़कों पर लोग प्रोटेस्ट करने के लिए उतरे तो दिल्ली की मुख्य मंत्री जंतर-मंतर पर जाकर मोमबत्ती जलाकर आयीं। टीवी डिबेट्स में उन्होंने अपनी संवेदना को, अपनी व्यथा को व्यक्त किया, लेकिन उन्होंने देश की जनता को यह नहीं बताया कि धूलीचंद नाम का एक रेपिस्ट है, जो उम्रकैद की सज़ा काट रहा है। उस रेपिस्ट को **parole** न मिले, ऐसा सुझाव दिल्ली पुलिस ने दिया, लेकिन दिल्ली पुलिस के सुझाव को टुकराते हुए दिल्ली की मुख्य मंत्री ने एल.जी. से ऐसे रेपिस्ट के **parole** की गुहार लगायी। यह बताना वे भूल जाते हैं। महोदय, जब मैं ये बातें याद दिलाती हूँ तो कुछ लोग मुझे हिदायत देते हैं कि स्मृति, इतिहास के पन्नों को पलटना छोड़ दो और आगे देखो। आगे बढ़ो और जो पीछे छूट गए हैं, उन्हें संग लेकर चलो। हमने यह प्रयास भी किया। गुजरात सरकार के माध्यम से हमने प्रयास किया, लेकिन भारत सरकार ने हमारे प्रयास में हमारा साथ नहीं दिया। हमने गुजरात सरकार की ओर से भारत सरकार से कहा **that we are a power-surplus State, we want to help those States who have deficiency in generating or providing power to its citizens**. हमने भारत सरकार से निवेदन किया कि आप **Inter-regional Power Transmission Corridors** को सशक्त करिए ताकि कोई **constraint** न रहे और हम दक्षिण भारत में जितने प्रदेश हैं, चाहे वह केरल हो, चाहे तमिलनाडु हो, अगर वहां पर जरूरत हो तो हम अपना **surplus power** वहां पहुंचा सकें। महोदय, फरवरी, 2011 में गुजरात सरकार ने भारत सरकार को पत्र लिखा। फरवरी, 2013 में पॉवर मिनिस्टर्स की कॉन्फ्रेंस में गुजरात के मंत्री ने इस निवेदन को दुबारा दोहराया, लेकिन आज तक भारत सरकार से जबाब नहीं आया। फिर भी गुजरात के मुख्य मंत्री ने कहा कि

“माना कि अंधेरा घना है, लेकिन दिया जलाना कहां मना है?”

आज मैं भारत सरकार से कहती हूँ कि भले ही आप भ्रष्टाचार और महंगाई का अंधकार पूरे देश में फैलाएं लेकिन हम भाजपा शासित प्रदेशों में प्रगति का दीप जलाएंगे और भारत मां

[श्रीमती स्मृति जुबिन ईरानी]

को परम वैभव की ओर ले जाएंगे। इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ, रेणुका चौधरी जी के प्रस्ताव का समर्थन न करते हुए मैं अपनी वाणी को विराम देती हूँ। धन्यवाद।

डा. विजयलक्ष्मी साधू (मध्य प्रदेश) : धन्यवाद उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, महामहिम राष्ट्रपति महोदय ने 21 फरवरी को संसद के समक्ष जो अभिभाषण प्रस्तुत किया और उस पर श्रीमती रेणुका चौधरी जी ने जो धन्यवाद प्रस्ताव दिया, मैं उसका समर्थन करती हूँ। आदरणीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, हम राष्ट्रपति महोदय के प्रति विशेष अनुगृहित हैं कि उन्होंने अपना विद्वतापूर्ण एवं तथ्ययुक्त अभिभाषण यहां पर प्रस्तुत किया, जिसमें हमारे राष्ट्र की नीति, कार्यक्रम, उपलब्धियों और चुनौतियों का स्पष्ट रूप से उल्लेख किया। महोदय, राष्ट्रपति का अभिभाषण पूरे राष्ट्र के लिए एक अवसर होता है जिसमें सिंहावलोकन होता है कि राष्ट्र की आर्थिक और सामाजिक परिस्थितियां कैसी हों। यह वह अवसर होता है कि हम सब इस बात का चिंतन करें कि हमारी क्या उपलब्धियां हैं और हमारे सामने क्या चुनौतियां हैं, जिनका हमें सामना करना है।

मैं राष्ट्रपति महोदय के उस वाक्य का उल्लेख करना चाहती हूँ जिसमें उन्होंने कहा, “मैं जानता हूँ कि एक महत्वाकांक्षी भारत का उदय हो रहा है, एक ऐसा भारत जहां अधिक अवसर, अधिक विकल्प, बेहतर आधारभूत संरचना तथा अधिक संरक्षा एवं सुरक्षा होगी।”

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, देश के प्रत्येक क्षेत्र में महत्वपूर्ण परिवर्तन हुए हैं। ये महत्वपूर्ण परिवर्तन सामाजिक और आर्थिक क्षेत्र में हुए हैं जो हमारे विकास का सूचकांक है।

माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं बताना चाहती हूँ कि कृषि के क्षेत्र में हमने 11वीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में 10वीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के मुकाबले ज्यादा विकास दर हासिल की है। पिछले दो वर्षों में खाद्यान्न का रिकॉर्ड उत्पादन लगभग 260 मिलियन टन हुआ है। यह उपलब्धि हमें देश के अन्नदाता किसानों की मेहनत और सरकार की सहायक नीतियों के बूते पर हासिल हुई है। यूपीए सरकार की हमेशा कोशिश रही है कि किसान की उपज का सही मूल्यांकन हो, उसकी लागत की सही मायने में उसको कीमत मिले और उपभोक्ताओं को रोजमर्रा की चीजें अच्छी क्वालिटी की, कम दाम पर, सस्ते दाम पर मिलें। इसके साथ-साथ लाखों लोगों को इससे रोजगार मिले, इस मकसद के लिए सरकार ने खुदरा व्यापार में विदेशी निवेश करने का फैसला लिया है। देश में फसल की पैदावार को संरक्षित रखने के लिए कोल्ड स्टोरेज, बड़े गोदाम, भंडारण के लिए बुनियादी ढांचा सरकार की ओर से तैयार किया जा रहा है। देश में कोल्ड चेन क्षेत्र को बढ़ावा देने के लिए राष्ट्रीय प्रशीतन श्रृंखला विकास केन्द्र की भी स्थापना की गई है। इसके साथ ही साथ “राष्ट्रीय खाद्य प्रसंस्करण मिशन” प्रारंभ किया गया है। सरकार ने “सार्वजनिक निजी भागीदारी” के अंतर्गत गोदामों के निर्माण का काम शुरू कर दिया है, जिसके तहत अगले दो वर्षों में देश में लगभग 181 लाख टन भंडारण क्षमता का सृजन होगा। इसी के साथ ही हमारे लिए गर्व की बात है कि 2011-12 में 128 मिलियन टन दूध का उत्पादन हुआ

है। इससे भारत दुनिया में सबसे बड़ा दुग्ध उत्पादक देश बनने जा रहा है। सरकार ने राष्ट्रीय डेरी योजना चरण-1 का अनुमोदन किया है जिससे वर्ष 2016-17 तक 150 मिलियन टन दूध की मांग पूरी की जा सकेगी।

माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, 12वीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में परती क्षेत्रों के विकास के लिए भी योजना बनाई गई है। इसमें मेरा शासन से यह निवेदन है कि परती क्षेत्रों में जहां पर अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति के लोग निवास करते हैं, वहां पर सिंचाई की व्यवस्था की जाए, क्योंकि उनके पास मात्र दो-ढाई बीघा जमीन होती है और वे वर्षा के ऊपर निर्भर रहते हैं, अगर ईश्वर ने चाहा और वर्षा ठीक हुई, तो फसल ठीक हो जाती है, अन्यथा वे आपदा से परेशान होकर भुखमरी के कगार पर पहुंच जाते हैं। मेरा आपके माध्यम से सरकार से निवेदन है कि परती क्षेत्रों में विकास की ज्यादा से ज्यादा आवश्यकता है, जिससे उस क्षेत्र के लोगों को सिंचाई की सुविधा उपलब्ध हो सके। वहां पर watershed प्रबंधन की आवश्यकता है, उनको ज्यादा से ज्यादा सिंचाई सुविधा उपलब्ध कराने की आवश्यकता है, अगर त्वरित सिंचाई के साधन वहां पर उपलब्ध होंगे, तो उन गरीब किसानों को, जो छोटी जाति के किसान हैं, उनको इससे लाभ मिल सकेगा।

माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह प्रसन्नता का विषय है कि 2012-13 में “राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण पेयजल कार्यक्रम निधि” के अंतर्गत ग्रामीण जलापूर्ति एवं स्वच्छता परियोजना तैयार की जा रही है, उसके लिए करीब 5 हजार करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान किया गया है। इससे गांव के कमजोर तबकों को, विशेषकर अनुसूचित जाति एवं अनुसूचित जनजाति के लोगों को साफ पानी मिल सकेगा।

महोदय, मेरा आपके माध्यम से सरकार से यह कहना है कि इस तरह की योजनाओं में गांव को एक यूनिट मानकर, उस बसावट को पूरा कर लिया जाता है। इनमें जो अनुसूचित जाति, अनुसूचित जनजाति के लोग एक गांव के एक तरफ रहते हैं, पूरे गांव की गंदगी उनके यहां से होकर जाती है। आज भी हम उनके लिए इतना प्रावधान तो कर रहे हैं, लेकिन सही मायनों में आज उनको स्वच्छ पानी की सुविधा उपलब्ध नहीं करा पाए हैं। वे लोग खेतों में जाकर वही गंदा पानी पीते हैं। गांव की जितनी भी गंदगी उनके कुओं के अंदर जाती है, वही गंदा पानी वे पीते हैं। मेरा आप से यही निवेदन है कि उनके ऊपर ज्यादा से ज्यादा ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है, ताकि यह जो “राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण पेयजल कार्यक्रम निधि” रखी है, इसके अंतर्गत हम उनको ज्यादा से ज्यादा स्वच्छ पानी की सुविधा उपलब्ध करा सकें।

माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, खेती की चाल, चेहरा और चरित्र बदल रहा है। आज हमारा किसान परम्परागत खेती से हटकर, नई टेक्निक से खेती कर रहा है। मेरा आप से यह निवेदन है कि सरकार किसानों के समर्थन में काफी योजनाएं ला रही है, जैसे “राष्ट्रीय खाद्य प्रसंस्करण मिशन” है, “दलहन योजना” है, “राष्ट्रीय कृषि योजना” है, “मैकामेनेजमेंट कृषि यंत्रीकरण योजना”, “आइसोपाम योजना”, “एकीकृत अनाज विकास कार्यक्रम” और “बीज ग्राम योजना” है। इतनी योजनाओं

[डा. विजयलक्ष्मी साधौ]

के बावजूद भी किसान की माली हालत बेहद कमजोर है, इसलिए इस पर ध्यान देने की जरूरत है। खेती...(व्यवधान)... मैंने आपको टोका नहीं है, इसलिए प्लीज़ मुझे बोलने दिया जाए। खेती लाभ का धंधा बने, किसानों को उनकी लागत के अनुरूप फसल की कीमत मिले, इसके लिए यूपीए सरकार ने किसानों की पैदावार के समर्थन मूल्य में भारी बढ़ोत्तरी की है। दलहन, तिलहन की फसलों के समर्थन मूल्य में पांच सौ रुपए प्रति क्विंटल की वृद्धि की है। चने और मसूर के समर्थन मूल्य में चार सौ रुपए प्रति क्विंटल की वृद्धि की है। पिछले साल दलहन की फसलों का मूल्य करीब 2800 रुपए था, जो बढ़कर अब 3200 रुपए प्रति क्विंटल हो गया है। सरकार ने गेहूं के समर्थन मूल्य में भी वृद्धि की है।

माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, इतना सब होने के बाद भी आज किसान की हालत जितनी तेजी से ठीक होनी चाहिए थी, उतनी तेजी से ठीक नहीं हो रही है। क्योंकि कहीं न कहीं डीज़ल की बढ़ती हुई कीमतों, खाद, बीज और मार्केटिंग की परेशानियों से किसान घिरा हुआ है। मौसम के मिजाज के कारण किसानों की चिंता बढ़ रही है। आजकल मौसम का मिजाज ऐसा हो गया कि एक खेत में पानी गिरता है, उसी के पड़ोस में दूसरे खेत में पानी नहीं गिरता है। किसान जितनी मेहनत करता है, इसकी वजह से किसान को उसकी मेहनत का मुआवजा नहीं मिलता है।

महोदय, आपके माध्यम से मेरा सरकार से यह निवेदन है कि पाले व ओले की वृष्टि से किसानों की फसलों का जो नुकसान होता है, उस नुकसान के आकलन का जो जरिया है, वह बहुत पुराना है और उसके अंतर्गत किसानों को पूरा लाभ नहीं मिल पाता है। पहले किसान की प्रति एकड़ फसल कुछ और होती थी। आज किसान अपनी कड़ी मेहनत से जो प्रति एकड़ फसल उगाता है वह पहले ही अपेक्षा करीब-करीब कई गुना ज्यादा फसल लेता है। मेरा यह निवेदन है कि जो फसल की नुकसानी का आकलन होता है, उसमें बदलाव लाने की जरूरत है, ताकि अगर किसान की फसल बर्बाद होती है तो इससे उसको लाभ मिल सके।

माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, 2013 की सरकारी एजेंसियों के पास करीब 662 लाख टन खाद्यान्न एकत्रित हुआ है, जिसमें करीब 307 लाख टन गेहूं और 353 लाख टन चावल है। देश में कोई भी व्यक्ति भूखे पेट न सोए और हर गरीब को सस्ता और पर्याप्त राशन मिले, इसके लिए यूपीए सरकार ने “खाद्य सुरक्षा बिल” तैयार किया है, जिसे पारित करने के लिए सरकार प्रतिबद्ध है।

महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार का ध्यान बुनकरों के पैकेज के लिए आकर्षित करना चाहूंगी। हथकरघा हमारी अर्थव्यवस्था का एक महत्वपूर्ण क्षेत्र है। कृषि के बाद हथकरघा देश का दूसरा सबसे बड़ा असंगठित आर्थिक क्षेत्र है।

पूरे देश के अंदर इस क्षेत्र में करीब 48 लाख करघे हैं, जिनमें करीब एक करोड़ लोगों को रोजगार मिला हुआ है और इनमें से 32 प्रतिशत लोग अनुसूचित जाति/जनजाति और माइनॉरिटी

के हैं। यह भी महत्वपूर्ण है कि इसमें करीब-करीब 60 प्रतिशत महिलाएं लगी हुई हैं। देश के कुल कपड़ा उत्पादन का करीब एक-चौथाई इसी क्षेत्र में होता है, साथ ही इस क्षेत्र में काम करने वाले लोगों को देश भर में भी रोजगार मिला हुआ है। मेरा आपके माध्यम से सरकार से यह निवेदन है कि हथकरघा क्षेत्र के सामने कई समस्याएं भी आती हैं, जिनमें वे अभी भी, कहीं-कहीं पुरानी टेक्नोलॉजी के माध्यम से अपना डिजाइन बनाते हैं, इसलिए इनके नये डिजाइनों, उत्पादों की गुणवत्ता में सुधार और अनुसंधान की दिशा में ध्यान देने की भी आज आवश्यकता है। इसके साथ ही इसकी भी जरूरत है, इस पर भी ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है कि बुनकरों को समय पर समुचित ऋण मिले। इसके साथ ही उनको जिस रॉ मैटीरियल की जरूरत होती है, जैसे यार्न, डाई, रसायन जैसी सामग्री, जो कि उन्हें बाहर से बहुत महंगे दामों पर खरीदनी पड़ती है, उसके लिए मेरा सरकार से निवेदन है कि इन बुनकरों को ये सुविधाएं, जैसे कि रॉ मैटीरियल आदि हैं, मुहैया कराई जाएं। इसके साथ ही साथ, उसका जो तैयार उत्पाद है, उसको बिचौलियों से बचाना है, क्योंकि गांव के अंदर वह जो सामान बनता है, शहरों में आते-आते उस सामान की लागत कई गुणा बढ़ जाती है, इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि ऐसा इंतजाम करने की आवश्यकता है कि तैयार उत्पादों पर मुकम्मल बाज़ार हो।

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, यूपीए सरकार ने इन बुनकरों को आर्थिक सहायता भी दी है। करीब 10 लाख हथकरघा बुनकरों को लाभ देने की योजना है ताकि वे कर्ज़ लेकर अपनी रोजी-रोटी ठीक से चला सकें। सरकार की कोशिश है कि बुनकर क्षेत्र का तेजी से और सही दिशा में विकास हो। इस बाबत पिछले दिनों आदरणीय राहुल जी के प्रस्ताव पर बुनकरों और उनकी सहकारी समितियों के कर्ज़ माफ़ किए गए थे। बुनकरों को 3 साल की क्रेडिट गारंटी दी जाएगी, जिसमें सस्ती दरों पर धागों के लिए मार्जिन मनी के लिए 50 हजार से 2 लाख रुपये तक का कर्ज़ मिल सकेगा। बुनकरों को सस्ती दरों पर ऋण उपलब्ध कराने के लिए भी बुनकर क्रेडिट कार्ड की योजना बनाई जाएगी। सरकार ने अभी तक जो संस्थागत (सोसायटीज) हैं, उन बुनकरों के लिए कर्ज़ माफ़ी की योजना बनाई है, लेकिन मेरा आपके माध्यम से निवेदन है कि सोसायटीज के साथ-साथ बहत से इन्डिविजुअल बुनकर भी इसमें लगे हुए हैं, इसलिए सरकार उनके लिए भी इन्डिविजुअली, व्यक्तिगत रूप से कर्ज़ माफ़ी की योजना बनाए ताकि उनको भी लाभ मिल सके।

माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, स्वास्थ्य सुविधाओं में भी 2005-06 से 2012-13 तक करीब 43,500 से अधिक नए निर्माण उन्नयन का कार्य स्वास्थ्य विभाग ने किया है, जिसमें 70,000 अतिरिक्त बिस्तरों की व्यवस्था की गई है। राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण स्वास्थ्य मिशन के तहत 1.45 लाख स्वास्थ्यकर्मों नियोजित किए गए हैं।

जननी सुरक्षा योजना के तहत करीब 1.1 करोड़ से अधिक महिलाओं को लाभ पहुंचाया गया है। देश में मातृ मृत्यु दर, शिशु मृत्यु दर और कुल प्रजनन दर में इन दिनों काफी कमी आई है। पिछले 5 वर्षों में एमबीबीएस सीटों में 46 प्रतिशत, पोस्ट ग्रेजुएट में 70 प्रतिशत की रिकॉर्ड वृद्धि हुई है और 200 से अधिक नर्सिंग स्कूलों को मंजूरी दी गई है। मेरा आपके माध्यम से सरकार से यह निवेदन कि उन्होंने एमबीबीएस की सीटों पर 46 प्रतिशत वृद्धि, पी.जी.

[डा. विजयलक्ष्मी साधौ]

की सीटों में 70 प्रतिशत वृद्धि और 200 नर्सिंग स्कूलों को मंजूरी तो दी है, जो कि इस देश के लिए एक बहुत ही अच्छी बात है, लेकिन इसके साथ ही साथ इनसे निकलने वाले डॉक्टर्स और नर्सों इसी देश में अपनी सेवाएं दें और खास कर के रिमोट एरिया में अपनी सेवाएं दें, सरकार को इस तरह के कानून बनाने और इस तरह की व्यवस्था करने की आवश्यकता है। यदि आज भी हम रिमोट एरिया छोड़ दें, लेकिन जो ब्लॉक हैडक्वार्टर है, तहसील हैडक्वार्टर है, जो मीडियम दर के स्तर पर हैं, वहां पर जितनी स्वास्थ्य सेवाएं उपलब्ध कराई जानी चाहिए, हम आज भी उतनी उपलब्ध नहीं करवा पा रहे हैं, इसलिए मेरा शासन से अनुरोध है कि इसमें कुछ ऐसी व्यवस्थाएं की जाएं कि यह कारगर सिद्ध हो। माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, हम सीटें बढ़ा रहे हैं, हम कॉलेज खोल रहे हैं, लेकिन इनसे निकले हुए विद्यार्थी उसी देश को सर्विस दें, उसी एरिया को सर्विस दें, इस बात को सुनिश्चित करना भी बहुत जरूरी है।

मैं एक और बात कहना चाहूंगी। स्मृति जी यहां से चली गई हैं, मैं बोलना नहीं चाहती थी, लेकिन अगर हमें विकास की बात करनी है, तो दलगत राजनीति से उठ कर बात करनी है। अगर कोई चीज अच्छी है, तो उसकी सराहना भी करनी चाहिए। यहां उन्होंने बीजेपी राज्यों की बात की कि हमारे बीजेपी के राज्य उजाला करेंगे। मैं मध्य प्रदेश की बात करूँ, जहां से मैं आती हूँ, तो माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, 8 साल के अंदर 11 हजार किसानों ने खुदकुशी की। अगर हम 8 साल का रिकॉर्ड न लें, अगर हम लोग मात्र 2011 का ही रिकॉर्ड लें, तो यह सिर्फ मैं नहीं कह रही, यह विधान सभा में माननीय मंत्री जी का दिया गया जबाब है कि मध्य प्रदेश के अंदर 2011 में प्रति दिन औसतन 3 किसानों ने आत्महत्या की है। ये उजाला दिखा रहे हैं।...**(व्यवधान)**... ये उजाला दिखा रहे हैं। 86 दिन के अंदर 700 बलात्कार के केसेज़ और उनमें भी...**(व्यवधान)**...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Let her conclude. When your turn comes, you can speak. ...**(Interruptions)**... Dr. Sadho, kindly come to the point.

डा. विजयलक्ष्मी साधौ : 700 बलात्कार के केसेज़ मात्र 86 दिन के अंदर...**(व्यवधान)**... यह अखबार नहीं, विधान सभा में दिया गया जबाब है।...**(व्यवधान)**... माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, हमने बड़े ध्यान से सुना...**(व्यवधान)**...

DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, I am on a point of order. ...**(Interruptions)**... Kindly listen to me.

डा. विजयलक्ष्मी साधौ : हमने बड़े ध्यान से सुना, आप भी सुनने का माद्दा रखिए। माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह विधान सभा का रिकॉर्ड है।...**(व्यवधान)**... यह विधान सभा में जबाब दिया गया है।...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्रीमती माया सिंह (मध्य प्रदेश) : सर, क्या ये राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण पर बोल रही हैं?...**(व्यवधान)**...

DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: Sir, I am on a point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*... Kindly listen to me.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Dr. Sadho, please wait. She is on a point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*...

डा. विजयलक्ष्मी साधौ : माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं चेयर को संबोधित कर रही हूँ।...*(व्यवधान)*... मैं विधान सभा का रिकॉर्ड बता रही हूँ। मंत्री ने यह जबाब दिया है।...*(व्यवधान)*... मैंने सुना, आप भी सुनने का माद्दा रखिए।...*(व्यवधान)*... हमने सुना, आप भी सुनें।...*(व्यवधान)*... हमने सुना, आप भी सुनें।...*(व्यवधान)*... यह डॉक्यूमेंटरी रिकॉर्ड है।...*(व्यवधान)*... हमने सुना, आप भी सुनें।...*(व्यवधान)*...

DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: Anything that is spoken in the House should be substantiated. ...*(Interruptions)*... Can she substantiate what she is talking about? Sir, you know that any statement made on the floor of the House should be substantiated. ...*(Interruptions)*...

डा. विजयलक्ष्मी साधौ : आप महाराष्ट्र की बात करेंगे, तो मध्य प्रदेश की भी सुन लें।...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD (Bihar): Sir, I am on a larger question.

डा. विजयलक्ष्मी साधौ : सर, यह रिकॉर्ड की बात है, मैं रिकॉर्ड की बात कर रही हूँ।...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: If, on the President's Address, you permit State issues to be raised like this, ...*(Interruptions)*... Recently, there was a protest on the U.P. issue. ...*(Interruptions)*... When a free-for-all is given, then, a lot can be raised by this side as well. This is a debate on the President's Address. ...*(Interruptions)*... I would request you that any reference made about State subjects should be expunged.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): I will look into the record and do it. Now, Dr. Sadho, please conclude. ...*(Interruptions)*...

डा. विजयलक्ष्मी साधौ : सर, मैंने उनकी बात सुनी है, उनको भी मेरी बात सुननी होगी।...*(व्यवधान)*... यह हवा में की गई बात नहीं है, यह विधान सभा का रिकॉर्ड है।...*(व्यवधान)*... सर, मुझे बोलने दिया जाए।...*(व्यवधान)*... सर, मुझे बोलने दिया जाए।...*(व्यवधान)*... सर, उन्होंने महाराष्ट्र की बात की।...*(व्यवधान)*... उन्होंने महाराष्ट्र की बात की।...*(व्यवधान)*... मैं भी मध्य प्रदेश की बात करूंगी।...*(व्यवधान)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Please continue and conclude it quickly. ...*(Interruptions)*... आप बैठिए।

डा. विजयलक्ष्मी साधौ : सर, 86 दिन में 700 बलात्कार, सबसे ज्यादा दलित, सबसे ज्यादा नाबालिग बेटियां शिकार बनीं। सर, नवम्बर, 2012 से 25 जनवरी, 2013 तक बलात्कार और सामूहिक

[डा. विजयलक्ष्मी साधौ]

बलात्कार की घटनाएं हुईं...*(व्यवधान)*... यह राज्य के गृह मंत्री का जबाव है।...*(व्यवधान)*... 708 घटनाएं हुईं।...*(व्यवधान)*... यह हाउस के अन्दर दिया हुआ जबाव है।

DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: Sir, it should not go on record. You kindly give a ruling.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Already, the Deputy Leader of the Opposition has made a point. I will look into the record. ...*(Interruptions)*...

डा. विजयलक्ष्मी साधौ : यह गृह मंत्री जी का जबाव है।...*(व्यवधान)*... यह गृह मंत्री का दिया हुआ जबाव है।...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: I have no problem if this is not stopped. But then the rest of the speakers from my party will speak about the Congress (I)-ruled States only, and nobody can stop them. ...*(Interruptions)*... They will only speak about the rule of the Congress (I) Governments in the States. ...*(Interruptions)*...

डा. विजयलक्ष्मी साधौ : आप महाराष्ट्र की बात करेंगे और मध्य प्रदेश की नहीं सुनेंगे ! ...*(व्यवधान)*... यहां महाराष्ट्र की बात होगी और मध्य प्रदेश की बात नहीं होगी ! ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप महाराष्ट्र की बात करेंगे और हम मध्य प्रदेश की बात न करें !...*(व्यवधान)*... सुनने का माद्दा रखिए।...*(व्यवधान)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Please sit down. Dr. Sadho, you please come to the President's Address. ...*(Interruptions)*...

डा. विजयलक्ष्मी साधौ : सर, मैं अपनी बात कहूंगी।...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्रीमती माया सिंह : सर, मैं विजयलक्ष्मी जी से कहना चाहती हूं कि वे दिल्ली के आंकड़े बताएं।...*(व्यवधान)*... आप दिल्ली के बारे में बोलिए।...*(व्यवधान)*...

डा. विजयलक्ष्मी साधौ : सर, मैं मध्य प्रदेश की बात कर रही हूं।...*(व्यवधान)*... राज्य के गृह मंत्री ने यह जानकारी दी।...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री परवेज़ हाशमी (राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र, दिल्ली) : दिल्ली में कोई भी चीज़ गलत होती है तो हमारे प्राइम मिनिस्ट्र कन्डेम करते हैं...*(व्यवधान)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E. M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Please sit down. Kindly come to the point and conclude. Your time is already over. Please...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री परवेज़ हाशमी : दिल्ली के लिए हमारे प्राइम मिनिस्ट्र कन्डेम करते हैं...*(व्यवधान)*... आपमें तो सुनने की...*(व्यवधान)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E. M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Kindly come to the point and conclude. Your time is already over. ...*(Interruptions)*...

डा. विजयलक्ष्मी साधू : सर, अपने मुझे बोलने का समय दिया, इसके लिए बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

श्री मो. नदीमुल हक (पश्चिमी बंगाल) :

खाहिशों से नहीं गिरते फूल झोली में,
वक्त की शाख को हिलाना होगा।
कुछ नहीं होता अंधेरो को बुरा करने से,
अपने हिस्से का चिराग़ खुद जलाना होगा।

वाइस चेयरमैन साहब, पार्लियामेंट के दोनों ऐवानों के मुशतरका इजलास से सदर-ए-जमहूरिया, मोहतरम प्रणब मुखर्जी का खिताब जामे था, जहां उन्होंने यूपीए हुकूमत के कारनामों का अहाता और कई सारी स्कीमों और प्रोजेक्टों को अहैया किया। हमारा मक़सद सदरती खुतबे की नुक्ताचीनी नहीं है, मुश्किल यह है कि आपको तो जो लिस्ट पकड़ा दी जाती है, उसे पढ़ देना पड़ता है। हम सोच रहे थे कि हुकूमत इस बार कुछ ऐसे वादे और इरादे के साथ सामने आती, जिन्हें हकीकत का आइना दिखाया जा सके, मगर यहां भी वही फिक्शन है, वही ख़याली पुलाव, जिन्हें पिछले बार के सदर के खुतबे में उठाया गया था, लेकिन अभी तक अमलीजामा नहीं पहनाया जा सका। सदरती खुतबे की मुकम्मल तौर पर सताइश और सराहना मुमकिन नहीं और हम इस ऐवान की तवज्जो चन्द हक़ायक की तरफ़ मबजूल कराना चाहते हैं, जो मेरे ख़्याल में एकसा तौर पर अहम और क़ाबिले तवज्जो हैं।

इसमें कोई शक नहीं कि सदरती खुतबे में अच्छी-अच्छी बातें की गईं और अच्छे-अच्छे ख़ाब बुने गए। लेकिन मैं यह सवाल करता हूँ कि इस ख़ाब की ताबीर क्या है? जनाब सदर ने यूपीए हुकूमत की अनगिनत स्कीमों और मनसूबों को अपने ख़िताब में गिनवाया है। गरीबी हटाना है और गरीबों की सतह गरीबी से उठाना है, मगर यह सबको मालूम है कि इन स्कीमों के तहत मुख़तस रक़म का शायद 20 फीसदी हिस्सा भी हक़दार तक नहीं पहुंचता। अपने खुतबे में मुअज़्ज़िज़ सदर ने एग्रीकल्चरल प्रोडक्शन की तारीफ़ की है। इसमें कोई शुबा नहीं कि इस मामले में हिन्दुस्तान की कारगुज़ारी काफी अच्छी हुई है, लेकिन फिर क्या वजह है कि गरीब किसान, जो मां, माटी और मानुष से जुड़ा हुआ है, वह आज भी भूखा सोता है।

वाइस चेयरमैन साहब, सदरती खुतबे में फ़ख़ के साथ इंदराज किया गया है कि हमारे मुल्क में मिल्क प्रोडक्शन दुनिया के अंदर अव्वल नम्बर पर है, जहां 2011-12 में 128 मिलियन मीट्रिक टन दूध की पैदावार हुई है। लेकिन इसी हिन्दुस्तान में गरीब के बच्चे मालन्युट्रिशियन का शिकार हो रहे हैं। कम ख़ुराक की वजह से मां अपने बच्चों को दूध पिलाने से क़ासिर है, लिहाज़ा भूखी मां के बच्चे भी भूखे सोते हैं। हिन्दुस्तान के तरक्कियाती एजेंडे में अक्लियतों और खुसूसन मुसलमानों की सलामती, आजादी और मसावी मौके यानी equal opportunity के मसले अब भी नुमाया हैं। अक्लियतों की माशी, समाजी और तालीमी पसमांदगी मुख़तलिफ़ सतहों पर बहस का मौजू बन चुकी हैं और मुल्क के सेकुलर सियासी जमातों की जानिब से इसे

4.00 P.M.

[श्री मो. नदीमुल हक]

तस्लीम भी कर लिया गया है। मगर जब तक इन मसाइल को मुन्सिफाना तौर पर हल नहीं किया जाता, तब तक हुकूमत के वादों का शुमार जुबानी जमाखर्ची में होगा।

सच्चर कमेटी के रिकमेंडेशन पर मुख्तलिफ़ तामीरी और मस्बत प्रोग्राम के ऐलानात किए गए, मगर कमोबेश वो महज़ दगाई वादे साबित हुए हैं और मुल्क की अक्लियतों की हालत दिन-ब-दिन बद से बदतर हो रही है। हम यहां जरूरी समझते हैं कि गिनवा दें कि मग़रिबी बंगाल, जहां अक्लियतों की आबादी लगभग तीस फीसदी है, में पिछले 20 महीनों में क्या-क्या इकदामात उठाए गए हैं। ममता हुकूमत के इक्तिदार में आने के एक हफ्ते के अंदर उर्दू को सरकारी ज़बान बनाने का ऐलान किया गया, जिसे पिछले साल रियासती असेम्बली में “The Official Languages Act” में तरमीम करके बाज़ाबता क़ानूनी शक्ल दी गई। रियासती बजट में अक्लियती फंड को बढ़ा कर दुगुने से भी ज्यादा कर दिया गया है।

राजरहाट में 5 एकड़ जमीन पर मुशतमिल रियासत के तीसरे हज़ हाउस की तामीर जल्द शुरू होने वाली है। हम सब लोग वाक्फ़ि हैं कि वक्फ़ जायदाद पूरे मुल्क में घपले और कब्ज़े के नरगे में है। ममता हुकूमत ने इस ज़मरे में न सिर्फ़ सीआईडी बल्कि सीबीआई इन्क्वायरी का भी हुक्म दे दिया है।

आलिया युनिवर्सिटी को अक्लियती किरदार के साथ-साथ 20 एकड़ ज़मीन और 200 करोड़ रुपए का कॉरप्स अदा किया गया है। मग़रिबी बंगाल के 10 हजार मदरसों को अक्लियती किरदार देने का ऐलान किया गया है, जिसकी वजह से अब वहां स्टाफ़ की बहाली में एससी और एसटी की बंदिश नहीं रही। ‘वेस्ट बंगाल माइनोंरिटी डेवलपमेंट एंड फ़ाइनैस कॉरपोरेशन’, जिससे मैं खुद जुड़ा हुआ हूँ, कि कारकर्दगी पूरे मुल्क में अव्वल नम्बर पर है। ओबीसी के तहत रिजर्वेशन को बढ़ा कर 17 फीसदी कर दिया गया है और साथ-साथ रियासत की 85 फीसदी मुस्लिम आबादी का इंदराज इसी लिस्ट में भी हुआ है। लिहाज़ा, अगर देखा जाए तो हकीकत में मुसलमानों के लिए बंगाल में 10 फीसद से ज्यादा रिजर्वेशन है। हमारी हुकूमत ने रियासत के सारे कब्रिस्तानों की दीवार की तामीर और मरम्मत के काम की जिम्मेदारी भी कुबूल की है, जो पिछली सीपीएम हुकूमत के 34 साला दौर-ए-इक्तिदार में नहीं हुआ। ममता हुकूमत ने ये सारे कारनामे सिर्फ़ 20 महीनों में अंजाम दिए हैं। ऐसे में हम मग़रिबी बंगाल के लोगों की जानिब से हमारी दीदी ममता बनर्जी पर यह शेर नज़र करते हैं कि

*बातिल से दबने वाले ऐ आसमां नहीं हम,
सौ बार ले चुका है तू इस्तिहां हमारा।*

जब से यूपीए सरकार इक्तेदार में आई है, पिछले साल यानी 2012 में दंगों का रिकॉर्ड ही टूट गया है। पूरे मुल्क में फिरकापरस्त ताक़तों ने सर उठाया है। जब दंगे होते हैं, तो आग भड़कती है और शोले लपकते हैं। वह कोई हिन्दू या मुसलमान या सिख या ईसाई थोड़ी ही देखते हैं! खून किसी का भी हो, मौत तो एक हिन्दुस्तानी की होती है। वह हिन्दुस्तानी, जो कभी फख़

से गाता होगा- 'हिन्दी हैं हम, वतन है हिन्दोस्तां हमारा।' इसलिए, यह लाजिमी बन जाता है कि मुल्क इस लानत से छुटकारा पाने के लिए मुल्तकिल हल तलाश करे। मुल्क भर में अलग-अलग ब्लास्ट्स के शुबहे में अक़लियतों के नौजवानों को, जो इस मुल्क के मुस्तक़बिल हैं, जुर्म-बेगुनाही के लिए जेलों में ठूस दिया जाता है। पकड़ कर तो पुलिस ले जाती है, लेकिन जब छोड़ने-छुड़ाने की बात आती है, तो मेम्बरान-ए-पार्लियामेंट के डेलिगेशन को वज़ीरेआजम से दरख़ास्त करनी पड़ती है। जब तक ये नौजवान अपनी बेगुनाही साबित कर पाते हैं, तब तक उनकी ज़िंदगी का एक बड़ा हिस्सा गुज़र चुका होता है और ये अब सोशल मिसफिट बनकर रह जाते हैं।

ऐसे सदारती खिताब का किस तरह स्वागत किया जाए? आपने मेज़ें थपथपाई हैं - हमारे जख्मों पर। वाइस चेरमैन साहब, सदारती खुतबे में स्लो ग्रोथ रेट पर तशवीश जाहिर की गई और कहा गया कि अन्दरूनी और बेरूनी वजुहात के बिना पर हमारी इकॉनमी को झटका लगा है। मुझे हैरत होती है कि जहां रोज नए-नए घपले और घोटाले सामने आ रहे हैं, वहां हुकूमत का यह रोना है। अगर सिर्फ काले धन की रक़म मुल्क की तरक्की में खर्च होती, तो हम यह रोना नहीं रोते। न खेल का मैदान छूटा न हवाओं की लहरें, अब तो हवा में चकराने वाले हेलिकॉप्टर का भी चक्कर सामने आया है। वह दिन दूर नहीं कि हमें कहना पड़ेगा- 'सारे जहां से महंगा, हिन्दोस्तां हमारा।' लिहाज़ा, मैं हुकूमत से डिमांड करता हूं कि वह 'इकॉनॉमिक इम्पैक्ट ऑफ कर्रप्शन' पर एक पेपर जारी करे। हमें पता तो चले कि बदउनवानी हमारी जड़ें कहां-कहां खोखली कर रही हैं।

यूपीए हुकूमत को क्या कहें, आप तो अपने साथियों को भी साथ लेकर नहीं चल सकते। जब भी हुकूमत पर आफत आती है, तो सीबीआई का भरपूर इस्तेमाल किया जाता है।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E. M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Your time is over.

श्री मो. नदीमुल हक : शायद इस एदारे का नाम 'सेंटर बचाओ इंस्टीट्यूट' होता, तो बेहतर होता, लेकिन इसका असर अगर किसी पर नहीं चलता है, तो वह मग़रीबी बंगाल की वज़ीरेआला ममता बनर्जी हैं। यूपीए ने मुल्क के लाखों छोटे कारोबारियों के पेट पर मारने के लिए एफडीआई की लात उठाई है। देश की जनता के साथ हम विश्वासघात नहीं कर सके, लिहाज़ा हमने इक्तिदार ठुकरा दिया और यूपीए मरकज़ में माइनोंरिटी में आ गए। इन सारे उमूर पर सदारती खुतबे की खामोशी चिल्ला-चिल्ला कर कह रही है कि सच्चाई कड़वी होती है। देश की जनता सब देख रही है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि अगर किसान के साथ नहीं है, अगर गरीब के साथ नहीं है, अगर मजदूर के साथ नहीं है, अगर मिडिल क्लास के साथ नहीं है, अगर अक़लियतों के साथ नहीं है, तो यूपीए का हाथ आखिर है किसके साथ?...**(व्यवधान)...**

सर, अब मैं बस इतना ही और कहूंगा कि

मैं आ गया हूं, मगर खाली हाथ आया हूं।

हमारे ख़्वाब थे ऐसे कि साथ न ला सके,

चले चलो कि वह मंजिल अभी नहीं आई।

खुदा हाफिज़, जय हिन्द।

جناب محمد ندیم الحق (مغربی بنگال) :

خواہشوں سے نہیں گرتے پھول جھولی میں

وقت کی شاخ کو بلانا ہوگا

کچھ نہیں ہوتا اندھیروں کو برا کہنے سے

اپنے حصے کا چراغ خود جلانا ہوگا

وائس چئیرمین صاحب، پارلیمنٹ کے دونوں ایوانوں کے مشترکہ اجلاس سے صدر جمہوریہ، محترم پرنس مکھرجی کا خطاب جامع تھا، جہاں انہوں نے یوپی۔اے۔ حکومت کے کارناموں کا احاطہ اور کئی ساری اسکیموں اور پروجیکٹوں کا احیا کیا۔ ہمارا مقصد صدارتی خطبہ کی نکتہ چینی نہیں ہے، مشکل یہ ہے کہ آپ کو تو جو لسٹ پکڑا دی جاتی ہے، اسے پڑھ دینا پڑتا ہے، ہم سوچ رہے تھے کہ حکومت اس بار کچھ ایسے وعدے اور ارادے کے ساتھ سامنے آتی، جنہیں حقیقت کا آئینہ دکھایا جاسکے، مگر یہاں بھی وہی فکشن ہے، وہی خیالی پلاؤ، جنہیں ”کھلے بار کے صدر کے خطبہ میں اٹھایا گیا تھا، لیکن ابھی تک عملی جامہ نہیں پہنایا جاسکا۔ صدارتی خطبہ کی مکمل طور پر ستائش اور سراہنا ممکن نہیں اور ہم اس ایوان کی توجہ چند حقائق کی طرف مبذول کرانا چاہتے ہیں، جو میرے خیال میں یکساں طور پر اہم اور قابل توجہ ہیں۔

اس میں کوئی شک نہیں کہ صدارتی خطبے میں اچھی اچھی باتیں کی گئیں اور اچھے اچھے خواب بنے گئے۔ لیکن میں یہ سوال کرتا ہوں کہ اس خواب کی تعبیر کیا ہے؟ جناب صدر نے یوپی۔اے حکومت کی ان گنت اسکیموں اور منصوبوں کو اپنے خطاب میں گنوا یا ہے۔ غریبی ہٹانا ہے اور غریبوں کو سطح غریبی سے اٹھانا ہے، مگر یہ سب کو معلوم ہے کہ ان اسکیموں کے تحت مختص رقم کا شاید بیس فیصد حصہ بھی حقدار تک نہیں پہنچتا۔ اپنے خطبے میں معزز صدر نے ایگریکلچرل پروڈکشن کی تعریف کی ہے۔ اس میں کوئی شبہ نہیں کہ اس معاملے میں ہندوستان کی کارگزاری کافی اچھی ہوئی ہے، لیکن پھر کیا وجہ ہے کہ غریب کسان، جو ماں، مائی اور مائش سے جڑا ہوا ہے، وہ آج بھی بھوکا سوتا ہے۔

وائس چئیرمین صاحب، صدارتی خطبے میں فخر کے ساتھ اندراج کیا گیا ہے کہ ہمارے ملک میں ملک پروڈکشن دنیا کے اندر اول نمبر پر ہے، جہاں 2011-12 میں 128 ملین ٹن دودھ کی پیداوار ہوئی ہے۔ لیکن اسی ہندوستان میں غریب کے بچے مال-نیوٹریشن کا شکار ہو رہے ہیں۔ کم خوراک کی وجہ سے ماں اپنے بچوں کو دودھ پلانے سے قاصر ہے، لہذا بھوکی ماں کے بچے بھی بھوکے سوتے ہیں۔ ہندوستان کے ترقیاتی ایجنڈے میں اقلیتوں اور خصوصاً مسلمانوں کی سلامتی، آزادی اور مساوی مواقع یعنی equal opportunity کے مسئلے اب

بھی نمایا ہیں۔ اقلیتوں کی معاشی، سماجی اور تعلیمی پسماندگی مختلف سطحوں پر بحث کا موضوع بن چکی ہے اور ملک کے سیکولر سیاسی جماعتوں کی جانب سے اسے تسلیم بھی کر لیا گیا ہے۔ مگر جب تک ان مسائل کو منصفانہ طور پر حل نہیں کیا جاتا، تب تک حکومت کے وعدوں کا شمار زبانی جمع کر رہی میں ہوگا۔

سچر کمیٹی کے ریکمنڈیشن پر مختلف تعمیری اور مثبت پروگرام کے اعلانات کئے گئے، مگر کم وبیش وہ محض دغائی وعدے ثابت ہوئے ہیں اور ملک کی اقلیتوں کی حالت دن بہ دن بد سے بدتر ہو رہی ہے۔ ہم یہاں ضروری سمجھتے ہیں کہ گنوا دیں کہ مغربی بنگال، جہاں اقلیتوں کی آبادی لگ بھگ تیس فیصدی ہے، میں پچھلے بیس مہینوں میں کیا کیا اقدامات اٹھائے گئے ہیں۔ ممتا حکومت کے اقتدار میں آنے کے ایک ہفتے کے اندر اردو کو سرکاری زبان بنانے کا اعلان کیا گیا، جسے پچھلے سال ریاستی اسمبلی میں "The Official Language Act" میں ترمیم کر کے باضابطہ قانونی شکل دی گئی۔ ریاستی بجٹ میں اقلیتی فنڈ کو بڑھا کر دو گنے سے بھی زیادہ کر دیا گیا ہے۔

راجستھان میں 5 ایکڑ زمین پر مشتمل ریاست کے تیسرے حج ہاؤس کی تعمیر جلد شروع ہونے والی ہے۔ ہم سب لوگ واقف ہیں کہ وقف جائیداد پورے ملک میں

گھپلے اور قبضے کے نرغے میں ہیں۔ ممنا حکومت نے اس زمرے میں نہ صرف سی۔آئی۔ڈی۔ بلکہ سی۔بی۔آئی۔ انکوائری کا بھی حکم دے دیا ہے۔

آلیہ یونیورسٹی کو اقلیتی کردار کے ساتھ ساتھ 20 ایکڑ زمین اور 200

کروڑ روپے کا کارپس عطا کیا گیا ہے۔ مغربی بنگال کے 10 ہزار مدرسوں کو

اقلیتی کردار دینے کا اعلان کیا گیا ہے، جس کی وجہ سے اب وہاں اسٹاف کی

بحالی میں ایس۔سی۔ اور ایس۔ٹی۔ کی بندش نہیں رہی۔ 'ویسٹ بنگال ماننارٹی

ڈیولپمینٹ اینڈ فائننس کارپوریشن'، جس سے میں خود جڑا ہوا ہوں، کی کارکردگی

پورے ملک میں اول نمبر پر ہے۔ او۔بی۔سی۔ کے تحت رزرویشن کو بڑھا کر 17

فیصدی کر دیا گیا ہے اور ساتھ ساتھ ریاست کی 85 فیصدی مسلم آبادی کا اندراج

اسی لسٹ میں بھی ہوا ہے۔ لہذا اگر دیکھا جائے تو حقیقت میں مسلمانوں کے لئے

بنگال میں 10 فیصد سے زیادہ رزرویشن ہے۔ ہماری حکومت نے ریاست کے

سارے قبرستانوں کی دیوار کی تعمیر اور مرمت کے کام کی ذمہ داری بھی قبول

کی ہے، جو پچھلی سی۔پی۔ایم۔ حکومت کے 34 سالہ دور اقتدار میں نہیں ہوا۔ ممنا

حکومت نے یہ سارے کارنامے صرف 20 مہینوں میں انجام دئے ہیں۔ ایسے میں

ہم مغربی بنگال کے لوگوں کی جانب سے ہماری دیدی ممتا بنرجی پر یہ شعر نذر کرتے ہیں کہ۔۔۔

باطل سے دہنے والے ۲۷ اسمان نہیں ہم

سو بار لے چکا ہے تو امتحان ہمارا۔

جب سے یوپی اے۔ سرکار اقتدار میں آئی ہے، پچھلے سال یعنی 2012 میں

دنگوں کا ریکارڈ بھی ٹوٹ گیا ہے۔ پورے ملک میں فرقہ پرست طاقتوں نے سر

اٹھایا ہے۔ جب دنگے ہوتے ہیں، تو آگ بھڑکتی ہے اور شولے لپکتے ہیں۔ وہ

کوئی ہندو یا مسلمان یا سکھ یا عیسائی تھوڑی ہی دیکھتے ہیں۔ خون کسی کا بھی

ہو، موت تو ایک ہندوستانی کی ہوتی ہے۔ وہ ہندوستانی، جو کبھی فخر سے گاتا

ہوگا، "ہندی ہیں ہم وطن ہیں ہندوستان ہمارا"۔ اس لئے، یہ لازمی بن جاتا ہے کہ

ملک اس لعنت سے چھٹکارہ پانے کے لئے مستقل حل تلاش کرے۔ ملک بھر میں

الگ الگ بلاسٹس کے شبہ میں اقلیتوں کے نوجوانوں کو، جو اس ملک کے مستقبل

ہیں، جرم بے گناہی کے لئے جیلوں میں ٹھونس دیا جاتا ہے۔ پکڑ کر تو پولیس لے

جاتی ہے، لیکن جب چھوڑنے چھڑانے کی بات آتی ہے، تو ممبران پارلیمنٹ کے

ٹیلیگیشن کو وزیر اعظم سے درخواست کرنی پڑتی ہے۔ جب تک یہ نوجوان اپنی

ہے۔ گناہی ثابت کر پاتے ہیں، تب تک ان کی زندگی کا ایک بڑا حصہ گزر چکا ہوتا ہے اور یہ اب social misfit بن کر رہ جاتے ہیں۔

ایسے صدارتی خطاب کا کس طرح سواگت کیا جائے؟ آپ نے میزین تھپتھپائی ہیں، ہمارے زخموں پر۔ وائس چیئرمین صاحب، صدارتی خطبے میں 'سلو گروتھ ریٹ' پر تشویش ظاہر کی گئی اور کہا گیا کہ اندرونی اور بیرونی وجوہات کی بناء پر ہماری اکانومی کو جھٹکا لگا ہے۔ مجھے حیرت ہوئی ہے کہ جہاں روز نئے نئے گھیلے اور گھوٹالے سامنے آ رہے ہیں، وہاں حکومت کا یہ رونا ہے۔ اگر صرف کالے دھن کی رقم ملک کی ترقی میں خرچ ہوتی، تو ہم یہ رونا نہیں روئے۔ نہ کھیل کا میدان چھوٹا، نہ ہواؤں کی لہریں۔ اب تو ہوا میں چکرانے والے بلی کاپٹر کا بھی چکر سامنے آیا ہے۔ وہ دن دور نہیں کہ ہمیں کہنا پڑے گا "سارے جہاں سے مہنگا، ہندوستان ہمارا"۔ لہذا، میں حکومت سے ڈیمانڈ کرتا ہوں کہ وہ 'اکانومک امپیکٹ آف کرپشن' پر ایک پیپر جاری کرے۔ ہمیں پتہ تو چلے کہ بدعنوانی ہماری جڑیں کہاں کہاں کھوکھلی کر رہی ہیں۔

یوپی۔ اے۔ حکومت کو کیا کہیں، آپ تو اپنے ساتھیوں کو بھی ساتھ لے کر نہیں چل سکتے۔ جب بھی حکومت پر آفت آتی ہے، تو سی۔بی۔آئی۔ کا بھرپور

استعمال کیا جاتا ہے۔

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Your time is over.

جناب محمد ندیم الحق: شاید اس ادارے کا نام 'سینٹر بچاؤ انسٹی ٹیوٹ' ہوتا، تو بہتر ہوتا، لیکن اس کا اثر اگر کسی پر نہیں چلتا ہے، تو وہ مغربی بنگال کی وزیر اعلیٰ ممتا بنرجی ہیں۔ یوپی۔اے۔ نے ملک کے لاکھوں چھوٹے کاروباریوں کے پیٹ پر مارنے کے لئے ایف۔ڈی۔آئی۔ کی لات اٹھائی ہے۔ دیش کی جنتا کے ساتھ ہم وشواس گہات نہیں کر سکے، لہذا ہم نے اقتدار ٹھکرا دیا اور یوپی۔اے۔ مرکز میں ماننارٹی میں آ گئے۔ ان سارے امور پر صدارتی خطبے کی خاموشی چلا کر کہہ رہی ہے کہ سچائی کڑوی ہوتی ہے۔ دیش کی جنتا سب دیکھ رہی ہے۔ میں جاننا چاہتا ہوں کہ اگر کسان کے ساتھ نہیں ہے، اگر غریب کے ساتھ نہیں ہے، اگر مزدور کے ساتھ نہیں ہے، اگر مڈل کلاس کے ساتھ نہیں ہے، اگر اقلیتوں کے ساتھ نہیں ہے، تو یوپی۔اے۔ کا ہاتھ آخر ہے کس کے ساتھ؟... (مداخلت)۔۔۔ سر، اب میں بس اتنا ہی اور کہوں گا کہ۔۔۔ میں آ گیا ہوں، مگر خالی ہاتھ آیا ہوں، ہمارے خواب تھے ایسے کہ ساتھ نا لا سکے، چلے چلو کہ وہ منزل ابھی نہیں آئی۔

خدا حافظ، جے ہند۔

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Now, Shri K.C. Tyagi, not present.

PROF. M.S. SWAMINATHAN (Nominated): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, thank you very much for allowing me to speak. I rise to support the Motion moved by Shrimati Renuka Chowdhury. While doing so, I want to draw the attention of the House, through you, to three important issues. The first is the food security. I need hardly remind this House that 2013 represents the 70th anniversary of the Bengal Famine in 1943 when, according to estimates, 3 million children, women and men died of hunger. Since that Bengal Famine days, this year, the Parliament has under its

consideration the Food Security Bill which makes access to food a legal right. It is not a political patronage, but it is a right. I think, this is a very significant historic occasion when we have this great transition in our agricultural history from one of ship-to-mouth to one of providing a legal right to food, with home grown food. The international prices are very volatile. You can't really implement a Bill of this kind with imported food. It has to be homegrown food. It is in this direction that the President rightly mentioned that our farmers produced, last year, 260 MT of foodgrains, 251 MT of fruits and vegetables and 128 MT of milk. In fact, if you look at these figures, it comes almost to half-a-tonne of fruits and vegetables and foodgrains per individual in this country.

In spite of it, we have extensive malnutrition which is well known, which has been mentioned many times. We have also economic problems faced by farmers and that is why I want to suggest that in the future Economic Surveys—one of the important commitments made in the new National Policy for Farmers placed in this House by the Union Minister for Agriculture and Food in November, 2007 the very first goal is to improve the economic viability of farming by substantially increasing the net income of farmers and to ensure that agricultural progress is measured by advances made in this income. In other words, the progress made in the net income of farmers should be a measure of progress in agriculture. I think, the Economic Survey should bring it out Purely giving progress in million tonnes, at the same time reporting farmers' suicides, farmers' distress, 45 per cent of women and children being malnourished and so on. This is not compatible.

The reason why the economics of farming is getting adverse has been mentioned by several Members. I hardly need to mention this. But, there were two major suggestions made by the National Commission on Farmers. The first recommendation is already met by the Finance Minister—farm loans at 4 per cent including crop loans at 4 per cent interest. This time, the Finance Minister—I thank him—has also mentioned that private sector scheduled commercial banks will also provide the loan at 4 per cent interest. The total credit has been increased to Rs.7 lakh crores. That is a very important step.

The second step we suggested was that the price must be somewhat more than remunerative because in the case of others, we have the Sixth Pay Commission, the Seventh Pay Commission, and so on. The farmers' economic condition is very

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bad. In fact, if the Economic Survey fulfils the first requirement of the National Policy for Farmers, namely, that we measure progress in farming by the increase in the net income of the farmer, if you see, it will be in the negative. This is why we recommended a minimum support price of C2 plus 50 per cent, 50 per cent margin over the cost of production. I am sure, just as our recommendation for 4 per cent interest has been met—earlier it was 7 per cent, now it has come down to 4 per cent—this too would be met. We want to fulfill the obligations of the Food Security Bill. There is no way except making farming economically viable. If we do not make it viable, there will be nobody in farming.

Sir, the second point about the Food Security Bill is the importance of attracting youth in farming. The President, in his Address, has rightly emphasized, 'that the youth constitute our greatest national asset', these are his words, and majority of youth are in villages. It is well known now; all surveys have shown that they are not interested in farming any more because farming is neither intellectually stimulating nor economically rewarding. It is very uncertain; droughts, floods and so on. Therefore, how do we make farming economically attractive and intellectually stimulating? I would suggest one thing; I won't go into details because of lack of time. We have started a Mahila Kisan Sashaktikaran Pariyojana. In the same way, I think, we should start a 'Yuvak Kisan Sashaktikaran Pariyojana, and the components can be worked out. But, I think, it is important to look at the special needs of young farmers to have intellectual satisfaction as well as economic satisfaction.

The third aspect of the Food Security Bill, if you want to fulfil the obligations of the Food Security Bill, over a period of time, is that there has to be a pan-political commitment to the food security of the nation. The pan-political commitment can come only through this. We have suggested a National Food Security Authority, chaired by the Prime Minister, with leaders of all the main parties in Parliament as well as certain Chief Ministers from deficit States and surplus States. Unless there is a political oversight and a political commitment on a continuing basis, on a pan-political basis, again, we will find, after a couple of years, the fulfilment of the obligations for the Food Security Bill will be somewhat difficult.

May I also mention two other aspects before I close? I referred to the importance of procurement, procurement at a reasonable price. I am very happy that the Address

of the President says that the Direct Benefit Transfer System will not be a substitute for public services, and will be complementary to the Public Distribution System. I applaud the Direct Benefit Transfer System in many areas, but not in the case of foodgrains cash. Not cash but foodgrains must be provided. The reason is, not only foodgrains will ensure the objectives of the Food Security Bill but will also ensure that there is a continuing interest among farmers to produce more. If public procurement goes down at a minimum support price, production will go down. You can take it from me; procurement and production are very strongly and closely related. The wheat and rice story is only because of our procurement over a period of time at a minimum support price. Therefore, I would suggest that we should not relax because once you start giving cash instead of grains, there will be relaxation of efforts to build up our storages, to procure, the whole machinery of the PDS, and so on. We should strengthen the PDS system and ensure that. The provision has been made in the Bill that the woman is the head of the household from the point of view of entitlement; it is a very important one. But we should ensure that the Direct Benefit Transfer System, as far as the food grains are concerned, must be only in the form of foodgrains.

Finally, Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I was in Maharashtra, last week, in the drought-prone areas. I think, droughts, floods; these calamities, extreme calamities, are going to be much more frequent, it looks as though. Although every year our delegation goes to the Climate Conference, last year, it was at Doha, but none of those Conferences have led to a strong political commitment on the part of the industrialized countries. There is no political will to cut down their emissions and, therefore, the poor nations, the poor in all nations will be the sufferers of climate change because they have the least coping capacity. I find, the Prime Minister has eight national missions on Management of Climate Change, but one very important mission which is missing is the mission to look after the coastal areas, the problems of sea-level rise. In the coastal areas where nearly 30 per cent of our population live within 30 to 40 kilometres from the shore line, sea-level rise is one of the consequences. I would suggest that we should now go into greater details, developing a drought code for the drought-prone areas as a set of proactive measures, not reactive measures; not post-mortem, but proactive measures, particularly for water security, and also, the coastal areas where the fishing communities live. There is a great danger that once you have a sea-level rise, there will be a very large number of climate refugees

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who will have to be accommodated in other parts of the country. So, may I, Mr. Vice-Chairman, thank you for giving me the time? But let me again emphasize that these important initiatives, like the National Food Security Bill, which is a historic one, the nation should rejoice at our ability today to make a legal commitment to provide food, at the same time, our commitment to ensure that the youth of this country have an opportunity for a satisfying life; much of it has to come from agriculture.

We should retain and attract youth in farming. You will find that farming promotes job-led economic growth; most of the industry today is jobless economic growth. Therefore, farming has to be one of our major sources of employment. The Economic Survey emphasizes this. Finally, the climate change impact on all parts of the country, drought-prone areas, flood-prone areas and particularly for coastal communities requires much greater attention. Thank you very much.

SHRI RABINARAYAN MOHAPATRA (Odisha): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I am thankful to you and to my Floor Leader for having given me an opportunity to participate in the Motion of Thanks to the Presidential Address.

Sir, it is the maiden Address of the hon. President, Shri Pranab Mukherjee, and as a new Member, it is also my first opportunity to go through the total 22 pages of 114 points of the Address with anxiety to know about the future dream, aspirations and prospects of the country. I know the hon. President of India, Shri Pranab Mukherjee, the Prime Minister of India, Dr. Manmohan Singh, and the Finance Minister of India, Shri P. Chidambaram are social, economical scientists of India. So, people of India were awaiting for a good Budget which will create a remarkable place in the world economy. I am sorry to say that my total aspiration has gone in vain. It is a matter of regret, I observed, that sufficient care has been taken to divert the public opinion by the Council of Ministers while approving the text Address from the serious concerns of common people like rise in food prices, multiple hike in the prices of diesel and petrol, LPG, fertilizer, etc. which enable high inflation. Sir, when the balance of payment position is under stress and decline in investment is a worry of the country, it has been addressed about Direct Benefit Transfer system as an important initiative by the Government without aiming at its proper implementation.

I remember one Sloka in Sanskrit by Chanakya, the great diplomat that “Udyamena hi Sidhyanty Karjayani na Manorathaie Nahi Suptashya Singheshya Prabisanty Mukha Marugaha.”

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE)

in the Chair.

Sir, about 40 million people, over 75 per cent of our children, are affected by water-borne diseases every year. Medical expenditure on water-borne diseases is estimated to be Rs. 2,400 crores annually in the country. I urge upon the Government to take necessary steps to provide drinking water facilities to each primary school, secondary school, college and each Anganwadi centre throughout the country. The Planning Commission should look into it. I had visited Bhabha Atomic Research Centre in a Parliamentary Committee where I saw desalination of water purification technologies prepared by our scientists. We should adopt it.

Sir, diseases like cancer, kidney failure, heart problem, neuro problem, etc., are forcing middle class people to go to the BPL category every day in the country. We should address it. Sir, when the Motion of Thanks was moved by Shrimati Renukaji, on behalf of the Government, I hoped that being a woman she would tell us regarding Women Reservation Bill.

But it was not mentioned. It has not been addressed in point 37 and 38 of the President's Address. Though the General Elections are knocking at the door, yet she did not mention it. In my beloved State, Odisha, our late leader Biju Patnaik, for the first time, made 33 per cent reservation for women. Now, my Chief Minister, Shri Naveen Patnaik, has made 50 per cent reservation for women in the Panchayats and the Municipal Corporation. The Government of Odisha is giving five thousand rupees to pregnant mothers under *Mamata Yojana*. There is Mission Shakti programme to empower women. It has reached at a remarkable point.

Sir, care has been taken to divert the public opinion about the Government's failure to pass the Women Reservation Bill. At present, I observe that the Government has been put in the dock by the people for corruption and scams after scams. Even former Ministers and corporates have been put in the jails on corruption charges. The then Finance Minister observed in the White Paper on Black Money that the Government's failure to contain corruption in the system affects the poor

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disproportionately. At the same time, it has been stated in point 90 of the Address that the Government is committed to bringing reforms for greater transparency, probity, integrity and accountability. But the corruption is still rampant. A deal has been done to purchase VVIP helicopters from an Italian company, Augustawestland, for Rs. 3,546 crores. Out of this, Rs. 347 crores are alleged to have been paid as kickbacks. Corruption was also reported in the Commonwealth Games, 2G allotment, Adarsh Housing Society, etc. The Government has not been able to keep its promise of bringing back black money which has illegally or legally been deposited in foreign banks. The CBI Director, Shri A.P. Singh, speaking in the inauguration of the Global Programme on Anti-Corruption and Asset Recovery, said, "It is estimated that about 500 billion dollars of illegal money, belonging to India, is deposited in tax havens abroad." A large amount of Indian money is also reported to be deposited in Swiss banks. Further, as reported in The Hindu newspaper, a CD, containing names of 700 clients who have accounts in the Geneva branch of the HSBC, has been given by the Government of French to the Indian Government.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE): Your time is over. Conclude please.

SHRI RABINARAYAN MOHAPATRA: Okay, Sir, I am concluding.

It is a matter of regret that the Address does not mention regarding bringing back black money to India, though India is facing economic slowdown. And Rs. 93,000 crores have been cut down on expenditure.

The mandate of the Constitution of India is unitary in spirit and federal in nature. Being a new Member, I observe that Ministers, while speaking on the floor of the House, are shifting their responsibilities to the States. 'Unity in diversity' is our motto. We should have anxieties to know the genesis of the problems of the country. The root cause should be identified and redressed by the Parliament, as it is the supreme body of the Constitution of India.

Sir, my State Odisha is a unique State on the east-coast of India, with its wild life reserve, lovely virgin beaches, vast mineral treasures, immense industrial potentialities, archaeological monuments and a land of rich and diverse artistic

achievements. My leader, Shri Naveen Patnaik, has been driving forward the vehicle of development for the last three consecutive terms.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE): Please conclude.

SHRI RABINARAYAN MOHAPATRA: The last decade has been a decade of change for Odisha, with formidable growth in several sectors. We have to face the challenges of the time.

It is a matter of regret that the President's Address does not mention about the Government's failure to review the Centre-State relations, as per the demands of the State. Also, there is no mention about stopping the step-motherly attitude of the Central Government towards the State of Odisha on the following matters. I am quoting a few matters, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE): Please conclude.

SHRI RABINARAYAN MOHAPATRA: Yes, Sir; I am concluding. It is a very important matter. The, Government of Odisha has asked several times the Central Government to enhance the Minimum Support Price for paddy, but it has not been enhanced. Last time, in the Railway Budget, Odisha had got Rs.723 crores, but it was reduced by Rs. 280 crores. In respect of Khurda-Bolangir railway project which is the lifeline for tribals, out of 289 kilometers, only 34 kilometers has been constructed.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE): Mr. Mohapatra, please conclude.

SHRI RABINARAYAN MOHAPATRA: Sir, I am concluding. I urge upon the Government to implement the idea of 'Panchayat Industry' of late leader Shri Biju Patnaik, basing upon agriculture and small-scale cottage industries throughout India to strengthen the economy and to eradicate poverty in rural India.

In view of the above matters, Renukaji, I am unable to set my mind to support the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address. Thank you.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE): Now, Shri Ahmad Saeed Malihabadi. Malihabadiji, your allotted time is five minutes.

श्री अहमद सईद मलीहाबादी (पश्चिमी बंगाल) : सर, आपने मुझे समय दिया, उसका बहुत शुक्रिया। हमारे सदरे मोहतरम श्री प्रणब मुखर्जी ने जो एड्रेस यहां हमारे ज्वायंट सेशन में दिया है, हम उसका खैरमकदम करते हैं और उनका शुक्रिया भी अदा करते हैं, इसलिए कि यह उनका पहला खुतबा था, जिसको हमने बहुत तवज्जोह के साथ सुना। उन्होंने अपने इस खुतबे में हुकूमत के तमाम, ज्यादातर कामों का अहाता किया है, जो हो चुके हैं या जिनके बारे में करने का इरादा है। उसी के साथ उन्होंने अपने खुतबे में अकल्लीयतों के बारे में भी जिक्र किया है और यह बताया है कि यूपीए हुकूमत अकल्लीयतों के जो तलबा हैं, स्टुडेंट्स हैं, लड़के और लड़कियां, उनकी तालीम-वज़ीफे के वास्ते एक बड़ी रकम खर्च कर रही है। उनके हिसाब से अब तक 55 लाख स्टुडेंट्स को यह ग्रांट मिल चुकी है, लेकिन हम यह देख रहे हैं कि माइनॉरिटीज के लिए जो रुपये स्टेट्स के अंदर, रियासतों को जा रहे हैं, वहां से एक बड़ी रकम करोड़ों-करोड़ रुपये के हिसाब से वापिस आ रही है। इसमें पिछले साल भी यानी 2011-12 के हिसाब में भी 600 करोड़ रुपये रियासतों से वापिस आये थे, जो अकल्लीयतों के फ़ंड के वास्ते दिये गये थे। तो जो फ़ायदा पहुंचना चाहिए, वह उनको नहीं पहुंच रहा है। उसी के साथ सदर साहब ने अपने खुतबे में फरमाया है कि माइनोरीटीज के लिए सितंबर, 2012 तक बैंकों से 1,72,000 करोड़ रुपये कर्ज की शकल में क्रेडिट में दिये गये हैं। अब यह पता नहीं है कि यह अकल्लीयतों के किस सेक्शन को पहुंचे हैं? हम यह देखते हैं कि सच्चर कमेटी की रिपोर्ट के मुताबिक मुसलमान गिरते-गिरते तालीम और अपने इक्तिसादी हालत के लिहाज़ से दलित के लेवल पर आ गए हैं। उनकी इस हालत में कोई भी सुधार नजर नहीं आ रहा है। जो गरीबी थी, जो इफ़लास था, भुखमरी थी, जहालत, गरीबी और बीमारी थी, वह उसी तरह चल रही है। हम लोग यह समझते हैं कि जब तक मुसलमानों को भी जॉब में और तालीम में रिजर्वेशन नहीं दिया जाएगा, उनको ऊपर नहीं उठाया जा सकता है, इसलिए कि जो 65-66 साल का बेकलॉग लग गया है, जो यह बेकवर्डनेस पैदा हुई है उसको इस तरह की लीपापोती से पूरा नहीं किया जा सकता है। लिहाज़ा हम यह उम्मीद करते थे कि सदर साहब के खुतबे में मुसलमानों के रिजर्वेशन के लिए भी कुछ जिक्र होगा, लेकिन इसका कोई जिक्र नहीं है।

UPA हुकूमत के 12 सालों में मुसलमानों के लिए ऐसा कहा गया है कि उन्हें 4.5 परसेंट रिज़र्वेशन दिया जा रहा है। बाद में पता चला कि यह रिज़र्वेशन सिर्फ मुसलमानों के लिए नहीं है, बल्कि सभी minorities के लिए है। अब 4.5 परसेंट रिज़र्वेशन अगर सभी minorities के लिए होगा, तो उसमें मुसलमानों को क्या हिस्सा मिलेगा? रंगनाथ मिश्र कमीशन ने 10 परसेंट रिज़र्वेशन की सिफारिश की थी, लेकिन केवल 4.5 परसेंट रिज़र्वेशन दिया गया, वह भी सारी minorities में divide कर दिया गया। यह तो एक तरह से खैरात देने की बात हो गई है। इससे तो कोई भला होने वाला नहीं है।

मैं एक और बात का ज़िक्र करना चाहता हूँ और वह बहुत जरूरी है कि अक़ल्लीयतों और मुसलमानों के बारे में अगर हम सोच रहे हैं कि हम उन्हें ऊपर उठाएं, उन्हें तरक्की दें, तो वह तरक्की होना तो दूर की बात है, आज हालत यह है कि हमारी जेलों के अंदर जो majority है, वह मुसलमानों की है। कैदी बरसों से जेलों के अंदर सड़ रहे हैं और इन कैदियों के representations, इनकी, नुमाइंदगी खुद सदर साहब के सामने रखी गई थी। ऐसा हुआ है कि 14-14 सालों तक एक-एक मुलज़िम को अंदर रखा गया है और फिर वह अदालत से बेक़सूर बरी कर दिया गया है। आज यह हालत हो रही है। तो उनको रिज़र्वेशन भी नहीं देंगे, उनकी तालीम भी नहीं होगी, उनका कल्याण भी नहीं होगा और उन्हें जेलों में सड़ाया जाएगा। अगर यह मैसेज जाएगा, तो देश की तरक्की कैसे हो सकती है?

हम यह उम्मीद कर रहे थे कि सदर साहब के खुतबे में इन बातों का भी कुछ ज़िक्र होगा, ताकि अक़ल्लीयतों के अंदर जो बेवैनी फैली हुई है, वह कुछ कम हो सके। अब पानी सिर से ऊपर जा चुका है। लोग 65-66 सालों से इंतज़ार कर रहे थे और अब हालत यह हो गई है कि उनके अंदर sense of insecurity पैदा हो गई है।

इसमें कोई दो रायें नहीं हो सकती हैं कि मुल्क की हिफाज़त होनी चाहिए और आतंकवाद बंद होना चाहिए, लेकिन हर आदमी इस बात को मानता है कि यह जो terrorism है, इसका न कोई धर्म है और न इसे किसी community के साथ जोड़ा जा सकता है। अगर किसी community के मुताल्लिक इसे जोड़ने की कोशिश की जाएगी, तो फिर हमारे होम मिनिस्टर साहब उसका बाकायदा contradiction भी करते हैं और उस पर इज़हारे-अफसोस भी करते हैं। हम खुश हैं कि उन्होंने ऐसा किया, उन्हें करना भी चाहिए था। उनका पहला बयान गलत था और उन्होंने अपने बयान को सही किया, तो ठीक किया है, लेकिन मुसलमानों के बारे में देश भर में जो message जा रहा है, जिस तरह से गिरफ्तारियां हो रही हैं, इसका कोई न कोई हल होना चाहिए। अगर यह नहीं होगा, तो हम जो कुछ भी उनके development के लिए, उनकी भलाई के लिए सोच रहे हैं, वह होने वाला नहीं है। इसलिए मेरी यह दरखास्त है कि सदर साहब ने जो कुछ फरमाया है, वह तो अपनी जगह पर है और हम उनका शुक्रिया अदा करने जा रहे हैं, लेकिन यह policy matter है...(व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE): Malihabadi Saheb, your time is over. Please conclude.

श्री अहमद सईद मलीहाबादी : हम लोग यह दरखास्त करते हैं कि इन मामलात पर गौर किया जाए और अक़ल्लीयतों के फलाहो-बहबूद के कामों को संजीदगी के साथ लिया जाए तथा जो उनकी शिकायतें हैं, वे दूर की जाएं। आपका बहुत-बहुत शुक्रिया।

جناب احمد سعید ملیح آبادی (مغربی بنگال): سر، آپ نے مجھے سہے دیا، اس کا

بہت شکریہ۔ ہمارے صدر محترم، شری پرنب مکھرجی نے جو ایڈریس یہاں ہمارے جوائنٹ سیشن میں دیا ہے، ہم اس کا خیرمقدم کرتے ہیں اور ان کا شکریہ بھی ادا کرتے ہیں، اس لئے کہ یہ ان کا پہلا خطبہ تھا، جس کو ہم نے بہت توجہ کے ساتھ سنا۔ انہوں نے اپنے اس خطبے میں حکومت کے تمام، زیادہ تر کاموں کا احاطہ کیا ہے، جو ہو چکے ہیں یا جن کے بارے میں کرنے کا ارادہ ہے۔ اسی کے ساتھ انہوں نے اپنے خطبے میں اقلیتوں کے بارے میں بھی ذکر کیا ہے اور یہ بتایا ہے کہ یوپی۔اے۔ حکومت، اقلیتوں کے جو طلباء ہیں، اسٹوڈنٹس ہیں، لڑکے اور لڑکیاں، ان کے تعلیمی وظیفے کے واسطے ایک بڑی رقم خرچ کر رہی ہے۔ ان کے حساب سے اب تک 55 لاکھ اسٹوڈنٹس کو یہ گرانٹ مل چکی ہے، لیکن ہم یہ دیکھ رہے ہیں کہ مائنارٹیز کے لئے جو روپے اسٹینڈ کے اندر، ریاستوں کو جا رہے ہیں، وہاں سے ایک بڑی رقم کروڑوں-کروڑ روپے کے حساب سے واپس آ رہی ہے۔ اس میں پچھلے سال بھی یعنی 2011-12 کے حساب میں بھی 600 کروڑ روپے ریاستوں سے واپس آئے تھے، جو اقلیتوں کے فنڈ کے واسطے دئے گئے تھے۔ تو جو فائدہ پہنچنا چاہئے، وہ ان کو نہیں پہنچ رہا ہے۔ اسی کے ساتھ صدر صاحب نے اپنے خطبے میں فرمایا ہے کہ مائنارٹیز کے لئے ستمبر، 2012 تک بینکوں سے 1,72,000 کروڑ روپے قرض کی شکل میں کریڈٹ میں دئے گئے ہیں۔ اب یہ پتہ نہیں ہے کہ یہ اقلیتوں کے کس سیکشن کو پہنچے ہیں؟ ہم یہ دیکھتے ہیں کہ سچر کمیٹی کی رپورٹ کے مطابق مسلمان گرتے گرتے تعلیمی اور اور اپنے اقتصادی حالت کے لحاظ سے دلت کے لیول پر آ گئے ہیں۔ ان کی اس

حالت میں کوئی بھی سدھار نظر نہیں آ رہا ہے۔ جو غریبی تھی، جو افلاس تھا، بھکمری تھی، جہالت، غریبی اور بیماری تھی، وہ اسی طرح چل رہی ہے۔ ہم لوگ یہ سمجھتے ہیں کہ جب تک مسلمانوں کو بھی جاب میں اور تعلیم میں ریزرویشن نہیں دیا جائے گا، ان کے اوپر نہیں اٹھایا جا سکتا ہے، اس لئے کہ جو 65-66 سال کا بیک-لاگ لگ گیا ہے، جو یہ بیک-ورڈ نیس پیدا ہوئی ہے اس کو اس طرح کی لیپاپوتی سے پورا نہیں کیا جا سکتا ہے۔ لہذا ہم یہ امید کرتے تھے کہ صدر صاحب کے خطبے میں مسلمانوں کے ریزرویشن کے لئے بھی کچھ ذکر ہوگا، لیکن اس کا کوئی ذکر نہیں ہے۔ یو پی اے حکومت کے بارہ سالوں میں مسلمانوں کے لئے ایسا کہا گیا کہ انہیں 4.5 پرسینٹ ریزرویشن دیا جا رہا ہے۔ بعد میں پتہ چلا کہ یہ ریزرویشن صرف مسلمانوں کے لئے نہیں ہے، بلکہ سبھی مائنارٹیز کے لئے ہے۔ اب 4.5 پرسینٹ ریزرویشن اگر سبھی مائنارٹیز کے لئے ہوگا، تو اس میں مسلمانوں کو کیا حصہ ملے گا؟ رنگ ناتھ مشرا کمیشن نے دس پرسینٹ ریزرویشن کی سفارش کی تھی، لیکن صرف 4.5 ریزرویشن دیا گیا، وہ بھی ساری مائنارٹیز میں تقسیم کر دیا گیا۔ یہ تو ایک طرح سے خیرات دینے کی بات ہو گئی ہے۔ اس سے تو کوئی بھلا ہونے والا نہیں ہے۔

میں ایک اور بات کا ذکر کرنا چاہتا ہوں اور وہ بہت ضروری ہے کہ اقلیتوں اور مسلمانوں کے بارے میں اگر ہم سوچ رہے ہیں کہ ہم انہیں اوپر اٹھانیں، انہیں ترقی دیں، تو وہ ترقی ہونا تو دور کی بات ہے، آج حالت یہ ہے کہ ہماری جیلوں کے اندر جو میجارٹی ہے، وہ مسلمانوں کی ہے، قیدی برسوں سے جیلوں کے اندر سڑ رہے ہیں اور ان قیدیوں کے representations، ان کی نمائندگی خود صدر

صاحب کے سامنے رکھی گئی تھی۔ ایسا ہوا ہے کہ 14-14 سالوں تک ایک ایک ملزم کو اندر رکھا گیا ہے اور پھر وہ عدالت سے بے قصور بری کر دیا گیا ہے۔ آج یہ حالت ہو رہی ہے۔ تو ان کو ریزرویشن بھی نہیں دیں گے، ان کی تعلیم بھی نہیں ہوگی، ان کا کلیان بھی نہیں ہوگا اور انہیں جیلوں میں سڑایا جائے گا۔ اگر یہ میسجج جائے گا، تو دیش کی ترقی کیسے ہو سکتی ہے؟

ہم یہ امید کر رہے تھے کہ صدر صاحب کے خطبے میں ان باتوں کا بھی کچھ ذکر ہوگا، تاکہ اقلیتوں کے اندر جو بے چینی پھیلی ہوئی ہے، وہ کچھ کم ہو سکے۔ اب پانی سر سے اوپر جا چکا ہے۔ لوگ 65-66 سالوں سے انتظار کر رہے تھے اور اب حالت یہ ہو گئی ہے کہ ان کے اندر sence of insecurity پیدا ہو گئی ہے۔

اس میں کوئی دو رائے نہیں ہو سکتی ہیں کہ ملک کی حفاظت ہونی چاہئے اور آنتک واد بند ہونا چاہئے، لیکن ہر آدمی اس بات کو مانتا ہے کہ یہ جو ٹیررزم ہے اس کا نہ کوئی دھرم ہے اور نہ اسے کسی کمیونٹی کے ساتھ جوڑا جاسکتا ہے۔ اگر کسی کمیونٹی کے متعلق اسے جوڑنے کی کوشش کی جائے گی، تو پھر ہمارے ہوم منسٹر صاحب اس کا باقاعدہ contradiction بھی کرتے ہیں اور اس پر اظہار افسوس بھی کرتے ہیں۔ ہم خوش ہیں کہ انہوں نے ایسا کیا، انہیں کرنا بھی چاہئے تھا۔ ان کا پہلا بیان غلط تھا اور انہوں نے اپنے بیان کو صحیح کیا، تو ٹھیک کیا ہے، لیکن مسلمانوں کے بارے میں دیش بھر جو میسجج جا رہا ہے، جس طرح سے گرفتاریاں ہو رہی ہیں، اس کا کوئی نہ کوئی حل ہونا چاہئے۔ اگر یہ نہیں ہوگا، تو ہم جو کچھ بھی ان کی ترقی کے لئے، ان کی بھلائی کے لئے سوچ رہے ہیں، وہ ہونے والا نہیں ہے۔ اس لئے میری یہ درخواست ہے کہ صدر صاحب نے جو کچھ فرمایا،

وہ تو اپنی جگہ پر ہے اور ہم ان کا شکریہ ادا کرنے جارہے ہیں، لیکن یہ policy

matter ہے۔ مداخلت۔۔۔

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE): Malihabadi Saheb, your time is over. Please conclude.

جناب احمد سعید ملیح آبادی : ہم لوگ یہ درخواست کرتے ہیں کہ ان معاملات پر

غور کیا جائے اور اقلیتوں کے فلاح و بہبود کے کاموں کو سنجیدگی کے ساتھ لیا

جائے اور جو ان کی شکایتیں ہیں، وہ دور کی جائیں۔ آپ کا بہت بہت شکریہ۔

”ختم شد“

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE): Next is, Mr. Palvai Govardhan Reddy. It is your maiden speech. But, still, try to finish in 15-20 minutes' time. I think, you have to speak in Telugu.

SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, generally, there is no limit.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE): I know. But there is an allotment like that. That is a request. That is a request only.

SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to you for permitting me to make my maiden speech. But, before I start my speech, I sincerely and wholeheartedly express my deep sense of gratitude to my leader, Shrimati Sonia Gandhiji, Chairperson, UPA, the hon. Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singhji and the Vice-President of my Party, Shri Rahul Gandhiji, who have reposed a great faith in me by nominating me to this august House.

At the outset, I express my thanks to hon. President for his Address to both Houses of Parliament. The hon. President has rightly said that an aspirational India is emerging, an India that is demanding more opportunities, greater choices, better infrastructure and enhanced safety and security, particularly to women and children.

It is precisely the goal of the UPA Government, which has been striving relentlessly to do everything possible to achieve the above objects with inclusiveness. It has

[Shri Palvai Govardhan Reddy]

achieved a substantial portion of the goals set but still, a lot more is to be achieved in order to make *Bharat* a world power.

Sir, the mover of the Motion and others from the Treasury Benches have spoken at length about the various programmes and policies of the UPA Government. I am not touching them, but I wish to bring some important points relating to my State to the notice of the Government for its consideration.

Sir, I shall first deal with irrigation projects in Andhra Pradesh. Water is one of the most important gifts of nature to mankind and so, we must use it prudently and optimally. It is precisely with this objective that various Governments take up various projects and schemes to preserve water for irrigation, drinking, industry and various other uses. Every Government must make every possible effort, with rational thinking, before constructing dams, barrages, etc. Sir, Godavari is called *Dakshin Ganga*. The State Government had, in 2004, decided to construct a dam over this river at Polavaram, without looking into the positive and negative aspects of it. This project had been under consideration for over 70 years, but ultimately, our four CWC Chairmen, as also other experts, said that there was no foundation there and therefore, it should not be constructed. The upstream States of Odisha and Chhattisgarh had objected to the project, saying that hundreds of tribal villages would be submerged with the Polavaram Dam. It was precisely due to this reason that the final environmental clearance was not given by the Ministry of Environment, and it had directed to stop the project on 8th February, 2011. Now, there is no way that Odisha and Chhattisgarh would give their approval to go ahead with the construction of the Polavaram Dam with the present design. We had bitter experience with Odisha in the Vamsadhara, Stage-II and Jhanjavathi projects, which have been languishing for the last 25 years, even after spending hundreds of crores of rupees. So, there is a need to look at alternative designs so that the State could reap the benefits and irrigate 7.2 lakh acres. But, actually, out of these, 3.5 lakh acres are being cultivated under various projects. And, unnecessarily, Government has been putting off this project, the production of 960 megawatts of hydro-power and additional use of 45 TMC of Krishna waters in Telangana and Rayalaseema. That is also false. It is with the objective of reaping the above benefits that an expert like Shri T. Hanumantha Rao, former Engineer-in-Chief of the Government of Andhra Pradesh and Consultant with the United Nations, has prepared an alternative design, without sacrificing any

of the benefits that would accrue due to the dam design. This design does not change the design of any canal which is now under construction. The original aim was to store 75 TMC water in one dam, but the alternative design would store the same amount of water at three places with low barrages. For the people of Andhra Pradesh, the alternative design would not only save agricultural areas of about two lakh acres of tribal lands from submersion and two lakh tribals from being vacated, but would also facilitate gravity-flow irrigation for the same area through the proposed barrages. This would benefit the backward tribal areas of Telangana immensely.

It also provides navigation of sea-going vessels upto 3000 tonnes capacity of ships as opposed to a few tonnes capacity of launches and boats through a tunnel designed to the alternative design.

*Fazal Ali Commission recommended that separate Telangana State should be created, and all the projects which are at different levels of execution should be suspended. But unfortunately, Government of Andhra Pradesh did not implement those suggestions and consequently we lost Krishna waters. Later, Nagarjuna Sagar Dam was constructed with a view to supply 132 TMCs of water equally through left and right canals, so that there can be uniform cultivation.

Ultimately, what is happening? Only 6 lakh acres developed in Telangana and 18 lakh acres developed in Andhra area. Therefore, I feel that this Andhra Pradesh Government is not doing anything for irrigation in Telangana area. Therefore, people of Telangana are agitating that in Andhra Pradesh...

That's why people of Telangana feel that they cannot develop as long as they are part of Andhra Pradesh. For last 50 years we are waiting for Government's decision to develop Telangana. Telangana is located between Krishna and Godavari rivers. Telangana has 57% catchment area, even then the waters of Krishna and Godavari are not being supplied to Telangana. The ongoing projects are causing huge damage to Telangana region. As per Bachavat Tribunal's judgement, there should be a barrage at Polavaram and a major dam near Itchampalli. But there are no further projects built. Apart from Sri Ram Sagar project, Telangana region do not have any major irrigation project.

The intention behind constructing Polavaram Dam is to benefit Andhra region and deprive Telangana region from the waters of Godavari. Polavaram Dam would

*English version of the original speech made in Telugu.

[Shri Palvai Govardhan Reddy]

result in flooding of thousands of acres, which would disturb our environment. Two lakh tribals would be displaced. We have an act that when there is mass displacement of tribals, Government of India's permission is mandatory. But, the officers misled the Government and got the required permissions. Two ministers reversed those environmental clearances and finally Government of India ordered to stop that project. Even then the Government of Andhra Pradesh is going ahead with the construction of the project. They are not considering construction of barrages which would be more beneficial. Shri Hanumantha Rao, a technical expert and an advisor suggested that 11 barrages should be constructed over river Godavari. By doing so, vessels of 3000 tonne capacity can reach Shri Ram Sagar project. The State Government did not consider any of these suggestions. I approached CWC officials on two occasions and explained to them elaborately about this project. They said that this issue should be considered by the State Government. In that case, why we have CWC? It is like a post office?

The CWC has to play its own role. If there is any alternative proposal, they have to suggest it to the State Government to implement it. Now, there is no permission for Polavaram dam, but still, the Government is going ahead with tendering. Every year, they call tenders two times and then cancel them. Original cost was Rs. 6,000 crores for Polavaram dam. Now, it has gone upto Rs. 36,000 crores. Therefore, the dam is unnecessary. Only barrages have to be constructed. With only Rs. 12,500 crores, the barrages will be completed. Not only that, Sir, actually, there is no irrigation facility. Krishna delta is there; Godavari delta is there and there are so many projects. But, Telangana is suffering from lack of projects. Therefore, people have now agitated in a bigger way. They feel that Telangana is the only answer because without Telangana, in Andhra Pradesh, we cannot achieve much because we are minority in Andhra Pradesh. Therefore, they will not care for us even in Legislative Assembly or outside. That is why, Andhra politicians and even officials are doing injustice to Telangana people and our officers are also not treated properly. Therefore, there was a big agitation for Telangana in 1956. When Fazal Ali Commission came, these people represented their views. Later on, in 1969, there was a big agitation. In that agitation, 370 people died. After that,...

The agitation was continued further and it is there for last 50 years. And people of Telangana would agitate for another 50 years to achieve separate Telangana State.

The people of Telangana do not want to live in Andhra Pradesh and they want Telangana at any cost. The Government of India should understand the aspirations of Telangana and should create separate Telangana State at the earliest.

Sir, I have to mention one thing here. When you have maximum possible flood flow of 50 lakh TMC of water, there is every possibility of breach of Polavaram with original design. This has been substantiated by IIT, Roorkee as well.

This report was not submitted to CWC and CWC did not study the project thoroughly. By going ahead with this project, it would result in damage to the Godavari dam. That's why I request the Government of India to look into this issue.

The Government of India should take initiative because it may be a State subject, but...

We should see to what extent it is useful. People of Telangana are into serious agitation, the Government should take note of this. The States Reorganization Commission went into this matter in great detail and concluded in Para 386 of its Report, and, I quote: "After taking all these factors into consideration, we have come to the conclusion that it will be in the interests of Andhra as well as Telangana, if for the present, the Telangana area is to be constituted into a separate State, which may be known as the Hyderabad State with provision for its unification with Andhra after the general elections likely to be held in or about 1961, if by a two-thirds majority, the legislature of the residual Hyderabad State expresses itself in favour of such unification."

Thus, the SRC recommended the State Assembly to decide about the merger after general elections. Regarding safeguards, assurances and guarantees to Telangana from the Andhra leaders, which the Andhra leaders proposed in case of merger of Telangana, the SRC said categorically: "We have carefully gone into the details of the arrangements, which may be made on these lines. It seems to us, however, that neither guarantees on the lines of Sri Bagh Pact nor Constitutional devices will prove workable or meet the requirements of Telangana. Anything short of supervision by the Central Government over the measures intended to meet the special needs of Telangana will be found ineffective and we are not disposed to suggest any such arrangement in regard to Telangana.

The way in which they made promises and assurances, none of them were fulfilled.

[Shri Palvai Govardhan Reddy]

In such a scenario. I do not understand how people of Telangana would live with people of Andhra region.

In 1969, there was a major agitation for de-merger, which brought the region to a stop. I am a witness to that as I had participated in the agitation and went to jail along with Dr. M. Chenna Reddy and other politicians. Police firing resulted in an estimated 379 young persons being killed. It got so bad that the Army was called in. In the 1971 General Elections, the Telangana Praja Samithi (TPS) won 11 out of 14 Telangana Parliamentary seats.

Even after clear mandate given by people of Telangana, it is unfortunate that Government of India did not respond.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE): Mr. Reddy, you have already taken twenty minutes.

SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Sir, this is my maiden speech. The House is aware of the history behind the demand for a separate State of Telangana. It is sufficient to refer to the Gentlemen's Agreement of 1956 and the amendment of Article 371(1) of the Constitution, the Six Point Formula of 1973, and, the introduction of Article 371D in the Constitution. All these failed to protect interests of Telangana. Therefore, now, at least, the Government of India assured in 2009 that Telangana process would start. That was on the birthday of late Shrimati Indira ji also. Therefore, the promise of the Government of India should be honoured.

As announced in the President's Address to both Houses in June, 2004, the process of consultation was started. In 2005, before the Pranab Mukherjee Committee, the following eminent national leaders including former Prime Ministers...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE): Please conclude now.

SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Former Prime Ministers supported the cause of statehood for Telangana in writing. They are Shri Chandrasekhar, Shri V.P. Singh, Shri H.D. Deve Gowda and Shri I.K. Gujaral, all former Prime Ministers, and Shri Sharad Pawar, Shri Lalu Yadav, Behen Km. Mayawati and Shri Prakash Singh Badal. Therefore, all political parties in the country are agreeing to create

Telangana. Rich industrialists, contractors and builders have grabbed the entire land in Hyderabad and around Hyderabad. They are influencing the Government of India not to form the Telangana State. I will say no more. The hon. Home Minister is the key person, trying to untangle the Telangana statehood issue. I know that he has put in his best efforts. I know his heart is in the right place. This decision was arrived at through a democratic process and inter-party consultations. No one expects perfect unanimity – no political decision is without opposition from vested interests.

I expect him and the Government of India to implement the historic decision of December 9, 2009. The credit for the final decision goes to my leader, Shrimati Sonia Gandhi, on whose birthday the announcement was made about Telangana State. I have total confidence that my leader, Madam Sonia Gandhi, will ensure that this decision will be implemented quickly.

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: One minute, Sir. I have only one request to make. When leaders of all political parties are supporting creation of Telangana State, the Government of India should consider this demand. With these words I conclude. Thank you. Jai hind.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Now, Shri Bhagat Singh Koshyari.

श्री भगत सिंह कोश्यारी (उत्तराखंड) : उपसभापति जी धन्यवाद। महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी द्वारा संसद में जो अभिभाषण दिया गया है, मैं उनके प्रति पूरे आदर के भाव, पूरे सम्मान के भाव के बाद भी उनसे अपनी असहमति व्यक्त करने के लिए यहां पर खड़ा हुआ हूं। मान्यवर, अभिभाषण को सुनने के बाद यदि आप उसको गहराई से पढ़ें तो भाषण में राष्ट्रपति जी ने बार-बार मेरी सरकार कहा है, पर पढ़ने के बाद मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि यह राष्ट्रपति जी की सरकार का नहीं, बल्कि मनमोहन जी की सरकार का बयान है। मैं यह आपको इसलिए कह रहा हूं क्योंकि माननीय राष्ट्रपति जी बहुत आदरणीय व्यक्ति हैं, जाने-माने व्यक्ति हैं, राजनेता हैं और मुझे लग रहा था कि वे इस बार राष्ट्रपति का जो अभिभाषण पढ़ेंगे, उससे निश्चित रूप से कुछ ऐसी दिशा देंगे, कुछ ऐसी इगनाइटिंग, इन्सपाइरिंग चीजें बोलेंगे, जिसके माध्यम से पूरे देश को एक नई दिशा मिलेगी। क्योंकि राष्ट्रपति जी, जैसा कि उधर से हमारे एक माननीय वक्ता उनको कांग्रेस के, यूपीए के राष्ट्रपति बोल रहे थे, तो मैं कह दूँ कि राष्ट्रपति केवल यूपीए या कांग्रेस के राष्ट्रपति नहीं होते हैं, वे पूरे राष्ट्र के राष्ट्रपति होते हैं और कम-से-कम वर्तमान

5.00 P.M.

[श्री भगत सिंह कोश्यारी]

महामहिम से तो मैं कह ही सकता हूँ कि उनका व्यक्तित्व ऐसा है कि जिसके माध्यम से मुझे कुछ लग रहा था कि वे हमारे सामने इस प्रकार की अच्छी बात या मार्गदर्शन रखेंगे। मुझे ऐसा लगा, चाहे तो आप उनके पहले से लेकर 114 पैराग्राफ तक पढ़ लीजिए, इनमें शायद केवल दूसरे पैराग्राफ में, जहां पर उन्होंने युवकों को थोड़ा महत्व दिया है, युवा शक्ति को महत्व दिया है, उसको छोड़ दें, उसके अलावा यदि आप कहीं देखें तो ऐसा लगता नहीं है कि महामहिम हमसे कुछ कहने जा रहे हैं...। हमसे कुछ अपेक्षा कर रहे हैं। वे हमसे यह अपेक्षा कर रहे हैं कि वे हमसे कोई शब्द बोलें और उस पर सारा राष्ट्र न्योछावर हो जाए, क्योंकि वे राष्ट्रपति हैं। अगर उनकी बात पर सारा राष्ट्र न्योछावर न हो, तो वे राष्ट्रपति किसलिए हैं? इसलिए कुल मिला कर मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि उन्होंने कहीं-न-कहीं मनमोहन सिंह जी का भाषण पढ़ दिया।

जहां तक युवाओं की बात है, अच्छी बात है, उन्होंने युवाओं के लिए उद्बोधक बात कही है, बहुत अच्छी बात है, लेकिन मैं आपसे यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि युवाओं का अर्थ यह नहीं होता है। जिनके बाल-बच्चे हैं, वे जानते होंगे कि हमारे यहां बच्चे जब थोड़े बड़े होते हैं, तो उनको कंधे पर रखते हैं और कहते हैं कि बच्चा, देख, मुन्ना, बेटा, तू कितना बड़ा हो गया है। वैसे ही मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण में उन युवाओं की ओर संकेत है, जिनको कुछ लोग कंधों पर रख कर कह रहे हैं कि देखो भाई, अब तू कितना बड़ा हो गया, दो साल पहले तू इतना बड़ा था, अब इतना बड़ा हो गया। ऐसे काम नहीं चलेगा।

अब मैं राष्ट्रपति जी के उस अभिभाषण को पढ़ रहा हूँ, जो गणतंत्र दिवस पर उनका भाषण था। मुझे लग रहा था कि वास्तव में देश का राष्ट्रपति बोल रहा है। मैं पूरा अंश नहीं पढ़ूंगा, लेकिन मैं उसका एक अंश पढ़ रहा हूँ। “क्या सामर्थ्यवान लालच में पड़ कर अपना धर्म भूल चुके हैं? क्या सार्वजनिक जीवन में नैतिकता पर भ्रष्टाचार हावी हो गया है?” उनका और भी भाषण है, मैं उसे नहीं पढ़ना चाहता। मैंने ये दो बातें इसलिए कही कि वास्तव में राष्ट्रपति जी ने जैसा अभिभाषण गणतंत्र दिवस पर दिया था, आज आखिर जब वे संसद में सदस्यों के सामने बोल रहे थे, सेंट्रल हॉल में बोल रहे थे, तो मैं सोचता हूँ कि उनका जो सेंट्रल, फोकस प्वायंट होना चाहिए था, **that should have been corruption, that should have been** नैतिकता, **ethics**. लेकिन ऐसा लगता है कि जो बना-बनाया भाषण आया, उस भाषण में राष्ट्रपति जी आज जो समाज की आवश्यकता है, जो हमारी जरूरत है, उस सबको भूल गए हैं।

मैं अंत में इस बिन्दु पर जाऊंगा, पर मैं आपसे प्रारंभ में एक निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ। मैं सब बिन्दुओं पर इसलिए नहीं बोलूंगा, क्योंकि माननीय नेता प्रतिपक्ष और हमारी सहयोगी सदस्या,

स्मृति जी हमारी ओर से बोल चुके हैं और माननीय सदस्यों ने सारी बातों के ऊपर, गरीबी से लेकर आदिवासी तक, सभी बातों के ऊपर बातें रखी हैं। मैं उन पर ध्यान न देते हुए आपको एक चीज़ बताना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे महामहिम राष्ट्रपति इस देश के सर्वोच्च सेनापति भी हैं। वे केवल राष्ट्रपति ही नहीं, राष्ट्र की सेना के सर्वोच्च सेनापति हैं। मैं आपको बहुत विनम्रता से कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज हमारा जो सीमान्त है, वह सीमान्त कितना त्रस्त है। मैं सोचता हूँ कि हमारे वित्त राज्य मंत्री, मीणा जी यहां पर हैं, तो वे ध्यान देंगे कि हमको उधर कितना ध्यान देना है। यहां पर सौभाग्य से सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्री जी भी बैठे हैं। हमारी स्थिति क्या है? मैं बुमला, अरुणाचल प्रदेश की अन्तिम सीमा से लेकर इधर जम्मू-कश्मीर के चुशूल तक गया हूँ। उपसभापति जी, मैं माननीय सदस्यों से निवेदन करता हूँ कि मैंने देखा है कि आज वहां कितनी कठिनाई है। हमारे सैनिकों को कितना कठिन लगता है। मैं, मेरे साथी राजीव जी और दो-तीन साथी वहां दौरे पर गए थे। वहां के सैनिक कितने खुश हुए, वहां के लोग कितने खुश हुए, वे चिपक पड़े। उन्होंने कहा कि हमारे यहां आप लोग आ गए। मैं यह अपेक्षा करता हूँ और पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या कहीं ऐसी योजना बनाई गई है कि हमारे राष्ट्रपति जी, हमारे प्रधानमंत्री जी, हमारे सांसदगण उस दूरस्थ क्षेत्र में जाएं और हम सैनिकों का उत्साह बढ़ाएं? सैनिकों का उत्साह बढ़ाना तो छोड़ो, अगर एक सैनिक की गर्दन कट जाती है, हमारा पड़ोसी छीन कर ले जाता है, तो हम उस पर उफ नहीं करते हैं। ऐसी उपेक्षा! जो राष्ट्र सुरक्षित नहीं है, वह राष्ट्र समृद्ध भी नहीं हो सकता है। अगर राष्ट्र समृद्ध भी होगा और अगर वह सुरक्षित नहीं है, तो राष्ट्र कभी ठीक नहीं हो सकता है। इसलिए मैं आपके माध्यम से इस सदन में निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी इसके उत्तर में बोलें, तो वे हमें आश्वासन दें। वास्तव में आज मुझे जब सीमा पर जाना पड़ता है, परिवहन मंत्री जी, समझ लीजिए, तो मुझे 5-5 दिन पैदल चल कर जाना पड़ता है। अब वे सुन ही नहीं रहे हैं, तो मैं क्या बोलूँ? माननीय सड़क परिवहन मंत्री जी, अगर आप थोड़ा सुन लेंगे, तो अच्छा रहेगा। अगर मंत्रीगण ही नहीं सुनेंगे, तो यह ठीक नहीं है। मैं यहां पर इसलिए यह बात कह रहा हूँ, नहीं तो मैं कहता भी नहीं, मेरे पास बोलने के लिए बहुत है, समय कम है। मैं आपसे निवेदन कर रहा हूँ कि आखिर आज 5-5 दिन पैदल चल कर वहां जाना पड़ता है। **Can you go to Barahoti?** क्या आपने कभी यह नाम सुना है? हम लोग वहां 5 दिन पैदल चल कर गए हैं। सीमा पर, आप चाहे अरुणाचल प्रदेश चले जाइए, अगर दो-तीन सड़कों को छोड़ दीजिए, आप हिमाचल प्रदेश चले जाइए, आप सिक्किम चले जाइए, आप उत्तराखंड चले जाइए, आप जम्मू-कश्मीर चले जाइए, हमको पैदल जाना पड़ता है। दस-दस दिन तक पैदल चल कर हम उस सीमा तक पहुंचते हैं। मेरा आपसे निवेदन यह है कि क्या उस सीमा तक हम कभी सड़क पहुंचा पाएंगे? पहुंचा पाएंगे तो किस गति से पहुंचा पाएंगे? आज चीन ने उनके हर एक दर्रे तक अपनी सड़क बना ली है। चीन हमारी सीमा तक रेलवे लाइन लेकर आ रहा है और उसने वहां हवाई अड्डे भी बना दिए हैं।

[श्री भगत सिंह कोश्यारी]

मान्यवर, मैं जब चसूल में था, वहां लोगों ने मुझे बताया कि 1962 से पहले पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू प्रधानमंत्री के रूप में यहां विमान से उतरे थे। आज वह क्षेत्र इस प्रकार से ध्वस्त और अस्त-व्यस्त है कि आप उसको संभाल नहीं सकते। हमारी यात्रा के दौरान मुझे मालूम हुआ कि आपने कोशिश भी की और उसको थोड़ा ठीक भी कर दिया, लेकिन जब हमारी सरकार ने उसे ठीक करने की कोशिश की तो पड़ोसी चीन कहता है कि अगर आप यहां बनाएंगे तो अच्छा नहीं होगा। हमारी क्या स्थिति है कि पड़ोसी चीन की वजह से, जो दुनिया में हमारा सबसे ऊंचा हवाई अड्डा कहलाता था, उस हवाई अड्डे पर हमारा विमान नहीं उतर सकता है। क्यों नहीं उतर सकता? क्यों हमें यह कोशिश नहीं करनी चाहिए कि हम उसे वहां उतारें? इस तरह तो हमारी सीमाएं असुरक्षित होंगी, क्योंकि चाइना की ओर से पूरी रेलवे लाइन आ चुकी है।

मान्यवर, मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूं, हमारी एक संसदीय समिति ने सैनिकों के सभी अध्यक्षों और प्लानिंग कमीशन के अधिकारियों को बुला कर कहा कि सीमा पर रेल जानी चाहिए। उन लोगों ने पांच रेलवे लाइनों के लिए रिकमेंड किया है, योजना आयोग ने भी इसके लिए रिकमेंड किया है, लेकिन उनका कहना है कि रेल मंत्रालय कहता है कि आखिर ये रेलवे लाइनें बनेंगी कैसे? माननीय वित्त राज्य मंत्री जी यहां बैठे हैं, मैं उनसे निवेदन करता हूं, अगर हमारे अंदर ज़रा भी राष्ट्र भक्ति होती तो ऐसा न कहा जाता। अटल जी जब प्रधानमंत्री थे तब उन्होंने ऊधमपुर से लेकर काजीगुंडा, श्रीनगर और बारामूला तक इस योजना को राष्ट्रीय योजना बनाया। **That was declared as national project.** सारा का सारा खर्च वित्त मंत्रालय से गया। आखिर आज हमारी इन रेलवे लाइनों को क्यों नहीं देखा जा रहा? अरुणाचल में रेल जानी है, इसके लिए उन्होंने संस्तुति भी की है, सिक्किम में रेल जानी है, उत्तराखंड में रेल जानी है, इसके लिए कौन काम करेगा? अगर हम सीमाओं पर रेल का जाल नहीं बिछाएंगे, सड़कों का जाल नहीं बिछाएंगे, वहां अपने एयरपोर्ट नहीं बनाएंगे, तो मैं नहीं समझता कि हम किसी भी हालत में कभी भी अपने राष्ट्र को सुरक्षित रख सकेंगे।

उपसभापति जी, मेरा आपसे एक और निवेदन है। हमारी कमेटी के द्वारा **“One Rank One Pension”** की बात की गई। राष्ट्रपति जी ने भी उसका उल्लेख किया है। 13 लाख भूतपूर्व सैनिक इससे प्रभावित थे। हमारी समिति के रिकमेंडेशन के बाद यह कार्य हुआ। पहले उनको जो सहायता दी गई, वह ऊंट के मुंह में जीरे के बराबर थी। राष्ट्रपति जी ने इसकी बहुत तारीफ की है। माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी, मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं, वह दिन अब जल्दी आना चाहिए जब सैनिकों को **“One Rank One Pension”** का हक दिया जाए। यह उनके 13 लाख भूतपूर्व सैनिकों की डिमांड है, जो जल्दी से जल्दी पूरी होनी चाहिए। वे हमारे देश के रक्षक हैं। अगर आप इस चीज़ की तरफ ध्यान नहीं देंगे तो यह देश कैसे सुरक्षित रहेगा।

मान्यवर, मैं आपसे एक निवेदन और करना चाहता हूँ। हमारे राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण में बंगलादेश का वर्णन है, साथ ही दूसरे अन्य पड़ोसी देशों का वर्णन भी है। इस बार हमारे राष्ट्रपति जी पहली बार बंगलादेश गए। इस बात के लिए सबसे अधिक खुश होने वाला व्यक्ति शायद मैं ही था, क्योंकि हरेक राष्ट्रपति यह सोचता है कि पहले मैं इंग्लैंड जाऊँ, अमरीका जाऊँ या कहीं और जाऊँ। उन्होंने पहली बार अच्छी कोशिश की और वे पड़ोसी देश बंगलादेश में गए। यह उन्होंने बहुत अच्छा कार्य किया, क्योंकि बंगलादेशी भी हमारे ही ब्लड ग्रुप के हैं। हम सब एक ही हैं, हमारी एक ही भाषा है...(व्यवधान)... यह दूसरी बात है कि वह ससुराल गए, यह बहुत अच्छी बात है, यह बात मुझे भी मालूम है। असली बात यह है कि वह बंगलादेश गए। लेकिन यहां मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि उनके सारे अभिभाषण में नेपाल का वर्णन कहीं भी नहीं आया। क्या हम नेपाल को इतना उपेक्षित मान कर चलते हैं? नेपाल इस समय एक टर्माइल से गुजर रहा है, संकट के दौर से गुजर रहा है, संक्रमण काल से गुजर रहा है। क्या हम सब लोग, जो नेपाल के लोग हैं...(व्यवधान)... देखिए सर, या तो मैं बोलूंगा या मंत्री जी बोलें। I will stop speaking. या तो आप उन्हीं को बुलवा लीजिए, वे ही बोलें...(व्यवधान)... ऐसे मैं नहीं बोल सकता...(व्यवधान)... Sir, if the Minister does not want to hear my speech, then why is he sitting here? He should listen to me.

श्री उपसभापति : आप बोलिए, बोलिए।

श्री भगत सिंह कोश्यारी : मान्यवर, मेरा आपसे निवेदन यह है कि नेपाल की समस्या का भी समाधान होना चाहिए। मैं यह नहीं कह रहा हूँ कि आप वहां इंटरफेयर करिए, लेकिन नेपाल को क्या आर्थिक सहायता दी जानी चाहिए, उन लोगों का किस प्रकार सहयोग करना चाहिए, यह आपको अवश्य देखना चाहिए। आखिर नेपाल और हम एक ही ब्लडग्रुप के लोग हैं, हम सब एक ही हैं, उनका और हमारा रिश्ता बराबर है।

मेरा निवेदन यह है कि नेपाल के बारे में हमारी चिन्ता क्यों नहीं होती है? नेपाल में जल्द-से-जल्द अच्छा शासन आए, वहां सुशासन आए, इस पर हम सब लोग क्यों नहीं उस दृष्टि से प्रयास करते हैं? मेरा आपसे अनुरोध यह है कि अगर हम लोगों ने नेपाल को इस प्रकार से असुरक्षित रखा, अगर नेपाल पर हमने ध्यान नहीं दिया, तो यह ठीक नहीं होगा। इसलिए मैं सोचता हूँ कि हमें प्राइऑरिटी के साथ नेपाल के ऊपर ध्यान देना चाहिए और इसके लिए हमें कोशिश करनी चाहिए। मैं बार-बार नेपाल जाता हूँ और वहां के प्रधानमंत्री और वहां के लोगों से मिलता हूँ। इसके साथ-साथ मैं वहां के विरोधी दल के नेताओं से भी मिलता हूँ। वे सब यह कहते हैं कि चाहे हमारी पार्टी के लोग भारत विरोधी नारे लगाते होंगे, परन्तु हम आशा करते हैं, तो केवल और केवल भारत से आशा करते हैं। जोशी जी, एक तरफ जहां वे भारत से आशा करते हैं, वहीं दूसरी तरफ नेपाल की ओर से उनकी सीमा तक जहां हमारी सड़क नहीं पहुंची है, वहां चाइना ने उनकी सड़क बना दी है। आखिर ऐसा कैसे होगा? जब हम उस ओर ध्यान नहीं देंगे, उसे महत्व नहीं देंगे, तो हमारा काम कैसे होगा? इसलिए,

[श्री भगत सिंह कोश्यारी]

मेरा आपसे यह अनुरोध है कि हम कम-से-कम इस दृष्टि से कोशिश करें कि हम सब लोग नेपाल की ओर भी कुछ ध्यान दें, जो कि हमारा पड़ोसी है, जो आज संकट के दौर से गुजर रहा है और जहां आज संक्रमण काल चल रहा है। आज हमसे उसकी मित्रता है, लेकिन यदि नेपाल हमारे हाथ से खिसक गया, तो मेरे ख्याल से देश के लिए यह एक बहुत बड़ी कठिनाई की बात होगी।

मान्यवर, यहां इस बात की बड़ी चर्चा की गई कि हमने खाद्यान्न में काफी उन्नति कर ली और पूरे अभिभाषण में एक ही जगह पर लिखा है कि अगर हम गर्व कर सकते हैं, तो एग्रीकल्चर पर कर सकते हैं। मैं केवल आप ही से निवेदन नहीं कर रहा हूं, बल्कि हम लोग भी यहां बैठे हैं और मैं सबसे निवेदन कर रहा हूं। मैंने इस बात की रिपोर्ट पढ़ी है कि एक अध्ययन के मुताबिक इस देश में 56 हजार करोड़ रुपये का अनाज केवल भंडारण के अभाव में प्रतिवर्ष बर्बाद होता है। आखिर क्या हम सब यहां इसकी चिन्ता नहीं कर सकते, क्या हम इसका कोई रास्ता नहीं निकाल सकते? इस देश के अन्दर किसान जो अन्न पैदा कर रहा है, जिस एक-एक दाने के लिए गरीब आदमी ललच रहा है, क्या उस अन्न को हम बर्बाद हो जाने देंगे? अभी मैं कल ही पढ़ रहा था कि हम इतने लाख टन अनाज विदेश भेजेंगे। आप उसे विदेश भेजिए, हमें उसमें कोई कष्ट नहीं है। अगर ऐसी आवश्यकता है और उससे हमारा लाभ होता है, तो उसे भेजिए, मैं इसमें कोई एतराज़ नहीं कर रहा हूं, लेकिन चूंकि उस अनाज का हम भंडारण नहीं कर सकते, इसलिए उसे विदेश भेज देंगे और अपनी महिलाओं के लिए संरक्षण की व्यवस्था नहीं कर पायेंगे, इसलिए विदेश भेज देंगे, यह कोई तर्क नहीं होता है। इसके लिए एक तर्क होना चाहिए था, एक दृष्टि होनी चाहिए थी। आखिर हमारे अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी ने, एनडीए सरकार ने कहा कि हम गांव-गांव तक सड़क पहुंचाएंगे। कैसे सड़क पहुंची? यह अलग बात है कि जोशी साहब उतनी स्पीड से नहीं पहुंचा पा रहे हैं। मैं चाहूंगा कि यह पहुंचनी चाहिए। मैं यह बात निन्दा के तौर पर नहीं बोल रहा हूं, लेकिन जिस गति से काम हो रहा है, वह काफी नहीं है। मैं आज जहां कहीं भी जाता हूं, चाहे वह चेन्नई हो, कोलकाता हो, वहां लोग हमको कहते हैं कि अच्छा, आप तो खंडूरी जी के यहां से हैं न? उन्होंने बड़ा अच्छा काम किया। यह सुन कर मुझे अच्छा लगता है कि आखिर उस कालखंड में बहुत अच्छा काम हुआ। मैं चाहूंगा कि हमारे मंत्री जी कुछ स्पीड पकड़ें। मैं उनकी निन्दा नहीं कर रहा हूं। मैं आपसे निवेदन कर रहा हूं कि कृपा करके आप उसी प्रकार से काम कीजिए, लेकिन इस सरकार में क्या होगा? इस सरकार ने तो सुरक्षा के लिए 14 हजार करोड़ रुपये का बजट कम कर दिया, उसने शिक्षा में कम कर दिया, स्वास्थ्य में कम कर दिया और सड़क-परिवहन में भी कम कर दिया। मुझे तो ऐसा लगता है कि 2014 में इस सरकार को ही कम कर देना चाहिए, तो शायद बजट बढ़ेगा। आज क्या ऐसी स्थिति आ गयी है कि बजट में इतना अंतर हो गया? कल हमारे विशेषज्ञ लोग

बोल रहे थे कि आपने 2012-13 के बजट में इसको 90-95 हजार करोड़ कम कर दिया और आपने कहा कि हां, हम तो बहुत अच्छा सरप्लस ला रहे हैं। क्या ऐसे काम चलेगा? मेरा आपसे निवेदन है कि आज हमें एक साथ मिल कर यह सोचना चाहिए कि हम कैसे आगे बढ़ें। यह केवल मैं आपसे नहीं कह रहा हूँ, बल्कि स्वयं से भी कह रहा हूँ, हमारे यहां के जो लोग हैं, उनसे भी कह रहा हूँ कि आज हमको कहीं न कहीं यह बात सोचनी होगी। आखिर आज हमारे मन में यह बात क्यों नहीं आती है कि राष्ट्र पहले है? आखिर यह भाव कौन जगाएगा? उस गुलामी के कालखंड में जब एक विवेकानन्द शिकागो में जाकर धर्मध्वजा फहरा सकते हैं, एक महात्मा गांधी फकीर बन कर सारे देश को अपने साथ ले सकते हैं, तो आज हममें से कोई ऐसा क्यों नहीं हो रहा है कि हम देश को एक साथ लेकर चलें? मुझे कल बड़ा अजीब लगा जब मैंने किसी अखबार में यह पढ़ा कि प्रधानमंत्री जी ने यह कहा कि हम तो वफा करना चाहते हैं। मुझे पता नहीं आप वफा करना चाहते हैं, जफा करना चाहते हैं या सफा करना चाहते हैं?

महोदय, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब प्रधानमंत्री जी बोले, तो वास्तव में इस देश को कैसे साथ लाया जा सकता है, कैसे सारे देश को एक साथ लेकर चला जा सकता है, कैसे हम देश के अंदर फिर से चरित्र का निर्माण कर सकते हैं, इस संबंध में बोले। अगर हमने प्रखर राष्ट्र भक्ति नहीं की, तो जिस प्रकार 16 दिसंबर की दिल्ली की दर्दनाक घटना है, जिसका कि आज अमेरिका में संज्ञान लिया जा रहा है, इस तरह की घटना को नहीं रोका जा सकता है। रात-दिन दिल्ली के अंदर इस प्रकार की घटनाएं घट रही हैं। महोदय, मैं आपसे निवेदन करता हूँ कि हमारी शिक्षा पद्धति में नैतिकता का पाठ होना चाहिए। राष्ट्रपति महोदय जी के अभिभाषण में यह क्यों नहीं आया कि हमें नैतिकता का पाठ पढ़ाना चाहिए? जब आप अपने युवकों को बताएंगे कि गुरु गोविंद सिंह के दो लड़के सामने-सामने चुनवा दिए गए, लेकिन उन्होंने धर्म नहीं बदला, जब आप बताएंगे कि गुरु गोविंद सिंह के दो लड़के शहीद हो गए, उन्होंने अपना धर्म नहीं बदला, गुरु गोविंद सिंह ने दक्षिण में, नांदेड़ में जाकर अपना बलिदान दे दिया, जब आप ऐसे उदाहरण रखेंगे, लक्ष्मीबाई का उदाहरण रखेंगे, सरदार पटेल का उदाहरण रखेंगे, सुभाष चन्द्र बोस का उदाहरण रखेंगे, तब ऐसा होगा। हमको तो ऐसा लगता है कि हम तो अपने गांधी जी को भी भूल गए। लगता है कि लोग गांधी जी को नहीं, बल्कि कोई और गांधी को याद करने लगे हैं। उस गांधी जी को याद कीजिए, जो “रघुपति राघव राजा राम” बोलता था। उसने “रघुपति राघव राजा राम” के मंत्र से सारे देश को एक कर लिया था। आखिर हम लोग ऐसा क्यों नहीं कर सकते हैं? हम ऐसा कर सकते हैं, लेकिन तब कर सकते हैं, जब कि हम सब के अंदर एक ऐसी इच्छा हो, मैं कहीं अखबार में पढ़ रहा था कि प्रधानमंत्री जी ने विपक्ष को चुनौती दे दी। जब विपक्ष आपको चुनौती दे, तो बात समझ में आती है, लेकिन अगर आप सत्ता में होकर चुनौती देने लगे, तो इसका एक महत्व है? जो ताकतवर है, वह तो वैसे ही चुनौती दे देगा, परन्तु अगर विपक्ष चुनौती दे, तो बात समझ में आती है। आपको तो कहना चाहिए था कि हम एक हैं, हम एक दिशा में चलेंगे,

[श्री भगत सिंह कोश्यारी]

एक साथ मिल कर सब लोग चलेंगे। मैं कभी एक-आध बार टीवी के सामने बैठता हूँ, उसमें एक बड़ा विज्ञापन आता है कि जो तेरा है, वह मेरा है, जो मेरा है, वह तेरा है। एक विज्ञापन “जो तेरा है, वह मेरा है, जो मेरा है, वह तेरा है” देकर कोई कंपनी सारे देश में अपना सामान बिकवा सकता है, अगर यही भाव हमारे प्रधानमंत्री जी लाते कि जो तेरा है, वह मेरा है, जो मेरा है, वह तेरा है, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि यह देश कहां का कहां पहुंच जाता, लेकिन आज हमारे अंदर यह भाव है ही नहीं, इसलिए मैं विनम्रता से आपसे निवेदन कर रहा हूँ, मेरा आपसे अनुरोध है, मेरा आपसे विनम्र प्रार्थना है कि अब समय आ गया है कि हम इधर-उधर भटकने, एक-दूसरे के ऊपर दोषारोपण करने, अपना गुणगान करने के बजाए अपने अंदर यह भाव लाएं। यह सारे दुनिया को नहीं लगना चाहिए कि हम भटक रहे हैं, हम दिशाहीन हो रहे हैं। प्रधानमंत्री का भाषण ऐसा होना चाहिए, जिसके माध्यम से भविष्य में हम लोग एक नई दिशा में चलें, वरना तो यह कहना पड़ेगा,

“तू इधर-उधर की बात न कर,
यह बता कि कारवां क्यों लुट गया।”

सब लोग यही पूछेंगे कि कारवां क्यों लुट गया? मेरा अनुरोध है कि कारवां को लुटने मत दीजिए, इस देश को आगे बढ़ाइए। इसी के साथ मैं फिर से राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण पर असहमति व्यक्त करता हूँ। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

DR. ASHOK S. GANGULY (Nominated): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Resolution on the Vote of Thanks to hon. President of the country, who delivered the message about the State of affairs of the Union the other day. Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I am conscious of the time. I will try to stick to it. The point at issue is, I have heard friends from both sides of the House passionately espousing one cause or the other with great feeling and passion and I admire some of the issues that have been raised. But the point that has not been discussed, that we are all responsible during 2011 and 2012 as Members of this august House for the number of working days we lost by not allowing the House to function. I think we are as much responsible for the sad State of the economy as we point the fingers towards other people. We don't realise how serious the global economy is and how closely we are tied with it and how many opportunities we have lost because we were trying to score points off each other.

The hon. President was very mild and polite, as indeed that Office requires him to be, that he did not point out that, as a nation, we are failing ourselves, nor

did he blame-somebody or the other or some party or the other. I am afraid, the challenges of 2013-14, the year ahead of us, are far grimmer than what we have experienced during last year. I rise to urge this House that we co-operate and we pass the Bills, we make progress as Indians rather than score political points and trying to do oneupmanship over ourselves.

I think, the challenge of equitable economic growth remains unfulfilled. We are not sensitive to the seriousness of the condition of the people who do not have a voice in this House represent a threat to our nation, because those who have been deprived for hundreds of years will refuse to remain deprived because we are inactive and we are not ready to push this country to the limits of its achievable economy.

Sir, some hon. Member raised that what this country is paying for a series of issues of corruption which crop up everyday. And, I am not talking about the headlines that we discuss in this House. But, in every walk of life, it is shameful that every common Indian has to face issues of corruption to get any job done in this country. This country is paying and each one of us is paying a heavy price for corruption which has entered the vitals of our society. And, it is not a matter that will go away easily or readily. That is going to blow holes in our ambition, in our future and unless we collectively rise and raise our voice instead of accusing each other that we need to do something about it, we will suffer, our children will suffer and our grandchildren will suffer. It is a responsibility that we all must seriously consider.

The second issue which has now come up to the surface — it was never absent; it was hidden — is the lack of safety of women and malnourishment of children. The safety of women in this country or the lack of it is one of the most shameful chapters in our history which, fortunately, has come out in the public domain. But, are we going to do something about it? Is our police force going to change? Are our Judges going to be more conscious and speedier? Is there going to be law reforms? Are we going to spend more funds towards increasing the number of courts? I don't know the answer to that. The hon. President has raised these and several other issues. But, I did not see us responding to what has happened in the past. There is very little we can do about it. But, what is it that we are going to do in the coming months, in the coming year, because we will never be pardoned by history if we continue to score points on each other and remain mute spectators, rather than act as leaders to change the fortunes of this country.

[Dr. Ashok S. Ganguly]

Our economic climate will continue to be challenging. We have to rise above it. Our farmers have demonstrated how they can do it. Our industrial leaders will have to show it. Our political leaders will have to lead.

Mr. Chairman, I know that we are running out of time. I don't want you to point it out to me. I am very conscious of the fact. I am very grateful for the opportunity and I convey my respects to all the Members of the House for permitting me to speak. But, I cannot sit down without expressing my sadness that I don't see the light at the end of the tunnel. I am, normally, an optimistic person. I will continue to be optimistic. But, I want that optimism to infect all of us, rather than myself alone.

I thank you Mr. Deputy Chairman once again.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Gangulyji, I must thank you. You always meticulously adhere to the time and make your points within that time. Thank you. This is the example to be followed by others also.

Now, Shri Biswajit Daimary. You follow the good example of Gangulyji.

श्री विश्वजीत दैमारी (असम) : उपसभापति महोदय, आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया है, इसके लिए धन्यवाद। हमारे महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी ने अपने अभिभाषण में जो भी बातें कही हैं, उसका वहां अच्छी तरह reflection रिप्लाइ हुआ है। यह हमारे देश के भविष्य के लिए बहुत ही अच्छी बात है। मुझे इसके ऊपर विस्तार से कहने की कोई जरूरत नहीं है। मैं सिर्फ यहां कुछ छोटी-छोटी समस्याओं को आपके जरिए दृष्टि में लाना चाहता हूं, स्पेशली नॉर्थ-ईस्ट की समस्याओं को लेकर। यहां पर जिनती भी बातें कही गई हैं, उनसे नॉर्थ-ईस्ट की समस्या हल नहीं होने वाली हैं। नॉर्थ-ईस्ट की समस्याओं को हल करने के लिए सरकार की एक स्पेशल पॉलिसी होनी चाहिए। आज आप सब लोग जानते हैं, मैं हाऊस में बतलाना चाहता हूं कि नॉर्थ-ईस्ट के लोग बहुत सालों से अपनी विभिन्न समस्याओं को लेकर, अपना मुद्दा उठाते रहे हैं और इसके लिए संग्राम भी हो रहा है। यह संग्राम आज भयानक रूप भी ले रहा है। आज नॉर्थ-ईस्ट का जो सारा जनसमुदाय है, वे लोग हाथ में हथियार लेकर आंदोलन कर रहे हैं। इसके कारण नॉर्थ-ईस्ट में आज सारे आम लोग शांति से जी नहीं पा रहे हैं। समस्याओं का समाधान करने की व्यवस्था जब तक भारत सरकार की तरफ से नहीं होगी, तब तक नॉर्थ-ईस्ट में शांति नहीं होगी। यह नॉर्थ-ईस्ट के बहुत समुदायों के साथ बात हो रही है, जो कि उग्रवादी भी हैं। जैसे, नागालैंड की जो समस्या है, NSCN (I-M) के साथ सालों से बात हो रही है, लेकिन समाधान नहीं हो पा रहा है। मैं चाहता हूं कि इस समस्या का हल करने

के लिए सरकार को गंभीरता से लेना चाहिए और जितना जल्दी हो सके इसका हल निकालना चाहिए। आज असम में उल्फा के साथ बात चल रही है। लेकिन इनकी समस्याओं का समाधान सिर्फ बात करते रहने से नहीं होगा। उल्फा के साथ जो समस्या है या जो मुद्दा उठाया गया है, इस पर बात करके समस्या का हल निकालने की जरूरत है। नेशनल डेमोक्रेटिक फ्रंट ऑफ बोडोलैंड, NDFB के साथ भी बात हो रही है। लेकिन आज तक समस्या का समाधान नहीं हुआ। मेघालय में ANVC जो गारो का उग्रवादी संगठन है, उन लोगों के साथ भी बात हो रही है। वहां के लोग गारोलैंड राज्य की मांग कर रहे हैं। वहां की हालत बहुत अच्छी नहीं है। मैं चाहता हूं कि जो डिस्कशन हो रहा है, इसको जल्दी समाप्त करने के लिए सरकार की तरफ से कुछ व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिए। आज वहां की जो हालत है, उसे आप महसूस नहीं कर सकते हैं। सारे उग्रवादी संगठन सीजफायर करते हुए वहां डेजिनेटेड कैम्प में बैठे हुए हैं। वे लोग के डेजिनेटेड कैम्प के बाहर खुलेआम आर्म्स लेकर घूमते हैं और वहां की पब्लिक को उनके बीच में ही रहकर अपना जीवन बिताना पड़ रहा है। सीजफायर होते हुए जो लोग डेजिनेटेड कैम्प में हैं, वे लोग कभी-कभी एक्सटोर्शन के काम में लग रहे हैं। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूं कि इसको गंभीरता से लेना चाहिए और भारत सरकार को इस समस्या का जितना जल्दी हो सके, समाधान करना चाहिए। 2003 में बोडो लिबरेशन टाइगर के साथ एक समझौता हुआ था और इसमें असम के जो karbi anglong और एन.सी. हिल्स में रहने वाले जो बोरो लोग हैं, उन लोगों को पहाड़िया जनजाति की मर्यादा देने की बात थी। आज दस साल गुजर गए लेकिन आज तक इस समस्या का समाधान नहीं किया है। मैंने सदन में इस बारे में प्रश्न भी उठाया था, जिसके जबाब में बतलाया गया कि नेशनल कमीशन फॉर शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स की तरफ से क्लियरेंस आनी है, एक कमेटी आई है, जिसके बाद ही कुछ हो सकता है। लेकिन सालों के बाद नेशनल कमीशन फॉर शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स में यह मुद्दा अभी भी पड़ा हुआ है। आज भी इसके जबाब में Ministry of Tribal Affairs न यही बताया कि मुझे पता नहीं। क्या सरकार या उसका कोई ऑफिसर सालों साल ऐसे मामलों की फाइल अपनी टेबल पर रखे रखता है और इसके हल के लिए सरकार की तरफ से कुछ भी कदम बढ़ाना जरूरी नहीं समझा जाता? आज इसी कारण असम में फिर से बंद हो रहा है, रास्ता बंद हो रहा है, वहां ट्रेनें रोकी जा रही हैं। कहीं-कहीं इसको लेकर हंगामा हो रहा है। वहां पुलिस फायरिंग चल रही है। तो इन सारी चीजों का इसके साथ एक संबंध है।

मैं चाहता हूं कि सरकार को इस विषय को गंभीरता से लेना चाहिए और जितना जल्दी हो सके, इस समस्या का समाधान करने की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए।

सर, नॉर्थ ईस्ट की समस्याएं बहुत छोटी-छोटी हैं, अगर भारत सरकार चाहे तो बहुत कम दिनों में इनका समाधान कर सकती है। इसके लिए समझौता करने की कोई जरूरत नहीं है, किसी उग्रवादी संगठन को सुनने की जरूरत नहीं है, किसी ऑर्गनाइजेशन को सुनने की जरूरत नहीं है। अगर मंत्रालय की ओर से कोई अधिकारी जाकर उन लोगों की समस्याओं के समाधान के लिए व्यवस्था करेगा, तो वहां कोई आंदोलन नहीं होगा और किसी उग्रवादी की बात को

[श्री बिश्वजीत दैमारी]

वहां कोई नहीं सुनेगा। सिर्फ सरकार की ओर से वहां कुछ व्यवस्था किए जाने की जरूरत है। भारत सरकार को किसी संगठन या उग्रवादी के बोलने से ही वहां कुछ करना है, ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिए। भारत सरकार को खुद ही वहां के लोगों को खुश करने की चिंता करनी चाहिए और इस तरह की पॉलिसी बनाकर काम करना चाहिए। महोदय, वहां पर छोटी-छोटी बातों को लेकर कई तरह का विचार चलता है, इस कारण नॉर्थ-ईस्ट के लोग भारत की **mainstream** से दूर जा रहे हैं। इन्हीं छोटी-छोटी बातों को लेकर बड़ा मुद्दा बन जाता है। वहां एक समय में बंगला देश में आने वाले **migrants** को रोकना एक मुद्दा था, जब इस समस्या का कोई हल नहीं निकला, तो वहां के लोगों ने बंदूक लेकर उत्फा ऑर्गनाइजेशन का गठन किया और 30 साल से असम में यह एक बड़ी समस्या बनी हुई है। महोदय, बोडोलैंड का मुद्दा सिर्फ गुवाहाटी में ट्राइबल्स के लिए हॉस्टल बनाने की डिमांड को लेकर था, लेकिन वह न देने के कारण **separate State** के नाम पर लोग अस्त्र उठाकर हंगामा करा रहे हैं और आज भी यह समस्या बनी हुई है। ऐसी समस्याओं के समाधान की जरूरत है।

महोदय, इसका भी कारण है। वहां शिक्षा की अच्छी व्यवस्था नहीं है। अगर आप वहां के लोगों के लिए शिक्षा की व्यवस्था नहीं करेंगे तो उन्हें हर समय इसी तरह से जीने को मजबूर होना पड़ेगा। आप देखिए, अगर हम सेंट्रल की ओर से कोई इंडस्ट्री खोलते हैं, कोई ऑफिस वहां खोलते हैं, तो वहां साथ में सेंट्रल स्कूल बना देते हैं, लेकिन वहां के भारतीय लोगों के लिए हम न कभी सेंट्रल स्कूल खोलने या कोई दूसरा स्कूल खोलने के बारे में चिंता करते हैं जिस कारण वहां के लोग पढ़ाई में पीछे रह गए हैं। महोदय, मैं आपके जरिए इस हाउस में एक बात बताना चाहूंगा। कोकराझार में एक इंजीनियरिंग कॉलेज की स्थापना हुई। आज तीन साल हो गए हैं, लेकिन बोडो लैंड के इस कॉलेज में सिर्फ एक ही बोडो इंजीनियरिंग स्टूडेंट है। इसका कारण है कि ऑल इंडिया लेवल पर जो **entrance examination** या स्टेट लेवल पर जो **entrance examination** होता है, उसमें वहां के छात्र मुकाबला नहीं कर पाते हैं। उनके गांव के स्कूल में पढ़ाई की जो व्यवस्था है, टीचर्स की जो क्वालिटी है, लोगों के घर के जो हालात हैं, उनका जो परिवेश है, वह बहुत बुरा है, इस कारण उन्हें अच्छे मार्क्स नहीं मिल पाते हैं। वे मेरिट में ऊपर नहीं आ पाते हैं। दूसरे, वहां की **local language** की पढ़ाई के कारण वे लोग अंग्रेजी में जबाब नहीं दे पाते हैं, उस **competition** में भाग नहीं ले पाते हैं और दिल्ली में भी रहकर वे लोग **compete** नहीं कर सकते हैं। अगर हम लोग **pecially** इन बातों की चिंता नहीं करेंगे तो उन लोगों का स्तर कभी भी ऊंचा नहीं उठा पाएंगे। महोदय, वहां की सारी बातें **sensitive** हैं।

मैं एक और बात बताना चाहूंगा। महोदय, भारत सरकार के मंत्रिमंडल में नॉर्थ-ईस्ट का एक भी कैबिनेट मिनिस्टर नहीं है। वहां के लोगों का विचार है कि नॉर्थ-ईस्ट के आदमी को इंडिया, की **constitutional post** पर क्यों बिठाएगा? क्या नॉर्थ-ईस्ट के लोगों में ऐसी योग्यता

नहीं है, जोकि कैबिनेट मिनिस्टर की पोजीशन ले सके? हम उसे independent charge दे सकते हैं, लेकिन कैबिनेट का दर्जा नहीं दे सकते। आज देश के बारे में अगर कोई decision कैबिनेट मीटिंग में लिया जाता है, तो उसमें भाग लेने के लिए, सुनने के लिए या नॉर्थ-ईस्ट के बारे में बताने के लिए कोई नहीं है। अगर आज राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण को कैबिनेट मिनिस्टर के हिसाब से उसे एडवांस कॉपी मिलती, तो नॉर्थ-ईस्ट का व्यक्ति बोल सकता था कि इसमें यह समस्या भी highlighted कर दीजिए ताकि एक मैसेज नॉर्थ-ईस्ट के लोगों में जाए। वहां यह समस्या भी है, यह हमारी feeling है। कोई कह सकता है कि भारतीय मंत्री देगा, नहीं देगा, उससे असम का क्या संबंध है? मैं कहता हूँ कि संबंध है और इसे लेकर भी वहां के लोग सोचते हैं और अपने को negligent feel करते हैं। महोदय, मैं आशा करता हूँ कि सरकार इन छोटी-छोटी बातों पर विचार करेगी और नॉर्थ-ईस्ट के लोगों की समस्याओं का समाधान करने के लिए कोई पॉलिसी बनाएगी। इसके साथ ही मैं राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण पर लाए गए धन्यवाद प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करता हूँ और मेरा भाषण समाप्त करता हूँ।

श्री उपसभापति : श्री प्यारीमोहन महापात्र — absent. श्री राजीव शुक्ल।

संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री तथा योजना मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राजीव शुक्ल) : उपसभापति जी, मैं राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण पर धन्यवाद प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। वैसे तो मैं इस पर नहीं बोलना चाहता था, क्योंकि हमारे अन्य सदस्य बोलने के लिए तैयारी करके बैठे हैं, लेकिन कल नेता विपक्ष के भाषण से मुझे कहीं न कहीं आशा की किरण दिखाई दी और वह आशा की किरण दिखाई दी संसदीय लोकतंत्र में कुछ मुद्दों पर आम सहमति की। चूंकि ताली दोनों तरफ से बजती है, इसलिए कुछ चीजों पर मेरा मानना है कि अगर विपक्ष की तरफ से भी कुछ सुझाव आए तो हमें उन्हें जोश-गरमी से स्वीकार करना चाहिए। माननीय राम गोपाल जी ने कई बहुत अच्छे सुझाव दिए हैं।

महोदय, सिर्फ यही मान लेना कि अगर हमारी आलोचना होती है तो वह हमारे ऊपर तोहमत है और इसलिए हम आलोचना पर आक्रोश व्यक्त करें और नाराज हों, ठीक नहीं है, लेकिन अगर उसको हम उस ढंग से लें कि एक अच्छा सुझाव है और रचनात्मक सुझाव है तो दोनों तरफ से बहुत काम हो सकते हैं। मैं दोनों तरफ बैठ कर देख चुका हूँ। उधर का धर्म होता है कि आलोचना करना वरना उसे विपक्ष नहीं कहा सकता और इधर का धर्म होता है आलोचना सुनना वरना सत्तारूढ़ दल में होने का कोई मतलब नहीं होता और बीच के लोगों का धर्म होता है मुद्दों के आधार पर अपनी राय व्यक्त करना। इस ढंग से संसदीय लोकतंत्र, संसदीय परंपरा चलती है।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश) : बीच का क्या मतलब होता है? जैसा आपने कहा कि सत्ता पक्ष और विपक्ष और बीच वाले, तो यह बीच क्या होता है?

श्री राजीव शुक्ल : बीच का मतलब होता है, मैं बता रहा हूँ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद : सर, अग्रवाल साहब की बात में काफी वजन है। इसका स्पष्टीकरण होना चाहिए।...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री राजीव शुक्ल : देखिए, कुछ ऐसे दल होते हैं, जो सरकार में शामिल नहीं होते हैं, लेकिन मुद्दों के आधार पर सरकार को समर्थन देते हैं, वे बीच की तरफ होते हैं। स्वयं नेता विपक्ष ने कहा कि एक सिनिसिज़म का माहौल है। सिनिसिज़म का माहौल कहां से पैदा होता है? हम जब कहीं अपने निर्णयों को लेते वक्त चूक जाते हैं, अपनी बात को सही ढंग से एनालाइज नहीं कर पाते। मुझे याद है जब डा. मनमोहन सिंह जी उधर बैठते थे, प्रणब मुखर्जी जी वहां बैठते थे जहां रवि शंकर जी बैठे हैं, हम लोग पीछे बैठते थे, तो उस वक्त जो आर्थिक सुधार के मुद्दे आते थे, उनको ये दोनों समर्थन करते थे। आर्थिक सुधार के मुद्दों पर कभी संसद में इस तरह की बात नहीं होती थी कि हाउस सात-सात दिन नहीं चल रहा है। कुछ मुद्दे हो सकते हैं, लेकिन आमतौर पर सब में सहमति हो जाती थी। उस दिन नेता विपक्ष का जो भाषण था, उसके आधार पर मैं इस बात से आशान्वित हूं कि कुछ मुद्दों पर सहमति होनी चाहिए। उन्होंने इस बात पर चिंता व्यक्त की कि आर्थिक विकास की दर नीचे गिर रही है और यह सही भी है। आज विश्व स्तर पर जो माहौल है, उसके बाद जिस तरह की परिस्थितियां पैदा हो रही हैं चाहे देश के अंदर हों या बाहर हों, उसका सीधा असर आर्थिक विकास पर पड़ रहा है और यह हमारे लिए चिंता की बात है। मैं योजना आयोग में बैठ कर देखता हूं, 80 बिलियन डॉलर का करंट एकाउंट में डेफिसिट है। तेल के जो दाम बढ़ रहे हैं, उसकी वजह से सबसे ज्यादा हमारा फॉरेन एक्सचेंज, विदेशी मुद्रा बाहर जा रही है, जो फॉरेन रिजर्व है, विदेशी मुद्रा भंडार, वह घटता चला जा रहा है और 55 बिलियन डॉलर तो सिर्फ सोना खरीदने में चला गया। लोग सोना बहुत खरीद रहे हैं। अब वह सोना महिलाओं के इस्तेमाल के लिए खरीद हो रहा है या लोग ट्रेडिंग कर रहे हैं, यह देखने की बात है। वित्त मंत्रालय को इस बात पर तेजी से गौर करना चाहिए कि इतना सोना क्यों खरीदा जा रहा है? कहीं ऐसा तो नहीं कि बड़े-बड़े लोग, बड़े-बड़े व्यापारी सोने की ट्रेडिंग कर रहे हैं और उसकी वजह से यह इम्पोर्ट हो रहा है? तेल के अलावा सोना खरीदने में फॉरेन एक्सचेंज का बहुत जबर्दस्त हिस्सा जा रहा है। ये कुछ ऐसे मुद्दे हैं। इसके अलावा हमें यह भी देखना पड़ेगा कि इस आर्थिक विकास की दर को हम सब मिल कर कैसे आगे ले जा सकते हैं? इसमें सभी राज्य सरकारें भी शामिल हैं, हम भी हैं और आप भी हैं। सत्ता में कौन कब तक रहता है, कोई नहीं जानता। सबको इन परिस्थितियों का सामना करना पड़ता है। जब व्यक्ति कुर्सी पर बैठता है, तो समझ में आता है कि क्या सही है और क्या गलत है। वहीं से फिर वक्तव्य की टोन बदलने लगती है। इसलिए इस स्थिति में, जैसा नेता विपक्ष ने कहा और मुझे लगता है कि जो राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण में है, अगर मिलजुल कर तमाम ऐसे बिल जो इकॉनॉमिक सुधार के, आर्थिक सुधार के हैं, उनमें सहयोग करें और उनमें अगर सुझाव आते हैं तो उनको शामिल करें और जहां हमारे प्रावधान ठीक नहीं हैं वे बदलें और जो विपक्ष के सही सुझाव हैं उनको मानें, इस तरह से आम सहमति से कई बिल

निकल सकते हैं। मेरा विपक्ष से आग्रह है कि इस काम में मदद करे। इस तरह से हम बहुत कुछ एचीव कर सकते हैं।

अभी साल-डेढ़ साल ही तो हुआ है, जब ओबामा ने आकर कहा था कि यह देश प्रसिद्ध हो चुका है, **India has emerged**, इतना ज़बर्दस्त भाषण उन्होंने दिया था। अब एक साल में ही क्या हो गया कि आर्थिक विकास की दर यहां पहुंच गई, आप सब लोग कहने लगे कि एकदम से हालत खराब हो गई है। इसकी क्या वजह है? पिछले एक-डेढ़ साल में अंतर्राष्ट्रीय माहौल में फर्क पड़ा है और ईमानदारी से कहें तो हमारे यहां भी कुछ ऐसी चीजें हुईं, जिनकी वजह से माहौल बदला। चाहे वह 2G का judgment हो, चाहे CAG को लेकर कई प्रकरण उठे हों। केन्द्र सरकार के ऊपर आरोप लगाना और देश की बदनामी, इन दोनों चीजों में एक बड़ी पतली रेखा है। आरोप लग गए, ठीक है, कोई भी आरोप लगा सकता है, लेकिन उसके साथ-साथ देश की कितनी बदनामी हो जाती है! बाद में पता चलता है कि आरोप साबित नहीं हो पाया, लेकिन तब तक देश को लगता है कि यह भ्रष्ट देश है। हमारे यहां संसदीय लोकतंत्र की एक परंपरा है। हमें यह सोचना पड़ेगा, हमें और आपको मिलकर एक फैसला लेना पड़ेगा, चाहे आप सत्ता में हों, चाहे हम सत्ता में हों, कि CAG का हमें क्या करना है? CAG की रिपोर्ट, **Public Accounts Committee** में जाती है, उसी आधार पर होना चाहिए, या CAG की रिपोर्ट गीता-पुराण है, इसे पहले दिन से ही मान लेना चाहिए? इसमें भी सर्वसम्मति से सारी विधान सभाएं निर्णय ले लें और संसद भी तय कर ले कि CAG की रिपोर्ट का क्या होना चाहिए? क्या वह पहले दिन से ही scandal है या PAC के through आने के बाद उसको scandal मानना चाहिए और यह मानना चाहिए कि उसके observations सही हैं? इस पर निर्णय होना चाहिए, क्योंकि राज्यों के खिलाफ भी आता है। फिर वहां की राज्य सरकारें यह कहती हैं, चाहे वे कांग्रेस की राज्य सरकारें हों या दूसरी राज्य सरकारें हों, कि नहीं, हम CAG की रिपोर्ट तब तक नहीं मानेंगे, जब तक हमारी सार्वजनिक वित्तीय समिति अपना निर्णय नहीं देती है। तो एक खेल के दो मापदंड नहीं हो सकते हैं, एक गेम के दो रूल्स नहीं हो सकते हैं। इसलिए यह तय कर लेना चाहिए कि क्या होना चाहिए, क्या सहमति बननी चाहिए, क्या यह पहले दिन से ही scandal है? अगर सभी लोग तैयार हैं, तो पहले दिन से ही इसे scandal मान लेते हैं। अगर सभी लोग कहते हैं कि नहीं, यह PAC के through आना चाहिए और सही है या गलत, इसका पता लगाने के बाद मानना चाहिए, तो केन्द्र से लेकर राज्य सरकारों तक, सभी पर वह लागू होना चाहिए। वरना यह भी पूरे विश्व में cynicism पैदा करता है, माहौल खराब करता है। आप यह जान लीजिए कि इंडिया की खबर विदेशों में खूब छपती है। यहां अगर पता भी हिलता है, तो वह खबर विदेश में छपती है और अब यह वह भारत नहीं है, जिसकी coverage नहीं होती है। जो यहां छपता है, मैं बाहर विदेश में था, मैं देख रहा था कि दिल्ली का जो निर्भया कांड हुआ था, पूरे विश्व में उसकी ज़बर्दस्त publicity हुई थी और बाहर के अखबारों से ऐसा लग रहा था कि **India is a rape country**. तो publicity हर चीज की होती है। आज यह नहीं है कि बाहर वाले हमें

[श्री राजीव शुक्ल]

नहीं देख रहे हैं, सभी लोग हमें देख रहे हैं, इसलिए हमें मुद्दों को चुनते वक्त देखना चाहिए।

दूसरी चीज़ यह है कि किसी भी मुद्दे को हम आपके खिलाफ उठाएं, आपकी राज्य सरकारों के खिलाफ उठाएं, आप हमारे खिलाफ उठाएं, लेकिन हमें उनके तथ्यों को भी देखना चाहिए, वरना यह जो माहौल है, इसमें सबसे पहले किसी राजनीतिक आदमी को दोषी ठहराने में लोगों को बहुत मज़ा आता है। सिस्टम में बैठकर जो गड़बड़ी करते हैं, वे **protected** रहते हैं, वे मज़े में रहते हैं, उनको कोई कुछ नहीं कहता, लेकिन जो राजनीतिक व्यक्ति है, सबसे पहले लोग उसी का सिर पकड़ने के लिए तैयार रहते हैं। उसकी आलोचना करके, जब तक वह हट नहीं जाता, तब तक उसके पीछे पड़े रहते हैं। जहां राजनीतिक व्यक्ति हट गया, फिर सबको उस आरोप से कोई मतलब नहीं है, सब चुप हो जाते हैं। आप इतिहास उठाकर देख लीजिए, पिछले 20-25 सालों से ऐसा हो रहा है कि जहां राजनीतिक व्यक्ति शहीद हो गया, उसका इस्तीफा हो गया, इसके बाद किसी को कोई मतलब नहीं है। इन चीज़ों को भी हमें देखना चाहिए। आखिर हम राजनीतिक व्यक्तियों की गरिमा कब तक और कितनी बनाएंगे और इसका भी हमें ध्यान रखना चाहिए।

माननीय नेता विपक्ष ने **low cost manufacturing** की बात कही थी। मुझे लगता है कि बहुत अच्छा **idea** है और निश्चित रूप से इसको करना चाहिए। अगर हम इंडिया को **low cost manufacturing hub** बनाते हैं, तो इससे हमें रोज़गार बढ़ाने में बहुत मदद मिलेगी और इसके साथ-साथ हम चीन से मुकाबला कर सकते हैं, क्योंकि उनकी वही **theory**, वही **concept** है, लेकिन इसके लिए सबका सहयोग चाहिए। यह सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट नहीं कर सकती है, यह स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स करती हैं। चाहे बिजली का मसला हो, चाहे **credit tax** का मसला हो, क्योंकि आज एक आदमी इंडस्ट्री लगाता है, तो 10 **agencies** उसके पीछे पड़ जाती हैं। तो ये सारी चीज़ें हम सबको बैठकर, मिल-जुलकर तय करनी पड़ेंगी और यह संसदीय लोकतंत्र में ही संभव है हम मिल-जुलकर इस चीज़ को करें, तभी काम बन पाता है। जैसे **Food Security Bill** की बात है। अगर छत्तीसगढ़ गवर्नमेंट ने इस बारे में अच्छा काम किया है, तो हमें उनके **model** को देखना चाहिए कि आखिर वह क्या है, कैसे हम उसको **national model** में **incorporate** कर सकते हैं? सिर्फ इसलिए कि छत्तीसगढ़ में दूसरे दल की सरकार है, इसलिए हम उस पर ऐतराज़ करें, हम यह माहौल नहीं चाहते।

आपके **ideas** भी हम लें और हमारे **ideas** आप अपनी राज्य सरकारों में लें, ऐसे मिल-जुलकर ही काम हो सकता है।

महोदय, राम गोपाल जी ने गंगा-यमुना की बात की। यह सच है कि आज हमारी नादियों की हालत इतनी खराब है कि देखा ही नहीं जाता है। आप गंगा और यमुना, दो महान नदियों के पास खड़े नहीं हो सकते हैं क्योंकि उनसे बहुत बदबू आती है। दूसरी नदियों का भी

ज़िक्र हुआ, नर्मदा का सब लोग ज़िक्र कर रहे हैं, क्या हो गया है? आज बैंकॉक की कई बिलियन डॉलर की कमाई, जो उसके अंदर नदी बहती है, सिर्फ उससे होती है, **river tourism** से होती है। इसी तरह हम अपनी नदियों को बढ़िया बना सकते हैं और इतना अच्छा बना सकते हैं कि उससे **tourism** के द्वारा बहुत बड़ी कमाई हो सकती है, लेकिन नदियां भी तो सिर्फ केंद्र सरकार के हाथ में नहीं हैं। पूरे देश में सारी फैक्टरियों का मलबा नदियों में गिरता है और इतनी राज्य सरकारें यहां से वहां तक हैं। तो सबको मिलकर यह करना पड़ेगा। आप यह जान लीजिए कि यह देश का ऐसा ट्रक है, जिसके विकास में हम सब पहिए हैं। एक पहिए के ऊपर सारी जिम्मेदारी नहीं डाली जा सकती। जब सब पहिए मिलकर काम करेंगे, तभी यह ट्रक, बस या **vehicle** आगे बढ़ने वाला है। अगर कुछ चीज़ों पर आम सहमति हो जाए, हम लोग मिलकर उस काम को आगे बढ़ा सकें, तो मुझे लगता है कि विकास की रफ्तार भी बढ़ सकती है और हम देश को काफी आगे ले जा सकते हैं।

महोदय, कुछ प्वाइंट्स ऐसे हैं, जिनको मैं संक्षेप में आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूं। जैसे उन्होंने भ्रष्टाचार का ज़िक्र किया, मैंने उसके बारे में बताया। लोकपाल में भी जैसे **Select Committee** की रिपोर्ट थी, तो **Select Committee** की रिपोर्ट सरकार के पास आई है। कैबिनेट उसको देखकर अपना निर्णय देगी, लेकिन इस पर भी मेरा यह कहना है कि हम जल्दबाज़ी न करें और मैं सिर्फ इसकी बात नहीं कर रहा हूं। कानून ऐसा न बनाया जाए, दबाव में हम कोई कानून ऐसा न बना जाएं कि जिसमें किसी की भी अपनी जो आज़ादी है, **privacy** है, उसका हनन हो। चाहे जो भी कानून हो, एक कानून की मैं बात नहीं करता। अगर किसी व्यक्ति के ऊपर कोई आरोप लगता है, तो उसको एक मौका मिलना चाहिए कि वह अपनी बात कह सके कि यह आरोप सही है या गलत है। इसलिए विड्डी सही लिखी या गलत लिखी, अगर उसको अपने को बचाने का एक बार भी मौका नहीं मिलेगा, तो फिर ट्रकों **complaints** आएंगी और सब **refer** होती रहेंगी। इसलिए कहीं न कहीं एक **firsthand screening** की बहुत जरूरत है। यह **filter** लगना ही चाहिए। बिना इस **filter** के, क्योंकि आप चुनाव लड़ते हो और आपका विरोधी आपके खिलाफ चुनाव लड़ता है। जब वह हार जाता है, तो उसका दिन भर यही काम होगा कि आपके खिलाफ **complaint** भेजे। लिख दिया कि आपने बीस मकान खरीदे हैं, आपका इस फैक्टरी में शेयर है, यहां से आपने पैसे ले लिए, आपके बेटे ने यह कर लिया, बेटी ने वह कर लिया, अब अगर वह सीधे जांच के लिए चला गया, तो आप इस्तीफा दें, इसलिए कहीं न कहीं एक **filtering** होनी चाहिए।

इसके अलावा दूसरे जो कानून बनने हैं, उनमें भी यह होना चाहिए कि हम दबाव में, **pressure** में, जल्दी-जल्दी में कोई ऐसा कानून न बना जाएं, क्योंकि जो कानून बनता है, वह सौ साल के लिए बनता है। उसके दूरगामी परिणाम होते हैं, इसलिए ये बातें समझना राजनीतिक सर्वानुमति से ही संभव है।

महोदय, जी.एस.टी. और एन.सी.टी.सी. का मसला है, दोनों में कुछ मुद्दों पर विवाद हैं। अच्छी बात है कि सरकार और राजनीतिक दलों में कुछ बातचीत हो रही है और अगर इनमें

[श्री राजीव शुक्ल]

से सर्वानुमति निकल सके, कुछ प्रावधान जिन पर राज्यों को आपत्ति है, वे हट जाएं और केंद्र जिनको चाहती है, उनको रखे, अगर ये दोनों सुलझ जाएं, तो राष्ट्र के लिए आतंकवाद को रोकने में और दूसरे आर्थिक विकास की दर बढ़ाने में निश्चित रूप से बहुत बड़ी मदद मिलेगी।

महोदय, इसके अलावा जैसे “आधार” कार्ड है, उस पर भी कोई विवाद नहीं होना चाहिए। “आधार” कार्ड एक पहचान कार्ड है, जिसका फायदा हर राज्य सरकार ले सकती है। यह पहचान का एक बहुत बड़ा काम है, अगर यह एक बार हो गया, तो इससे कम-से-कम “रामलाल” “रामलाल” हैं और “श्यामलाल” “श्यामलाल” हैं, यह तो पूरे देश में तय हो जाएगा। तो यह एक बहुत बड़ा काम है और अगर सबके सहयोग से यह हो सके, तो उसका बहुत बड़ा फायदा सबको मिल सकता है, क्योंकि हर योजना के लिए पैसा केंद्र सरकार भी देती है और राज्य सरकारें भी देती हैं। मैं तो यह मानता हूँ कि जो राज्य सरकारें हैं, वहां केंद्र सरकार जो पैसा देती है, यह सचमुच निचले स्तर तक पहुंचना चाहिए। हर मुख्य मंत्री यह कोशिश करता है कि लोगों की मदद के लिए पैसा पहुंचे। हर प्रधानमंत्री कोशिश करता है कि पैसा पहुंचे, लेकिन **actual** तक नहीं पहुंचता है। गालियां हम सब लोग खाते हैं, जो मुख्य मंत्री, प्रधानमंत्री, होते हैं, उनको लोग हटा भी देते हैं, लेकिन वे दिन भर **system** को **defend** करते हैं, चाहे पार्लियामेंट में **question-answer** हों, चाहे **Assembly** में **question-answer** हों, क्योंकि उनकी सरकार होती है, इसलिए वे दिन भर उन्हीं को **defend** करते रहते हैं कि नहीं, गलत नहीं हुआ है, जबकि निचले स्तर तक वह चीज़ पहुंच नहीं पाती है। अगर पहुंच जाए, तो निश्चित रूप से जनता को फायदा मिले और पूरे देश की तस्वीर बदल जाए। **Rural development** के लिए जितना केंद्र सरकार और राज्य सरकारों ने पिछले साठ सालों में दिया है, अगर वह सचमुच खर्च होता, तो भारत के गांव सोने के होते। अमेरिका, इंग्लैंड के गांव ऐसे नहीं होते, अगर **actual** में वह खर्च हो गया होता। तो यह सब हमें मिलकर करना पड़ेगा और इसके लिए न हम कहीं आपके खिलाफ हैं, न आप हमारे खिलाफ हैं। जब तक हम आपस में टकराते रहते हैं और हर चीज़ की आलोचना और आरोप-प्रत्यारोप करते रहते हैं...

सिस्टम के लोग उसका फायदा उठाते हैं क्योंकि वे जानते हैं कि आप लड़ेंगे तो अल्टीमेटली हमें डिफेंड करेंगे और जिसकी सरकार होगी, हमारा पक्ष लेगी क्योंकि उसके कार्यकाल में हुआ। हम चुनाव के लिए प्वाइंट स्कोर कर लेते हैं कि मैंने इनके खिलाफ बोलकर यह माहौल बन दिया और इनको हरा दिया, लेकिन अल्टीमेटली वह नुकसान पूरे देश का, समाज का और हम सबका होता है। इसलिए मेरा यही अनुरोध है कि इस माहौल में, जब राष्ट्रपति का अभिभाषण आया है, इस संसदीय लोकतंत्र में अगर कुछ मुद्दों पर राजनैतिक सर्वानुमति हो सके तो मुझे लगता है कि उसका बहुत बड़ा फायदा देश को मिलेगा। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, I have to make an announcement.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have to inform the Members that the Business Advisory Committee in its meeting held on the 7th March, 2013, has allotted time for Government Legislative and other Business, as follows:—

Business	Time allotted
1	2
1. General Discussion on Budget (General) for 2013-14.	
2. Consideration and return of the Appropriation (General) Bills relating to the following Demands, after they are passed by Lok Sabha:—	
(a) Demands for Grants on Account (General) for 2013-14;	Twelve Hours (to be discussed together)
(b) Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) for 2012-13; and Demands for Excess Grants (General) for 2010-11	
3. General Discussion on Budget (Jharkhand) for 2013-14.	
4. Consideration and return of the (Jharkhand) Appropriation Bills relating to the following Demands after they are passed by Lok Sabha:—	
(a) Demands for Grants (Jharkhand) for 2013-14; and	One Hour (to be discussed together)
(b) Supplementary Demands for Grants (Jharkhand) for 2012-13.	

1

2

5. Consideration and passing of the following

Bills:—

- | | |
|--|----------|
| (a) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Amendment) Bill, 2013 – to replace an Ordinance; and | One Hour |
| (b) The Readjustment of Representation of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes in Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies Bill, 2013 – to replace an Ordinance. | One Hour |

MOTION OF THANKS ON PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS — Contd.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Thaawar Chand Gehlot. आपके पास दस मिनट है।

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत (मध्य प्रदेश) : सर, हमारी पार्टी का बहुत समय बाकी था, आप अगर 15 मिनट का समय मुझे दे देंगे तो अच्छा होगा।

श्री उपसभापति : सब पार्टियों का समय बाकी था, लेकिन आप कोशिश करिए कि दस मिनट में समाप्त कर दें।

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत : उपसभापति महोदय, जो राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण पर धन्यवाद प्रस्ताव आया है, वह समर्थन योग्य नहीं है। मैंने राष्ट्रपति जी का अभिभाषण सुना और उसको एक बार नहीं, दो-दो, तीन-तीन बार पढ़ा। मैंने यह महसूस किया कि देश की जनता जिन बातों की जानकारी चाहती है, उनका अभाव इस अभिभाषण में देखने को मिला। जनता चाहती है कि देश में जो घोटाले हुए, भ्रष्टाचार हुआ, महंगाई बढ़ी और काले धन की समस्या खड़ी हुई है, उस संबंध में सरकार कुछ जानकारी दे। सरकार ने समय-समय पर वायदा किया था कि हम सरकार बनने के बाद सौ दिन में महंगाई कम करेंगे, कालेधन को वापस लाएंगे। इन सब बातों की जानकारी इसमें नहीं दी गयी है, इसलिए देश की जनता में घोर आक्रोश है और वह आंदोलनरत है। देश की जनता जानना चाहती है कि 9 वर्ष के कार्यकाल में इस सरकार ने क्या-क्या किया?

महोदय, यह राष्ट्रपति जी का इस यूपीए सरकार का आखिरी अभिभाषण था। अब जब भी राष्ट्रपति जी का अभिभाषण होगा तो नयी सरकार आएगी। इन 9 वर्षों में सरकार की गतिविधियों

का लेखा-जोखा, सरकार के माध्यम से राष्ट्रपति जी बताते, लेकिन ऐसा कहीं कुछ नहीं हुआ है इसलिए लोग दुखी हैं, आक्रोशित हैं और आन्दोलनरत हैं। इन सब बातों की जानकारी न मिलने के कारण और इस अभिभाषण में कहीं कोई खास बात न होने के कारण यह समर्थन योग्य नहीं है, इसलिए मैं इसका विरोध करता हूँ।

उपसभापति महोदय, राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण के पैरा नम्बर 2 में युवकों की महत्ता को तो स्वीकार किया गया है और मैं सरकार से पूछना चाहूँगा कि युवकों के लिए, उनके विकास के लिए, बेरोजगार युवकों के लिए रोजगार सृजन करने की दृष्टि से कहीं एक शब्द भी इस अभिभाषण में लिखा होगा, तो मैं मान लूँगा कि “हां” सरकार ने कुछ कहा, केवल उनकी महत्ता बताई है कि इनके बल पर हमारा देश यह करेगा, वह करेगा, ऐसा होगा, केवल यह बात कही गई है।

राष्ट्रपति अभिभाषण के पहले पैराग्राफ में लिखा है, “मैं राष्ट्रपति के रूप में पहली बार दोनों सदनों के संयुक्त अधिवेशन को संबोधित करते हुए इस सत्र में आपका स्वागत करता हूँ। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि यह सत्र सफल एवं उपयोगी होगा।” दूसरे पैराग्राफ में लिखा है कि जब मैं आपको संबोधित कर रहा हूँ, मैं जानता हूँ कि एक महत्वाकांक्षी भारत का उदय हो रहा है और जो आखिरी पैरा में समापन किया है, उसमें स्वाभिमानी भारत की बात कही गई है। मैं इस अवसर पर यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज भारत की जो विदेश नीति है, कूटनीति है, वह सर्वथा असफल सिद्ध हो रही है और आसपास के जितने भी पड़ोसी देश हैं, वे सब हमसे नाराज हैं और किसी न किसी तरीके से हमें कष्ट देने का काम कर रहे हैं। स्वाभिमानी भारत और महत्वाकांक्षी भारत तो तब था जब एनडीए की सरकार थी और उसने परमाणु परीक्षण करके इस देश को शक्ति सम्पन्न देश बनाने का काम किया था, उस समय एक आशा की किरण दिखाई देती थी कि यह भारत स्वाभिमानी भारत होगा और महत्वाकांक्षी भारत भी होगा।

उपसभापति महोदय, मैं इस अवसर पर कहना चाहता हूँ कि राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण में युवकों के बारे में कुछ नहीं कहा गया है। अनुसूचित जाति वर्ग के बारे में भी कुछ नहीं कहा गया है। कक्षा 9 और कक्षा 10 के छात्रों की छात्रवृत्ति जो केन्द्र प्रायोजित छात्रवृत्ति योजना है, वह लागू की है और वह केवल 40 लाख छात्रों को लाभान्वित करेगी, केवल इतना ही उल्लेख है। एस.सी. और एस.टी. एक बहुत बड़ा वर्ग है, इनकी लगभग 24 प्रतिशत आबादी है, लेकिन अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति वर्ग के बारे में कहीं भी, कुछ भी नहीं कहा गया है।

उपसभापति महोदय, आज देश में श्रमिकों की बहुत बड़ी संख्या है। असंगठित श्रमिक और संगठित श्रमिकों के बारे में भी कहीं एक शब्द नहीं कहा गया है। अगर सरकार की तरफ से बता देंगे कि सरकार ने श्रमिकों के बारे में यह कहा है, तो मैं मान लूँगा। मैं आपके माध्यम से यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि भारत साधन सम्पन्न देश है, किन्तु सरकार की

6.00 P.M.

[श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत]

गलत नीति और गलत नीयत के कारण यह दुनिया में गरीबों का देश माना जाता है। सरकार आर्थिक मंदी की बात करती है। सरकार कहती है कि हमारी विकास दर आर्थिक मंदी के कारण नहीं बढ़ी है। मैं सरकार को बताना चाहता हूँ कि हमारा पड़ोसी देश चीन है, जापान बहुत ज्यादा दूर नहीं है, इंडोनेशिया और आस्ट्रेलिया बहुत ज्यादा दूर नहीं हैं, इन देशों ने आर्थिक मंदी के दौर में भी क्यों प्रगति कर ली? क्या इस बात का कोई जबाब है कि चीन में विकास की दर साढ़े 9 प्रतिशत क्यों है और भारत उसका पड़ोसी देश है, यहां 4 और 5 प्रतिशत के बीच में विकास दर क्यों है? वहां पर विकास दर साढ़े 9 प्रतिशत है और महंगाई की दर तीन-सवा तीन प्रतिशत है। मैं स्वयं चीन गया था और मैंने इस बात का अध्ययन किया है। मैं सरकार से पूछना चाहूंगा कि यहां की विकास दर को 9 प्रतिशत पर ले जाने का आश्वासन देते-देते 9 साल निकल गये, लेकिन विकास की दर 8 प्रतिशत, 7 प्रतिशत, 6 प्रतिशत और अब 5 प्रतिशत से भी कम हो रही है और महंगाई की दर 10 प्रतिशत से लेकर 17 प्रतिशत तक का आंकड़ा छू चुकी है। खाद्यान्न के हिसाब से इस देश में महंगाई 17 प्रतिशत और आर्थिक आधार पर इस देश की महंगाई 10 प्रतिशत से अधिक है, आखिर इसका क्या कारण है? मैं फिर कहना चाहूंगा कि सरकार की गलत नीति और गलत नीयत के कारण और *leakage* के कारण भ्रष्टाचार के कारण और कालाधन तथा कालाबाजारी जो हो रही है, उसके कारण ऐसा हो रहा है। मैं एनडीए की सरकार का उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ कि जब अटल जी ने परमाणु शक्ति सम्पन्न देश बनने के लिए परमाणु परीक्षण किया, तो दुनिया के अनेक देशों ने भारत की आर्थिक सहायता प्रतिबंधित कर दी थी, भारत को आर्थिक सहायता देना बंद कर दिया था, उससे ज्यादा संकट तो शायद आर्थिक मंदी का इस देश पर लागू नहीं हो सकता है।

ये भले ही कहते रहें, देश की जनता को भ्रमित करते रहें, मैं एक दूसरा उदाहरण देता हूँ कि उस समय संकट की घड़ी में भी उन्होंने तेज गति से देश का विकास किया था और आज उन सब योजनाओं की जानकारी पूरे देश के लोग सुनते हैं, देखते हैं और तारीफ करते हैं। एक अवसर भारतीय जनता पार्टी की राज्य सरकारों को मिला है, मैं उसके बारे में भी बताना चाहता हूँ, आर्थिक मंदी का दौर उन राज्यों पर भी है। माना कि केन्द्र पर ज्यादा असर पड़ सकता है और राज्यों पर कम असर पड़ता है, परन्तु मध्य प्रदेश में जब भाजपा की सरकार बनी थी, तब वहां की आर्थिक विकास दर चार प्रतिशत से नीचे थी। अब वह विकास दर बढ़कर ग्यारह प्रतिशत है। वह बिहार, जिसके बारे में कहा जाता था कि वहां जंगल राज है, जनता तो क्या भगवान भी बिहार की स्थिति को ठीक नहीं कर सकता। उस बिहार में भारतीय जनता पार्टी और जनता दल (यू) की मिली-जुली सरकार ने जब विकास करने का काम किया और कानून व्यवस्था को ठीक करने का काम किया, तो वहां की विकास दर

11.2 प्रतिशत हो गई। गुजरात की विकास दर 11 प्रतिशत से ऊपर है। छत्तीसगढ़ की विकास दर 10 प्रतिशत से अधिक है। आखिर क्या कारण है कि इन राज्यों ने विकास दर इतनी बढ़ाई? अभी मुझसे पहले एक माननीय सदस्य बोल रहे थे। वे अभी यहां पर नहीं है, वे कह रहे थे कि मध्य प्रदेश में किसानों ने आत्महत्या की है। हालांकि यह राज्य का विषय है, लेकिन मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि मध्य प्रदेश और भारतीय जनता पार्टी शासित राज्य ऐसे हैं, जहां कृषि के क्षेत्र में तेज गति से विकास हुआ है। जब मध्य प्रदेश में भाजपा की सरकार बनी थी, तो वहां की कृषि विकास दर दो और ढाई प्रतिशत के बीच में थी। आज वहां कृषि की विकास दर 18 प्रतिशत है। आखिर यह ऐतिहासिक काम वहां कैसे हो गया? देश की सरकार कहती है कि दसवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में हमारे यहां विकास दर ढाई प्रतिशत थी। हमने ग्यारहवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में साढ़े तीन प्रतिशत कृषि की विकास दर कर दी। मैं कहता हूं कि तीन प्रतिशत करके कौन सी बड़ी बात कर दी है। आपने पांच सालों में एक प्रतिशत वृद्धि की है। मैं यह दावे के साथ कह सकता हूं कि यह कृषि विकास दर भी भारतीय जनता पार्टी की राज्य सरकारों में जो कृषि विकास दर हुई है, उसके कारण बढ़ी हुई है। आपकी आर्थिक विकास दर जो पांच के आंकड़े पर टिकी हुई है, यह भी भारतीय जनता पार्टी की राज्य सरकारों ने जो आर्थिक विकास किया है और दस से ऊपर आर्थिक विकास दर पहुंचाई है, यह उसी का परिणाम है अन्यथा यह सरकार तो कुछ नहीं कर पा रही थी। मैं आपको पड़ोसी देशों की जानकारी देकर बहुत ज्यादा समय नहीं लेना चाहता हूं, क्योंकि आपने मुझे समय कम दिया था। मैं यहां एक बात और कहना चाहता हूं। विकास दर में भारी कमी और मुद्रास्फीति में भारी वृद्धि के कारण गरीबों के साथ घोर अन्याय हो रहा है। विकास दर पांच के आसपास है और महंगाई की दर दस और सत्रह के आसपास आज भी है। कांग्रेस ने एक नारा दिया था, “कांग्रेस का हाथ, गरीबों के साथ”। आज जनता यह महसूस करती है कि कांग्रेस का हाथ गरीबों के साथ नहीं है, या तो गरीबों का गला घोट रहा है या जेब पर महंगाई रुपी डाका डाल रहा है। सरकार के पास इस बात का क्या जबाब है? मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि यह सरकार गरीबों के साथ मज़ाक कर रही है। इस देश में गरीब और गरीब हो रहा है, अमीर और अमीर होता जा रहा है। एक नहीं अनेक सर्वे रिपोर्ट्स यह दर्शाती हैं कि देश की 90 प्रतिशत पूंजी, आय या धनराशि केवल दस प्रतिशत लोगों के पास है और दस प्रतिशत राशि 90 प्रतिशत लोगों के पास है। यह गरीबी और अमीरी का अंतर अगर इसी प्रकार से बढ़ता रहा तो वर्ग संघर्ष की स्थिति होगी और सरकार व इस देश के लिए वह स्थिति बहुत खतरनाक और नुकसानदेह होगी। भारत सरकार के योजना आयोग के अध्यक्ष देश के प्रधानमंत्री जी हैं। यह योजना आयोग कहता है कि 2011 में शहर में रहने वाला व्यक्ति अगर 32 रुपए कमा लेता है और गांव में रहने वाला व्यक्ति अगर 28 रुपए कमा लेता है तो वह गरीब नहीं माना जाएगा। अभी उन्होंने 13 मार्च, 2012 को गरीबी रेखा की डेफिनेशन के लिए अनुशंसा करके एक ताजा रिपोर्ट और दे दी है कि गांव में रहने वाला व्यक्ति अगर 22.45 रुपए कमा लेता है और शहर में रहने वाला व्यक्ति

[श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत]

26 रुपए कमा लेता है, तो वह गरीब नहीं होगा। सरकार पांच लोगों के समूह को एक परिवार मानती है। अगर एक घर में पांच लोग हैं तो सरकार उसको एक परिवार मानती है, तो मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या साढ़े 22 रुपए में 28 रुपए में घर चलेगा? जब प्रधानमंत्री जी के यहां भोजन की व्यवस्था होती है तो एक थाली के भोजन पर खर्चा साढ़े सात हजार रुपए होता है। गरीबों के साथ यह कैसा अन्याय है।

क्या सरकार को यह महसूस नहीं होना चाहिए कि दैनन्दिनी आवश्यक बुनियादी आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति जितनी धनराशि में होती है, उसमें अन्य कामों के लिए खर्चा जोड़कर 10 प्रतिशत और जोड़ करके, न्यूनतम वेतन निर्धारण की बात करनी चाहिए, परन्तु सरकार ऐसा नहीं कर रही है। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... मैं आपसे निवेदन करता हूँ कि थोड़ा समय और दें।

मैं एक और बात कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस देश में गरीबों के साथ-साथ अनुसूचित जाति/जनजाति वर्ग के लोगों के साथ भी घोर अन्याय हो रहा है। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे लिए वैसे ही कम आवंटन किया करते हैं, जितना किया था, उसमें से भी जब देश में कॉमनवेल्थ गेम्स हुए, तो 744 करोड़ रुपये, जो गरीबी रेखा से नीचे जीवन-यापन करने वाले अनुसूचित जाति वर्ग के लोगों के खर्च के लिए स्वीकृत हुए थे, उनसे जवाहर लाल नेहरू स्टेडियम बना दिया। जब सरकार से पूछा गया, तो सरकार ने कहा कि क्या अनुसूचित जाति के लोग वहां पर खेल-कूद देखने नहीं जाएंगे? इस प्रकार से हमारे साथ अन्याय किया गया। इस बार का जो बजट प्रावधान हुआ है, उसमें 41,500 करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था की गई है, और अनुसूचित जनजाति वालों के लिए 23,412 करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था की गई है। मैं किसी वर्ग विशेष का विरोधी नहीं हूँ, पर देश के प्रधानमंत्री भाषण में एक बार यह कहते हैं कि इस देश के खजाने पर पहला हक मुसलमानों का है।...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री हुसैन दलवाई (महाराष्ट्र) : गलत क्या बोला है?...**(व्यवधान)**... आप क्या बात करते हैं?...**(व्यवधान)**... गलत क्या बोला है?...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत : मैं उसका विरोध नहीं कर रहा हूँ...**(व्यवधान)**... मेरी पूरी बात तो सुनिए...**(व्यवधान)**... भारत के संविधान में धार्मिक आधार पर कोई निर्णय लेने का प्रावधान नहीं है। मैं फिर भी कहना चाहता हूँ...**(व्यवधान)**... उन्होंने उनके लिए यह कहा है, वह ठीक है। उन्होंने इस बार के बजट में जानकारी दी है...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत : उन्होंने बजट में यह जानकारी दी है कि उनकी सुविधा के लिए 1,71,900 करोड़ रुपये देंगे। एस.सी./एस.टी. की आबादी 24.04 प्रतिशत है, वे उनके लिए कहते हैं कि 71,000 करोड़ रुपये की राशि देंगे, यह कदापि उचित नहीं है।...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति : समाप्त कीजिए।

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत : उपसभापति महोदय, अगर उनके साथ यह अन्याय हुआ तो ठीक नहीं होगा।

मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ कि सच्चर कमेटी और रंगनाथ मिश्रा कमेटी बनाकर यह रिकमेंड करवा कर किया जा रहा है कि जो ऐसे धर्मान्तरित हिन्दू हैं, जो कभी न कभी अनुसूचित जाति के थे, लेकिन आज मुसलमान और ईसाई बन गए हैं, उनको अनुसूचित जाति का दर्जा दे दो और अनुसूचित जाति और जनजाति वर्ग के लोगों को जो आरक्षण सुविधा दी जा रही है, उसका 5 प्रतिशत उनको भी दिया जाए। यह ठीक नहीं है।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : समाप्त कीजिए...(व्यवधान)...

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत : इसके कारण धर्मान्तरण को बढ़ावा मिलेगा जिससे देश की एकता और अखंडता भी खतरे में पड़ेगी...(व्यवधान) और वर्ग संघर्ष की स्थिति बनेगी।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : हो गया है।

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत : उपसभापति जी, दो मिनट। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि श्रमिकों के साथ भी घोर अन्याय हो रहा है। श्रमिकों की समस्याओं और उनके अधिकारों का हनन हो रहा है। ट्रेड यूनियन राइट्स को समाप्त किया जा रहा है। स्थायी पदों पर कैजुअल लेबर से काम लिया जा रहा है देश के इतिहास में सभी ट्रेड यूनियन्स...(व्यवधान) यह महत्व की बात है...(व्यवधान) आप सुनिए तो सही...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : बोलो, बोलो...(व्यवधान) We have to conclude, at least, by 7 o'clock. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत : इंटक, एटक, बी.एम.एस., हिन्दू मजदूर पंचायत, इन सभी राजनीतिक दलों के विचारों से सम्बन्धित श्रम संगठनों ने 20 और 21 तारीख को दो दिन की देशव्यापी हड़ताल की। प्रधानमंत्री के साथ कन्वेंशन मीटिंग होती है और तय होता है कि ये-ये बातें स्वीकार की जाएंगी, लेकिन ये उस बात पर भी अमल नहीं कर रहे हैं। इस देश के लिए मजदूरों का यह आक्रोश ठीक नहीं है। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ...(व्यवधान) मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : कन्क्लूड कीजिए।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत : उपसभापति जी, क्या मैं कोई गलत बात कर रहा हूँ?...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : आप गलत नहीं बोलते हैं, लेकिन कन्क्लूड कीजिए।

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Please don't disturb him. Let him speak. ...*(Interruptions)*... बोलो।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please cooperate. ...*(Interruptions)*... Gehlotji, please cooperate. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत : उपसभापति जी, मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इस देश में महिलाएं असुरक्षित हैं और कानून व्यवस्था चौपट है। केन्द्र की सरकार कहती है कि यह राज्य सरकारों का विषय है, मैं भी इससे इंकार नहीं करता हूँ, परंतु मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि राज्य की सरकारों के साथ बैठकर इसको ठीक करने की कोशिश क्यों नहीं की जाती है? दिल्ली तो केंद्र शासित सरकार के नियंत्रण में काम करती है, दिल्ली में जो पुलिस है, वह केंद्र सरकार की है, वह केंद्रीय गृह मंत्री के अधिकार क्षेत्र में काम करती है।

मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि दिल्ली में बहुत बड़ी घटना होने के बाद भी, उस बालिका की मृत्यु होने के बाद भी रिकॉर्ड उठा कर देख लीजिए, रोज इस प्रकार की चार घटनाएं हो रही हैं। दिल्ली की सरकार भारत सरकार से आग्रह करती रहती है, शीला दीक्षित जी, यहां की मुख्य मंत्री भारत सरकार के गृह मंत्री से आग्रह करती हैं, पर ये कहीं रुक नहीं रही हैं। आखिर यह असफलता केन्द्र सरकार की है। इस सम्बन्ध में ये जबाब क्यों नहीं देते हैं?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, please conclude.

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत : मैं एक निवेदन और करना चाहता हूँ, क्योंकि आप कल हम लोगों को बोलने का मौका नहीं देंगे। अभी संसदीय राज्य मंत्री, आदरणीय राजीव शुक्ल जी ने दो-तीन बातें कहीं कि सरकार विरोध पक्ष के सहयोग से अच्छा काम कर सकती है। मैं जानता हूँ कि स्वस्थ प्रजातांत्रिक व्यवस्था में, चूंकि हमारा देश दुनिया का सबसे बड़ा प्रजातांत्रिक देश है, इसलिए प्रजातांत्रिक व्यवस्था समन्वय के आधार पर चलाने की आवश्यकता है, पर एक बार नहीं, अनेक बार ऐसे उदाहरण हैं कि सरकार ने कहा कि सर्वदलीय बैठक बुलाएंगे, आपकी राय लेंगे और आपकी सहमति होगी, तो ही हम यह कानून बनाएंगे या यह व्यवस्था करेंगे, अन्यथा नहीं करेंगे, परन्तु इसका उल्लंघन एक बार नहीं, अनेक बार किया गया है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, please conclude.

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत : फिर उन्होंने कहा है कि अगर सीएजी की कोई रिपोर्ट आती है, तो उसे पब्लिक एकाउंट्स कमेटी के पास जाना चाहिए। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि पब्लिक एकाउंट्स कमेटी के पास एस्टिमेटेड प्लान के आधार पर जो कुछ त्रुटियां होती हैं, उन पर व्याख्यात्मक विश्लेषण होता है। आपराधिक कृत्य करने पर वह समिति कार्रवाई नहीं करती है, वह भ्रष्टाचार पर कार्रवाई नहीं करती है। उसके लिए तो सीधे-सीधे आईपीसी की धारा के अन्तर्गत एफआईआर दर्ज कर कार्रवाई करनी चाहिए।

मैं आखिर में एक बात कह कर अपनी बात समाप्त करना चाहता हूँ। आर्थिक मंदी की बात अपनी जगह हो सकती है, परन्तु 25 लाख करोड़ काला धन विदेशी बैंकों में जमा है,

4 लाख करोड़ से अधिक बेईमानी, भ्रष्टाचार, लीकेजेज और रिश्वतखोरी हुई है। अगर यह नहीं होती, तो आज भारत की विकास दर 10 प्रतिशत से कहीं ऊपर होती।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, please conclude.

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत : मैं आपके माध्यम से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार भ्रष्टाचारियों के खिलाफ कार्रवाई करे, काले धन को वापस लाए और महंगाई को कम करने की कार्रवाई करे, अन्यथा साल भर बाद जनता इसे उखाड़ कर फेंक देगी। धन्यवाद।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have taken 20 minutes in place of 10-15 minutes. Now, Shri Kumar Deepak Das. Kindly conclude within 7-8 minutes.

SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS (Assam): Sir, I would like to make some observations on the Motion of Thanks moved by the Treasury Benches. Sir, this President's Address is silent on the UPA's 100-day agenda for passing of the Bills. For example, the Bill relating to women's reservation was passed by Rajya Sabha in 2010, but why it is pending has not been mentioned in this President's Address. The President's Address is also silent on providing 50 per cent reservation to women in Panchayats and municipalities. That Bill is also pending. I would like to mention about the Food Security Bill, anti-corruption legislations like Lokpal, protection of whistleblowers and enforcing judicial standards and accountability, which are still pending.

Sir, the President's Address does not mention Government's failure to ensure zero tolerance towards the crimes against women. Amongst the metros in the country, Delhi tops the list of incidents of rape between 2007-2011. Delhi witnessed 2,620 rapes. Worse is that in three of the four cases of rape, the culprits went unpunished between 2002-2011 in Delhi. I am talking about Delhi incident more because most of the girls and women, who come from the North- East, are raped and they are forced to go against consent. Sir, out of 5,337 rape cases during the last decade, in 3,660 cases, the culprits were either acquitted or discharged by courts for lack of proper evidence. Conviction rate in this country as a whole, on an average in rape cases, was 26 per cent between 2001 and 2010.

Far from fearing a deterrent punishment, it appears that the criminals are not afraid of the laws any longer. Because of abysmally low record of delivery of justice in the country, these criminals are committing crime against women. Again, Sir, there are no effective steps taken by the Government to rehabilitate those women who

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are raped or against whom crime is committed. The women who suffered all this have not rehabilitated till date. The Government has initiated many policies, and, this has been stated in the President's Address. The Government policies are pro-corporate houses making the rich, super rich and the poor, poorer.

The Government, in many ways, has curtailed the subsidies which are given to the poorer sections of the people. The amount of subsidy on foodgrains, if given in cash, shall be delinked from the market prices, limiting the access of the poor to required quantity of foodgrains. The Government has failed to take action against big corporate houses. It has burdened even the common man with the increased price of LPG cylinders etc.

Sir, coming back to the justice delivery system, we want to say that this system needs restructuring towards achieving an inexpensive and quick justice to the people of this country. The Eleventh Commission has observed, and, I quote: "The system is today used by the rich, the affluent, the anti-social and the parasites. Those who really cry for justice, social and economic, have nowhere to turn to and at any rate not to the present system." This has been observed by the Eleventh Commission. Sir, the subsequent report of the law panel have also commented on the system in the same manner.

Sir, the Government has gone ahead with its policies of pushing forward the interest of the foreign capitalists as Indian corporate at the cost of the common people. The Government has failed primarily to check the price rise in food items, which form the most important part of the expenditure of agriculture. The labour wages, on the other hand, have failed to keep pace with the rise in prices. The employment has done no better.

Sir, the failure of the PDS, the increase in prices of LPG, diesel and petrol as well as de-regularisation of the fertilizer prices and other agricultural inputs have further compounded the problem. The Government has failed to provide any roadmap to tackle the challenges faced by the country, mainly corruption and price rise.

Sir, coming to our problems, the Government has failed to keep its promise which was made on another occasion. Sir, the Government has named so many projects in the name of late Rajiv Gandhi. But Rajiv Gandhi ji made a promise to the people

of Assam. He signed an accord in 1985. The issue of silent aggression of Bangladeshi has been totally overlooked. No solution has been made. There is no detection, no deportation, no deletion from the Voters' list because of Government's failure or inactivity.

Sir, the Government has failed to implement directives of the hon. Supreme Court in this regard. The High Court has also given some directives to tackle the problems being faced by the North-Eastern people, basically Assamese people. We have the issue of illegal foreigners affecting us in many ways. It has affected the economy and the culture of the North-Eastern people. The Government is distributing money for livelihood through MNREGA but that money has been given to the Bangladeshi people as most of them are illegal foreigners. They have not been detected, and, till date, their names have not been deleted from the Voters' List.

Sir, I would like to request the Government to take immediate steps to identify and delete all names of illegal voters from the present voters' lists of Assam. Sir, there was excess growth of voters between 1972 and 1991. I want to quote. Total electorate of Assam in 1962 was 49,42,816. Total electorate of Assam in 1972 was 62,96,198. Increase in electorate between 1962 and 1972 was 13,53,382. Percentage increase in ten years was 27.38 per cent. Percentage increase per annum was 2.75 per cent.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: Sir, this really is a grave issue. Sir, excess voters between 1972 and 1991 were 1.94 per cent. There was excess growth in electorates from 1972 to 1991, in 19 years.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, please conclude. दीपक जी, अब आप समाप्त कीजिए Please conclude.

SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: Sir, this is the fate which is faced by the people of Assam.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Kumarji, please conclude now.

SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: Sir, Assam's voters' lists upto 2008 have 41 lakh excess voters. Sir, this is an acute problem. The voters' lists are saddled with lakhs and lakhs of foreigners. This is the crux of the problem. This is a fundamental situation and a burning issue that needs immediate resolution. But the President's

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Address does not include such serious problem. So, I want to say that the Government should immediately take action and take necessary steps to detect and deport illegal foreigners from Assam, and implement the Assam Accord that has been signed by the late hon. Prime Minister, Rajiv Gandhiji and to take the issue in serious earnest. Thank you very much.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Husain Dalwai. Please take only ten minutes. Don't argue with me about your Party's time.

श्री हुसैन दलवाई (महाराष्ट्र) : उपसभापति महोदय, मैं आपको बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि आपने मुझे इस धन्यवाद प्रस्ताव बोलने का मौका दिया है। महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी द्वारा 21 फरवरी, 2013 को संसद के समक्ष दिए गए अभिभाषण के लिए आभार प्रदर्शित करने के लिए मैं खड़ा हूँ।

केन्द्र सरकार की सारी स्कीम्स तथा विकास कार्यक्रमों का उन्होंने बहुत सही तरीके से असेसमेंट किया है। एक महत्वाकांक्षी भारत का उदय हो रहा है, यह उन्होंने अधोरेखित किया है। पूरी दुनिया में मंदी होने के बावजूद भी हमारी अर्थव्यवस्था दुनिया के दूसरे देशों जैसी डूबी नहीं, हमारा ग्रोथ रेट माइनस नहीं हुआ, बल्कि 5 टका रहा। सरकार ने अर्थ नीति में जो बदलाव लाए, उसी वजह से यह हुआ। इंदिरा जी ने बैंकों का जो राष्ट्रीयकरण किया, वह कितना सही था, वह आज हम महसूस कर रहे हैं। आज दुनिया के जाने-माने अर्थशास्त्री यह मानते हैं कि भारत चीन और इंडोनेशिया जैसा उभरता हुआ देश है।

हमारी ग्रामीण तथा शहरी विकास योजनाएं लड़खड़ाई नहीं, बल्कि विकास का दौर बरकरार रहा। कृषि उद्योग में तो यूपीए सरकार ने सही कदम उठाए, इसलिए ग्रोथ रेट शुरू में 1 परसेंट था, वह 3 परसेंट पर आया और आज 6 टका है और कृषि मंत्री कहते हैं कि इस साल अकाल होने के बावजूद भी यह 5 टका रहेगा। नेशनल एग्रीकल्चर मिशन की वजह के अकाल होने पर भी 250 मिलियन टन गेहूँ का उत्पादन हुआ।

फ्लैगशिप प्रोग्राम्स, जैसे भारत निर्माण योजना, महात्मा गांधी राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार योजना, प्रधानमंत्री सड़क योजना, सर्वशिक्षा अभियान योजना, आदि योजनाओं के द्वारा एक तरह से सब को लेकर विकास करने की जो नीति है, सब लोगों को साथ लेकर चलने की जो इच्छा है, वह इससे मालूम पड़ती है। ऐसी योजनाओं के कारण लोगों में क्रय शक्ति बढ़ती है। केन्द्र ने ऐसा किया, इसलिए हम मंदी में भी टिके रहे। अमेरिका में जब बड़ी मंदी हो गई थी, तो यह कहा था, सरकार को एक कार्यक्रम दिया था कि अगर लोगों को कोई काम नहीं दे सकते, तो गड्ढे खोदने और गड्ढे भरने का काम दो, ताकि इससे लोगों के हाथ में पैसा जाएगा और इससे क्रय शक्ति बढ़ेगी। इस तरह से देश फिर मंदी से उबर जाएगा। हमारी

सरकार ने लोगों को ऐसा काम दिया, जिससे उत्पादकता बढ़े और हम लोग मंदी से बच गए। यह हम लोगों को मानना चाहिए।

डा. मनमोहन सिंह के बारे में हमारे विरोधी दल के लोग जिस ढंग से बात करते हैं, वह बिल्कुल गलत है। उनको नाइट वाचमैन कहा गया। इस तरह की द्वेषमूलक भाषा का इस्तेमाल क्यों किया जाता है, यह मुझे मालूम नहीं है। मैं पिछले दो-तीन साल में परदेश गया, यू.के. गया, इराक गया, पाकिस्तान गया, बंगला देश गया, साउदी अरब गया, जहां-जहां जाता था, वहां मैं एक बात देखता था कि जब मैं फूटपाथ पर चलता था, तो वहां के लोग इंडिया, इंडिया, मनमोहन सिंह जी, मनमोहन सिंह जी, सोनिया जी, सोनिया जी बोलते थे। वे इस तरह की बात करते थे। हम लोगों को कोई ऐसा काम नहीं करना चाहिए, जिससे बाहर उनकी इमेज खराब हो, इससे सिर्फ देश का नुकसान ही होगा। यह हम लोगों को ध्यान में रखना बहुत जरूरी है।

किसानों का कर्जा माफ किया गया। उसके संबंध में अभी कैग की रिपोर्ट आई है। मैं आपको बताऊंगा कि कैग की रिपोर्ट में भी महाराष्ट्र में कुल पांच जिलों की तहकीकात की गई, 40 संस्थाओं की तहकीकात की गई, 3,994 किसानों के अकाउंट देखे गए। कुल 16 करोड़ 98 लाख 99 हजार 223 रुपये की तहकीकात करने के बाद उन्होंने कुछ शक जरूर किया। कुल 11 लाख 69 हजार रुपये का शक किया, यानी एक परसेंट भी शक उनको नहीं मालूम पड़ा। इसका मतलब यह है कि महाराष्ट्र में इस पर ठीक ढंग से काम हुआ, इसको हम लोगों को मानना चाहिए।

देश विकास के पथ पर है, लेकिन कुछ लोग कहते हैं कि कांग्रेस ने देश को दीमक लगाई। लोग इस तरह का विचार क्यों करते हैं, यह मुझे मालूम नहीं है, लेकिन राजनीति में गंदी बात करना कुछ लोगों का धंधा ही हो गया है। मैं यहां हमारे विरोधी दल के नेता, अरुण जी की तारीफ करूंगा, जिन्होंने अच्छी तरह से कुछ सुझाव रखे, जिसका उल्लेख हमारे माननीय मंत्री, राजीव जी ने किया। अगर ठीक ढंग से कुछ सुझाव आते हैं, तो सरकार उन पर जरूर विचार करती है। मैं सदन के मालूमात के लिए बताना चाहता हूं कि 1925 में जिन्होंने देश की राष्ट्रभक्ति के लिए शाखाएं निकालीं, उन्होंने उसको बनाने के लिए जो लकड़ी लाई, उसमें ही दीमक थी और इसलिए इनके विचारों में दीमक है, इसलिए वे इस तरह की बात यानी नाइट वाचमैन, आदि करते हैं।

महोदय, महाराष्ट्र में आज बड़े पैमाने पर अकाल है और वहां परिस्थिति बहुत गम्भीर है। जहां माननीय स्मृति जी ने भी इसका उल्लेख किया है। सरकार वहां हर तरह की कोशिश कर रही है। एक बात यह है कि महाराष्ट्र में जो अकालग्रस्त क्षेत्र हैं, वहां अगर इरिगेशन के जरिए पानी आता है, तो हमेशा उससे गन्ना पैदा करने की बात होती है और उसी में पानी का ज्यादा से ज्यादा इस्तेमाल होता है। वहां जिस ढंग से बुआई होती है या खेती होती है, उसमें बदलाव लाना बहुत जरूरी है। दूसरी तरफ, मैं यह कहूंगा कि केन्द्र सरकार की

[श्री हुसैन दलवाई]

जो High Level Committee for Central Assistance to States affected by natural calamities है, उसने जनवरी महीने में 7,078 करोड़ रुपये दिए हैं। मैं यह इच्छा व्यक्त करता हूँ कि यह रकम कम है, यह और ज्यादा होनी चाहिए।

यहां एक सवाल यह उठा कि महिलाओं के ऊपर अत्याचार होते हैं। जब मैंने यह सवाल पूछा था कि कुछ बातों की जहां गम्भीरता है और सरकार ठीक ढंग से काम नहीं करती, वहां सीबीआई की इंक्वायरी होनी चाहिए, उस पर हमारे गृह मंत्री जी ने बताया था कि हमारे यहां फेडरल गवर्नमेंट है और फेडरल गवर्नमेंट में हम यह नहीं कर सकते, क्योंकि लॉ एंड आर्डर राज्य का सवाल है। यह सही बात है, लेकिन हमारा जो संविधान बना है, वह अमरीका के जैसा नहीं बना है। जिस प्रकार सारे स्टेट्स को इकट्ठा कर अमरीका देश बना, उस तरह से यह देश नहीं बना है, बल्कि यह देश एक था, लेकिन स्टेट को कुछ हुक्म दिए गए थे।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

श्री हुसैन दलवाई : सर, मैं बिल्कुल कम शब्दों में कुछ बातें कहूंगा। मैं धूलिया गया था, जहां फसाद हुआ था। मुझे बहुत दुःख होता है। फसाद में एक तरफ पुलिस लोगों को मार रही है और पुलिस के साथ लोग पत्थर मार रहे हैं। इस तरह से किसी एक समाज को टारगेट करना बिल्कुल गलत है। मैं आज यहां यह कहूंगा कि उसकी तहकीकात ठीक ढंग से होनी जरूरी है। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... सर, पांच मिनट।

श्री उपसभापति : अब आपका समय खत्म हो गया है।

श्री हुसैन दलवाई : ठीक है, सर। सिर्फ दो मिनट। सर, मेरा यह कहना है कि जहां फसाद होता है, वहां ठीक ढंग से कदम उठाए जाएं। मैं यह नहीं कहूंगा कि फसाद इसने किया या उसने किया, क्योंकि मैं कोई भी जात या धर्म नहीं मानता, लेकिन यह जिसने भी किया होगा, उसको सजा मिलनी चाहिए।...**(व्यवधान)**... सर, इस तरह का एक बड़ा फसाद 1970 में भिवंडी में हुआ था, तब मैं कॉलेज का विद्यार्थी था। उस वक्त मैंने वहां लाशें उठाने का काम किया था। तब से मैं एक चीज़ यह देखता हूँ कि जहां मुस्लिम बस्तियां होती हैं, वहां बड़े पैमाने पर सिविक प्रॉब्लम्स होती हैं। वहां ghettos का निर्माण हो जाता है।...**(व्यवधान)**... उनकी बस्ती को बदलने के लिए सारे काम होने चाहिए।...**(व्यवधान)**... वहां बड़े पैमाने पर बेकारी होती है। बेकारी के सवाल को हल करने के लिए भी कुछ काम होना जरूरी है। इसके लिए वहां फैक्ट्री लगायी जानी चाहिए।

श्री उपसभापति : अब आप बैठिए।

श्री हुसैन दलवाई : सर, मुझे टेक्सटाइल पार्क के बारे में भी कुछ कहना है। जहां-जहां पर लोग इस तरह के काम करते हैं, जो वीवर्स हैं, उनके लिए टेक्सटाइल पार्क बने।...**(व्यवधान)**...

अगर लोगों को काम-धंधा मिले, लोगों को अपना जीवन अच्छा करने का अवसर मिले, तो उनकी स्थिति ठीक हो सकती है।

श्री उपसभापति : आप बहुत बोल चुके, अब आप बैठिए।

श्री हुसैन दलवाई : सर, मैं टूरिज्म के बारे में यह कहना चाहूंगा कि इसका सबसे ज्यादा इस्तेमाल हमारे कॉकण में हो सकता है, लेकिन वहां इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर नहीं है, जिसको बनाना चाहिए।...**(व्यवधान)**... स्वास्थ्य व्यवस्था को अधिक मजबूत करना चाहिए।...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude. श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना।

श्री हुसैन दलवाई : सर, मैं केवल एक वाक्य में यह कहूंगा कि बड़े पैमाने पर आयरन ओर्स एंड बॉक्साइट का एक्सपोर्ट होता है और वह सारा चीन में जाता है। इसलिए उसकी फैक्ट्रियां यहां पर लगायी जानी चाहिए। बॉक्साइट हमारे कॉकण में बड़े पैमाने पर होता है। अगर उस बॉक्साइट की वहां फैक्ट्री लगेगी, तो वहां के लोगों को काम मिलेगा...**(व्यवधान)**... उससे हमारे राजस्व में बढ़ोत्तरी होगी। इसके साथ ही मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूं।

श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना (पंजाब) : आदरणीय उपसभापति महोदय, मैं यह बोलने वाला था कि यहां 10-12 मेम्बर्स बैठे हैं, स्टाफ बैठा है और कुर्सियां खाली हैं।

श्री उपसभापति : इसीलिए आप अपनी बात **freely** कह सकते हैं, आपको कोई डिस्टर्बेन्स नहीं होगी।

श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना : सर, मैं अपनी बात जिस बात से शुरू करना चाहता हूं, अगर सत्ता पक्ष ने उसको ध्यान से सुन लिया, तो शायद यहां जितनी बातें कही गयी हैं, उनका असर कुछ न कुछ जरूर होगा।

सर, एक बार एक राजा ने सोचा कि मैं अपनी प्रजा का हालचाल जानने के लिए अपने राज्य में घूमूं। तो वह क्या देखता है कि एक बच्चा संतरे के बाग के बीच बैठा संतरे का जूस बेच रहा है। वह संतरा उतारता है, जूस में डालता है और एक संतरे से गिलास भर जाता है, जिसको वह लोगों को बेच रहा है। तो राजा ने भी आर्डर दिया कि बेटा, एक गिलास मुझे भी देना। उस बच्चे ने रूटीन में ही वह संतरा उतारा, जूस में डाला और फिर जूस को राजा को दिया। राजा जूस भी पी रहा है और साथ-साथ सोच भी रहा है कि मैं कब से यहां खड़ा हूं और यह बच्चा कितनी कमाई कर रहा है, इसके ऊपर मैं टैक्स क्यों न लगा दूं? जूस स्वादिष्ट था। तो राजा ने फिर आर्डर दिया कि बेटा, एक गिलास जूस और देना। बच्चे ने उसी रूटीन से संतरा तोड़ा, जूस में डाला, घुमाया लेकिन गिलास नहीं भरा। उसने दूसरा संतरा तोड़ा, तीसरा संतरा तोड़ा। तीन संतरे के बाद जब गिलास भरा तो राजा को बड़ी हैरानगी हुई कि पहले तो एक संतरे से ही जूस निकल रहा था, अब उसने तीन संतरे क्यों तोड़े? तो राजा ने बच्चे से प्रश्न किया कि बेटा, यह बता कि मैं

[श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना]

काफी देर से देख रहा हूँ कि पहले एक संतरे से ही जूस का गिलास भर रहा था और अब तुमने जूस के लिए तीन संतरे क्यों तोड़े? तो उस बच्चे ने बड़ी मासूमियत से कहा कि मुझे लगता है कि मेरे राजा की नीयत में फर्क पड़ गया है। जब राज करने वाले लोगों की नीयत में फर्क पड़ता है तो इस देश के पते भी सूखते हैं और लोग भी दुखी होते हैं। आज 9 साल से देश में ऐसा हो रहा है। बहुत बड़ी-बड़ी बातें हुईं। मैं हर बात को टच नहीं करना चाहूंगा, हर बात को सब वक्ताओं ने टच किया। मैं सिर्फ कुछ बातों का एक हिन्ट मात्र देना चाहूंगा कि आज शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में जब दुनिया की यूनिवर्सिटीज देखी जाती हैं तो सौ यूनिवर्सिटी देखते हैं तो उनमें भारत कहीं नहीं है। अगर एयर लाइंस के सेफ्टी रूल्स देखे जाते हैं, तो इस संबंध में मेरा आज प्रश्न था, सरकार ने माना कि सर्वे आया है कि भारतीय एयर सर्विस ठीक नहीं है, उसमें सेफ्टी नहीं है। अगर महिलाओं के बारे में बात आती है, जिसका एक सर्वे आया है कि भारत महिलाओं के लिए बच्चे पैदा करने के लिए भी सेफ नहीं है। हम एजुकेशन में पीछे हैं, हम सिविल ऐविएशन में पीछे हैं, हम हैल्थ में पीछे हैं तो हम आगे हैं कहां? लेकिन हम एक चीज़ में आगे हैं, जिसका जिक्र हर वक्ता ने किया और वह है भ्रष्टाचार। जब भ्रष्टाचार के देशों की संख्या का जिक्र होता है तो हम ऊपर से तीसरे-चौथे स्थान पर आते हैं। तो मैं आपसे आग्रह करूंगा कि नीयत और नीति को बदलते हुए इस देश को भ्रष्टाचार मुक्त करना चाहिए।

सर, मैं जिस इश्यु पर बोलना चाहता हूँ, वह इश्यु है कि मुझे जम्मू और कश्मीर में जाने का मौका मिला। वहां बहुत बार मैं गया हूँ, वहां की समस्या के बारे में, आज मैं एक इंसिडेंट आप सबको बताना चाहता हूँ, जिसने मेरे रोंगटे खड़े कर दिए। अभी मेरे एक दोस्त बोल रहे थे कि मैं मज़हब को नहीं मानता, मैं धर्म को नहीं मानता, उस बात को अगर सुनें तो आपके भी रोंगटे खड़े होंगे कि ऐसा अन्याय वहां के लोगों से हो रहा है। एक लड़का, जुगेश कुमार जिसने आर्मी के साथ मिलकर 12 आतंकवादियों को मारा। इस लड़के ने जितने लोगों के साथ काम किया, उन सबने आर्मी के सभी कमांडेंट ने रिकमंड किया कि इस बच्चे को पुलिस में नौकरी दे दो। वह रिकमंडेशन लेकर एस.पी. के पास जाता है, तो एस.पी. साहब उस बच्चे को एक आतंकवादी के मर्डर के केस में अंदर कर देते हैं। वह बच्चा चार साल जेल में रहता है। उसके बाद छूटकर जब घर जाता है तो पत्नी देखकर हैरान हो जाती है कि यह कौन आ गया। तो इस कारण पत्नी का हार्ट अटेक से देहांत हो जाता है। उसके बाद आतंकवादी उस लड़के के पीछे पड़ जाते हैं, जिसके कारण वह वहां से भागकर दिल्ली में कॉल सेंटर में नौकरी कर लेता है। जब हालात ठीक हुए तो वह फिर वहां वापिस चला जाता है। आज वह लड़का एक वकील के साथ स्टेनो का काम करता है। मैं डोडा में गया तो वह मुझसे मिला। जब मैंने उसकी घटना सुनी तो मैंने सोचा कि इस आदमी को इंस्पेक्टर या कुछ और होना चाहिए था, लेकिन उसको पुलिस में भी भर्ती नहीं किया गया। आज इतना नहीं, 1947 में इस देश का विभाजन हुआ। बहुत से लोग इधर से

उधर गए, उधर से इधर आए। लेकिन अफसोस की बात है कि जो वहां से इधर आए तथा जम्मू कश्मीर में नहीं गए, वे पंजाब या कहीं और आ गए, जिसमें से कुछ देश के प्रधानमंत्री भी बन गए, उप प्रधानमंत्री भी बन गए। लेकिन जो जम्मू कश्मीर में आकर बैठे हैं, आज उनको असेम्बली में राइट-टू-वोट भी नहीं है। वह स्टेट सब्जेक्ट नहीं है। वे एक सरपंच नहीं चुन सकते, वे पंच नहीं चुन सकते, वे असेम्बली में वोट नहीं डाल सकते और न ही वे जो स्टेट की बेनिफिशरीज स्कीम्स हैं, उनका फायदा ले सकते हैं। क्यों? क्योंकि वे हिन्दू हैं और वहां से माइग्रेट होकर आए हैं। आज वे क्या लिखते हैं, मैं बहुत बार उनके कार्यक्रम में गया हूं, “बैस्ट पाकिस्तानी रिफ्यूजी” 1947 में देश का बंटवारा हुआ। तब से वे वहां बैठे हुए हैं। आज भी जब उनका बैनर लगता है तो उनकी पहचान उसमें दिखाई देती है, “बैस्ट पाकिस्तानी रिफ्यूजी” न वह “पाकिस्तानी” वर्ड उनके पीछे से हटा और न “रिफ्यूजी” उनके साथ से हटा।

सर, उन लोगों के बारे में एक भी शब्द माननीय प्रेसीडेंट के एड्रेस में नहीं कहा गया है। मुझे यह कहते हुए अफसोस होता है कि वे इंसान हैं, लेकिन न उनके पास सिविल राइट है, न लीगल राइट है, न राइट टू जॉब है, न राइट टू वोट, न constitutional right है और न human right है। तो क्या इस आजाद देश में, जहां हम यहां बड़ी-बड़ी बातें करते हैं, उन लोगों के बारे में कौन सोचेगा? कौन जम्मू-कश्मीर सरकार को कहेगा कि वे भी इस देश के अंग हैं क्योंकि उन्होंने न लाठी उठाई, न पत्थर उठाए और न गोली मारी। सर, जिन्होंने गोली मारी, पत्थर उठाए, वे आज पुलिस या सरकारी नौकरी में भर्ती हैं। वे कहते हैं कि हमें सरकार से कोई चीज़ नहीं चाहिए, हमें सिर्फ राइट-टू-वोट चाहिए। सर, 1947 से लेकर आज तक उनको वोटिंग राइट नहीं मिला। एक बात और है, जोकि बहुत गहराई की है कि वहां पूरी सीटों पर चुनाव भी नहीं होते। कहा जाता है कि जब हम Pakistan Occupied Kashmir ले लेंगे, तब हम उसकी बात करेंगे। मगर in spite of passing the joint resolution, एक भी बात Pakistan Occupied Kashmir को वापस लेने के लिए नहीं कही गयी। क्या हम इतने कमजोर हैं? क्या हम इतने कमजोर हैं कि हमारे सरहद के फौजी जिनका सिर काटकर पाकिस्तान की फौज ले जाती है और सिर्फ एक बयान दिया जाता है कि यह घटना दोबारा नहीं होगी? महोदय, वह घटना दोबारा होती है तो फिर बयान दिया जाता है कि यह घटना दोबारा नहीं होगी, लेकिन पाकिस्तान को अगर सख्ती से बताया जाए कि अगर आपने एक भी फौजी की ओर आंख उठाकर देखा तो हम आपकी आंखें निकाल लेंगे। इससे मेरा ख्याल है कि पाकिस्तान को अच्छा message जाएगा, लेकिन अफसोस कमजोर नेतृत्व व कमजोर सरकार कहां से सख्त decision लेगी! महोदय, इसी कारण हम बहुत soft corner बने हुए हैं।

महोदय, मैं असम में गया। मुझे वहां जाकर बड़ा अफसोस हुआ। मैं वहां एक मास्टर के घर में गया, आपको जानकर अफसोस होगा कि उसकी पत्नी को बाहर आने के लिए 15 मिनट लग गए। मैंने उसके बेटे से पूछा कि इसका क्या कारण है? वह कहने लगा कि यहां पर इसके पूरे कपड़े नहीं हैं, उन्हें पीछे सूखने के लिए डाला है। उनके सूख जाने पर वह पहनकर

[श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना]

आएगी। उस मास्टर की व्यथा यह थी कि वह बिजनी से पढ़ाकर अपने गांव आ रहा था तो रास्ते में उसका कत्ल कर दिया गया। उसके बाद ने कोई मुल्जिम पकड़ा, न उसे कोई **compensation** दिया, न उसके बच्चे को नौकरी दी और न ही उसकी पेंशन दी। मैंने दिल्ली वापस आकर अपने नेताओं से बात की और यह मैटर असम के **Human Right Commission** में उठाया, कोश्यारी जी की कमेटी में पिटीशन डाली तब जाकर मुझे आज जबाब मिला है कि तीन लाख रुपये उस परिवार को मिले हैं और चार मुल्जिम पकड़े गए हैं। यह देश का हाल है।

सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से इस सदन को बताना चाहता हूँ कि मेरा गांव बिल्कुल पाकिस्तान के बॉर्डर पर है। हम ने बहुत कुछ झेला है, हमने वहां पर शांति स्थापित की, लेकिन हमें उसके बदले क्या मिला? आज वहां एक ही डिस्ट्रिक्ट के 22 गांव ऐसे हैं, जहां जाने के लिए प्राइवेट बेड़ी का इस्तेमाल करना होता है। वहां किसानों की जो जमीन है, चाहे वह जम्मू-कश्मीर के हैं और चाहे पंजाब के हैं, वह फेंसिंग के दूसरी तरफ है, लेकिन वे अपनी जमीन **cultivate** नहीं करते। जब वे वहां मजदूर को लेकर जाते हैं, तो सेक्युरिटी रीजन से उसकी चैकिंग होती है और वह जाने के लिए तैयार नहीं होता। सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से एक निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि फेंसिंग के उस तरफ की जो जमीन है, उसके लिए किसान को पूरा मुआवजा दिया जाए, लेकिन अफसोस जो किसान अपनी जमीन पर कड़ी मेहनत कर के खेती करता है, इस प्रेसीडेंट एड्रेस में एक भी शब्द उस किसान के बारे में नहीं का गया है। इसलिए मेरा सरकार से निवेदन है कि जो किसान इतनी मेहनत करके वहां खेती करने जाता है, उस किसान को मुआवजा दिया जाना चाहिए या सरकार लगातार मुआवजा नहीं दे सकती, तो उस जमीन को सरकार **acquire** करे और बीएसएफ अपने ढंग से उस जमीन का उपयोग करे। इसमें उस किसान को कोई मुश्किल नहीं होगी।

महोदय, एक और उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ। मुम्बई में आईटी एक्ट के तहत दो लड़कियों के खिलाफ केस दर्ज हुआ, तो सारे देश में मीडिया और हम सभी ने शोर मचाया। उसमें पुलिस वालों के ऊपर कार्यवाही हुई और केस वापस हुआ, लेकिन अफसोस की बात जम्मू-कश्मीर में दो टीचर्स की फेक मेल आईडी बनाकर एक गलत मैसेज दिया गया।

और उन दोनों बच्चों को अरेस्ट किया गया, जिनकी अभी तक जमानत भी नहीं हुई। साथ ही साथ उनको नौकरी से भी बर्खास्त कर दिया गया। ऐसा कब तक चलेगा? जम्मू-कश्मीर के लोग आज भी हमारी तरफ देख रहे हैं कि उनके लिए सरकार कोई सहानुभूति के चार शब्द कहेगी या नहीं कहेगी?

सर, मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ, क्योंकि मैंने जम्मू-कश्मीर को बहुत नजदीक से स्टडी किया है। अभी सरकार ने एक सेपरेट कमीशन बनाया, 330 करोड़ रुपये जम्मू-कश्मीर को दिये गये, लेकिन जब यह पूछा गया कि जम्मू को क्या मिला, लेह को क्या मिला? सरकार के पास कोई जबाब नहीं है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, that is all. Please conclude. आपका टाइम हो गया।

श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना : सर, मैं चाहूंगा कि जब प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब जबाब दें, चूंकि वे भी पाकिस्तान से आए हैं, वे उनकी वेदना जानते हैं, जो लोग रिफ्यूजी का टैग लगा कर घूमते हैं, तो 1947 से आए हुए उन लोगों के बारे में, रिफ्यूजीस के बारे में सरकार क्या करेगी? जो बॉर्डर की जमीन है, उसके बारे में सरकार क्या करेगी और जो फौजी, जैसा अभी मेरे दोस्त कोशरी जी बता रहे थे, उनके मनोबल बढ़ाने के लिए क्या करेगी?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude. I wanted to give you more time. But, what can I do? There is time constraint.

श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना : सर, चूंकि आप चाहते हैं कि मैं अपनी वाणी को विराम दूं, तो आपके कहने से मैं अपनी बात खत्म करूंगा। मेरे मन में बहुत कुछ कहने को था और मैं चाहता था कि सदन में जितने भी लोग सुनने वाले हैं उनको बता पाता।

अंत में, माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी अपने जबाब में मेरी इन सब बातों का जबाब देंगे, ऐसी मुझे पूरी-पूरी आशा है। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

श्री बलविंदर सिंह भुंडर (पंजाब) : ऑनरेबल डिप्टी चेयरमैन साहब, ऑनरेबल प्रेसीडेंट साहब के एड्रेस पर जो चर्चा हो रही है, इसमें 114 पैरा हैं, लेकिन मैं पैरा 10 से लेकर 17 तक जो एग्रीकल्चर एंड एलाइड सेक्टर पर हैं, उन पर अपनी बात रखूंगा, क्योंकि ज्यादा बात हो नहीं सकती, टाइम कम है। आपने भी सच बोला है, मैं भी सच बोलूंगा। यह जो आपका एड्रेस है, इसमें गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से सबसे ज्यादा खुशी जो जाहिर की गई है, वह फूड प्रोडक्शन को लेकर की गई है। इस वक्त इंडिया वर्ल्ड की लार्जस्ट तीन-चार कंटीज में है, जो फूड में, हॉर्टिकल्चर में, मिल्क में, इन सारे सेक्टर में बहुत आगे निकल गई है। इसमें हमारी बड़ी ग्रोथ हुई है, 2.5 से अब यह 3.5 हो गई है। हम एक्सपोर्ट भी करने लग गए हैं, लेकिन मैं यह बात कहना चाहता हूं कि जब देश आजाद हुआ, तब की तो बहुत बड़ी बात है, लेकिन उसके बाद भी अगर 1970 से बात करें, तो 1970 में जीडीपी में एग्रीकल्चर का 43 परसेंट शेयर था, अब 16 परसेंट है, इसके साथ ही हमने इस दफा 10 परसेंट जीडीपी का फूडग्रेन से एक्सपोर्ट भी किया है। यह अच्छी बात है, यह सच भी है। ड्राउट के बावजूद बहुत अच्छी प्रोडक्शन हुई है, यह भी ठीक है। यह कॉयन का वन साइड है, सेकेण्ड साइड क्या है? जो सबसे प्रोस्पेरस स्टेट है, जिसको फूड बास्केट ऑफ इंडिया कहते हैं, पंजाब, वहां फॉर्मर्स का क्या हो रहा है?

सर, जब ऑनरेबल शास्त्री जी प्रधानमंत्री थे, तब उन्होंने नारा दिया था - “जय जवान जय किसान”। पाकिस्तान को धकेल कर हमने लाहौर भेज दिया था, उनके लोग माफी मांग रहे थे कि हमारा इलाका छोड़ दो, रशिया में एग्रीमेंट हुआ और उसके बाद वह इलाका छोड़ा

[श्री बलविंदर सिंह भुंडरा]

गया। किसान के लिए जय किसान इसलिए कहा गया कि 1965 और 1966 में बहुत बड़ा ड्राउट था, पीएल-420 के नीचे जो व्हीट वहां के जानवर नहीं खाते, वह व्हीट हमें इस कंट्री के लिए लानी पड़ती थी और उसके लिए भी हाथ जोड़ने पड़ते थे। जब यह नारा दिया, तो हिन्दुस्तान में सभी जगह किसानों ने मेहनत की, लेकिन पंजाब के किसान ने देश की उस बात को माना और पंजाब ने इतनी ज्यादा प्रॉडक्शन की कि उसकी बड़ी तारीफ हुई और कहा गया कि पंजाब इंडिया का फूड बॉयल है।

वहां यह नारा था, लेकिन अब उसका उल्टा नारा आ गया है। अब **food production** बहुत ज्यादा है, **export** भी करने लग गए हैं और **growth** भी 2.5 परसेंट से 3.5 परसेंट हो गई है। आपने **Eastern States** में **Green Revolution** के लिए 1,000 करोड़ रुपए दे दिए और यह जो **Food Bowl** था - जिसमें पहला पंजाब, दूसरा हरियाणा और तीसरा यूपी का **part** था, इनको कहा गया कि अगर आप **diversification** करेंगे, तो ठीक है, नहीं तो हम आपका अनाज **purchase** नहीं कर सकेंगे। यही कारण है कि जो **prices** हैं, वे **prices down** जा रही हैं।

चूंकि समय कम है, इसलिए मैं आपको एक ही उदाहरण दूंगा। 1970 में डीज़ल का दाम 34 पैसे प्रति लीटर था, अब डीज़ल का दाम 50 रुपए प्रति लीटर है। उस समय **wheat** का दाम 76 रुपए प्रति क्विंटल था, अब 1,350 रुपए प्रति क्विंटल है। यानी इसके दाम में 7 गुना वृद्धि हुई है, लेकिन डीज़ल के दाम में 150 गुना वृद्धि हुई है। हर **sector** में ऐसा हुआ है, **fertilizers** में, **pesticides** में, **implements** में हर जगह **prices increase** हो गई हैं। जो किसान है, जिस पर देश गर्व करता है, जिस पर देश गौरव करता है, **President** साहब ने उस पर गर्व किया है, उसके **produce** की **prices** नीचे हैं। यही कारण है कि जो सबसे अच्छी स्टेट है, यहां जो “जय जवान जय किसान” का नारा दिया जाता है, यहां पिछले तीन सालों में 24,000 **suicide cases** हुए हैं। पंजाब अकेला नहीं है, आप महाराष्ट्र में जाओ, विदर्भ में जाओ, आंध्र प्रदेश में जाओ, कर्नाटक में जाओ, कहीं भी जाओ, किसान की यही हालत है।

इसलिए मैं आपके जरिए सरकार से कहना चाहता हूं कि इस **President Address** में जो लिखा है, वह भी सच है, लेकिन जो **coin** का **second part** है, जिसने यह सच बनाया, जिसने देश को बाहर भीख मांगने से आज़ाद करवाया, उसकी हालत क्या है? उसकी तरफ कोई नहीं देख रहा है। गरीब मज़दूर की क्या हालत है, गरीब किसान की क्या हालत है? जो **produce** करने वाले हैं, वे 2 ही लोग हैं, या तो किसान हैं या मज़दूर हैं। मज़दूर की हालत उससे बुरी है। गवर्नमेंट ने जो कमेटी बनाई थी, उसकी रिपोर्ट है कि 70 परसेंट लोगों की **income** 20 से 40 रुपए प्रतिदिन है। मुझसे पहले बोलने वाले ऑनरेबल मेम्बर ने कहा था कि एक परिवार की आमदनी 20 से 40 रुपए है, जिसने एक दिन में इसी से गुज़ारा करना है, लेकिन दूसरी तरफ एक थाली की कीमत 5,000 रुपए है। एक तरफ एक थाली की कीमत 5,000

रुपए है और दूसरी तरफ गरीब आदमी की सारे दिन की कमाई 20 या 30 रुपए है और उसी से वह गुज़ारा करेगा। यह देश कैसे चलेगा? हम सबको इस बारे में सोचना चाहिए। यह देश के लिए खतरे की घंटी है। इसमें किसी को blame करने की बात नहीं है। यह सोचने की बात है कि देश का क्या बनेगा? आज यह सब क्यों हो रहा है, कहीं लूटपाट हो रही है, कहीं kidnapping हो रही है, कहीं rape हो रहा है, यह destruction क्यों हो रहा है? इसके कारण कहीं नक्सलवाद आ गया, कहीं terrorism आ गया, इसका कारण गरीबी है। इस गरीबी का कारण हमारी policies हैं।

हमें इस बात पर भी गर्व है कि milk production में India, World में largest है। ठीक है, यह correct है। यह किसने किया? इसमें भी पंजाब का बहुत बड़ा share है, लेकिन हुआ क्या? जब गवर्नमेंट चाहती है, export को ban कर देती है, जब चाहे खोल देती है। जब यह milk production थोड़ा अच्छा होने लगा, किसान जो small farmer था, उनको जाने लगा, तो dairy farms create हुए और milk production बढ़ा, तब इसके बाद export ban कर दिया गया। पंजाब में कितने ही cooperative sector के कारखाने बंद हो गए, प्राइवेट सब भाग गए, prices down आ गई और किसान दूसरी तरफ divert करने लगा। किसी ने नहीं पूछा कि export बंद होना चाहिए या नहीं होना चाहिए। कितना पैसा जगह-जगह बरबाद हो रहा है। क्यों नहीं गवर्नमेंट एक पूल बनाती? जैसे वह fruits को purchase करती है, इसी तरह वह milk को purchase करें। वह milk powder purchase करे और Central Pool में जमा करे, जहां उसकी जरूरत हो, वहां दे। आज milk की demand बढ़ रही है, food की भी बढ़ रही है, world में भी demand बढ़ रही है, लेकिन हमारी policy ऐसी है कि हमारे पास foodgrains संभालने के लिए कोई चीज़ नहीं है, न हमारे पास गोदाम हैं। वे कहते हैं कि हम गोदाम बनाएंगे। आप चाहे जो भी फिगर्स बताएं, लेकिन असली फिगर यह है कि एक साल में तकरीबन 55,000 करोड़ रुपए का अनाज destroy हो रहा है। अगर इसमें से 10,000 करोड़ रुपए गोदाम बनाने पर लग जाते या आप इतनी कीमत का milk ही purchase कर लेते, तो देश आगे के लिए कितना safe हो जाता।

और आपका export कितना और बढ़ जाता! दूसरे sector में हम down हो रहे हैं। एक यही sector नहीं है, horticulture है, vegetable है, pulses हैं, तो pulses में आपकी क्या पॉलिसी है? Foreign से import करते हैं। Import करने में कितने करोड़ रुपया बरबाद हो रहा है, लेकिन यहां farmers को MSP ठीक नहीं दिया जा रहा है। आज भी मैं कहता हूं कि अगर सरकार सही MSP दे दे, pulses का, oilseeds का, sugarcane का और cotton का सही MSP दे दे, तो इंडिया world का No. 1 country बन सकता है और बजाय import करने के, वह export कर सकता है, self sufficient हो सकता है।

उपसभापति महोदय, सारा रुपया बरबाद हो रहा है, लेकिन क्योंकि टाइम बहुत कम है और मुझे बोलना बहुत था, इसलिए कम से कम टाइम में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि हमें

[श्री बलविंदर सिंह भुंडरा]

सोचना चाहिए कि हमने किसान को क्या दिया? हम किसान को crop diversification के लिए पांच सौ करोड़ देते हैं, केवल पांच सौ करोड़, जबकि पांच हजार करोड़ तो अकेला पंजाब मांग रहा है। महोदय, दस साल पहले कांग्रेस के टाइम में Johal Committee बनाई गई थी। उसने दस साल पहले कहा था कि diversification कीजिए, लेकिन अब दस साल के बाद आपने कहा है कि diversification कर लो, नया स्लोगन आ गया। तो एक तरफ Green Revolution और दूसरी तरफ diversification. ठीक है कि जरूरत है, लेकिन कंट्री के ज़ोन क्यों नहीं बनाए जाते? Horticulture का ज़ोन हो, food grains का ज़ोन हो, sugarcane का हो, millet का हो, कहीं forestry का sector हो, कहीं vegetable का हो, हर चीज़ की cold chain हो, storage हो, प्रबंध हो, तो कंट्री भी खुशहाल हो, गरीबों को सस्ती कीमतों में चीज़ें मिलें और हम export भी करें। इसके लिए हम कितनी देर और wait करेंगे? क्या जब मुल्क सारा तबाह हो जाएगा और गरीबी बहुत ज्यादा बढ़ जाएगी, तब तक?

महोदय, आज कितना ज्यादा unemployment है। President's Address में कहा गया है कि हम next 10 years में 100 million पैदा करेंगे, 1 crore per year, लेकिन population कितना grow कर रही है? 120 करोड़ हो गई है और पता ही नहीं है कि कितनी बढ़ती जा रही है? 120 करोड़ में से 25-30 करोड़ unemployed हैं। अगले दस सालों में 1 करोड़ आबादी और बढ़ जाएगी, तो गरीबी कहां से दूर होगी? कहां से unemployment दूर होगा? आज unemployment बढ़ रहा है, गरीबी बढ़ रही है, करप्शन बढ़ रहा है, महंगाई बढ़ रही है। ठीक है, हम खुश हैं कि हम आगे बढ़ रहे हैं, ग्रोथ बढ़ रही है, लेकिन किसकी बढ़ रही है? इंडिया के 10-15 घराने हैं, उनकी ग्रोथ बहुत बढ़ गई है। सारी कंट्री में सिर्फ 10-15 houses हैं, only houses, not 10-15 per cent of population. वे 10-15 houses देश की 90 परसेंट population की economy के equal हैं, इसलिए मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूं ...**(समय की घंटी)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, please conclude.

श्री बलविंदर सिंह भुंडरा : सर, मैं conclude करते हुए सिर्फ एक प्वाइंट ही कहना चाहता हूं कि इसके लिए solution क्या है? आज crop diversification के लिए किसानों की मदद के लिए 5,000 करोड़ के बजाय 15,000 करोड़ देना चाहिए। उसमें यूपी, हरियाणा और पंजाब, तीनों स्टेट्स आते हैं। जो 4 परसेंट rate of interest है, क्यों न वह 2 परसेंट पर दिया जाए? Farmer बहुत गरीब है। अगर हम इंडस्ट्री को आप help करना चाहते हैं, तो क्या इनके लिए आप rate of interest भी low नहीं कर सकते, जबकि कहीं आप 70-70 हजार करोड़ की माफी दे देते हैं।...**(समय की घंटी)**... 2 परसेंट पर दें और फिर उसे ठीक टाइम पर चुकाना भी तो पड़ेगा।...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

7.00 P.M.

श्री बलविंदर सिंह भुंडर : दूसरे, यही Millet की स्थिति है। आप उनका लोन बढ़ाएं, insurance बढ़ाएं, अच्छी breed दें और रिसर्च करें, ताकि यह जो sector है...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : भुंडर जी, ठीक है, आपने बहुत अच्छा बोला।

श्री बलविंदर सिंह भुंडर : सर, मेरा एक प्वाइंट और है, आप सुन लीजिए। मैं कोई ऐसी बात नहीं कह रहा हूँ। अगर यह record पर जाएगा और कोई पढ़ लेगा, तो अच्छा होगा। अगर unemployment को solve करना है, तो एक ही major sector है – agriculture sector. अगर आप agriculture sector को खुशहाल करेंगे, तो unemployment का solution हो जाएगा, नहीं तो unemployment का कोई solution नहीं है। महोदय, इसके साथ ही मैं आपको धन्यवाद करता हूँ कि आपने मुझे बोलने का टाइम दिया।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am going to invite the remaining hon. Members to speak. Shri Shadi Lal Batra is not here; Shri Rajeev Chandrasekhar is not here; Shri Ranbir Singh Parjapati is not here; Shri Mohammad Shafi is not here. Therefore, the discussion is concluded. Tomorrow, the hon. Prime Minister will give reply.

With regard to Special Mentions, I request the hon. Members to lay their Mentions on the Table.

SPECIAL MENTIONS*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Parshottam Khodabhai Rupala, not present; Dr. Gyan Prakash Pilania, not present; Shri Motilal Vora, not present; Shri Vijay Jawaharlal Darda, not present; Shrimati Smriti Zubin Irani, not present; Shri Vivek Gupta, not present; Shri Mahendra Singh Mahra, not present; Shri Kaptan Singh Solanki, not present; Shri Darshan Singh Yadav, not present; Shri Husain Dalwai, not present; Shri Baishnab Parida.

Demand to give recognition to one-year Master Degree and Ph.D. of British Universities for purpose of employment in the country

SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA (Odisha): A number of Indian students go to UK to pursue one year Master Degree course. Some of such students pursue further higher course for Ph.D. there. On completion of such course in UK, one year Master

*Laid on the Table.

[Shri Baishnab Parida]

Degree and Ph.D. in British Universities, when they come back to India, the Indian authorities do not recognize the above course Degrees in India for employment purposes, etc. It puts the students and their parents in mental tension, because they spend a lot of hard-earned money on their wards. To evade such harassment in India, some of such talented students take up jobs abroad and continue to stay there which tantamounts to a great loss of Indian talent.

To help them out, I would request that the Indian authorities need to take necessary steps from our side and to take up this issue with the British authorities. To help the Indian students and with a view to reap the benefits of their intelligence, hard work and wisdom, I feel that this one-year Master Degree course followed by Ph.D. abroad needs to be recognized in India for all intents and purposes to solve this vexed problem once and for all.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shrimati Bimla Kashyap Sood, not present; Shri Avinash Rai Khanna.

**Demand for construction of a bridge on the river Satluj at
Ferozpur in Punjab**

श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना (पंजाब) : महोदय, फिरोजपुर पंजाब का एक सीमावर्ती इलाका है, जो पाकिस्तान की सीमा से लगता है। इस जिले से सतलुज दरिया निकलता है और इस दरिया के दूसरी तरफ लगभग 22 गांव बसे हैं, जिनके लिए इस दरिया को पार करने के लिए कोई पुल नहीं है। अगर इन लोगों को शहर आना हो या आपातकाल में किसी मरीज को अस्पताल लाना हो, तो उनके पास एकमात्र किश्ती का ही सहारा है। अगर सड़क से आना हो, तो घंटों लगते हैं और वह सड़क भी सरहद के पास में होने के कारण बीएसएफ द्वारा कभी भी बंद कर दी जाती है। किश्ती भी दरिया में निजी तौर पर चलायी जाती है। इन गांववासियों के पास न तो सरकारी किश्ती है और न ही सरकारी मल्लाह है। स्कूटर-मोटरसाइकिल आदि भी इसी किश्ती द्वारा आते-जाते हैं, जिससे उस मल्लाह का गुजारा बड़ी मुश्किल से होता है। आज लोग चांद पर पहुंच गए हैं, बड़े-बड़े पुलों का निर्माण हो चुका है, लेकिन यहां के लोग सरकार की तरफ देख रहे हैं कि आज़ादी के इतने वर्षों के बाद भी केंद्रीय सरकार और राज्य सरकार का ध्यान इस तरफ क्यों नहीं गया?

इसलिए मैं सरकार से निवेदन करता हूं कि लोगों की परेशानी को देखते हुए इस नदी पर पुल का निर्माण किया जाए और जब तक पुल नहीं बनता, तब तक सरकारी किश्ती एवं मल्लाह की सुविधा गांववासियों को प्रदान की जाए।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri M.P. Achuthan, not present; Shri C.M. Ramesh, not present; Shrimati Kusum Rai, not present; Shri Parimal Nathwani.

**Demand for early completion of Jaitpur-Somnath Four-lane
Road Project in Gujarat**

श्री परिमल नथवानी (झारखंड) : महोदय, गुजरात के गिर राष्ट्रीय उद्यान की दुर्लभ शेर प्रजाति एशियाई शेरों के लिए जगप्रसिद्ध है। इसी जंगल की परिधि में ऐतिहासिक ज्योतिर्लिंग सोमनाथ महादेव का भव्य तीर्थ और केन्द्र-शासित दीव का सुंदर समुद्री किनारा भी पर्यटकों के मन-भावन स्थल हैं। राजकोट, जैतपुर, जूनागढ़, चोरवाड़, तुलसीश्याम और पोरबन्दर जैसे महत्वपूर्ण नगर भी इसी क्षेत्र में हैं। इन नगरों के इर्द-गिर्द भी कई महत्वपूर्ण दर्शनीय, व्यावसायिक एवं राष्ट्रीय महत्व के पर्यटन स्थल हैं। लिहाजा, इस क्षेत्र में सड़क यातायात भारी मात्रा में है। इन क्षेत्रों को जोड़ता मुख्य राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग नम्बर 8 डी है। जून, 2010 में इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर संबंधी कैबिनेट कमेटी ने इस राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग नम्बर 8 डी पर जैतपुर-सोमनाथ तक की सड़क को फोर-लेन करने के लिए अनुमोदन दिया था। NHDP फेज़-III के अंतर्गत इस 123.45 किलोमीटर लम्बी सड़क का निर्माण 828 करोड़ रुपये की लागत से तीस महीने में होना था, लेकिन खेद है कि इस सड़क का निर्माण नहीं हो सका है। जूनागढ़ के बाद तो सड़क खस्ता हाल में है। महोदय, मजबूत और लम्बी-चौड़ी सड़क विकसित इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर को प्रतिबिम्बित करती है। इससे प्रदेश और देश की छवि बनती है और पर्यटन बढ़ता है, रोज़गार एवं व्यवसाय पनपते हैं तथा यात्रा के समय और खर्च में बचत होती है। इसलिए मेरा आपसे निवेदन है कि जैतपुर-सोमनाथ फोर-लेन प्रोजेक्ट को जल्द से जल्द पूरा किया जाए ताकि देश-विदेश के पर्यटकों और तीर्थयात्रियों को इस क्षेत्र के ऐतिहासिक, धार्मिक और वन, पर्यावरण एवं सौंदर्य धामों की यात्रा करने में कठिनाई न हो। धन्यवाद।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri B.S. Gnanadesikan, not present; Shri K.N. Balagopal, not present; Shri Sanjay Raut, not present; Shri T.K. Rangarajan, not present; Shri Y.S. Chowdary, not present; Shri Mansukh L. Mandaviya, not present; Shri Devender Goud T., not present; Shrimati Maya Singh.

**Demand to formulate a concrete policy for welfare of
homeless children in Delhi**

श्रीमती माया सिंह (मध्य प्रदेश) : महोदय, बच्चे देश का भविष्य हैं, यह सच्चाई है, पर आजादी के 65 वर्ष बाद भी देश की राजधानी दिल्ली की सड़कों पर जो देखने को मिल रहा है, वह दुःखद है। दिल्ली की सड़कों पर तकरीबन 51 हजार बच्चे रह रहे हैं, जिनके लिए न रहने का कोई ठिकाना है, न खाने के लिए इंतजाम है और न सोने का कोई बंदोबस्त है। सड़कों पर उनके शोषण की लम्बी दास्तान है। इनमें से ज्यादातर बच्चे पुलिस द्वारा शारीरिक

[श्रीमती माया सिंह]

प्रताड़ना के शिकार होते हैं। ऐसे सड़कों पर रहने वाले ज्यादातर बच्चों की उम्र 7 से 15 वर्ष की है। असामाजिक तत्व उनका शोषण करते हैं, वह एक अलग बात है। शिक्षा, स्वास्थ्य जैसी बात तो ऐसे बच्चों के लिए करना बेमानी है। महोदय, यह भी सच्चाई है कि ऐसे बच्चे ज्यों-ज्यों बड़े होते हैं, असामाजिक गतिविधियों में संलिप्त हो जाते हैं।

महोदय, देश में सरकारी योजनाओं का अम्बार है, लेकिन जिनके लिए योजनाएं चलाई जाती हैं, सुविधाएं पाना तो दूर की बात है, उनको योजनाओं के सम्बन्ध में कोई जानकारी तक नहीं है। मेरे कहने का अर्थ यह है कि सरकार योजनाएं तो बना देती हैं, पर उन पर ठीक से अमल नहीं हो पाता है, वरना दिल्ली जैसे महानगर में तकरीबन 51 हजार बच्चे सड़कों पर रहें, तो योजनाओं पर प्रश्न उठना लाजमी है कि कहां हैं **children homes**, कहां हैं सरकारी योजनाओं के दावे?

मेरा सरकार से विनम्र आग्रह है कि वह दिल्ली जैसे महानगरों में सड़कों पर रहने वाले बच्चों के लिए ऐसी नीति बनाकर यह सुनिश्चित करे, जिसमें उन्हें हर बुनियादी जरूरत का समाधान मिल सके और ऐसी योजनाओं का पालन ठीक तरह से हो।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri D. Raja, not present; Shri Ambeth Rajan, not present; Shri Bhagat Singh Koshyari.

**Demand to give financial assistance to the State of Uttarakhand
recently hit by floods and landslides**

श्री भगत सिंह कोश्यारी (उत्तराखंड) : उपसभापति जी, उत्तराखंड में 2012 में वर्षा ऋतु में भीषण बाढ़ व भूस्खलन से दो हजार करोड़ से अधिक की क्षति हुई। बाढ़ व भूस्खलन से 201 आदमी तथा लगभग हजार पशुओं की मृत्यु हो गयी। सरकारी आंकड़ों के अनुसार लगभग छः हजार मकान क्षतिग्रस्त हो गये, जबकि गैर-सरकारी आंकड़ों के हिसाब से दस हजार मकान क्षतिग्रस्त हुए, हजारों हैक्टियर फसल नष्ट हो गयी, खेत बाढ़ में बह गये। केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा प्रदेश सरकार को समुचित सहायता न मिलने से आपदाग्रस्त क्षेत्रों में पुनर्वास, पानी, सिंचाई, बिजली व यातायात की समस्या बनी हुई है। प्रदेश सरकार अपने साधनों से आपदा प्रभावित क्षेत्रों में अभी तक राहत पहुंचाने में असफल रही है। मेरा केन्द्र सरकार से अनुरोध है कि विगत वर्ष वर्षा, बाढ़ से प्रभावित आपदाग्रस्त उत्तराखंड को तत्काल दो हजार करोड़ रुपये की सहायता दी जाए।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Dr. Prabha Thakur, not present; Shri Narendra Kumar Kashyap, not present; Shri P. Rajeeve, not present; Chaudhary Munabbar Saleem.

**Demand to take steps for early release of innocent Muslims
lodged in prisons in the country**

चौधरी मुनवर सलीम (उत्तर प्रदेश) : उपसभापति जी, मैं सोचता हूँ कि यह महान सदन और इसमें बैठे हुए सदस्य हर वक्त बेचैन रहते हैं, इस बात के लिए कि किस तरह कमज़ोर लोगों को इंसाफ मिले और वे कौन से तरीके अपनाए जाएं, जिससे ज़ालिम को जुल्म करने से रोका जा सके। यही मंशा सदन और इसके सदस्यों को महान कलहवाती है। मैं आज इस महान सदन में हिंदुस्तान की 1/5 आबादी, यानी मुसलमानों के साथ होने वाले जुल्म की दर्दनाक कहानी इस उम्मीद के साथ बयान कर रहा हूँ कि इस धर्म-निरपेक्ष संसद से कमज़ोर मुसलमानों को इंसाफ मिलेगा। मैं इस वक्त देश की सबसे बड़ी हिन्दी पत्रिका इंडिया टुडे की संवेदनशीलता को सलाम करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ, जिसने यह लिखा है कि हिंदुस्तानी मुसलमान देश में कम और जेलों में ज्यादा हैं। मैं देश की सरकार और सदन के सदस्यों से गुज़ारिश करता हूँ कि मुसलमान 1857 की क्रांति से लेकर कारगिल के युद्ध तक, हर मोर्चे पर भारत मां का सच्चा सपूत साबित हुआ है, फिर इस महान पत्रिका को यह विश्लेषण क्यों करना पड़ा? महात्मा गांधी का सपना तो तभी पूरा होगा, जब किसी कमज़ोर के साथ नाइंसाफी नहीं होगी। शहीदे आज़म टीपू सुल्तान, बहादुरशाह जफर, शाहनवाज खान, अशफाक उल्लाह खान, हवलदार अब्दुल हमीद से लेकर कारगिल के उन शहीदों तक की कुर्बानी इस बात का ऐलान है कि मुसलमान ने कभी हिंदुस्तान से बेवफाई नहीं की है, फिर उसकी दुर्गति क्यों है, वे देश में कम और जेलों में अधिक क्यों हैं? यदि मुल्क को चलाने वाले इस बारे में संजीदा नहीं होंगे, तो मुल्क के सामने यह सवाल हमेशा खड़ा रहेगा।

इसलिए मैं दरखास्त करता हूँ और शिद्दत से मुतालबा करता हूँ कि जेलों में बंद तमाम बेकसूर मुसलमानों को रिहा करना चाहिए और उन अफसरान को सख्त तरीन सज़ा देनी चाहिए, जिन्होंने बेगुनाहों को जेल की काल-कोठरियों में बंद कर रखा है। मैं मानता हूँ कि अगर सरकार उपरोक्त फैसला लेती है, तो मुल्क में रूल ऑफ लॉ पर लोगों का विश्वास बढ़ेगा और मोहब्बत की हवाओं में इज़ाफा होगा। मैं भारत सरकार से तत्काल प्रभावी कदम उठाने की उम्मीद करते हुए, अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ। धन्यवाद।

چودھری منور سلیم (اثر پردیش): اب سبھا پتی جی، میں سوچتا ہوں کہ یہ مہان سدن اور اس میں بیٹھے ہوئے سمنے ہر وقت بے چین رہتے ہیں، اس بات کے لئے کہ کس طرح کمزور لوگوں کو انصاف ملے اور وہ کون سے طریقے اپنائے جائیں، جن سے ظالم کو ظلم کرنے سے روکا جا سکے۔ یہی منشا، سدن اور اس کے سمنیوں کو مہان کہلاتی ہے۔ میں آج اس مہان

†[]Transliteration in Urdu Script.

مدن میں ہندوستان کی 1/5 آبادی یعنی مسلمانوں کے ساتھ ہونے والے ظلم کی دردناک کہانی اس امید کے ساتھ بیان کر رہا ہوں کہ اس دھرم-خریش منہد سے کمزور مسلمانوں کو انصاف ملے گا۔ میں اس وقت دیش کی سب سے بڑی ہندی پٹریکا 'انڈیا ٹوڈے' کی سنوین-شیلٹا کو سلام کرنے کے لئے کھڑا ہوا ہوں، جس نے یہ لکھا ہے کہ ہندوستانی مسلمان دیش میں کم اور جیلوں میں زیادہ ہے۔ میں دیش کی سرکار اور مدن کے سدسیوں سے گزارش کرتا ہوں کہ مسلمان 1857 کی کرائنتی سے لے کر کارگل کے پڑھ تک، ہر مورچے پر بھارت ماں کا سچا سپوت ثابت ہوا ہے، پھر اس مہان پٹریکا کو یہ وشلیشن کیوں کرنا پڑا؟ مہاتما گاندھی کا سپنا تو تبھی پورا ہوگا، جب کسی کمزور کے ساتھ ناانصافی نہیں ہوگی۔ شہید اعظم ٹیپو سلطان، بہادر شاہ ظفر، شاہنواز خان، اشفاق اللہ خان، حوالدار عبدالحمید سے لے کر کارگل کے ان شہیدوں تک کی قربانی اس بات کا اعلان ہے کہ مسلمان نے کبھی ہندوستان سے بے وفائی نہیں کی ہے، پھر اس کی درگتی کیوں ہے، وہ دیش میں کم اور جیلوں میں ادھیک کیوں ہے؟ اگر ملک کو چلانے والے اس بارے میں سنجیدہ نہیں ہوں گے، تو ملک کے سامنے یہ سوال ہمیشہ کھڑا رہے گا۔

اس لئے میں درخواست کرتا ہوں اور شدت سے مطالبہ کرتا ہوں کہ جیلوں میں بند تمام بے قصور مسلمانوں کو رہا کرنا چاہئے اور ان افسران کو سخت ترین سزا دینی چاہئے، جنہوں نے بے گناہوں کو جیل کی کال-کوٹھریوں میں بند کر رکھا ہے۔ میں مانتا ہوں کہ اگر سرکار اپ-روکت فیصلہ لیتی ہے، تو ملک میں 'رول آف لاء' پر لوگوں کا وشواس بڑھے گا اور محبت کی ہواؤں میں اضافہ ہوگا۔ میں بھارت سرکار سے تکتال پر بھاوی قدم اٹھانے کی امید کرتے ہوئے، اپنی بات کو سماعت کرتا ہوں۔ دھنیوداد۔

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri N.K. Singh, not present; Shri Avtar Singh Karimpuri, not present; Shri Palvai Govardhan Reddy, not present; Shri Basawaraj Patil, not present; Dr. Ram Prakash, not present; Shri Tarun Vijay, not present; Shrimati Jaya Bachchan, not present; Shri Rama Chandra Khuntia.

**Demand to bring a comprehensive legislation to improve
service conditions of media workers**

SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA (Odisha): We all admit that media is the fourth pillar of democracy. The question arises who is the fourth pillar. Monopoly houses, political leaders, businessmen who run media business or journalists, cameramen, etc., who are working for media. Their number could be a few lakhs. But these journalists, news media workers are not registered in Labour Department. Inspectors never dare to inspect news media. Hence, Wage Boards are constituted, awards declared, but never implemented. Persons in Government, Opposition, Central and State Governments, including myself, need publicity. They do not say anything to displease media. But journalists who are working in rural areas without salary, wages, DA, bonus, holiday, ESIC, EPF, medical care, insurance also have family obligations, have sons, daughters and other family members to look after for healthcare, marriage and education. If the foundation of fourth pillar is weak, it cannot stand steadily for a long time.

I urge upon the Government to bring a comprehensive legislation for improving employment conditions, regulating medical care, social security for media workers and journalists. One per cent cess could be collected from the advertisements of media and benefit could be given to journalists and media workers through State Welfare Board like Building and Other Construction Workers Welfare Board.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I repeat that the discussion on the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address is over. The reply by the hon. Prime Minister will be tomorrow.

The House stands adjourned to meet tomorrow at 11.00 a.m.

The House then adjourned at three minutes past seven of the clock
till eleven of the clock on Friday, the 8th March, 2013.