Vol. 222 No. 16 March, 2011 Tuesday

15

24 Phalguna, 1932 (Saka)

#### PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

#### RAJYA SABHA

#### OFFICIAL REPORT

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#### RAJYA SABHA

Tuesday, 15th March, 2011/24th Phalguna, 1932 (Saka)

The House met at eleven of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

#### MATTERS RAISED WITH PERMISSION

### Denial of justice to the families of those killed and injured in Kashmir Valley

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT (West Bengal): Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the House to the continuing denial of justice to the people of Jammu and Kashmir and, in particular, the denial of just minimum norms of justice to the families of those whose children were killed in the unfortunate incidents last year. Four Members of Parliament had an occasion to attend the Women's Conference held in Srinagar, organized by the Central Government-appointed interlocutors. Women from all the regions of Jammu and Kashmir and Ladakh were present in that Conference. Unlike some of the attempts to project the differences between different regions, what we saw in this Conference was the unanimous outrage against the fact that even though 117 young people were killed in the Valley, not a single official, not even a constable has been punished. Sir, whenever this type of a police firing takes place in other parts of India, we know actions are taken to make the forces accountable. But, here, Sir, leave alone being punished, even FIRs have not been registered. Out of 117 deaths, only 37 FIRs have been registered. No inquiries have been made. Therefore, Sir, the first demand that the women have made is to have some process to ensure justice. I myself feel that an independent inquiry commission, with impartial people, to take strong action against those responsible, in a time-bound way, be set up.

Secondly, Sir, you will be shocked to know, the House will be shocked to know that even today, young people are being called to thanas, threatened and arrested. Indiscriminate arrests are taking place in the Valley. This is very unfortunate. You cannot have peace and calm without justice. We demand: "Stop those indiscriminate arrests."

Sir, the third point that I would like to make is that women were saying that at every corner there are bunkers. It seems that there is militarization of the entire Valley. Sir, you will be shocked to know that everytime young University girls, students and lecturers, going to the University, enter the University or college, they have to show their identity cards. They asked us: "Is this not our land?; Is this not our State? Is this not our college? Every time when I walk into

my college, do I have to be humiliated to show my identity card?" That is why, Sir, we demand that justice be given to the women and children of Kashmir and also to the people in the Valley. Stop behaving like an occupying power. That is my demand, Sir.

SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR (Himachal Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with the point made by the hon. Member.

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI H.K. DUA (Nominated): Sir, I associate myself with the views expressed by the hon. Member.

श्**री राम कृपाल यादव** (बिहा र): महोदय , मामनीय सदस्य ने जो विषय उठाया है , मैं अपने को इससे सम्बद्ध करता हुं

श्**री शक्तिनन्द तिकारी** (बिह्नार )ः महोदय , मामनीय सदस्य ने जो विषय उठाया है , मैं अपने को इससे सम्बद्ध करता हूं

# Problems being faced by common man due to agitation by ${\it Jat}$ community in Uttar Pradesh and Haryana

)ः महोदय , शरी रामदास अग्रवाल (राजस्थान र्मे यह कहना कीः राजधानी है तथा चाहता हंः कि दक्षिली देश इसके दक्षि के कोः कोई नहीं है और न ही कोई समझना दर्द जामता चाहता है≬ दक्ष्त्रि एक ऐसी सरकार है , जिसके ऊपर कई प्रकार के लांछन हैं । दक्ष्त्रि के आसपास के कुषेत्रों के जार सम्दाय 8 फरवरी , 2008 से लगातार आंद्योलनरत र्हें क इस देश में राजस्थान , हरियाणा , यूपी और दक्षिली के आसपास करीब करोड से ज़यादा जार सम्दाय के लोग रहते हैं क यह समाज अपनी क्छ मांग्रों कोः लेकर आंद्योलनरत है¢

इस आंदोलन महोदय , सरकार कोः इतने दिनों से किस परकार tackle **कर रही** है , मुझे मासूम नहीं है , लेकिन धीरे -धीरे को मासूम आंद्योलन काः वस्तिार होः रहा है¢ सभी लोगों है कि इस समय 800 से ज़बादा ट्रेन्स होः चुकी हैंक सस्पेंड ये ट्रेन्स दक्ष्त्रि से दक्षिण में नहीं जाः रही हैं , उत्तर में नहीं जाः हैं , और पूर्व में नहीं जाः रही हैंं तथा इस कारण टरेफिक पर सब प्रकार disturb हो रहा है तथा यहां से गडबडी रही हैं।

मैंः सरकार को चेलावनी देखा हुँ , चाहता क्योंकि पहले नक्रवी जीः नेः यह विषय उठाया हमारे मुख्तार अब्बास था। यहाँ मंत्री यह कहा था कि वे क्छ महोदय वशिजमान हैंं और उन्होंने

हीः दिसों में यहाँ इस विषय पर सकार की नीम्ति और सरकार कार्रवाई के बारे में जामकारी देंग्रे। मुझे अफसोस है कि पड़ा , क्योंकि मुझे आजइसलिए यह विषय उठाने के लिए मजबूर होमा इतना समय गुजर गया , इतना बड़ा आन्दोलन चल रहा है , लोग उद्वेलित हो रहे हैं , आवेश में आ रहे हैं , आक्रोश में आ रहे हैं और कभी यह आक्रोश फूट पड़ा , तो फिर दिल्ली और दक्षिली आसपास के क्षेत्रों में हिसक उपद्रव होना शुरू हो जाएगा। क्या सरकार इसका इंत्रजार कर रही हैं ? मैं जाद्य सम्दाय धन्यवाद देता हुँ कि उन्होंने अपने आन्दोलन कोः अभी तक बड़ा नियंत्रित रखा है , अनुशासित रखा है , शांक्रीपूर्ण रखा है।

लेकिन , उपसभापति महोदय , जब किसी पर अत्याचार होगा , अनाचार होगा और अगर आन्दोलन की सुझवाई शांक्ष्तिपूर्ण ढंग्र से नहीं की जाएगी , तो स्वाभाविक रूप से उसकी प्रतिक्रिया किसी दूसरे रूप में प्रकट हो

चाहता कि हमारे जाट सम्दाय के लोग किसी सकती है। मैं नहीं और बड़ा प्रकार होक़र से उद्वेलित आन्दोलन , होंः , गोलियाँ और तगडा आन्दोलन करें और फिर गिरिफ्तारियाँ चलें और सब प्रकार के अस्त्र –शस्त्रों काः उपयोग हो। सरकार से चाहता हुँ कि इस प्रका र के आन्दोलन कीः सुनवाई के लिए आगे त्रंत आना , अपना हाध बढाना चाहिए। अगर उनकी कोई जायज माँग्रें हैं , तो उन जायज माँग्रों पर त्रांत विचार करके उनकी पूर्ति चाहिए , उनके करनी लगे हुए घाख़ पर मरहम लगाने का काम करना चाहिए। लेकिन दक्षिती कीः सरकार और केस्द्र कीः सरकार , दोनों मिल्ली कर इन घार्बो नमक छझ्किने पर काः काम और येः इंसजार कर रही हैं कि आन्दोलन किसी -न-किसी प्रकार से उदवेलित होः, उत्तेजित हो। ...(समय की) घंटी )...

श्री उपसभापति : आपका समय समाप्त हो गया। ...(व्यवधान )...

**श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना** (पंजाब ): महोदय , मैं स्क्यं को मामनीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए इस विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हुँ ...(व्**यवधान** )...

 श्री
 जय प्रकाश
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 केः साथ
 सम्बद्ध

 करता
 हुँ
 ...(व्यवधान
 )...

श्री उपसभापति : आप associate की जिए। ... (व्यवधान )...

शरी रामदास अग्रवाल : महोदय , इस सम्बन्ध में मंत्री जी दिया थाः कि जाष्ट ने सदन में आश्वासन आन्दोलन के सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या कार्रवार्ड की , उसके बारे में अवगत कराएँगे। ...(व्यवधान )...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU (Karnataka): Sir, please recall that the Minister assured that the.....(Interruptions)...

**श्रीमती माया सहि** (मध्य प्रदेश )ः सर, यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण विषय है ...(व्यवधान )...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी (उत्तर प्रदेश )ः सर, इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या किया , यह महत्वपूर्ण विश्वय हैं ...(व्यवधान )...

योजना मंश्वालय र्मे ः मंत्री ; संसदीय राज्ञ्य कार्य मंश्रालय र्मे राज्य मंत्री विज्ञान और प्रौदयोगिकी ; मंश्वालय **में**ं मंत्री तथा पृथ्वी विज्ञान मंत्रालय राज्य

 में
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 स्टेटमेंट
 देंथे।

 (व्यवधान)

**११री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी :** सर, जब आग लग जाएगी ...(व्**य**वधान )...

**श्री उपसभापति :** उन्होंने assurance दिया है कि मंकी आकर स्टेटमेंट देंद्ये। ...(व्यवधान )...

**श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी :** आप कह रहे हैं कि हम विचार करेंगे ...(**व्यवधान** )... आपने assure किया थाः...(**व्यवधान** )...

**श्री अश्विनी कुसार :** मैं यही कह रहा हूँ कि कल स्टेटमेंट दिया जाएगा ...(व्यवधान )...

**श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी :** एक हजार से ज्यादा ट्रेकें प्रभावित हो रही हैं ...(व्यवधान )...

श्री अश्विनी कुमार : अगर आप यही बाह्य सुन्न लें , तोः आपकी उत्तेजना खत्म होः जाएगी। मैं मंत्री जीः से रिक्विस्ट करूँगा कि वें कल स्टेटमेंट दें

श्**री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी :** वे यहाँ भी आएँ और वहाँ भी लोगों को भे जें ...(**व्यवधान** )... श्री रामदास अग्रवाल : \*

**श्री उपसभापति :** नहीं , यह रेकार्ड पर नहीं जाएगा। श्**री** पीः . राजीव।

### Revelation in Wikileaks about denial by America in providing evidences relating to 26/11

SHRI P. RAJEEVE (Kerala): The latest Wikileaks which contains a chain of US Embassy cables, accessed by the National Daily 'The Hindu', reveals the pressure by US on India and the pro-US positions of our Government on several issues.

India was locked in a tussle with the United States over sharing information for the 2008 Mumbai attacks' investigation with Pakistan. At the beginning, India was not ready to share the information because there had been no signs that the Pakistanis would cooperate in the investigation. They were not providing access to persons of interest in the investigation, including Kasab's father.

But after continuous pressure, the Home Minister, Shri P. Chidambaram, agreed to share the information obtained during the investigations in Mumbai with Pakistan. According to the Cable, he agreed that 'If information was shared, the FBI would be free to do so." This is a very shameful thing. It should be noted that US is not ready to hand over David Headley to India, the main accused in Mumbai attacks.

Sir, the Wikileaks also talks about the Cabinet reshuffle of January, 2006. According to the Wikileaks, the "contentious and outspoken Iran pipeline advocate", Mr. Mani Shankar Aiyar, and the appointment of pro-US Murli Deora as Petroleum Minister were described by the American Embassy as signifying a determination to ensure that US-India relations continued to move ahead.

Sir, according to Wikileaks, the Embassy said that the net effect of the reshuffle was a Cabinet that is likely to be excellent for US goals in India. This is very shameful. According to the cable, Mr. Mulford, the Ambassador, has stated that besides Mr. Murli Deora, the new Members at that time like Prof. Saif-ud-din Soz, Mr. Anand Sharma, Mr. Ashwani Kumar and Mr. Kapil Sibal had strong pro-US credentials. Sir, this is very shameful. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please, do not interrupt. I have allowed him

to speak.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Also, Sir, the American Embassy has stated that about the very senior officers in the Prime Minister's Office like the Principal Secretary and other senior bureaucrats.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please, do not take names.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, Wikileaks has talked about the 'Kerala mafia'.

<sup>\*</sup>Not recorded.

This is the way your strategic partner refers to the senior bureaucrats in India. This is very shameful, Sir. We want a response from the Government on this issue.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Syed Azeez Pasha. ...(Interruptions)...

DR. BHARATKUMAR RAUT: Sir,...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You can only associate. ...(Interruptions)...

No, no. Shri Syed Azeez Pasha. ...(Interruptions)... No, no. No discussion on this issue. ...(Interruptions)... You can associate.

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: \*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is why you have raised the issue during Zero Hour. You have been allowed to mention it. No response can be given. ...(Interruptions)... आपबोलिए ...(व्यवधान )...

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: \*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please, sit down. ...(Interruptions)...
Nothing will go on record. No, this is not...(Interruptions)... You cannot ask for a response from the Government on this issue. Shri Syed Azeez Pasha. ...(Interruptions)... आपबैछिए न...(व्यवधान)...

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: \*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record. Please sit down.
...(Interruptions)... Nothing will go on record. ...(Interruptions)...
वृंदा जीः, आपबैठिए ...(व्यवधान )...

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: \*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record. ...(Interruptions)...

DR. BHARATKUMAR RAUT: \*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It has nothing to...(Interruptions)... I cannot ask the Government to respond. Please take your seats. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: \*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Rajeeve, please take your seat.

...(Interruptions)... If you wanted a response, you should have given him notice. Brindaji, please sit down. ...(Interruptions)... Nothing will go on record. Mr. Azeez Pasha, please continue speaking. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: \*

<sup>\*</sup>Not recorded.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Why are you speaking? ...(Interruptions)... I will not allow. Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)... No, no; nothing will go on record. Whatever you say will not be recorded. ...(Interruptions)... Mr. Rajeeve, please take your seat. You are a disciplined Member. Why are you behaving like this today? ...(Interruptions)...

#### DR. BHARATKUMAR RAUT: \*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have not risen to associate. ...(Interruptions)... No, no. I have called Mr. Azeez Pasha's name. ...(Interruptions)...

#### SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: \*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Brinda ji, nothing is going on record. ...(Interruptions)... I would switch off the television too. Then, nothing at all would go on record. ...(Interruptions)...

#### SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO: \*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have already had your chance yesterday. There would be only one Zero Hour mention per Member. ...(Interruptions)... Nothing is going on record. Why are you speaking? ...(Interruptions)... Nothing will go on record. ...(Interruptions)...

#### SHRI P. RAJEEVE: \*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Nothing is going on record. ...(Interruptions)... No, no. This is absolutely unacceptable. This is not the way. Brindaji, I am sorry, this is not the way. ...(Interruptions)... If you had wanted to know, you must have given notice at some other time. I did not ask you to give notice during Zero Hour. You will not get a response from the Government. ...(Interruptions)...

#### SHRI P. RAJEEVE: \*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Rajeeve, please sit down. I am on my legs.  $\dots$  (Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: When you give a notice for the Zero Hour, you have no right to demand an answer from the Government. If the Government wishes to do it, I have no objection. And, you have other

ways to raise this issue and seek the Government's intervention or answer. Now, on this issue, you have given notice for Zero Hour and we have allowed it. But, now you are saying that they should give answer. That is not possible. You cannot force me to do something which is not in the rules.

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, the Minister is here...(Interruptions)....

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, whatever it is.

<sup>\*</sup>Not recorded.

#### SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: \*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Brindaji, nothing will record...(Interruptions)... How many times, will this?...(Interruptions)... I think, today, some hon. Members breaking which the rules we have been observing regularly...(Interruptions)... This is not important...(Interruptions)... If it is important, give notice in some other form?.....(Interruptions)... Brindaji, I am sorry, today, you are...(Interruptions)...

#### SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: \*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, you should not do it...(Interruptions)... Nothing will go on record.

#### SHRI P. RAJEEVE: \*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: This is too much. Nothing will go on record...(Interruptions)... Brindaji, today, you are breaking all the rules. Now, Shri Syed Azeez Pasha.

SHRI TARUN VIJAY (Uttarakhand ): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by Shri P. Rajeeve.

#### Problems faced by employees of Passport Office

SHRI SYED AZEEZ PASHA (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I am raising the issues of the passport employees who are agitating throughout the country in regard to their demands. Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the House towards the problems faced by passport employees all over India. The passport employees are protesting and agitating for not honouring the 'Agreed Minutes of Joint Committee held with hon. Union Minister for External Affairs'. The agreement was signed by the Joint Secretary and the Joint Committee in March, 2010. The agreement, to begin with, is about the pilot project of Passport Seva Kendras (PSKs), which is a joint venture of public and private partnership, besides redressal of legitimate longstanding service grievances and also about job security of personnel of CPO particularly in PSKs while working with private vendor as partner in Passport Issuance System. This is unfortunate and highly painful that the Department is implementing only PSK part of the agreement and

ignoring the other two parts of the agreement related with service welfare and job security of employees in the Passport Office.

The Department should not accept the demand of private business company to have the sole right of submission of all kinds of passport application forms with commission on each application amounting to Rs. 200/- as this will result handing over 75 per cent of passport issuance system to private players. This appears to be the main element of contract, which shall

<sup>\*</sup>Not recorded.

come into effect after opening of 77 private centres. It is pertinent to mention that number of different kinds of passport applications come upto 75 lakh per annum, which may cross the figure of one crore in coming 2 to 3 years. PSK will function side by side alongwith the existing passport offices. When 27 lakh passports were issued in the year 2002, the employees' strength was 2330. But, now, more than 60 lakh passports were issued last year and, surprisingly, the strength has been reduced to 2134.

Hence, 539 vacant posts may be filled up immediately by promoting CPO personnel while calculating combined services. It is permissible under rules framed by DoPT. The casual approach of cadre controlling authorities in dealing with service matters of CPO personnel has lead to discrimination, feeling of insecurity and confusion among CPO personnel.

Hence, I demand that the Government should immediately intervene and solve the problems of passport employees at the earliest.

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Syed Azeez Pasha.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we will take up Special Mentions. We will only lay Special Mentions because, today, we have heavy agenda.

#### SPECIAL MENTIONS

Demand to set up an enquiry committee to investigate the exploitation  $\quad \quad \text{of} \quad \quad$ 

SC/ST employees in mills of National Textile Corporation

(मध्य सुश्री अनुसुइया उइके प्रदेश ): महोदय , मैंः वशिष उल्लेख के माध्यम से भारत सरकार काः धयान आकर्षित करना चाहती हुँ कि नेशनल टेक्सटाइल कारपोरेशन (एनटीसी मुझ्बई 28 टेक्सटाइल मिल्लिं थींः , जिसमें से 3 मिल्लों आधुनिकीकरण किया गया और शेष मिल्लीं को बंद कर 3640.73 करोड़ में जुवाइन्ट वेंचर के नाम पर निजी हाश्रों कोः सौष्ट दिया गया।

इन मिल्लों में वर्षी से कार्यरत एससी /एसटी कर्मचारियों अन्याय होः रहा हैक एनटीसी में भारत सरकार के तहत 22.5 प्रतिशत एससी /एसटी कर्मचारियों के आरक्षण लिए चाहिए , लेकिन इसका नहीं गया होमा पालन किया आज भी एससी तथा एसटी के कर्मचारियों को 15 से 20 वर्ष कीः सेवा होने

के बाद भी पदोन्नत नहीं किया गया है। कर्मचारियों के साथ भेदभाव अपनाया गया , जिससे उनका आर्थिक एवं मानसिक शोष्रण हुआ हैं। एनटीसी में आरक्षण नीवित का पासन नहीं होः रहा हैंक तथा वर्ग के अयोग्य कर्मचारियों कोः पदोन्नत गया है तथा एससी /एसटी के योग्य व्यक्तियों कोः पदोन्नति नहीं दीः

एनटीसी के तमिलनाडु , केरल तथा पुदुचेरी की मिल्लों के कर्मचारियों को छठा वेसनमान दे दिया गया है , पर मुम्बई में नहीं दिया गया है , जो कि भेदभावपूर्ण नीति हैं।

महोदय , मेरा आपके माध्यम से केब्द्र सरकार से अनुरोध हैं कि नेश्चनल टेक्सटाइल कारपोरेशन में एससी एवं एसटी के कर्मचारियों के साथ लंबे समय से हो रहे अन्याय की जाँच उच्च स्तरीय कमेटी से कराई जाए , जिससे प्रताड़ित कर्मचारियों को नुयाय मिले सके ।

### Demand to formulate a strategy to avert dangers posed by the nuclear power plants of the country

SHRI SHANTARAM LAXMAN NAIK (Goa): Sir, Kaiga Nuclear Power Plant is barely 22 kms. from Goa's southern-most Taluka of Canacona.

Goa, despite being so close to Kaiga, has not been the beneficiary of any allotment of power to the State, but is giving us constant nightmares, imagining of any possible accident.

Nuclear power plants are essential to meet the power needs of the country.

Reports say, a study by Professor of Environmental Engineering at the Andhra University, Shivaji Rao, submitted to the then Chief Minister, Shri Pratapsingh Rane, details saying that evacuation of an area between 2 kms. and 5 kms. around the reactor must be completed within six hours; within 12 hours for an area between 5 kms. and 25 kms. away; within 24 hours for an area between 25 kms. and 75 kms. away; and, within 48 hours for distances beyond 75 kms. as per the British accident scenario, based on a wind speed of 5m/sec., rainfall of one millimeter per hour and neutral stability conditions.

As far as Goa is concerned, areas up to Quepem and Chauri fall within 77 kms. of Kaiga, while Panaji, Ponda and Bicholim are within 115 kms. of the nuclear plant, as per the study of Prof. Rao.

Japan's Tsunami is an eye opener to the entire world.

It is learnt that there are two fast-acting independent and diverse shut-down systems at Kaiga and that they have a Safety Measures Committee which conducts a mock exercise once in every two years to check the preparedness of different departments in case of any emergency.

The Government, therefore, should plan a strategy for better safeguards for all our nuclear power plants.

### Demand to take suitable measures to protect the irrigation projects and

### interests of farmers of Andhra Pradesh in view of verdict in Krishna River water dispute

SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY (Andhra Pradesh): Justice-Brijesh-Kumar-lead

tribunal (II) was set up about six years ago to decide upon the surplus water sharing of Krishna River among Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra and Karnataka. The tribunal gave its verdict on December 30, 2010. The award given by the tribunal says that about 1001 tic feet water will be given to Andhra Pradesh, 911 tmc feet water to Karnataka and 666 tmc feet to Maharashtra. From the surplus water, Andhra Pradesh will receive 190 tmc feet, Karnataka will have 177 tmc-feet and Maharashtra 81 tmc feet.

The award came as a shock to Andhra Pradesh, as the State will have to be at the mercy of upper riparian State Karnataka; and, it has lost total right over utilization of surplus water. Even though the Tribunal indicated 1,001 tmc feet allocation for a State, a study of the award indicates that no safeguards were ensured for utilizing the water. It would be seen that the Tribunal virtually upheld the strongly opposed by Andhra Pradesh.

With this order of the Tribunal, the construction of seven ongoing irrigation projects, including Nettampadu, Galeru\_Nagari, Kalwakurthy, Handri-Neva and Veligonda, on the Krishna River would be grounded and agriculture in the State would be severely affected.

I, therefore, urge upon the Central Government to take suitable measures/ steps to save the above said irrigation projects and also protect the interest of the agriculturists of Andhra Pradesh.

### Demand for rehabilitating and granting adequate compensation to peasants and others in Andaman and Nicobar Islands

SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA (Tripura): A Notice dated 03.12.2010 has been issued by a Tehsildar to the peasants community of Andaman and Nicobar Islands to vacate the places where they have been residing since 1949. Many of them have constructed their residential accommodation and are running their hotels, food stalls and restaurants to entertain tourists and earning their livelihood. These people have acquired the rights on these lands under colonization and rehabilitation scheme. These lands were allocated to them between the years 1949 to 1966. They are also paying land revenue to the Government as well as licence fees etc., to the authority concerned. There, the local banks have also been closed because of which these persons are suffering. They are facing a financial crunch due to closure of banks.

I demand that the Government should explain as to why the notice has been issued to them for closing their hotels/food stalls/restaurants. Because they have no other alternative of earning their livelihood, what steps is the Government taking to rehabilitate those who have been affected? Also, before taking such harsh measures/actions, Administration is required to give all those people appropriate compensation so that they can be shifted to allotted

convenient places.

# Demand for early action in giving compensation to the affected persons for land acquisition at Ingalagi Village near Wadi Junction of Indian Railways

SHRI K.B. SHANAPPA (Karnataka): Sir, Wadi Junction is a watering station for the trains passing through the junction. The water supply to the Wadi Railway Station is taken from Ingalagi village, which is seven kilometres away from Wadi Railway Station. The lands Sy. No. 23/1/1 and 235/1/2 measuring 4.07 acres are situated at Ingalagi village, Chittapur Taluk. It is situated very

near to Wadi Junction. For the supply of water to Wadi Junction, the Railway Department, without the consent of the owner of lands, acquired the property and has made use of 20 guntas of land for the purpose of installation of a pump-house and construction of three water tanks and also two sheds. In addition to 20 guntas of land, due to water logging, the owner is unable to cultivate the remaining extent of land. He has requested the Railway Department to pay compensation for the same.

As there was no response from Railway Department, he filed a writ petition against them in the High Court of Karnataka. The High Court of Karnataka has allowed the petition and direction has been given to Railway authorities to consider the representation submitted by the owner in accordance with law, within a period of three months from the date of receipt of this order. But, till now, the Railway Department has not given any compensation in favour of the owner.

In this regard, I had written several letters to the former Railway Ministers. But, no action has been taken till now to give compensation.

Now, I urge the hon. Minister to kindly look into the matter and immediately take action as per the order of the High Court of Karnataka and give compensation for the total loss of agricultural land which has become unfit for any agricultural activities, and also give employment to his son in Railways.

### Demand to adopt Kerala Model of Public Distribution System and give

### assistance to State Governments for market intervention to control price rise

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL (Kerala): Sir, the huge price rise in the country is a matter of concern to everybody. The Central Government and State Governments are taking several steps to control the price rise so as to help the common people. But this exercise has been found to be futile in many areas. The brunt of price rise is severely affecting a large majority of our population.

Some better practices of price control, identified and accepted all over the country, are being followed in the State of Kerala. The State of Kerala has got a very good public distribution system. Thousands of

ration shops and 'Maveli Stores' run by the Civil Supplies Department are distributing subsidized food items to almost all sections of the society. Thousands of institutions in the cooperative sector are also intervening in the market. For controlling prices in the market, the Government of Kerala spends every year several hundreds of crores. For this 'people friendly' Public Distribution System, the State of Kerala has been awarded many recognitions by different agencies.

For controlling and regulating the skyrocketing prices, the Kerala model of the Public Distribution System should be strengthened and practiced throughout the country. For

strengthening the system, the State Government has to be supported financially

by the Central Government. At least 50% of the expenses of State Governments

should be re-imbursed by the Centre. This is a long-pending demand of the State of Kerala.

I urge upon the Government to consider this request and extend the necessary financial support to State Governments.

#### Concern over alarming scenario of road accidents in the country

DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA (Rajasthan): Sir, according to the latest report of National Crime Records Bureau, the total annual deaths due to road accidents have crossed 1.18 lakhs. Thus, India's record in road deaths has touched a new low, as toll rose to, at least, 14 deaths per hour in 2008 against 13 the previous year. Sir, 4.69 lakh people were injured in road accidents in 2008, nearly four times the total death toll. Road accidents had the maximum (37.1 per cent) share of unnatural causes of accidental deaths in the country.

While trucks/lorries and two-wheelers were responsible for over 40 per cent deaths, the rush during afternoon and evening hours were the most fatal phases. Traffic experts are alarmed over the shooting trend of fatalities on roads between 2003 and 2008, and progressive States having a significant share of road fatalities. While the toll was only 84,430 in 2003, it crossed 1.18 lakh in 2008, an increase of nearly 40 per cent. Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu reported 12 per cent, 11 per cent and 10.8 per cent of total road accident deaths in the country. As far as the rate of accident deaths per thousand vehicles was concerned, it was highest in Arunachal Pradesh at 5.7, followed by 3.6 in the case of Sikkim. Similarly, the rate of deaths per 100 cases of road accidents was highest in Nagaland at 92.1, followed by Mizoram at 89.7, against the national level of 28.4.

In view of above horrendous scenario, I would urge hon. Minister for Home Affairs to initiate preventive measures.

#### Demand to streamline the functioning of aviation companies

श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना (पंजाब ): महोदय , नागरिक उड्डयन

मंबालय की कार्यप्रणाली बहुत चित्ता का विश्वय हैं। जब पिछिले दिल्लीं एयर इंडिया और इंडियन एयरलाइन्स का विश्वय हुआ , तब रात्त को 12 बजे के बाद कंप्र्यूटर प्रणाली ने काम करना बंद कर दिया था। या तो उसमें कोड डालने में देरी हुई या कोई और कारण रहा होगा , जिस वजह से उस कंप्र्यूटर प्रणाली में न तो कोई बुक्रिंग हुई , न कोई सू चना मिली। इस कारण मंबालय को बहुत घाटा हुआ और बहुत से विस्तान खाली सीटें लिए उड़ते रहे और नीचे यात्री अपनी यात्रा पूरी करने के लिए परेशान होते रहे।

इसी तरह एयर इंडिया के विमान देरी से उड़ते हैंं दिलांक 7 मार्घ को दिल्ली से मुम्बई की उड़ान , जो शाम 5 बजे जाती है , वह शाम 6 बजे के बाद गई। इसी प्रकार मुम्बई से विमान संख्या 605 , जो रात 9 बजे जाती

9.30 कथा गया , फिर 10.00 बजे किया गया और फि है , उसको पहले दीः गई, न कोई घोष्रणा के बाद न कोई कीः गई और गेट 10.00 बजे सूचना पर जोः कर्मचारी खड़े थे , उन्हें भीः विस्रान के उड़ने कीः सही से जामकारी नहीं थी। इसी परकार शाम ७ बजे जोः विसान मुझ्बई दक्षिली भीः रद्द आना थाः , उसको करके उन यात्रियों को इसी विस्नान आने की सूचना दीः गई। अंस यह विसान 11 बजे में राह्न वस्निम्ब यात्रियों के बाद उडा। इतना और बाद्य में न होमा सूचना के लिए परेशानी का कारण बना और जि लोगों ने आगे रहा में connected flight पकड़नी थीः , उनकी दशा शब्दों बयान करने योग्रय नहीं है

मेरा निवदन है कि उपरोक्त बिन्दुओं की उचित जांद्य कराकर कार्यवाही करने का कष्ट करें।

Demand to evolve a system to protect Indian students from being duped by foreign educational institutions

शरी राजनीति परसाद (बह्निर महोदय , हर लाखों ): साल भारतीय तथा तकनीकी शक्षाि हासिल करने के लिए ভাঙ্গ उच्च वद्धिश जाले हैं⊅ वे छात्र अखबारों और विभिन्न पुरचार माध्यमों में वद्धिशी शैक्षणिक दिए संस्थानों दुवारा विज्ञापनों के आधार पर आवेदन करते हैं क अभी हाल हीः में घटना है , जिसमें अमेरिका में शक्षाि अध्ययन लिए छात्रों को लाखों रुप्तर खर्च करने के बाद यह पता चला कि जिस वश्विविदयालय में वे अध्ययन के लिए आए हैं , वह वास्तव है ही नहीं। महोदय , छात्रों के पास यह जानने काः कोई माध्यम है कि वे जिस वश्विविदयालय नहीं में अध्ययन के लिए करने वद्धिश हैं , वह असली है या जाली हैक हजारों जाः रहे हर वर्ष कीः ठगी और धोखाधड़ी काः शक्तिर ভাঙ্গ इस प्रकार होः रहे हैंः भविष्य है≬ है कि इस तरह के उनका होः रहा यह चिल्ला कीः बाह्य खराब पर कोई कोशिश मामलों में के सहर नहीं हो रही सरकार है , ताकि भोले -भाले छात्रों को इस झांस्रे से मुक्ति दिल्लाई जाः काः दायित्व है कि वह अपने सके। श्रीमन् , यह सरकार छात्रों काः से बचाए। भविष्य अंधकारमय होने

सरकार से मांग्र करता ह्ंः कि कोई ऐसी व्यवस्था महोदय , मैंः कीः जाए , जिससे , जोः छात् र वदिशों में शक्षाि ग्रहण के करने वद्धिश लिए जामा हैंा सथित वश्विविदयालयों चाहते , उन्हें के बारे में जामकारी मिल्ल सके और वे ठगी का शक्तिर समस्त न होंक धन्यवाद।

Request to take up Pranahita-Chevella Sujala Sravanthi Project

#### on river Godavari as a National Project

SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, Andhra Pradesh Government has taken up a project to create 1.07 crore acres of additional ayacut which is nearly half of the 2.5 crore acres contemplated under Bharat Nirman. As a part of this, it has initiated Pranahita-Chevella Sujala Sravanthi Project on river Godavari, with an estimated cost of Rs. 38,000 crore. The objective of the project is to provide immediate irrigation benefits to 16.40 lakh acres of underdeveloped land in the State, to provide drinking water to about 1,000 villages in Adilabad, Karimnagar, Nizamabad, Medak, Nalgonda and Ranga Reddy districts in Telangana region and also to prevent river water flowing into the sea. The Government of Andhra Pradesh is pursuing with Government of India for declaring it as a national project as it is facing problems in pooling resources for its completion.

I understand that the High Powered Steering Committee for National Projects held on 6th August, 2009, decided that only one project from each State with more than two lakh hectares of

irrigation potential would be included for funding under the scheme of national projects and any further project in this category would be considered only on completion of the ongoing project. I submit that this decision is rational, reasonable for small States, but is illogical and unjustified for big States. So, 'one-project-one-State' policy of the Government is not proper.

In view of the above, I beseech your goodself to declare Pranahita-Chevella Sujala Sravanthi as national project, so that above project would get Central financial commitment and completed in quick time which will benefit the people of Andhra Pradesh.

# Demand to set up a National Tribal Development and Protection Authority to monitor developmental projects in Tribal areas

SHRI TARUN VIJAY (Uttarakhand): Sir, this special mention is regarding saving Tribals from terrorism and secessionist activities. Tribals constitute 8.2 per cent of India's population. In the States of Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Mizoram and Nagaland, more than 90 per cent of the population is tribal. States in the Central India have the country's largest tribes, and, roughly 75 per cent of the total Tribal population lives there. But, Sir, 95 per cent of terrorist activities in the country take place only in tribal pockets starting form North East to Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh. They have the highest incidents of terrorism, the lowest literacy rates, and, the lowest developmental infrastructure. They have the brightest sportspersons, bravest soldiers and brilliant professionals yet they have the highest rate of terrorism.

Sir, 19 out of 34 organizations, which are banned by the Ministry of Home Affairs, are active in tribal region alone. The gap between the literacy rates of STs and the general population continues almost at the same level of 17 to 18 per cent for the last three decades. Almost 65 per cent women are illiterate, and, the drop-out rate is 79 per cent in the formal education system.

Around 91 per cent tribal population still lives in rural areas. The percentage of tribals living below poverty line is 47.3 per cent

in rural areas and 33.3 per cent in urban areas.

Children and women are the most-affected due to such disturbances. More than 25 lakh Tribals devastated due to dams, mines, industrial towns, wild-life sanctuaries and national parks, still waiting to be rehabilitated.

I demand a separate Tribal Civil Service cadre to be established for those IAS and IPS officers who are willing to serve in these areas and who have an understanding of their problems. Sir, apart from this, a National Tribal Development and Protection Authority should be constituted to oversee, monitor and sanction development projects in tribal areas. Thank you.

# Demand to ensure the credibility of investigative agencies and to make them administratively efficient

श्री रामदास अग्रवाल (राजस्थान ): महोदय पछिले एक-दोः वर्षी से लगातार सीः .बीः .आई. (केब्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो ) पर काम भ्रष्टाचार बढ़ता जाः रहा हैक देश में वयाप्त व अन्य अपराधों में बढोत्तरी हुई हैक उसके परिणामस्वरूप केङ्द्रीय जांच बुयूरो पर काम काः दबाव एवं बोः झ बढ़ता गया है¢ मैंः सरकार जामना चाहता हंः कि क्या जिस प्रकार केस्रेज भरमार सीः .बीः .आई. पर होः रही है , उसके म्ताबिक परशासनिक उसका ढांचा सक्षम है , जोः इस बोझ को सहकर अपना काम तत्परता र्डमानदारी और निष्ट्रपक्षता से कर सके ? क्या सी . बी . आई. का ढांचा इतना -दुरुस्त और मजबूत ्रहे कि वह अपने निभाते अपनी क्रेडिबिलिटी क्योंकि हुए को बनाए रखेगा पछिले वर्षी में जैसे बढा है , वहीं पर काम काः बोझ केट्द्रीय कीः निष्पिक्षता एवं उनकी पर बयूरो दक्षता परश्नचिन्ह हैंं और शंकाएं भीः पैदा खडे हुए , क्शंकाएं हुईः हें⊅ वश्विसनीयता पर भीः आंच आने लगी है। देश की प्रधान उसकी एजेंसी जांच पर कोई आक्षेप आरोप लगाए तोः फि देश और कैसे वयाप्त अपराधों की जांच कौम करेगा

महोदय , मैं से मांग्र कि वह देश कीः जनता सरकार ह्ंः करता वश्विास दक्षिए कि उसके अधीन काम वाले जांः च एजेंसी करने निष्गुणता , ईमानदारी और वश्विसनीयता रखेगी दक्षता काम और साथ एजेंसी हीः जांद्य के प्रशासनिक ढांचे को सक्षम एवं च्सत के लिए आवश्यक दुरुस्त बनाने कदम उठाएगी। धन्यवाद।

# Demand to ban slaughter of cows and other milching cattles to avoid impending milk crisis in the country

SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT (Maharashtra): Sir, our country is number one in production of milk in the world. Despite this fact, there is a big gap in demand and availability of milk in the country. As a result, milk is becoming costly day-by-day and going out of the reach of common man. The worst affected are children due to high cost of milk resulting in their malnutrition and other health complications. To meet the shortage of milk in the country milk and milk powder is imported from abroad and export of milk powder from the country is also banned many a time. Of late, anti-social elements have started encashing the shortage of milk by producing large quantities of synthetic milk in various parts of the country, including the NCR,

endangering the health of the unsuspecting consumers. Now, an impending crisis of milk is looming large in the country. This is due to large-scale slaughter of cows and other milching animals in the country for consumption of their meat in the country and also for exporting abroad. As a result, the number of milching animals in the country is fast decreasing resulting in severe shortage of milk. Moreover, cow has been given status of mother by the Hindus and we worship the cow and a demand to ban cow slaughter is pending for quite a long period. Hence, I demand from the Government to impose nationwide ban on slaughter of cows and other milching cattle to avoid the impending milk crisis in the country and for increasing the milk production at desired levels which will reduce the milk prices and children will get their share of milk to make them healthy and more availability of milk may also discourage the producers of synthetic milk in the country. I hope the Government will accede to my demand on priority basis.

# DISCUSSION ON THE WORKING OF THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we shall continue Discussion on the Working of Ministry of Minority Affairs. Shrimati Vasanthi Stanley.

SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I thank you for giving me the opportunity to participate in this discussion. At the outset, I would like to congratulate the UPA-I and UPA-II Governments for their commitments to the welfare of the minorities and the systematic approach with which the overall development is being achieved.

Sir, due to time constraint, I would make my observations very quickly. First of all, I would like to mention about the linguistic minorities. Sir, the department's allocation of business includes 'linguistic minorities' also but the Linguistic Minorities Commission, with its headquarters at Allahabad does not fall within the purview of article 30 of the Constitution of India. As this has been created under an executive order, it has no adjudicatory powers. A commission without any adjudicatory powers is literally a toothless tiger. Hence, I request that more powers should be given to the Linguistic Minorities Commission, and, it should be brought under the statutory framework.

As an ex-member of the National Commission for Minority Educational Institutions (NCMEI), I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister that the NCMEI has imbibed a new confidence in minorities, who run the educational institutions and do wonderful service to the society. Again, the linguistic minorities should be included in its ambit and the NCMEI should function directly under the control of the Ministry of Minority Affairs and not under the Ministry of Human Resource Development. Sir, I request that the hon. Minister should take personal initiative in this matter and the NCMEI should be brought under the purview of the Ministry of Minority Affairs.

Sir, now I come to my next observation. I would also like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the statement made in this House in 2007 by the then Minister for Minority Affairs, Shri A.R. Antulay, on the implementation of Sachar Committee's recommendations.

Sir, I would also like to congratulate the Ministry for forming the NMDFC, introducing various educational scholarships and all the measures which are being taken by the Ministry. Sir, my special reference goes to para 5 of the statement laid by the Minister, where there is a mention of 'Girls Only Schools', named, 'Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas'. Sir, I would like to mention here that though the educationally backward blocks have been identified from April, 2008, the number of schools has not been substantially increased. I wish the Minister pays special attention to the education of the Muslim minority girls.

#### [MR. CHAIRMAN in the Chair]

Sir, my next mention is about a promise made by the Minister regarding civil rights centers, especially to be opened in the universities, beginning with the Central universities. The National Minority Development Finance Corporation was proposed to restructured in the grameen style but till date, no steps have been taken in this regard. If it is restructured in the grameen style, this would facilitate the NMDFC to reach the minorities at the grassroot level and uplift their livelihood in a better way. Sir, what happened to the foreign educational loans proposed by the Ministry? I would like the Minister to intervene in this matter. Alongwith other scholarships like pre-matric, post-matric and merit-cum-means scholarships... this facility should also be given to minority students so that they get better opportunities for education. The NMDFC has claimed to have declared minority concentrated towns. In Tamil Nadu, Vellore, Ambur, Vaniyambadi, Tirupattur, Krishnagiri, Udhagamandalam, Coonoor, Mettupalayam, Dindigul, Nagapattinam, Thoothukudi, Puliyankudi, Kadayanallur, Tenkasi, Tirunelveli and Nagercoil are identified by the Ministry as areas which are more than 25 per cent thickly populated by the minority population. But the NMDFC, as of now, is not giving any special services here even when it has identified these districts in Tamil Nadu. Instead it is being mentioned that Tamil Nadu as a whole is educationally, economically, and socially well off. These places are not given any special grants or any special schemes by the Ministry of Minority Affairs and that is why Tamil Nadu is not finding any place in the Annexure IV (A) and (B) given by the Department. Is it not a punishment for a State like Tamil Nadu which is performing very well and for that its minorities are being deprived of their rights? It just wonders me. I request that all the welfare schemes, which are being identified by the Ministry, should be passed on to the specially identified districts and towns.

My next point is about equity contribution. The National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation is not insisting on equity contribution. The National Scheduled Castes Finance and Development Corporation is not insisting on any equity contribution by the States either. I would like to know this from the hon. Minister in what way

the minority population of this country is better than the backward classes and the scheduled castes people. Equity contribution should not be insisted by the NMDFC, and in future this issue needs reform.

I would like to mention about Government guarantee regarding auto loans. Tamil Nadu is making hundred per cent repayment. The auto drivers belonging to minorities should not be equated with other drivers. I request the NMDFC not to insist on State's contribution and hundred per cent Government guarantee.

My next mention is about raising of annual income ceiling from Rs. 39,500 for rural areas and Rs. 54,500 for urban areas to Rs. 1 lakh. Next is, sanctioning of higher loan amount by

SCAs. Actually, the State Minority Commission is empowered to sanction loan upto Rs. 1 lakh only. I would like the Ministry to raise this upto Rs. 5 lakh.

On replacement of interest term, Sir, you know, as per the Quran, 'interest' is a word which is not accepted by the Muslim people, who are a minority. Why don't you restructure the name as 'administrative charges' instead of 'interest'?

Three per cent education loan scheme of the NMDFC may be made fully interest free. I would like to mention this New Swarnima Special Scheme introduced by the NBCFDC. That can be introduced by the Ministry of Minority Affairs.

Sir, last but not least, the Government of Tamil Nadu and our Chief Minister Kalaignar have been repeatedly writing to the Central Government requesting it to consider rights of dalit Christians saying that they should be treated on a par with SCs. If necessary, amendments have to be made. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI K. RAHMAN KHAN (Karnataka): Hon. Chairman, Sir, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to participate in this discussion on the Ministry of Minority Affairs. It is a bit unusual for a Deputy Chairman of this august House to participate in a discussion on the proceedings, but as a Member of this House, I have the right to participate. I consider this Ministry a very important Ministry and I would like to share my views on the functioning of this Ministry. Sir, there are about 250 million minorities in our country. Out of them, 70 per cent are Muslims, 15 per cent are Christians, 10 per cent are Sikhs and 5 per cent are other religious minorities. Sir, I must express my thanks to the hon. Prime Minister and the Chairperson of the UPA for creating this vital Ministry to address the aspirations of the minorities of our country. The mandate for this Ministry is too wide. It is inclusive. The purpose for which the Ministry has been created is to see that social justice is provided to every citizen, including the minorities. Here, articles 15 and 16 of our Constitution are very clear in this respect. The Constitution itself uses the words 'discrimination' and 'unequal treatment'. There is 'discrimination', there are words 'unequal treatment in it. So, when in a society, we are living in an unequal society, it is possible that

there are prejudices, there are discriminations, there are unequal treatments.

So, it is the duty of any welfare state to see that discrimination is removed. That is why articles 15 (4) and 16 (4) have empowered the Government to remove this discrimination and unequal treatment. And I feel, within that the Government has a right to create a Ministry and address this issue in various sections of the society which include the minority. Sir, in this connection, the Government of India took a very right step to address the grievances of the minorities that they are receiving unequal treatment by establishing the Sachar Committee under the Chairmanship of Justice Sachar and that Committee Report is before the House and is being discussed.

The Government has taken several measures to implement the recommendations of the Sachar Committee, but an impression is there within the community that the total implementation has not been done and the implementation process is somewhat tardy. Particularly, establishment of equal opportunity commission, which was recommended, has not been done. Establishment of a Wakf Development Corporation to address the issue of development of Wakf has not been done. The data bank has to be established. There are so many other long term strategies, which have been recommended by the Sachar Committee, which have still not been taken up by the Government. I request the Government to see that the Sachar Committee Report is implemented in letter and spirit.

Regarding the Ranganath Misra Commission Report, it has already been laid before the House and the Government is yet to take a decision on it. There also, it is a question of reservation. Now, there are different opinions on reservation, whether it should be there or not. But I go back to articles 15 (4) and 16 (4). One of the methods by which the Government can remove this discrimination is through the route of reservation, which has been done. So, here also, I feel that it is constitutionally valid to have reservation under articles 15 (4) and 16 (4) to remove the discrimination or unequal treatment. I hope the Government will take an early decision on the recommendations of the Ranganath Misra Commission Report whether they accept or modify it. But the Government has to take immediate action.

Sir, I compliment the Ministry for the massive scholarship programmes which they have taken up for the minorities.

Education is very important for the development of any society. Without education no society can develop. It is a fact that the Muslim community is the most backward in the field of education. I happened to be the Chairman of the Minority Commission in Karnataka and I conducted there a socio-economic survey of one million minority people belonging to Sikh, Christian, etc. Karnataka is supposed to be a progressive State in the field of education. The drop-out rate at the level of 7th standard is 93.5 per cent there. It is a Government's survey. It is not anybody else's survey. In a community where the drop-out at the level of 7th standard is 93 per cent, some steps on a

war-footing should be taken to set the things right. That is why the scholarship programme is one of the good programmes. But it does not reach it. You have targeted. You have so many scholarships. Its educational backwardness is so large. The Sachar Committee Report says that this community is even behind the SCs and STs in the field of education. When the scale of backwardness in the field of education is so large and the requirement of scholarships is two-three lakhs, you just give 20,000 or 30,000 scholarships. It should be demand-driven. It should not be that you fix a particular quantum and done. I request the Government to consider and extend whatever is applicable to the SCs & STs in the field of education to this community also.

You have the MCD programme, that is, the Minority Concentrated District Programme. I am sorry to say that it is not taken off. On what basis have you bifurcated these 90 districts as minority concentrated population districts? But, firstly, it has not been implemented. Secondly, it has been left to the mercy of the State Governments. The State Governments have also to contribute, I am told, 15 per cent or 20 per cent of the fund. Some of the State Governments are not contributing. Even the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Social Justice and Empowerment has recently stated that most of the amount earmarked for this programme has not been spent. Let me tell you that it has not made any impact on the minority. What is required is that it should be block-wise and not district-wise. A district is too big an area where sometimes it is left to the Collector to implement it or he can do it where there is no minority. So, it is better to have blocks as the criterion instead of Minority Concentrated District.

Sir, the three issues which I would like to discuss in this House are of vital importance. One is the Wakf. The Muslim community has got this kind of properties because of the endowments. The Wakf properties in this country are enormous. There are more than four lakh acres of land. Probably, after Defence and the Railways, it is the third major holder of land. It is endowed land. It does not belong to anybody. It is endowed. It comes to four lakh acres. Out of this, two lakh acres are under encroachment or under dispute. Sometimes the Government has taken over the land. There are disputes between the Government and the Wakf Board as to whether such and such property is a Wakf property or not. More or less two lakh acres of land are in dispute. Another two lakh acres of land remain. What are you going to do with these two lakh acres of land? Unless you develop it, what is the use of the land? Take, for example, the small piece of land in Mumbai, which is a Wakf land, where the biggest house of the world belonging to a businessman has come up. The land is a Wakf land. It has been sold for a paltry sum. Take the cases of Tollyganj Club in Kolkata, the Race Course in Kolkata and the Windsor Manor Hotel in Bangalore. All these properties are Wakf properties. Thousands of such Wakf properties are there. These properties should be developed. But does the Muslim community need help from anywhere else?

There is no need. They can have their own educational institutions. They can invest. But there is no will, there is no vision. I would like to appeal to the hon. Minister of Minority Affairs to have a vision document on Wakf development. We have given reports. In fact, the Joint Parliamentary Committee on Wakf has submitted a comprehensive Report. That comprehensive Report deals with various aspects of Wakf. We do not still have an ATR on the JPC Report. Forget about what we have to get back. Why don't we create an institutional mechanism to develop these Wakf properties? We don't need Government patronage, we don't need Government funds. These 15 crore Muslims of the country should contribute for their own development. Let us not make this community or ask this community to seek help. Empower

them; facilitate them to stand on their own legs. This is what is needed. How much can the Government allocate? It is being said that you have given only Rs. 1 crore in the Budget for Wakf. Even if you give Rs. 100 crores, it will not be sufficient to put up one building. There is a need to have an institutional mechanism. Section 32 (5) of the Wakf Act mandates the Wakf Boards to develop the Wakf properties, but not a single property has been developed by the Wakf Boards. So the blame is not on others; the blame is on us. We have not done our work properly.

So I request the hon. Minister to have a vision document on Wakf development. The JPC has said that if Rs. 10,000 crores are invested for developing the Wakf properties, the Muslim community can have an annual income of Rs. 10,000 crores. Making an investment of Rs. 10,000 crores is not a difficult thing. Therefore, I would request the hon. Minister to throw some light on this and see to it that a Wakf Development Corporation at the national level is set up. The State Governments are not able to do it. They are using it as a political weapon. The appointments of members and all are not being used for the purpose of development. There is a need for drastic changes in the Wakf Act, transparency in the appointments of members of Wakf Boards and then see to it that the Wakf Act really works for the development of the Wakf properties. Then there is also a need for a dispute settlement mechanism.

The second issue which I would like to deal with — though it is not your subject, Mr. Minister, but you have the right under the mandate that wherever the minorities are involved, you have a say — is Haj. We did not ask for subsidy. The Muslim community has never asked for the subsidy that you give. Why was the subsidy given? Earlier the pilgrims used to go by ship, but due to various reasons, the ship was cancelled. Then initially, a small subsidy was given to the poor Hajis to go by air. Later on, this was gradually increased from Rs. 10 crore to Rs. 800 crore. Why subsidy? As the hon. Member, Shri Mukhtar Abbas Naqvi said yesterday, it is a cross-subsidisation to Air India. Yes, I have been fighting right from 1997 for that; justify the subsidy. I have written to the then Prime Minister; I have also written to the

then Minister of Civil Aviation to justify it. For example, Air India is charging Rs. 85,000 per Haji; whereas, if I do not go through the Haj Committee, I can go to Jeddah and come back in only Rs. 35,000. So, Rs. 35,000 is the maximum amount. Even some aircraft are taking Rs. 16,000 or Rs. 20,000 or Rs. 25,000. They say that they are charging Rs. 85,000 because it is a chartered flight, one-way flight. Even if it is a chartered flight, it goes with a hundred per cent capacity. There is no other paraphernalia, no other expenditure. The Hajis are taken in groups.

So, how do you justify this cost of Rs. 85,000? Sir, on the Haj matter, there are two issues on which, I think, there is a need for reform. Firstly, there is no need for subsidy. Create a

logistic corporation, and give it to them. This is an independent statutory body. You create it, and they can manage its affairs. I have also discussed it with the Minister of External Affairs.

The last point, which I would like to say, is about the saving mechanism. Now, we all know that taking or receiving interest is prohibited in Quran. It is a religious belief; there may not be any logic or justification to it. But now what they are saying is that they want to save money for their own development and, therefore, they want to create an institutional mechanism. We all see the drastic changes that have taken place in the financial sector. Twenty five years back, nobody knew what the Mutual Fund was. This Mutual Fund, itself, is an investment without interest. If you look at the definition of Mutual Fund, it does not work on interest. And, Mutual Fund is a part of the Islamic economic approach. It is 100 per cent a part of the Islamic approach. Therefore, when you are creating Mutual Funds, when you are creating Venture Capital Funds, if the Community, for its own benefit, wants to create a similar institutional mechanism, they say, "You cannot do that." When you look at the world scenario, there is more than one trillion dollars of funds all over the world. The United States have opened it. In fact, all the European countries have given the facility. Then, what is prohibiting our country from doing it? The Prime Minister, when he had visited Malaysia, said that it should be studied. Even then, there is some hesitation. So, if you fulfill these two needs of the Muslim community, they will not have to depend on anything. They will be a part of the governance, and they will be able to contribute to the economy. They will also be able to save money through this mechanism. Malaysia is a small country with one-and-a-half crores of Muslim population. Though it constitutes a majority of the population, they have created a separate mechanism. They have got 10 billion dollar fund under Tabung Haji.

Sir, these are the few things which I wanted to share before the House. I once again thank you for having given me this opportunity.

शरी एस.एस. अहल्वालिया (झारखंड )ः सभापति महोदय , Minority पर चर्चा कल से चर्चा Affairs के मंक्रालय हो है≬ में सुझने एकाध सदस्यों को के सिवाय सबको कि सुझने पर लगा अल्पसंख्यक मंत्रालय लगता है सर्फि एक सम्दाय काः मंत्रालय

हैं। अल्पसंख्यक समुदाय में अगर मैं बड़े से छोटे को गिस् तोः समुदाय के लिए , सिख के लिए , ईसाई के लिए , जैनियों यह मुस्लिम के लिए , बुद्धिष्टों के लिए और पारसियों के लिए है। अगर मैं को देखूं तो जो सारे भारत में अल्पसंख्यक पूरे राष्ट्र वे जम्मू –कश्मीर में बहुसंख्यक हैं⊅ कश्मीर में बहुसंख्यक हैं और वहां हब्दि अल्पसंख्यक हैं⊅

अगर मैं नागालैंड , मेघालय और मिजोरम को देखूं तोः वहां बहुसंख्यक क्रिशिचयन्स हैं और जोः अन्य समुदाय हैं , वे हैं। इसी तरह से अगर मैं पंजाब में देखूं , तोः अल्पसंख्यक में सिख बहुसंख्यक हैं पंजाब और हब्द्धि अल्पसंख्यक हैं⊅ जब इस मं त्रालय काः गठन हुआ , देर आयद द्रूस्त आयद, हमारे पूर्वः साथी रहमान खाम जी ने संबिधान वद्भिवान करते बताया कि हमारे पूर्वः प्रूषों ने , संबिधान बनाने वास्रों ने यह पुरावधान रखा कि जब अन-इकवितटी होगी , तो कैसे प्रावधान चाहिए , उन सभी चीओं का संरक्षण करने के लिए यह मंग्रालय बना। मैं Allocation of Business देख रहा था। मुझे Allocation of Business को देखकर

आश्चर्य थोडा हुआ था कि इस Allocation of Business में करीब हैंक हमारे बिद्धि वद्भिवान साथी रहमान साहब ने Wakf Board की परॉपर्टी के बारे में चर्चा करते हुए बहुत सीः बार्ते रखी , जोः बहुत साः जुञ्जान देती हैं⊅ हमारे यहां Allocation of Business 7 हैं: Representation of Anglo-Indian Community. Point Anglo-Indian Community का मतलब, जो मुझे समझ में आता है कि माला याः पत्ता दोनों में से एक अंग्रेज होमा चाः हिए , तभी वह Anglo-को आजाद हुए 63 साख हो गए हैं Indian **कहलाएगा।** हमारे देश पर अंग्रेज थे , सब चले गए। होः सकता हैः कि उनमें यहां क्छ यहां पर बस गए होंक , कुछ यहां रह गए हों , कब्ति पर नए राज्ञ्यों काः गठन होः रहा है , वहां पर भीः यह प्रावधान में जाःताः है। यह परावधान पार्लियामेंट तो है , क्योंकि पार्लियामेंट बनी थीः , जब वेः यहां पर थेः कुछ वधान उस वक्त सभाएं उस समय भीः थेः , लेकिन जोः उस वक्त थींः , वे लोग बनीं आज जहां नए राज्यों का गठन हो रहा है , वहां पर भी यह प्रावधान कोः पूरा हेक संविधान कीः वधा के लिए इनको सर्चलाइट करने लेकर में कि कहां परे राज्ञ्य ढंढना पडता हैंं Anglo-Indian क्री हमारे पुरुषों ने इसके भीः ध्यान दिया पूर्व लिए है , अच्छी यह भी बास है≬ उन्होंने धयान दिया कि जो micro से भी मॉडनोरिटीज हैंा उनका भीः धयान रखा जाए। micro डसका पार्लियामेंट में और वधायिका में अपना स्थान होमा चाहिए।

महोदय , List 8 में लिखा है , Protection and preservation of non-Muslim shrines in Pakistan and Muslim shrines in India in terms of Pant-Mirza Agreement of 1955 in consultation with the Ministry of External Affairs. अभी यहां पर Wakf Board पर चर्चा होः रही पछिले दिनों लाह्रीर में एक ऐतिहासिक गुरुदवारे को evacuee की स्टेट ने वहां property कहकर बेध डास्ना। वहां वास्रों बहिन्डंग के लिए बनाने के लिए , फ्लैट बनाने उस गुरुदवारे को बेच और हमारी सरकार मुकदर्शक बनकर देखती इस प्रावधान कीः वधा के अनुसार आपको के से MEA माध्यम पाकिस्तान सरकार के साथ इस विषय पर चर्चा करनी चाहिए थीः, लेकिन कि सारी हम उसमें असमर्थ रहे। आप जानते हैंः में जहां कीः चांद्वनी है और सूरज कीः रोशनी –जहां चांद पहुंचती पहुंचती -वहां हर जगह सिख अपनी अरदास में , हर रोज की है , वहां में कहता है कि हे अकाल पुरख , जिल्हां ग्रुदवारयां विद्योडया है , उन्हां गुरुद्वारयां दीः सेवा तोंः गया संभाल बक्शणां।

वह अकाल पुरुष से , परमपिता परमेश्वर से प्रार्थना करता

सँभाल है कि उसकी सेवा करने काः अधिकार मुझे बख्शना मेरे अर्थात् अधिकार कुषेत्र में उसको लामा। यह सरकार के थाः , जिसे अधिकार कुषेत्र में रोक्रा जाः सकता थाः , लाहौर काः गुरुदवारा हम नहीं रोक़ सके। उसी तरह क्या महाराजा रणजीत सहि जीः काः पैक्षेस , जोः लाहौर में बना हुआ है , इसी तरह का arrangement हमारे साथ है , श्राइन केः साथ -साथ हमारे जोः दूसरे को preserve करने monuments हैं , हम मुगलों के बनाए हुए चिह्हीं के लिए हजारों करोड रुप्रए खर्च करते हैं , कब्ति कथा सखि साम्राज्य के बनाए हुए चिह्हीं कोः, पाकिस्तान में उनकी याः उनको preserve करने के लिए हमने कोई प्रावधान स्रक्षा रखा करता है ? याः हमारा यह मंक्षालय कभी यह आवाज उठाने की कोशिश मैं समझता हुँ कि हम इसमें वद्यर्थ रहते हें∤ः

फिं माइनॉरिटी के लिए प्राइम मिनिस्टर काः एक 15 पृक्वायंट महोदय , मैंः क्री सिख समुदाय से आता हूँ। प्रोग्राम कि Integrated Child आपके 15 पुवायंट प्रोग्राम में पढ़ा Development Scheme के तहत, सर्व शक्षाि अभियान , स्वर्ण जयंती योजना , सुवर्ण जयंती ग्राम सुक्ररोजगार रोज्जगार योजना शहरी इंझस्ट्रियल ट्रेनिंग इंस्टीट्यूट र्वेक क्रेडिट under priority sector, इंदिरा आवास योजना , आपने इस तरह से 15 प्वायंट हुआ परोग्राम दिया है≬ र्मे कहता ह्ं कि सिख माइनॉरिटी में रहते ऐसे हाथ नहीं पसारता , आप पूरे देश हुए में , पूरी दुनिया में मुझे कोई भखािरी सिख दिखा दीजिए , वह कभी ऐसे हाथ नहीं पसारता , हाथ ऐसे रखता है वह

आपसे 15 परसेंट नहीं माँग रहा , वह सर्फि एक अधिकार माँग्रता है कि इस 15 परसेंट के तहत क्या जम्मू –कश्मीर की पुलिस फोर्स कोः नौक्ररियाँ आप सिखों देंग्रे याः दक्षिवाएँगे ? क्या आप -ईस्ट की फोर्स में सिखीं नाँर्थ पुलिस को नौक़रियाँ महसूस ? संखि कोः गौरव होला है , जब वह यूमिफॉर्म पहनता है , जब वह वर्दी पहनता है। जब वह अस्त्र -शस्त्र कोः सजाता हैः , तोः अपने शरीर ऊपर फख़ महसूस करता है कि वह गोविन्द सहि काः सिख है। पर जब वह अधिकार उससे छीन लिया जाता है , जो छीम लिया गया , आर्मी में भर्ती होने काः जोः अधिकार उसे थाः , पॉष्र्लेशन के नाम पर बाँट दिया गया कि सटेट कीः "recruitment होगी। की पॉष्र्लेशन के अनुसार आर्मी एक समय थाः, जब भारत कीः आर्मी में सर्फि सिख ही दिखते आज जब इसे पॉष्रुलेशन के हिसाब से बाँट दिया गया है , तो पंजाब पॉष्रुलेशन कम है , कब्त्ति पंजाब के बाहर जोः सिख रहते बहुत कीः पॉष्र्लेशन हैं , उनको कम-से -कम वहाँ के हिसाब से recruitment दीजिए , आप उसको वह अधिकार में जाने तोः दीजिए। क्या बह्यिर , गंग्रानगर , राजस्थान उत्तर परदेश , तराई के इलाके , मध्य परदेश , छत्तीसगढ , झारखंड , पश्चिमी बंगाल , उड़ीसा , इन इलाकों में जो सिख रहते हैं , अगर वे फौज में भर्ती होहो हैं , तो मिन सटर वहाँ के recruitment centre में प्राइम की रोजगार योजना में माइनॉरिटीज़ के लिए जोः 15 परसेंट रजिर्वेशन है , उसके तहत आप उनको नौक़री दिल्लाएँगे ? अगर आप उन्हें , तो वे छाही डेक्लपमेंट के प्रोग्राम में नौक़री दिल्लाएँगे चौडी करके राष्ट्र के लिए अपने पुराणों कीः आहुति भारत देकर माला कीः रक्षा करने के लिए तैयार रहेंगे। मैं तब मामुँगा डप्शिर्टमेंट माइनॉरिटी अफेयर्स वाक़ई माइनॉरिटी अफेयर्स के लिए है , अन्यथा मुझे लगता है कि माइनॉरिटी काम कर रहा अफेयर्स डिपार्टमेंट एक ऐसा डिम्निर्टमेंट बनाया गया तुझ गरीब होः , गरीब रहो। माइनॉरिटी फाइनांस कार्ष्रोरेशन काः बजट कक्षिना है ? 25 हजार रुप्रए। 25 **हजार** में रुप्रए उसे क्या )... जी हाँँ , एक लोम के लिए 25 हजार। ? ...(व्यवधान आप एक आदमी को क्या देखा चाहते हैं ? अगर तुम्हें दर्जी बनना है , तो मशीन खरीद लोः, तुम्र दर्जी रहो , दर्जी से ऊपर मत जामा।

कुछ और बनना चाहते हो , तो छोटी सीः एक मशीन खरीद लो:। 25,000 तोः एक छोटी सीः लेथ मशीन भीः नहीं मस्रिती क्षे साइकिल खोल कर साइकिल के टायर काः पंचर लगाना हो तो लगा लो, मीट -मछली की दुकान खोलनी हो , उसके लिए गंडासा खरीदना हो या लिए हम तुसको खरीदनी होः , उसके पैस्रा दे देहे लकड़ी हैं⊅ अगर है , माइनॉरिटी आपने माइनॉरिटी काः उत्थान करना को ऊपर ले जामा है , तो क्यों नहीं आप उसको 25 लाख के लोम की गारंटी देले ? इसके लिए क्यों नहीं कॉर्ष्रोरेशन फाइनांस सामने आता ?

है , ट्रक इ्राइवर है और वह अपने एक माइनॉरिटी काः आदमी पर एक ट्रुक लेबा चाहता है , 20 लाख की तो उसकी Chassis नहीं। ही आती है , लेकिन वह आप उसे देंग्रे क्यों नहीं देंग्रे भीः नहीं आता ...(व्यवधान 25,000 में तोः एक टैस्पो )... आप माइनॉरिटी के साथ यह मखौल कर रहे हैं।

कल मेरे वद्भिवान साथी म्ख्तार अब्बास नक़वी जीः कह रहे गया है। मुझे कि दाढी और टोष्री पर अलकायदा का ठप्पा लगा दिया एक वाक्रया आता है और उसे मैंः याद आपके साथ सांझा करना 80 के दशक में एक वक्त था कि अगर एक अंधे चिक्किकार भीः कहा जाता कि एक आतंकवादी कीः तस्वीर बनाओ तो वह अंधा चित्रिकार , जोः सर्फि स्ब सकता थाः और अपनी क़लम चला सकता थाः , वह थाः, वह एक सिख कीः बनती जोः तस्वीर बनाता थी। ऐसे सिख की बनती थीः कि जहां राज्ञ के अंधेरे में भीः मांः -बहनें अपने आपको एक सिख काः सहयात्री केः रूप में चलना महसूस थींः और नडिर होक्रर चलती थींः कि मेरे साथ एक ग्रु काः सिख चल रहा अगर एक सिख बस पर चढ़ जाहा। थाः , तोः बस थोन मेंः लग जाही उस वक्त थी:। अगर कोई सिख ट्रेन पर चढ़ जाला थाः तोः पैसिंजर भाग जाहो लेकिन पछिले में अगर उसी अंधे छ: साल्लों चित्रिकार कोः आप फिर ले आइए और उसको कहिए कि एक आतंकवादी सामने कीः तस्वीर बनाओ , तो कीः बनती वह जो तस्वीर है , वह एक मुझलमान बनाता है¢ दुर्भाग य है। माइनॉरिटी अफेयर्स डियार्टमेंट का काम है कि सबसे उसे संरक्षण दीजिए। माइनॉरिटी काः आदमी और कुछ पहले है , वह सवाभिमान से सरि ऊँचा करने का और जीने चाहता दीजिए। हक चाहता हैं। वह हक़ आप उसे दिल्ला आप वह हक उसे दिल्ला , लेकिन वह भी आप उसे नहीं दिला पा रहे दीजिए हेंंक

मार्क्सवादी कल हमारे कॉमरेंड मोइनुल हसन साहब बहुत सही कह रहे थे कि अगर बैंक में किसी मुसलमान का नाम पढ़ लें तो उसको नहीं मिल्रता , उसका एकाउंट नहीं खुलता। ये हास्रात 80 के दशक में देख चुके हैं और अभी तक ये हासात हम देख रहे हैं। अभी तक पटौदी और चल्लिर गांव में वे गढ़ी हुई लाशें रही हैं , जहां न्याय नहीं मिल्ला।

एक ज़माना थाः , लोग कहते थेः कि अगर सिख किसी की गवाही में खड़ा होः जाए , तोः और किसी की गवाही कीः जरूरत नहीं पड़ती थीः , क्योंकि यह माना जाहा थाः कि वह जोः बोल रहा हैः , सच बोल रहा हैः ...(समय कीः घंः टीः)... और आजजब उस सिख काः मुक़दमा चलता हैः , तोः जोः गवाही देसे आता हैः , याः तोः वह डरा -धमका कर भगा दिया जाहा हैः याः ज़हर देकर मार दिया जाहा हैः और सारे केस खत्म कर दिए जाहो

आपके माध्यम महोदय , मैंा से सरकार से इतनी ही गुज़ारिश करता हुं , आपकी योज्जनाएं बहुत सारी हैं , उन्हें लाएं , जो भी हो लाएं , लेक्रिन आपने ये जो योजनाएं बनाई हैं , ये आपने अल्पसंख्यकों को साथ बैठा कर नहीं बनाई हैं ा तो ये जो आपके 15 Point Programme बने अगर ऐसा होहा हैं , आप ये न , आप माइनॉरिटी कॉर्ष्रोरेशन बनाते फाइनांस काः येः बजट न रखते , कोः यह न कहते कि 25000 रुपये लोग ले जाकर काम करो। लोगों आप कैसे उनसे पूछते कि तुझ्हारी बढ़ोतरी होः सकती हैः और फिर उनको आगे बढ़ने का रास्ता बताते पर वह रास्ता आपने नहीं बताया।

आप हमें स्वाभिमान से भारत में जीने का अधिकार वाष्ट्रस दिल्ला दीजिए , हम खुद को धन्य समझेंगे। इतना कहते हुए , धन्यवाद।

## (श्री उपसभापति पीठासीन हुए )

श्री तारिक अनवर (महाराष्ट्र )ः उपसभापति महोदय , जब तक सच्चर जस्टिस राजेन्द्र और जस्टिस रंग्रनाथ मिश्र जीः कीः रिमोर्ट नहीं आई थीः , देश में एक गलतफहमी थीः। अभी हमारे थें , मेंं अहुवालिया साथी बोल रहे जी की बास सुब रहा थाः, जिस परिवार से इनका संबंध है , उसी परिवार के लोगों .ने इस देश पैदा की थी कि खासतौर पर इस देश के मुसलमानों में यह भ्रांति काः तुष्टिकरण होसा है¢

के मुसलमानों का अपीजमेंट होसा है¢ इस देश यह एक भ्रांति सारे देश में খী:| आम लोग यह समझते थे कि सही मायनों के साथ सरकार की नीति अलग होही मुसलमानों है और दूसरे के साथ दूसरी होही है। लेकिन , जस्टिस राजेन्द्र समुदायों

सच्चर कीः रिमोर्ट आने के बाद और रंग्रनाथ मिश्र जीः कीः रिषोर्ट आने के बाद यह बाह्य स्प्रष्ट हुई। उन्होंने खास तौर अल्पसंख्यक समुदाय की बाल कही कि उसमे खाः स तौर पर जोः मुस्लिम समुदाय है , उसकी अल्पसंख्यक स्थिति बहुत ही दयनीय है। सच्चर कमेटी ने पूरी गहराई से इसकी जानकारी पुराप्त कि खास तौर और इसके गहन अध्ययन के बाद वह इस नतीजे पर पहुँची पर अगर मुस्लिम समुदाय को देश की मुख्य धारा से जोड़ना है तो हमें कुछ ठोस क्दम उठाने पड़ेंगे।

देश के मुसलमानों का खास तौर पर जक्रि महोदय , आज मैं करूँगा , क्योंकि जोः सच्चर कमेटी बनी थीः, वह इस देश के मुस्लिम के जो सोशल इकोनॉमिक समुदाय और एजुकेशनल स्टेटस थें , प्राप्त उसकी जानकारी करने के लिए बनाई गई थी:। उसने एक सच्ची तस्वीर सामने रखी , जो हकीकत की बुमियाद पर आधारित थी। , एक्सिस उनकी एजुकेशन , इम्प्लायमेंट टू क्रेडिट , एक्सेस सोशल एंड फीजिकल इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर , पोलिटिकल इम्पावरमेंट इन तमाम चीओं काः जक्रि सच्चर कमेटी ने किया है और कहा है कि हीः दयनीय है चेः यरमैन मुस्रलमानों की हास्रत बहुत डप्स्टि आपने अपने भाष्रण में कहा कि इस देश में साहब , जैसा मुसलमानों कीः संख्या लगभग 14) प्रतिशत है , इनकी 150 मिस्रियन कीः आबादी भारतीय

मुसलमानों कीः आबादी , जोः 150 मिलियन है , उसमें सोश्योइकोनॉमिक ट्रांस्फॉर्मेशन के लिए जो रिकमेंडेशंस सच्चर कमेटी ने की हैं , अगर उनको इम्प्लिमेंट कर दिया तोः मैं समझता हुँ कि इस देश के मुस्लिम समुदाय में डरामैटिक चेंजिज आ सकती हें∤ः जिस तरह से मंङ्गल कमिशन रम्भिर्ट कोः लाग् करके हमारे ओबी .सी . के लोगों को सामाजिक काः काम किया नद्याय दक्षिाने गया है और उससे उनके जीवन परिवर्तन आया है , उसी तरह से अगर सच्चर कमेटी रम्गिर्ट और उसकी रिकमेंडेशंस जाए कोः सरकार सुवीकार करे , कि इस देश के मुस्लिम समझता ह्ँ समुदाय बहुत बदल सकती है।

समुदाय के पछिड़ेपन महोदय , जहाँ तक मुस्लिम को देखने है , तो उसको इस ढंग से नहीं चाहिए कि वह एक देखना वशिष सम्दाय है या अल्पसंख्यक है , बल्कि उसको समुदाय चाहिए , क्योंकि नेशनल पशॅब्लम कीः तरह देखना इस देश पछिड़ा आबादी है , अगर उसका एक बड़ा हस्सा है , कमज़ोर रहता रहता है और अगर वह देश की मुख्य धारा से नहीं है , तो हमारा जुड़ता जोः एक सपना हैः , मजबूत भारत बनाने काः, वह सपना कभी साक़ार नहीं साहब , इतनी हो सकता है। डप्स्टि चेयरमैन बड़ी जनसंख्या को हम अंधकार में रख कर देश को आगे नहीं बढ़ा सकते हैं 🕩

जाए और अगर हम नेशनल एवरेज आजअगर देखा से मिल्लाते हैंं ं, तोः 65.1 **पर**सें लिटिसी नेशनल एवरेज जहाँ टहै, वहाँ हैंक आउट के मामले **का** 59.1 परसेंट ड़शॅप में मुस्लिम समुदाय , मिडिल पराइमरी एंड हायर सेकंडरी तथा मैद्रिक्लेशन में 17 प्रतिशत है , वहाँ नेशनल एवरेज जहाँ मुसलमानों प्रक्तिशत हैक **अगर** 50 पोस्ट ग्रेजुएट्स हैं , तो उनमें हीः है मुस्लिम्स कीः संख्या 2 प्रतिशत इंडियन इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ मैबेजमेंट में परसेंटेज परसेंट है तथा इंडियन इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफटेक्क्नोलॉजी में 3.3 **परसेंट** हैक

बेरोजगारों कीः सबसे ज्यादा संख्या अगर किसी में सम्दाय मंबी है तो वह मुस्लिम सम्दाय में है¢ आजजोः प्रधान काः 15 कार्यक्रम सूत्री बनाया गया है , उसमें इस बात का ध्यान रखा गया है , क्योंकि कमेटी ने अपनी रिमोर्ट में कहा है कि सच्चर मुस्लिम सम्दाय कीः आबादी है , जनसंख्या है , वहां –जहां जोः बुमियादी ढांचा है , यामी इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर है , वह उपलब्ध नहीं है≬ चाहे वह प्राइमरी स्कूल होः , डस्पिंसरी होः , इप्तिंकंग होः , इलेक्ट्रिसिटी वाद्यर होः , रोङ से वह वंचित बस सर्विसिज होः , ऐसी तमाम चीओं हैंं याः उनकी

बहुत कम हैं। इसलिए सच्चर कमेटी की रिप्रोर्ट संख्या के अनुसार अगर देखा जाए तो इस देश में मुसलमानों की जो हासत है वह शैङ्गयुल्ड कॉ∓ट और शैङ्युल्ड ट्ः राइब्स से थोड़ी बेहतर है। आज इस देश कीः इतनी कीः है। यह सथिति बड़ी जनसंख्या सरकारी नौक़रियों में चाहे पुलिस होः , पैरा मस्रिट्री फोर्स होः , रेख्नवे होः , पब्लिक अंडरटेकिंग्स होंः , प्राइवेट होः, बैंक सैक्टर हों: जहां भीः लेः लीजिए , वहां उनकी संख्या करीब -करीब नगण्य अखिर में मंबी महोदय से कहूंगा कि आपने भी कहा है कोः इफेक्टिव बनाए जाए , उसके कि मौलाना आजाद फाउँण्डेशन corpus जाए , जिसका जिक्र फंड को बढ़ाया अहल्वालिया साहब ने भी किया हैं कि National Minorities Financial Corporation का corpus फंड बढ़ाया जाए , जो हम लोग देते हैंं उसका रेश्यो जाए , ताकि बढाया लोग अपने पैरों पर खड़े हो सकें।

वक्फ बोर्ड की बास आपने बहुत तफसील से कही है। यह बास सही है कि इसमें एंक्रोचमेंट हैं≎ अगर हम वक्फ को ही बोर्ड कर दें तो मुसलमानों की जो एक बहुत बड़ी समस्या , चाहे से संबंधित होः याः सेः लुफः फाइनेंस वह शक्षा कीः बाह्य होः, उस समस्या काः समाधान हम कर सकते हैं। आज हमारे देश में वक्फ पुरॉपर्टीज़ कीः लगभग एक लाख सेः ज़यादा हैं⊅ लेकिन इनका होः रहा हैः , सदुपयोग होः रहा है¢ नहीं

महोदय , प्रधान मंत्री जीः केः 15 सूत्री कार्यक्रम ढंग से इम्प्लीमें ट कथि। जामा चाहिए , जिसके लिए **आ**पने 620 में से मात्र 90 **जिल्लीं** को चुना है , जहां कीः जनसंख्या ज्यादा हैं। आपने जो सुझाव दिया है मैं करता हूं भीः उसका समर्थन कि इसको बुल्लॉक स्तर पर ले जाने कोशिश करनी चाहिए , ताकि

हम ज्यादा से ज्यादा उस समुदाय के लोगों की मदद कर सकें। स्कॉलरशिप काः भीः वस्तिार होमा चाहिए , क्योंकि जो drop out है वह इस कारण होता है कि इनको स्कॉलरशिप नहीं है , आगे के लिए सुविधा नहीं है अगर हम सुकॉलरशिप म्हैया सकते हैं तोः उसको कराना चाहिए , राज्ञ्य सरकारों केः रहमोकरम भीः नहीं छोड़ना चाहिए। आपने यह बल्लिक्ल सही कहा कि हम यहां से कार्यक्रम बनाते हैं लेकिन उनका इम्प्लीमेंटेशन पशॅपर ढंग से होमा चाहिए और उसके लिए जब तक आप कोई मॉनिटरिंग सस्टिम ऐसा बनाएंगे जो सही ढंग से इस बाल का ध्यान रखे कि जो भी नहीं याः जोः भीः धनराशि आप राज्यों को दे रहे हैं , वह सही के लिए , जिस समुदाय के लिए आपने व्यवस्था ढंग से उस समुदाय की है , पहुंच रही है**ं याः नहीं** पहुंच रही हैं। मैं समझता हूं कि इसकी पशॅपर मॉनिटरिंग होमी चाहिए। हमने हमेशा कोः उनका अधिकार देखे की बात कही है और संबिधान मुसलमानों भीः हैः कि हम धर्म इसका जक्रि कोः रजिर्वेशन काः आधार नहीं जो दलित मुस्लिम हैं उनको उनका अधिकार बना सकते हैं। मस्रिना समर्थन चाहिए , इसका हम पुराजोर करते हैं। हम चाहेंगे कि इस पर कुछ कार्यवाही होमी चाहिए। मंत्री जी के लिए मेरे पास एक शेर है , जिसको मैं पढ़ना चाहता हुं :

> "दुनिया में वही शख्स ताज़ीम के काबिल है , जिस शख्स के हासात का मुंह मोड़ दिया है ।"

महोदय , मैं चाहूंगा कि हमारे मामनीय प्रधान मंत्री जीः ने साहब को जो यह जिस्मेदारी दी है और यह बहुत ही सलमान खुर्शीद व्यक्ति हैं , तो हम चाहेंगे कि इनके मंत्रित्वकाल हैं , उनका निद्दान हो , समाधान हो , ताकि जोः समस्याएं जोः इस देश के मुस्लिम समुदाय को देश कीः मुख्य धारा से जोड़ने की बात बार -बार कही जाली है , वह सही ढंग से हो सके। धन्यवाद।

शरी **मं**गल कसिन (उड़ीसा ): महोदय , मिनिस्ट्री ऑफ मॉयनारिटीज अफेयर्स की जो ऐनुअल डिमांड रखी गयी है , वह 2,850 करोड रुप्रये की है। मॉयनारिटी कम्युनिटी में हिन्द्रस्तान sizable population है ओर आज़ादी की लड़ाई से लेकर देश में अब तक हुए डेक्लपमेंट के हर काम में इनका सहयोग है। मगर, मॉय़नारिटी कम्युनिटी के साध ही जो मुस्लिम याः अदर मॉय़नारिटी हैं , वे हिन्दुस्तान कीः मेबस्टीम और सरकार कम्युनिटीज जिल्लेनी भी संस्थाएँ हैं , उनसे कट कर रहती র্থাঞ यह सम्निसिला 2005-06 तक चला। इसके साथ सरकार ने यह महसूस के जो neglected sections हिन्द्रस्तान में मॉयनारिटीज गुरुप हैं , उनका डेक्लपमेंट करना जरूरी है और बिह्ना उनके डेक्लप मेंट

के देश और समाज का डेक्लपमेंट संभव नहीं हैं उसी के चलते यह डिप्पिर्टमेंट बना। इस डिप्पार्टमेंट में मॉयनारिटीज़ की आबादी के हिसाब से जित्तने धन की व्यवस्था होमी चाईहर , उससे यह बहुत कम हैं।

# [उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री तारिक अनवर) पीठासीन हुए ]

पुराइम मिनिस्टर ने जो 15-पुषा यंद्रस डायरेक्शंस दी हैं , के मुत्ताबिक उन डायरेक्शंस जहाँ मॉयनारिटी कम्युनिटी कीः में हर डिमार्टमेंट से कुछ न कुछ आबादी ज़ुयादा है , उस एरिया परसेंटेज़ धनराशि , at least 15 per cent of the total allocation should be spent for the development of minorities. इंदिरा योजना , इरिंकिंग वाटर के प्रोग्राम्स , रोड सेक्टर परोसेस परोग्राम्स तथा डेक्लपमेंट के हर सेक्टर में सेक्शन के रिप्नेजेंटेशन का जो प्रतिशत मॉयनारिटी है , वह उनको मिल्ल रहा है या नहीं , उसकी छामबीन करने के लिए सरकार के पास कोई व्यवस्था नहीं हैं। जो ब्यू रोक्नेट्स हैं , वे अपने हि्साब से परसेंटेज़ निकाल कर डिमार्टमेंट को दे**े दे**से मॉयनारिटी सेक्टर कें लिए this amount has been spent. यह उसी से चलता आरहा है। इससे टोद्यल मॉयनारिटी overall development होना संक्षव नहीं हैक इस डि़ार्टमेंट के जो मान नीय मंत्री हैं , उन्होंने इस डिमार्टमेंट के काम में कुछ हद तक तेजी लाकर मॉयनारिटी

के लोगों के मन में आशा का कुछ संचार किया है , मगर होगा। एक काऱ्रण **यह है** कि 90 इतना ही sufficient नहीं इसका , जहाँ मॉयनारिटीज की पॉष्र्लेशन जयादा उनको आपने मल्टीसेक्टर डेक्लपमेंट के अंदर रखा है , मॉयनारिटी कम्युनिटी शहर से लेकर दुर्शम अंद्यल , जिसको inaccessible area कहते हैं , उन्हीं जगहों में वास करते शेङ्गयूल्ड ट्शइब्स रहते हैं , उन एरियाज़ के हर गाँव और में की कुछ न कुछ आबादी पंचायत भीः मॉयनारिटीज है≬

में शहरों रहने वाले और इकट्ठा रहने वास्रे माइनॉरिटी में सबसे दयनीय अवस्था उन लोगों की है , जो inaccessible हैं क उनके द्ःखोंः और तकलीफों कोः सूबने pockets में रहते अभी जोः वयवस्था है , उसके हैक अंसर्गत उनको समाज के लिए अभी तक कोई काम नहीं के अंदर assimilate करने किया ऐसा कोई तरीका नहीं है , जिससे वे लोग सरकार कीः वयवस्था हो सकें। में समाज के साथ चलने के लिए तैयार वे लोग समाज से हैं। They are living in segregation. So, according to me, the minority communities who are living in inaccessible areas, though the density of population is very low, उनके विशय में सरकार को गंभीरता से सोधना चाहिए , क्योंकि उनके दुः ख और तकलीफें Those who are living in cities, those who are living in जयादा नहीं compact areas, **उनको** ज्यादा प्ः रॉब्लम है , their living conditions are good. But the people who are living in inaccessible areas, have more problems. So, the Government must take some initiatives to attend to their problems; otherwise, आज़ादी कोः आज64 साल हो गए हैं , और 64 सालों के बाद भी , they will remain unattended and they will feel neglected. मेरी डस हाउस से सरकार से दरख़्वास्त है कि there should be some changes in the Programmes. ...(Time-bell rings)...

Sir, the Christian people are also in minority. They think that still, they are not able to assimilate themselves with the main society and avail themselves of the benefits of the programmes launched by the Government. They feel that they are being neglected. They are well-educated. So, I request the Department of Minority Affairs and also the Minister that they should give priority to their educational development, which is very important. So, with these words, I conclude, Sir. Thank you.

कटियार श्री विसय (उत्तर प्रदेश ): उपसभाध्यक्ष जीः, मामनीय ने बहुत अच्छी बास कही , लेकिन जो घुसपैठिए सदस्य देश के अंदर आ रहे हैं , वे इस देश की प्राप्ति बाधा में

## रहे हैं ...(**व्यवधान** )...

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री तारिक अनवर)**: कटियार जीः, आप इस तरह से मत बोलिए ...(व् यवधान )... आपका इस तरह बोलना सही नहीं हैं ...(व्यवधान )... इनकी कोई बाल रिकॉर्ड पर नहीं जाएगी ...(व्यवधान )...

### श्री विनय कटियार : \*

 उपसभाध्यक्ष
 (श्री तारिक अनवर):
 किटयार जीः , आपकी बात

 रिकॉर्ड
 पर नहीं जाः रही हैं ...(व्यवधान )... किटयार जीः , आपकी बात

 पर नहीं जाः रही हैं ...(व्यवधान )... किटयार जीः , आपकी बात

 रिकॉर्ड
 पर नहीं जाः रही हैं , आप ख़्वामख़्वाह हाउस काः समय

 बर्बाद कर रहे हैं ...(व्यवधान )... आप सुब रहे हैं याः नहीं ?

 इनकी कोई बात रिकॉर्ड पर नहीं जाएगी ...(व्यवधान )... पृत्रीज़ ,

 आप बैठिए , ...(व्यवधान )... महेन्द्र मोहन जीः , आप बोः लिए।

श्री महेन्द्र **मोहन** (उत्तर प्रदेश )ः उपसभाध्यक्ष जीः, मैं सलमान भाई को बधाई देवा चाहूंगा , जिल्हें सर्वप्रथम यह कार्य मंञ्जालय दिया गया है। हमें सीः अल्पसंख्यक उनसे बहुत हैं कि वे अल्पसंख्यकों की आशाएं

<sup>\*</sup>Not recorded.

सी समस्याओं को हल करेंगे। जैसा कि पहले भी कहा जा चुका है कि केवल मुसलमान लोग ही अल्पसंख्यक नहीं हैं , बिल्क हमारे सिख भाई , बौद्ध भाई , पारसी भाई , जैस भाई — ये सभी लोग भी अल्पसंख्यक हैं स्थान के अनुसार अल्पसंख्यक की परिभाषा भी बदल जाही हैं कहीं पर कोई बहुसंख्यक हो जाहा है तथा कहीं पर कोई अल्पसंख्यक हो जाहा है

हमारे यहां इस समय देश के कुल अल्पसंख्यकों में से लगभग 17 करोड़ 70 लाख मुस्लिम समुदाय के लोग रहते हैं। ...(व्यवधान )...

श्री वनिय कटियार : सर, यह आंकड़ा नहीं है ...(व्यवधान )...

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री तारिक अनवर)**: कृष्या आप बैठिए। ...(**व्यवधान** )... उनको बोलने दीजिए , आप बीच में क्यों बोलते हैं ?...(**व्यवधान** )...

श्री वनिय कटियार : सर...(व्यवधान )...

**श्री महेन्द्र मोहन :** आंकड़ा आपके हिसाब से नहीं है ...(**व्यवधान** )...

 उपसभाध्यक्ष
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 तारिक
 अनवर):
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 कटियार
 जी: , आप मत

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 )...
 आपको
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 ...(व्यवधान
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श्री विनय कटियार : सर...(व्यवधान )...

**श्री महेन्द्र मोहन :** सर, मेरा समय नहीं निकलना चाहिए। ...(व्**यवधान** )...

उपसभाध् यक्ष (श्री तारिक अनवर): आपके अहलुवालिया जी बोल चुके हैं , आपको यह बाहा उनको बतानी चाहिए थी। ...(व्यवधान )...

श्री विनय कटियार : \*

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री तारिक अनवर): इनकी कोई भी बाह्य रिकॉर्ड नहीं होगी। ...(व्यवधान )... ये जो भी बोह्य रहे हैं , वह रिकॉर्ड पर नहीं जाएगा। ...(व्यवधान )...

शरी विनय कटियार : \*

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री तारिक अनवर): महेन्द्र मोहन जीः , आप बोलिए। ...(व्यवधान )...

**श्री महेन्द्र मोहन :** सर, आप सभा में शांक्रि तो बनाइए , तब तो मैं बोलूं। ...(**व्यवधान** )... 
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 ...(व्यवधान
 ) ...
 जब आपका
 समय थाः , तब आपको
 बोह्नला
 चाहिए

 थाः
 ...(व्यवधान
 ) ...
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<sup>\*</sup>Not recorded.

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री तारिक अनवर): आपकी पार् टी को समय दिया गया थाः...(**व्यवधान** ) . . . आपकी पार्टी से उन्होंने क्यों नहीं कीः?...(व्यवधान में हैं ? )... आप बीच बोल रहे ...(व्यवधान )...

शरी विनय कटियार : \*

**श्री महेन्द्र मोहन :** सर, मेरा समय दोबारा शुरू करवाया जाए। ...(व्यवधान )...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री तारिक अनवर): ऐसे में तो बहुत मुश्किल है ...(व्यवधान )... कृष्मया आप बैठिए। ...(व्यवधान )...

श्री विनय कटियार : \*

शरी महेन्द्र मोहन : सर, भारत में मुसलमानों कीः आबादी द्गिया में तीसरे नंबर पर है इनमें से लगभग 47 प्रतिशत के तीम बिहार , उत्तर आबादी भारत राज्ञ्य यथा परदेश 31 में रह रही हैं। अगर per capita Plan expenditure को पश्चिमी बंगाल ) . . . तो वर्ष 2010-11 में इस सम्दाय देखा जाए , ...(**व्यवधान** लोगों कोः सर्फि 497 रुप्नए दिए गए थे ...(व्यवधान )... जब कि जातियों के लिए यह धनराशि अनुसूचित 1228 **रुप**ए थीः और अनुसूचित के लिए यह धनराशि 1521 **र्**ष्ण ...(व्यवधान जनजातियों थी। कम राशि से किस तरह मुस्लिम समुदाय कीः तरक्की और उन्नति , बह्रिर सोची जाः सकती है। हर साम्न उत्तर प्रदेश पश्चिमी के मुस्लिम में बंगाल नौजवान अपने गांख शहर में हें∤ः वहां फैक्टियों में काम करते हैं और साल में जाहो हीः वाग्पिस जाः पाले हैं⊅ वहां पर उनके माला -पिता बूढ़े नौक़री हैं , बीड़ी आदि बनाने करते काः काम करते हैं क उन्हें लगभग ५० रुपए कीः दिहाड़ी दीः जाती क्री उस ओर भीः ध्यान दिया जाए कि वहां उनकी दक्षिड़ी कैसे बढ़े।

आज धार्मिक अल्पसंख्यकों कीः संख्या सर, दे श की कुल जनसंख्या काः लगभग 19 प्रातिशत है , परंत् Plan expenditure में लिए जो विभिन्न योजनाएं बनार्ड जाती उनके हैं , उनमें केवल 5 में परसेंट Plan expenditure के एष खर्च किया जाह्या मेश हैक है कि इस धनराशि कोः बढ़ाया निश्चित से जैसा अनुरोध जाए। रूप कि अभी कहा जा च्का है कि वक्फ बोर्ड वाली जोः बाह्य है , उस ओर भीः बहुत धयान देखे कीः जरूरत हैक उन्हें हम केवल सहायता दें , चाहे वह कोई भीः अल्पसंख्यक हो , चाहे वह सिख सम्दाय हो , मुस्लिम समुदाय समुदाय चाहे हो या पारसी हो। हम उन्हें आत्म काः जीवन जीने का मौका दें⊅ उन्हें अपने पैरों पर नर्भिर काः मौका दें≎ उनकी जो संप्रत्तियां पड़ी आत्म बनने हुई

हैं , उनका सदुपयोग किया जाए और उनसे पैसे का अर्जन किया जाए।

यह बात भी सही हैं कि जो Minority Financial Corporation हैं, उसकी जो 25 हजार रुपए की सीमा हैं, यह कुछ भी नहीं हैं। इस सीमा को निश्चित त रूप से बढ़ाया जामा चाहिए , जिससे अल्पसंख्यकों को रोजगार करने के लिए , अपने कार्यों को करने के लिए लोम मिल सके और उसके आधार पर वे अपने आपको आगे बढ़ा सकें। वे अपने देश के लिए एक अच्छे नागरिक बन सकें और देश को आगे बढ़ाने में अपना योगदान दें सकें।

सच्चर समिति अल् पसंख्यकों की स्थिति को समझने तथा उनके सुझाव देबे के उत्थान के लिए बनाई गई थी। उसके सुझाव के चलते Multi-sectoral Development Programme के देश तहत में 90 जिले identify किए गए, जहां 25 प्रतिशत से अधिक मुसलमान अधिकारी रहते में र्हें¢ इन जिल्लीं इलाकों के विकास के लिए पुरोग्राम्स बनाते हैं , जो ढांचे के विकास के लिए वशिषतया आधारभूत होते हैं , परंतु इनका क्ऱियान्वन नहीं होः पाक्षा हैक ये अधिकारी मुस्लिम जनसंख्या वाले इलाकों के लिए जो पुरोग्राम्स हैं।

<sup>\*</sup>Not recorded.

...(**व्यवधान** )... (समय की घंटी )...। सर, जो समय बर्बाद हो गया है , वह दिया जाए। समय को आगे बढ़ाया जाए।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री तारिक अनवर): हांः , आपको एक मिन्नट ज्यादा समय दिया गया हैं। ...(व्यवधान )...

शरी महेन्द्र मोहन : सर, मेरे तीम मिनट समय बर्बाद थे ...(व्यवधान ) . . . मुस्लिम कीः बस्तियों सम्दाय में बहुत ...(व्यवधान )... उनकी शक्षाि के लिए उन्हें कम सकूल हैं⊅ काम दिया जाए। ...(व्यवधान ) . . . जब तक अल्पसंख्यक सम्दाय शक्षित नहीं किया जाएगा , उनको नहीं आत्म नर्भिर बनाया जाएगा , तब तक Minority Ministry का कार्य पूरा नहीं होसा है≬ कि हम उन्हें केवल यह सोधें कभी -कभी कुछ पैस्रा दे दें , कुछ और उससे वे आगे बढ़े जाएंगे। अल्पसंख्यक सहायता दे दें इससे समुदाय काः भला नहीं होने वास्रा हैक

उसके लिए ऐसी योजनाएं बनाई जाएं , जिसमें self employment generate **हो**ं , जिन्ने उन्हें अंदर आगे कार्य करने काः मौका मिल्लि और वे अफ्ने परिवारों कोः और आगे बढ़ा सकें। मनरेगा के अंदर जोः कार्य किए जाहे हैं , उसमें मुस्लिम बहुल इलाकों में dor card holding 13 प्रतिशत है , जबिक अन्य कषेत्रों में यह 40 पर भीः इनको और मौका दिया , तोः वहां जाए। से जो loans दिए जाः रहे हैं , उनमें निश् चित रूप से भेदभाव किया जाः रहा है। यह भेदभाव समाप्त चाहिए ताकि को होमा अल्पसंख्यकों भीः बैंकों से लोम मिले , चाहे वे सिख समुदाय के अल्पसंख्यक होंः , चाहे मुस्लिम सम्दाय के अल्पसंख्यक हों , या परसी के अल्पसंख्यक होंक अल्पसंख्यक काः अर्थ अल्प संख्यक , इस बाःत पर विशेष रूप से ध्यान जामा चाहिए। इसके दिया लिए बहुत ज़रूरी है कि ये सारी चीञ्जें होंक

की रिपोर्ट सर, सच्चर कमेटी में बहुत से सुझाव के विकास के लिए अलग से सब-प्रतान हैं , जैसे मुस्लिमों पर खर्च किया उन्हीं जाए , जैसे Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes के लिए किया गया है। यह भी कहा गया है कि इस व तकनीकी काः अधिकतर हस्सा स्कूल संस्थान बनाने पर खर्च होः और उसमें stipends and scholarships दी जाएं। ...(समय की घंटी मुस्लिम सम्दाय को अच्छे कर्ज़ दें से उसको आगे बढ़ाएं। इसी प्रकार पारिश्रमिक Islamic Banking की जो बास कही गई थीं , Islamic Banking वास्रा concept तो हमारे में लाया जामा चाहिए।

सर, मैं इस ओर भीः ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाह्र्ंगा कि 1984 के

दंगों में जो सिख परिवार पीड़ित हुए थे , आजतक उनको हर्जाना नहीं मिल्ला निष्रिटा ए जाएं। अभी पछिले **₽** उन सबके हर्जाने कीः इस सदन में यह मामला गया थाः कि हरियाणा सप्ताह उठाया 1984 **के**ं दंशों में मारे गए कई सिखों हिस्रार जिल्ले मिले , लेकिन उसके संबंध में कोई कार्यवाही ...(समय की हैं , उस ओर घंटी ) . . . नहीं कीः गई हैः आरोपी खुले आम घूस रहे दिया धयान जाए।

सर, देश में तकरीबन 70,000 पारसी हैं , उनके उत्थान के लिए क्या किया जाः रहा है , उस ओर भीः ध्यान दिया जाए। अंत में मैंः करना चाहूंगा मंबी महोदय से यह अनुरोध कि इस सरकार योजनाएं अच्छी बनती हैं और मुझे वश्वास है कि उनके बहुत में हमारा नेतृत्व और अच्छी योजनाएं बनेंग्री ताकि आत्मनिर्भर होः और आगे बढ़े , लेकिन अल्पसंख्यक सम्दाय उनकी monitoring, उनके implementation की ओर विशेष रुष से ध्यान दिया अगर सही implementation नहीं होगा , सही monitoring नहीं होगी , तोः अल्पसंख्यक सम्दाय के लिए आप self employment generate नहीं कर सकेंगे और इस देश को आगे नहीं बढा सकेंगे। जब आप , तभी यह देश उन्हें आगे बढ़ाएंगे आगे बढ़ेगा। इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं अपनी बाह्य समाप्त करता हुं , धन्यवाद।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री तारिक अनवर): धन्यवाद महेन्द्र मोहन जी: श्री सैयद अज़ीज़ पाशा ...(व्यवधान )...

मिश्री प्रदेश ): सर, मेरा एक निवेदन डाः . चन्दन (मध्य हैक मंत्री महोदय का धयान इस ओर आकर्षित करना चाहुंगा कि अभी माननीय ने जो बात कही , मैं उसको बल्किल सदस्य सही हं कि अल्पसंख्यकों के लिए और ज़यादा परावधान होमा लिए सबसे ज़रूरी बात यह है कि जो \* चाहिए , लेकिन इसके

उपसभाध्यक्ष तारिक अनवर): आप फिर वही (शरी बास हैं ! ...(व्यवधान )... फिए वही बाह्य कर रहे हैं ...(व्यवधान नहीं , नहीं , जब आपकी पार्टी कोः समय दिया गया थाः , तब आपको यह देखा चाहिए थाः , उस समय आपको बोल्नना चाहिए था। पाः रही ) . . . आपकी को समय दिया . . . (वयवधान पूरा गया। ...(वयवधान ) . . . नहीं , नहीं , यह बाह्य रिकॉर्ड पर नहीं जाएगी। जीः , बोलिए। . . . (वयवधान )... सैयद अज़ीज़ पाशा . . . ( व्यवधान हो गया ...(**व्यवधान** )... विसय गया ... कटियार जी . . . . (व्यवधान ) . . . देखिए , आप लोग डिस्टिर्ब मत कीजिए। इस तरह से interrupt मत कीजिए। ...(व्यवधान )... आपकी पार्टी कोः समय दिया ने बोस्रा थाः , उस समय आप लोगों गया थाः , आपकी पार्टी के लोगों कयों नहीं कीः? उस समय आपने कयों नहीं कहा ? ...(व्यवधान )... नहीं , इस तरह से आप डिस्टिर्ब मत कीजिए। )... देखिए ... पृत्नीज़ , इस तरह से interrupt मत कीजिए। ...(वयवधान ...(व्यवधान )... आपकी पार्टी जीः कोः बोलने दीजिए। समय दिया गया थाः , तब आपको इन बाह्मों कोः बोलना चाहिए थाः , उठाना अब आप बीच में ...(व्यवधान )... चाहिए था। नहीं बोल सकते। दसरों काः समय आप नहीं ले सकते। ...(व्यवधान )... सैयद अजीज जीः , आप बैठिए , आपकी पाशा जीः , बोलिए। ...(व्यवधान ) . . . कटियार बाह्म record पर नहीं जाएगी। इन लोगों कीः बाह्य record **पर नहीं** अजीज पाशा जीः , बोलिए। ...(व्यवधान ) . . . कटियार जाएगी। है , आप बोल रहे हैं , लेकिन फायदा नहीं आपकी बाह्म record पर आप बीच में हैं≎ interrupt कर रहे . . . (व्यवधान )... बल्लिक्ल नहीं ...(व्यवधान ) . . . कोई बास होगा। कोर्ड फायदा नहीं . . . (व्यवधान )... आपकी ...(व्यवधान ) . . . सुनिए . . . (**वयवधान** ) . . . विह्नय कटियार आपकी पार्टी केः एक सुधीकर और बोलने वाले हैं , अगर आपको बोल्लना है , तो आप अपनी पार्टी से समय ले लीजिए कि आपको बोलना है , इस तरह से आप disturb नहीं कर सकते। आप दुसरे ...(व्यवधान कर सकते। ) . . . नहीं , आप समय नष्ट कर रहे आप बैठिए पृक्षीज़ ... नहीं नहीं यह गलत बास )... होः गया , आपकी बाह्म स्ब लीः है बै ठ जाङ्गए। )... आपकी पार्टी कोः समय मिलेगा , आपकी पार्टी ...(व्यवधान अभी और समय मिलेगा।

आपको जो बास कहनी है , आप उस समय कहिएगा। अभी आप बैछिए।

...(व्यवधान ).. आप अपनी पार्टी से परिमशन लीजिए , अपने नेहा से बाह्म कीजिए। यह गलत बाह्म हैं। ...(व्यवधान )... आप इस तरह से बाह्म -बाह्म interrupt कर रहे हैं। ...(व्यवधान )... आपको जहां जाना है , जाइए। ...(व्यवधान )... फिर आप ऐसा क्यों बोह्म रहे हैं। ? ...(व्यवधान )... आप बैठिए। ...(व्यवधान )... पाशा जी , आप बोलिए। ...(व्यवधान )...

SHRI SYED AZEEZ PASHA (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, thank you for giving me this opportunity...(Interruptions)...

**श्री राम कृपाल यादव** (बिहार ): इनका असली चेहरा यही हैं। इनके मामनीय सदस्य ...(व्यवधान )...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री तारिक अनवर): अब आप भीः चुम्न रहिए। ...(व्यवधान )... आप बाह्म कोः मत बढ़ाइए। ...(व्यवधान )...

**श्री सैयद अज़ीज़ पाशा :** अब आप बीच में क्यों आ गए हैं ?...(**व्यवधान** )...

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री तारिक अनवर): ...(व्यवधान )...** राम कृषाल जी: , आप बैठिए। अज़ीज़ पाशा साहब बोल रहे हैं , आप बैठिए। ...(व्यवधान )...

श्**री राम कृपाल यादव :** कहने के लिए कुछ और और करने के लिए कुछ और 1...(**व्यवधान** )...

<sup>\*</sup>Not recorded.

श्री वित्तय किटियार : आप लोगों का चेहरा ...(व्यवधान )...
श्री राम कृषाल यादव : यही आपकी असिलयत हैं ...(व्यवधान )...
श्री सुद्रनारायण पाणि (उड़ीसा ): आप लोगों ने ...(व्यवधान )...

उपसभाध्यक्ष तारिक अनवर): राम कृषाल जीः , आप बैछिए। (श्री )... . . . (व्यवधान ...(व्यवधान आप भीः बैछिए। )... आप लोग बैछिए। ...(**व्यवधान** )... आप लोग सदन काः समय बर्बाद कर रहे हैं⊅ जीः, आप बैछिए। . . . (व्यवधान ...(व्यवधान )... राम कृषाल नियंत्रित अहल्वालिया जीः , आप अपने सदस्यों को कीजिए। ...(**व्यवधान** )...

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि : आपका चेहरा ...(व्यवधा न)...

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री तारिक अनवर):** आप बैछिए। ...(**व्यवधान** )... प्लीज़ ...(व्**यवधान** )... राम कृषाल जीः, आप भीः बैछिए। ...(व्**यवधान** )...

**श्री राम कृपाल यादव :** यही आपका असली चेहरा हैं। ...(**व्यवधान** )... मैं बता रहा हूं ...(**व्यवधान** )...

**श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि :** तुझ क्या बोलो गे ? . . . (व्यवधान ) . . . तुझ तो खुद . . . . (व्यवधान ) . . .

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री तारिक अनवर): आप अनपार्लियामेंटरी बाह्य मत कहिए। ...(व्यवधान )... आप लोग बैठिए , आप लोग प्लीज़ बैठिए। ...(व्यवधान )...

श्री विनय कटियार : महोदय , ये लोग ...(व्यवधान )...

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री तारिक अनवर):** क्टब्यार जीः, आप भीः बैठिए। ...(**व्यवधान** )... राम कृषाल जीः, आप बैठिए। ...(**व्यवधान** )... पाशा जीः कोः बोसने दीजिए ...(**व्यवधान** )...

**श्री विजय कटियार :** आप अपना चेहरा देख लो कि आपका चेहरा कौम सा है। ...(व्यवधान )...

**श्री सैयद अज़ीज़ पाशा :** आप कब तक ऐसा करेंगे ? अब खत्म करिए। ...(**व्यवधान** )...

श्री विनय किटियार : आप अपना चेहरा देख लो। ...(व्यवधान )...
उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री तारिक अनवर): किटियार जीः, आप बैछिए। ...(व्यवधान )...

श्री सैयद अज़ीज़ पाशा : इसमें इतना टाइम बर्बाद हो गया

## हैं ...(व्यवधान )...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री तारिक अनवर): आप लोग पाशा जी को बोस्नने दीजिए। उनका समय नष्ट मत कीजिए ...(व्यवधान )...

SHRI SYED AZEEZ PASHA: Sir, for the past more than six decades, the minorities, especially the Muslim minorities, have suffered discrimination and deprivation and they were kept out of the process of development. As a result, they faced immense miseries and sufferings. Even before Rajinder Singh Sachar and Gopal Singh Commissions have come out with their voluminous books, my party General Secretary, Comrade A.B. Bardhan, wrote a booklet while responding to the bogies raised by certain quarters — bogey of appeasement. So, he said, what is happening in jobs; what is happening in bank loans and why they are so much backward in education. He has given all those statistics just to reply those persons who were raising the

bogey of appeasement. Sir, minorities constitute 18.42 per cent as per the 2001 Census. But the total allocation of the Budget is only 6 per cent and now it has declined to 5.3 per cent this year. For a population of 18.42 per cent, the Budget allotted is very limited. Now, for the Eleventh Five Year Plan, as my learned friend has already pointed out, only Rs. 7000 crore were allotted which comes to not even 0.5 per cent; only 0.32 per cent was allotted. This is really miserable seeing the strength of the minorities in our country. And then even in that limited amount also, the proportion of expenditure of total project is around 23.5 per cent after four years of implementation. Why is this poor performance even though our Minister of Minority Affairs, Mr. Salman Khursheed, is sincerely trying to implement all these schemes? He is pushing through. In spite of that, why is it only

coming to 23.5 per cent?

So, what is the crux of the problem? I think, the reason is that the field officers, who have to implement all these programmes, are not from the Ministry of Minority Affairs. These officers are deputed from various other departments. Naturally, they take it as a punishment posting for them. So, as per the suggestion given by the Sachar Committee, we have to create our own Indian Wakf Services, where officers can be appointed. There can be good changes brought about if we implement this suggestion. Then, in the 15-point Programme, it is already pointed out that priority should be given to minorities in the disbursement of loans. But, due to lack of collateral security, they are not able to get the loans. We are seeing that the RBI guidelines are also being violated, and I don't think that even 4 to 5 per cent loans are being given to them. Sir, the MSDP is restricted to only 90 districts. We are told that another 30 districts will be added. But, they have not been added till now. Due to eight parameters where we have kept the population strength of minorities to 30 per cent, only a limited number of districts will come. First of all, the suggestion given by our Deputy Chairman to bring the blocks and not the districts will be more fruitful. (Timebell rings) Secondly, instead of 30 per cent, if we bring it down to 15 per cent, we can cover more population.

Lastly, Sachar Committee has given certain recommendations about certain affirmative actions and creating some agencies like Equal Opportunity Commission and 'diversity index'. All these things have not been done properly. Even though scholarship scheme is very good but it should be made demand-driven. Only allocating some scholarships will not help because most of the people are now becoming aware about this scheme. Now, lakhs of people are applying for the scholarships. But, due to the constraint in the allotment, most of the people are not in a position to be covered.

Then, the Wakf Act should also be taken into consideration. If we take it up properly, all the Wakf properties can be saved. Out of 1,86,000 Wakf properties, 1,68,000 properties are already encroached upon. That is the condition in various parts of the country also. We have to now take

it up as a priority agenda to save all the Wakf properties and then to use it for the welfare of the Muslim community.

DR. (SHRIMATI) KAPILA VATSYAYAN (Nominated): Thank you, Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir. I am a minority due in the majority voice of this House. Sir, while appreciating the work of this Ministry and the hon. Minister, who carries with him a very rich patrimony of the cultural fabric of this country, I would like to say that this debate has brought up issues in terms of who gets what at the economic level and at the sphere of what we have called, development in the vertical linear model. This country is a country of plural societies, of cultural diversity where my little finger is as important as my head. That is the paradigm of this, what we call, the Indian cultural civilisational model. Points have been raised here in terms of the Constitutional provisions are which well taken at one level and at, perhaps, at those levels of empowerment, but there is today, after 63 years, time to reflect on this whole minority-majority question because only a single identity is being acknowledged and each one of us has multi-identities. I do not know how much of Christianity I have in me; how much of Islam I have in me; how much of Pali I have in me; how much of Prakrit I have in me; how much Arabic, Persian I have in me... and not recognizing the possibility of these multi-identities, with which we live. These multi-identities have been possible for the continuity of this culture, if we are going to negate them by bringing up single-identity, it won't help. My colleague talked about the North East. Can we say that all the Christians in the North East are not tribals? So, then, there is a connection between the SC, the ST, the minorities, and, there has to be an integral approach to this.

What happens in the crafts sector? Many of the minorities are specialized workers. It goes for the weavers of Banaras who make our brocades, it goes for the Moradabad metal workers and, it goes for Khurja pottery workers. Their specialized skills are not taken into cognizance in the formal system of education at all. Why is it not possible to upgrade those skills? I have just come from a workshop, which is being held have been holding on the Parsis, on the special skills of the Navsari weavers there. There are sixty people only who do that today. Now, none of these is taken into consideration at the policy level because it gets fragmented. So, my humble submission is

that there should be a coordinating mechanism within the entire Executive amongst the Ministry of Minority Affairs, the Commission for, the SCs and the STs, the Ministry of HRD and the Ministry of Culture. We have great pride when we want to exhibit all this but we do not have that pride when we want them to be empowered on their own terms. And, there is a complexity here, Sir. Outside things are taking up political positions, and, that complexity has to be addressed with seriousness because at this time, we are in a position where many of the knowledge systems and their holders within the minorities are going to languish and perish, and, then, we shall be going back to the foreign countries to know our own heritage. Thank you, Mr. Vice-Chairman.

### उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री तारिक अनवर): श्री अहमद सईद मलीहाबादी।

श्री तरुण विजय (उत्तराखंड )ः महोदय , डाः , कपिला जीः कीः अत्यंत बुद्धिमतापूर्ण टिप्पिणी पर एक पंक्षित कहना चाहता हुं।

## उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री तारिक अनवर): आप बाद में कहना।

तरुण विजय: जोः अनुसूचित जाति और जनजा तियां काः हस्सा म्ख्य धारा गौरवशाली उनका अल्पसंख्यकीकरण नहीं होमा चाहिए। Please stop this minoritisation.

## उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री तारिक अनवर): धन्यवाद।

अहमद सईद मलीहाबादी (पश्चिमी बंग्गाल )ः शुक्रिया जनाब। सबसे पहले तोः वज़ीर -ए-अक्लियती उम् र जनाब खुर्शीद साहब को मुबारकबाद कि उनके ओहदे में तरक्की हुई। इसके वास्ते पछिले कई सेशन में मेंसे आवाज उठायी थीः कि अक्लियती उमूर के वजीर कोः कैबिनेट रंक से घटाकर मंत्री राज्ञ्य क्यों बनाया है ? खैर वज़ीर -ए-आज़मसाहब ने इस दफा इस शिकायत को दूर किया , तो वज़ीर -ए-आज़मसाहब का भी शुक्रिया और सलमान खुर्शीद साहब यह बाल सही हैं कि अभी भी उनके मुद्धारकबाद। कंधों के जपर एक और वज़ररत का बोझ रखा गया है और वह वाहर रि्ह्मोर्सेस है≬ः अक्लियतों के मसायल 60 वर्ष में , चाहे वे मुसलमान होंः , क्रिश्चियन होंः याः दूसरे फ़रिक़े के लोग होंः , इतने उलझे हुए हैंः और इतने होः गए हैंः कि उनके लिए एक फुल फ़लेज मुकम्मल तौर पर एक वज़ीर के काम करने की जरूरत है। अगर कोई और वज़ीर दक्षि घंटे काम करता है , तोः अक्लियती उमूर के वज़ीर कोः शायद दक्षि में 12 घंटे 14 घंटे होगा। बहरहाल काः शोबा भीः उनको दिया काम करना पानी गया है , तो हमें उम्मीद है कि हमारे सूखे धानों में पानी आएगा और हमारी खेती भीः हरी -भरी होगी और लहलहाएगी।

कल जब मैं अपने साथी मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी साहब कीः तकरीर साथी सुब रहा था और आजहमारे अहल्वालिया साहब ने भी तकरीर है , तोः इन दोमों काः तारूल्क भीः अक्लियती फश्कि से हैं। है और मैंबे कल मुख्तार अब्बास को बहुत खुशी नक़वी साहब मुबारकबाद दी थी और मैं आज अहलुवालिया साहब भीः अक्लियती के मसायल मुबारकबाद देला ह्ं कि उन्होंने के ऊपर के साथ अपनी बास कही है। पूरी इससे ऐसा थाः कि कल तक जोः लोग यह सोचते थेः अक्लियती रहा कीः बाह्य करना

अक्लियतों का अक्लियत नवाजी है या मॉइनोरिटीज का appeasement है , आजवे इस बाह को realise कर रहे हैं , महसूस कर रहे हैं कि हमारे समाज में जो तब्दीली आ रही है , उस तब्दीली को उन्हें भी तस्लीम करना चाहिए और जो सच् ची बाह है , हक बाह है , उसको कहना चाहिए। हम इसके लिए उम्मीद करते हैं कि जिस पार्टी से हमारे दोमों साधियों का ताख़्लुक है , उसकी सोच व विचारों में भी तब्दीली आएगी। अगर ऐसी तब्दीली आती है , तो हम इसका वेष्ठकम करते हैं ...(व्यवधान )... नहीं आएगी तो उम्मीद तो करते हैं । अभी किटयार साहब जिस तरह से इन्टरवीन कर रहे थे , उससे तो कुछ शक हो रहा था , लेकिन हर पार्टी में हर तरह के लोग होहो हैं हम यह उम्मीद करते हैं कि एक अच्छा ज़हन बनेगा , अगर समाज को चलाना है , पूरी कौम और देश को एक साथ लेकर चलना है , तो सबको उसमें मदद करनी चाहिए।

अभी यहां पर सच्चर कमेटी के सिब्रिसिले में और वजीरे आजमका 15 नुकाती जो फलाही प्रोगाम हैं , अक्लियतों के लिए , उनके बारे में कहा गया हैं सबसे अहम बाहा यह है कि UPA गवर्नमेंट ने जो काम किया है , उसकी सराहना करना बहुत जरूरी है क्योंकि उसने अक्लियतों के लिए वजारत का यम की हैं। अगर यह वजारत का यम नहीं होही और सच्चर कमेटी न बनती , रंग्रानाथ कमीशन की रिप्तीर्ट न आती , सारे काम न होही

बैठकर और आजहम यहां चर्चा भीः नहीं कर रहे होहो। कम से कम इस पर बास तो हो रही है , वरना पहले तोः अक्लियतों के बारे में पर अगर मुस्लमानों के बारे में बास की जासी थीः , तोः पहले यह कहा जाला था कि साहब , आप तो पाकिस्तानी ज़हन के सबसे आदमी मासूम होहो हैं , आप फिरकापरस्त हेंंंंंंंं यामी मुस्लमान करना फश्किापरस्ती थी। आज माहौल बदला हैक म्स्लमानों की या अक्लियतों की बास नहीं करेगा तोः लोग पूछ ते हैं कि क्या आप सेक्युलर नहीं हैं , जो आप इस तरह नहीं करते हैं ? एक तरह से यह तब्दीली आई है और इस तब्दीली काः असर हमें दूसरे तरफ भीः नजर आरहा है , जिसका अभी जक्रि किया

मुझे इस बात की खुशी है और मैं यह कहने के लिए तैयार इस वजारत के तहत काम श्र्र होः गया है , लेकिन है कि काम बहुत हीः सुस्त रफ्तार से हो रहा है¢ आमतौर से जिस तरह सरकारी काम बहुत रफ्तार से होते और उनके स्स्त हैंं कोः ठेल्लने के लिए भारी उस गाडी मुसीबत उठानी पडती है , वह सम्निसिला यहां भीः चल रहा है। सबसे बड़ी मुसि बत यह है कि बगैर रिमोर्सेज कें , बगैर वसायल के , बगैर ज़राय के हमारा जोः बजट अक्लियतों के वास्ते , अक्लियती वजरात काः होगा , वह कम से कम रखा जाएगा तथा उसको और घटा दिया जाएगा। यह बास तो मैंसे पहले भी कही थी कि साहब , यह तो ऊंट के मुंह में जीरा है¢ जोः आपने दिया , उसमें से अब एक चुटकी हमारे प्रणब बाब्र् ली है , यह बाहा सही नहीं क्री ...(समय की घंटी )... आजहम यह बात महसूस करते हैंः कि अक्लियतों के फलाहो के लिए , बहबूद वजारते अक्लियती उम्रर के बजट में इजाफा होमा चाहिए और इस बजट काः सही -सही इस्तेमाल होमा चाहिए। मगर जोः सबसे मुसीबत है , वह यह है कि ज़्यादातर रियास्ती नहीं हुकुमतें ताबुन कर हैं क एक दोः रियास्तों ने तो बाकायदा ऐलान कर दिया है कि हम अपने यहां सच्चर कमेटी काः कोर्ड निफ़्राज नहीं चाहते हैं , उस ...(समय की) घंटी पर कोई काम नहीं हैं⊅ ) . . . बल्कि करना चाहते उन्हों ने अपनी अलग सेः योजनाएं बनाई हैं , मजसूबे बनाए हैंं जिससे सबको फायदा पहुंचेगा , लेकिन यह भीः कहा है कि हम अक्लियतों के लिए अलग से कोई काम नहीं करेंगे। वजारते अक्लियती सटेंडिंग कमेटी उमूर के सम्निसिले में जोः हमारी रम्भिर्ट है , उसकी इस सम्निसिले में काफ़ी चौका देखे हैक वास्री उन्होंने इसके बारे में कहा है कि रियोस्ती हुकुमतें ताब्रुन नहीं कर रही हैं , उनका कोः–ऑपरेशन नहीं मिल्लि रहा है¢ इसके मर्कज कोः वजारते अक्लियती उमुर को सोचना होगा कि रियास्ती

हुक्मूमतों का ताब्र्न किस तरह हाम्सिल किया जाए , अगर हाम्सिल नहीं होसा है तो फिर क्ाया किया जाए।

इसलिए मैं आपसे एक बाहा साफ़ करना चाहता हूं और वह यह है कि ...(व्यवधान )...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री तारिक अनवर): मलीहाबादी जीः , समय होः गया हैं।

श्री अहमद सईद मलीहाबादी : जो 60 साल का backlog लग गया है , क्या उसे दूर करने में आप और 60 साल लगाएँगे ? मैं अपनी बाल को सर्फि इस एक शेरु पर ख़त्म करना चाहता हुँए

"हमने मामा कि तगाफुल न करोगे लेकिन ख़ाक हो जाएँगे हम तुमको ख़बर होमे तक।"

आपको भी ख़बर हो गई है और सबको ख़बर हो गई है , लेकिन अब हमारा कुछ इलाज करिए , क्योंकि अब हमसे यह मुसीबत , जिस तरह अक्लियतें पस्ती में गिरि गई हैं , दिलतों से भी बदतर उनकी हास्रत हो गई है और कौम सी सतह है , जिसके ऊपर हमको ले जाया जाएगा। अक्लियतें अपना हक चाहती हैं हमारे अहलुवालिया साहब ने कहा है कि हम सिर्फ इंसाफ चाहते हैं , अपना हक चाहते हैं और बराबरी की हिस्सेदारी चाहते हैं , वह आप हमको दीक्जिए। बहुस -बहुत शुक्रिया।

# جناب احمد سعید ملیح آبادی (مغربی بنگال)

شکریہ جناب، سب سے پہلے تو وزیر اقلیتی امور، جناب خورشید صاحب کو مبار کباد، کہ ان کے عبدے میں ترقی ہوئی۔ اس کے واسطے پچھلے کئی سیشن میں میں نے آواز اٹھائی تھی کہ اقلیتی امور کے وزیر کو کیبنیٹ رینک سے گھٹا کر راجیہ منتری کیوں بنایا گیا ہے۔ خیر وزیر اعظم صاحب نے اس دفعہ اس شکایت کو دور کیا، تو وزیر اعظم صاحب کا بھی شکریہ اور سلمان خورشید صاحب کو مبار کباد۔ یہ بات صحیح ہے کہ ابھی بھی ان کے کندھوں کے اوپر ایک اور وزارت کا بوجهہ رکھا گیا ہے اور وہ واٹر ریسورسز ہے۔ اقلیتوں کے مسائل 60 سالوں میں، چاہے وہ مسلمان ہوں، کرشچئن ہوں یا دوسرے فرقے کے لوگ ہوں، اتنے الجهے ہوئے ہیں اور اتنے زیادہ ہو گئے ہیں کہ ان کے لئے ایک فل-فلیش، مکمل طور پر ایک وزیر کے کام کرنے کی ضرورت ہے۔ اگر کوئی اور وزیر دن میں چھہ گھنٹے کام کرتا ہے، تو اقلیتی امور کے وزیر کو شاید دن میں 12 گھنٹے، 14 گھنٹے کام کرنا ہوگا۔ بہر حال یانی کا شعبہ بھی ان کو دیا گیا ہے، تو ہمیں امید ہے کہ ہمارے سوکھے دھانوں میں یانی آئے گا اور ہماری کھیتی بھی ہری بھری ہوگی اور لبرانے گی۔ کل جب میں اپنے ساتھی مختار عباس نقوی صاحب کی تقریر سن ربا تھا اور آج ہمارے ساتھی اہلووالیہ صاحب نے بھی تقریر کی ہے، تو ان دونوں کا تعلق بھی اقلیتی فرقے سے ہے۔ لیکن ہمیں بہت خوشی ہے اور میں نے کل مختار

<sup>†[]</sup>Transliteration in Urdu Script.

عباس نقوی صاحب کو بھی مبارکباد دی تھی اور میں آج ابلووالیہ صاحب کی بھی مبارکباد دیتا ہوں کہ انہوں نے اقلیتوں کے مسائل کے اوپر یوری دردمندی کے ساتھہ اپنی بات کہی ہے۔ اس سے ایسا ظاہر ہورہا تھا کہ کل تک جو لوگ یہ سوچتے تھے اقلیت کی بات کرنا اقلیتوں کی اقلیت نوازی ہے یا مائنار ٹیز کا appeasement ہے، آج وہ اس بات کو realize کر رہے ہیں، محسوس کر رہے ہیں کہ ہمارے سماج میں جو تبدیلی أ رہی ہے، اس تبدیلی کو انہیں بھی تسلیم کرنا چاہنے اور جو سچی بات ہے، حق بات ہے، اس کو کہنا چاہنے۔ ہم اس کے لئے امید کرتے ہیں کہ جس پارٹی سے ہمارے دونوں ساتھیوں کا تعلق ہے، اس کی سوچ اور وچاروں میں بھی تبدیلی آئے گی۔ اگر ایسی تبدیلی آتی ہے، تو ہم اس کا ویلکم کرتے ہیں ...(مداخلت)... نہیں آئے گی، تو امید کرتے ہیں۔ ابھی کثیبار صاحب جس طرح سے انٹروین کر رہے تے، اس سے تو کچھہ شک ہو رہا تھا، لیکن ہر پارٹی میں ہر طرح کے لوگ ہوتے ہیں۔ ہم یہ امید کرتے ہیں کہ ایک اچھا ذہن بنے گا، اگر سماج کو چلانا ہے، پوری قوم اور دیش کو ایک ساتھہ لے کر چلنا ہے، تو سب کو اس میں مدد کرنی چاہئے۔

ابھی یہاں پر سچر کمیٹی کے سلسلے میں اور وزیر اعظم نے 15 نکاتی جو فلاحی پروگرام ہے، اقلیتوں کے لئے، ان کے بارے میں کہا گیا ہے۔ سب سے اہم بات یہ ہے کہ یوپی۔اے۔ گوورنمنٹ نے جو کام کیا ہے، اس کی سراہنا کرنا بہت ضروری ہے کیوں کہ اس نے اقلیتوں کے لئے وزارت قائم کی ہے۔ اگر یہ وزارت

قائم نہیں ہوتی اور سچر کمیٹی نہ بنتی، رنگاناتھن کمیشن کی رپورٹ نہ آتی، یہ سارے کام نہ ہوتے - اور آج ہم یہاں بیٹھہ کر چرچا بھی نہیں کر رہے ہوتے - کم سے کم اس پر بات ہو رہی ہے، ورنہ پہلے تو اقلیتوں کے بارے میں اور خاص طور پر اگر مسلمانوں کے بارے میں بات کی جاتی تھی، تو سب سے پہلے یہ کہا جاتا تھا کہ صاحب، آپ تو پاکستانی نہن کے آدمی معلوم ہوتے ہیں، آپ فرقہ پرست ہیں۔ یعنی مسلمان کی بات کرنا فرقہ پرستی تھی۔ آج ماحول بدلا ہے، اگر کونی مسلمان کی یا اقلیتوں کی بات نہیں کرے گا، تو لوگ اس سے پوچھتے ہیں کہ کیا آپ سیکولر نہیں ہیں، جو آپ اس طرح کی بات نہیں کرتے ہیں؟ ایک طرح سے یہ تبدیلی آئی ہے اور اس تبدیلی کا اثر ہمیں دوسری طرف بھی نظر آ رہا ہے، جس کا میں نے ابھی ذکر کیا ہے۔

مجھے اس بات کی خوشی ہے اور میں یہ کہنے کے لئے تیار ہوں کہ ہمارا اس وزارت کے تحت کام شروع ہو گیا ہے، لیکن یہ بات صحیح ہے کہ کام بہت ہی سست رفتار سے ہو رہا ہے۔ عام طور سے جس طرح سرکاری کام بہت سست رفتار سے ہوتے ہیں اور ان کے اندر اس گاڑی کو ٹھیلنے کے لئے بھاری مصیبت اٹھانی پڑتی ہے، وہ سلسلہ یہاں بھی چل رہا ہے۔ سب سے بڑی مصیبت یہ ہے کہ بغیر رسورسز کے، بغیر وسائل کے، بغیر ذرائع کے ہمارا جو بجٹ اقلیتوں کے واسطے، رسورسز کے، بغیر وسائل کے، بغیر ذرائع کے ہمارا جو بجٹ اقلیتوں کے واسطے، اقلیتی وزارت کا ہوگا، وہ کم سے کم رکھا جائے گا، اس کو اور گھٹا دیا جائے گا۔ یہ بات تو میں نے پہلے بھی کہی تھی کہ صاحب، یہ تو اونٹ کے منھہ میں زیرا ہے۔

جو آپ نے ہمیں پہلے دیا، اس میں سے اب ایک چٹکی ہمارے پرنب بابو نے نکال لی ہے، یہ بات صحیح نہیں ہے ...(وقت کی گھنٹی)... آج ہم یہ بات محسوس کرتے ہیں کہ اقلیتوں کی فلاح و بہبود کے لئے، وزارت اقلیتی امور کے بجٹ میں اضافہ ہونا چاہئے اور اس بجٹ کا صحیح صحیح استعمال ہونا چاہئے۔ مگر جو سب سے بڑی مصیبت ہے، وہ یہ ہے کہ زیادہ تر ریاستی حکومتیں تعاون نہیں کر رہی ہیں۔ ایک دو ریاستوں نے تو باقاعدہ اعلان کر دیا ہے کہ ہم اپنے یہاں سچر کمیٹی کا کوئی نفاذ نہیں چاہتے ہیں، اس پر کوئی کام نہیں کرنا چاہتے ہیں ...(وقت کی گھنٹی)... بلکہ انہوں نے اپنی الگ سے یوجنائیں بنائی ہیں، منصوبے بنائیں ہیں، جن سے سب کو فائدہ پہنچے گا، لیکن یہ بھی کہا ہے کہ ہم اقلیتوں کے لئے الگ سے کوئی کام نہیں کریں گے۔ وزارت اقلیتی امور کے سلسلے میں جو ہماری اٹینڈنگ کمیٹی ہے، اس کی رپورٹ اس سلسلے میں کافی چونکا دینے والی ہے۔ انہوں نے اس بارے میں کہا ہے کہ ریاستی حکومتیں تعاون نہیں کر رہی ہیں، ان کا کو۔آپریشن نہیں مل رہا ہے۔ اس کے لئے مرکز کو وزارت اقلیتی امور کو سوچنا ہوگا کہ ریاستی حکومتوں کا تعاون کس طرح حاصل کیا جائے، اگر حاصل نہیں ہوتا ہے تو پھر کیا کیا جائے۔ اس لئے میں آپ سے ایک بات صاف کہنا چاہتا ہوں اور وه یه بسر که ...(مداخلت)...

اب سبہا پتی (شری طارق انور): ملیح آبادی جی، سمے ہو گیا ہے۔

جناب احمد سعید ملیح آبادی : جو 60 سال کا

: جو 60 سال كا

بیک لوگ لگ گیا ہے، کیا اس دور کرنے میں آپ اور 60 سال لگانیں گے؟ میں اپنی بات کو صرف اس ایک شعر پر ختم کرنا چاہتا ہوں۔

ہم نے مانا کہ تغافل نہ کروگے لیکن خاک ہو جائیں گے ہم تمکو خبر ہونے تک

آپ کو بھی خبر ہو گئی ہے اور سب کو خبر ہو گئی ہے، لیکن اب ہمارا کچھہ علاج کرئیے، کیوں کہ اب ہم سے یہ مصیبت، جس طرح اقلیتیں پستی میں گر گئی ہیں، دلتوں سے بھی بدتر ان کی حالت ہو گئی ہے اور سی سطح ہے جس کے اوپر ہم کو لے جایا جانے گا۔ اقلیتیں اپنی حق چاہتی ہیں۔ ہمارے اہلووالیہ صاحب نے کہا ہے کہ ہم صرف انصاف چاہتے ہیں، اپنی حق چاہتے ہیں اور برابری کی حصہ داری چاہتے ہیں، وہ آپ ہم کو دیجئے۔ بہت بہت شکریہ۔

(ختم شد)

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री तारिक अनवर): शुक्रिया। श्री राज्ञीव शुक्ल।

 श्री रिव शंकर प्रसाद (बिहार ): जनाब , आप जोश मिलीहाबादी कोः

 याद की जिए। इन्होंने उर्दू कीः तक़रीर कीः , उसमें मिलीहाबादी

 कीः झलकदिखाई पड़ती हैं।

शरी राजीव (महाराष्ट्र जीः, मैंबे शुक्ल ): उपसभाध्यक्ष जाम -बूझ कर अल्पसंख्यक मंक्षालय बहस में भाग लेबे काः किया , क्योंकि हुँ कि अल्पसंख्यकों फैसला नहीं समझता

के मामले में सर्फि अल्पसंख्यक हीः इस सदन में बोह्में। , अल्पसंख्यक अल्पसंख्यक की चिता काः दर्दः , अल्पसंख्यक वेद्दना जब तक बहुसंख्यक लोग अपनी तरफ से नहीं समझेंगे और नहीं , तब तक मुझे नहीं कि इनकी समस्या उठाऍगे लगता काः समाधान किया जाः सकता है। सवाल यह कि इनके प्रशत हमारा क्या र्ख हमारी भावना क्या है , हमारी सोच क्या है , इस पर बहुत क्छ नर्भिर भीः पैसा करता है। आप इनको कक्षिना दे दीजिए , उससे कोई भीः सुबिधाएँ दे दीजिए फर्क पड़ता , कक्षिनी , उससे कोई फर्क नहीं पड़ता , लेकिन हम किस नीयत से देते हैं , किस समझ से देते हैं , हमारी क्या सोच है , यह उसमें बहुत तब्दीली जीः कीः बास लाः सकता है। मैं अहलुवालिया सेः एक्दम सहमत हुँ कि जब हम अल्पसंख्यक की बास शुरू करते हैं , तो भारतीय संविधान में मुस्लिम , सिख , क्रिशिचयन , बुद्धिस्ट और पारसी में रखा गया है , हम उन सबकी बाहा जिसको अल्पसंख्यक कीः शरेणी पाकिस्तान की बात उठाई। आज पाकिस्तान रखते उन्होंने गया , आज पाः कक्ष्तान पछिड क्यों क्यों परेशान है , आज क्यों पाकिस्तान एक घायल अवस्था में , जिसे लोग टड्डिर बॉक्स हैं , पहुँच गया ? क्योंकि , उन्होंने कहते उस बाह्य समझा , उन्होंने अल्पसंख्यक को धरोहर नहीं समझा। जब तक हम कीः राष्ट्रीय अल्पसंख्यक कोः इस देश धरोहर नहीं समझेंगे समझेंगे , उनके योगदान कोः नहीं national asset नहीं समझेंगे , तब में सही आकलन्नहीं कर सकते हैं , सही वश्लिषण तक हम उनके बारे ने सर्फि कर सकते हेंंक पाकिस्तान अपने कि उसका मुख्क चाहिए। च्द्या। उन्होंने मामा होमा जिल्ला कीः सोःच यह नहीं थी। अगर आप 1940 के रिजो लुशन को पढ़ें , जो मीमार -ए-पाकिस्तान के नीचे है , तो उन्होंने हर अल्पसंख्यक की बात कही थी। यह उस रिजील्शन है , उसके rights देवे में नेशनल असेम्बली में जोः पहली तकरीर हुई , उसमें भीः यह बाह्य 6 महीने के अन्दर उनका इंत्रकाल होः गया और लियाकत खाम ने वहाँ के पूरे आईन कोः बदल दिया। उसका नतीजा यह हुआ कि आजपाकिस्तान इस मुसीबत से जुझ रहा है कि उन्होंने मेजॉरिटी के अन्दर माइनॉरिटी लीः है। लिए , शिया , बना अहमदिया बना बन गए क**ि जब उन्हें** सङ्गी , इतने माइनॉरिटी सेक्ट्स मिली , तो मेजॉरिटी मेजॉरिटी पर हमले करने लगी और उनकी मुझीबत कीः यही होः गई। भारत खुबसूरती है¢ यह एक ऐसा गुल्लदस्ता है कि कर, गाँधी , नेहरू सब मिल्ला , सरदार पटेल , मौल्लाना आजाद , सब सबको मिल्ला कर चले। उसका नतीजा हुआ , उस समय लोगों की बास बुरी लग सकती थीः , लेकिन आजयह गुलदस्ता फल-फूल रहा है और 9 प्रतिशत की तरफ हैं। उसकी वजह यही है कि हमने सबको साथ लेकर की गरोथ की कोशिश की। अगर हम इस भावना कोः सँजो कर रखेंगे , इसको , तभी हमारा बना कर रखेंगे काम बनता है। अहल्वालिया जीः यह बात कर रहे थे कि वहाँ पर एक-से -एक धरोहरें थीं , उनको नष्ट कर दिया

गया। लाहौर का गुरुद्वारा बेद्य दिया गया , अनारकली का सबसे famous गुरुद्वारा थामे में तब्दील हो गया। फिर एक दूसरे गुरुद्वारे को स्कूल बना दिया गया। मैं गुजराँवाला गया था , गुँजरावाला में महाराजा रणजीत सिंह का जो जन्म स्थान था ...(व्यवधान )...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री तारिक अनवर): राजीव शुक्ल जी , एक बजने वास्रा है , अब लंघ के लिए ब्रेक ...(व्यवधान )...

श्री राजीव शुक्ल : सर, पहले मुझे खत्म कर लेबे दीजिए ...(व्यवधान )... मैं बस दस मिनट में खत्म कर रहा हूं , बाद में ब्रेक कर लीजिए।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री तारिक अनवर): दो बजे तो प्रश्न काल होगा , उसके बाद आपकंटीन्यू कर सकते हैं ...(व्यवधान )...

श्**री राजीव शुक्ल :** नहीं , सर, ब्रेक की हुई स्प्रीच ठीक नहीं रहती है , उसकी भावना खत्म हो जाही हैं।

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया : दो बजे तो प्रश्न काल होगा , उसके बाद 3.00 बजे ये कंटीन्यू करेंगे।

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री तारिक अनवर)**: आपको मासूम है कि दो बजे प्रश्न कास होता है , उसके बाद आप बोलिएगा ...(**व्यवधान** )... उसके बाद आपकंटीन्यू कर सकते हैं ...(**व्यवधान** )...

श्री राजीव शुक्ल : सर, फिर तो मेरा नम्बर 3.00 बजे आएगा।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री तारिक अनवर): जब भी आएगा , आप तब बोल्ल लीजिएगा।

**श्री राजीव शुक्ल :** मैं सिर्फ पांच मिबट में खत्म कर दूंशा। उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री तारिक अनवर): नहीं -नहीं , 2.00 बजे क्वेश्चन आवर हैंं

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया : सर, अभी आपहाउँस एडजर्न कर दीम्जिए।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री तारिक अनवर): हाउँस दोः बजे तक कें लिए
एडजर्न किया जाहा। हैं।

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

The House re-assembled after lunch at two of the clock,  $$\operatorname{MR}.$$  CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

#### ORAL ANSWER TO QUESTIONS

#### New medical colleges in Gujarat

- \*261. SHRI NATUJI HALAJI THAKOR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:
- (a) whether it is a fact that the Medical Council of India (MCI) has recently rejected two proposals of new medical colleges to be established at Surat and Rajkot in Gujarat;
  - (b) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that the proposal for setting up Surat Medical College had fulfilled all the criteria as per the norms laid down by the MCI; and
- (d) whether the Ministry is contemplating to get the said proposals re-examined and would consider the same in view of national interest and future of the students and, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) As per the information received from Medical Council of India (MCI), they have not received any application/proposal for establishment of new medical college at Surat and Rajkot.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

शरी नत्जी हास्राजी ठाकोर : महोदय , मैं माननीय मंत्री जीः कि गुजरात से यह जानना ह्ंः समेत से चाहता अन्य राज्यों भारतीय चिकित्सा परिषद (एम.सीः .आई.) कोः नये महाविदयालय खोले कतिने पुराप्त हैंं और उनमें जाने परस्ताव हुए राज्यवार कत्तिने पुरस्तावों कोः स्वीक् त किया गया है ? गुजरात

के सभी प्रस्तावों पर सरकार और एम. सीः . आई...

**श्री सभापति :** आप अपने मेल सवाल पर जाइए। मेल सवाल से सप्लिमेंटरी निकलता हैं आपका जो मेल सवाल हैं , उसका पहला हिस्सा पढ़ लीजिए , उसके बाद आगे सवाल पूछिए। ...(व्यवधान )... यह सवाल सूरत और राजकोट पर हैं

श्**री नतुजी हामाजी ठाकोर :** महोदय , गुजरात के सभी प्रस्तावों पर सरकार और एम.सीः .आई. ने जोः अध्ययन किये हैं , उनके क्या निष्किर्ष निकले और अनुमोदन में विश्लंब के क्या कारण हैं ?

सर, मैंसे पहला प्रश्न यह पूछा है कि गुजरात समेत अन्य से परिषद् भारतीय चिकित्सा को सम्बन्धी नए महाविदयालयों को खोले जाने कत्तिने पुरस्ताव हुए हैं प्राप्त और उनका राज्ञ्यवार बयौरा क्या है ? ...(व्यवधान )...

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद : सर, इनका जो पहला सवाल था , उसमें इन्होंने पूछा कि क्या एम.सी .आई. ने दो प्रोपोजल्स , सूरत और राज्ञकोट के , रिजेक्ट किए हैं ? हमने इसका उत्तर दिया है कि इस तरह का कोई प्रोपोजल ही नहीं हैं

**श्री सभापति :** आप इन्हें इससे रिक्षेटेड सप्लिमेंटरी पूछने दीजिए।

**श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद :** सर, इन्होंने गुजरात के बारे में जो नया क्**वै**श्चन पूछा है , वह मैं बता सकता हूँ

2011-2012 कें लिए छ: नए medical colleges कें प्रस्ताव हैंं एक मेडिकल कॉलेज गोत्री –वडोदरा , हैं। यह एक गवर्नमेंट सोसायटी हैं , 150 सीट्स के लिए हैं। गुजरात और इसका इंस्पेक्शन 3 और 4 मार्च , 2011 को हुआ। दूसरा मेडिकल सोक्षा में हैं। यह भीः एक गवर्नमेंट सोसायटी हैं , 150 के लिए है और इसका इंस्पेक्शन 4 एवं 5 मार्च हुआ हैं। तीसरा मेडिकल कॉस्रेज गांधी नगर, अहमदाबाद , गुजरात में हैं यह भी एक गवर्नमेंट सोसायटी **है** , 150 सीट्रस के लिए है तथा इसका इंस्पेक्शन 9 एवं 10 मार्च , 2011 को हुआ हैं। चौथा कॉलेज धारप्र -पाटन , गुजरात है। यह भी एक गवर्नमेंट है , 150 सीट्स के लिए है और इसका इंस्पेक्शन एवं 5 मार्च , 2011 को हो गया है। इसके अलावा , जैसे मैंबे केवल दो मेडिकल कॉस्नेजिज़ बताये , उनमें से एक, गवर्नमेंट सोसायटी मेडिकल कॉब्रेज , वलसाड है और दूसरा गुजरात सोसायटी , अहमदाबाद , प्राइवेट **है**। **इन दो**मों ने 150-150 seats intake के लिए माँग्री हैं , लेकिन दोमों ने बोर्ड ऑफगवर्नर्स कीः हैः – क्योंकि अब मेडिकल काउंसिल नहीं से रिक्वेस्ट है , ऑफ गवर्नर्स हैः — इन्होंने बल्कि बोर्ड उससे रक्विवेस्ट है कि हमारी इंस्पेक्शन रोक़ दीः जाए , क्योंकि तैया रीः नहीं क्री

श्री नतुजी हामाजी ठाकोर : सर, गुजरात सरकार की तरफ से आठ कॉम्लेजिज़ के लिए प्रस्ताव रखे गये थे , लेकिन पिछले साम गुजरात के तीम मेडिकल कॉम्लेजिज़ को माम्यता नहीं दी गयी , जबिक पिटयाला का एक प्राइवेट कॉम्लेज , जिसके ऊपर भ्रष्टाचार के आरोप थे ...(व्यवधान )...

**श्री सभापति :** आपका जो सवाल है , उस पर पूछिए।

श्री **नतुजी हामाजी ठाकोर :** सर, यह उसी से संबंधित हैं इन्होंने तीम कॉम्नेजों को माम्यता नहीं दी और एक प्राइवेट कॉम्नेज , जिसके ऊपर भ्रष्टाचार के आरोप थें , उसको माम्यता दें दी गयी। ...(व्यवधान )...

श्री सभापति : अगर आपको यह पूछना थाः , तोः आपको अपना सवाल उसी तरह से लखिना चाहिए थाः। आपने जोः सवाल पूछा हैः , वह दोः जगहों के मुझाल्लिक पूछा हैः आप उससे हटकर नहीं पूछिए।

**श्री नतुजी हामाजी ठाकोर :** सर, मैं उसी के संबंध में पूछ रहा हूँ कि इन्होंने पिछले साम तीम कॉम्नेजों को माम्यता नहीं दी है , इसके क्या कारण हैं ? जिस कॉम्नेज पर भ्ररूटाचार के आरोप हैं , उसको आपने माम्यता दे दी हैं

गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: सर, चाहे वह पहली मेडिकल काउंसिल याः अब बोर्ड ऑफ गवर्नर्स होः , येः कुछः नियमों के अनुसार चलती हैं और इसके लिए जो बुमियादी नियम है , वह यह है कि जब कोई करता है , तो उसके बाद्य इंस्पेक्शन होह्या क्री में दो -तीम चीज़ों काः होमा इंस्पेक्शन बहुत जरूरी हैंक सबसे चीज़ फैकल्टी पहली जरूरी काः होमा है , फिश हॉस्पीटल इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर , इक्विपमेंट तथा क्ल्लीनिकल मैटिरियल काः होमा है।

इन्होंने तीम कॉस्रेजिज के नाम नहीं लिये हैं । मैं उनके एक, के .जे . मेहता जनरल हॉस्पीटल नाम इनके ਕਿਓ ਕੇ ਕੇਜ਼ਾ हं⊅ मेडिकल इसका फर्स्ट बैच हुआ एंड कॉलेज , अमरगढ़, गुजरात है¢ और इन्होंने सेंकट बैच के लिए अप्लाई किया जैस्रा कि था। सेकंड र्वेद्य के लिए हर साख़ रह्यि है और यह रब्ध्यिवल होता है , क्योंकि इयरली बेसिस पर होला जब एक साख़ के लिए रह्यि अल लिया है , तो वे पुरामिस हैंं कि हम अगले जाता करते साल में इतना इंफ्रास्टक्चर और फैकल्टी बढाएँगे , तब दोब्रारा आएँगे। जब पछिले साल उसकी इंस्पेक्शन के लिए बोर्ड ऑफगवर्नर्स लोग गये , तोः वहाँ इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर कीः कमी थीः , हः यूसन रिमोर्स कीः कमी थीः और कुलीनिकल मैटिरियल की कमी थी। उसके यह इंस्टीट्यूशन कोर्ट में चला गया। कोर्ट ने बोर्ड ऑफ दीः कि आप इंस्पेक्शन गवर्नर्स को यह हिद्यायत कीजिए। जब बोर्ड के लोग वहाँ इंस्पेक्शन ऑफगवर्नर्स के लिए गये , तो उन्हें वहाँ दरवाजे से अंदर हीः नहीं दिया गया , क्योंकि घुसने उनकी दरअसल उनको यह मास्नूम थाः कि कोर्ट तैयारी नहीं थी। नहीं ने कल कहा है और आज ये इंस्पेक्शन के लिए आ जाएँगे। इसलिए उनको फिं दूसरी दफा इनको एक मौक्रा इज़ाजत नहीं दी। और दिया गया **और** 18 सित्तम्बर इंस्पेक्शन की गयी , तो उसमें कोः दूसरी कोई अंतर वह डिफ़िशियंसी नहीं था। जहाँ की तहाँ थीः , इसलिए उसको मान्यता नहीं दीः गयी।

दूसरा मेडिकल कॉल्लेज शोला , गुजरात में है≬ यह पहले हीः जूब , 2010 में रिकेट किया इसकी भीः जाः चुका **डंफ्रास्टक्चर** फैसिलिटीज नहीं हैंः , कलीनिकल मैटिरियल है तथा फैकल्टी की कमी है। इसका दोबारा reassessment 13 को हुआ और जो तीम डिफ़िशियंसीज और 14 सिहम्बर थींः , वे वैसी रह गयीं।

तीसरा , जिसका ये जिक्र कर रहे हैं , वह establishment of new Medical College, वडोदरा , गुजरात में क्री यह भीः एक नया कॉलेज भीः जूब , 2010 में , फैकल्टी इसमें इंफ्रास्ट् रक्चर और की कमी पायी मैरिरियल , इन तीमों चीओं फिशि कस्त्रीनिकल गयी। हुआ , लेकिन इसका भी सितम्बर , 2010 में इंस्पेक्शन जोः कमियाँ थींः , वे ज्यों कीः तयों पायी गयीं , जिस्सकी वजह से यह भी आगे नहीं बढ पाया।

DR. ASHOK S. GANGULY: Sir, first of all, I don't know whether it is widely known in this House that the Medical Council of India was in

the pits and the privately run medical education was becoming a racket in this country. It is a compliment to the hon. Minister that the previous Medical Council of India was removed and a new Medical Council of India was constituted. My question is: Will the new Medical Council of India, which is doing excellent work, be allowed to retain its academic freedom? Will there be buerocratic interference? Will the Medical Council of India see a new day?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Would you relate it to the question? ...(Interruptions)... It is not related.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Sir, I would like to assure the House that Board of Governors have total freedom whatsoever. We do not interfere except for policy directions.

पुरुषोत्तम शरी खोडाभाई रुपाला : सभापति जीः, मैंः आपके माध्यम से मामनीय मंत्री जीः से गुज़ारिश चाहता कि जिं मेडिकल कॉल्लेजों कीः मान्यता के में गुजरात से बारे संबंधित उठाया प्रश्न श्री हास्राजी ठाक्रोर है , नतुजी ने गलती से शायद के नाम लिए , इनका उन्होंने सूरत और राज्ञकोट तरिवेदी जब नए मेंबर्स आशय नहीं था। साहब भीः रहे हैं क हंस आते हैं , तो उनके सवाल पूछने काः शायद यही तरीका होता technicality काः इन्होंने जवाब दे दिया है , यह भी सही

सभापति जीः , मैं आपके माध्यम से मामनीय मंत्री जीः केः ध्यान में यह बास लामा चाहता हूं , कि गवर्नमेंट के जो कॉस्रेज हैं , जहां मेडिकल कॉल्लेजों में merit पर admission दिए जाहो हैं , जहां डोमेशन लेबे -देबे का सवाल नहीं होला कोः मान्यता देखे के लिए यदि उनके यहां कोई कमी हैं , तो उनसे affidavit लेकर कि वे इन कमियों को दूर कर , ऐसा करके इन कॉब्रेजों कोः मंज़्री देबी जोः self-चाहिए। हैं ...(व्यवधान )... finance वासे कॉस्रेज

श्री सभापति : यह सवाल अलगहै।

श्री पुरुषोत्तम खोडाभाई रूपाला : सभापति जीः , self-finance वाले कॉलेजों के दबाव के कारण हीः गवर्नमेंट कॉलेजों को नहीं मिल रहा है ...(व्यवधान )...

श्री सभापति : देखिए , ऐसे काम नहीं होगा ...(व्यवधान )...

**श्री पुरुषोत्तम खोडाभाई रूपाला :** अगर गवर्नमेंट कॉक्षेजों
के इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर की facility गुजरात में नहीं हैं , तो और
किस जगह पर होगी ? आपकी बाहा कौम मामेगा ? वे गुजरात गवर्नमेंट
के कॉक्षेज हैं♦ वहां बिह्ना डोमेशन के गरीब विद्यार्थियों को
merit पर admission दिथा जाहा हैं , लेकिन ...(व्यवधान )...

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is not relevant. ...(Interruptions)...

**श्री पुरुषोत्तम खोडाभाई रूपाला :** उनके कॉब्रेजों को आप मान्यता नहीं दे रहे हैं ...(व्**यवधान** )...

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

**श्री पुरुषोत्तम खोडाभाई रूपाला :** सर, ये गवर्नमेंट के कों क्षेज हैं , ये कोई प्राइवेट कॉंक्षेज नहीं है ...(व्यवधान )...

श्री सभापति : देखिए , आप इस तरह से ... (व्यवधान ) ...

श्री पुरुषोत्तम खोडाभाई रूपाला : ये गवर्नमेंट के कॉस्रेज हैं , जहां , डोमेशन नहीं ली जाही है , जहां गरीब विद्यार्थियों को merit पर admission लेकर पढ़ने की सुबिधा है ...(व्यवधान )...

गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: सभापति जीः, गवर्नमेंट श्री से 10 गुवा उत्तरदायित्व प्राइवेट ज्यादा है¢ चाहे होः , याः राज्यः सरकार हो कांग्रेस कीः सरकार केल्द्रीय सरकार को या बी .जे .पी . की सरकार हो , अगर वे सरकार में infrastructure and human resouce को प्रा नहीं कर सकते , तो हम प्राइवेट इंस्टीट्यूशंस को कैसे कह सकते हैं कि आप इन्हें

पूरा करें ?...(व्यवधान )...

**श्री विजय कुमार रूपाणी :** सभापति जीः , गुजरात में गरीब विद्यार्थियों ...(**व्यवधान** )...

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

**श्री पुरुषोत्तम खोडाभाई रूपाला :** सभापति जीः, वहां केः सरकारी मेडिकल कॉब्लेजों ...(व्**यवधान** )...

**श्री सभापति :** अहलुवालिया जीः, प्लीज़ इन्हें चुप्र कराइए ...(व्**यवधान** )...

श्री वजिय कुमार रूपाणी : कहां लिखा हुआ है ...(व्यवधान )...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please don't do this. ...(Interruptions)...
Ahluwaliaji...(Interruptions)....

**श्री पुरुषोत्तम खोडाभाई रूपाला :** हिंदुस्तान में यह बाहा कौन मानेगा ...(व्**यवधान** )...

**श्री वजिय कुमार रूमा णी**ः यह गरीबों के खिलाफ हैं ...(व्यवधान )...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Will you please allow the Question Hour to proceed? आप लोग जरा बैठ जाइए ...(**व्यवधान** )... आप लोग जरा से ... (वयवधान )... प्रत्नीज़ , आप लोग बैठ जाइए ...(**वयवधान** देखिए , मैंसे शुरू में ही कहा था कि सवास पढ़िए और उसके सवाल पूछिए। उस पर सप्लीमेंटरी सवाल बहुत limited है , बहुत specific है और उसका जो जवाब मिल्ला है , बाह्म वहां पर खत्म हो गई। आपका जो larger discussion है , उसके लिए आप दूसरा पृछिए , सवाल से जवाब जरूर आपको सरकार मिल्लेगा , मगर दोमों चीओं को मत मिल्रा इए।

शरीमती ठाकुर : सभापति जीः , मैंः वस्लिव माननीय मंबी जीः से जामना चाहती हंः कि किसी भी मेडिकल कॉल्लेज में Board of Governors की जो inspection होती है , उसके लिए क्या criterion है देश के बाद यह inspection होती है ? एक बार inspection करने के बाद अगर ये ... (व्यवधान

MR. CHAIRMAN: This does not relate to this question.

जीः, यह इसी शरीमती वस्लिव ठाक्र्र : सभापति के बारे में कीः बास माननीय ने दो कॉस्रेजों कही थी। र्में सदस्य ਗਜ਼ਹਕ पछना चाह रही हुं¢ . . . (व्यवधान ) . . . परश्रन

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Chair has to regulate the Question Hour under constraint of time. Question No. 262.

## Legislation for checking unauthorised medical clinics

\*262. SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that government is considering to introduce a legislation to curb unauthorised medical clinics;
  - (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government is also aware that leading private hospitals do not have sufficient experienced doctors and other medical staff; and
- (d) if so, whether Government is considering to bring these institutions also under the said law?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

#### Statement

- (a) and (b) Health being a State subject, it is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments to regulate/monitor the functioning of clinical establishments in their respective States. Many States have their own laws to regulate mainly the private hospitals and nursing homes. However, the Government of India has also enacted the Clinical Establishments (Registration and Regulation) Act, 2010 in this regard.
  - (c) No such instances have come to the notice of the Government.

(d) All kinds of clinical establishments of all recognised systems of medicine, including government hospitals except the ones run by Armed Forces are covered under the Clinical Establishments (Registration and Regulation) Act, 2010.

SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI: Mr. Chairman, Sir, no doubt, health, or, regulating private hospitals, is a subject of the States, and, under article 252 of the Constitution, some of the States have passed a unanimous Resolution to have a Central Act in order to regulate private hospitals in the country. Therefore, the Government of India has enacted the Clinical Establishments (Registration and Regulation) Act. It has, absolutely, no teeth in it. It can only make a law; but it cannot raise its finger. The hon. Minister knows how some of the private hospitals are functioning. Therefore, will the Minister bring an Amendment to the Act so as to have supervision over the State Council or the State Authority which oversees these regulations?

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: First of all, where is the question of an amendment? The Act has not started to work as of now. This Act, the Clinical Establishments (Registration and Regulation) Act, was passed last year. Over the period, we have made rules, and the rules have been forwarded to the State Governments for their comments. Once comments are received, then, the Notification will be issued.

But I would like to inform the hon. Member that it is not true that it is toothless. It is one thing to regularize the clinical establishments or hospitals in the private sector or the Government or the Ayurveda, AYUSH, etc. But we do not want any Inspector Raj. Under the Clinical Establishment Act, we have a National Council for Clinical Establishment; we have a State Council for Clinical Establishment; and, we have a District Authority. Now, all the powers rest with the District Authority, unlike any other Committees, which are, directly, related with health, being headed by the CMO. But this is the first Authority which is not headed by the Chief Medical Officer; rather, it is headed by the District Collector. The CMO is only the Convenor, and there are three other Members. Now, the provisional registration is voluntary. So, once voluntary assessment is through, the provisional registration is given, and the Act is implemented, it is the District Collector who will have a team of assessors. They will go from hospital to hospital, from institution to institution, and assess as to whatever these institutions have filled in the forms, on a voluntary basis, namely, with regard to infrastructure, equipment, human resources, clinical materials, etc., are correct or not, and, at that stage, if it is not found correct, then, the Collector has the power to take action, and even close down the institution. So, what else can be done?

SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI: Sir, I thank the hon. Minister for giving an elaborate answer to my first supplementary. My second supplementary is this. As the Minister has said, when the Act is yet to come into force, and the rules are under consideration, some of the private hospitals are behaving like money foxes with an unending appetite for money. Now, the Minister was informing the House that the District Authority would have the power to regulate them, and

that there would be three members other than the District Collector and the Medical Officer. My supplementary is whether public representatives will be included in it. As we know, across the country, there are private hospitals or institutions where a patient, even after his/her demise, is kept in the ICU so as to make more and more money. Therefore, we would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he will consider including the hon. Member of Parliament or a Member of Legislature or any other public representative amongst the three members to be included in the District Authority. Will he consider this?

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Sir, at this stage it would not be possible for me to say, 'yes' or 'no', but this is a suggestion which can be considered. It is true that we receive complaints from time to time from different parts of the country including Delhi with regard to private hospitals. But this particular Act, after it is enforced, would provide relief to the public to a great extent because the National Council will have to establish standards. There would be categorization of hospitals keeping in view the size of the equipment, faculty and doctors available in an institution. Also, the range of charges would be fixed for money to be charged for a procedure. It can't be unending. For instance, for a heart surgery, the fee would range from Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 1,50,000; it can't be four lakhs or five lakhs of rupees. That will have to be published and put on the notice board. If some institution does not comply with what has been published or put on the notice board, then the District Collector would take action against that institution.

जीः नेः जहां डाः. वजियलक्ष्मी साधौ : सर, माननीय मंत्री एक में बताया है कि यह State subject है और इसकी तरफ अपने उत्तर responsibility State Government की है , वहीं दूसरी तरफ यह भीः कहा हैं कि Government of India has also enacted a Clinical Establishment (Registration and Rehabilitation) Act, 2010 in this regard. सर, ये कि कई ऐसे दोनों चीजें अलग-अलग हैं में चाहती जामना हंः Allopathy का ट्रीटमेंट अस्पताल हैं , जहां चलता है , लेकिन आयुर्वेद और होम्योपैथी के लोगों कोः भीः रखा वहां जाला यह उचित है ? सर, अलग अलग पद्धतियों के अलग अस्पताल क्या होहो regulate **करने** के लिए मामनीय मंत्री जी हैं , तो इसको

# क्या कर रहे हैं ?

**श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद :** सर, मामनीय सदस्या ने जो पहला सवाल पूछा कि क्या यह उचित है और आप कह रहे हैं कि यह State subject हैं , तो यह State subject तो हैं और दस-बारह States ने अपने -अपने clinical institutions को regulate करने के लिए अलगअलग कानून हैं , लेकिन वे comprehensive नहीं हैं , वे पुराने र्हं क उस वक्त प्राइवेट सेक्टर नहीं थाः, लेकिन आज देश में हेस्थ सेक्टर में पुराइवेट सेक्टर तकरीबन 70 पुरितशत है और पब्लिक सेक्टर 30 प्रतिशत रह गया है। उस वक्त जब इन राज्यों ने ये regulations बनाए थे , उस वक्त प्राइवेट सेक्टर इतना ज्यादा थाः , जैसा आज मेंसे बताया हैः और जोः शिकायतें आज आ रही हैं , वैसी उस वक्त नहीं थीं।) इसलिए पूरे देश की शक्कायतें थीं कि एक Central Act बनना चाहिए , जो uniform हो , जो standards भी बनाए और procedures भी बनाए। वही पुरयास हमने कथा है और मैं बताना चाहूंगा कि शुरू में यह Central Act सभी नहीं होगा। चूंकि स्वास्थ्य राज्यों पर लागू State

जो राज्य Central Act के लिए resolution पास subject है और इसमें अभी सर्फि – हिम्राचल , जैसे चार राज्ञ्यों परदेश , मिओ़रम और सिक्किम ने इसके लिए resolution अरुणाचल पास किया है , तो जब यह लॉ पास होगा , तब जिस राज्यों ने इसके लिए resolution पास किया थाः, यह उन्हीं चार राज्यों में और देश की तमाम Union Territories में लागू हमने होगा। दूसरे को भी लिखा है कि वे अपने -अपने राज्ञ्यों कीः वधान सभाओं में करें और जब वे resolution पास करेंगे , तब यह resolutions पास कामून वहां भीः लाग् होगा।

अविनाश राय खन्ना : सर, इस कवेश्चन काः एक पार्ट whether Government is aware that even private hospitals do not have sufficient number of experienced doctors and other medical staff. 3MY के साथ , बहुत मन से हेरूथ के इस subject पर काम कर हैं , इसके लिए मैं आपको बधाई देता हूं , लेकिन आपने जवाब जो कहा है कि No such instance has come to the notice of the Government, तो आपने टी .वी . पर देखा होगा कि कित्तने हॉस्पिटल्स है , कक्षिने तोड -फोड की जाही हॉस्पिटल्स के आगे परदर्शन है कि उनकी negligence के कारण कोई कारण क्या होहा patient मर गया और उसके पीछे एक बड़ा कारण यह होता है कि एक दसवीं बड़ा हॉस्पिटल खोस लेहा हैक पास businessman बहुत उसके पास कोई qualification नहीं होही। वह बीस डॉक्र्टर्स के नाम लिख है , बीस और लोगों के नाम लिख देहा है , सर्फि patients को attract करने के लिए !

उन चीओं को चेक करने के लिए केन्द्र के पास क्या सरकार mechanism है ? आपने इसे स्टेट्स के ऊपर छोड़ दिया हैंक आजहजारों क्छ हो रहा है। अस्पताल नष्ट होः रहे हैंं , बहूत मेश है कि केस्द्र सरकार क्या कभी random चेकिंग करके ऐसे लोगों को बुक करेगी , ऐसे लोगों के खिह्नाफ ऐक्शन लेगी

शरी नबी आज़ाद: सर, मैं से जोः जवाब दिया ग्लाम है , वह जो में दिया पुरश्न पछा गया थाः उसके उत्तर है¢ उन्होंने पछा थाः कि जोः पराइवेट हैं , इंस्टीट्यूशंस हैं , क्या अस्पताल डाक्टरों और पैरा –मेडिकल स्टाफ की कमी है ? मेरा थाः कि हमारे पास अभी तक ऐसी कोई शिकायत नहीं आयी है , बल्कि उल्टी शिकायतें आती हैं कि हमारे जोः गवर्नमेंट हैं , उनसे कोः प्राइवेट में ले लिया लोगों अस्पतालों जाशा है और वहां पर उनकी कमी होः रही हैंक यह प्रश्न उनकी मुह्तालिक थाः , आप दोनों कोः जोडिए नहीं। कमी से इसलिए किसी प्राइवेट अस्पताल से यह शिकायत म्ह्तालिक हमें नहीं

आयी है कि वहां पर डाक्टरों की कमी है। जो दूसरा सवाल पूछा है , उसके संबंध में मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि इस पहले ही बताया था कि इस तरह तरह कीः शिकायतें आयी हैं। मेंबे कीः शिकायतें आती हैं , वहां overcharge करते हैं , overdose देते हैं , जिस दवाइयों कीः जरूरत नहीं होही है , वे दवाइयां भी दे ऑपरेशन की जरूरत नहीं उसी तरह से किसी होती है , ऑपरेशन इसीलिए जब यह Clinical फिर भी उनका किया जाला हैं≎ होगा , तब उसमें तमाम procedures **हैं** , Establishment Bill लागू जिसके बारे में बोर्ड पर लिखा जाएगा , जो National Council सटेटस बनाएगा कि अगर कोई अस्पताल "ए" केटाँगरि काः अस्पताल तोः इस अस्पताल में कौन -कौन साः procedure किया जाः सकता हार्ह ऑपरेशन किया जाः सकता है याः नहीं , कड़िनी काः ऑपरेशन किया जा सकता है या नहीं। काः ऑपरेशन अगर हार्ट होगा तो क्या उसके लिए चार्ज कीः क्या रेंख होगी , अगर कड़िनी करने ऑपरेशन होगा तोः क्या रेंज होग्री – यह सब उसमें नधिरित खुद्याल से जब यह रेंख नधिरित होगा। मेरे की जाएगी और स निर्धारित किए जाएंगे तो फिर ये जो शिकायतें स्टैंडई आज मैंबर्स आरही हैं , न सर्फि ऑफपार्लियामेंट कीः तरफ सेः , बल्कि आम जनता की तरफ से , वे शक्कायतें अगर खत्म नहीं होंग्री तोः कम जरूर हो जाएंगी , ऐसा मैं आपके माध्यम से आश्वासन देहा ह्ंा

शरी यादव : मामनीय महोदय , माननीय राम कुपाल सभापति जवाब में वस्तिार की है , मैं मंग्री जीः नेः अपने से चर्चा उसको राषीट नहीं करना चाहता , लेकिन यह बाहा सही है कि पूरे देश में पर जोः पराइवेट बड़े पैस्राने

अस्पताल खोले जाः रहे हैं , उसमें सब-स्टैंडर्ड डॉक़्टर्स रहते हैं और टेक्नीकल स्थाफ भी रहता है , जिसकी वजह से बड़े पैद्याने पर लोगों की मृह्यु हो जाही है। ऐसा लगता है कि ये अस्पताल लूट का साधन हो गए हैं। माननीय सदस्य ने ठीक़ कहा कि जोः पेशेंट वहां जाला है , वह बहुत गरीब होसा है , लेकिन एक ललक होली है कि हमारा पेशेंट ठीक हो जाए। उनकी मामसिकता यह हो ती है कि प्राइवेट अस्पताल में जाएंगे तोः वहां ढंग से उपचार होगा और हमारा पेशेंट ठीक होः जाएगा। अगर किसी गरीब आदमी की मृह्यु हो जाही है तो उसकी डेड बॉडी तक रोक़ दीः पर डॉक्र्टर्स जल्लाद जाही है वहां काः काम कर रहे हैं⊅ मामनीय मंद्री जीः से कहना चाहूंगा क**ि आपने कहा क**ि आपने अधिनियम है और उस अधिनियम को सर्फि चार राज्ञ्यों बनाया प्रदान की है। मैं जानना चाहता अपनी सवीकृति हं कि आप अपने स्तर पर pursue करके कब तक विभिन्न राज्यों को इस अधिनियम से जोड़ेंगे , जो प्रस्ताव असेंबली से पास होना है , उसके लिए कब तक आप pursue करेंगे ? सर, मैं बिहार से आता हुं , पता नहीं वहां पर कोई कामून है या नहीं। मैं इस बारे में नहीं हुं – वह जामकारी है , जो 12 राज्यों की बात उन्होंने की है , होः रहा वह कामून वहां मुझकिन हो रहा है या नहीं मैं यह कि कब तक आपयह ensure करेंगे जामना चाहूंगा कि इस कामून काः लाभ देश के लोग उठा सकेंगे

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: सर, इससे पहले कि मैं मामनीय के प्रश्न का उत्तर दूं , मैं एक चीज़ बताना भूख गया था। जैसा कि बहुत सी शिकायतें मिल्लिती हैं , इसलिए हर बताया procedure के लिए , चाहे वह छोटा procedure हो या बड़ा procedure हो , कीः जाएगी। जब charges कीः रेंख फक्सि फक्सि कीः जाएगी तोः फिर आज जोः होसा है , वह नहीं हो पाएगा। इसके अलावा बॉडीज़ नहीं देल्ले कहा कि डेइ हैं , जब मैं हेल्थ नहीं थाः , तब एक दोः लोगों के लिए मैंबे भीः as Minister, यहां दक्ष्लि में डेइ बॉडीज़ छुड़ाने के लिए चंदा किया था। ऐसा नहीं है कि आप ही जानते हैं , मुझे इकट्ठा से कई लोगों ने चंदा बाह्य कीः जामकारी है कि कश्मीर छुड़ाने के लिए दिए किया , मैंबे भीः पचास हजार रुप्तए डेङ बॉडीज़ था:। ये तमाम उनको चार याः पांच लाख रुप्रया देखा शायद हमें है , इसीलिए हम बहुत सख्ती से इस बिल्ल को pursue कर रहे एक चीज़ और हमने में incorporate की है कि अगर हैं⊅ इस ऐक्ट में कोई दाखिल होसा है – अगर किंसी का ऐक्सीडेंट जाहा है तो इमरजेंसी में भी प्राइवेट वाला कहता थाः अस्पताल कि पहले पैसे लाओं , इनके इलाज में दो लाख या चार लाख रुपए

लगेंगे।

अब इस ऐक्ट में प्रावधान है कि उसको बगैर पैसे के इलाज करना है , पैसे के बारे में बाद में सोचा जाएगा। इस प्रकार वह पैसा नहीं मांग्रे इमरजेंसी स्र्रत में लेकिन जो आखिरी चीज़ इन्होंने बताई ...(व्यवधान )...

**श्री सभा पति :** बैठ जाइए।

गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: दक्षिम्बर के महीने में मैंसे तमाम **मंत्रियों** और स्वास्थ्य मंत्रियों कोः पत्र लिखा और म्ख्य किया था और उनको यह भी लिखा कि आजकल्इसके क्या उनसे निवेदन और क्या -क्या नुकसान हैं। हैं उसके बाद सेक्रेट्री फायदे हैल्थ ने , एडिशनल सै क्रेट्री , हैल्थ ने तमाम प्रिसिपल सैक्रेट्रीज लिखा। अभी पछिले महीने कोः पत्र हैद्धराबाद तीम दिन कांक्रेंस থী , जिसमें पूरे देश के हैस्थ मिनिस्टर्स , प्रिंसिपल सैक्रेट्रीज , सैक्रेट्रीज और हैस्र्थ डायरेक्टर्स थे , उसमें हमने दोब्रारा से राज्य सरकारों कि अभी फरवरी , मार्च , दोहराया और मैंबे उसमें यही बताया अप्रैल में वधािन सभा के सेशन होले हैं , उनमें रिजोल्युशन पास करें।

श्**री अविनाश राय खन्ना :** तब तक क्या ऐसे ही लूट जारी रहेगी। ...(**व्यवधान** )...

**श्री सभापति :** खन्ना जीः, बैठ जाइए , आपका सवाल खत्म होः गया।

#### Gas from Iran and Oman

- \*263. SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:
- (a) whether there is a proposal for bringing gas from Iran and Oman by sea route; and
  - (b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY):
(a) and (b) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

#### Statement

(a) and (b) Gas supplies to India have been proposed from several gas

rich

countries of Middle East with a Hub in Oman (or its proximity) through a deep sea pipeline. GAIL (India) Ltd. has entered into a Principles of Cooperation in 2009 with South Asia Gas Enterprises (SAGE), so as to explore the technical viability of laying deep sea pipeline from Middle-East to India.

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Sir, before asking my first supplementary or even alongwith the supplementary, I need your ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You just put your supplementary.

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Yes, Sir, I appreciate your insistence about putting specific queries. But, Sir, then I expect a direction from you to the Government that they should also give fair answers. Just see this line of the answer: "The Gas Authority of India Limited has entered into Principles of Cooperation in 2009 with South Asia Gas Enterprises, so as to explore the technical viability..." Sir, the hon. Minister is answering this question on 15th March, 2011. I want to know from the hon. Minister as to what has happened after 2009. I want to know from the hon. Minister whether the viability study has been completed and whether that has been found correct. Sir, my first expectation is, you should give a direction to the Government, and only then will the hon. Minister give the information. I am saying this because there are end numbers of possibilities. Has the study been completed or not? If not, why? If the study has been completed, whether it has been found feasible or non-feasible. There are so many

possibilities. I want to know as to why they do not give up-to-date answers. So, this is my first query.  $\dots$  (Interruptions)...

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Sir, I have been raising this issue for a long time.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: Sir, the studies have not been completed because of a number of technical difficulties. It has not made great progress since 2009.

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Sir, this could have been given in the answer, and the Member could have asked something more.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, ask your supplementary.

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Sir, my first supplementary has been wasted because they have not given a proper answer. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Sir, this half answer creates this problem. We do not get the opportunity...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Okay, go ahead. Put your supplementary.

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Sir, gas is the principal and one of the important sources of energy. In the scheme of our energy requirements, gas is a vital component. Then, why is the Government not moving speedily in this direction? I am saying this because we have discussed, for end number of years, the Iran-Pakistan-India Gas Pipeline, which will never come about because there are many political and economic reasons behind it. Sir, this is a cheaper alternative. Bringing gas through deep-water pipeline is a cheaper alternative. So, my supplementary to the hon. Minister is this. If you can bring cheaper gas safely from the Middle-East to India, why are you not pursuing the matter with the speed it requires?

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: Sir, I agree with the hon. Member that gas is very important. It requires urgent consideration. However, I do not know how he is claiming that supply of gas by sea route will be cheaper and easier. There are many difficulties. So far, the technical feasibility of this project has not been established.

I can cite a number of difficulties. Adequate gas reserves were not earmarked not only by Oman, by any other country in the neighbourhood. Pipeline laying contractors were not willing to accept engineering and pre-commissioning risks. They were not willing to demonstrate their proposed methodology. There is lack of proven technology to undertake deep sea repair at the intended depth. I would like to tell the hon. Member and with you as the Chairman with a specialised knowledge of the entire region, I would like to say that this particular deep sea route is at a depth of nearly 3500 metres. Such depth has not so far been achieved anywhere in the world. I am not saying it is not possible to do it. We are looking at the technical feasibility. Then there is decision of the Oman Oil Company not to take on the

responsibility of funding the project. These are some of the difficulties. As has been mentioned in the answer, the SAGE Company has been talking to us, has been talking to various other countries. These talks are on. These are all difficult ambitious projects. However, they are worth pursuing, I agree with the hon. Member.

DR. MANOHAR JOSHI: Thank you, Sir. The right question has been raised by Mr. Javadekar. He has asked the hon. Minister at what stage we have come in the MoU that has

been made between GAIL India and the South Asia Gas Enterprises. A number of items must be there. Out of that, what is our achievement in the last two years? That is the first question which has been asked. We did not get a right reply. Therefore, I am repeating that. Sir, I would also like to know from the hon. Minister whether in the putting of these pipelines the Government of Pakistan is creating hindrance in our way. We are told sometimes that the Pakistan Government is not giving their 'no objection'. Is it also a reason for delaying this matter? This matter is being delayed for the last ten years. For the last ten years this issue has been pending with the Government and the Government is not anxious to find out a way. Will the Government tell us about the reasons for this?

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: Sir, I have mentioned the difficulties of this particular sea route. However, the hon. Member has referred to the complications from Pakistan, our neighbour. That will relate to it, mostly. I would not say Pakistan would not be involved in the sea route as well, but it is has more to do with Turkmenistan-Afghanistan-Pakistan-India pipeline about which the talks are on. There is more to do with pipeline starting from Iran, Pakistan and India. Here again the talks are on. I do not like to emphasise all the difficulties. Some of the difficulties would suggest themselves to such a learned Member as Dr. Joshi.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, the hon. Minister in his reply has stated that gas supply to India has been proposed from several gas rich countries in the Middle East. Of course, he has just now explained the difficulties of getting it through deep sea route. There is heavy shortage of gas in the country. If it is not possible to get gas through deep sea route, what efforts the Government is now making in this regard? As you know, gas is very important for energy, power and so many other things. I would like to know in detail what efforts you are making for its alternative and when we will be able to get sufficient gas.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It does not relate to the question.

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Sir, this is a question on Iran and Oman. I

would like to know whether the Government has finalized the discussion with Iran and whether it is true that the discussion is facing some objection because of the intervention of United States. Is it a fact that United States is against coming to an agreement between India and Iran?

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: Sir, the question, primarily, if not solely, relates to sea routes. But since the hon. Member has raised the question, I won't mind answering it. We are in discussion with Iran. There are difficulties in regard to the fixation of price, in regard to the security of the pipeline. I don't like to talk of other countries than those involved immediately in this pipeline namely Iran, Pakistan and Afghanistan.

#### Construction of roads under PMGSY in Uttar Pradesh

- \*264. SHRI RAASHID ALVI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:
- (a) the amount allocated to Uttar Pradesh under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) during the last three years, year-wise;
  - (b) the amount utilized out of it; and
- (c) the details of roads constructed under PMGSY in Uttar Pradesh in the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

#### Statement

(a) to (c) Under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), the normative annual allocations are made to States out of share of cess accrued on High Speed Diesel (HSD) in Central Road Fund (CRF) provided for implementation of the programme. The funds released to States under programme, however, include the funds made available from Plan Assistance, Externally Aided Projects and loan drawn from National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) during period 2007-10. Year-wise allocation out of cess component, funds released, expenditure incurred and length of roads constructed under PMGSY during last three years is as under:—

Year	Allocation	Funds	Expenditure Le	ngth of roads	
	out of cess	released	incurred	constructed	
	(Rs. in crore)	(Rs. in crore)	(Rs. in crore)	(in km.)	
2007-08	375.00	1,228.40	1,201.04	3,551.98	
2008-09	375.00	1,675.78	2,000.07	6,461.02	
2009-10	323.68	2,844.51	2,914.96	9,526.81	

राशिद : महोदय , जोः मैंबे श्री अल्वी प्रश्न पूछा थाः , मुझे अलग जवाब मिल्ला है¢ सर, मेश उससे परश्न relates to the amount allocated to UP under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana मुझे जवाब दिया गया है कि यह जो पैसा दिया जाशा है यह हाईस्पीड के cess का शेयर दिया जाला हैक मेंसे यह परश्न पूछा है कि आप यह पैस्रा कहां से लाए हैं , मेश आपसे सीधा सवाल

हैं कि आपने उत्तर प्रदेश के अंदर कितना पैसा दिया ? इस स्कीम गवर्नमेंट्स अपने प्रपोजल्स देही हैं , आप उनको के तहत स्टेट एप्रूव करते हैं। जो उस प्रयोजल्स की वेख्यू जहें , आपने उसमें कक्षिना पैस्रा दिया , कितना उन्होंने खर्च किया ? इसके साथ ही साथ मिनिस्ट्री इंडिपेंडेंट एप्वाइंट कर मॉनिटर होः रहा हैः , उसके सकती हैं। काम ठीक़ से हो रहा है या नहीं नाम्स हैं⊅ तीम बार फोटो लिया जाता है , in the beginning, in the middle and at the final stage.

Member of Parliament will inaugurate it, nobody else. Instructions have been given by the Central Government. इसके साथ -साथ कॉम्ट्रेक्ट होगा , उसमें 9 महीने के अंदर काम करना पड़ेगा। होहा , तो उसको 12 महीने यदि वह काम 9 महीने में पुरा नहीं किया मेरा जाः सकता है। परश्रन यह है कि कक्षिना पैसा , value of the proposals जो सेंक्शन हुआ है , कक्षिना आपने भेजा और कविना उन्होंने खर्च किया ? आपने किसी क्या मॉनिटरिंग एजेंसी कोः मॉनिटरिंग कीः जिस्मिदारी करने दीः याः नहीं ?

महोदय , मैं शरी परदीप जैन : सभापति आपके माध्यम से माननीय कोः यह बताना हूं कि उत्तर सदस्य चाहता प्रदेश सरकार कोः पछिले वर्ष 1216 **करोड** रुप्रए कीः धनराशि रक्षिीज कीः गई। जोः PMGSY की गाइडलाइन्स हैंं कि दोः एजेंसियां हैं इनमें से एक एजेंसी NRRDA **नेशनल लेव**ल पर है और दुसरी एजेंसी SRRDA सटेट लेक्ल पर है। जोः पुरोजेक्ट के माध्यम स्टेट से core networking, होः गई थीः , उसमें जोः 2005 में फ्रीज़ जितने हैबीटेशन हैं , जो से आते हैं , उनको सेस्ट्रल से क्ल्लीयरेंस देवे के बाद्य सटेट के मामले धनराशि दी जाही है। उत्तर प्रदेश में मैं यह बताना हुं कि अभी हमारा फेज -9 चल रहा है । उत्तर परदेश फे -2 में 87, के 183. फेज -3 के 10, फेज -4 के 33, फेज -5 के 106, फेज -6 के 34, फेज -7 के 217 और फेज -8 के 15 हैबीटेशन कलीयर नहीं हैं , जबिक उन के बाबजुद गवर्नमेंट से उनको धनराशि कल्लीयरेंस भीः सेट्ट्ल दीः गई, ताकि वे हैबीटेशन कोः कनेक्ट करें⊅

अल्वी : सर, उत्तर श्री राशिद पुरद्वेश के अन्दर जोः टाइम हाषुड जाः रहा हैः , उसमें काम पुरा नहीं हैक दिया होः रहा गढ़ तक यहाँ से 50 किलोमीटर काः फासला हैक पछिले ८ सास्रों में 25 कल्लिमीटर काः फासला होः पाया complete **नहीं** है , यह मंत्री जी की knowledge में हो गा। मेरा अगला सवाल यह है कि परति कि्रोमीटर जोः खर्च आता है , average per kilometer of road उसमें उड़ीसा built, सरकार 44 लाख रुपए प्रति कि्सोमीटर खर्च कर रही है , बिहार सरकार लाख रुपए प्राति किल्लोमीटर खर्च कर रही है , तमिलनाइ रुपए प्रति कि्सोमीटर खर्च कर रहा है , राज्ञस्थान 16 लाख रुपए किल्लोमीटर करता है। आपसे मुझे पराति खर्च करना है दरयाफ्त कि उत्तर परदेश के अन्दर परित कि्सोमीटर कत्निना खर्च है और सड़क से जुड़ने के लिए अभी कित्रने गाँव बाक़ी रह गए हैं ?

श्री प्रदीप जैन : सर, इस योजना के दो पार्ट हैं , एक टेक्निनकल पार्ट हैं और उस टेक्निनकल पार्ट में जो स्टेट की एजेंसी हैं , वह उसमें detailed project report का नर्सीण करती

हैं उसकी पूरी की पूरी जो monitoring हैं , यह NRRDA करती हैं। चूंकि अलमअलग क्षेत्र की अलमअलग भौगोलिक परिस्थिति होही हैं और उस पर through route और link route होहों हैं , यह उसकी लम्बाई और चौड़ाई पर निर्धिर करती हैं। ...(व्यवधान )...

श्री राशिद अल्वी : आप average बता दीजिए।

**श्री प्रदीप जैन :** हम लोग उसे average 40 लाख रुफ्ए प्रित किसोमीटर की धनराशि देते हैं $\phi$ 

तिवारी : सभापति महोदय , वैसे शरी शक्तिनन्द एक संद्योग है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में प्रधान मंत्री सड़क योजना के बारे में सवाल थाः , लेकिन सेंट्रल रोड फंड के बारे में जवाब आगया है। सरकार डीजल पर जो सेस लगाती है , उस सेस को राज्यों के बीच रोड फंड के माध्यम से बाँद्या सेंट्रल जाता है। मैं आपके माध्यम से मामनीय मंत्री जी से जामना चा हता हुँ कि राज्यों के बीच सेंट्रल रोड फंड का जो बँटवारा होता है , उसका क्या है और मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हुँ कि जो पछिड़े राज्ञ्य हैं , जहाँ प्रति व्यक्ति सड़कों की लम्बाई राष्ट्रीय औसत से कम है , क्या उनके लिए हम फंड से विशेष पुरावधान किए जाने के बारे में कोई योजना है या मंत्री जीः कराएँगे

श्री प्रदीप जैन : माननीय सभापति महोदय , मैं आपके माध्यम से सम्मानित सदस्य को और पूरे सदन को बताना चाहता हुँ कि यह एक ऐसी योजना है , जिसके अन्दर पूरी पार्रदर्शिता बरती गई है और सारे राज्यों के जो habitations है , उन habitations को , जिसकी आबादी 500 से ज्यादा है , उनको भारत निर्माण है और 1000 से ज़यादा में जोड़ने काः एक रखा गया। प्रधान मंत्री ग्शम सड़क योजना के अंतर्गत पर्वतीय कषेत्र में 250 की: आबादी और सामान्य कष्रेत्र में 500 की: आबादी को: जोड़ने काः लक्ष्य रखा गया। **न**िरम्राण भारत 4 categories ली गई हैं। इन 4 categories में हम लोग सबसे को दे रहे पराथमिकता हैं , जो उग्रवाद से उन कुषेत्रों हैं और बॉर्डर से लगे हुए परभावित क्षेत्र क्षेत्र हैं क इसके अलावा इसमें एक empowered committee decision लेही ...(व्यवधान )...

**श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी :** सभापित महोदय , सेंट्रल रोड फंड के बारे में ...(व्**यवधान** )...

**श्री सभापति :** एक मिस्सेट , आप सिर्फि सवाल का जवाब दीजिए , detailed commentary मत कीजिए।

परदीप **जैन :** माननीय सभापति महोदय , मैं शरी बिना हुँ , चूँकि आपकी जो भावना है , निश्चित इसका एक core networking है और networking के आधार पर स्टेट committee में जो भी प्रस्ताव आते हैं , उन पर नियमान्सार धनराशि अवम्क्त होही है। अगर पछिड़े राज्ञ्यों कोः देखें , तोः हम नेः पछिले वर्ष बहार कोः 2,823 करोड़ रुप्तए , पश्चिम बंगाल को 819 करोड़ रुपए , उड़ीसा को 2,255 करोड़ रुपए , छत्तीसगढ़ कोः 678 करोड़ रुपए , झारखंड को . . . (व्यवधान

शरी सभापति : सवाल क्या थाः?

श्री प्रदीप जैन : मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि पिछिड़े इलाके के लिए अलग से कोई प्रावधान नहीं हैं Core networking में स्टेंट से empowered committee में जो प्रोजक्ट्स आते हैं , उनकी habitations के लिए ही हम लोग धनराशि अवमुक्त करते हैंं

लाल वोरा : मामनीय सभापति महोदय , मैं माननीय मोही शरी जीः सेः यह जामना चाह्रता हुँ कि वर्ष 2007-08, 2008-09 और सड़कों 2009-10 ਸੇਂ के नर्झिण में जो धनराशि कीः गई, हर खर्च के ऑकड़े आपने दिए हैं। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जामना चाहता हुं कि इन सड़कों के नर्स्मीण के बाद 2007 **और** 2008 काः नर्स्सिण में कित्रनी सडकों अभी शेष है ?

माननीय सभापति महोदय , चूंकि केस्द्र सरकार के नर्दिशों के संथानीय लेकर के अनुसार वहां सांसदीं कीः राय सड़क योजना की शुरूआत कीः जामी चाहिए , क्या इसमें कीः रायः लीः गई थीः ? आपने सथानीय सांसदों जोः सड़कें 2007-08 ਸੇਂ , 2008-09 में और 2009-10 में बनाईं , जिस सडकों पर आपने

किया , उसमें और कित्ती सड़कें शेष हैं ?

श्री प्रदीप जैन : मामनीय सभापित महो दय, चूंकि बिला डिलें के हम अपने मूल जवाब तक नहीं पहुंच सकते , इसिलए अभी जो हमारे विरष्ठतम सम्माननीय सदस्य ने प्रश्न रखा है , उन्हें हम डिलें में बताना चाहते हैं कि जो हर स्टेंट के कोर नेटवर्क में आइडेंटिफाई हैं , उन सड़कों के निर्म्चिण होते हैं चूंकि निर्म्चिण स्टेंट की एजेंसी को स्वयं करना होता है , भारत सरकार से तो केवल धनराशि आबंटित होती है अभी मैंबे पूर्व में भी बताया कि हर राज्य के अन्दर हर फेज़ की अलग-अलग सड़कें अभी -भी लिम्बत पड़ी हैं भारत सरकार का एकमात्र उद्देश्य है कि आम आदमी को हर योजना का लाभ मिली और हर आबी हैंबिटेशन से जुड़े। चूंकि बहुत सारे प्रस्ताव अभी -भी लिम्बत हैं , इसिलए अभी उक्त मामक में शिथिलता करते हुए ...(व्यवधान )...

**श्री सभापति :** आपने सवाल का जवाब नहीं दिया।

**श्री प्रदीप जैन :** टोटल 2,945 किलो मीटर लम्बा हैबिटेशन काः एरिया अभी -भीः लम्बित हैं।

श्री महेन् द्र मोहन : धन्यवाद , सभापति महोदय। चूंकि यह उत्तर प्रदेश से संबंधित प्रश्न थाः, मामनीय मंबी जीः ने जोः जवाब दिया , पहले तोः उसे पढ़ कर मुझे बहुत खुशी हुई कि लगभग 20,000 किली मीटर सड़कें

परदेश में बन गईं , लेकिन में लगा कि वे उत्तर बाद पता दूसरे फंड থীা प्रधान मंत्री के से बनी ग्शम सड़क योजना संबंध जोः परश्न थाः , उसका नहीं दिया गया। मैंः उत्तर आपसे में केवल यही ह्ं कि विश्वत वर्षी जामना चाहता तीम मंत्री उत्तर प्रदेश के अंदर परधान ग्राम सड़क योजना में गई हैं ? उत्तर कौन सी सडकें बनाई परदेश में सड़कों की हासत है कि एक गांख से दुसरे में गांब नहीं जाया जाः सकता। उनकी हास्रत बहुत खराब है . . . (व्यवधान ) . . .

## श्री सभापति : आपसवाल पृछिए।

शरी महेन्द्र मोहन : वहां पर सड़कों कीः क्वालिटी भीः अच्छी जीः किस प्रकार है , तो मामनीय मंत्री से इसे देख हैं ? विश्वत तीम सालों में कितनी सडकें बनाई गई हैं ? अगर माननीय जीः उनकी क्षेत्रवार में ी मंत्री जानकारी बाद्य उपलब्ध करवा दें , तोः उनकी जांच करवाई जाः सकेगी कि वास्तव पर सड़कें बनी भी हैं याः केवल कागुज़ों पर हीः सड़कें बनाई जाः रही हैंक

शरी परदीप **जैन :** माननीय सभापति महोदय , हम लोगों विवरण दिया गया है कि 2007-08 जवाब दिया है , उसमें इसका पूरा 3551 किली मीदृर ...(व्यवधान ) . . . जीः हांः , यह साध किया गया है और यह उसकी लम्बाई है , 2008-09 में 6461 कि स्नी मीटर और 2009-10 में 9526 किली मीटर सड़कों काः नर्सिण हुआ है ≎

MR. CHAIRMAN: Q.No. 265. Hon'ble Member absent.

\*265. [The questioner (Shri Narendra Kumar Kashyap) was absent].

## Rate of economic growth in States

- \*265. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:
- (a) the details of the rate of economic growth in various States of the country during the last two years and the current year;
- (b) whether the Central Government has any proposal for providing incentives to the States which have achieved good economic growth rate;
  - (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the details of the current per capita income at national level and in various States, State/UT-wise?

THE FINANCE MINISTER (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (d) A

Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

## Statement

(a) to (d) The rate of growth of Gross State Domestic Product at constant  $% \left( 1\right) =\left( 1\right) \left( 1\right)$ 

(2004-05) prices for the period 2007-08 to 2009-10, the latest period for which this data is available, is given in the Statement-I (See below). Per Capita Net State Domestic Product at current prices, on 2004-05 base, is given in the Statement-II (See below). There is no proposal for providing incentives to the States which have achieved good economic growth rate.

Statement-I

Gross State Domestic Product at constant (2004-05) prices as on 08.03.2011

Sl.	State/UT	(% Growth over previous year)		
		2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	12.02	5.02	5.79
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	12.01	7.51	22.43
3.	Assam	4.82	6.82	8.08
4.	Bihar	8.48	13.06	8.56
5.	Jharkhand	20.52	4.71	6.58
6.	Goa	5.63	9.45	13.03
7.	Gujarat	11.00	6.96	10.23
8.	Haryana	9.80	8.61	9.95
9.	Himachal Pradesh	8.55	7.36	8.12
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	6.02	6.07	6.48
11.	Karnataka	12.64	3.79	4.99
12.	Kerala	8.77	7.22	9.73
13.	Madhya Pradesh	4.69	7.82	8.49
14.	Chhattisgarh	8.61	6.80	11.93
15.	Maharashtra	10.78	7.75	8.68
16.	Manipur	NA	NA	NA
17.	Meghalaya	4.02	4.51	7.28
18.	Mizoram	10.98	13.91	13.95
19.	Nagaland	5.22	NA	NA
20.	Orissa	10.91	7.24	10.57
21.	Punjab	9.25	6.55	7.84
22.	Rajasthan	5.14	6.99	3.95
23.	Sikkim	7.61	7.99	9.95

1	2	3	4	5
24.	Tamil Nadu	5.91	5.77	8.96
25.	Tripura	7.70	5.53	5.62
26.	Uttar Pradesh	7.45	6.08	7.22
27.	Uttarakhand	18.19	7.99	10.66
28.	West Bengal	7.98	5.18	8.96
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	10.13	11.17	4.39
30.	Chandigarh	9.22	6.81	9.98
31.	Delhi	11.19	8.97	10.28
32.	Pondicherry	8.52	9.15	10.18

Source:For Sl. No. 1-32 — Directorate of Economics and Statistics of respective State Governments.

NA: Not available

Statement-II

Per capita net State Domestic Product at current prices on 2004-05 base as on 08.03.2011

(In Rupees)

Sl.	State/UT	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
No.				
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	39727	45007	51025
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	34518	40055	51644
3.	Assam	21290	24195	27197
4.	Bihar	11514	13980	16119
5.	Jharkhand	25069	27700	30719
6.	Goa	107311	119273	132719
7.	Gujarat	50016	55140	63961
8.	Haryana	58090	67757	78781
9.	Himachal Pradesh	42076	46019	50365

1	2	3	4	5
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	26285	28332	30582
11.	Karnataka	42347	46386	50676
12.	Kerala	45700	52012	59179
13.	Madhya Pradesh	20935	23757	27250
14.	Chhattisgarh	29385	32566	38059
15.	Maharashtra	57218	64238	74027
16.	Manipur	23237	25658	28531
17.	Meghalaya	33576	37376	42601
18.	Mizoram	32488	38888	45982
19.	Nagaland	22418	NA	NA
20.	Orissa	27560	30121	33226
21.	Punjab	49422	55504	62153
22.	Rajasthan	26882	30647	34189
23.	Sikkim	36452	41868	48937
24.	Tamil Nadu	47654	54514	62499
25.	Tripura	31111	33350	35799
26.	Uttar Pradesh	17602	20004	23132
27.	Uttarakhand	42681	48543	55877
28.	West Bengal	31407	35403	41469
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	61430	69417	74340
30.	Chandigarh	106804	112850	120912
31.	Delhi	89212	101381	116886
32.	Pondicherry	74994	78869	82767
	ALL-INDIA PER CAPITA NNI (2004-05 BASE):	35820	40605	46492

Source: For Sl. No. 1-32 - Directorate of Economics and Statistics of respective State Governments and Central Statistics Office for all-India.

NA: Not available

शरी राजीव रूडी इसमें बहुत हीः प्रताप सर, कॉम्प्रिहंसिव जवाब दिया गया है और इसके उत्तर में कहा गया है , "There is no proposal for providing incentives to the States which have achieved good economic growth rate." Sir, my only submission here is, if you look at the Gross State Domestic Product which has been indicated here and the per capita Domestic Product which has also been indicated here, a State like Bihar, in the year 2008-09, has recorded 13 per cent growth. It is exceptional and no other State in the country recorded a growth rate of 13 per cent in the year 2008-09. This in itself is remarkable. Having said that, if you see the per capita net State Domestic Product for the State of Bihar in the same year, it was only Rs. 13,000, which is the lowest in the country. This is exactly the point which the hon. Members have been raising from the State. Members from the State have been raising that despite the fact that the State of Bihar has done exceptionally well - it has been proven by the records of the Government of India the State's per capita net State Domestic Product is still the lowest in the country. That is why we say that those States which have done exceptionally well - which the hon. Minister himself admitted in the yesterday's reply - we need more finances, we need more investment, we need more resources to build the State.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is the question?

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: The question is exactly the same. The question is  $\dots(Interruptions)\dots$ 

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: The question is exactly the same. ...(Interruptions)... The question is exactly the same. ...(Interruptions)... The question exactly the same. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Just put your question. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Sir, the question is exactly the same whether the hon. Minister is considering to provide special incentives to the States, which have done exceptionally well, including the State of Bihar. This is the question that was there and that is what we are repeating. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please go ahead with the answer.

SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA: Sir, all financial transfers from the Centre to the States

are governed by the Finance Commission's awards and by the Planning Commission.

These are based on various criteria evolved by the Commissions. While there is no direct one to one correspondence between the levels of growth in GSDP of the State and the transfer from the Centre, the successive Finance Commissions, beginning the Eleventh Finance Commission, have put in place an incentive scheme for fiscal transfer, based on fiscal reforms of the States.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Mr. P. Rajeeve. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Sir, that was not the question that I had put.

...(Interruptions)... Hon. Minister is an educated man. This was not the question that I had put. ...(Interruptions)... This was not the question that I had put. ...(Interruptions)... Sir, you can't be unfair to me. ...(Interruptions)... This was not the question that I had put. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Sir, while replying on the general discussion on Budget, I had discussed in detail and given the figures that the special package, which is meant for Bihar and which has been there since 2010, was supposed to come to an end. It has been extended. From rupees one thousand crores, per year, it had been enhanced to rupees two thousand crores. Therefore, I do appreciate that 13 per cent growth, in 2008-09, is a remarkable achievement. And, the reason why per capita income is not commensurate with this level of growth, if you just look back in the same statement of the previous two years, you will find that the growth rate was not that impressive. Therefore, improvement has started coming. We are assistance. My colleague has stated that there instrumentalities through which resources are transferred from the the States, one through Finance route...(Interruptions)... Thirteenth Finance Commission has given more than Twelfth Finance Commission in terms of percentage. This is around 33 per cent, which is more than 29 per cent from the previous Finance Commission.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: There is an imbalance with regard to GDP and per capita income. Has the Government taken any steps to address this issue? And, is it true that inequalities are very high in double-digit growth rate States?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Sir, there are two types of accounting systems, so far as the State GDP is concerned. It could be through accrual mechanism, where income which is received by the residents of the State from outside is also being added to the total State Domestic Production. But, now, I think, it is scientific that all the States have adopted — not through the accrual method, but through the domestic production — gross SDP. So far as discrepancy is concerned, discrepancy depends on the level of the economic development. Many of the States started their economic development late. Many of the States are having special features, special problems, logistics are

difficult, infrastructural facilities are not available. That is why disparities are there. Another disparity, which is there, so far as per capita national income is concerned, we do not go merely by the domestic product, but the accrual features, coming from abroad, are taken into account. So, the methodology, adopted by the States, and the methodology adopted at the Central level to determine the per capita income of the States and per capita income of the nation, as a whole, is a bit different. And, it is not exactly comparable.

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

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## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS

## Construction of Panchayat Bhawans and Resource Centres

- \*266. SHRI R.C. SINGH: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:
- (a) whether it has come to the notice of the Ministry that many of the Panchayats are facing a lot of problems due to non-availability of Panchayat Bhawans;
- (b) the number of Panchayat Bhawans sanctioned, constructed and those still under construction in the country, State-wise;
- (c) the number of Resource Centres constructed at Gram Panchayat level in the country, State-wise;
- (d) whether any targets have been fixed by the Ministry in this regard; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof and the action taken or proposed to be taken to achieve the targets?

THE MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI VILASRAO DESHMUKH): (a) Yes, Sir.

- (b) and (c) The details of Gram Panchayats (GP) having GP Bhawans, as reported by the States, are given in the Statement-I (See below). Panchayati Raj being a State subject, States undertake construction of GP buildings under various schemes/funds. The Ministries of Panchayati Raj and Rural Development have also permitted construction of GP Bhawans/Bharat Nirman Rajiv Gandhi Seva Kendra (BNRGSK) at the GP level using resources of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF) and other schemes. GP buildings/Resource Centres taken up under Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Yojana (RGSY) are given in the Statement-II (See below). The status of construction of BNRGSK/GP Building is given in the Statement-III (See below).
- (d) and (e) MoPR has advised the States to achieve the target of having essential office buildings in all Gram Panchayats by 31.03.2012.

### Statement-I

Details of Gram Panchayats having Panchayat Bhawans

(In respect of States/UTs covered under Part IX of the constitution)

Gl Gb-b-/IIII	No. of CD- horizon
Sl. State/UT	No. of GPs having
No.	Panchayat Bhawans
1 2	3
1. Andhra Pradesh	16645
2. Arunachal Pradesh	1646

1 2	3
3. Assam	1574
4. Bihar	5328
5. Chhattisgarh	9654
6. Goa	177
7. Gujarat	13682
8. Haryana	2200
9. Himachal Pradesh	1142
11. Jharkhand	2007
12. Karnataka	5256
13. Kerala	979
14. Madhya Pradesh	19378
15. Maharashtra	22737
16. Manipur	165
17. Orissa	5833
18. Punjab	5618
19. Rajasthan	9041
20. Sikkim	166
21. Tamil Nadu	12618
22. Tripura	999
23. Uttar Pradesh	28984
24. Uttarakhand	7227
25. West Bengal	3336
26. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	67
27. Chandigarh	17
28. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	11
29. Daman and Diu	14
30. Lakshadweep	10
31. Puducherry	98

Statement-II

Panchayat Bhawans/Resource Centres at Gram Panchayat Level sanctioned under the scheme of Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Yojana

Sl. Year of	State	Infrastructure sanctioned	
No.sanction			Units
1. 2006-07	Bihar	Gram Panchayat Ghars	95
2.	Gujarat	Gram Panchayat Ghars	240
3.	Himachal Pradesh	Gram Panchayat Ghars	120
4.	Rajasthan	Gram Panchayat Ghars	180
5.	West Bengal	Gram Panchayat Ghars	5
6. 2007-08	Assam	Gram Panchayat Ghars	770
7.	Himachal Pradesh	Gram Panchayat Ghars	120
8.	Orissa	Gram Panchayat Ghars	350
9.	Manipur	Gram Panchayat Ghars	82
10. 2008-09	Himachal Pradesh	GP Resource Centre	150
11. 2009-10	Himachal Pradesh	GP Resource Centre	150
12.	Manipur	Gram Panchayat Ghars	82
13.	Rajasthan	Gram Panchayat Ghars	180
14.	Karnataka	Gram Panchayat Ghars	40
15. 2010-11	Chhattisgarh	Gram Panchayat Ghars	290
16.	Karnataka	Gram Panchayat Ghars	110

Statement-III

Status of BNRGSK sanctioned, constructed and those still under construction

Sl.	. StateBharat	Nirman	Rajiv	Gandhi	Sewa	Kendra
	No.					
		Total	Approv	red 01	ngoing	Completed
		sanctioned	but n	ot		
			yet sta	rted		
1	2	3	4		5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0		0	0

2. Arunachal Pradesh 0 0 0

1 2	3	4	5	6
3. Assam	74	21	53	0
4. Bihar	21	11	10	0
5. Chhattisgarh	8	4	4	0
6. Gujarat	174	87	87	0
7. Haryana	334	63	268	3
8. Himachal Pradesh	243	240	3	0
9. Jammu and Kashmir	1	1	0	0
10. Jharkhand	831	223	606	2
11. Karnataka	897	425	472	0
12. Kerala	1	1	0	0
13. Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0	0
14. Maharashtra	3	3	0	0
15. Manipur	0	0	0	0
16. Meghalaya	13	0	13	0
17. Mizoram	0	0	0	0
18. Nagaland	0	0	0	0
19.Orissa	6264	1270	4970	24
20. Punjab	128	9	119	0
21. Rajasthan	9275	1507	7604	164
22. Sikkim	1	0	1	0
23. Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0
24. Tripura	62	9	52	1
25. Uttar Pradesh	194	18	176	0
26. Uttarakhand	2	0	2	0
27. West Bengal	86	34	44	8
28. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	0	1	0
29. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0
30. Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
31.	Goa	0	0	0	0
32.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0
33.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0
34.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0

Introduction of Core Banking system in RRBs

- $\star 267.$  SHRI MOINUL HASSAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:
- (a) whether only a few of the Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) have been brought under the Core Banking System;
  - (b) if so, the details thereof;
  - (c) what steps Government has taken to rectify this shortcoming;
- (d) whether the RRBs are adhering to the target of 2000 branches and it is nearing completion; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor and the steps taken by Government to increase coverage area of the same by 2011?

THE FINANCE MINISTER (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c) National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) has reported that as on 9th March, 2011, 30 Regional Rural Banks (RRBs), out of 82 RRBs, have moved to Core Banking Solution (CBS). The detailed position of RRBs which have fully completed CBS exercise is given in the Statement-I (See below). In addition, 20 RRBs have partially completed implementation of CBS is given in the Statement-II (See below).

NABARD is extending financial assistance to financially weak RRBs to the extent of 40% of the cost incurred by them towards implementation of Core Banking Solution from the Financial Inclusion Technology Fund maintained by NABARD. The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) and NABARD also extend the necessary guidance in this regard to the RRBs. The Sponsor Banks have also been directed to extend all support to RRBs. The progress of implementation of CBS in RRBs is being monitored by the Sponsor Banks and NABARD at regular intervals and by RBI at the national level.

The Government of India had directed the RRBs in August, 2009 to open 2000 more branches in the next two years i.e. by March, 2011. During the year 2009-2010, 283 new branches were opened and another 177 new branches have been opened till 31st December, 2010 during the current financial year (2010-2011). Further, licenses for opening of 291 new branches have been issued by RBI. In addition, proposals for grant of licence to open 313 new branches have been sent to RBI by the

# RRBs.

Banks being financial institutions, the branch locations are required to be identified with due regard to their viability and hence the entire process needs to be carried out with due care and is time consuming. NABARD has been in constant touch with sponsor banks/RRBs and impressing upon them to speed up the opening of branches.

Statement-I

List of Regional Rural Banks which have fully completed Core Banking Solution (CBS)

Sl. Name of the Regional Rural Bank		Name of the State	Name of the sponsor bank	Total no. of branches	No. of branches covered
	2	3	4	5	under CBS
<u>T</u>	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh Gramin Vikas Bank	Andhra Pradesh	State Bank of India	539	539
2.	Chaitanya Godavari Gramin Bank	Andhra Pradesh	Andhra Bank	105	105
3.	Deccan Gramin Bank	Andhra Pradesh	State Bank of Hyderabad	220	220
4.	Saptagiri Gramin Bank	Andhra Pradesh	Indian Bank	131	131
5.	Madhya Bihar Gramin Bank	Bihar	Punjab National Bank	416	416
6.	Samastipur Kshetriya Gramin Bank	Bihar	State Bank of India	68	68
7.	Chhattisgarh Gramin Bank	Chhattisgarh	State Bank of India	259	259
8.	Saurashtra Gramin Bank	Gujarat	State Bank of India	158	158
9.	Haryana Gramin Bank	Haryana	Punjab National Bank	218	218
10.	Himachal Gramin Bank	Himachal Pradesh	Punjab National Bank	124	124
11.	Parvatiya Gramin Bank	Himachal Pradesh	State Bank of India	32	32
12.	Cauvery Kalpatharu Gramin Bank	Karnataka	State Bank of Mysore	215	215

1	2	3	4	5	6
13.	Chikmagalur Kodagu Gramin Bank	Karnataka	Corporation Bank	52	52
14.	Krishna Gramin Bank	Karnataka	State Bank of India	120	120
15.	Visveshvaraya Gramin Bank	Karnataka	Vijaya Bank	30	30
16.	Madhya Bharat Gramin Bank	Madhya Pradesh	State Bank of India	220	220
17.	Rewa Sidhi Gramin Bank	Madhya Pradesh	Union Bank of India	100	100
18.	Vidisha Bhopal Gramin Bank	Madhya Pradesh	State Bank of Indore	25	25
19.	Maharashtra Gramin Bank	Maharashtra	Bank of Maharashtra	327	327
20.	Rushikulya Gramin Bank	Orissa	Andhra Bank	61	61
21.	Malwa Gramin Bank	Punjab	State Bank of Patiala	53	53
22.	Punjab Gramin Bank	Punjab	Punjab National Bank	164	164
23.	Baroda Rajasthan Gramin Bank	Rajasthan	Bank of Baroda	275	275
24.	Rajasthan Gramin Bank	Rajasthan	Punjab National Bank	210	210
25.	Pallavan Gramin Bank	Tamil Nadu	Indian Bank	92	92
26.	Kashi Gomti Samyut GB	Uttar Pradesh	Union Bank of India	361	361
27.	Purvanchal Gramin Bank	Uttar Pradesh	State Bank of India	340	340
28.	Sarva Uttar Pradesh Gramin Bank	Uttar Pradesh	Punjab National Bank	295	295
29.	Uttaranchal Gramin Bank	Uttaranchal	State Bank of India	138	138
30.	Puduvai Bharathiar Gramin Bank	Puducherry	Indian Bank	23	23

Statement-II

Details of Regional Rural Bank which have partially completed Core Banking Solution (CBS)

Sl. Name of the Regional Rural Bank		Name of the State Name of the sponsor		Total no.	No. of
No.			bank	of branches	branches covered under CBS
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Assam Gramin Vikas Bank	Assam	United Bank of India	361	54
2.	Surguja Kshetriya Gramin Bank	Chhattisgarh	Central Bank of India	86	27
3.	Baroda Gujarat Gramin Bank	Gujarat	Bank of Baroda	132	106
4.	Jammu and Kashmir Grameen Bank	Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu and Kashmir Bank	175	36
5.	Jharkhand Gramin Bank	Jharkhand	Bank of India	221	118
6.	Vananchal Gramin Bank	Jharkhand	State Bank of India	188	122
7.	Jhabua Dhar Gramin Bank	Madhya Pradesh	Bank of Baroda	80	42
8.	Mahakaushal Ksh. Gramin Bank	Madhya Pradesh	UCO Bank	43	18
9.	Narmada Malwa Gramin Bank	Madhya Pradesh	Bank of India	212	209
10.	Vidharbha Kshetriya Gramin Bank	Maharashtra	Central Bank of India	92	30
11.	Wainganga Krishna Gramin Bank	Maharashtra	Bank of India	181	106
12.	Baitarani Gramin Bank	Orissa	Bank of India	104	75

1	2	3	4	5	6
13.	Neelachal Gramin Bank	Orissa	Indian Overseas Bank	174	55
14.	Utkal Gramya Bank	Orissa	State Bank of India	333	240
15.	MGB Gramin Bank	Rajasthan	State Bank of Bikaner and	l Jaipur	217 70
16.	Pandyan Gramin Bank	Tamil Nadu	Indian Overseas Bank	202	187
17.	Tripura Gramin Bank	Tripura	United Bank of India	111	30
18.	Aryavart Gramin Bank	Uttar Pradesh	Bank of India	306	195
19.	Baroda Uttar Pradesh Gramin Bank	Uttar Pradesh	Bank of Baroda	668	586
20.	Nainital Almora Ksh Gramin Bank	Uttaranchal	Bank of Baroda	58	55

## Debt Waiver Scheme for SC/ST borrowers

- \*268. PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:
- (a) whether the State Government of Kerala has submitted any proposal for a Debt Waiver Scheme for waiving off loans upto Rs. 25,000/- to borrowers belonging to SC/ST community;
  - (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the details of the action taken or contemplated by the Central Government.

for sanction of financial assistance to the State Government for implementing the scheme?

THE FINANCE MINISTER (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment has reported that the Minister for Welfare of Scheduled and Backward Communities and Electricity, Government of Kerala, had sent a letter dated 1.7.2009 to the Union Minister of Social Justice and Empowerment, stating that the Government of Kerala had announced a scheme for writing off loans upto Rs. 25000/- to SC/ST loanees and requested the Government of India for assistance "for undertaking this venture and also for waiving off all loans to the State-level Institutions".

The Ministry has further reported that no action is presently under consideration on the above request.

# Development of bio-medical stents for cardio-vascular treatment

- \*269. SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:
- (a) whether bio-medical stents have been developed for the treatment of cardiovascular diseases in the country;
- (b) whether bio-medical stents are being used in India for cardiovascular treatment;
  - (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether clinical trials are conducted as per protocol for the bio-medical stent usage; and
  - (e) if so, the details thereof?

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

- (a) Yes, Sir. Bio-medical stents have been developed in the country.
- (b) and (c) Yes, Sir. Biomedical stents have been used in India in order to restore the blood flow in the coronary arteries which have been blocked due to formation of plaque.
- (d) and (e) Yes, Sir. Clinical trials have been carried out in the country as per the protocol approved by the office of Drugs Controller General (I) for the purpose.

## Quality review of PMGSY roads

- $\dagger^{\star}270.$  SHRI SHREEGOPAL VYAS: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:
- (a) whether any quality review was carried out under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY);
  - (b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise;
  - (c) the number of roads reviewed till date, State-wise;
- (d) the number of roads out of these found fit as per the qualitative norms; and
- (e) the amount spent to improve the roads which were not found to be fit and the precautions required to be taken in future in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI VILASRAO DESHMUKH): (a) Yes, Sir.

- (b) State-wise details are given in Statement-I (See below).
- (c) 17,974 roads have been inspected by National Quality Monitors (NQMs) during the period January, 2007 to December, 2010. The Statewise breakup is given in the Statement-II (See below).
- (d) Out of 17,974 ongoing and completed roads inspected by National Quality Monitors (NQMs) during the period January, 2007 to December 2010, 15,238 roads were found fit/satisfactory as per prescribed qualitative norms.
- (e) In case of inspections carried out by NQMs for completed works, after 1st April, 2009, if any work has been graded as 'Unsatisfactory' by NQM and if defects in work are of non-rectifiable nature, the work is treated as infructuous work and an equivalent amount is set-off against the future releases of programme funds to the State Governments concerned.

### Statement-I

State-wise details of Quality Review Meetings held during 2009-10 and 2010-11 (upto December, 2010)

State Total Number of Reviews

	Year 2009-10	Year 2010-11	
		(upto February, 11 end)	
1 2	3	4	
1. Andhra Pradesh	1	4	

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

1	2	3	4
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2	4
3.	Assam	2	4
4.	Bihar	4	3
5.	Chhattisgarh	2	2
6.	Gujarat	2	3
7.	Haryana	2	3
8.	Himachal Pradesh	2	3
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	2	4
10.	Jharkhand	3	2
11.	Karnataka	2	3
12.	Kerala	1	4
13.	Madhya Pradesh	5	2
14.	Maharashtra	3	5
15.	Manipur	1	4
16.	Meghalaya	1	4
17.	Mizoram	1	3
18.	Nagaland	1	3
19.	Orissa	1	2
20.	Punjab	2	5
21.	Rajasthan	3	4
22.	Sikkim	2	3
23.	Tamil Nadu	1	3
24.	Tripura	2	3
25.	Uttar Pradesh	3	4
26.	Uttarakhand	3	4
27.	West Bengal	3	3
	TOTAL:	57	91

Statement-II

Abstracts of NQM Grading State-wise upto December, 2010

# State	Total inspection	Grading				
		Comple	Completed Works		Ongoing Works	
		Total	Satisfactory	Total		
Satisfactory						
1 2	3	4	5	6	7	
1. Andhra Pradesh	911	301	286	610	521	
2. Arunachal Prades	h 201	35	30	166	140	
3. Assam	958	60	53	898	752	
4. Bihar	468	9	4	459	246	
5. Chhattisgarh	828	180	136	648	463	
6. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	
7. Goa	0	0	0	0	0	
8. Gujarat	495	203	181	292	236	
9. Haryana	288	82	79	206	191	
10. Himachal Pradesh	484	123	117	361	336	
11. Jammu and Kashmi	r 311	32	30	279	246	
12. Jharkhand	440	53	48	387	290	
13. Karnataka	830	108	96	722	621	
14. Kerala	326	49	46	277	196	
15. Madhya Pradesh	1834	207	169	1627	1472	
16. Maharashtra	1728	123	94	1605	1378	
17. Manipur	141	14	10	127	88	
18. Meghalaya	95	10	8	85	54	
19. Mizoram	107	13	13	94	74	
20. Nagaland	77	6	3	71	49	
21. Orissa	1436	194	182	1242	1012	

1 2	3	4	5	6	7
22. Punjab	589	124	120	465	455
23. Rajasthan	997	301	281	696	637
24. Sikkim	180	7	7	173	148
25. Tamil Nadu	815	238	195	577	384
26. Tripura	182	22	20	160	136
27. Uttar Pradesh	1887	548	517	1339	1189
28. Uttarakhand	223	20	19	203	164
29. West Bengal	825	103	96	722	642
Total:	17974	3212	2883	14762	12355

#### Diseases due to air pollution in Metro cities

 $\star$ 271. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that a large number of people living in the Metropolitan cities are suffering from various diseases due to air pollution, particularly in Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Central Pollution Control Board has assessed the quantum of air pollution in big cities and suggested remedial measures to face such challenges; and

# (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) in collaboration with Chitranjan National Cancer Institute (CNCI) Kolkata had carried out an epidemiological study on the effect of air pollution on adults and children in Delhi. The findings of the study indicate that air pollution may have health impacts depending upon various factors viz., climatic conditions, length of exposure, concentration of pollutants and may cause respiratory diseases, hematological diseases, genotixicity and neurobehavioral changes. However, there is no conclusive scientific evidence to establish a corelationship between air pollution and the incidence of health ailments.

(c) and (d) Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) has carried out source apportionment studies in 6 cities namely Bangalore, Chennai, Delhi, Kanpur, Mumbai and Pune. As per the findings of the study, the quantum of various pollutants in different cities are as given in the table below:—

Name of City	Particulate								
Sulphur	Oxides of								
	Matter (TPD)	Dioxide (TPD)	Nitrogen (TPD)						
Bangalore	54.4	14.5	217.4						
Chennai	11.0	1.34	12.2						
Delhi	147.0	268.0	460.0						
Kanpur	9.4	4.2	22.5						
Mumbai	73.5	154.7	215.6						
Pune	32.3	7.1	51.5						

- Bharat Stage-IV emission norms have been implemented in 13 mega cities including NCR for new 4-wheelers in 2010.
- Mass emission standards (Bharat Stage-III) have been notified for two, three wheelers and diesel driven agricultural tractors from April 1, 2010 throughout the country.
- Stringent Emission Standards have been notified to regulate emissions from in-use vehicles from October, 2004.
- Supply of improved diesel and gasoline.
- Availability of Pre-mix 2T in petrol at all petrol outlets.
- Operating CNG mode as fuel in all commercial vehicles in Delhi.
- Introduction of Delhi Metro line to promote use of mass public transport system.
- Central and State Pollution Control Boards are implementing the Air Act, 1981 to restore the air quality.
- A mutually time targeted programme is implemented under the Corporate Responsibility on Environment Protection (CREP).
- Action plans have been drawn up for the control of pollution in 17 categories of highly polluting industries and surprise inspections are made for these highly polluting industries.
- City specific action plans have been suggested for restoration of environmental quality in 6 cities.
- Sector specific recommendations like fuel quality improvement, stringent vehicular emission standards, minimizing dust

- pollution from construction activities, re-suspension of road dust, etc.
- Constitution of Working Groups by respective Ministries for implementation of recommendations made in the source apportionment studies.

- National Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Programme (NAAQMP) is in operation.
- Implementation of Air Pollution Control (APC) system in industrial units through consent management and environmental clearance system.
- Introduction of clean technologies in industries and mass awareness programmes.
- Prescribing the environmental safeguards and conditions for specified categories of developmental activities under Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) Notification, 2006.

#### Impact of food inflation on weaker sections of society

 $\dagger^{\star}272.$  SHRI RAMCHANDRA PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that rise in inflation is inherent in a developing economy;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that the rise in food inflation, impacts the weaker section of the society, to a greater extent;
  - (c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto; and
  - (d) whether curbing the food inflation is not required?

THE FINANCE MINISTER (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (d) Inflation in the short and medium term is determined by several factors including supply side constraints and demand pressures in the economy. In a developing economy with increasing income levels if supply is not able to keep pace with rising demand there is risk of inflationary expectations.

A rise in food prices does affect the poorer sections of society relatively more adversely as they spend a larger fraction of their income on food. Government monitors the price situation regularly as price stability remains high on its agenda. In order to mitigate the effects of inflation on common man, the Government has taken several measures such as selective ban on exports and futures trading in food grains, zero import duty on select food items, permitting import of pulses and sugar by public sector undertakings, distribution of imported pulses and edible oils through the Public Distribution System

(PDS) and release of higher quota of non-levy sugar. The WPI based food inflation has declined to 6.5 per cent in February, 2011 from its peak of 20.2 per cent in February, 2010.

## Testing and labelling facilities for GM foods

- $\star 273.$  SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:
- (a) whether it is a fact that under the Food Safety and Standards (FSS) Act, it is mandatory to get the Genetically Modified (GM) Food labelled in the country;

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that testing facilities for GM ingredients are inadequate till date;
  - (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the details of the steps taken by Government to augment the facilities for testing and labelling of the GM foods?

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

(a) and (b) At present, there is no such requirement under the Act/Rule/Regulations.

- (c) and (d) Yes, Sir. Testing facilities for GM food are inadequate in the country.
- (e) National Institute of Nutrition (NIN), Central Food Technological Research Institute (CFTRI), National Bureau of Plant Genetic Resources (NBPGR), Indian Institute of Toxicology Research (IITR) and Centre of DNA Fingerprinting and Diagnostics (CDFD) were supported by the Department of Biotechnology (DBT) and Directorate General of Health Services (DGHS) for developing testing facilities in the area of GM food testing. At present, all the institutions have some capacity, which needs to be substantially enhanced in order to cater to the regulatory requirements.

Regarding labelling of GM Foods, the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) has initiated work towards developing regulations on GM food labelling after consulting concerned stakeholders.

### Slow-down in economic growth of the country

 $\star 274.$  SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether according to some reports, India's growth is likely to slow-down in 2012;
- (b) if so, whether Government contemplates to initiate proactive measures for avoiding such a scenario;
  - (c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the growth rate of the country at present as per the estimates of Government?

THE FINANCE MINISTER (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (d) The Indian economy has emerged with remarkable rapidity from the slowdown caused by the global financial crisis of 2007-09. With growth in GDP at factor cost at constant (2004-05) prices in 2009-10 now estimated at 8.0 per cent by the Quick Estimates released on 31 January, 2011 and 8.6 per cent in 2010-11 as per the Advance Estimates of the Central Statistics Office (CSO) released on 7 February 2011, the turnaround has been fast and strong. The CSO does not have any estimate

for growth in the next fiscal or beyond. However, the Economic Survey 2010-11 indicates that outlook for the medium term remains bright and expects growth to be 9.0 per cent (+/-0.25) for 2011-12 on the strength of pickup in savings and investment rates at the given incremental capital output ratio. There are other institutional projections that estimate somewhat lower growth rates for the Indian economy. The International Monetary Fund forecast (as per the January, 2011 World Economic Outlook [WEO] update) estimates growth in constant market prices in the Indian economy at 8.4 per cent in 2011 and 8.0 per cent in 2012 following a growth of 9.7 per cent in 2010. Growth forecasts, by whichever agency however carefully made, are subject to error. The Government has pursued prudent macroeconomic policies on an ongoing basis with a countercyclical focus in recent years to obviate the impact of global financial crisis, strengthened structural measures to promote growth, develop product as well as financial markets, and increased social spending to provide a stronger foundation to protect the poor.

# Non-utilization of funds allocated under RGNDWM

- \*275. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:
- (a) whether it is a fact that some States are not able to use the funds allocated under the Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission (RGNDWM);
- (b) if so, the details of the funds allocated under the Mission during the last three years, State-wise, and the reasons for non-utilization of funds properly; and
  - (c) the action taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI VILASRAO DESHMUKH): (a) Overall, there is no inability on the part of the State Governments to utilise the funds released under the National Plural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP). However a few States have not been able to fully utilise the funds released to them annually due to reasons like procurement issues, time taken for preparatory activities and non-release or late release of funds by the States to implementing agencies resulting in the carry forward of unspent balance to the subsequent year for expenditure, The details of opening balance, allocation, release and expenditure incurred for the last three years by the States, is given in the Statement.

(c) To plan for effective utilisation of the NRDWP allocations from 2009-10, releases are made directly to State Water and Sanitation Mission accounts. States are required to prepare Annual Action Plans (AAP) after discussions with the Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation, Ministry of Rural Development. Implementation of the AAP is monitored through the departmental online Integrated Management Information System (IMIS). Officers of the Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation regularly review the progress of the implementation of the Programme by the States through meetings, video conferences and visits to the States. To discourage high opening balances and encourage better utilization of funds, opening balance in excess of 10% of the available funds are deducted from the subsequent release.

Statement

Opening balance, allocation, release and expenditure under NRDWP during last three years

(Amount Rs. in crore)

Sl.	State/UT			2007-08				2008-09				2009-10	
No.													
		O.B. A	llocatio	nRelease	Expend.	O.B. A	llocatio	nRelease	e Expend.	O.B. A	llocatio	nRelease	2
	Expend.												
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	86.17	295.30	305.24	388.41	3.00	394.53	395.05	398.05	0.00	437.09	537.37	307.46
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	34.87	112.41	112.41	121.31	25.97	146.12	162.46	160.97	27.47	180.00	178.20	195.55
3.	Assam	5.50	189.59	189.59	117.26	77.83	246.44	187.57	265.40	0.00	301.60	323.50	275.07
4.	Bihar	122.68	279.37	169.69	0.00	292.37	425.38	452.38	73.30	671.45	372.21	186.11	284.87
5.	Chhattisgarh	22.97	95.95	95.95	104.16	14.76	130.42	125.26	112.42	27.59	116.01	128.22	105.17
6.	Goa	0.65	3.31	1.66	2.31	0.00	3.98	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.64	3.32	0.50
7.	Gujarat	19.85	205.89	205.89	219.12	6.62	314.44	369.44	289.33	86.73	482.75	482.75	508.98
8.	Haryana	16.13	93.41	93.41	109.54	0.00	117.29	117.29	117.29	0.00	207.89	206.89	132.35
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2.03	11746	130.42	132.45	0.00	141.51	141.51	141.49	0.02	138.52	182.85	154.18
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	49.58	329.92	329.92	361.41	18.09	397.86	396.49	176.67	237.91	447.74	402.51	384.25
11.	Jharkhand	33.06	113.88	84.46	117.51	0.00	160.67	80.33	18.85	61.48	149.29	111.34	86.04

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
-	. Karnataka	6.76	278.51	283.16	286.57	3.35	477.19		449.15	32.05		627.86	475.17
	Kerala	0.00	82.93	84.25	83.46	0.79		106.97	106.56	1.19		151.89	151.85
14.	Madhya Pradesh	37.58	251.62	251.62	267.56	21.65	370.47	380.47	368.61	33.50	367.66	379.66	355.08
15.	Maharashtra	29.06	404.40	404.40	378.38	55.08	572.57	648.24	511.06	192.26	652.43	647.81	617.42
16.	Manipur	6.90	38.59	45.59	34.71	17.79	50.16	45.23	36.33	26.69	61.60	38.57	41.17
17.	Meghalaya	12.62	44.46	55.29	56.61	11.30	57.79	63.38	74.50	0.18	70.40	79.40	69.57
18.	Mizoram	0.00	31.88	38.88	30.16	8.72	41.44	54.19	45.48	17.43	50.40	55.26	52.21
19.	Nagaland	14.32	32.72	39.75	27.39	26.68	42.53	42.53	39.60	29.61	52.00	47.06	72.08
20.	Orissa	61.66	168.85	171.95	233.60	0.00	298.68	298.68	273.12	25.56	187.13	226.66	201.85
21.	Punjab	5.14	52.91	51.80	40.28	16.66	86.56	86.56	96.68	6.54	81.17	88.81	95.35
22.	Rajasthan	12.95	606.72	606.72	619.67	0.00	970.13	971.83	967.95	3.88	1036.46	1012.16	673.92
23.	Sikkim	1.96	13.42	20.13	15.36	6.73	17.45	32.45	28.85	10.33	21.60	20.60	24.00
24.	Tamil Nadu	0.00	190.90	190.90	190.90	0.00	241.82	287.82	230.58	57.24	320.43	317.95	370.09
25.	Tripura	13.71	39.43	54.43	54.30	13.84	51.25	41.01	36.99	17.85	62.40	77.40	78.07
26.	Uttar Pradesh	92.10	401.51	401.51	421.14	72.48	539.74	615.78	514.54	173.71	959.12	956.36	970.60
27.	Uttarakhand	37.12	89.30	89.30	114.14	12.28	107.58	85.87	61.09	37.06	126.16	124.90	63.83

1 2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
28. West Bengal	42.35	191.37	191.37	230.55	3.18	389.39	389.39	371.62	20.94	372.29	394.30	368.77
29. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	35.50	0.00	0.00	4.72	30.78	0.00	0.00	30.78	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
30. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.38	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
31. Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
32. Delhi	0.00	0.31	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
33. Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
34. Pondicherry	0.00	0.31	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
35. Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total:	804.24	4757.01	4699.67	4762.96	740.94	6896.72	7056.02	5998.28	1798.69	7986.43	7989.72	7205.45

# Posting of medical officers of CGHS units in Delhi

- \*276. SHRI KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:
- (a) the names of Medical Officers/Senior Medical Officers/Chief Medical Officers in Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS), Unani Dispensaries/Units in Delhi/New Delhi as on 31 December, 2010, alongwith the dates of their posting;
- (b) the duration of posting of each of these officers at one place, and the reasons for their continued stay at the same place; and
- (c) the reasons for not rotating these officers in different dispensaries/units  $$\operatorname{and}$$  allowing them to remain on the same seats for years together since their date of joining the CGHS?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) The details of Unani Doctors in CGHS, Delhi are given below:-

Sl. Name of the De	signation	Place of continued	Date of posting
No. Unani Doctor	posting		
1. Dr. Abdul Qayyum	СМО	South Avenue	May, 2003
2. Dr. Parveen Kausar	CMO	Naraina	June, 2003
3. Dr. S.A.R. Zaidi	CMO	Sarojini Nagar	October, 2009
4. Dr. Wadudul Hassan 2008	СМО	Sarojini Nagar	September,
5. Dr. Ali Martaza	SMO	Sarojini Nagar	April, 2010
6. Dr. Sofia Bilquis 2001	SMO	South Avenue	September,
7. Dr. Mustag Ali 2008	SMO	M.S. Park Shahdara	September,
8. Dr. Seyad Ahamad	MO	Daryaganj	2002
9. Dr. Sabana Parveen 2008	МО	Daryaganj	February,

<sup>(</sup>c) CGHS has a transfer norm to rotate medical officers after every three years. However, for various administrative reasons, it has not been possible to strictly adhere to this norm.

# Fraudulent practices adopted by MFIs

- \*277. SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:
- (a) whether it has come to the notice of the Ministry or RBI or SEBI as to how Micro Finance Institutions (MFIs) distribute grants to poor women, particularly in Andhra Pradesh, and

make them use that money to buy shares of their company and afterwards deduct those grants from loans given to them and they are then deprived of share money;

- (b) whether it is also a fact that State Government of Andhra Pradesh cannot take any action as the issue falls within the purview of RBI or SEBI; and
- (c) if so, in what manner the Ministry proposes to address this issue and take action against the MFIs which are operating fraudulently and unethically?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) has reported that it is not aware of whether Micro Finance Institutions (MFIs) distribute grants to the poor women, particularly in Andhra Pradesh, and make them use that money to buy shares of their company and afterwards deduct those grants from loans given to them and they are then deprived of share money. Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has also reported that it has no information in this regard.

However, keeping in view the concerns expressed in the media regarding lending malpractices by some microfinance institutions including high interest rates, coercive recovery processes, multiple lending practices and the Andhra Pradesh Microfinance Institution (Regulation of Moneylenders) Ordinance passed by the Andhra Pradesh Government making registration of microfinance institutions (MFIs) with the State Government compulsory, the Reserve Bank of India had set up a Sub-Committee of the Central Board of Directors of the Reserve Bank to study the issues and concerns in the microfinance sector, including ways and means of making interest rates charged by them reasonable. This Sub-Committee has submitted its report which is being examined by the RBI.

The Department of Financial Services shall consider introducing a Micro Finance (Development and Regulation) Bill after taking into account the views of RBI on the said Sub-Committee's recommendations.

# Manufacture of dual technology cars

 $\dagger^{\star}278.$  SHRI SHIVANAND TIWARI: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering to promote manufacturing of

dual technology cars in the country;

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

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) to (c) Government of India has been promoting

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

manufacture/use of dual technology vehicles such as vehicles run on CNG-Petrol,

LPG-Petrol, Hybrid vehicles etc. Indian auto industry has already introduced CNG and LPG vehicles which have the capability of running on petrol, CNG or LPG. These vehicles are environmentally benign, provide an alternative for oil and are also expected to have a beneficial impact on environment and health of the people.

In order to promote battery operated vehicles/hybrid electric vehicles and plug-in hybrid electric vehicles, the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy is implementing a broad based research, design, development and demonstration programme and also providing central financial assistance to the purchaser of such vehicles. Central financial assistance is also being provided to the manufacturers on reimbursement basis @ Rs. 4000/- (in case of low speed 2 wheelers), Rs. 5000/- (in case of high speed 2 wheelers), Rs. 60,000/- (in case of 3 wheelers having carrying capacity of at least 7 passenger and above), Rs. 1,00,000/- (in case of Mahindra REVA electric Car) and Rs. 4,00,000/- (Public transport having carrying capacity of atleast 10 passengers and above) or 20% ex-work cost, whichever is less. The programme is being implemented through the State Nodal Agencies/Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency. The other incentives available for dual technology vehicles are as under:-

- Excise duty on Hybrid vehicles is at 10%.
- Concessional excise duty of 5% is levied on specified parts of hybrid vehicles.
- Excise duty on kit developed indigenously for conversion of fossil fuel vehicles into hybrid vehicles and their parts reduced from 10% to 5%.
- Concessional excise duty of 10% is levied on vehicles based on fuel cells or hydrogen cell technology.
- Concessional customs duty of 2.5% is applicable on import of CNG/LPG Kits and part of kits.
- Exemption from Customs duty to specified parts of electric and hybrid vehicles.

To give momentum to the development of Electric vehicles and Hybrid vehicles, Government, in the budget for the year 2011-12 has announced setting up of a National Mission for Electric/Hybrid vehicles which will allow synergic, concerted, prioritised, collaborative and sustained support by the Government for greater adoption of electric/hybrid vehicles and their manufacturing in the country. Duty concessions have also been announced in the budget 2011-12 for Hybrid vehicles which include (i) Reduction of Excise duty on kits used for conversion of fossil fuel vehicles into hybrid vehicles and (ii) Exemption from basic custom duty and special CVD to critical parts/assemblies needed for manufacture of Hybrid vehicles.

# Capital outflow due to revival of western economy

- \*279. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:
- (a) whether Government is worried over a possible capital outflow in the event of FIIs withdrawing their investments from the local market and park it abroad following the signs of revival of US and western economies; and
  - (b) if so, what are Government's views and response thereto?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b) The Foreign Institutional Investors (FIIs) make investments in markets on the basis of their perceptions of the returns that such markets can yield. Their perception is influenced by many factors including the macro-economic environment, the growth potential of the economy and corporate performance in different countries. Market movements are, however, closely monitored by the securities market regulator Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) and Exchanges.

India has generally witnessed positive net FII inflows. In keeping with this trend, the net FII inflows (equity + debt) into India in the Financial Year 2009-10 stood at Rs. 142, 658 crore. In the Financial Year 2010-11 (April - February), the net FII inflows (equity + debt) into India stood at Rs. 139, 555.2 crore.

# Nurse-patient ratio in the country

- \*280. SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:
- (a) the present nurse-patient ratio in the country and how it compares with the international ratio;
- (b) whether it is a fact that most of the nurses working in Government hospitals, centres etc. are overworked, which has resulted in the loss of their efficiency; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof and what corrective measures Government proposes to take in this regard?

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

(a) The overall nurse patient ratio varies from State to State and district to district in the same State in different parts of the

country. As per World Health Organization (WHO), there is no standard ratio of nurse to hospital beds. It depends greatly on availability, patient need for nursing, support to nurses in giving patient care and their expected roles and responsibilities. According to International Council of Nurses, Victoria (Australia) and California (USA) have set mandatory trend of 1:4 to 1:6 nurse patient ratio with one in-charge per shift. This ratio various to meet the needs of different units and shifts according to acuity of care, size and location.

- (b) No such complaint has been received from Government Hospitals.
- (c) Does not arise.

### WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

## Achievements made under Green India Scheme

 $\dagger 2016$ . SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

- (a) the target set for the Green India Scheme and the extent of success achieved in proportion to it; and
- (b) the time limit and financial provisions for this Scheme alongwith the success ratio thereof, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) As such there is no such scheme by the name Green India Scheme implemented by the Ministry of Environment and Forests. However, The National Mission for a Green India has been approved by the Prime Minister's Council on Climate Change. The Mission focuses on enhancing ecosystem services and carbon sink through afforestation and eco-restoration of 10 million hectares of forest and non forest lands. The mission period is for ten years from 2012-13 and the year 2011-12 will be the preparatory year for which Rs. 200 crore has been announced in the Budget speech for the year 2011-12.

#### Preservation of biodiversity of the country

2017. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Ministry and NGOs are making attempts to preserve biodiversity of the country during the last three years;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise especially in Andhra Pradesh;
  - (c) the funds spent for this purpose; and
  - (d) the results achieved in this direction, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) The Government of India has taken several steps for conservation of biodiversity of the country which include:

survey and inventorization of floral and faunal resources; assessment of forest cover to develop an accurate database for planning and monitoring; establishment of a Protected Area

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Network; designating Biosphere Reserves for conservation of representative ecosystems; conservation of ecologically fragile areas such as mangroves, wetlands and coral reefs; implementing species-oriented conservation programmes; ex-situ conservation through setting up of botanic gardens, zoos and gene banks; and enactment of the Biological Diversity Act in 2002, under which a National Biodiversity Authority and State Biodiversity Boards have been set up for implementing the provisions of the Act.

The NBA is a body corporate established in accordance with the provisions of Sec. 8 of the Biological Diversity Act, 2002, at Chennai w.e.f. 1st October, 2003. It is an autonomous, statutory and regulatory organization to implement the provisions of Biological Diversity Act, 2002.

(b) to (d) Some of the measures taken towards implementation of the Biological Diversity Act include: formation of State Biodiversity Boards (SBBs) in 25 States, declaration of three Biodiversity Heritage Sites (BHS), notification of threatened species which are on the verge of extinction for 13 States (Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Mizoram, Orissa, Meghalaya, Goa, West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, Karnataka and Tripura), establishment of 31665 Biodiversity Management Committees (BMCs) and preparation of 419 People's Biodiversity Registers in six States (Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Uttarakhand and West Bengal).

The Andhra Pradesh State Biodiversity Board established under Section 22(1) of the Biological Diversity Act, 2002 has undertaken several measures towards implementation of the Biological Diversity Act which include: Preparation of 15 Biodiversity Management Committees in 10 districts, identification of one Biodiversity Heritage Site and preparation of People's Biodiversity Registers.

So far, an amount of Rs. 1.84 crore has been provided by the NBA to SBBs for implementation of the provisions of the Biological Diversity  ${\tt Act.}$ 

# Environmental clearance for allocation of coal block to GMDC

2018. SHRI KANJIBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

 Block to Gujarat Mineral Development Corporation Ltd. (GMDC) in Chhattisgarh in August, 2006;

- (b) whether it is also a fact that the State Government of Chhattisgarh has requested the Central Government for forest clearance for prospecting licence over forest area measuring 1987.912 hectare land of Morgal-II Coal Block allocated to GMDC;
- (c) whether the forest clearance has been accorded to the State Government; and  $% \left( \frac{1}{2}\right) =\frac{1}{2}\left( \frac{1}{2$ 
  - (d) if not, by when the clearance is likely to be given?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) A proposal for prospecting over 1987.912 ha of forestland of Morgal-II coal block, allotted by the Ministry of Coal to M/s Gujarat Mineral Development Corporation Limited in Katghora Forest Division in Korba district of Chhattisgarh, was received in the Ministry in December, 2009.

(c) and (d) So far, forest clearance to Morgal-II coal block has not been granted as the coal block falls in Hasdeo-Arand Coalfield, which has been identified as Category 'A' (No-Go areas) consequent to the joint exercise undertaken by the Ministry of Environment and Forests and the Ministry of Coal. The inability of the Central Government to accord permission for prospecting of coal in this coal block, as decided by the Central Government, has been conveyed to the State Government.

## Green Gold Sector in North Eastern Region

2019. SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of steps taken for holistic growth of Green Gold Sector in India specially in North Eastern Region;
- (b) whether Government is aware of the facts that to popularise Green Gold Sector there is need to carry out institutional reform and restructuring;
  - (c) if so, the steps taken for the same;
- (d) whether the Ministry would consider a national policy for the same and setting up a National Development Board for Green Gold; and
  - (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (c) Bamboo is referred to as Green Gold in India especially in North Eastern Region. For the development of Bamboo sector, a numbers of steps have been taken such as establishment of National Bamboo Mission under the Ministry of Agriculture, National Mission for Bamboo applications under the Ministry of Science and Technology, etc. The Mission approach for the development of this sector is a step toward the institutional reforms. Bamboo plantation is one of the plantation model for afforestation under the National Afforestation Programme (NAP) of the Ministry.

In addition, the Ministry of Environment and Forests had also implemented the Central Sponsored Scheme named as "Preparedness for meeting challenges of bamboo flowering and improving management of bamboo forests".

(d) and (e) There is no such proposal under the consideration of Ministry of Environment and Forests.

# Encroachment in Kaziranga National Park

2020. SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware of the encroachment in Kaziranga National Park;
  - (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the steps taken to remove the encroachment and the results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (c) Protection and management of the Kaziranga National Park is under the administrative control of the State Government of Assam. As reported by the Forest Department, Government of Assam, the area of Kaziranga National Park, which is under their control, has no encroachment.

## River pollution

2021. SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Ministry has a plan to make the major rivers in the country pollution free; and
  - (b) the details of measures taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) The Government is implementing the centrally sponsored scheme of National River Conservation Plan (NRCP) which covers identified polluted stretches of 39 rivers in 182 towns spread over 20 States. The major rivers covered under the Plan include Ganga, Yamuna, Gomti, Damodar, Satluj, Krishna, Musi, Cauveri and Godavari besides others. Pollution abatement schemes are taken up under the Plan on a cost sharing basis between Centre and States. The works include; Interception and Diversion to capture the raw sewage flowing into the river through open drains and diverting them for treatment in Sewage treatment plants (STP), Electric crematoria and Improved Wood crematoria, Low Cost Sanitation works and, River Front Development. An amount of Rs. 3890 crore has been released till December, 2010 by the Central Government and sewage treatment capacity

of 4064 mld (million litres per day) has been created so far.

Conservation of rivers is an ongoing and collective effort of the Central and State Governments. River conservation projects such as creation of civic infrastructure for sewage management and disposal are also being implemented under other central schemes, such as Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission, Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns, as well as under State sector schemes.

#### Amendment in Wildlife Protection Act

- 2022. SHRI SHIVANAND TIWARI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:
- (a) whether Government proposes to suitably amend the Wildlife Protection Act, 1972 as it is felt and remove hurdle in expansion of national highways passing through national parks and sanctuaries where there is no substantial diversion of forest land;
  - (b) if so, the details thereof; and
  - (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (c) The Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 was enacted for providing better protection to wildlife and their habitats. Amendment to the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 is carried out from time to time. There are well laid down procedures under the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972, read with orders of Hon'ble Supreme Court, for taking up non-forestry activities within the National Parks and Wildlife Sanctuaries.

# New Lion reserves in the country

- 2023. SHRI BHARATSINH PRABHATSINH PARMAR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:
- (a) whether Government proposes to set up eight new Lion reserves in the country including Gujarat;
  - (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether locations for setting up of these reserves have been identified;
  - (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) the details of estimated expenditure likely to be incurred thereon; and
  - (f) by when it is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (f) No, Sir. There is no proposal to set up eight new Lion reserves in the country. However, in order to

conserve the single isolated population of Asiatic Lions, the Ministry of Environment and Forests had initiated habitat feasibility study through the Wildlife Institute of India, which inter-alia has identified Kuno Palpur Wildlife Sanctuary in Madhya Pradesh as an alternate home for the Gir Lions and for the release of wild lions from Gujarat. While State Government of Madhya Pradesh is agreeable for translocation of Gir Asiatic Lions in Kuno Palpur, State Government of Gujarat has so far not agreed to part with Gir Asiatic Lions.

The matter is *sub judice* before Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in view of IA no. 100 in Writ Petition (Civil) 337/1995.

#### Coal mining in forest areas

2024. SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry had compromised many of its original position to accommodate the demand of other departments viz. Coal Ministry in forest area;
  - (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that the Ministry has demanded to declare coal in dense forest areas as strategic energy reserve; and
  - (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) After the enactment of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 with effect from 25.10.1980, prior approval of the Central Government is required for the use of forest land for non-forest purposes. The Act envisages optimization of use of forest land for non-forest purposes, including coal mining. To compensate the loss of forests and to minimize the adverse impact of such non-forest activities on flora and fauna of the area, suitable and site specific mitigation measures are taken. As such, no special dispensation has been proposed to accommodate the demand of other Departments including Coal Ministry.

- (c) No, Sir.
- (d) Does not arise.

# Sources of pollution in Ganga

†2025. SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD:

SHRI RAMCHANDRA PRASAD SINGH:

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that pollution level is found to be increasing along the course of the river Ganga from its origin to its meeting with the sea;
- (b) if so, whether Government has identified the sources of the pollution;

- (c) if so, the types of these sources and the contribution of each source in increasing the pollution level in river Ganga;
  - (d) whether Government has any plan to restrict these sources; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

#### (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (e) The pollution load on rivers including Ganga has increased over the years due to rapid urbanization and industrialization. Abstraction of water for irrigation, drinking, industrial use, power etc. compounds the challenge. Disposal of untreated/partially treated sewage by the cities and towns is the major source of pollution in the river, constituting about 75-80% of the pollution loads by volume. As per Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), 2760 mld (million litres per day) of sewage is generated by the cities and towns along the river. Industrial effluents and other non-point sources of pollution like disposal of dead bodies and animal carcasses, open defecation, cattle wallowing, agricultural runoff etc., add to the pollution loads.

Conservation of rivers is an ongoing and collective effort of the Central and State Governments. The Central Government is implementing the Ganga Action Plan (GAP) for pollution abatement through implementation of works like interception and diversion of sewage, setting up of sewage treatment plants, sanitation facilities etc. Under

this Plan, Rs. 887 crore has been spent so far and a sewage treatment capacity of 1064 mld has been created. Action is taken by the CPCB and the State Pollution Control Boards under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 against industries not complying with effluent discharge standards.

The Central Government has set up the National Ganga River Basin Authority (NGRBA) in February, 2009 as an empowered authority for conservation of the river Ganga with a river basin approach. The Authority has decided that under Mission Clean Ganga it will be ensured that by 2020 no untreated municipal sewage and industrial effluents flow into Ganga. Pollution abatement schemes worth about Rs. 2476 crores have been sanctioned under NGRBA so far.

River conservation projects such as creation of civic infrastructure for sewage management and disposal are also being implemented under other central schemes, such as Jawaharlal Nehru

National Urban Renewal Mission, Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns, as well as under State sector schemes.

# Environmental clearance to POSCO

 $\dagger 2026.$  SHRI MOHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether proposed steel and iron factory of POSCO company in Orissa has been given environmental clearance;

 $<sup>\</sup>dagger \text{Original notice}$  of the question was received in Hindi.

- (b) whether a three member high powered committee was constituted before giving environmental clearance to the company and a report had been submitted by that committee; and
  - (c) the main points of recommendation of the Committee?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) Ministry of Environment and Forests had earlier accorded environmental clearance on 19.07.2007 to 4.0 million tonnes per annum capacity integrated iron and steel plant in Orissa by M/s POSCO — India Pvt. Limited subject to effective implementation of various conditions and environmental safeguards. Ministry has further stipulated additional environmental safeguards for compliance.

- (b) No, Sir.
- (c) In view of the reply to part (b) above, does not arise.

# Environmental clearance for new Secretariat building in Chennai

2027. SHRI PAUL MANOJ PANDIAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the environmental clearance has been obtained for the new Secretariat building constructed at Chennai across the beach road; and
- (b) whether the Secretariat building constructed in Chennai comply with all norms of the Ministry?

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

### Level of air pollution in metro cities

2028. SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

- (a) the level of the air pollution in all the metro cities of the country as on January, 2011;
- (b) the names of the metro cities which are following the basic guidelines to prevent further pollution of the air;
  - (c) the details of steps being taken to contain various types of

pollution taking place in the cities; and

(d) what action is being stipulated to contain pollution?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) The ambient air quality is monitored by the Central Pollution Control Board in association with various State Pollution Control Boards, Pollution Control Committees for Union Territories and NEERI across the country, including in 35 metro cities in terms of Sulphur Dioxide (SO2), Nitrogen Dioxide (NO2) and PM10 (particulate matter less than 10 micron) under National Air Monitoring Programme (NAMP). The ambient air quality data for 35 metro cities for last three years is enclosed as Statement (See below).

- (b) The basic guidelines to prevent air pollution arising due to transport sector, industry sector, energy sector, etc. in metro cities, are followed by different organs of the Administration and concerned organisations.
- (c) and (d) The steps being taken include, inter-alia, strengthening of public transport, supply of cleaner fuel as per Auto Fuel Policy, use of beneficiated coal in thermal power plants, more stringent mass emission norms for new vehicles in select cities, 'Pollution Under Control' certificate system for in-use vehicles, strict implementation of emission and effluent norms in air and water polluting industries, etc. with a view to contain pollution in the cities.

City-specific Ambient Air Quality Improvement Programme for 17 identified cities is implemented by concerned authorities.

The Central Government has very recently established a National Ambient Noise Monitoring Network in seven cities, namely, Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata, Lucknow, Bengaluru, Chennai and Hyderabad, to begin with, for systematic monitoring of ambient noise on  $24 \times 7$  basis and for creation of baseline data.

Statement

Ambient Air Quality in Metro Cities as on December, 2010

(Annual Average Concentrations in Microgramme per Cubic Metre)

City Name		2008			2009			2010	
	$so_2$	$NO_2$	PM <sub>10</sub>	$so_2$	NO <sub>2</sub>	PM <sub>10</sub>	$so_2$	$NO_2$	PM <sub>10</sub>
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Agra	9	10	184	6	21	185	9	11	156
Ahmedabad	12	20	80	16	21	95	16	21	96

Allahabad	8	35	128	BDL	24	160	5	24	218
Amritsar	15	36	-	15	35	190	14	36	218
Asansol	9	74	135	9	62	163	8	66	140

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Bangalore	15	40	90	16	40	122	15	31	94
Bhopal	7	15	93	7	18	115	7	15	116
Chennai	6	9	48	9	17	70	9	15	59
Coimbatore	5	28	55	6	29	74	6	28	75
Dhanbad	19	44	131	17*	41*	164	15*	38*	112*
Delhi	5	45	198	6	49	243	5	55	259
Faridabad	13	25	139	15	23	154	18*	30*	164*
Hyderabad	6	27	87	5	22	80	5	25	81
Jaipur	6	34	112	6	36	151	-	-	-
Jabalpur	BDL	25	136	BDL	24	136	_	_	-
Jamshedpur	37	51	172	36	49	172	36	48	154
Indore	9	17	174	9*	17*	183*	14	18	120
Kanpur	7	23	209	8	31	211	7*	34*	208*
Kochi	5	19	40	BDL	12	40	4	11	36
Kolkata	9	58	148	16	56	187	11	62	98
Lucknow	8	35	186	8	36	197	8	34	204
Ludhiana	10	39	251	9	37	254	9	32	229
Madurai	10	23	41	10	25	42	11	25	47
Meerut	10	42	115	8*	43*	118*	8	48	170
Mumbai	9	42	132	6	42	109	4	21	94
Nagpur	8	32	98	6	30	99	7*	29*	86*
Nashik	30	25	80	23	29	89	22*	34*	79*
Patna	7	39	120	5	37	146	7	36	165
Pune	22	38	99	23	40	82	26	36	65
Rajkot	10	13	89	11	15	105	14	18	97
Surat	16	23	81	19	26	18	17	25	77
Vadodara	11	21	57	16	30	86	17	29	94

1		2 3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Varanasi	16	19	106	17	20	125	18*	20*	_
Vijayawada	5	26	91	5	14	80	6	13	98
Visakhapatnam	10	31	87	13	32	97	7	16	69

Source: Data as reported by CPCB/SPCBs/PCCs/NEERI

Note:- '-' Data not available. BDL - Below Detection Limit (i.e. less than 4 micrograms per cubicmeter for  $\mathrm{SO}_2$  and less than 9 micrograms per cubicmeter for  $\mathrm{NO}_2$ ). Data of Agra is of Taj Mahal is of sensitive Area. Data as reported in monthly summary sheet\Environmental Data Bank\Hard copy available as on date. \* - Data is inadequate for annual average. Data for 2010 is average of data available as on date. National Ambient Air Quality Standard for Residential Areas (Annual average) for  $\mathrm{SO}_2$  = 50 microgramme per cubic metre,  $\mathrm{NO}_2$  = 40 microgramme per cubic metre and  $\mathrm{PM}_{10}$  = 60 microgramme per cubic metre.

### Hazardous waste management

- 2029. SHRI KALRAJ MISHRA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:
- (a) the amount of hazardous waste being imported for recycling and reprocesses under the hazardous wastes (Management, Handling and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2008;
- (b) the location where this waste is being recycled and reprocessed;
- (c) whether the Pollution Control Boards are fully equipped to monitor such units;
- (d) whether the committee constituted to oversee the implementation of hazardous waste management handling and transboundary movement has given some report regarding import during last three years;
  - (e) if so, the details thereof; and
  - (f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (f) Under the Hazardous Waste (Management Handling and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2008 (HW Rules, 2008), the Ministry grants permission for import of recyclable wastes by actual users, having Environmentally Sound Recycling Facilities. Such users are located in various parts of the country. Permission for such imports is given based on recommendation of an Expert Committee constituted for this purpose. Before granting permission, it is seen that the importer has obtained consent to establish and consent to operate

under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 from the State Pollution Control Board (SPCB) concerned. It is also seen that they have obtained authorization under the HW Rules, 2008 from the SPCB. In addition registration is required by the units recycling/reprocessing the waste listed in Schedule IV of the aforesaid rules. The SPCBs are equipped to monitor such recycling units.

The Ministry has constituted a co-ordination committee including representatives from the Department of Revenue, DGFT, Central Pollution Control Board, State Pollution Control Boards and Experts to oversee the implementation of the provisions laid down in the Rules, specially related to import and export of hazardous wastes. The Rules require all consignments to be accompanied by a pre-shipment inspection certificate/test report from an accredited laboratory and a movement document. The Customs authorities are required to take random samples for the consignments to prevent misdeclaration.

#### Water quality of rivers

2030. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) monitors water quality of rivers;
- (b) if so, the number of locations where the samples are collected; and
  - (c) the details of such locations in Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) Under the National Water Quality Monitoring Programme, Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) is monitoring water quality of rivers at 980 locations on 353 rivers in the country.

(c) Details of monitoring locations in Andhra Pradesh are given in the Statement.

#### Statement

Details of 'Water quality of rivers' in Andhra Pradesh

Stat	Station Name of Monitoring Station Name of WaterRiver Basin Sub-Basin							
Code	Code Body							
1	2	3	4	5				
13	Godavari at Mancherial	Godavari	Godavari	Godavari				
14	Godavari at Polavaram	Godavari	Godavari	Godavari				

1	2	3	4	5
25	Krishna at Vijaywada	Krishna	Krishna	Krishna
30	Pennar at Siddvata, Nellore	pennar	Pennar	Pennar
39	Krishna at Gadwal Bridge	Krishna	Krishna	Krishna
1157	Manjeera at Raipallu	Manjeera	Godavari	Manjeera
1158	Maner at Somnapalli	Maner	Godavari	Maner
1172	Musi U/S at Hyderabad	Musi	Krishna	Musi
1173	Musi D/S at Hyderabad	Musi	Krishna	Musi
1174	Tunghabhadra at Kurnool U/S, Bavapuram	Tunghabhadra	Krishna	Tunghabhadra
1175	Krishna after Confl. with Tungabhadra, Sangameshwaram	Krishna	Krishna	Krishna
1177	Muneru before Confl. with Krishna, Nandigama	Muneru	Krishna	Muneru
1178	Palleru before Confl. with Kr Jaggayyapet	rishna,Palleru	Krishna	Palleru
1215	Maner at Warangal U/S	Maner	Godavari	Maner
1218	Godavari at Rajahmundry U/S	Godavari	Godavari	Godavari
1219	Godavari at Rajahmundry D/S	Godavari	Godavari	Godavari
1255	Pennar before Confl. with Chi Pennar Tadpatri, Unganoor	travathi,	Pennar	Pennar
1256	Pennar after Confl. with Papa Puspagini	agni Pennar	Pennar	Pennar
1257	Pennar after Confl. with Chey Somasile	yuruPennar	Pennar	Pennar
1448	Nagavalli at Thotapalli Regul	atorNagavalli	Medium and	d Nagavalli
1465	Krishna at Wadapally after Co		Krishna	Krishna
1781	Manjeera River - Near Ganapat	hi Manjeera	Godavari	Manjeera

1	2	3	4	5
1782	Hamsala Deevi, Guntur Distt.	Krishna	Krishna	Krishna
1784	Thangadi, Mahaboobnagar Distt.	Krishna	Krishna	Krishna
1785	Manthralayam, Kurnool Distt. To	unghabhadra	Krishna	Tunghabhadra
1786	Vedadri, Guntur Distt.	Krishna	Krishna	Krishna
1787	Amaravati, Guntur Distt.	Krishna	Krishna	Krishna
2339	River Musi at Nagole, Rangaredo	dy Musi	Krishna	Musi
2349	River Nakkavagu, Bachugudem, Medak	Nakkavagu	Krishna	Nakkavagu
2350	River Hundri, Joharpur (V), Nea	arHundri	Krishna	Tungabhadra
2351	River Kundu, Nandyal, near Over Bdg., Kurnool	r Kundu	Pennar	Pennar
2352	Vamshadhara	am,Vamshadha	raMedium Minor	and
	Vizianagaram			
2356	Godavari, D/S of Ramanugundam	Godavari	Godavari	Godavari
2360	Godavari at Basara, Adilabad	Godavari	Godavari	Godavari
2361	Godavari at Mancherial, near Rl Bdg. B/C of Rallavagu	ly.Godavari	Godavari	Godavari
2362	Godavari at Ramagundam D/S, nea	arGodavari	Godavari	Godavari
2363	Godavari at Godavarikhani, near Bathing Ghat, Karimnagar	rGodavari	Godavari	Godavari
2364	Godavari at Ramagundam U/S, Karimnagar	Godavari	Godavari	Godavari
2365	Godavari at Kamalpur U/S M/S AFRayons Ltd. Intake Well, Warang		Godavari	Godavari
2366	Godavari at Kamalpur D/S at M/S AP Rayons Ltd. Discharge Point Warangal		Godavari	Godavari
2367	Godavari at Bhadrachalam U/S Bathing	g Godavari	Godavari	Godavari

1		2	3	4	5
2368	Godavari at Bhadrachalam D/S B Bathing Ghat, Khammam	Bathing	g Godavari	Godavari	Godavari
2369	Godavari at Burgampahad,	Khamma	amGodavari	Godavari	Godavari
2370	Godavari at Rajamundry U/	S of 1	NallaGodavaı	ri Godavari	Godavari
2371	Godavari at Rajamundry D/ Channel	S of 1	NallaGodavaı	ri Godavari	Godavari
2372	Kinnerasani A/C of KTPS A Effluents, Khammam	sh Poi	ndGodavari	Godavari	Godavari
2373	Sabari at Kunavaram, Kham	mam	Sabari	Godavari	Sabari
2374	River Manjeera at Gowdich	arla I	3/CManjeera	Godavari	manjeera
2375	River Manjeera at Gowdich	arla <i>i</i>	A/CManjeera	Godavari	manjeera

## Environmental Clearance to small mines

- 2031. SHRI SYED AZEEZ PASHA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:
- (a) whether it is a fact that small mines have to get environmental impact clearance;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that even road metal mines have to approach Government for permission;
- (c) the minimum size of a mine, which does not require "Environmental Clearance"; and
- (d) the number of pending applications from Andhra Pradesh for all Environmental Clearances?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (c) The Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) Notification, 2006 mandates all mining projects, irrespective of the nature of mineral i.e. major mineral or minor mineral, with lease area of 5 ha. and above to obtain prior environmental clearance as per

the procedure laid there under.

(d) As on 28.2.2011 two mining projects from the State of Andhra Pradesh, are awaiting environmental clearance under the EIA Notification, 2006.

## Rise in cases of poaching in the country

 $\dagger 2032.$  SHRI KAPTAN SINGH SOLANKI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the lack of safety for wildlife all over the country has resulted in rising cases of poaching;
  - (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has formulated any plan to stop such incidents; and
  - (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) Incidents of poaching of wild animals have been reported from the State/UT Governments from time to time. However, there are no definite reports of increase in the incidents of poaching.

- (b) Does not arise.
- (c) and (d) Steps taken by the Government to check poaching activities  $\qquad \qquad \text{are} \qquad \qquad \text{as} \\ \text{follows:-}$ 
  - Threatened species of wildlife are listed in the Schedules of the Wildlife (Protection), Act, 1972, thereby according them the highest degree of protection.
  - The Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972, has been amended from time to time and made more stringent against wildlife related offences.
  - 3. A network of Protected Areas has been established to conserve and protect wildlife and their habitats.
  - 4. Wildlife Crime Control Bureau has been set up to check illegal trade in wildlife and its products.
  - 5. Financial and technical assistance is provided under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of 'Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats', 'Project Tiger' and 'Project Elephant' for providing better protection and conservation of wildlife.

# Protection of flora and fauna inside forest area

2033. MS. SUSHILA TIRIYA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (a) whether it is a fact that the flora and fauna inside the reserved forest area are hardly protected;
  - (b) if not, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether the initiatives of Government in this regard has enhanced Botanical Technology;
  - (d) if not, the reasons therefor;
- - (f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 prohibits hunting of wild animals listed in Schedules I, II, III and IV of the Act irrespective their habitat. The Act also prohibits collection and removal of specified plants from forest land and areas specified by the Central Government except by members of Scheduled tribes for their bonafide personal use on the principle of sustainability. Flora and fauna inside Reserved Forests are also protected by Indian Forest Act, 1927.

- (c) and (d) Efforts are being made by Government to protect and safeguard the forest flora and fauna by declaring certain areas as Reserve Forest (RF), Protected Forests (PF), Wildlife Sanctuaries, National Parks, Biosphere Reserves and also declaring certain floral and faunal species as threatened, vulnerable and endangered and thus bringing them under special protection measures. By and large, these initiatives have so far been effective in protecting various floral and faunal species.
- (e) and (f) Intensification of Forest Management Scheme is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Ministry of Environment and Forests under which financial assistance is provided to States/Union Territories to take up various activities essential for protection of existing forests, forest land and bio-diversity. Following components of this scheme are specially designed to protect and safeguard the landscape and unique bio-diversity across the country:-
  - 1. Forest fire control and management;

- 2. Protection and conservation of sacred groves;
- 3. Conservation and restoration of unique vegetation and ecosystems; and
  - 4. Control and eradication of forest invasive species.

The allocations made to various  ${\tt State/UT}$  Governments are given in the  ${\tt Statement.}$ 

(Rs. in lakhs)

			(110	· III Iakiib)
Sl. States	Utiliza	ation of fun	d under the	Release
No.		scheme		of fund
	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1 2	3	4	5	6
Other States				
1. Andhra Pradesh	179.772	270.00	-	136.94
2. Bihar	83.736	93.614	117.445	118.77
3. Chhattisgarh	613.012	463.695	460.07	345.83
4. Goa	18.53	27.366	24.567	25.00
5. Gujarat	568.825	461.66	501.81	322.27
6. Haryana	96.04	111.85	69.56	101.70
7. Himachal Pradesh	124.066	260.96	281.996	266.11
8. Jammu and Kashmir	Nil	-	135.00	0.00
9. Jharkhand	221.875	276.622	260.14	150.95
10. Karnataka	159.60	264.90	252.15	142.89
11. Kerala	283.72	467.00	490.99	257.16
12. Madhya Pradesh	665.02	565.50	715.027	334.69
13. Maharashtra	232.84	232.00	459.195	184.70
14. Orissa	180.61	234.00	122.46	211.34
15. Punjab	Nil* (100.00)	134.28	74.13	76.49
16. Rajasthan	99.692	150.408	149.98	103.76
17. Tamil Nadu	431.5775	389.68	-	143.99
18. Uttar Pradesh	235.73	255.48	181.92	199.62
19. Uttarakhand	283.41	305.26	317.20	134.57
20. West Bengal	187.425	337.65	262.36	173.12
TOTAL:	4665.4805	5301.925	4876.00	3430.10

1	2	3	4	5	6
NE	and Sikkim				
1.	Assam	496.00	400.00	360.02	202.65
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	308.42	282.84	314.40	268.66
3.	Manipur	143.55	206.843	198.42	168.21
4.	Meghalaya	86.00	189.00	165.62	100.94
5.	Mizoram	414.37	410.373	300.63	349.79
6.	Nagaland	365.4264	222.479	274.05	147.52
7.	Sikkim	120.6648	273.79	286.43	259.33
8.	Tripura	98.593	156.00	138.15	188.81
	TOTAL:	2033.0242	2141.325	2037.72	1685.91
Un:	ion Territories				
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Nil	-	12.00	10.32
2.	Chandigarh	Nil	-	-	51.26
3.	Dadra and Nagar Havel	i Nil	-	-	-
4.	Daman and Diu	Nil	18.1464	8.00	-
5.	Lakshadweep	Nil	-	-	-
6.	New Delhi	Nil	-	-	-
7.	Pondicherry	Nil	-	-	-
	TOTAL:	0.00	18.1464	20.00	61.58
	GRAND TOTAL:	6698.5047	7461.3964	6933.72	5117.59

# Weak cages of animals in Delhi Zoo

 $\dagger 2034.$  SHRI RANJITSINH VIJAYSINH MOHITE PATIL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the news-item that cages of animals in the Delhi Zoo are weak as a result of which danger has increased;

 $\dagger \text{Original}$  notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (b) if so, the action being taken in this regard;
- (c) whether it is a fact that the responsibility of new work in the Zoo lies with the Ministry and that of old work *i.e.* the repairing of old wards or cages of animals, lies with the Central Public Works Department (CPWD); and
- (d) whether Government is considering to handover new and old works in the zoo to a single authority so that it may be helpful to complete the work early?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) The Government is aware of the news item appearing in the 'Nav Bharat Times' dated 22 February, 2011 titled '4 Mahine se kaid hain babbar sher'. The National Zoological Park authorities have already taken necessary action for repairing the fence of the Lion enclosure. There are no such complaints about the strength of the cages of other animals in the National Zoological Park as to cause immediate danger.

- (c) Yes, Sir.
- (d) Decision to hand over all maintenance works in the National Zoological

Park to a single authority i.e. Civil Construction Unit of the Ministry has already been taken.

#### Relaxation in rules for forest clearance

2035. SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has relaxed rules for forest clearance to industrial projects;
  - (b) if so, the details thereof; and
  - (c) the details of projects being cleared accordingly?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) No relaxation in the rules governing grant of prior approval of the Central Government under the Forest

(Conservation) Act, 1980 for diversion of forest land for non-forest purpose including setting up of the industrial projects have been affected by the Central Government in the recent past.

The Central Government has however issued a circular on 6th January, 2011 revising para 4.4 of the Guidelines issued under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980, regarding projects involving forests as well as non-forest land inter-alia stating that `....if a project involves forest as well as non-forest land, work should not be started on non-forest land till approval of the Central Government for release of forest land under the Act has been given.' has been substituted with

'....if a project involves forest as well as non-forest land, it is advisable that work should not be started on non-forest land till approval of the Central Government for release of forest land under the Act has been given.'

The Central Government has however, withdrawn the above circular on 17th February, 2011.

(c) The said amendment to para 4.4. of the Guidelines issued under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 has been taken into account in the directions issued under section-5 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 by the Central Government on 10.02.2011 to the 6 MTPA Integrated Steel Plant and 1000 MW Captive Power Plant at Kerjang, Angul, Orissa by M/s Jindal Steel and Power Limited.

#### CST compensation to Andhra Pradesh

2036. SHRI NANDI YELLAIAH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether consequent upon the introduction of VAT and reduction of rate of tax under CST, the Central Government has been compensating the loss of revenue to the States and accepting the claims and releasing the funds;
- (b) if so, the details of such compensation claims submitted by the State Government of Andhra Pradesh and funds released to Andhra Pradesh during the last two years and till date, year-wise separately; and
- (c) by when the remaining due amount of compensation, if any, is likely to be released to Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) to (c) Central Government has been compensating the loss of revenue to the States consequent upon the introduction of VAT and reduction of rate of tax under CST. The details of such compensation claims submitted by the State Government of Andhra Pradesh and funds released to Andhra Pradesh during the last two years year-wise are given in the Statement (See below). Government of Andhra Pradesh has submitted CST related compensation claim of Rs. 1344.72

crore for the period April, 2010 to September, 2010 of FY 2010-11. The CST compensation amount admissible for the financial year 2010-11 cannot be indicated as the guidelines for working out the CST compensation for the FY 2010-11 have not been finalized. The Central Government, however, has agreed to make on account/adhoc payment of compensation related to loss of CST revenue for the year 2010-11, pending finalization of the guidelines for the year 2010-11.

#### Statement

Year-wise details of compensation claims submitted by State Government of Andhra Pradesh and funds released to Andhra Pradesh

# (A) VAT compensation claims submitted by State Government of Andhra Pradesh and funds released to Andhra Pradesh

(Rs. in crore)

sl.	Period of Claim	Amount of	Compensable	Amount	Pending
No.		compensation	amount	released	
		claimed	found		
			admissible		
			as per the		
			guidelines		
1.	FY 2005-06	406.64	405.94	405.94	0.00
2.	FY 2006-07	no claim	-	-	-
3.	FY 2007-08	no claim	-	-	_

# (B) CST compensation claims submitted by State Government of Andhra Pradesh and funds released to Andhra Pradesh

(Rs. in crore)

Sl.	Period of Claim	Amount of compensation	Compensable amount	Amount released	Pending
		claimed	found		
			admissible		
			as per the		
			guidelines		
1.	FY 2007-08	301.58	318.14	318.14	0.00
2.	FY 2008-09	1509.53	1127.29	1127.29	0.00
3.	FY 2009-10	2280.77	2096.17	2096.17	0.00
	TOTAL:	4091.88	3541.60	3541.60	0.00

## Portability of health insurance

2037. SHRI SYED AZEEZ PASHA:
SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether IRDA, the insurance regulator has granted permission for mobility and portability of health insurance;
  - (b) if so, the details thereof;
  - (c) the benefits likely to accrue to the consumers in this regard;
- (d) whether small consumers of health insurance may lose various other  $\qquad \qquad \text{benefits;} \\$  and
- (e) the steps proposed by Government to ensure that the general public do not lose benefits when they migrate to different insurance companies under the new health insurance portability plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (e) The Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (IRDA), vide its circular dated 10.2.2011, has issued guidelines for portability of health insurance policies with effect from 1st July, 2011. These guidelines stipulate that all insurers issuing health insurance policies shall allow for credit gained by the insured for pre existing condition(s) in terms of waiting period when he/she switches from one insurer to another or from one plan to another, provided the previous policy has been maintained without break. This credit (in terms of waiting period) would be limited to the sum assured (including bonus) under the previous policy.

With the introduction of health insurance portability, the policyholders, if dissatisfied with an insurance company, would be able to choose to switch their insurance company. This would also act towards standardization of costs incurred on treatments and ensure better customer satisfaction. The Circular dated 10.2.2011 issued by IRDA also stipulates that:—

- Insurers shall strictly comply with Regulation 4(6) of IRDA (Protection of policyholders' interests) Regulations, 2002 in accepting the proposals when the policyholder is switching from one insurer.
- If the policy results into discontinuance because of any delay by the insurer in accepting the proposal, the insurer shall not treat the policy as discontinuance and shall allow portability.
- Insurers shall clearly draw the attention of the policyholder

- (i) all health insurance policies are portable;
- (ii) policyholder should initiate action to approach another insurer, to take advantage of portability, well before the renewal date to avoid any break in the policy coverage due to delays in acceptance of the proposal by the other insurer.

- The entire database including the claim details of the policies, where the policyholders has opted for portability, shall be shared with their counterparts, if requested by the counterpart within seven working days of such request by the counterpart.
- All applications for portability shall be acknowledged by the insurers within three working days.

#### Food coupons issued by LIC for employees

†2038. SHRIMATI MAYA SINGH:

SHRI BRIJLAL KHABRI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC) issues food coupons for its employees;
- (b) if so, the amount spent by LIC for issue of food coupons to its employees throughout the country in the last three years;
- (c) the names of companies to which these food coupons are issued and the details of payment made to these companies during the last three years, company-wise;
  - (d) whether this activity is indicating towards a big scam; and
- (e) the level of officers who recommend for investigation of rates of  $$\operatorname{such}$$  companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) The Life insurance Corporation of India (LIC) has informed that it has introduced a scheme of providing food coupons to its employees with effect from 01.09.2010. The amount spent on the scheme and the payment made to M/s Sodexo SVC India Pvt. Ltd. for food coupons from September, 2010 to December, 2010 is as under:-

Month	Amount (Rs. crore)
September, 2010	11.53
October, 2010	10.78
November, 2010	12.70
December, 2010	13.38

(d) LIC has reported that there is no scam. LIC has further stated that the scheme of food coupon has been introduced with the view to increase employees satisfaction

 $\dagger \mbox{Original}$  notice of the question was received in Hindi.

as motivation tools which is manifested in team-work, building client relationship and idea generation.

(e) LIC has intimated that a committee was constituted to evaluate and select the service provider for supply of food coupons. The committee finalised the service provider M/s Sodexo SVC on the basis of the network affiliates, financial strength, market presence, existing cliental base and quality of service delivery on pan India basis. Regarding the rates, LIC informed that the coupons are issued on face value with no service or delivery charges being levied by the vendor.

#### Weak economic health of UCBs

- 2039. SHRI PARSHOTTAM KHODABHAI RUPALA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:
- (a) whether the RBI is concerned about continuous weak economical health conditions of Urban Co-operative Banks (UCBs);
- (b) if so, the details of stringent actions which have been taken by RBI in this regard; and
- (c) whether Government is in process to make strict laws to punish accused person who are involved in scam of UCBs as most of the accused persons are yet to be apprehended?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that it is concerned about the health of the Urban Cooperative Bank (UCB) sector. The banking related functions of UCBs are regulated and supervised by RBI under the provisions of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 (As applicable to Co-operative Societies). Matters relating to Registration, Management, Audit, Liquidation etc. are governed by the provisions of the respective State Co-operative Societies Act and Multi-State Co-operative Societies Act, 2002 (in respect of Multi-State UCBs).

In order to address the issues arising out of dual control of the UCB Sector, the RBI has entered into a Memorandum of Undertaking (MoU)  $\left( \frac{1}{2} \right)$ 

with all the State Governments having presence of UCBs as also the Government of India (in respect of Multi-State UCBs). Consequent to signing of MoU, a Task Force for Urban Co-operative Banks (TAFCUB) have been formed. The TAFCUB consists of representatives of RBI, State Government and Federation of UCBs. The role of TAFCUB is to identify the potentially viable UCBs and find a revival path for them and to find a non disruptive exit route for the non-viable UCBs. The RBI has been taking action against UCBs for violation of various provisions of the BR Act, 1949 (AACS) and the instructions/directions issued there under. In the last two years i.e. from January, 2009 to December, 2010, 52 licenses of UCBs were cancelled/applications for licence rejected; 54 UCBs

were placed under Directions under Section 35A of BR Act, 1949 (AACS); monetary penalty was imposed on 36 UCBs; and Boards of Directors of 34 UCBs were superceeded/supercession period extended based on a requisition made by the RBI to the RCS of the State concerned.

The BR Act, 1949 (AACS) has a provisions for punishment/imposing fine on the UCB/Person-in-Charge of the UCB under Section 46 and 46A and for filing of complaint by Officer of RBI before the court of Metropolitan Magistrate under Section 47 for offences punishable under Section 46. Powers have also been given to RBI under Section 47A for imposing monetary penalty on UCBs for contraventions.

#### Unearthing of black money stashed abroad

 $\dagger 2040$ . SHRI SHANTA KUMAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details including number of persons against whom cases of depositing money in foreign banks have come to light during the period of last three years in the course of raids conducted by the Income Tax Department and other Departments; and
- (b) the efforts made by Government to bring back the money parked in foreign banks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) In a globalised economic scenario, foreign bank accounts can be maintained by persons and entities in the normal course of their business activities. There is no contravention of the provisions of Income Tax Act if such bank accounts and the transactions therein are bonafide and disclosed in the regular books of accounts and in the income tax returns. Instances of maintenance and operation of foreign bank accounts by persons and entities do come to the notice of the Income Tax Department during the course of investigations including search and seizure operations. Necessary action is taken under the Income Tax Laws to bring to tax any undisclosed transactions in such foreign bank accounts. However, details regarding the persons who are found to have been depositing money in foreign bank accounts are not centrally maintained in the

Ministry. The information will have to be collected from field formations of the Income Tax Department spread in various parts of the country. The time and effort required for collection of the information may not be commensurate to the objective sought to be achieved.

- (b) Government has formulated a five pronged strategy to tackle the issue of bringing back black money of Indian citizens stashed abroad. This strategy comprises of:-
  - (i) Joining Global crusade against 'black money';

<sup>†</sup>Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (ii) Creating an appropriate legislative framework;
- (iii) Setting up institutions for dealing with Illicit funds;
- (iv) Developing systems for implementation; and
- (v) Imparting skills to the manpower for effective action.

## Black money deposited in Swiss Bank

 $\dagger 2041.$  SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government has not sought any details from Swiss Banks regarding black money reportedly deposited there;
  - (b) if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the details of steps taken by Government to bring back this black  $\qquad \qquad \text{money} \qquad \qquad \text{to} \\ \text{India?}$

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) to (c) Efforts have been made by the Central Government from time to time to seek details of the bank accounts held by Indians in Switzerland under the existing Double Taxation Avoidance Agreement (DTAA) between India and Swiss Confederation. However, the Swiss Federal Tax Administration has expressed its inability to exchange the information regarding bank deposits of Indian citizens as the information was not necessary for the application of the DTAA between India and Swiss Confederation but was required only for the enforcement of Indian internal laws. They also replied that such information was not at their disposal under Swiss laws in the normal course of tax administration.

Since in terms of existing DTAA between India and Swiss Confederation, it has not been possible to obtain information regarding bank deposits in Switzerland, Switzerland was approached in April, 2009 for re-negotiation of the Article concerning Exchange of Information in our existing DTAA so that we can have access to banking information as well as information without Swiss domestic interest. Switzerland agreed for re-negotiation of this Article as well as other

Articles of the existing DTAA and the Protocol amending the Agreement and Protocol between the Government of Republic of India and the Swiss Confederation for the avoidance of double taxation with respect to taxes on income (Amending Protocol) has been signed at New Delhi on 30 August, 2010. One of the salient features of this Amending Protocol is that the Article on Exchange of Information has been amended to specifically provide for exchange of banking information as well as information without domestic interest. The Amending Protocol shall enter

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

into force on completion of internal procedure by Switzerland. Upon entry into force, India would be able to get banking information from Switzerland in specific cases for any period beginning with 1st April, 2011 or thereafter.

#### Impact of loan-waiver scheme

2042. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the impact of the loan waiver/relief scheme on the Indian economy;
- (b) the amount waived by each of the bank and the number of beneficiary under the scheme;
- - (d) whether the banks could recover the amount under debt relief;
- (e) if so, the amount the banks have recovered under debt relief, bank-wise;
- (f) whether the amount so waived by the banks have been reimbursed to all the banks; and
  - (g) if not, by when it will be done so?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (g) The Government of India's Agricultural Debt Waiver and Debt Relief Scheme (ADWDRS), 2008 aimed at de-clogging the lines of credit to farmers that were clogged due to the debt burden and to entitle these farmers to fresh credit. All agricultural loans disbursed by Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs), Regional Rural Banks (RRBs), Cooperative Banks (including Urban Cooperative Banks) and Local Area Banks (LABs) upto 31st March, 2007, overdue as on 31st December, 2007 and that remained unpaid until 29.02.2008 were covered under the Scheme. The Scheme was applicable to all farmers eligible under the Scheme and there was no discrimination against a section of farmers.

In the case of small or marginal farmers (cultivating upto 2 ha. or 5 acres of land), the entire 'eligible amount' was waived. In the case of 'other farmers'

(cultivating more than

2 ha. or 5 acres of land), there was one time settlement (OTS) Scheme under  $\qquad \qquad \text{which}$ 

these farmers were to be given a debt relief by way of rebate of 25 per cent of the 'eligible amount' subject to the condition that the farmer pays the balance of 75 per cent of the 'eligible amount'. The Government had extended the last date for the OTS for 'other farmers' upto 30.6.2010.

Reserve Bank of India (the nodal agency for the implementation of the Scheme in respect of Public Sector Banks, Private Sector Banks, Local Area Banks and Urban Cooperative Banks) has reported that so far under Debt Waiver Scheme, 86.64 lakh farmers have been benefited to

the extent of Rs. 18,294.86 crore. Under the Debt Relief Scheme, 17.30 lakh farmers have been benefited to the extent of Rs. 3,363.84 crore.

National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD), the

agency in respect of Regional Rural Banks and Cooperative Banks has reported that so far an amount of Rs. 25,033.83 crore has been released towards debt waiver benefiting 161.34 lakh farmers and Rs. 3651.76 crore has been released towards debt relief, benefiting 25.10 lakh farmers.

The Government of India (GoI) has so far released an amount of Rs. 51,340.47 crore to RBI and NABARD as reimbursement to the lending institutions under the Agricultural Debt Waiver and Debt Relief Scheme, 2008.

The information regarding the amount the lending institutions have recovered under the debt relief portion of the Scheme is not maintained centrally.

## IT payers in the country

2043. SHRI RAASHID ALVI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of individual Income Tax payers in the country;
- (b) the number of employees of the Central Government and the State Governments paying income tax, year-wise for last three years and their percentage out of total tax payers;
- (c) the total number of corporate house paying income tax in last three years, year-wise; and
- (d) the total number of individuals paying one lakh and above and number of corporate houses paying five lakh and above income tax in last three years, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) As on 31-03-2010, the number of effective individual assessees is 3,13,84,084.

(b) and (c) Income Tax Department maintains data about the number of assessees with reference to their status such as individual, HUF, Company etc. and not with reference to the sources from which income

is derived or with reference to the corporate houses to which these assessees belong to. Hence, the information desired is not available.

However, the number of effective corporate assessees as on 31.03.2010 is 3,67,884.

(d) The data about the number of effective assesses is maintained with reference to the returned income/loss and hot with reference to the amount of taxes paid by them. The number of effective assesses having returned income/loss of Rs 10 lacs and above in individual and corporate category is as follows:—

For year ending		Individuals
Corporate		
31st March		
2010	2,66,961	55,977
2009	2,25,019	50,728
2008	1,80,118	59,260

#### Renewal of broking licences

2044. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware of the abnormal delays in renewal of broking licences for two or three years as the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority has been issuing and then withdrawing show cause notices;
- (b) whether some parties have sought the intervention of the High Courts to get their broking licences renewed early; and
- (c) if so, whether there are any guidelines stipulating time-frame of final disposal of such cases of renewal of licences, etc.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (IRDA) has informed that the number of applications received from Insurance Brokers for renewal of licences during last three years i.e. 2008-09 to 2010-11 were 230, out of which 208 applicants have been issued licences till January, 2011. The process of renewal takes considerable time as it involves examination of accounts of insurance brokers, complaints and inspection findings. Therefore, there is delay in issuance of licences in some cases. However, IRDA keeps them informed of the status of the application. The IRDA has further informed that in one case they have issued show cause notice and the same was withdrawn and IRDA sought permission of the Hon'ble High Court of Culcutta to proceed in the case in accordance with the Regulations and initiate action against the petitioner in the manner as deemed fit. On

the orders passed by the Hon'ble High Court of Calcutta the Authority is proceeding against that company in accordance with law for renewal of licence.

(b) The IRDA has further informed that there are no legal cases filed by the intermediaries for expediting grant of broking licence.

(c) There are no guidelines stipulating time frame for final disposal However, after due diligence of submissions, the Authority takes a decision expeditiously.

#### Short term credit loan for farmers

2045. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is implementing short term credit loans to farmers;
- (b) if so, the steps taken in this direction during the last three years, State-wise especially in Andhra Pradesh; and
  - (c) if not, by when this proposal will be considered?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) The Government of India has since 2006-07 been subsidizing short term crop loans to farmers in order to ensure the availability of crop loans to farmers for loans upto Rs. 3.00 lakh, at 7% p.a. This Interest Subvention Scheme has been further continued for 2010-11 for Public Sector Banks, Regional Rural Banks and Cooperative Banks. This year an additional subvention of 2% to farmers, who repay on time has been provided. Thus, the effective rate of interest for such farmers is five per cent per annum for 2010-11. In the year 2011-12, it is proposed to provide these loans @ 4% p.a. to prompt repaying farmers under the Interest Subvention Scheme 2011-12. The Scheme is uniformly applicable to farmers across the country including Andhra Pradesh.

#### Involvement of bank officials in fraud

2046. SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware that banking frauds particularly in the nationalized banks are on the rise with the help of bank employees;
- (b) if so, the details of banking frauds in nationalized banks that has come to the notice of Government in the past three years;

- (c) whether the RBI/Government's guidelines/instructions issued to various Nationalized banks from time to time to adhere to norms are being violated by some officials of the banks; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and further steps being taken by Government to check such banking frauds and fix responsibilities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) RBI has reported that as per fraud reports received from the nationalized banks and

SBI group, data on fraud cases, in which the staff involvement has been reported by the banks is as under:-

Year	No. of fraud cases	Amount involved		
		(Rs. in crores)		
2008	728	266.41		
2009	711	411.21		
2010	657	400.32		

In terms of number of fraud cases there has been a declining trend over past three years, while in terms of amount involved, there has been fluctuating trend.

(c) and (b) On receipt of fraud reports from nationalized banks and SBI group, they are advised to examine staff accountability and complete proceedings against the erring staff within the time limit prescribed by Central Vigilance Commission. RBI has further advised the concerned banks to report the case to CBI/Police/SFIO, examine staff accountability, complete proceedings against the erring staff expeditiously, take steps to recover the amount involved in the fraud, claim insurance wherever applicable and streamline the system as also procedures so that frauds do not recur.

Banks have further been advised by the RBI to scrupulously follow the time limit laid down for conducting investigation and departmental enquiries and to improve their vigilance machinery and procedures and strictly adhere to the time schedule laid down by the CVC. Furthermore, banks are advised to have the position reviewed by their Boards on a quarterly basis and where ever there has been undue deviation from the time frame prescribed by the CVC, the matter should be reported alongwith the reasons therefor to the Central Vigilance Commission under advice to RBI.

## Customs duty on purchase of ships

2047. SHRI KANJIBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Central Government is aware that high customs duty on purchase of ships for ship breaking in comparison to duty on melting scrap is crippling the ship breaking industry; and
  - (b) if so, whether Government proposes to reduce customs duty on

purchase of ships for ship breaking in the financial year 2011-12 in order to boost production of secondary steel from ship breaking?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) Yes, Sir. Representations seeking reduction in customs duty on ships imported for breaking have been received.

(b) No such proposal is under consideration.

# Embossing of new Rupee symbol on currency notes and coins

- 2048. DR. VIJAY MALLYA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:
- (a) whether Government will print and emboss the new symbol for Rupee on currency notes and coins that would be released henceforth;
- (b) whether all statutory requisites have been completed in accepting the new Rupee symbol; and
- (c) whether Government proposes to release a commemorative postal stamp of the new Rupee symbol?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The Government has decided to issue new series of coins with new rupee symbol embossed. For currency notes, the Reserve Bank of India has informed that a proposal in this respect will be referred to the Government as per recommendations of its Central Board.

- (b) The symbol for Indian Rupee has been notified in the Gazette of India (July 31 August 6, 2010).
  - (c) No, Sir.

## Recognizing Aadhaar number for inclusion in KYC norms

- 2049. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:
- (a) whether Government has recognized Aadhaar number issued by the Unique Identification Authority of India as on officially valid documents to satisfy the Know Your Customer (KYC) norms for opening bank accounts in the country;
  - (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether a large number of nationalized banks have signed agreement with UIDAI so far;
  - (d) if so, the details thereof; and
  - (e) the nature of assistance provided by such banks to UIDAI in

execution of their assignment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) Yes, Government of India vide notification dated December 16, 2010 has recognized the letter issued by the Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI) containing details of name,

address and Aadhaar Number as an "officially valid document" to satisfy the 'Know Your Customer' (KYC) norms for opening small accounts in banks.

- (b) This notification is expected to promote the financial inclusion of the poor and the hitherto excluded by making it possible for them to easily establish their identity and open bank accounts. The UIDAI is facilitating opening of bank accounts for the residents at the time of enrolment for Aadhaar through partner banks and acceptance of the letter of UIDAI as a valid KYC will make the process seamless.
- (c) to (e) Yes, Sir. Indian Banks' Association (IBA) has informed that 22 Public Sector Banks have signed an agreement with UIDAI to act as registrars for the Aadhaar Project. IBA has informed that to act as registrars for Aadhaar project, banks have been executing the Memorandum of Undertaking (MoU) with UIDAI.

#### Setting up of Farmer's Resource Centre in Karnataka

2050. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether based on a directive from the Ministry, the State Level Bankers Committee (SLBC) has decided to start a Farmer's Resource Centre in Bagalkot, Karnataka, the first ever in the country;
- (b) if so, the aim sought to be achieved by this move and the extent to which the problems of the farmers will be mitigated by the Centre:
- (c) the time by which the Centre is likely to become functional; and
- (d) the details of the financial scheme for the centre and the contribution by banks for the endowment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (d) As per a direction from the Government of India, the State Level Banker's Committee Karnataka, coordinated with the banks in the State of Karnataka and the Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI) and National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) to establish Farmers Resource Centres. The objectives sought to be achieved by the Farmers Resource Centres are

# as under:-

- Design and implement suitable training programmes for farm households
- Practice sustainable agriculture, organic farming, live stock rearing, inland fisheries, apiary and other allied activities
- Adoption of appropriate technology such as Gobar Gas, solar and renewable energy, storage technology and locally suited innovations
- Developing knowledge skills, developing entrepreneurial traits

- · Promoting collective action, foster self help
- Facilitate formation of producers collectives, cluster development, group enterprises
- Inculcate healthy banking habits, strong value system for repayment of loans, dissemination of services
- Financial inclusion
- Research, consultancy services, publication of journals, audio visuals effective liaisoning and coordination between Panchayati Raj, State and Central Governments, and all institutions which further the progress and development of farming community.

One Farmers Resource Centre (FRC) is being set up at Bagalkot in Karnataka as a trust by pooling resources from Banks in the State and developmental institutions *viz*. SIDBI and NABARD. The entry level activities have already commenced at the centre which is presently functioning from B.V.V. Sangha Bagalkot. The training programmes will be started during March, 2011.

At present, Government of Karnataka, NABARD, 10 Banks and B.V.V. Sangha, Bagalkot have jointly formed a Trust and contributed to the corpus. A portion of the corpus will be utilized for crating capital assets and infrastructure development of the centre and the interest earned on the remaining corpus fund will be utilized to meet revenue expenditure.

The total amount committed for the said Scheme is Rs. 8.85 crores and the amount actually contributed so far by individual sponsors/trustees is Rs. 3.33 crores.

## Limiting the banking transaction days for labourer

 $\dagger 2051.$  SHRI RANJITSINH VIJAYSINH MOHITE PATIL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a case of discrimination with the labourers of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar and giving them opportunity for banking transaction only for one day by a nationalized bank has come to the notice of Government as they wear dirty clothes and persons who come wearing neat and clean clothes have difficulty with them; and

(b) if so, whether Government is going to take any concrete step against that nationalized bank so that recurrence of such incidents may be prevented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) As per information available, one incident was reported by the Union Bank of India in its Basti Nau Branch, Jalandhar. The bank has taken proactive steps to facilitate best possible

<sup>†</sup>Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

service particularly to migrant workers and accordingly sensitized its employees to provide fair treatment to all sections of society. The bank handles substantial remittances from the migrant workers through its branches. It has also employed business correspondent model to support the requirement of migrant workers at convenient locations for facilitating collections and remittances. The bank has also taken all measures to ensure fair treatment to all its customers and will continue to do so by extending best of banking services and convenience.

## Hike in interest rate on savings by banks

2052. PROF. ANIL KUMAR SAHANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government/RBI has asked banks to give more interest on saving deposits;
  - (b) if so, the action taken thereon by public sector banks; and
- (c) whether there is any proposal to enhance the present rate of interest on the savings of senior citizens to encourage them to save more money?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) No, Sir. Interest rate on saving bank deposit is determined by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) and is at present 3.5 per cent. With effect from October 22, 1997, RBI has given freedom to commercial banks to fix their own interest rates on domestic term deposits of various maturities with prior approval of respective Board of Directors/Asset Liability Management Committee. At present, interest rate of term deposits of more than one year is in the range of 8.25-9.50 per cent.

(c) As is the practice, term deposits of various maturities of senior citizens are allowed a benefit of 0.5 per cent or more than the general interest rate offered by banks to the general public.

## Operation of Government Schemes by Public Sector Banks

2053. SHRI BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply to Unstarred Question 1455 given in the Rajya Sabha on 23rd November, 2010 and state:

- (a) whether Andhra Bank has responded about their past track record regarding handling Government financial business;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon, so  $\mbox{far};$
- (c) whether similar procedure was followed while allowing certain public sector banks like Corporation Bank in 2003 and State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur and certain private banks like ICICI Banks etc. in 2005;

- (d) if not, the reasons for not extending PPF Scheme, 1968 and SCSS, 2004 to public sector banks which are Government undertakings; and
- (e) by when a decision is likely to be taken to allow Andhra Bank and others not so far covered, to operate these scheme?

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

The Andhra Bank has submitted all requisite information and also successfully demonstrated the software of Public Provident Fund (PPF) Scheme, 1968 and Senior Citizens Savings Scheme (SCSS), 2004. Being a case of first time authorization, performance reports from CCA, CBDT/CBEC/CPAO have been sought.

- (c) Yes, Sir.
- (d) Does not arise.
- (e) The decision to allow Andhra Bank will be taken after getting replies from CCA, CBDT/CBEC/CPAO. Requests from banks are considered on case to case basis, as and when received.

# Provision of direct loans to the needy

2054. SHRI MAHENDRA MOHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has directed the banks to provide loans to the poor directly in the rural areas in order to bridge the huge gap of interest being charged by the Micro Finance Institutions (MFIs);
  - (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has received complaints against MFIs for their malfunctioning and default on repayment of loans to banks in the recent past; and
  - (d) if so, the details thereof and the actions taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (d) The poor in rural India are being provided microfinance mainly through the Self Help Group (SHG) — Bank Linkage Model and the Micro Finance Institution (MFI) — Bank Linkage Model.

SHG Bank Linkage Model: The SHGs are financed directly by the banks. As on 31st March, 2010, 69.53 lakh SHGs have Saving Bank accounts with banks and the amount of saving with the banks was Rs. 6,199 crore. Under the SHG — Bank Linkage model thrift and savings precede credit. About 9.7 crore rural households have been covered under this scheme. As on

31st March, 2010, 48.51 lakh SHGs had loans outstanding with the banks in the country with an average loan outstanding of Rs. 57,795 per SHG.

The other type of lending is under the MFI — Bank Linkage Model which has been growing in the last few years. Under the MFI bank linkage model the banks lend to the MFIs for on lending to the poor. As on 31st March, 2010 loans outstanding against 1513 MFIs in the books of banks amounted to Rs. 10,147.54 crore.

However, keeping in view the concerns expressed in the media regarding lending malpractices by some microfinance institutions including high interest rates, coercive recovery processes, multiple lending practices and the Andhra Pradesh Microfinance Institution (Regulation of Moneylenders) Ordinance passed by the Andhra Pradesh Government making registration of microfinance institutions (MFIs) with the State Government compulsory, the Reserve bank of India had set up a Sub-Committee of the Central Board of Directors of the Reserve Bank to study the issues and concerns in the microfinance sector, including ways and means of making interest rates charged by them reasonable. This Sub-Committee has submitted its report which is being examined by the RBI. The Department of Financial Services shall consider introducing a Micro Finance (Development and Regulation) Bill after taking into account the views of RBI on the said Sub-Committee's recommendations.

The Government of India and the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) have taken following steps to encourage SHGs:-

- (i) To give an impetus to microfinance the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has categorized microfinance under priority sector lending and lending to SHGs has been brought under advances to weaker sections in priority sector lending. Once SHGs attain maturity in handling their own resources, Banks grade them and extend credit to the qualified Groups in multiples of their savings.
- (ii) RBI has permitted banks to use the services of Non Governmental Organizations (NGOs)/SHGs, Micro Finance Institutions (MFIs) and other Civil Society Organisations as intermediaries in providing financial and banking services through Business Facilitator (BF) and Business Correspondent (BC) models.

- (iii)  $$\operatorname{RBI}$$  has advised banks to provide adequate incentives to their branches for financing SHGs.
- (iv) The National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) extends refinance to Banks for on lending to SHGs at a rate of 8.25% p.a. to commercial banks [7.75% p.a. for financing in NER including Sikkim] and at 7.75% p.a. to RRBs and Cooperatives (subject to periodic revision).
- (v) NABARD has introduced training and capacity building of SHGs/grading of SHGs, etc.

(vi) A Microfinance Development and Equity Fund has been set up in NABARD with a corpus of Rs. 200 crore. This corpus has been enhanced by another Rs. 200 crore in the Financial Year 2010-11.

#### Suspicious transactions from ATMs

2055. SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware that the ATMs have become the new gateway to fund terror activities and carry out money laundering as economic intelligence agencies have recorded an increasing trend of suspicious withdrawals of huge amounts from these machines;
- (b) if so, the details of suspicious transactions reports received by the Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU), during the last one year;
- (c) whether Government has since contemplated any steps to prevent such terror funding through ATMs; and
  - (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU), Department of Revenue has reported that number of Suspicious Transaction Reports (STRs) in respect of suspicious withdrawals through ATMs has shown an increasing trend as seen from the STRs filed by banks as well as payment system operators. To monitor transactions made through credit and debit cards, the payment system operators namely, American Express, Master Card and Visa have been brought under the purview of Prevention of Money Laundering Act (PMLA), 2002 w.e.f. June, 2009.

- (b) During the Current Financial Year 2010-11, upto January, 2011, 16,338 STRs were filed with FIU-IND out of which 9,423 STRs have been disseminated to law enforcement/intelligence agencies. So far 460 STRs have been filed by payment system operators involving suspicious transaction made through ATMs/Point of Sale (POS) which have been disseminated to law enforcement/intelligence agencies.
- (c) and (d) FIU in consultation with RBI and Indian Banks Association is developing red flag indicators for detection of

suspicious transactions.

As per Government of India Notification dated June 16, 2010 banks should exercise on-going due diligence with respect to the business relationship with every client and closely examine the transactions in order to ensure that they are consistent with their knowledge of the client, his business and risk profile and where necessary, source of funds.

RBI has issued Master Circular dated July 1, 2010 on 'Know Your Customer (KYC)' norms also covering the issues like Anti-Money Laundering (AML) Standards, Combating of Financing

of Terrorism (CFT) and Obligation of Banks under Prevention of Money Laundering Act, (PMLA), 2002 etc. Further, RBI inspectors have been advised to comment upon the compliance in respect of observance of KYC/AML guidelines by the banks during Annual Financial Inspection of the banks.

In terms of instructions contained in Para 2.20 (b) of the Master Circular, banks are required to make suspicious transaction reports (STRs) to Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU-IND) in case of complex and unusual transactions, which have no apparent economic/visible lawful purpose and are of suspicious nature as defined in PMLA Rules.

Further in terms of Para 2.20 (c) of the above said Master Circular, banks are required to submit every month to the Director, FIU-IND by 15th of the succeeding month, all transactions involving receipts by non-profit organizations of value more than rupees ten lakh or its equivalent in foreign currency.

#### Implementation of IT Appellate Tribunal decree

2056. SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT:

SHRI SANJAY RAUT:

- Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:
- (a) whether the Income Tax (IT) Appellate Tribunal decreed that the commissions paid in Bofors Gun Deal will require the beneficiaries to pay Income Tax on the Commission;
- (b) whether Government has taken any action to implement this decree; and
- (c) whether Ministry's approach has any implication on other cases
  on the same
  issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) In the assessment of Shri Hersh W. Chadha (as a legal heir of Late Shri W.N. Chadha) the assessing officer had made an addition of Rs. 52,60,34,469 for AY 1987-88 and Rs. 85,31,425 for AY 1988-89 (Total Rs. 53,45,65,894) on account of commission. This has been confirmed by the Income Tax Appellate Tribunal *vide* order dated 31.12.2010 in ITA No. 3088 to 3098 and 3107/Del/2005.

(b) and (c) Effect to the appellate order has been given. All related matters on this issue are dealt with in accordance with the

applicable law.

# IT raids on residences of Bollywood actress

 $\dagger 2057.$  SHRI JAI PRAKASH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Income Tax Department had raided residences and offices of some actresses of Bollywood in order to find out the income tax evasion;

 $<sup>\</sup>dagger \textsc{Original}$  notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has completed the investigation of irregularities, tax evasion etc. in these cases; and
  - (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Income Tax department has conducted search and seizure operations on the residence and office premises of two film actresses recently in January, 2011.

(c) and (d) The Income Tax Department conducts search and seizure action on the basis of credible information in case of various persons like individuals, Hindu Undivided Families (HUFs), Firms, Companies, Association of Persons (AOPs), Body of Individuals (BoIs), Local authorities, Artificial Juridical person who are in possession of any money, bullion, jewellery or any other valuable article or thing which represents wholly or partly income or property which has not been or would not be disclosed for the purpose of Direct Tax Laws.

Search and seizure proceedings are followed by quasi judicial post search proceedings which involve detailed examination of the seized material, post-search enquiries and giving proper opportunity to persons searched to explain their income in accordance with the principle of natural justice and equity. The evidences gathered during search and post-search proceedings are used in assessment and reassessment proceedings of such persons. Such assessments/reassessments become final only when all appeals before CIT(A), IT AT, High Courts or Supreme Court are decided.

The outcome of the search and seizure action can be conclusively established after the above proceedings are finalised.

# Loan waiver for the farmers of NE States

2058. SHRI KHEKIHO ZHIMOMI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of loan and average loans outstanding against the farmers in the North Eastern (NE) States particularly in Nagaland, during the last three years, State-wise;
  - (b) whether Government is aware that the condition of farmers in

the North Eastern States is not so good in comparison with other States and they need more attention;

- (c) whether Government has any proposal to waive off the loans of farmers in these North Eastern (NE) States; and
  - (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (d) National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) has reported the details of loans and the average loans outstanding as on 31.3.2008, 31.3.2009 and 31.03.2010 in North Eastern (NE) States including Nagaland are as under:—

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl.Name of	Total loan outstanding								
No.	the State								
	2007-08			2008-09			2009-10*		
	No. of	Amount	Avg.	No. of	Amount	Avg.	No. of	Amount	Avg.
	A/c		loan	A/c		loan	A/c		loan
			0/s			0/s			0/s
1. Arunachal Pradesh	1936	453.57	0.23	1725	414.22	0.24	2479	475.02	0.19
2. Assam	114231	28194.83	0.25	126140	32848.56	0.26	157297	39322.12	0.25
3. Meghalaya	18106	2487.38	0.14	12363	2052.09	0.17	11250	3193.37	0.28
4. Manipur	1863	373.26	0.20	2245	260.72	0.12	2245	260.72	0.12
5. Mizoram	10353	3582.09	0.35	7398	3227.32	0.44	6415	4369.57	0.68
6. Nagaland	1451	252.94	0.17	1161	225.30	0.19	1335	181.39	0.14
7. Tripura	86985	9007.32	0.10	87395	12553.17	0.14	105001	15143.13	0.14
Total:	234925	44351.39	0.19	238427	51581.38	0.21	105001	62945.32	0.60

(Source: NABARD) \*Figures are provisional

(i) To enable State Cooperative Banks (SCBs) and Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) to avail refinance for short term credit for seasonal agricultural operations, Non-Performing Assets (NPA) norms were relaxed by 5%. The quantum of refinance in NE States was kept 10% higher than other parts of the country. The rate of interest on refinance to Commercial Banks under long term credit for North-Eastern Region is at concessional

rate.

(ii) NABARD extended 90% of the project cost as loan under Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF) for social sector and rural connectivity projects as against

85% and 80% respectively in other parts of the country. Mobilisation advance was sanctioned to State Governments at 30% as against 20%, to facilitate early commencement of works.

- (iii) The minimum members in a Self Help Group (SHG) was relaxed to 5 members in hilly districts of NE States for consideration of refinance and grant assistance from NABARD.
- (iv) The grant assistance for promotion and nurturing of SHGs by NGO SHPIs working in the hilly districts of NE States was revised to Rs. 50,000- SHG.
- (v) In order to provide more credit to farmers in the North Eastern States for Short Term Crop Loan operations, NABARD provides additional quantum of refinance under short Term operations. Further, the eligibility norms for the Coop Banks and RRBs in North Eastern States are also relaxed for providing such refinance.
- (vi) During 2010-11, the quantum of refinance under Short Term Seasonal Agricultural Operations (ST SAO) to North Eastern States was 10% more than the normal quantum for the rest of the country. It has now been decided that the quantum of refinance for the year 2011-12 would be 25% more for the North Eastern States that the rest of the country, which may be upto 70% in case of Coop. Banks and 55% in case of RRBs.

#### Reservation of States on GST

2059. SHRI MAHENDRA MOHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether some States have expressed reservations/differences of opinion over GST and consensus in still alluding in the matter;
- (b) if so, the main points of differences among States and UTs over GST; and
- (c) the efforts made by the Central Government to evolve a consensus on GST and to implement it within a stipulated time period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) and (b) There is broad consensus between the Centre and the States over design and structure of the GST. However, there continues to be some differences between the Centre and some of

the States on points given below are as under:-

- (i) Some States want Centre to exempt all the goods currently exempted under Central Excise regime, under CGST also. Centre, however, is of the view that the exemption list for CGST and SGST should be common.
- (ii) Some States have requested that Centre should fix gross annual turnover of Rs. 1.5 crore as the threshold for CGST. Centre has however, consistently maintained that

the threshold for CGST. Centre has however, consistently maintained that the threshold for CGST and SGST must be the

- (iii) A few States have demanded total autonomy to fix tax rates in GST regime, whereas Centre has suggested that both Centre and States should follow recommendations of GST Council while fixing GST rates.
- (c) Government is closely engaged with Empowered Committee of State Finance Ministers (EC) to evolve consensus on GST. Further, Government has announced its intent to introduce Constitutional (Amendment) Bill required for introduction of GST in the ongoing Budget Session of the Parliament itself.

#### Hike in EPF interest rate

2060. SHRI NANDI YELLAIAH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Ministry has turned down the recommendation of the Trustees of Board of Employees Provident Fund to enhance the interest rate on EPF to 9.5 per cent for the year 2010-11;
- (b) if so, the rationale of such decision, particularly when banks are already paying 9.5 per cent interest on fixed deposits;
- (c) whether trade union leaders are opposing this decision of the Ministry;
- (d) if so, on what grounds and whether his Ministry will allow this matter to be decided under EPF Trusty Act only; and
  - (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) The Central Board of Trustees, Employees' Provident Fund [CBT (EPF)] has recommended 9.5 per cent rate of interest on EPF accumulations for the financial year 2010-11, based on the funds available in the Interest Suspense Account (ISA). The proposed interest rate is recommended on the presumption of availability of additional fund under the ISA. The exact amount of surplus in ISA cannot be identified without updating all member accounts. Any 'surplus' or 'deficit' should be derived figure, after

updation of member accounts and it cannot be based on macro accounting exercise. In view of the above, this Ministry has not yet ratified this recommendation of CBT (EPF).

(c) to (e) The CBT (EPF), wherein trade unions are also represented, in its 192nd meeting held on 15.02.2011 reiterated its recommendation of 9.5 per cent interest rate. EPF Scheme is governed by the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 (EPF&MP Act). The Employees Provident Fund Scheme, 1952 provides for determination of

interest rate by the Central Government in consultation with the Central Board of Trustees of EPF. The Act also provides under Section 60(4) that in determining the rate of interest, the Central Government shall satisfy itself that there is no overdrawal on the 'Interest Suspense Account' as a result of interest payment to the members.

## Use of disinvestment proceeds of PSEs

2061. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the receipts of disinvestment of Public Sector Enterprises (PSEs) during the present regime of UPA Government, PSU-wise; and
  - (b) how the receipts were utilized by the PSUs or Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) Disinvestment receipts from April, 2009 till date are as under:-

Sl.	Public Sector	Amount in Rs./crore
No.	Enterprise	
	FY 2009-10	
1.	NHPC Limited	2,012.85
2.	Oil India Limited	2,247.05
3.	NTPC Limited	8,480.10
4.	REC Limited	882.51
5.	NMDC Limited	9,930.42
	TOTAL:	23,552.93
	FY 2010-11	
1.	SJVN Limited	1,062.74
2.	Engineers India Limited	959.65
3.	Coal India Limited	15,199.44
4.	MOIL Limited	618.76
5.	Shipping Corporation of India Limited	582.45
6.	Power Grid Corporation of India Limited	d 3,721.17

Total:	22,144.21
GRAND TOTAL:	45,697.14

- (b) The above disinvestment proceeds were used for funding the capital expenditure under the social sector schemes of the Government, namely:-
- (i) Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS).
  - (ii) Indira Awas Yojana (IAY).
  - (iii) Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGVY).
  - (iv) Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURN).
  - (v) Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP).
  - (vi) Accelerated Power Development Reform Programme (APDRP).

#### Debt-write off by Public Sector Banks

- 2062. SHRI BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:
- (a) whether it is a fact that a number of public sector banks have written off huge debts in the first quarter of 2010-11;
- (b) if so, the details thereof indicating total debts written off by each bank, the number of parties whose debts have been written off and the number of parties in case of each bank in which the written off debts exceed Rs. 50 crore;
- (c) whether, in view of heavy debts having been written off in the beginning of the year, there is any proposal to have the cases of debts of over '50 crore written off to be investigated by CBI; and
  - (d) if so, by when the investigation is likely to begin?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The bank-wise details of write-offs by Public Sector Banks for the quarter ending June, 2010, September, 2010 and December, 2010 are given in the Statement (See below). The offsite surveillance and monitoring system of Reserve Bank of India (RBI) does not capture the information on amounts written off in respect of individual borrowers.

(c) and (d) RBI had advised the banks that all possible steps to recover the dues should be taken and if there are no further prospects of recovering the debts, the decision to write-off may be taken in the larger interest of the bank, subject to such safeguards/conditions and reporting system as their Boards may prescribe.

Statement

Bank-wise details of write-offs by Public Sector Banks for the quarter ending June, 2010, September, 2010

Amounts written off by Public Sector Banks

Bank Name	Gross NPA	s at end	During the	As a % of	During th	e Asa% of	During th	e As a % of
			quarter	NPAs at end	quarter	NPAs at end	quarter	NPAs at end
			ended	March, 2010	ended	March, 2010	ended	March, 2010
	March, 2009	March, 2010	June,	2010	Septemb	per, 2010	Decemb	per, 2010
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Allahabad Bank	1077	1221	0	0.00	38	3.09	148	12.10
Andhra Bank	368	488	1	0.20	35	7.25	80	16.40
Bank of Baroda	1664	2196	156	7.10	90	4.11	86	3.92
Bank of India	2190	4481	87	1.94	352	7.85	-59	-1.32
Bank of Maharashtra	798	1210	50	4.13	134	11.5	129	10.64
Canara Bank	2139	2505	17	0.68	179	7.16	68	2.73
Central Bank of India	2317	2458	0	0.00	16	0.67	36	1.45
Corporation Bank	559	651	100	15.36	168	25.83	274	42.11
Dena Bank	621	642	18	2.80	16	2.46	56	8.74
IDBI Bank Ltd.	1436	2129	0	0.00	399	18.76	0	0.00
Indian Bank	426	459	312	68.03	222	48.49	39	8.40

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Indian Overseas Bank	1810	3442	3	0.09	10	0.30	93	2.71
Oriental Bank of Commerce	1058	1469	1	0.07	0	0.02	0	0.03
Punjab and Sind Bank	161	206	0	0.00	3	1.33	47	22.88
Punjab National Bank	2767	3214	292	9.08	93	2.90	205	6.37
Syndicate Bank	1592	2005	6	0.30	224	11.16	3	0.13
UCO Bank	1540	1665	6	0.36	404	24.25	713	42.81
Union Bank of India	1923	2664	0	0.00	0	0.00	5	0.20
United Bank of India	1020	1372	63	4.59	63	4.58	65	4.72
Vijaya Bank	699	994	40	4.02	101	10.19	86	8.65
State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur	490	612	0	0.00	16	2.67	41	6.65
State Bank of Hyderabad	486	646	1	0.15	6	0.93	13	1.99
State Bank of India	15105	17836	688	3.86	666	3.73	1,462	8.20
State Bank of Indore	301	493	1	0.20	0	0.00	0	0.00
State Bank of Mysore	368	595	14	2.35	21	3.46	1	0.24
State Bank of Patiala	574	1007	12	1.19	1	0.07	0	0.00
State Bank of Travancore	549	642	1	0.16	59	9.21	36	5.67
ALL PSBs	44039	57301	1,868	3.26	3,317	5.79	3,627	6.33

Source: Off-site returns (domestic operations). Data are

#### Economic assistance from World Bank

 $\dagger 2063.$  SHRI RAGHUNANDAN SHARMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that in the recent past, the World Bank has provided economic assistance to Government for some projects in the country;
  - (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the details of projects for which this fund would be utilized, State-wise?

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

(b) and (c) Details of all World Bank assisted projects approved from April, 2007 to February, 2011 are given in the Statement.

#### Statement

Details of World bank assisted projects approved from April, 2007 to February, 2011

(US\$ million)

Sl.	Project Name	Approval	Closing	Amount	Cum.
No.		Date	Date		Disb.
					as on
				2	8.2.2011
1	2	3	4	5	6

# Andhra Pradesh

- Andhra Pradesh Water Sector Improvement 3-June-1031-July-16
   450.6
   41.13
- 2. Andhra Pradesh Municipal Development10-Dec.-0931-Dec.-15300.0 20.93
- 3. Andhra Pradesh Road Sector Project15-Oct.-0930-June-15320.0 23.41
- 4. Andhra Pradesh Rural W/s and Sanitation 22-Sep.-0930-Nov.-14 147.1 15.00
- Andhra Pradesh Community Tank 19-Apr.-07 31-Dec.-12 190.8 22.18
   Management

## Bihar

- 6. Bihar Kosi Flood Recovery Project9-Sep.-10 14-Sep.-14 230.2 0.00
- 7. Bihar Rural Livelihoods Project 14-June-07 31-Oct.-12 64.5 35.28

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

1	2	3	4	5	6
	Haryana				
8.	Haryana Power System Improv.	4-Aug09	31-Dec14	330.0	63.47
	Himachal Pradesh				
9.	Himachal Pradesh State Roads Pro	ject5-June	-0730-June-	13220.0	56.00
	Madhya Pradesh				
10.	MPDPIP-II	24-June-09	31-Dec14	98.1	16.41
	Maharashtra				
11.	Maharashtra Agriculture Competit	iveness 5.00	28-Sep103	31-Dec	16
12.	Mumbai Urban Transport-2A	29-June-10	15-June-15	430.0	1.08
	Orissa				
13.	Orissa State Roads	30-Sep08	31-Dec14	250.0	14.64
14.	Orissa Community Tank Mgmt	30-Sep08	31-Aug14	108.7	5.57
15.	Orissa Rural Livelihoods Project	31-July-08	31-Dec13	77.8	4.52
	Rajasthan				
16.	Rajasthan Rural Livelihoods Proj	ject11-Jan.	-1131-Oct	16162.9	0.00
	Uttar Pradesh				
17.	Uttar Pradesh Sodic III	30-June-09	31-Dec15	194.7	16.83
	West Bengal				
18.	West Bengal PRI	8-June-10	31-Dec15	207.5	13.33
	Central Sector				
19.	PMGSY Rural Roads Project	20-Dec10	30-Nov15	1486.8	0.00
20.	NHAI Technical Assistance Projec	2t30-Nov1	031-July-16	45.0	0.00
21.	Dam Rehabilitation and Improvement	ent29-June-	1031-Dec1	6350.0	0.00
22.	National Cyclone Risk Mitigation	122-June-10	31-Oct15	255.0	0.00
23.	Integrated Coastal Zone Manageme	ent15-June-	1031-Dec1	5227.3	10.65
24.	CBldg for Indus Poll Management	3-June-10	30-Sep15	64.2	5.49

25. Microfinance-Scaling up Sustainable1-June-1030-June-15301.0 0.50

1	2 3	4	5	6
26. Financing Energy Efficiency at	SMEs27-May	-10	2.3	0.00
27. Tech. Engr. Educ. Quality Impro		18-Mar10	31-Dec	-14
286.3	13.13			
28. Sustainable Urban Transport Pro	oject10-Dec	0930-Nov	14105.2	7.26
29. ILFCL	22-Sep0	9 30-Sep15	1195.0	2.99
30. Power System Development V	22-Sep0	9 30-Jun15	1000.0	32.80
31. Chiller Effcy-GEF	30-June-0	9 30-June-14	6.3	0.00
32. Coal-Fired Generation Rehabilit	ation18-Ju	ne-0930-Nov.	-14180.	0 0.45
33. Chiller Energy Efficiency - MP	9-June-09	30-June-14	1.0	0.00
34. National VBD Control and Polio 81.64	Eradic31-J	uly-0831-Dec	213	486.3
35. Elementary Education (SSA-II)	15-May-08	30-Sep12	1327.4	252.45
36. Power System Development IV	18-Mar0	8 31-July-14	1000.0	747.27
37. Rampur Hydropower Project	13-Sep0	7 31-Mar13	400.0	153.73
38. Stren India's Rural Credit Coop	s26-June-0	7 30-June-12	601.2	301.21
39. Vocational Training India	5-June-07	7 31-Dec12	285.8	117.27
40. Third National HIV/AIDS Control	26-Apr0	7 30-Sep12	258.9	101.06

# Printing and circulation of fake Indian currency by Pakistan

2064. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to approach the Financial Action Task Force (FATF), an international body, against Pakistan's involvement in printing and circulation of fake Indian currency notes;
  - (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the fresh steps taken by Government to expose Pakistan before international agencies such as World Bank and IMF for its involvement in this crime?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) The Financial Action Task Force (FATF) is an Inter-Governmental body whose purpose is the development and promotion of policies, both at the national and international levels, to combat money laundering and terrorist financing.

India is a member of FATF and continues to work with other member countries to address issues relating to money laundering and financing of terrorism, including the issue of printing and circulation of counterfeit currency. India would support initiatives in FATF and other multilateral fora to address issues relating to printing and circulation of counterfeit currency.

#### Rise in level of NPAs

2065. SHRI N. BALAGANGA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the NPAs of the Public and Private sector banks have increased during the last two years;
  - (b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether the banks have written off a large part of their NPAs during this period;
  - (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether Government has any proposal to bring a legislation for the recovery of NPAs; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof and the time by which such a legislation would be introduced and other remedial measures taken by Government to contain the NPAs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) The Gross Non-Performing Assets (GNPA) of Public Sector Banks and Private Sector Banks during the last two years is as follows:-

(Amount in Rs in crore)

G	ross NPAs a	at end March	Gross NPA	Ratio (%)
			at end	March
	2009	2010	2009	2010
Public Sector Banks	45,918	59,924	2.01	2.19
Private Sector Banks	16,974	17,600	2.90	2.73

The increase in NPAs, in absolute terms, is broadly on account of

the consolidated impact of business cyclicality, economic slowdown, delay in implementation of projects and consequent repeated restructuring of accounts by banks, credit growth across the banking industry during the last few years.

(c) and (d) Bank group-wise data on write-offs by banks during the last three financial years are as follows:—

Write-Offs during the year ended (Rs. crore)

	W 1- 00	1, 10
	March-09	March-10
Private Sector Banks	5,740	7,657
Public Sector Banks	7,217	10,966

Although the banks have various channels of recovery for dealing with bad loans, they write-off bad loans after exhausting all the avenues of recovery including legal action and the recoverable value of the asset charged to the banks becomes nil.

(e) and (f) To improve the health of financial sector, to reduce the NPAs, to improve asset quality of the banks and to create a good recovery climate, Reserve Bank of India (RBI) and the Government have already taken various steps over the years, which, inter-alia, include prescribing prudential norms for provisioning and classification of non-performing assets, guidelines for prevention of slippages, Corporate Debt Restructuring and other restructuring schemes, One Time Settlement schemes, enactment of the Securitisation and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest (SARFAESI) Act, 2002, the Credit Information Companies (Regulation) Act, 2005 and the Recovery of Debts due to Banks and Financial Institutions (DRT) Act, 1993 etc.

# Undervaluation of excise duty

2066. SHRI MOINUL HASSAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether excise duty on metals viz. steel and copper has been undervalued due to ship breaking of steamers coming from abroad, thereby amounting to duty evasion of crores of rupees; and
- (b) if so, what stringent action is being taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be submitted shortly.

## NABARD loans for rural connectivity in Tamil Nadu

2067. SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) extends loans to States for providing rural road connectivity in the States;
  - (b) if so, the details thereof;

- (c) whether NABARD has provided loans to Tamil Nadu for this purchase; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof for the last three years, year-wise and rural projects covered in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (d) National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) has reported that it extends loans to States for providing rural road connectivity under the Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF). Funds provided for rural road connectivity to the States for the last three years is furnished below:—

(Rs. crore)

2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	
3178.27	3637.44	4527.49	

(Source: NABARD)

The details of loans extended under RIDF for providing rural road connectivity in Tamil Nadu for the last three years, are furnished below:-

(Rs. crore)

2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	
393.56	412.85	445.42	

(Source: NABARD)

#### Money locker in IT dispute

2068. PROF. ANIL KUMAR SAHANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether out of nearly Rs. 2.50 lakh crore arrears nearly Rs. 99,0000 crore is locked in tax disputes between the Income Tax Department and tax payers;
- (b) if so, the steps taken to reform income tax laws to recover pending dues and to reduce unnecessary litigation;
  - (c) whether income tax authorities has fixed any target for 2011

and 2012 concerning recovery of pending dues;

- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the details of companies from whom income tax worth than Rs. 1 crore is due for recovery and since when alongwith efforts made to recover the dues?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) Out of the total arrears, the amount locked up in disputes between the Income Tax Department and taxpayers as on January, 2011 is Rs. 160499 crores.

(b) The Income tax Act, 1961 contains provisions enabling recovery of pending dues. Besides other institutions provided in the Act, Settlement Commission plays a significant role in speedy recovery of taxes. Through the Finance Bill, 2011 (8 of 2011), the scope of cases where application can be filed before the Commission has been widened. Under the existing provisions an applicant who had been searched and in whose case search assessment proceedings have been initiated, could file an application before the Settlement Commission, if the additional amount of income tax payable on the income disclosed in the application exceeds fifty lakh rupees. As per the new provision, entities related to the aforesaid applicant, who are also the subject matter of search, would now be allowed to file an application for settlement, if additional income-tax payable in their application exceeds ten lakh rupees. It has been decided to set up three more benches of the Settlement Commission.

The various steps taken to reduce unnecessary litigation include:-

(i) The monetary limit for filing of appeals by the Income Tax Department before the Income Tax Appellate Tribunal (ITAT), High Court (HC) and Supreme Court (SC) has been increased w.e.f. 9.2.2011 and the same are as follows:—

	Old limits (tax effect	New limits (tax effect
	in Rs. lakhs)	in Rs. lakhs)
ITAT	2	3
НС	4	10
SC	10	25

As a result, likely reduction in litigation at ITAT level is 13% and at HC and SC level 25-30%.

(ii) National Judicial Reference System is being developed which will be repository of direct tax judgments of ITAT, High Courts and the Supreme Court and will help the Department in reducing litigation on covered issues.

- (iii) The Central Board of Direct Tax (CBDT) has issued communication/guidelines from time to time to its field formation for judicious application of mind while filing appeals and filtering out frivolous appeals.
- (c) and (d) The CBDT fixes the target for recovery of pending dues for every Financial year. The target for recovery of arrear demand for the Financial year 2010-11 is Rs. 13,906 crore. The

target for cash collection out of current demand has been fixed at 40% of demand due during the financial year.

- (e) Data base regarding the outstanding demand against companies from whom income tax exceeding Rs. one crore is due and the time since such amount is due is not maintained centrally. However, total demand due (arrear + current) from companies upto the month of December, 2010 is Rs. 1,02.763 crore. Apart from the statutory measures taken for recovery of outstanding tax dues as prescribed under the Income Tax Act, 1961 including attachment of bank accounts, attachment and sale of immovable property etc., the following special measures are being taken to expedite recovery of direct tax arrears:—
  - (i) Monitoring of the outstanding arrears above Rs. 10 crore by C.B.D.T. alongwith the Directorate of Income Tax (Recovery).
  - (ii) Identification of cases involving substantial amount pending before
    - Commissioners (Appeals) and ITAT and requesting these authorities to dispose of such appeals early so that the amount can be collected during current financial year itself.
  - (iii) Assessing Officers have been directed to focus on the recovery of outstanding demand specifically during the last quarter of the financial year.

#### Guidelines by SEBI to curb black money

2069. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) has issued new guidelines to curb black money in the share market;
  - (b) if so, the details thereof; and
  - (c) the outcome of these guidelines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) To curb infiltration of black money into securities market, SEBI has mandated *vide* a circular in November, 1993 and reiterated through a circular in August, 2003 that all payments shall be received/made by the brokers from/to the clients strictly by

account payee crossed cheques/demand drafts or by way of direct credit into the bank account through electronic fund transfer (EFT), or any other mode allowed by RBI. The brokers shall accept cheques drawn only by the clients and also issue cheques in favour of the clients only, for their transactions. However, in exceptional circumstances the broker or sub-broker may receive the amount in cash, to the extent not in violation of the Income Tax requirement as may be in force from time to time.

- (b) In addition to (a) above, SEBI has also prescribed detailed requirements for Know Your Customer (KYC) for securities markets related transactions in August, 2004 and December, 2009. SEBI has advised in September, 2002 that as part of recommended best practice, cash applications should not be permitted and redemptions should only to a bank account. In December, 2008 SEBI has issued a circular regarding Anti Money Laundering (AML) Standards/Combating Financing of Terrorism (CFT)/Obligations of Securities Market Intermediaries under Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002 and Rules framed thereunder. In December, 2009, it has reiterated that the requirements as mentioned in the circular issued in December, 2008 are applicable to the Mutual Funds/Asset Management Companies (AMCs) and hence maintaining all the documentation pertaining t.he to unit. holders/investor is the responsibility of the AMC. Further, AMCs were also directed in August, 2010 that: (a) all new folios/accounts shall be opened only after ensuring that all investor related documents including account opening documents, PAN, KYC, Power of Attorney (PoA) (if applicable), specimen signature are available with AMCs/RTAs and not just with the distributor and (b) for existing folios, AMCs shall be responsible for updation of the investor related documents including account opening documents, PAN, KYC, PoA (if applicable), specimen signature.
- (c) SEBI has reported that the aforementioned guidelines have facilitated establishing identity of the investor and audit trail of transactions.

#### People infected with Japanese Encephalitis

2070. SHRI N.K. SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of people infected with Japanese Encephalitis (JE) this  $\mbox{year}, \\ \mbox{State-wise;}$
- (b) the availability and coverage of vaccine against the disease,  $\label{eq:coverage} State\text{-wise};$  and
- (c) the steps taken by Government other than vaccination in the infected districts?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD):
(a) Eight confirmed cases of Japanese Encephalitis (JE) have been reported till 3.03.2011 during the current year as reported only from Uttar Pradesh.

- (b) State-wise details of the vaccine supplied and coverage of vaccine are given in the Statement (See below).
- (c) For prevention and control of vector-borne diseases including JE, Government of India is implementing an integrated National Vector borne Disease Control Programme (NVBDCP) under the overarching umbrella of National Rural Health Mission (NRHM). The

strategy for prevention and control of vector-borne diseases focuses on integrated vector control, early case detection and appropriate treatment and behavior change communication (BCC). Government of India provides technical support and also supplements the States by providing funds and commodities as per their annual requirements approved under NRHM. However, the programme is primarily being implemented through the State Government.

Statement

State-wise details of the vaccine supplied and percentage coverage of vaccine

Sl.	State		Name of Districts covered	Vaccine	%
No		Districts		supplied	
	coverage	_		(	
		covered		(in lakh	
				doses)	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Prade	sh 6	Warangal, Kurnool, Adilak	ad,69.12	75.27
			Nellore, Medak, Krishna		
0		1. 1. 1	T 12-11	0 50	05 70
2.	Arunachal Pra	aqesn 1	Lohit	0.58	95.79
3.	Assam	10	Dibrugarh, Sivsagar, Gola	ighat,	45.28
	84.44				
			Jorhat, Dhemaji, Tinsukia	ì,	
			Kamrup, Lakimpur, Sonitpu	ır,	
			Nagaon		
4.	Bihar	3	Muzaffarpur, West Champan	an,41.25	80.04
			Gaya		
_		_	-		
5.	Goa	2	Goa North, Goa South	5.00	34.33
6.	Haryana	6	Kaithal, Karnal, Kurukshe	etra,23.28	89.53
			Ambala, Panipat, Yamunana	agar	
7.	Karnataka	7	Bellary, Kollar, Raichur	Vonnal	49.63
٠.	80.01	,	bellary, Rollar, Raichur	Roppal,	49.03
	80.01		Mandaya, Bijapur, Dharwa	•	
			Mandaya, Bijapui, Dhaiwan	-	
8.	Kerala	2	Allepy, Thiruvananthapura	am 19.99	41.00
9.	Maharashtra	8	Amravati (Dist and Corp)	65.81	48.38
			Bhandara, Nagpur (Rural)		
			,,,		

		Yeotmal, Gadchirolli, Washim,		
		Beed, Latur		
10. Manipur	5	Imphal East, Imphal West, Thoubal, Bishnupur, Chandel		71.66
11. Nagaland	2	Dimapur, Mokongchung	1.93	89.44

1	2	3	4	5	6
12.	Tamil Nadu	9	Kaddalore, Villupuiram, Vi	rudh	64.29
			Nagar, Madurai, Perambalur	ĉ,	
			Thiruvarur, Trichy, Tanjav	ur,	
			Thiruvanamalai		
13.	Uttar Pradesh	34	Lakhimpur Kheri, Deoria,	401.58	94.89
			Gorakhpur, Kushinagar,		
			Maharajganj, Sant Kabir Na	ıgar,	
			Siddharth Nagar, Ambedkar Naga	r,	
			Balrampur, Barabanki, Bahr	raich,	
			Gonda, Mau, Rai Bareily,		
			Sharanpur, Shravasti, Sita	apur,	
			Basil, Azamgarh, Ballia, E	Bareily,	
			Faizabad, Hardoi, Lucknow,		
			Muzzafarnagar, Sultanpur, Unna	0,	
			Allahabad, Pratapgarh, Kar	npur	
			Nagar, Shahjahanpur, Fateh	npur,	
			Jaunpur, Ghazipur		
14.	West Bengal	5	Burdwan, Birbhum, West	97.04	46.91
			Midnapur, Hoogly, Howrah		
	Total:	100			
	Repeat JE Mass	s Vaccinati	on due to the Coverage Eval	uation S	urvey
Re	port conducted	by UNICEF	in 2008 indicating low cove	erage in	some of
			the States		
Sl.	State	No. of	Name of Districts covered		%
No		Districts			coverage
		covered			
1.	Uttar Pradesh	. 7	Deoria, Gorakhpur, Basti,	Sant	74.94
	99.03				
			Kabirnagar, Sidhrathanagar	÷,	
			Kushinagar, Maharajnagar		
2.	Assam	2	Dibrugarh, Sivsagar	9.05	88.67

2071. SHRI D. RAJA:

Reduction in polio cases

# SHRI K.E. ISMAIL:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the number of polio cases has come down considerably in the country during the last year;
  - (b) if so, the details thereof; and
  - (c) by when India is expected to be polio-free?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD):
(a) and (b) Yes. It is a fact that there has been a sharp decline in the number of polio cases reported during 2010. 42 polio cases were reported in 2010 in comparison to 741 polio cases reported in 2009.

State-wise details of reported polio cases for the last three years are enclosed as Statement (See below).

(c) India has reported more than 90% decline in polio cases in 2010 as compared to 2009 and has made considerable progress towards the target of polio eradication in the near future. The last 8 months have seen the lowest number of polio cases during the high polio transmission season of any year since polio eradication efforts started in India. The number of affected districts has declined to 17 in 2010 from 56 in 2009 and 90 in 2008.

State-wise details of Polio cases 2008 to 2010

Sl.	State/UTs	2008	2009	2010
No.				
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1	0	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0
3.	Assam	1	0	0
4.	Bihar	233	117	9
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0
6.	Goa	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	0	0	0
8.	Haryana	2	4	1
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	1	0

10. Jammu and Kashmir 0 0 1

1	2	3	4	5
11.	Jharkhand	0	2	8
12.	Karnataka	0	0	0
13.	Kerala	0	0	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1	0	0
15.	Maharashtra	2	0	5
16.	Manipur	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0
20.	Orissa	2	0	0
21.	Punjab	2	4	0
22.	Rajasthan	2	3	0
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0
25.	Tripura	0	0	0
26.	Uttarakhand	1	4	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	305	602	10
28.	West Bengal	2	0	8
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0
30.	Chandigarh	0	0	0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0
32.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0
33.	Delhi	5	4	0
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
35.	Pondicherry	0	0	0
	India:	559	741	42

#### Exploitation of patients by doctors

- $\dagger 2072.$  SHRI RAGHUNANDAN SHARMA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:
- (a) whether Government is aware that doctors working in various hospitals are exploiting patients by charging fee arbitrarily and they direct patients to get the test done from outside wherein they have their own commission involved;
- (b) if so, whether Government has conducted any investigation in this regard;
- (c) whether Government proposes to rationalize the hospital fees and to display the details of fees on notice boards; and
  - (d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (d) Health is a State subject, no such information is maintained centrally. However, in so far as the Central Government hospitals located in Delhi viz. Safdarjung Hospital, Dr. RML Hospital and Lady Hardinge Medical College and its associated hospitals are concerned, no fees are charged by the doctors for consultation, examination, operation and medicines except for Nursing Home patients and Maternity Nursing Home patients for investigation, room and diet as per laid down procedure.

#### Expenditure on healthcare

2073. SHRI KALRAJ MISHRA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that India's health sector expenditure is 1.4 per cent of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) as compared to health sector expenditure in other countries like China's 5.8 per cent, USA's 14.6 per cent and Sri Lanka's 3.7 per cent and as a result a large number of people are not getting proper healthcare;
- (b) if so, whether Government is taking action to increase health sector expenditure; and
- (c) whether special schemes are being started for rural women's and children's healthcare?

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

(a) and (b) According to World Health Statistics 2010 published by World Health Organization (WHO), the total expenditure on health as percentage of Gross Domestic Product in India is 4.1% as compared to total expenditure on health in respect of China - 4.3%, USA - 15.7% and Sri Lanka - 4.2% in 2007.

<sup>†</sup>Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

The public expenditure on health sector, increased over the past few years. The Table below gives the year-wise Central sector allocation during the Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-08 to 2011-12) towards health sector:—

Year	Actual allocation
	(Rs. in crore)
2007-08	14363
2008-09	16234
2009-10	19534
2010-11	22300
2011-12	26760

(c) Health schemes/programmes under implementation cover all sections of the society, including women and children. Government of India launched National Rural Health Mission in 2005 to provide accessible, affordable, accountable, effective and quality healthcare services especially to the poor and vulnerable sections of the population including rural women and children. The Reproductive and Child Health (RCH) programme implemented as a part of NRHM, intends to promote institutional delivery among the poor pregnant women. Besides the maternal and child care, the scheme also provides cash assistance to all eligible mothers for delivery care.

# Recommendations for inclusion of physiotherapists under medical category

2074. SHRI A.A. JINNAH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Indian Institute of Public Administration, New Delhi, had in its consultancy Report for the Fifth Central Pay Commission had recommended to include Physiotherapists in the medical category like dental surgeons were included by Fourth Pay Commission in the Medical category;
  - (b) if so, the action taken on the said recommendation;
- - (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) The report was for the consideration of 5th Central Pay Commission, who didn't recommend for the same.

- (c) No.
- (d) Physiotherapists can't be included in medical category as they are not the first contact person in the diagnosis, treatment and prevention of various diseases and disorders which in fact is being done by physicians (doctors) registered with Medical Council of India. Further, their demand for parity is merely on the basis of duration of course and the courses of study of physiotherapy have not any similarity with that of physicians and dental surgeons. In addition duties performed by various categories of employees i.e. doctors, dental surgeons or physiotherapists are different and no equation can be drawn on this basis.

## Red Ribbon buses

2075. SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there are any plans before the Ministry to start Red Ribbon buses in all States so as to contain the spread of HIV/AIDS on the lines of Red Ribbon Express;
- (b) if so, whether any consultations in this regard have been held with the States and Union Territories; and
  - (c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) Red Ribbon buses were run as a part of the outreach activity of the Red Ribbon Express project, the two phases of which have been implemented during 2007-08 and 2009-10. A specially designed exhibition train travelled across the country covering 180 and 152 railway stations respectively during the said two phases. These Red Ribbon Buses reached over 9 lakh people during 2007-08 and over 61.58 lakh people during 2009-10.

In addition, the State AIDS Control Societies also run Information Education and Communication (IEC) vans to reach out people in rural areas.

(b) and (c) The above Red Ribbon buses were run by State AIDS Control Societies as part of the Annual Action plan finalized every

year at the central level in consultation with respective States.

# Lack of Central database of patients

2076. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government lacks any Central database or electronic information of patients treated in premier health facilities in the country;

- (b) if so, the steps being taken by Government to ensure that the valuable data collected from the patients are put to larger use for further research and development of remedies;
- (c) whether Government has plans to install freely available open source software to connect Central Government hospitals in one network to share patient and treatment information; and
  - (d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (d) Health being a State subject, it is the primary responsibility of the concerned State Governments to maintain database or electronic information of patients treated in hospitals under their control.

As far as the Central Government hospitals in Delhi namely Safdarjung Hospital; Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia (RML) Hospital; and Lady Hardinge Medical College (LHMC) and its Associated Hospital are concerned, the process of computerization has already started. The database and electronic information of patients are maintained at Safdarjung Hospital and Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia (RML) Hospital. The database information available is also used by doctors for research and development purpose.

#### Schemes for promoting medicinal plants

2077. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether India is one of the 17 mega bio-diversity rich countries which have 7 per cent of the world's bio-diversity;
- (b) if so, whether Government have any schemes for promotion of medicinal plants in the country;
  - (c) if so, the details in this regard;
- (d) the names of the States in which each of the schemes are being implemented by various agencies; and
- (e) the details and the nature of assistance provided by Government under each of such schemes during 2009-10 and 2010-11 to various States?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD):
(a) Yes. According to Ministry of Environment and Forests, India is

one of the 17 recognized mega-diverse countries rich in biological diversity. India accounts for about 7-8% of the world's recorded species.

(b) to (e) Yes. Government has set-up the National Medicinal Plants Board (NMPB) to coordinate with Ministries/Departments/Organizations/States/UT Governments for development

of medicinal plants. The NMPB has been implementing schemes viz. Central Sector Scheme for "Conservation, Development and Sustainable Management of Medicinal Plants" and Centrally Sponsored Scheme of "National Mission on Medicinal Plants" during the Eleventh Plan w.e.f. year 2008-09. Under Central Sector Scheme financial assistance is provided on project basis for in-situ/ex-situ conservation, Research and Development, Survey/inventorization/ documentation to various organizations in Government/Semi Government/Non Government Sector. Funds amounting to Rs. 36.56 crores during the year 2009-10 and Rs. 45.4 crores during the year 2010-11 (as on 28.02.2011) were released for projects of various agencies in States viz. Andaman and Nicobar, Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Delhi, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal under the scheme.

The scheme of National Mission on Medicinal Plants aims at supporting market driven cultivation of prioritized medicinal plants and is being implemented in a mission mode for cultivation of identified medicinal plants through growers, farmers, cultivators, Growers Associations, Federations, Self Help Groups, Corporates and Growers Co-operatives with backward and forward linkages. Under the scheme financial support is provided for nursery, cultivation, post harvest management, processing and value addition and management support. Funds amounting to Rs. 69.25 crores during the year 2009-10 and Rs. 46.4183 crores during the year 2010-11 (as on 28.02.2011) were released to States under the scheme as detailed in the given in the Statement (See below).

National Afforestation and Eco-Development Board (NAEB), Ministry of Environment and Forests is providing funds to the States under Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National Afforestation Programme (NAP) Scheme for regeneration of degraded forests and adjoining areas in the country. Under NAP Scheme, the funds are provided to States for plantation under seven models of which two models viz. "Mixed plantation of trees having Minor Forest Produce (MFP) and medicinal value" and "Regeneration of perennial herbs and shrubs of medicinal value" are aimed at regenerating medicinal plants also. An amount of Rs. 318 crores was released for National Afforestation Programme

during year 2009-10 and Rs. 255 crores during year 2010-11 (as on 28.02.2011).

The Department of Bio-technology is implementing a Research and Development scheme on Biotechnology for Medicinal and Aromatic Plants on the application of biotechnology tools and techniques for conservation, characterization, propagation, isolation and characterization of novel bioactives with therapeutic potential and developing standardized herbal products. Under this scheme, projects have been supported at different institutions located in various States in the country. The States include Nagaland, Assam, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Jammu and Kashmir, West Bengal, Kerala, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Manipur

and Delhi. An amount of Rs. 216.70 lakhs was spent for the above scheme during 2009-10 and Rs. 378.40 lakhs spent so far during the current financial year 2010-11 for the above scheme.

## Statement

State-wise/year-wise details of funds released during 2009-10 and 2010-11 under Centrally Sponsored Scheme of "National Mission on Medicinal Plants"

/ —		7 7 7 1	
(Rs.	ı'n	lakhs)	

Sl.	Name of State	2009-10	2010-11 (Upto 28th February, 2011)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	900.00	700.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	281.56	36.12
3.	Assam	0.00	332.80
4.	Bihar	150.00	0.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	350.00	0.00
6.	Gujarat	161.35	0.00
7.	Haryana	175.70	0.00
8.	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	106.11
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	294.40	0.00
10.	Jharkhand	563.33	165.18
11.	Karnataka	100.00	372.22
12.	Kerala	131.25	96.14
13.	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	737.58
14.	Maharashtra	0.00	196.79
15.	Manipur	126.24	0.00
16.	Meghalaya	306.60	68.50
17.	Mizoram	188.16	108.30
18.	Nagaland	265.70	165.88

19. Orissa 236.10 166.69

1	2	3	4
20.	Punjab	0.00	96.00
21.	Rajasthan	169.80	100.00
22.	Sikkim	366.10	0.00
23.	Tamil Nadu	300.00	805.00
24.	Uttar Pradesh	760.00	0.00
25.	Uttarakhand	414.11	280.98
26.	West Bengal	684.60	107.54
	Total:	6925.00	4641.83

#### Financing of NGOs working in public health area

2078. SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) how many Non-Government Organisations (NGOs) are being given money to work on public health in India;
  - (b) the amount of money given to each NGOs; and
  - (c) the names and nature of work of each of them?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) The NGO Division of Ministry of Health and Family Welfare used to provide funds tο the Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) under the Mother NGO Scheme for Reproductive Child Health Programme, through State Health Societies. From 2008-09 onwards, grants under the Scheme are disbursed through the State Health Societies. reflect their requirements in their Annual Implementation Plans (PIPs). The records regarding names of NGOs, amount disbursed and nature of work are maintained by respective State Health Societies.

# Direction of CAT (Principal Bench) on pay scales of physiotherapists

2079. SHRI RAJNITI PRASAD: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Administrative Tribunal (CAT) (Principal

Bench) in its order dated 21 April, 2003 (OA No. 2408/2002) had directed to implement the pay scales of Rs. 1640-2900, Rs. 2000-3500 and Rs. 2200-4000 to the posts of Physiotherapists, Lecturer and Sr. Physiotherapists, respectively;

- (b) whether the direction was implemented and the details thereof; and  $\ensuremath{\mathsf{C}}$ 
  - (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

- (b) No.
- (c) By virtue of implementation of recommendations of 5th Central Pav Commission. the pay scales to the posts of Physiotherapists, Lecturer and Sr. Physiotherapists were upgraded to Rs. 1640-2900, Rs. 2000-3500 and Rs. 2200-4000 and placed in the pay scale of Rs. 5500-9000/-, Rs. 6500-10500/- and Rs. 8000-13500/- from 01.01.1996 considering nature of duties and responsibilities attached to various categories of physiotherapists. However, benefit of the recommendations of the 5th Central Pay Commission could not be given retrospectively prior to 01.10.1996 as 5th CPC itself had specified that all their recommendations shall take effect only from 01.01.1996. The Honorable Court of Delhi had also this through their order-dated 05 March, 2010 in RA No. 21/2010 and CM No. 529/2010 in W.P. (C) 5835/03.

## Programmes for rehabilitation of HIV positive people

2080. SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) what are the programmes/special projects run by Government for rehabilitation of HIV positive people;
- (b) the State-wise list of programmes running for last three years; and
  - (c) if not, whether Government plans to start any such programme?

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

(a) to (c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

## Status of health-related indicators of the country

2081. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether an assessment of the performance of the country's

health-related indicators reveals India's poor performance in most of the indicators in comparison with a number of developing countries;

- (b) if so, the item-wise comparison of these indicators;
- (c) whether there has been uneven progress in these health indicators across regions and gender; and
- $\mbox{(d)}$  if so, the details thereof and the reasons for this uneven progress?

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

(a) and (b) As per the publication 'The State of the World's Children

2011' bought out by UNICEF, some of the health related indicators of

India in comparison with the Developing Countries as a group are given

below:-

Indicator	India	Developing Countries
Life expectancy at birth (years) - 2009	64	67
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1000 live	50	47
births) - 2009		
Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 100,000	230	290
	230	290
live births) - 2008		
Underweight prevalence in children (%)	48	26
under-5 (2003-2009)		

It is observed that while India has lower Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) as compared to the Developing Countries, other indicators need improvement. These indicators for some of the Asian developing countries are enclosed as Statement-I (See below).

(c) and (d) The health related indicators show differentials across States and Gender. The Life Expectancy at birth by sex for the period 2002-06, Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) by sex for 2009, MMR during 2004-06 for India and Major States as published by the Registrar General of India alongwith percentage of underweight children under 5 years of age as per the report of National Family Health Survey 2005-06 are enclosed as Statement-II (See below). The likely reasons for uneven progress of health indicators among the population include difference in nutrition levels, access to safe drinking water and sanitation, education levels, poverty, unhealthy lifestyle etc.

Statement-I

Life expectancy at Birth, IMR, MMR and Underweight prevalence in children under five — India and some Asian Countries

Country	Life Expectancy	IMR	MMR	Underweight
	at Birth	(per 1,000	(per 1,00,000	prevalence in
	(in years)	live births)	live births)	children (%)
	2009	2009	2008	Under five

				2003-2009
1	2	3	4	5
India	64	50	230	48

1	2	3	4	5
China	73	17	38	7
Vietnam	75	20	56	20
Bangladesh	67	41	340	46
Pakistan	67	71	260	38
Sri Lanka	74	13	39	27
Developing Countries	67	47	290	26

Source: The State of the World's Children 2011, UNICEF

Statement-II

Health related Indicators for major States of India

India/StatesLife Expectancy at birth	IMR	MMR Children
2002-2006 (years)	2009	2004-06under 5
(per	1000 live	births) (per years
		100,000who are
		live under-
		births)

weight

(%) 2005-06

	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Andhra Pradesh	64.4	62.9	65.5	49	48	50	154	32.5
Assam	58.9	58.6	59.3	61	58	64	480	36.4
Bihar	61.6	62.2	60.4	52	52	52	312	55.9
Gujarat	64.1	62.9	65.2	48	47	48	160	44.6
Haryana	66.2	65.9	66,3	51	48	53	186	39.6
Karnataka	65.3	63.6	67.1	41	41	42	213	37.6
Kerala	74	71.4	76.3	12	10	13	95	22.9
Madhya Pradesh	58	58.1	57.9	67	66	68	335	60.0
Maharashtra	67.2	66	68.4	31	28	33	130	37.0
Orissa	59.6	59.5	59.6	65	65	66	303	40.7
Punjab	69.4	68.4	70.4	38	37	39	192	24.9
Rajasthan	62	61.5	62.3	59	58	61	388	39.9

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Tamil Nadu	66.2	65	67.4	28	27	29	111	29.8
Uttar Pradesh	60	60.3	59.5	63	62	65	440	42.4
West Bengal	64.9	64.1	65.8	33	33	33	141	38.7

Source: (i)Life Expectancy at birth, IMR and MMR - Registrar General, India

(ii)Children under 5 years who are underweight - National Family
Health Survey (2005-06)

#### Irregularities in studies of HPV vaccine

- 2082. SHRI N.K. SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:
- (a) whether an interim report has been submitted by the committee examining the irregularities in studies using human papilloma virus (HPV) vaccine by PATH;
  - (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the third phase of the project shall be allowed to continue in the light of the report; and
- (d) whether the Ministry proposes to bring a legislation that covers all aspects of bio-medical and health research?

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

(a) to (c) The report submitted by the Committee examining the alleged irregularities in the conduct of studies using Human Papilloma Virus (HPV) vaccine by PATH has found that the deaths were most probably unrelated to the vaccine and that there were no major ethical violations in the conduct of the study including the general ethical principle of testing on adults before use in children or specific targeting of any particular group or class except that the plan called for including a predominantly urban, rural and tribal block in each selected district. The Committee also identified deficiencies in the planning and implementation of the project.

The Committee has recommended that the 3rd phase of operational research shall be allowed to be continued as it will provide useful information and does not involve any further vaccination.

(d) At present there is no proposal to bring a legislation that covers all aspects of bio-medical and health research.

## Crimean Congo Haemorrhagic Fever

 $\dagger 2083.$  SHRI OM PRAKASH MATHUR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

 $\dagger \textsc{Original}$  notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (a) the number of cases of Crimean Congo Haemorrhagic Fever (CCHF) which have come to notice in different States of the country, so far;
  - (b) the number of persons died due to this disease so far;
  - (c) the efforts made by Government for its prevention; and
- (d) whether any vaccine is available at present in the country for the prevention of this disease?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD):
(a) and (b) So far the cases of Crimean Congo Haemorrhagic Fever
(CCHF) are reported only from the State of Gujarat. As on 02.03.2011,
there had been 9 laboratory confirmed cases of which two died.

- (c) Community based Surveillance is in place in a zone of 5 km. radius. A population of about 19,000 is under surveillance. Hospital based surveillance is also in place in Gujarat for early detection of suspect Crimean Congo Haemorrhagic Fever cases. Laboratory tests are carried out at National Institute of Virology, Pune. Anti-tick measures have been instituted and risk communicated to the public. The identified treating hospitals follow universal precautions and use Personal Protection equipment. Availability of the oral Ribavirin has been ensured. All the States/Union Territory Administrations have been alerted. Treatment protocol and public health guidelines have also been provided to all the States.
  - (d) No.

## Vacant posts of physiotherapists in CGHS Dispensaries in Delhi

2084. SHRI A.A. JINNAH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there are many vacancies in the grade of Physiotherapist in CGHS Dispensaries in Delhi;
  - (b) if so, the steps being taken to fill up those posts;
- (c) how many posts of Physiotherapists/Sr. Physiotherapists are in existence in CGHS dispensaries in Delhi, the details of the dates and posts since lying vacant;
- (d) whether against those posts, some have been filled by Physiotherapists of Government hospitals;
  - (e) whether they have been granted deputation allowance; and
  - (f) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) to (c) There are four posts of Physiotherapist in CGHS Delhi out of which three are lying vacant. One post is vacant since 1st October, 2005 and other two since 9 July, 2009. Directorate General

of Health Services has been requested to fill up the vacancies in the post of Physiotherapist.

(d) to (f) To tide over the shortage of Physiotherapists, as a short-term measure, one physiotherapist from Safdarjung Hospital is visiting Parliament House Annexe three days in a week. As no formal appointment has been made, no deputation allowance is being given to the physiotherapist.

#### Pulse polio programme

 $\dagger 2085$ . SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the procedure for funding of pulse polio programme;
- (b) the details of amount allocated, released and utilized for this purpose in last three years, State-wise and year-wise;
- (c) whether there have been reports of children getting infected from polio despite being administered polio vaccine;
- (d) if so, the details of such detected cases for the last three years, year-wise and State-wise; and
- (e) the corrective measures being taken by Government in this regard?

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

(a) For the Pulse Polio Immunization, Oral Polio Vaccine is procured centrally and supplied to States and Union Territories for use during the immunization rounds using the funds obtained through external assistance (soft loan) from World Bank and KfW. Government of India releases funds to the States and Union Territories to meet the operational cost of the Pulse Polio Immunization rounds from its domestic budget based on the approved norms.

- (b) Details of funds allocated, released and utilized by each State for the purpose during the last three years, State-wise and year-wise are given in the Statement-I (See below).
  - (c) Yes.
- (d) Details of such cases detected, during the last three years, year and State-wise are given in the Statement-II (See below).

(e) India is committed to eradicate polio. The steps taken in this regard include introduction of bivalent polio vaccine in 2010, a multipronged strategy to improve sanitation, hygiene, availability of clean water and control of diarrhea in 107 high risk blocks in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar and special micro plans to cover mobile and migrant populations.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement-I

Details of Allocation, Release and Expenditure under Pulse Polio Immunization Programme for the F.Y. 2007-08 to 2009-10

(Rupees in lakhs)

Sl. States/UTs 2007-08 2008-09 2009-10 No. Allocation Release Expenditure Allocation Release ExpenditureAllocation Release Expenditure 2 3 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 1. Andaman and 14.70 14.70 14.70 27.00 27.15 33.18 27.16 71.68 33.18 Nicobar Islands 2. Andhra Pradesh 2710.10 2466.44 2996.13 2169.26 1897.78 2710.10 2050.00 2069.70 2169.26 3. Arunachal Pradesh 50.02 50.02 50.02 82.00 87.50 77.64 87.50 80.95 77.54 735.46 735.46 735.46 1928.71 1575.48 4. Assam 750.00 2621.42 1066.99 1575.48 5. Bihar 6233.56 6233.56 5363.61 7136.00 7560.68 3771.37 7697.74 9667.84 3771.37 6. Chandigarh 14.38 14.38 13.39 16.00 34.92 41.87 17.36 60.01 41.87 7. Chhattisgarh 372.56 362.81 372.56 438.00 671.79 630.71 671.80 458.71 630.71 8. Dadra and Nagar 5.51 2.97 2.97 2.92 6.00 5.31 5.23 5.31 5.23 Haveli 9. Daman and Diu 2.25 2.25 2.20 4.00 3.57 3.07 3.57 3.89 3.07

1 2	3	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
10. Delhi	1079.46	1079.46	898.20	1360.00	2151.06	1175.15	1491.70	2152.21	1175.15
11. Goa	9.78	9.78	9.40	17.00	17.98	15.70	17.98	18.00	15.70
12. Gujarat	1300.49	1300.49	877.48	1032.00	1127.01	838.93	1218.91	1277.84	838.93
13. Haryana	827.03	827.03	745.67	1499.00	1802.12	1804.51	1333.54	1407.22	1804.51
14. Himachal Pradesh	102.93	102.93	102.53	192.00	192.51	140.28	328.94	233.97	140.28
15. Jammu and Kashmir	179.38	179.38	152.12	338.00	338.03	286.26	500.10	409.30	286.26
16. Jharkhand	781.73	781.73	662.62	1847.00	676.87	840.10	676.87	919.20	840.10
17. Karnataka	786.51	735.07	700.06	999.00	999.13	1014.05	1478.04	991.01	1014.05
18. Kerala	203.13	203.13	203.13	383.00	383.46	383.46	383.46	372.42	383.46
19. Lakshadweep	2.85	2.84	2.26	5.00	5.04	4.53	5.04	4.28	4.53
20. Madhya Pradesh	1097.10	1097.10	1052.18	4280.00	1957.32	1878.41	5519.75	1471.73	1878.41
21. Maharashtra	2516.63	2516.63	2192.35	3576.00	4233.23	3130.99	3673.96	4238.36	3130.99
22. Manipur	64.99	64.99	107.36	117.00	117.73	120.71	117.73	117.81	120.71
23. Meghalaya	79.04	79.04	79.04	109.00	282.71	136.62	144.53	147.55	136.62
24. Mizoram	25.09	25.09	25.09	40.00	43.21	43.21	43.21	44.84	43.21
25. Nagaland	53.99	53.99	54.51	92.00	141.61	141.61	96.58	87.81	141.61

1 2	3	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
26.Orissa	564.06	564.06	521.69	611.00	1190.93	1083.25	1545.53	602.54	1083.25
27. Pondicherry	19.60	19.60	8.27	15.00	16.48	14.77	14.94	14.31	14.77
28. Punjab	657.29	657.29	450.03	1008.00	724.39	746.75	729.30	1184.05	746.75
29. Rajasthan	1430.47	1430.46	1046.62	1806.00	2596.48	1676.64	1904.70	2118.86	1676.64
30. Sikkim	14.65	14.65	4.99	25.00	24.88	33.59	24.88	23.13	33.59
31. Tamil Nadu	512.65	512.66	494.44	960.00	969.70	331.09	969.70	936.19	331.09
32. Tripura	79.16	79.16	66.97	125.00	139.96	148.36	139.97	140.13	148.36
33. Uttar Pradesh	17616.78	17616.78	15137.29	19301.00	24927.62	18907.52	21922.30	23420.48	18907.52
34. Uttarakhand	585.52	585.52	597.58	1215.00	1188.55	897.69	1068.86	1501.33	897.69
35. West Bengal	1484.95	1484.97	95.10	5020.00	2239.45	3012.93	1541.92	2197.58	3012.93
Others	0.00	1361.13	1191.93	0.00	487.91	487.91	0.00	0	0.00
TOTAL:	42211.26	43520.96	36490.66	56481.00	62291.13	47602.73	60094.00	59345.51	47114.82

Note:- (i) Expenditure for the financial year 2008-2009 and 2009-10 are provisional

(ii) Zero Expenditure implies that State/UTs have not furnished the UCs/SOEs

Statement-II

State-wise and year-wise No. children getting infected from Wild Polio
Virus (WPV) despite being administered polio vaccine

State	2008	2009	2010
Andhra Pradesh	1		
Assam	0		
Bihar	233	112	9
Delhi	5	2	
Haryana	2	4	1
Himachal Pradesh	0	1	
Jharkhand	0	2	8
Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	1
Madhya Pradesh	1		
Maharashtra	2	0	5
Orissa	1		
Punjab	2	4	
Rajasthan	2	3	
Uttar Pradesh	304	593	10
Uttarakhand	1	4	
West Bengal	0	0	7
Total:	554	725	41

## Toxic fruits and vegetables

2086. DR. BHARATKUMAR RAUT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware of alarming level of toxicity in vegetables and fruits in India, that four out of five pesticides being used in India have been internationally banned;
- (b) whether it is a fact that on a PIL, Delhi High Court has also pointed out that pesticides component such as chlordane, endrin, heptachlor, ethyl and parathion are used in growing of vegetables which have potentialities to cause serious neurological problems, kidney damage, skin diseases, cancer etc.; and
  - (c) whether the Hon'ble High Court has appointed a team to study

the matter and also directed Government to take necessary steps in association with State Governments to combat the hazard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) and (b) The Department of Agriculture and Cooperation has informed that their analysis of 8228 samples of the vegetables and 4156 samples of fruits collected during the period from April, 2008 to March, 2010 have not so far indicated use of any pesticide banned under the Insecticide Act, 1968. However, such pesticides were reportedly found in a study, carried out by 'Consumer Voice' a Non-Governmental Organisation. The Hon'ble High Court, Delhi has taken suo-motu cognizance of this study.

(c) Yes.

#### Problem of sub-standard spurious drugs in NER

2087. SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has studied the problem of sub-standard spurious drugs in Assam in particular and in North Eastern Region (NER) as a whole;
  - (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the steps Government proposes to tackle this issue of spurious drugs in Assam and ensure access to safe and secure medicines for people; and
  - (d) whether Government has identified the culprits in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) to (d) The Government has conducted a countrywide survey in 2009, through the Central Drugs Standard Control Origination (CDSCO), to assess the extent of spurious drugs in the country on the basis of the statistical principles provided by the Indian Statistical Institute, Hyderabad. In this study, 24,136 samples of 62 popular brands from 30 manufacturers were collected for analysis from the whole country including the States of North Eastern Region. The survey has revealed that only 0.046% samples were found spurious. However, the Central Government has taken the following measures to check the movement of spurious drugs in the country:—

- (i) The Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 has been amended by the Drugs and Cosmetics (Amendment) Act, 2008 to provide stringent penalties for manufacture and trade of spurious and adultgerated drugs. Certain offences have been made cognizable and non-bailable also.
- (ii) Guidelines for taking action on samples of drugs declared spurious or not of standard quality in the light of enhanced

penalties under the Drugs and Cosmetics (Amendment) Act, 2008 have been forwarded to the State Drugs Controllers for implementation.

(iii) A Whistle Blower Scheme has been initiated by the Government to encourage vigilant public participation in the detection of movement of spurious drugs in the country. Under this policy the informers are suitably rewarded for providing concrete information in respect of movement of spurious drugs.

- (iv) The Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation (CDSCO) has been strengthened to more effectively monitor the quality of drugs in the country,
- (v) A Regional Drug Testing Laboratory has been established in Guwahati, Assam to cater to the needs of testing of drug samples drawn especially in North Eastern States to have a check on the quality of drugs manufactured and sold in that area.

#### Shortage of doctors of PHCs

2088. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that reports shows that 11 per cent of the Primary Health Centres (PHCs) do not have a doctor;
- (b) if so, the details of the shortage of manpower at various
  levels,
  and
  State-wise;
  - (c) what are the steps Government is taking in this regard?

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

(a) As per the Bulletin on Rural Health Statistics in India, 2009, 2320 PHCs i.e. approximately 9.92 per cent of the total functioning PHCs in the country are functioning without a doctor.

- (b) A State-wise statement showing the shortage of manpower in Sub-Centres (SCs), Primary Health Centres (PHCs) and Community Health Centres (CHCs) across the country as per the Bulletin on Rural Health Statistics in India, 2009 is enclosed (See below).
- (c) Augmentation of human resources is one of the thrust area under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM). Financial support is provided under NRHM for engagement of staff on contractual basis. Following staff has been engaged by States under NRHM on contractual basis:—

sl.	Designation and Place of	No. of staff appointed
No.	Posting	on contract
1.	Specialists at CHCs	1572
2.	General Duty Medical Officers	8284
3.	AYUSH Doctors	9578
4.	Staff Nurses	26734
5.	ANM	53552

Multi-skilling of doctors to overcome the shortage of specialists, provision of incentives to serve in rural areas, improved accommodation arrangements, measure to set up more medical colleges,  ${\tt GNM}$  Schools,  ${\tt ANM}$  Schools to produce more doctors and paramedics are some of the measure taken to bridge the gap in human resources.

Statement

Shortfall of Doctors/Specialists and Paramedical Staff (as on March, 2009)

State/UT	Doctors	Specialists	HW (F)/	Health	Health Ra	adiographe	rsPharmacis	s Lab	Nurse
	(PHC)	(CHC)	ANM at	Worker	Assistants	at CHCs	at PHC and	Technician	Midwife/
			sub	(M) at	(M) at		CHC	at PHC	Staff
			centre	SCs	PHCs			and CHC	Nurse at
									PHC and
									CHC
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Andhra Pradesh	*	188	*	6395	*	102	123	374	*
Arunachal Pradesh	29	167	452	436	116	37	94	108	112
Assam	500	290	*	4233	NA	NA	661	395	*
Bihar	211	176	1507	7784	1142	55	1407	1711	841
Chhattisgarh	*	431	440	2245	601	64	371	489	976
Goa	*	6	*	36	19	*	*	*	*
Gujarat	65	1048	1927	2390	326	147	407	576	322
Haryana	10	293	*	790	371	45	168	335	*
Himachal Pradesh	88	292	795	826	399	36	249	367	58
Jammu and Kashmir	*	202	323	1448	301	21	*	61	288
Jharkhand	*	435	*	2025	*	179	167	134	1250

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Karnataka	*	605	2308	4381	1535	294	464	1205	*
Kerala	*	110	*	1921	153	216	5	576	*
Madhya Pradesh	614	1087	*	5324	1037	195	1157	1104	1655
Maharashtra	*	1066	*	674	*	82	216	1364	*
Manipur	*	62	*	0	9	5	*	*	*
Meghalaya	*	108	*	317	18	3	*	3	127
Mizoram	6	36	*	*	3	1	13	29	*
Nagaland	*	82	*	156	108	20	31	42	*
Orissa	413	553	1049	5143	1238	221	*	1322	2254
Punjab	45	262	*	946	*	51	*	24	*
Rajasthan	*	870	*	8423	738	98	*	*	*
Sikkim	*	*	*	14	23	*	0	*	*
Tamil Nadu	6	1024	199	5653	969	143	308	667	*
Tripura	*	40	223	297	48	0	31	37	*
Uttarakhand	113	181	*	1689	167	47	66	276	356
Uttar Pradesh	1689	1442	3187	18424	*	382	2251	3120	3955
West Bengal	*	1161	*	6275	138	108	153	922	*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	*	16	*	92	19	*	*	*	*
Chandigarh	0	*	*	12	0	*	*	*	*
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	4	*	29	6	0	0	0	*
Daman and Diu	*	7	*	10	0	1	*	1	4
Delhi	*	0	*	41	4	0	5	2	8
Lakshadweep	*	12	4	1	4	*	*	*	*
Puducherry	*	7	*	53	19	0	*	*	*
ALL INDIA:	3789	12263	12414	88483	9562	2553	8347	15244	12206

\*Surplus NA: Not available

Shortfall = required posts-in position

Requirement for Doctor is based on norm of one Doctor per PHC

Requirement for Specialists is based on norm of four Specialists per CHC

Requirement for ANM is based on norm of one ANM per each existing SC and PHC

Requirement for HW(M) is based on norm of one HW(M) per each existing SC

Requirement for HA(M) is based on norm of one HA(M) per each existing PHC

Requirement for Radiographer is based on norm of one Radiographer per each existing CHC

Requirement for Pharmacists is based on norm of one Pharmacists per each PHC and CHC

Requirement for Lab technician is based on norm of one Lab technician per each PHC and CHC

Requirement for Nurse Midwife/SN is based on norm of one NM/SN per PHC and seven per CHC

#### Issue of birth certificates by Government hospitals

 $\dagger 2089$ . SHRI KAPTAN SINGH SOLANKI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is formulating any policy for providing birth certificates for the children born in Government hospitals immediately; and
  - (b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) As far as the Central Government hospitals located in Delhi viz. Safdarjung Hospital, Dr. RML Hospital and Lady Hardinge Medical College and its associated hospitals are concerned, birth certificates of children born in these hospitals are issued by the concerned Birth and Death Registration Office under whose jurisdiction they fall, on the basis of information provided by them.

#### Antibiotics in honey

- 2090. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:
- (a) whether standards of honey have been prescribed under the Prevention of Food Adulteration (PFA) Rules, 1955, wherein antibiotics are not permitted to be added in honey;
- (b) whether Centre for Science and Environment (CSE) in a laboratory study on antibiotics in honey has reported that out of 12 samples of honey analysed by them 11 samples contained antibiotics, out of which 2 samples were of imported honey; and
- (c) if so, the status of such sample tests carried out by the Centre and the States to check adulteration and use of antibiotics in honey during last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) Yes, the standards of honey have been prescribed under PFA Rules, 1955, wherein antibiotics are not permitted to be added in honey.

- (b) Yes.
- (c) The implementation of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act and Rules is carried out by the States/UT Governments who take action in case of any violation of Prevention of Food Adulteration Rules, 1955. The details of cases of violation of honey adulteration are not maintained centrally.

<sup>†</sup>Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

## Ill effects of using kerosene lamps

- 2091. SHRI THOMAS SANGMA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:
- (a) whether high level of indoor pollution, particularly due to kerosene lamps has deleterious effect particularly on rural women and children a majority of whom spend long hours by the side of such lamps;
- (b) whether there is a need for gradually transferring the subsidies on kerosene to launch a new programme for cleaner sources of fuel such as solar lamps, biogas, wind power etc. for domestic lighting in rural areas;
- (c) if so, whether the Ministry initiated steps in this direction in consultation with other Ministries like Ministries of Petroleum, Finance, Renewable Energy and Planning Commission; and
  - (d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) As per WHO high level of indoor Air Pollution is known to be associated with pneumonia in Children, Chronic respiratory disease and lung cancer. Indoor Air Pollution primarily affects women and children who spend the most of their time near the cooking fire. Kerosene lamps are one of the contributors to indoor Air Pollution.

- (b) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.
- (c) and (d) No steps have been initiated in the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare for transferring of subsidies on kerosene to launch a new programme for cleaner sources of fuel.

## National Malaria Eradication Programme

- 2092. SHRI ISHWAR SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:
- (a) whether the National Malaria Eradication Programme was launched by Government years ago;
- (b) if so, whether Government has any figure of exact number of people died due to this killer disease since the implementation of the programme;

- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the details of assistance provided to State Governments to control and eradicate Malaria in the last three years and to what extent Government has succeeded in controlling the disease?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI

DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) Yes, National Malaria Eradication Programme (NMEP) was launched in the year 1958.

(b) and (c) The number of reported deaths due to malaria since 1961 is given in the Statement ( $See\ below$ ).

(d) The assistance provided to the State/UT Governments towards implementation of the programme activities for prevention and control of Malaria and other Vector Borne Diseases during the last three years is given below:—

Year	Rs. (in crores)
2008-09	272.90
2009-10	311.16
2010-11 (as on 1.03.11)	210.25

The present strategy of NVBDCP is to focus on high malaria endemic districts for controlling malaria. With the scaling up of new tools like Long Lasting Insecticidal Nets (LLINs), Rapid Diagnostic Tests (RDTs) and Artemisinin-based Combination Therapy (ACT), there are signs of decline in malaria cases and deaths in major States like Orissa and Assam.

Year-wise total number of reported deaths due to malaria

Year	Deaths
1	2
1961	0
1962	0
1963	0
1964	0
1965	0
1966	0
1967	0
1968	0

1969	0
1970	0

-	
1	2
1971	0
1972	0
1973	0
1974	3
1975	99
1976	59
1977	55
1978	74
1979	198
1980	207
1981	170
1982	187
1983	239
1984	247
1985	213
1986	323
1987	188
1988	209
1989	268
1990	353
1991	421
1992	422
1993	354
1994	1122
1995	1151
1996	1010
1997	879

1	2
1998	664
1999	1048
2000	932
2001	1005
2002	973
2003	1006
2004	949
2005	963
2006	1707
2007	1311
2008	1055
2009	1144
2010 (Provisional)	767

### Cities covered by CGHS

2093. SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) how many metro cities are covered by the CGHS;
- (b) how many towns and cities above 10 lakh to 40 lakh population are covered by the CGHS; and  $\,$
- (c) what is the plan and project, for covering all Central Government employees by adequate hospital facilities all over the country?

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

(a) and (b) CGHS is presently functioning in the following cities:-

Delhi, Noida, Ghaziabad, Faridabad, Gurgaon, Guwahati, Hyderabad, Chandigarh, Patna, Ahmedabad, Jammu, Allahabad, Ranchi, Bengaluru, Thiruvananthapuram, Bhopal, Jabalpur, Mumbai, Puna, Nagpur, Shillong, Bhubaneshwar, Jaipur, Chennai, Kanpur, Lucknow, Meerut, Dehradun and Kolkata.

(c) Central Government servants residing in areas not covered by CGHS avail health facilities under the provisions of Central Services (Medical Attendance) Rule, 1944.

#### Faulty cancer treatment machines at AIIMS, New Delhi

†2094. SHRIMATI MAYA SINGH:

SHRI BRIJLAL KHABRI:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that hardships are being faced in treatment of patients due to faulty machines of cancer treatment in AIIMS, Delhi;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that due to the delay in importing the testing kits of cancer treatment from other countries, timely treatment is not being provided to the patients;
- (c) if so, the reasons behind machines being faulty and reasons for delay in procurement of machines;
- (d) the action taken in this regard for solving the problems of patients who have come from all over country for treatment; and
- (e) whether any one has been punished for this negligence and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (d) Hardships are not being faced by the cancer patients coming to AIIMS due to faulty machines or delay in import/procurement of machines. The radiotherapy machines used for treatment of cancer patients are functional at Dr. BR Ambedkar Institute Rotary Cancer Hospital (Dr. BRAIRCH) of AIIMS and patients requiring radiotherapy are provided with the facility as per handling capacity. In addition to radiotherapy, a large number of cancer patients are also treated through surgery and administration of anti cancer drugs.

(e) No person has been punished as there has been no case of negligence in treating cancer patients at Dr. BRAIRCH.

## Healthcare infrastructure of backward districts of ${\tt Tamil\ Nadu}$

- 2095. SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:
  - (a) whether Government has identified backward districts of Tamil

Nadu having considerable population of Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs) which have weak public health infrastructure in the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

 $\dagger \mbox{Original}$  notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) what steps Government has taken or proposes to take to improve the health infrastructure as well as healthcare facilities in these districts of the State?

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

(a) and (b) The Government has identified 264 high focus/backward districts across the country based on poor health indicators, concentration of SC/ST population and districts affected by Left Wing Extremism for focused attention. This does not include any district from Tamil Nadu.

(c) Does not arise.

## Supply of substandard medicines to Government dispensaries

2096. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of cases of supply of substandard medicines/injections to hospitals of Delhi as well as to the various dispensaries of Central Paramilitary Forces and the Central Government Health Scheme that have come to notice during the last three years;
- (b) the names of the companies which have supplied the substandard medicines/ injections;
- (c) the quantity of the substandard medicines/injections supplied to the patients and the quantity of the stocks returned back to the companies; and
- (d) the persons found responsible for the same and the action taken against them by Government?

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

(a) to (d) In so far as the Central Government Hospitals in Delhi are concerned, no complaint of supply of substandard medicine/injections have come to notice during the last three years in respect of Safdarjung Hospital and Lady Hardinge Medical College and its associated hospitals including dispensaries of Central Paramilitary Forces as per information received from the Ministry of Home Affairs, New Delhi.

However, cases of supply of substandard medicines/injections have

been reported from Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital as per details given in the Statement ( $See\ below$ ).

As far as CGHS Dispensaries are concerned, one case was reported in respect of such medicine supplied by M/s Unichem Lab. Ltd., during surprise inspection. 2,40,000 Tablets were supplied. Various steps were taken by the Government which includes suspension of use of the medicines, informing Drug Controller, Delhi, about the same and seeking explanation from the firms.

## Statement

# Details of cases of supply of substandard medicines/injections ${\it reported}$

by Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital

-				
Year	Name of the Company	Name of Medicine	Issue to	Returned
			Patients	to firm
1	2	3	4	5
2008-09	M/s IDPL through	Tab Ibruprofen (400 mg	) 79000	71000
	M/s Jackson Lab	Injections Sodium Bicarbonate	2700	4100 (lying in store)
	M/s Jackson Lab	Injections Pantaperazo	le 3842	5558
	M/s Unius Pharmaceut Nil	icalInjections 1760	Pant	aperazole
	M/s Jackson Lab	Injections Ligonocaine Adrenecline 30 ml	+ Nil	1000
	M/s Jackson Lab	Injections Sodabicarbonate	Nil	10250
2009-10	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
2010-11 1034	M/s Omega Biatech	Syrup promethazine	Batch	No. SG
		100 ml		
1038	M/s Omega Biatech	Syrup Cypro Reptadine	Batch	No. SG
	M/s Hindustan Pharma	Injections Metochlopropani 2 ml	cde Batch	No. 159
and	M/s Hindustan Pharma	Injections Multi Vitam	in Batch	No. 049
		10 ml	050	
3353 and	M/s UVfcine	Injections Phenytion se	odium Bat	ch No.
		50 mg	3436	

Sale of banned medicines

 $\dagger 2097.$  SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has banned the sale of some medicines;

 $\dagger \mbox{Original}$  notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the reasons for continuous production of Nimesulide, a banned medicine by the company Pensia Biotech based at Solan, Himachal Pradesh;
  - (d) whether any action has been taken against this company;
  - (e) if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (f) by when Nimesulide medicine manufactured by this company would be

#### confiscated?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) and (b) The Central Government has prohibited 86 drug formulations so far, including the following 6 drugs, which were prohibited *vide* Gazette Notification No. 82 (E) dated 10.02.2011.

- 1. Nimesulide formulations for human use in children below 12 years of age;
  - 2. Cisapride and its formulations for human use;
  - 3. Phenylpropanolamine and its formulations for human use;
  - 4. Human Placental Extract and its formulations for human use;
  - 5. Sibutramine and its formulations for human use; and
  - 6. R-Sibutramine and its formulations for human use.
- (c) The State Drugs Control Department, Government of Himachal Pradesh has informed that there is no firm by the name of M/s Pensia Biotech Ltd. Situated in Solan (Himachal Pradesh). However, in respect of another firm M/s Panacea Biotech Ltd., Solan (Himachal Pradesh) they have informed that the firms have not manufactured Nimesulide preparation in oral liquid dosage form and kid tablets after the aforesaid ban.
  - (d) to (f) Do not arise.

#### Migration of doctors from the country

 $\dagger 2098.$  SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that every year large number of doctors (medical practitioners) from the country are migrating to foreign

### countries;

- (b) if so, the details of the last three years alongwith the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the details of the policy measures taken by Government during the last three years to check the migration of Indian doctors to foreign countries?

 $\dagger \text{Original}$  notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) and (b) Number of doctors (medical practitioners) who sought Good Standing Certificate from Medical Council of India (MCI) for going abroad during the last three years is as under:—

Year	No. of Good Standing Certificates issued
2008	985
2009	1381
2010	1251

(c) The extant regulations do not prohibit any medical practitioner from migrating to foreign countries.

#### Introduction of injectable contraceptive

2099. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to introduce injectable contraceptive shortly;
  - (b) if so, the main features of the same;
- (d) the time by when the injectable contraceptive is likely to be a part of the nationwide family planning programme?

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

(a) to (d) Drug Technical Advisory Board has so far not recommended introduction of Depot Medroxyprogesterone acetate which is an injectable contraceptive in the family planning programme of the Government.

As such, there is no proposal for its introduction as part of the Family Planning Programme at present.

## Achievements of the National Population Commission

2100. SHRI N. BALAGANGA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Population Commission has any mandate to

take steps to contain population;

- (b) if so, the achievements of the Commission during the last two years;
  - (c) whether there is Population Stabilization Fund in the country;

- (d) if so, the details thereof and the expenditure incurred during the last two years;
  - (e) the achievements made due to that; and
  - (f) the details of the measures taken to control population?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) and (b) Yes. The mandate of National Commission on Population (NCP) is to review, monitor and give directions for the implementation of the National Population Policy 2000 (NPP 2000) with a view to achieve population stabilization by promoting synergy between demographic, educational, environmental and developmental programmes.

As per the decisions taken by NCP, an Annual Health Survey in 284 selected districts has been commenced through Registrar General of India (RGI) and Expert Groups were engaged to study the population profile of the States of Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Odisha whose recommendations have been incorporated in the overall design of the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM).

(c) to (e) Yes. The National Population Stabilisation Fund (NPSF), commonly known as Jansankhya Sthirata Kosh (JSK), has been established in 2005 as an autonomous Society to promote and undertake activities aimed at achieving population stabilisation at a level consistent with the needs of sustainable economic growth, social development and environmental protection, by 2045.

The expenditure incurred during last two years on JSK's activities are  $\qquad \qquad \text{as} \\ \text{follows:-}$ 

Year	Expenditure	
2008-2009	Rs. 290.80 lakh	
2009-2010	Rs. 627.30 lakh	

- - (i) The Prema Strategy (Responsible Parenthood Practices) to reward the women marrying after the legal age and ensure

proper spacing in the birth of their children;

- (ii) The Santushti strategy to provide opportunity to conduct sterilization operations in Public Private Partnership;
- (iii) Establishment of Call Centre to provide information on population related issues;
- (iv) Undertaking advocacy on the population issue with stakeholders in high fertility States.

- (v) For effective implementation of NPP 2000 following strategies
  have been undertaken:-
  - Increasing basket of choice by systematically introducing effective contraceptives in the population stabilisation programme.
  - 2. Fixed day fixed place Family Planning Services round the year through growing number of  $24\times7$  PHCs and better functioning CHCs and other health facilities under NRHM.
  - Promotion of IUD 380A intensively as a spacing method because of its longevity of 10 years and advantages over other IUDs.
  - 4. Promotion of No Scalpel Vasectomy to ensure male participation.
  - Improving availability of contraceptives at the village level.
  - 6. Attractive compensation package for Sterilization.
  - 7. Compensate sterilization acceptors for failures, complications and deaths and provide indemnity insurance cover to doctors under the Family Planning Insurance Scheme.

## Shortfall of specialists in PHCs and CHCs

- 2101. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:
- (a) what is the shortfall in healthcare specialists in Primary Health Centres (PHCs) and Community Health Centres (CHCs);
- (b) whether the overall Government expenditure on healthcare is still below 2 per cent of the country's GDP;
  - (c) if so, the steps taken to increase health-related spending;
- (d) whether the lack of funding is the reason for the shortfall in healthcare specialists in PHCs and CHCs across the country; and
  - (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) A State-wise shortage of manpower in Primary Health Centres (PHCs)

and Community Health Centres (CHCs) across the country as per the

Bulletin on Rural Health Statistics in India, 2009 is given in the Statement. [Refer to the Statement appended to the answer to USQ No. 2088 Part (b)]

(b) As per Mid Term appraisal of Eleventh Plan document, total public expenditure on health in the country as percentage of GDP stands around 1.1 per cent, taking into account Centre and State Plan and non plan expenditure on health. However, health related expenditures

like clean drinking water, sanitation and nutrition have major bearing on health and if expenditure on these is counted, the total public health spending reaches around 2 per cent of GDP.

- (c) To increase public health spending, the budgetary allocation of the Ministry of Health and FW for the year 2011-12 has been enhanced by 20% over the 2010-11 allocation by Planning Commission. States have also been advised and requested to increase their health budgets. An annual increase in States' health budget has also been stipulated as a conditionality under National Rural Health Mission.
- (d) and (e) Health being a State subject, doctors and other paramedical staff are appointed by the respective State/UT Governments. However, augmentation of human resources is one of the thrust area under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM). Financial support is provided under NRHM for engagement of staff on contractual basis. Following staff has been engaged by States under NRHM on contractual basis:—

Sl.	Designation and Place	No. of staff appointed on
No.	of Posting	contract
1.	Specialists at CHCs	1572
2.	General Duty Medical Officers	8284
3.	AYUSH Doctors	9578
4.	Staff Nurses	26734
5.	ANM	53552
6.	Para Medics	18272

Multi-skilling of doctors to overcome the shortage of specialists, provision of incentives to serve in, rural areas, improved accommodation arrangements, measure to set up more medical colleges, GNM Schools, ANM Schools to produce more doctors and paramedics are some of the measure taken to bridge the gap in human resources.

## Implementation of FSS Act, 2006

2102. SHRI D. RAJA:

SHRI K.E. ISMAIL:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Food Safety and Standards (FSS) Act,  $2006 \qquad \qquad \text{has}$  not yet been implemented properly to tackle the menace of rampant food adulteration in the country;
  - (b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what are the spade work to be completed for the enforcement of food safety norms and the measures being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) to (c) The Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) has been established in 2008 for implementation of the Food Safety and Standards (FSS) Act, 2006. The Authority has been fully constituted and its various agencies such as Scientific Panels, Scientific Committee and the Central Advisory Committee etc. are in place. Staffs from various Ministries and Departments have been integrated for unified implementation of the law.

Draft Rules and Regulations for implementation of the new law have been finalised. The FSS Act, 2006 will be implemented by the Government of India and the State Governments as well as local bodies. The main agency for implementation of food laws in the country is the food safety departments of the State Governments comprising Food Safety Commissioner, Designated Officer, Food Safety Officer, Adjudicating Officer and the Food Safety Tribunal. FSSAI has already had several rounds of discussion with States to confirm their readiness to initiate implementation of the FSS Act. As soon as the Rules and Regulations are finally notified, the transition from Prevention of Food Adulteration (PFA) Act to the new law will be initiated.

Till new standards are developed by the FSSAI based on risk assessment under the laid down procedure, the existing standards under the PFA law will continue to be functional. PFA already lays down detailed standards for processed food, contaminants, laboratories as well as the prosecution of offenders. These will continue to be in position till they are replaced by the provisions of the new law.

### Security issues at AIIMS and Safdarjung Hospital, New Delhi

†2103. SHRI BRIJLAL KHABRI:

SHRIMATI MAYA SINGH:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of skirmishes between deployed security personnel and attendants of patients over sitting at public places and in parks in AIIMS, New Delhi and Safdarjung Hospital during the last one year;

- (b) whether it is a fact that deployed security personnel scuffled, poured water and misbehaved with the attendants of patients and sometimes even with the patients on sitting at grass and in parks;
- (c) whether the administration takes action on such complaints registering victims as guilty persons; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) the total amount spent on grass of foreign variety and beautification of parks in AIIMS during the last three years?

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

(a) to (c) No cases of skirmish between deployed security personnel and attendants of patients over sitting at public places and in parks in AIIMS, New Delhi and Safdarjung Hospital have been reported during the last one year.

(d) The underground tank in front of Casualty was covered with artificial turf flooring on 20800 sq. ft. (approx.) at a cost of Rs. 50.26 lakh. Besides this, some horticulture features amounting to Rs. 6.00 lakh have also been made in front of tank. The said work was done during 2010-11. In addition, the details of amount spent on maintenance/beautification of parks/horticulture features during three years (including current year) is as under:-

Year	Total expenditure (Rs. lakh)
2008-09	21.89
2009-10	19.12
2010-11 (till 12.03.2011)	21.16
Total:	62.26

## Violation of WHO norms by nursing homes

†2104. SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI:

SHRI MOTILAL VORA:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that there are 471 registered nursing homes in Delhi under Delhi Nursing Homes Registration Act and out of them 60 per cent are not following the guidelines of World Health Organisation (WHO);
- (b) if so, the number of those nursing homes which were given notice and the information asked from them and time given to them for it;
- (c) the number of such nursing homes whose information was found to be satisfactory and whether they have been investigated; if so, when it was done; and

 $(\mbox{d})$  the action taken against those nursing homes which have not replied within the time-limit?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) As per the information received from Government of NCT of Delhi,

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

676 private hospitals/nursing homes are registered as per the Delhi Nursing Home Registration Act of Rules there under and not as per the World Health Organisation (WHO) guidelines.

(b) to (d) Health being a State subject, the information is not centrally maintained. It is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments to regulate/monitor the functioning of the nursing homes/private hospitals in the respective States to ensure that they comply with the prescribed norms/regulations.

## Approval for starting BRMS

 $\dagger 2105$ . DR. YOGENDRA P. TRIVEDI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has given approval to Bachelor of Rural Medicine and Surgery (BRMS); and
- (b) if so, the date of giving approval to it and the salient features of the said programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) and (b) The proposed Bachelor of Rural Health Care (BRHC) course has been approved in principle by the Government. The proposed course would be of 3-years duration with 6-months of internship and is proposed to be taught in the District Hospitals and is especially designed for those who have completed their schooling and passed their qualifying examination from notified rural areas of the district. These professionals would be posted at the Sub-Centers.

## Shortage of Ayurvedic medicines with dispensaries in Delhi

†2106. SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is acute shortage of Ayurvedic medicines in most of the dispensaries in Delhi;
- (b) whether Central Government Health Scheme beneficiaries are never provided essential medicines and Chyawanprash by dispensaries;
- (c) the ailments for which Chyawanprash is prescribed for patients;
  - (d) whether medicines are prescribed without clinical check-up but

- (e) whether the Ministry has received any complaints in this regard;
  - (f) if so, the details thereof; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(g) whether Government has taken any appropriate steps to meet the ongoing shortage of medicines in these dispensaries?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) No.

- (c) Chyawanprash is prescribed to patients suffering from swasa, kasa, ksatakshina, svarabheda, ksaya, hrdroga, agnimandya, uroroga, vararakta, pipasa, mutraroga, sukqadosa, jara.
  - (d) and (e) No.
  - (f) Does not arise in view of rely to (e) above.
  - (g) Does not arise in view of reply to (a) above.

#### Inadequate water supply at CRI, Kasauli

- 2107. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:
- (a) whether the Central Research Institute (CRI) at Kasauli, Himachal Pradesh which manufactures various vaccines for diseases like Japanese Encephalitis, Yellow Fever, DPT, DT, TT vaccines and serums like anti-venom, anti rabies etc., is not getting adequate water supply and is forced to use water tankers to fulfil its requirements;
  - (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether Government has taken up matter with the concerned Ministry to provide sufficient water supply to CRI;
  - (d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the results thereto; and
  - (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) and (b) Water is supplied to CRI from Cantonment Board/Military
Engineering Services and the supply is not adequate.

During normal production, the water requirement is approximately 1,35,000 litres per day (75000 litres for production and 60,000 litres for domestic purpose) per day against which the Institute receives about 70,000 litres per day from the Cantonment Board/MES. This shortage of water has necessitated the purchase/procurement of water through tankers in the past.

(c) to (e) The concerned Institute has taken up the matter with State Government and Local authorities as well as Cantonment Board requesting them to augment water supply.

### Effect of religious views on population control measures

 $\dagger 2108.$  SHRI RUDRA NARAYAN PANY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Population Stabilization Scheme is affected by religious views;
- (b) if so, the solution being contemplated by Ministry to address this problem; and
  - (c) whether any steps have been taken in this regard?

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

(a) to (c) There are several factors that affect population stabilization. These include low female literacy, weak social status of women, early marriage, preference for male child and many socio cultural and religious practices and beliefs Government has taken steps to increase awareness. Improve educational status of women, prohibit child marriage, child female foeticide and improve universal access to family planning services irrespective of caste, creed, sex and religion.

#### Free meals for patients in PHCs

†2109. SHRI SHREEGOPAL VYAS: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state the number of Primary Health Centres (PHCs) where meal is distributed to patients, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): Health being a State subject, facilities to be provided in a particular Primary Health Centre (PHC) are decided by the State/UT Governments. To support the States/UTs in improving the health facilities and quality of health care in rural areas including meals to patients, funds are provided to the States under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) based on the requirements projected in the annual Programme Implementation Plan. The data regarding distribution of meal to the patients in PHCs is not maintained at the Central Level.

## Rating of blood banks

2110. DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY

WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Quality Control of India has appointed a five member committee to rate blood banks across the country to regulate blood banks and to ensure that safe blood is provided to people;
- (b) if so, whether this committee will also conduct a study of all blood banks including

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

private blood banks to ensure that those blood banks are functioning under norms and guidelines prescribed by National Aids Control Organisation (NACO); and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) National Accreditation Board for Hospitals and Healthcare Providers (NABH), India set up under Quality Council of India is operating various accreditation programs including blood blanks accreditation. To run the program, NABH has set up a five member Accreditation Committee which is responsible for deliberating on the assessment reports of blood banks and recommend accreditation or otherwise to Board.

(b) and (c) Accreditation is a voluntary process and not binding on blood banks. Only 27 blood banks have been granted accreditation by NABH so far and 12 blood banks are in different stages of processing like document review, pre assessment, final assessment and report review. Accreditation is open to both government and private blood banks. Accreditation standards are based on ISO 15189, Drugs and Cosmetic Act, NACO Technical Standards, DGHS Technical Manual, AABB Standards etc.

#### Obesity in school going children

- $\dagger 2111.$  SHRI BALAVANT ALIAS BAL APTE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:
- (a) whether obesity in people, particularly in school going children of the country is increasing;
  - (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether any survey/study has been conducted by Government in this regard;
  - (d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the outcome thereof; and
- (e) the corrective measures proposed to be taken by Government to check  $\qquad \qquad \text{this} \\ \text{trend?}$

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD):
(a) to (d) National Family Health Surveys (NFHS - 1998-99 and 2005-06)

has showed marginal increase in the prevalence of obesity in women from 10.6% in 1998-1999 to 12.6% in 2005-06. Studies in Delhi and Chennai have shown increase in overweight and obese among school going children and adolescents.

(e) The Government of India has launched a National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Disease and Stroke at an estimated outlay of

 $\dagger \mbox{Original}$  notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Rs. 1230.90 crore (Rs. 499.38 crore for Diabetes, CVD and Stroke and Rs. 731.52 crore for Cancer) for the Eleventh Five year Plan (2010-12). The programme focuses on health promotion, capacity building including human resource development, early diagnosis and prevention and control of unhealthy diet and physical inactivity controlling obesity and integration with the primary health care system.

## Selling of medicines of different composition under one brand name

- 2112. SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:
- (a) whether it is a fact that drugs of different compositions are being sold under the same name in various parts of the country for treating different ailments;
- (b) if so, whether Government is aware that this may harm the health of the consumers; and
- (c) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to ensure that one brand name is not given to different medicines having different composition?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) to (c) Yes. Some cases of drugs of different compositions being sold under the same name in various parts of the country have come to the notice of the Government. The licenses for manufacture of drugs are granted by State Licensing Authorities appointed by the State Governments. The office of Drugs Controller General (India) has, therefore, issued a letter to the Drugs Controllers of all States Union Territories and the manufacturers concerned for withdrawing the drug formulations having same brand name with different compositions. States have also been requested to remain vigilant while granting the licenses for manufacture of drugs and withdraw permission in the cases of same brand names used for different drugs.

## Rejection of HPV vaccine project by PHFI

- 2113. SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:
- (a) whether it is a fact that the Public Health Foundation of India (PHFI) had rejected Human Papilloma Virus (HPV) vaccine project

## proposal;

- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether Government is considering to provide compensation for all subjects victimized by the vaccine programme; and
  - (d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (d) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

## Setting up of labs for testing nicotine content in tobacco products

- 2114. SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:
- (a) whether Government has proposed to set up six labs in the country to test the amount of nicotine and tar in cigarettes and bidis;
  - (b) if so, when the proposal was initiated;
- (c) the progress of the proposal and by when the labs are going to be  $\mbox{set} \qquad \mbox{up;}$  and
  - (d) the details of criteria adopted in setting up of the labs?

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

(a) and (b) Yes. One Apex/research laboratory and five testing laboratories have been identified under the National Tobacco Control Programme for capacity building of these laboratories for testing of tar and nicotine contents of tobacco products given as under:—

Apex Lab:-

(I) National Institute of Biologicals, Noida

Testing Labs:-

- 1. Central Drug Laboratory, Kolkata
- 2. Central Drug Testing Laboratory, Mumbai
- 3. Regional Drug Testing Lab, Chandigarh
- 4. Regional Drug Testing Lab, Chennai
- 5. Food Research and Standardization Laboratory, Ghaziabad

The proposal relating to identification of tobacco testing labs was initiated in 2008.

- (c) Laboratories have been identified and funds have also been earmarked for procuring the equipments to these labs.
- (d) Criteria adopted in setting up of the labs were based as per guidelines  $% \left( \frac{1}{2}\right) =\frac{1}{2}\left( \frac{1}{2}\right) +\frac{1}{2}\left( \frac{1}{2}\right)$

under WHOTobReg and TobLabNet. Technical advice was also sought from CDC Atlanta.

#### Research on nano-medicines

- 2115. SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:
- (a) whether the research on nanomedicines is taking place in India;
  - (b) if so, the detail thereof;
- - (d) if not, whether Government would initiate steps for the same?

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

(a) to (d) Yes, Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) Department of Biotechnology (DBT) and Department of Science and Technology (DST) are promoting research in the field of nanomedicine. A Task Force activity was initiated in 2009 to promote translation research in the field of nanomedicine and proposals were initiated in different areas of translational research. ICMR is also promoting investigator initiated studies through ad-hoc project schemes and Fellowship Programme at doctoral and post doctoral research. Twelve such projects and 8 fellowships have been supported under nanomedicine.

## Maternal deaths in the country

- 2116. SHRI R.C. SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:
- (a) whether it is a fact that as per the latest survey report of the Sample Registration System of Registrar General of India, nearly 70,000 maternal deaths are taking place in the country every year;
- (b) if so, whether it is also a fact that nearly five per cent of the total infant deaths annually are due to nutritional deficiencies in the country;
- (c) whether any targets have been set for bringing down maternal and child mortality rates;
  - (d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) how, in view of the above, the Ministry is planning to address the issue holistically either under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) or any other schemes?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) As per the latest Registrar General of India — Sample Registration System (RGI-SRS) Report

published in April, 2009, for the period 2004-06, the Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) of India is 254 per 100,000 live births. This translates into approximately 67,000 maternal deaths.

- (b) No, Nutritional Deficiency is an underlying cause of certain morbidity and mortality among infants but not a direct cause of infant deaths.
- (c) to (d) Yes, Goal under NRHM is to bring down MMR to less than 100 per 100,000 live births by 2012 and bring down Infant Mortality Rates (IMR) to 30 per 1000 live births.
- (e) Under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) and under its umbrella, the Reproductive and Child Health Programme Phase-II, the following interventions are implemented to reduce maternal, infant and child mortality:—
  - 1. Promotion of institutional deliveries through Janani Suraksha Yojana.
  - Capacity building of health care providers in skills of obstetric and child care.
  - Establishment of safe delivery points and specialized new born care units.
  - 4. Provision of referral transport for pregnant women and sick
  - Improving Infant and young child feeding practices including promotion of breastfeeding.
  - 6. Universal immunization of children.
  - 7. Provision of home based care for mother and newborn through  $\ensuremath{\mathsf{ASHA}}$  .
  - 8. Early detection and appropriate management of Diarrheal and  $\mbox{\sc Acute Respiratory diseases}$  in children.
  - 9. Iron and Folic Acid Supplementation to pregnant and lactating women and children for prevention and treatment of anemia.
  - 10. Establishment of Nutritional Rehabilitation Centers (NRCs) to address severe and acute malnutrition in children.
  - 11. Health and nutrition education to promote dietary diversification, inclusion of iron folate rich food as well as

food items that promote iron absorption.

12. Under the Integrated Child Development Services Scheme (ICDS) of Ministry of Women and Child Development, interventions to improve nutritional status of children including pregnant women and lactating mothers.

## Carrying out of clinical trials

 $\dagger 2117.$  SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (a) the number of persons on whom clinical trials have been carried out during the last three years, year-wise;
- (b) the number of persons who died and those who feel seriously ill during these trials, year-wise;
- (c) whether Government has accorded permission to carry out trial of cervical cancer injection on  $15,000 \; \text{girls;}$  and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and State-wise number of such girls till date on whom the trial of this injection has been carried out?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) and (b) Prior to 17th November, 2008, registration of clinical trials was voluntary. For all clinical trials, permissions of which were granted between 17th November, 2008 to 14th June, 2009, applicants were advised to get the trials registered at ICMR registry at www.ctri.in. However, from 15 June, 2009, it has been made mandatory to register all clinical trials permitted on or after the said date at Indian Council of Medical research (ICMR) registry at their said web site before enrolling first patient in the study.

As per the information made available by the National Institute of Medical Statistics (NIMS), ICMR, New Delhi, the total number of clinical trials registered in the country at the ICMR clinical trial registry (CTRI) during the last three years and the current year is as follows:—

July, 2007 — December, 2007	11
January, 2008 - December, 2008	137
January, 2009 - December, 2009	546
January, 2010 - December, 2010	806
January, 2011 - February, 2011	122

Deaths during clinical trials occur due to various reasons. Such deaths are investigated for causal relationship by the investigator or medical monitor of the sponsor. The information collected revealed that there were 288 deaths in the year 2008, 637 year 2009 and 597 upto August, 2010.

(c) and (d) Permission was granted to carry out the Observational

Study of post licensure Human Papilloma Virus Vaccine. It was a PATH (Program for Appropriate Technology in Health) initiated trial with HPV vaccines of two brands "Gardasil" and "Cervarix" in India. The State Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat and Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) were collaborating Partners. The 14091 girls received the Human Papilloma Virus vaccine in Andhra Pradesh whereas 10686 girls received the vaccine in Gujarat. The trial was suspended by ICMR on 7th April, 2010.

### Shortfall of doctors and specialists at CHCs

2118. SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that there is a huge shortfall of doctors and other specialists at the Community Health Centres (CHCs) level;
- (b) if so, the State-wise details of the number of doctors and specialists working at the Community Health Centres, level alongwith the details of the required numbers;
  - (c) the reasons for the shortfall; and
  - (d) the steps taken to improve the situation?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD):
(a) As per the Bulletin on Rural Health Statistics in India, 2009,
there is a shortfall of 12263 Specialists in Community Health Centres
(CHCs) in the country.

- (b) A State-wise number of specialists working at the Community Health Centres (CHCs) alongwith their requirement across the country as per the Bulletin on Rural Health Statistics in India, 2009 is given in the Statement (See below).
- (c) Various reasons attributed for the shortage include, non availability of requisite number of doctors and paramedics, shortage of medical colleges and training institutes, unwillingness to work in difficult and hard to reach areas, lack of accommodation, unavailability of general infrastructure in rural areas etc.
- (d) Augmentation of human resources is one of the thrust area under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM). Financial support is provided under NRHM for engagement of staff on contractual basis. Following staff has been engaged by States under NRHM on contractual basis:—

-				
Sl.	Designation and Place	No. of staff appointed		
No.	of Posting	on contract		
1	Specialists at CHCs	1572		
2	General Duty Medical Officers	8284		
3	AYUSH Doctors	9578		
4	Staff Nurses	26734		

5 ANM 53552 6 Para Medics 18272

Multi-skilling of doctors to overcome the shortage of specialists, provision of incentives to serve in rural areas, improved accommodation arrangements, measure to set up more medical

colleges, GNM Schools, ANM Schools to produce more doctors and paramedics are some of the measure taken to bridge the gap in human resources.

Total Specialists (Surgeons, OB&GY, Physicians and Paediatricians)

Statement
State-wise number of Total Specialists at CHCs

Sl.	State/UT	(As on Marc	ch, 2009)
		Required $^{\mathrm{1}}$	In Position
		(R)	(P)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	668	480
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	176	9
3.	Assam	432	142
4.	Bihar	280	104
5.	Chhattisgarh	576	145
6.	Goa	20	14
7.	Gujarat	1124	76
8.	Haryana	372	79
9.	Himachal Pradesh	292	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	340	138
11.	Jharkhand	776	341
12.	Karnataka	1296	691
13.	Kerala <sup>3</sup>	904	794
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1332	245
15.	Maharashtra	1504	438
16.	Manipur	64	2
17.	Meghalaya	112	4
18.	Mizoram	36	0
19.	Nagaland	84	2

1	2	3	4
20	Orissa	924	371
21	Punjab	516	254
22	Rajasthan	1468	598
23	Sikkim	0	7
24	Tamil Nadu	1024	0
25	Tripura	44	4
26	Uttarakhand	220	39
27	Uttar Pradesh	2060	618
28	West Bengal	1336	175
29	A and N Islands	16	0
30	Chandigarh	8	13
31	D and N Haveli	4	0
32	Daman and Diu	8	1
33	Delhi	0	0
34	Lakshadweep	12	0
35	Puducherry	12	5
	ALL INDIA <sup>2</sup> :	18040	5789

## Notes:

NA: Not Available.

- 1 Four per each Community Health Centre
- \*: Surplus. All India figures for Vacancy and Shortfall are the totals of State-wise Vacancy and Shortfall ignoring surplus in some States/UTs
- $^2$  For calculating the overall percentages of vacancy and shortfall, the States/UTs for which manpower position is not available, are excluded
- 3 Breakup of Specialist Doctors not available.

## Family welfare programmes

2119. SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND

FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details regarding family welfare programmes carried out by the Ministry as on 31 March, 2010;
- (b) the total amount spent on each such programme, State-wise, during the Financial Years 2006-07, 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10; and
- (c) the names of States which have performed well in the family welfare area?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) The Family Welfare Programme in India is voluntary in nature, which enables a couple to adopt the family planning methods, best suited to them according to their choice.

National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) has been launched from 2005 to address

several issues related to family welfare and population stabilization viz.

Child survival,

maternal health and contraception. The main trust of the programme is on convergence of service delivery for basic health care, family planning and maternal and child health related services; empowering women for improved health; ensuring nutrition for child health and survival; meeting the unmet need for family welfare services and promoting male participation in Family Planning.

- (b) Details of expenditure incurred on the family welfare programme under NRHM are available for the period 2007-08 till 2010-11 (provisional) which is given in the Statement (See below).
- (c) 14 States/UTs, namely Andhra Pradesh, Delhi, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Punjab, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal, Goa, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Chandigarh, Puducherry and Sikkim have achieved the targets related to Total Fertility Rate of 2.1 or less.

### Statement

Expenditures reported under Family Planning for the F.Ys. 2007-08 to 2010-11 (December, 2010)

Rs. in lakhs

Sl. Name of State/UT	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
No.				(Dec10)

Expenditures Expenditures

Expenditures

1	2	3	4	5	6
A.	High Focus States				
1.	Bihar	2456.93	3523.25	4686.95	2373.02
2.	Chhattisgarh	1024.72	1369.42	1422.84	588.44

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Himachal Pradesh	298.63	345.18	415	112.88
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	165.58	183.03	194.46	99.67
5.	Jharkhand	933.24	1280.33	1377.85	930.48
6.	Madhya Pradesh	4711.89	4737.68	4072.65	3413.92
7.	Orissa	1112.65	1217.76	1371.72	803.563
8.	Rajasthan	2606.06	3600.99	3474.49	2080.05
9.	Uttar Pradesh	5859.13	7093.64	4987.06	1942.25
10.	Uttaranchal	237.73	521.55	364.5	165.09
	SUB-TOTAL:	19406.56	23872.83	22367.52	125.09363
в.	N.E. State				
11.	Arunachal Pradesh	24.4	31.67	19.12	4.09
12.	Assam	101.61	496.01	920.42	617.6
13.	Manipur	4.06	34.03	19.81	10.12
14.	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	2.82	13.39
15.	Mizoram	6.01	32.67	30.43	18.2
16.	Nagaland	0	7.33	5.01	7.65
17.	Sikkim	21.67	25.85	15.6	14,193
18.	Tripura	0.16	118.54	65.77	44.07
	SUB-TOTAL :	157.91	746.10	1078.98	14908.12
c.	Non-High Focused St	ate			
19.	Andhra Pradesh	3543.99	4971.48	0	2465.78
20.	Goa	4.07	0	11.88	5.96
21.	Gujarat	1559.09	2050.13	2063.57	995.55205
22.	Haryana	361.29	655.44 661.73		366.27
23.	Karnataka	1221.07	1941.21	2782.32	227529
24.	Kerala	105.47	343.01	486.26	267.33

1	2	3	4	5	6
25.	Maharashtra	2587.71	3795.76	3982.38	2280.1
26.	Punjab	696.48	857.82	798.98	63122
27.	Tamil Nadu	1708.11	1939.03	2425.2	1444.46
28.	West Bengal	1883.17	2772.44	2714.46	1255.46
	SUB-TOTAL:	13670.45	19326.32	15926.76	11987.42
D.	Small States/UTs				
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1.12	5.21	9.53	1.93
30.	Chandigarh	0.00	6.45	9.44	8.35
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	4.59	11.18	11.08	4.96
32.	Daman and Diu	0.97	1.66	2.14	0.81
33.	Delhi	140.52	289.32	0.00	78.75
34.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.99	0.41	1.26
35.	Puducherry	0.00	0.20	38.85	39.68
	SUB-TOTAL:	147.20	315.01	71.45	135.74
	Total:	33382.12	39444.71	39444.71	39540.65

Note: Expenditure for the F.Y. 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 are based on Audit Report while Expenditure for the F.Y. 2010-11 are based on FMR received from States.

### Vacancies in PSUs

2120. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware that many top posts are still lying vacant in the Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs);
  - (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the steps taken by Government to fill-up the same at an early date?  $\parbox{\ensuremath{\mbox{\sc date}}}$

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND

PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI A. SAI PRATHAP): (a) and (b) As per information furnished by Public Enterprises Selection Board (PESB), as on 31.1.2011, 71 Board level posts (26 posts of Chief

Executives and 45 posts of Directors) were vacant. The reasons for delay in Board level appointments include delay in obtaining vigilance clearance/approval of competent authority, selection of existing Board level incumbent to other or higher post, unforeseen vacancies due to resignation/death/non-extension of tenure of existing Board level incumbent, scrapping of panels recommended by PESB by the competent authority, creation of new Board level posts, court cases, etc.

(c) The filling up of vacant Board level posts in CPSEs is a continuous process. The Government has already issued guidelines indicating the defined-time frame for filling up Board level posts in CPSEs. These guidelines, inter-alia, prescribe that recommendations of PESB should be made available at least six months in advance of the date of occurrence of vacancies and are sent to the concerned administrative Ministry/Department for completing other formalities. In respect of these existing 71 vacant Board level posts, the recommendations of PESB are already available in respect of 39 posts and are awaiting approval of competent authority and in respect of 12 other posts, the approval of competent authority is available but the appointee is yet to join the post. In respect of remaining 20 posts, the PESB selection process has been initiated.

## Social responsibility funds in PSUs

- 2121. SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:
- (a) whether all Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) have social responsibility funds;
- (b) if so, whether any amount has been fixed or any percentage of their annual transaction/income set aside for the same; and
  - (c) the details of criteria for disbursement of these funds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI A. SAI PRATHAP): (a) and (b) Department of Public Enterprises has issued Guidelines on Corporate Social Responsibility for Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) in April, 2010 which, inter-alia, mention the expenditure range for Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) in a financial year as a percentage of net profit of the previous year. Expenditure range for CSR in a financial year is 3-5% of the net profit of previous year in case of CPSEs having profit less than Rs. 100 crores; 2-3% (subject to minimum of

Rs. 3 crores) in case the profit ranges from Rs. 100 crores to Rs. 500 crores and 0.5-2% in case of CPSEs having a net profit of more than Rs. 500 crores in the previous year. The CSR budget has to be fixed for each financial year and the funds would be non-lapsable.

(c) Under these guidelines, the long-term CSR Plan is to match with the long-term Business Plan of the Organization. The activities under CSR are to be selected in such a manner that the benefits reach the smallest unit i.e., village, panchayat, block or district depending upon the operations and resource capability of the company.

### PSUs in Haryana, Punjab and Uttar Pradesh

- 2122. SHRI SHADI LAL BATRA: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:
- (a) whether Government has set up any public sector undertaking/heavy industry in Haryana, Punjab and Uttar Pradesh during the last three years;
  - (b) if so, the details thereof;
  - (c) if not, the reasons therefor;
- (d) the profit/loss incurred by Central Public Sector Undertakings (CPSUs) functioning in these States during the last three years; and
- (e) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government to revive and improve the performance of loss making CPSUs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI A. SAI PRATHAP): (a) to (c) As per information available in the Public Enterprises Survey (2009-10) that was laid in the Parliament on 24.2.2011, one Central Public Sector Enterprise (CPSE), namely Jagdishpur Paper Mills Ltd. was set up in the State of Uttar Pradesh during 2007-08. No new CPSE has been set up in the States of Haryana and Punjab during the last three years. Setting up of CPSEs in different sectors and in different locations are based on techno-economic considerations and the concerned administrative Ministries/ Departments take the initiative for setting up of CPSEs.

- (d) A Statement of profit/loss in CPSEs functioning in these States during the last three years is enclosed (See below).
- (e) The Government have established the Board for Reconstruction of Public Sector Enterprises (BRPSE) in December 2004 to advise the Government for strengthening, modernizing, revival and restructuring of sick/loss making CPSEs.

## Statement

Central Public Sector Enterprises incurring profit/loss for the last 3 years in State of Haryana, Punjab and Uttar Pradesh

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. Name of the CPSEs

Profit/Loss

No.

		2009-10	2008-09	2007-08
1	2	3	4	5
1.	NHPC Ltd.	2090.50	1075.22	1004.09
2.	Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals	Ltd513.82	-481.41	-298.24

1	2	3	4	5
3.	National Handlooms Development Corporation Ltd.	3.04	3.94	1.05
4.	Artificial Limbs Manufacturing Corporation of India	4.62	4.26	1.70
5.	Broadcast Engineering Consultants India Ltd.	1.52	5.08	14.49
6.	Projects and Development India Lt	d.14.48	14.82	7.80
7.	Bharat Immunologicals and Biologi Corporation Ltd.	cals-8.79	-3.52	-4.00
8.	Bharat Pumps and Compressors Ltd.	25.65	18.56	30.47
9.	Jagdishpur Paper Mills Ltd.*	_	-	-
10	Scooters India Ltd.	-28.01	-27.65	-22.47
11.	. Triveni Structurals Ltd.	-55.91	-46.98	-50.80
12.	. British India Corporation Ltd.	-42.63	-44.03	31.27

Note: \*The enterprise is at under construction stage.

### Strategic stake sales in sick PSUs

2123. SHRI A. ELAVARASAN: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has asked Ministries for preparing a list of ailing companies under them alongwith their revival plan in order to help it decide on strategic stake sales in such public sector units;
  - (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has invested over Rs. 15,000 crore in the revival  $% \left( \frac{1}{2}\right) =0$
- 36 sick companies over the last three years;
- (d) if so, how many companies have posted profits among these 36 companies;
- (e) whether strategic sales can also help Government meet its disinvestment

targets as it had raised Rs. 6,345 crores through strategic sale in 16

State-owned units; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC

ENTERPRISES (SHRI A. SAI PRATHAP): (a) and (b) No, Sir. Government have not asked Ministries for preparing a list of ailing companies under them alongwith their revival plan in order to help it decide on strategic stake sale.

- (c) Based on the recommendations of Board for Reconstruction of Public Sector Enterprises (BRPSE), an advisory body to advise the Government, inter-alia, on the revival and restructuring of sick Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs), Government approved revival of 40 CPSEs envisaging total assistance of Rs. 23,591.29 crores (cash assistance of Rs. 3,276.02 crores in the form of infusion of funds and non-cash assistance of Rs. 20,315.27 crores in the form of waivers/write offs of interest/loans, conversion of loans into equity, etc.) from Government of India.
- (d) As per the Public Enterprises Survey 2009-10, out of 40 CPSEs,22 CPSEs posted profit in 2009-10.
- (e) and (f) Present Disinvestment Policy of the Government of India does not envisage strategic sale of CPSEs.

### Representation of women in Panchayati Raj System

- 2124. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased  $$\operatorname{to}$$  state:
- (a) whether the representation of women is increasing in the Panchayati Raj System;
  - (b) if so, the details thereof; and
  - (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI VILASRAO DESHMUKH): (a) to (c) As per the last State of Panchayats Report 2008-09 of the Ministry of Panchayati Raj, it has been observed that there has been an increase in the percentage of Elected Women Representatives in the Panchayati Raj Institutions at the level of Gram Panchayat, Panchayat Samiti and Zila Parishad in the country. The figures for the year 2000 and 2010 indicate that the percentage of Elected Women Representatives at different levels has increased during this period:—

Year	Percentage at Gram		Percentage at		Percentage at Zila	
	Panchayat level		Panchayat Samiti		Parishac	l level
			level			
	2000	2010	2000	2010	2000	2010
Percentage at All	31.37	38.40	20.71	37.19	31.80	35.80
India level						

### Displaying of BRGF information on website

2125. SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

- (a) the reasons for not displaying the entire information about guidelines, sanctions and execution of plans under the Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF) on the website of the Ministry;
- (b) the reasons for delay in uploading district plans for all 250 districts selected under BRGF for the years 2008-09, 2009- 10 and 2010-11 on the said website;
- (c) whether the proactive disclosure of district plans on the Ministry's website is a useful measure for bringing about transparency and accountability in the spending of BRGF funds; and
- (d) if so, the steps taken by the Ministry to ensure that all BRGF districts plans alongwith analyses of all 250 districts are uploaded on the website?

THE MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI VILASRAO DESHMUKH): (a) and (b) The Programme Guidelines and sanction orders issued from time to time under the Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF) are invariably placed on the BRGF web portal of the Ministry of Panchayati Raj, http://panchayat.gov.in.

Under the BRGF, the States/Districts are required to upload their action plans and execution status thereof on the PlanPlus portal of the Government of India, <a href="http://planningonline.gov.in">http://planningonline.gov.in</a>. However, several States/District have not uploaded the same fully/partially, owning to lack of availability of computers, internet connectivity and trained manpower. A link to PlanPlus portal is available on the BRGF portal of the Ministry.

- (c) Yes, Sir.
- (d) The Ministry has convened training programmes for the State/District personnel and also advised the States to augment the manpower at various levels for uploading the action plans and execution status on PlanPlus portal, to display planning and execution under the BRGF on public domain.

# Initiatives of capacity building and training for PRIs

2126. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

- (a) the steps taken by Government for capacity building and raining of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) in the country;
- (b) the allocation of funds for the capacity building of Panchayati Raj Institutions during the last three years, State-wise;
- (c) the details of States which are the biggest and least beneficiary of the capacity building programmes; and

(d) what is the performance level of Panchayats in Bihar and what is the spending in the State on capacity building programmes?

THE MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI VILASRAO DESHMUKH): (a) Panchayati Raj being a State subject, the main responsibility for Capacity Building and Training (CB&T) of the Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) lies with the States. However, Ministry of Panchayati Raj (MoPR) provides supplemental financial assistance to the States for the purpose through the Capacity Building and Training (CB&T) component of the Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF) and the Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Yojana (RGSY).

- (b) Funds under the CB&T component of BRGF are allocated to the States computed @ Rs. 1 crore per BRGF District, for which State-wise details are given in the Statement (See below). The RGSY is demand driven and funds are released to States based on their proposals/action plans. In both cases, however, funds are released to States only after getting the details of the utilisation of grants released earlier.
- (c) State-wise details of funds released under the CB&T component of BRGF and RGSY during last three years are given in Annex, which indicate that the biggest beneficiary is Madhya Pradesh and the least, Goa.
- (d) MoPR had released Rs. 14.46 crore and Rs. 4.39 crore under the CB&T component of BRGF and RGSY, respectively, to the Government of Bihar during 2006-07. As the State did not submit the utilisation details of those grants, no further funds were released during 2007-08 and 2008-09. During 2009-10, after receiving the required details, further grants of Rs. 25.78 crore and Rs. 3.28 crore were released under BRGF and RGSY, respectively. During 2010-11, Rs. 10.25 crore has so far been released under BRGF and the State Government has reported that 76919 elected representatives and functionaries of the PRIs have been provided training.

### Statement

Allocation and release of funds to States under Capacity Building and Training Component of BRGF and RGSY during 2007-08 to 2009-10

Year 2007-08 2008-09 2009-10 Total	Year	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	Total
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Sl.	. State	Annual	Amo	unt	Amou	ınt	Amou	nt	
No.	. А	llocati	on Relea	ased	Relea	sed	Relea	sed	
		under							
		BRGF	BRGF	RGSY	BRGF	RGSY	BRGF	RGSY	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	13.00	13.00	0.82	_	4.00	22.11	6.22	46.15

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2.	Arunachal Prade	sh1.00	-	-	-	6.00	2.90	-	8.90
3.	Assam	11.00	-	3.26	-	5.64	-	2.37	11.27
4.	Bihar	36.00	-	-	-	-	25.78	3.28	29.06
5.	Chhattisgarh	13.00	-	-	13.00	-	8.46	1.92	23.38
6.	Gujarat	6.00	-	3.95	6.04	-	5.47	-	15.46
7.	Goa		-	0.34	-	_	-	-	0.34
8.	Haryana	2.00	-	0.07	3.23	0.95	-	-	4.25
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2.00	2.00	2.52	1.96	6.78	1.76	4.89	19.91
10.	Jharkhand	21.00	21.00	-	-	-	-	0.16	21.16
	Jammu and Kashmir	3.00	-	-	-	-	9.00	-	9.00
12.	Karnataka	5.00	10.00	-	-	_	8.39	2.39	20.78
13.	Kerala	2.00	2.00	0.58	-	0.59	2.00	0.59	5.76
14.	Madhya Pradesh	24.00	24.00	0.62	24.00	11.31	5.66	-	65.59
15.	Maharashtra	12.00	-	-	29.80	3.55	-	3.39	36.74
16.	Manipur	3.00	-	0.40	4.60	0.40	-	2.10	7.50
17.	Meghalaya	3.00	-	-	3.93	-	2.35	-	6.28
18.	Mizoram	2.00	-	-	2.00	-	2.00	-	4.00
19.	Nagaland	3.00	-	-	3.00	-	6.00	-	9.00
20.	Orissa	19.00	19.00	3.14	-	-	23.27	-	45.41
21.	Punjab	1.00	-	4.43	-	-	1.00	-	5.43
22.	Rajasthan	12.00	-	2.57	-	-	32.08	-	34.65
23.	Sikkim	1.00	-	-	1.00	-	-	-	1.00
24.	Tamil Nadu	6.00	-	2.36	16.32	-	-	2.36	21.04
25.	Tripura	1.00	-	-	0.83	3.95	0.88	0.82	6.48
26.	Uttar Pradesh	34.00	25.30	-	-	-	20.26	0.94	46.50
27.	Uttarakhand	3.00	-	-	9.00	_	-	2.07	11.07
28.	West Bengal	11.00	5.02	3.21	16.97	1.59	10.52	1.90	39.21

 ${\it Note:-RGSY}$  being demand driven, no upfront allocation is indicated for

the States.

### Study on measures to tackle black money

- 2127. SHRI K.E. ISMAIL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:
- (a) whether it is a fact that two study groups have been set up to look into different aspects of tackling black money; and
  - (b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) The Government has decided to get a fresh study conducted on unaccounted income/wealth both inside and outside the country bringing out the nature of activities engendering money laundering and its ramifications on national security. The study will be conducted by designated nodal agencies with inputs from various ministries/departments.

The Government has also constituted a committee to examine the feasibility of bringing a suitable scheme for disclosure of information by persons about undisclosed assets and income outside India.

### Ethanol mixed petrol

†2128. SHRI RAM JETHMALANI:

SHRI RAMCHANDRA PRASAD SINGH:

- Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:
- (a) whether it is a fact that ethanol is being used for mixing with petrol in the country;
  - (b) if so, whether cost of petrol comes down by this process; and
- (c) if so, the extent of annual economic gains to the country's Government oil marketing companies between the years 2008-09 and 2010-11 till date through this method?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. At present Ethanol Blended Petrol Programme is operational in 13 States, and 3 Union Territories of the country.

The annual economic gains to the Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) during the years 2008-09 and 2009-10 are given below:-

(Rs. in crores)

Year	BPCL	HPCL	IOCL
2008-09	35.47	31 32	64.10
2009-10	8.01	4.53	9.10

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

As for the year 2010-11, since the procurement of ethanol is at an ad-hoc rate subject to adjustment with respect to the final price to be determined, the quantum of gain/loss can not be ascertained at this point of time.

#### Frequent increase in prices of petroleum products

2129. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that in 11 months, the prices of petroleum products have been revised upwards 11 times;
  - (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (c) what is the benchmark for effecting the increase in price and on dates when prices were increased in India; and
- (d) the steps taken by Government to reduce production cost of petrol,  $\qquad \qquad \text{diesel} \qquad \qquad \text{and}$  LPG?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (c) In the light of the recommendations made by the Expert Group under the Chairmanship of Dr. Kirit S. Parikh to advise on a viable and sustainable system of pricing of petroleum products, the price of Petrol was made market-determined effective 26th June, 2010 by the Government. Government had taken an 'in principle' decision that the price of Diesel will be made marketdetermined, both at Refinery Gate and Retail Level. However, Government had initially allowed an increase in the retail selling price of Diesel by only Rs. 2/- per litre with effect from 26th June, 2010 (at Delhi), with corresponding increases in the rest of the country. The retail prices of PDS Kerosene and Domestic LPG were also increased by Rs. 3 per litre and by Rs. 35 per cylinder with effect from 26th June, 2010 (at Delhi) respectively, with corresponding increases in the rest of the country. The details of increase/decrease in the prices of Petrol, Diesel, PDS Kerosene and Domestic LPG (at Delhi) since April, 2010 and corresponding crude oil prices in the international market are given in the Statement (See below).

The retail prices of Diesel, Domestic LPG and PDS Kerosene are modulated by the Government and after 26th June, 2010 their prices have not been revised.

based on the Refinery Gate Price, applicable from 1st March, 2011, the OMCs are incurring under-recovery of Rs. 11.16 per litre on Diesel, Rs. 23.56 per litre on PDS Kerosene and Rs. 297.80 per cylinder on Domestic LPG. The Government is keeping a close watch on the price situation.

(d) Cost of petroleum products primarily depends on the cost of crude oil, which constitutes a major portion of the cost. Since India imports about 80% of its crude oil requirements, the international oil prices necessarily have a bearing on the domestic prices of

petroleum products. The Government does not have any control on the international prices of crude oil and petroleum products, which are influenced by several factors including, *inter-alia*, demand and supply conditions in the world.

Statement

Details of increase/decrease in the prices of Petrol, Diesel, PDS

Kerosene and Domestic LPG

Date of Price revisi	on Indian	Petrol	Diesel	PDS	Domestic
	Basket			Kerosene	LPG
	Crude Oil				
	\$/bbl		Rs./Litre	Rs	./Cylinder
Prices as on 01.04.2	01081.12	47.93	38.10	9.32	310.35
26.06.2010*	74.75#	51.43	40.10	12.32	345.35
01.07.2010##	71.92	51.45	40.12		
20.07.2010**	74.20	_	37.62		
07.09.2010***	74.41	51.56	37.71		
21.09.2010 (as per I	OC)77.07	51.83	_		
17.10.2010 (as per I	OC)81.19#	52.55	_		
02.11.2010##	83.22	52.59	37.75		
09.11.2010 (as per I	OC)86.29	52.91			
24.11.2010##	-	_	_	12.37	
16.12.2010 (as per I	OC)90.27	55.87			
15.01.2011 (as per I	OC)94.91#	58.37			
18.01.2011@				12.73	
Current price		58.37	37.75	12.73	345.35

<sup>\*</sup> De-control of Petrol price effective 26.06.2010. Price increase for Diesel, PDS Kerosene and Domestic LPG.

<sup>\*</sup> Price for the previous day as quotes not available for the specific date ## Revision in siding/shunting charges.

<sup>\*\*</sup> VAT on Diesel reduced by Delhi Government from 20% to 12.5% effective 20.07.2010.

<sup>\*\*\*</sup>Due to revision in dealer commission

@ Due to transportation charges

#### Allocation of kerosene to Kerala

2130. DR. T.N. SEEMA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the monthly kerosene allotment to Kerala has been reduced from 23,160 KL to 18,766 KL from April, 2010; and
- (b) whether Government would restore the kerosene allotment to Kerala to the quantity as requested by the State Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. Public Distribution System (PDS) Kerosene quota to the State of Kerala has been reduced from 277958 kilolitres to 225096 kilolitres for the year 2010-11 after taking into consideration the Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) connections released during the year 2009-10 (upto December, 2009) and lapsed quantity of PDS kerosene quota of first two quarters released for the year 2009-10.

(b) At present there is no proposal under consideration with Government of India to increase the allocation of PDS kerosene to the States/UTs including Kerala.

# Unfit underground oil storage sites of HPCL

- $\dagger 2131.$  SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:
- (a) whether it is a fact that the underground tankers installed on petrol pumps of Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL) in Delhi were not as per prescribed standards;
  - (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the names of private companies and Government employees found engaged in this collusion and the action taken against them; and
  - (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (d) As reported by Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL), the underground tanks installed at their Retail Outlets (ROs), in Delhi as well as in other parts of the country, are as per prescribed standards.

### Commercial exploration of shale gas

2132. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

 $\dagger \mbox{Original}$  notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (a) whether Government is aware that shale gas revolution has converted the US from gas importer into a gas-surplus country;
- (b) if so, whether it has resulted in American gas prices having fallen rapidly that in energy equivalent terms US gas is lately priced at US\$ 12 barrel oil;
- (c) by when the commercial exploration of shale gas reserves found in Durgapur and Burdwan districts would be commenced; and
- (d) whether the latest technology has been short-listed for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) United States of America (USA) has made rapid strides in the field of Exploration and Production of Shale Gas. As per information available in public domain, in Annual Energy Outlook 2011, Energy Information Administration of USA forecasts that Shale Gas production will increase from 23% of US natural gas production in 2010 to 46% of US natural gas production by 2035. USA is still importing natural gas. However, the gas import by USA is gradually declining due to increase in domestic gas production.

- (b) Increase in production of Shale Gas has transformed North American gas market. As per the data available in public domain, the Henry Hub natural gas spot prices in USA averaged \$4.49 per thousand cubic feet (Mcf) during January, 2011, compared with \$5.83 per Mcf in January, 2009. Apart from increase in gas production and storage level, various other factors such as weakened economy, reduced heating demand etc. have been attributed as the reasons for falling gas prices.
- (c) As a part of Research and Development (R&D) project, Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited (ONGC) has drilled a well in Coal Bed Methane (CBM) block in Raniganj area of West Bengal. Shale Gas flow has been reported. The well is under further testing. The quantity of reserves is yet to be established.
- (d) The advancements in the horizontal drilling and multi stage hydraulic fracturing technology has contributed greatly in the success of Shale gas exploration and exploitation in USA. These technologies are available in the country.

## Crude oil production by IOCL

2133. SHRI AVTAR SINGH KARIMPURI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) the areas where crude oil is being produced by the Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL);
- (c) the average cost of production of crude oil produced by the IOCL in the country during 2010-11;

- (d) whether the crude oil so produced was sold to the refineries at par with the prices of imported oil; and
  - (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (e) As of now, Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL) does not have crude oil production from any of its upstream projects.

#### Inspection of LPG godowns

2134. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Petroleum and Explosives Safety Organisation is not visiting and inspecting the LPG godowns;
- (b) if so, how many LPG godowns have been inspected by this organisation during the last two years, year-wise and State-wise;
- (c) whether all these godowns have obtained clearance from the Department of Town and Country Planning of respective States;
- (d) if not, the action taken or proposed to be taken against the concerned officers of the respective oil corporations; and
  - (e) by what time these godowns shall be regularised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) Inspection of LPG godowns are carried out by the officials of Petroleum and Explosives Safety Organization (PESO), from time to time to ensure compliance of safety requirements and accordingly licenses are renewed every year based on their inspection.

As per information received from the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (being the controlling Ministry of PESO), during the year 2009-10 and the period from April, 2010 to February, 2011, PESO have inspected 5445 LPG godowns throughout the country. The State-wise details are given in the Statement (See below).

(c) Ministry of Commerce and Industry (controlling Ministry for PESO) have reported that under Gas Cylinder Rules 2004, no clearances is required from Department of Town and Country planning of respective States. However, concurrence/approval from local bodies is called by PESO alongwith documents for issue of license for storage of refill LPG cylinders in godown.

PESO inspects the LPG godowns from safety aspect. The issues of clearances from Town and Country planning/other local bodies or regularization of LPG godowns does not come under purview of the Gas Cylinder Rule, 2004.

(d) and (e) LPG godowns are constructed as per guidelines/specifications provided by the PESO, which includes necessary safety distances from boundary walls of the LPG godown. Godowns of LPG cylinders are issued licences by PESO only after confirming compliance of the safety aspects through inspection of the premises.

Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) commission the distributorship after the requisite licences/clearances have been obtained by the distributors from various statutory bodies. Further, supplies to the LPG distributors are commenced only after the distributors have received the requisite licence for their LPG storage godowns from PESO.

Statement

State-wise number of LPG godowns inspected during the year 2009-10 and the period from April, 2010 to February, 2011

sl.	State/UTs	Number of LPG	Number of LPG
No.		godowns inspected	godowns inspected
		during 2009-10	during the period
			April, 2010 to
			February, 2011
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	240	224
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	4	11
3.	Assam	35	74
4.	Bihar	55	83
5.	Chhattisgarh	12	32
6.	Delhi	46	32
7.	Goa	16	1
8.	Gujarat, Daman Diu and	74	36
	Silvassa		
9.	Haryana	211	62
10.	Himachal Pradesh	26	16

11.	Jammu and Kashmir	26	14
12.	Jharkhand	91	49
13.	Karnataka	154	61

1	2	3	4
14.	Kerala	10	49
15.	Madhya Pradesh	121	79
16.	Maharashtra	395	239
17.	Manipur	12	0
18.	Meghalaya	4	2
19.	Mizoram	15	13
20.	Nagaland	0	11
21.	Odisha	71	68
22.	Punjab	48	46
23.	Rajasthan	129	142
24.	Sikkim	2	0
25.	Tamil Nadu	587	368
26.	Tripura	23	20
27.	Uttar Pradesh	421	486
28.	Uttarakhand	0	0
29.	West Bengal	239	125
30.	Chandigarh	16	19
	Total:	3083	2362

# Decontrol prices of kerosene and diesel

2135. SHRI K.E. ISMAIL:

SHRI D. RAJA:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering a proposal to decontrol the prices of diesel and kerosene to bring down Government subsidies as has been advocated by the Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS

(SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) In the light of the recommendations made by the Expert Group  $\,$ 

under the Chairmanship of Dr. Kirit S. Parikh to advise on a viable and sustainable system of pricing of petroleum products, Government has taken an 'in principle' decision that the price of Diesel will be made market-determined, both at Refinery Gate and Retail Level. However, Government had initially allowed an increase in the retail selling price of Diesel by Rs. 2/- per litre with effect from 26th June, 2010 (at Delhi), with corresponding increases in the rest of the country. As far as PDS Kerosene is concerned, the retail price of PDS Kerosene was increased by Rs. 3 per litre with corresponding increases in the rest of the country. The prices of Diesel and PDS Kerosene have not been revised again after 26th June, 2010.

At present, based on the Refinery Gate Prices, applicable from 1st March, 2011, the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies are incurring under-recovery of Rs. 11.16 per litre on Diesel and Rs. 23.56 per litre on PDS Kerosene. The Government is keeping a close watch on the international oil price situation.

#### Compensation for oil companies

2136. SHRI SANJAY RAUT:

SHRI GOVINDRAO ADIK:

- Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:
- (a) whether Government proposes to provide cash subsidy to the oil companies to compensate their losses for selling fuel at below market prices;
  - (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) what is the present mechanism adopted by Government to provide subsidy to oil companies in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (c) To protect the consumer and the economy from the increasing price volatility and uncertainty of international oil prices since 2004-05, Government has been modulating the retail selling prices of the sensitive petroleum products, namely, Diesel, PDS Kerosene and Domestic LPG.

The Government has evolved a Burden Sharing Mechanism to ensure that the burden of under-recoveries incurred by the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) is shared by all the stakeholders; in the following manner:-

• Government through issue of Oil Bonds/Cash assistance;

- $\bullet$  Domestic upstream oil companies through price discounts to  $\mathsf{OMCs}\,;$ 
  - OMCs to bear a portion of the under recoveries; and
  - Consumers to bear minimal price increases.

Under the burden sharing mechanism, since 2009-10, the Government is compensating the under-recoveries of the OMCs through Cash assistance. Between 2005-06 and 2008-09, the

Government's contribution was in the form of Oil Bonds. Details of Oil Bonds and Cash assistance by the Government towards compensation of OMCs under-recoveries are as under:—

(Rs. crore)

Oil Bonds		Cash Assistance		
2005-06 to 2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 (April-December, 2010)		
1,42,203	26,000	21,000*		

<sup>\*</sup>Sanctioned but yet to be released.

Besides, the Government has been providing a subsidy of Rs. 0.82 per litre on PDS Kerosene and Rs. 22.58 per cylinder on Domestic LPG (at 1/3rd level of the rate for 2002-03) from the budget under the "PDS Kerosene and Domestic LPG Subsidy Scheme, 2002" to the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs). The details of the subsidy provided by the Government under the said Scheme to the OMCs during 2009-10 and current year are given below:—

(Rs. crore)

	2009-10	2010-11
		(April-December, 2010)
Subsidy on PDS Kerosene	2,770	2,050
and Domestic LPG		

# Mode of payment for Iranian oil

## †2137. SHRI MOTILAL VORA:

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether payment to Iran, one of the leading countries exporting crude oil to India is being made through Asian Clearing Union (ACU) system since 1976;
- (b) whether RBI has stated that payments for oil and other important things to Iran will be made outside of ACU;
- (c) whether National Iranian Oil Company, a Public Sector Oil Company of Iran has stated that it would discontinue the supply of oil to India if payment is not guaranteed by

# RBI;

 $\dagger \text{Original notice}$  of the question was received in Hindi.

- (d) the reasons why RBI make payments for oil and other important things to Iran outside of ACU; and
  - (e) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Payment to the National Iranian Oil Company (NIOC), Iran upto 22.12.2010 were being made through the Asian Clearing Union (ACU) mechanism. Consequent to the withdrawal of the Asian Clearing Union mechanism by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) with effect from 23.12.2010, all payments to Iran for import of crude oil have to be settled in any permitted currency outside the ACU mechanism.

(c) to (e) Consequent upon the tightening of the sanctions by the US and other western powers, Deutsche Bundes Bank (DBB) that had been entertaining Indian payments under the ACU mechanism declined to process future payments stating that India would have to provide certification that all payments are related to oil. On 23.12.2010, RBI decided that all Current Account Trade with Iran should be settled outside ACU in any permitted currency. To work out the payment modalities, composite Indian delegation a consisting representatives of different Ministries and organizations visited Iran under the leadership of Additional Secretary, Department of Financial Services, Ministry of Finance during 14th-17th January, 2011. The delegation held discussions with Iranian authorities to resolve payment issues for import of oil by India. Pending dues of NIOC are now being cleared and as of 1.3.2011, payment of Euro 1.5 billion has been made to the Central Bank of Iran.

# Hikes in petroleum products prices

2138. SHRI SABIR ALI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) what are the circumstances which necessitated recent hikes in prices of petrol and diesel;
- (b) whether Government has taken into consideration the facts that the hikes would further escalate price rise of essential commodities which are already hard hitting the common man; and
- (c) whether Government would consider the roll back of the recent hike  $$\operatorname{\textsc{of}}$$

## prices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) In the light of the recommendations made by the Expert Group under the Chairmanship of Dr. Kirit S. Parikh to advise on a viable and sustainable system of pricing of petroleum products, the price of Petrol was made market-determined effective 26 June, 2010 by the Government. Government took an 'in principle' decision that the price of Diesel will be made

market-determined, both at Refinery Gate and Retail Level. However, Government initially allowed an increase in the retail selling price of Diesel by only Rs. 2/- per litre with effect from 26th June, 2010 (at Delhi), with corresponding increases in the rest of the country.

(b) and (c) Subsequent to the implementation of market determined pricing for Petrol effective 26th June, 2010 the oil marketing companies take appropriate decision on the pricing of Petrol on the basis of international oil prices and commercial considerations. The Kirit Parikh Committee had observed that, as Petrol is largely an item of final consumption, its price has a very small impact on inflation due to forward linkages. At present, the retail selling price of Diesel, Domestic LPG and PDS Kerosene are being modulated by the Government and their prices have not been revised after 26th June, 2010. However, based on the refinery gate price, applicable from 1st March, 2011 the OMCs are incurring under-recovery of Rs. 11.16 per litre on the sale of Diesel, Rs. 297.80 per cylinder on Domestic LPG and Rs. 23.56 per litre on PDS Kerosene which has not been passed on to the consumer. The Government is keeping a close watch on the price situation.

#### Opening of gas agencies in Orissa

2139. SHRI KISHORE KUMAR MOHANTY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has received requests for opening new LPG gas agencies particularly in western Orissa;
  - (b) if so, the details thereof; and
  - (c) the action taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have issued notice inviting applications for selection of LPG distributors under the scheme Rajiv Gandhi Gramin LPG Vitaran Yojana for establishing LPG distributors in 207 locations in the State of Odisha including 60 locations in the western Odisha.

OMCs are in the process of setting up 29 regular LPG distributors in the State of Odisha including 3 in western Odisha under various

Industry Marketing Plans, The selection of these locations are in progress as per policy.

Since the commissioning process involves advertisement, receipt of application forms, scrutiny of the same, selection of the candidates, field verification of the credentials of the selected candidate, setting up of the infrastructure, procurement of various mandatory licences and approvals, and disposal of complaints/litigation if any, it is not possible to specify exactly when these locations will be commissioned.

## Commercial production of natural gas

- 2140. SHRI SHADI LAL BATRA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:
- (a) the details of commercial production of gas in the country during  $\qquad \qquad \text{the} \qquad \qquad \text{last} \qquad \qquad \text{three}$  years;
- (b) the number of blocks for which Government has signed agreements for production of Coal Bed Methane (CBM) alongwith the time of agreement during the last three years; and
- (c) the steps taken by Government to increase the production of natural gas in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) The commercial production of gas in the country during the last three years is as under:—

(in BCM)

2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	
32.40	32.84	47.51	

- (b) During the last three years, Government has signed seven agreements for production of Coal Bed Methane (CBM) and all agreements were signed on 29.07.2010.
- (c) Several measures have been taken by the Government to accelerate the production of natural gas in the country, which includes the following:—
  - (i) Carving out more and more areas for exploration for offer under various rounds of New Exploration Licensing Policy (NELP) and Coal Bed Methane Policy (CBM).
  - (ii) Quicker development of discovered reserves for enabling commencement of production.
  - (iii) Use of stimulation techniques for increasing production from existing fields.
  - (iv) Application of Enhanced Oil Recovery (EOR)/Improved Oil
     Recovery (IOR) techniques for increasing recovery factor from

existing fields.

(v) Arresting decline from ageing fields.

# Rationalization of tax structure for petroleum products

2141. DR. T. N. SEEMA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that due to deregulation, petrol prices have been hiked seven times leading to 20 per cent rise in petrol prices;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that the oil companies have increased the prices of petrol twice in a month and the hike amounts to steep Rs. 5.50 per litre;
- (c) whether Government is making a mockery of all assurances by this  $\qquad \qquad \text{cruel} \qquad \qquad \text{blow;}$  and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by Government to rationalize the tax structure on petroleum products and also reduce the petrol prices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) The Government had taken a decision to make price of Petrol market-determined, both at refinery gate and at the retail level, effective 26.6.2010. Accordingly, the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) increased the Retail Selling Price (RSP) of Petrol by Rs. 3.50 per litre (at Delhi) on 26.6.2010, to bring it in line with the prevailing international parity price. As the international oil prices have been rising in the recent months, the OMCs have been revising the price of Petrol accordingly. During 01.07.2010 and 07.03.2011, the OMCs have increased the price of Petrol only by 13.5% as against the rise in Petrol prices of 55% in the international market, thereby absorbing a part of the increase in the international oil prices themselves.

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

(Rs. per litre)

Date of Revision*	Pet	rol
	<pre>Increase (+)/</pre>	Revised RSP as
	Decrease (-)	per IOC
Price as on 26.06.2010		51.43
21.09.2010	(+) 0.27	
17.10.2010	(+) 0.72	

09.11.2010	(+)	0.32	
16.12.2010	(+)	2.96	
15.01.2011	(+)	2.50	
Other Revisions*		(+)	0.17
58.37			

<sup>\*</sup>Towards increases in Railway's Siding charges and dealer commission.

(c) and (d) To protect the interest of the common man, the Government continues to modulate the prices of three sensitive petroleum products, namely, Diesel, PDS Kerosene and Domestic LPG and their retail selling prices have not been increased after 26th June, 2010. As the full impact of price rise in the international market has not been passed on to the consumers, the OMCs are currently incurring under-recovery of Rs. 11.16 per litre on Diesel, Rs. 23.56 per litre on PDS Kerosene and Rs. 297.80 per cylinder on Domestic LPG.

To keep the consumer price of Petrol within reasonable limits, the Government has taken a number of measures to rationalize central taxes and duties on Petrol. Excise duty on Petrol was made specific in June 2008 to avoid cascading impact of ad-valorem rates of taxes on retail selling price.

The Central Government has also requested the State Governments on several occasions to rationalize their taxes on petroleum products like Petrol and Diesel. As a result the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi reduced the VAT rate on Diesel from 20% to 12.5% w.e.f. 20th July, 2010. The Government of Goa reduced the VAT rates on Petrol, Diesel and Domestic LPG w.e.f. from 17th July, 2010. The Government of Tamil Nadu has recently reduced the VAT rate on Petrol from 30% to 27% w.e.f. 2nd March, 2011.

#### Use of technologies in oil transportation

2142. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of technologies being used in public sector refineries in the country for transportation of fuel;
- (b) the percentage each of petrol, diesel, LPG, kerosene and naptha produced with these technologies;
- (c) whether Government has conducted any research for crude oil refining to produce 100 per cent transportation fuels; and
  - (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) Apart from primary processing technologies, viz., Crude Oil Fractionation by Atmospheric Distillation and Vacuum

Distillation for initial separation, following are the other key process technologies employed across PSU refineries for producing transportation fuels such as Petrol, Diesel and Auto LPG:—

# $\hbox{\tt I.} \quad \hbox{\tt Major Secondary/upgradation Technologies for distillate yield} \\ \hbox{\tt improvement}$

 $\bullet$   $\,$   $\,$  Thermal cracking processes, viz., Visbreaking, Delayed Coking etc.

- Fluidised Catalytic Cracking, INDMAX.
- Hydrocracking.

#### II. Quality Upgradation Technologies

- Catalytic Reforming, Isomerisation, Alkylation, Prime G
  for meeting the quality specifications of Petrol w.r.t.
  octane number, benzene content, aromatics, olefins,
  sulphur, distillation etc.
- Diesel Hydro-desulphurisation (DHDS), Diesel Hydrotreating (DHDT) for diesel for reduction of sulphur and PAH (Poly Aromatic Hydrocarbons) and cetane number improvement.

# III. Hydrogen Generation Technology for meeting the hydrogen requirements for Hydrocracking, DHDS and DHDT

- (b) The percentage of products varies from refinery to refinery based on quality of crude, technology employed and market demand for individual products.
- (c) and (d) It is not feasible to produce 100% transportation fuels from crude oil refining as the energy requirement for crude oil processing is derived from the crude itself and there are certain heavier products like Coke, Bitumen which cannot be used as transportation fuels. The average combined production of distillates in public sector refineries is around 75% weightage on crude which is at par with the global average. Residue Conversion technologies are highly capital and energy intensive and depend on the type of crude processed in the refineries.

Public Sector refineries have initiated and implemented various measures to increase the production of transportation fuels, viz.:-

- Capacity revamp and debottlenecking of process units with advanced hardware and technology for yield improvement and energy reduction;
- Residue Upgradation technologies coupled with quality upgradation technologies to increase the distillate yield and production of transportation fuels;

- Advanced Process Control and Optimisation;
- Feedstock Management;
- Use of latest generation catalysts;
- Maximizing capacity utilization;
- Use of Natural Gas as feed to Hydrogen Plant and Gas Turbine for increasing naphtha production;

- Unconventional feed (de-asphalted oil, lube extracts, etc.) to
   HCU to increase distillates;
- Developing catalyst additives such as CO combustion promoter, Gasoline
   sulphur reduction additive, bottoms cracking additives, etc.
   to improve quality and yield; and
- Research on "Residue upgradation through hydroprocessing".

### Differential pricing of petrol and diesel

- 2143. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:
- (a) whether the differential pricing of petrol and diesel is wholly irrational and must end in the remaining Eleventh Plan period;
  - (b) if so, the details thereof; and
  - (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (c) No, Sir. The Refinery Gate Prices (RGP) of Petrol and Diesel are linked to the prices of these products in international market and are revised every fortnight on Trade Parity basis. The retail selling prices of Petrol and Diesel are based on their RGP and applicable Central Duties and State Taxes, which are generally higher on Petrol.

Based on the recommendations of the Kirit Parikh Committee, the price of Petrol has been made market-determined effective 26th June, 2010. The rationale is that Petrol is largely an item of final consumption and its price has a marginal impact on inflation due to minimal forward linkages. However, as Diesel is largely used in public/goods transportation, industry and agriculture, its price has a significant impact on inflation. Therefore, the retail selling price of Diesel continues to be modulated by the Government and the full impact of high international oil prices has not been passed on to the consumers.

### Use of subsidised LPG in rural/urban areas

†2144. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL

GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that almost the entire urban population is using subsidised LPG whereas the rural population is deprived of this benefit; and
  - (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

 $\dagger \text{Original notice}$  of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) In order to spread LPG distribution network in semi-urban/rural/under-served areas, a new scheme namely, "Rajiv Gandhi Gramin LPG Vitaran Yojana" (RGGLVY) for establishing small size LPG distribution agencies for locations having potential of 600 or more refill sales per month has been formulated.

The setting up of LPG distributors under this scheme will now be a continuous process till all parts of the country deficient in LPG are covered by LPG network.

# Irregularities in selection of petrol pump outlets in Uttar Pradesh

2145. SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of complaints received regarding irregularities in selection of petrol pump outlets of Indian Oil Corporation (IOC) in the country and the action taken thereon, State-wise, during 2009-10 and 2010-11;
- (b) the basis on which the Ministry decides that a particular land offered against the advertisement for petrol pump/retail outlets falls outside or within the advertised location;
- (c) whether revenue records of concerned State Governments are taken into consideration; and
- (d) the details of allotment of petrol pumps on land which do not fall within the advertised location by IOC during last three years, State-wise, with particular reference to Uttar Pradesh (UP)?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) The State-wise details of complaints received by Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOC) regarding irregularities in selection of Retail Outlets (ROs) of IOC in the country, during 2009-10 and April, 2010 — January, 2011, alongwith the action taken thereon, are given in Statement (See below).

(b) and (c) Decisions as to whether a particular land offered against  $\qquad \qquad \text{the} \qquad \qquad$ 

advertisement for ROs falls outside or within the advertised location are taken by IOC based on the land ownership record vis-a-vis location/details of land given in the advertisement. Revenue records of concerned State Government are also taken into consideration.

(d) IOC has reported that during the last three years, it has not made any allotment of RO dealerships, where the land is outside the advertised area.

Statement

State-wise details of complaints received by IOC regarding irregularities

in selection of retail outlets of IOC

State	No. of complaints complaints	No. of complaints	No. of complaint	No. of	No. of
	recd.	pending	disposed	established	not
				es	stablished
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andhra Pradesh	82	21	61	4	57
Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0
Assam	3	2	1	0	1
Bihar	69	17	52	8	44
Chhattisgarh	41	16	25	3	22
Delhi	4	1	3	3	0
Goa	0	0	0	0	0
Gujarat	45	7	38	15	23
Haryana	54	12	42	7	35
Himachal Pradesh	6	1	5	1	4
Jammu and Kashmir	9	0	9	0	9
Jharkhand	7	1	6	1	5
Karnataka	19	5	14	0	14
Kerala	0	0	0	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	59	22	37	4	33
Maharashtra	60	21	39	2	37
Manipur	0	0	0	0	0
Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0
Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0
Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0

Orissa 13 10 3 1 2

1	2	3	4	5	6
Punjab	47	1	46	10	36
Rajasthan	77	10	67	8	59
Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0
Tamil Nadu	24	5	19	2	17
Tripura	0	0	0	0	0
Uttaranchal	7	4	3	1	2
Uttar Pradesh	247	94	153	34	119
West Bengal	29	9	20	4	16
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	0	1	0	1
Chandigarh	2	2	0	0	0
Dadra Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0
Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0
Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0
Pondicherry	2	0	2	0	2
GRAND TOTAL:	907	261	646	108	538

# Action taken against erring petrol pumps and gas agencies

 $\dagger 2146\,.$  SHRI BALAVANT ALIAS BAL APTE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) the State-wise and district-wise number of those petrol pumps and gas agencies against which action has been taken during the last three years and in current year on the basis of complaints received from the customers in the country;
  - (b) the details of action taken against guilty persons;
- (c) whether any distributorship has been cancelled as a result thereof;
  - (d) if so, the State-wise details of the same;
- (e) whether Government is contemplating to switch over to a new technique in order to check and reduce the irregularities being committed by the petrol pumps and the gas agencies; and
  - (f) if so, the details thereof?

 $\dagger \text{Original}$  notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (d) During the last three years  $i.e.\ 2007-08$  to 2009-10 and the current year upto December, 2010, total number of established cases of irregularities in the country at Retail Outlets is 71 of which 9 Retail Outlets have been terminated. During the same period total number of established case of irregularities in the country at LPG distributorships is 5402 of which 159 distributorships have been terminated. State-wise details of established cases of irregularities and action taken against Retail Outlet and LPG distributorship are available with the Director (Marketing) of respective Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs).

(e) and (f) In order to prevent adulteration, Government has taken several initiatives such as automation of retail outlets and monitoring of tank trucks transporting petrol/diesel through Global Positioning System (GPS) based Vehicle Tracking System (VTS). Further, Marketing Discipline Guidelines (MDG) approved by the Government prescribes termination of a retail outlet in proven cases of adulteration.

In order to stop blackmarketing/diversion of domestic LPG cylinders, the Government has enacted "Liquefied Petroleum Gas (Regulation of Supply and Distribution) Order, 2000" (Control Order) under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 and also formulated "Marketing Discipline Guidelines, 2001" (MDG) which provides for penal action against LPG distributors indulging in diversion/blackmarketing of LPG.

Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas has signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI) to partner in the Project related to distribution of PDS Kerosene and domestic Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) based on Biometric identification.

Further, Government has constituted a Task Force in February, 2011 under the Chairmanship of Shri Nandan Nilekani, Chairman, UIDAI to recommend means for direct transfer of subsidies on PDS Kerosene and domestic LPG to the intended beneficiaries using the UID platform.

### Involvement of Chinese firms in laying of TAPI gas pipelines

2147. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has objected to any Chinese firm or consortium being given contracts relating to the building of the Turkmenistan-Afghanistan-Pakistan- India (TAPI) gas pipeline;
- (b) if so, whether the Asian Development Bank which has provided finance for the project has indicated involvement of Chinese firms in view of their experience in laying pipelines; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government on the involvement of Chinese firms in the proposed sensitive gas pipeline project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) No, Sir. It has been decided that selection of the Consortium for the finance, design and construction of the Project would be made on the basis of competitive solicitation.

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

#### Processing of crude oil

#### †2148.SHRI RAM JETHMALANI:

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the processing of crude oil yields petroleum products such as diesel, petrol, kerosene, etc. in the country;
- (b) if so, the percentage of products this method yield to meet the consumption requirement in the country; and
- (c) whether it is also a fact that the consumer sale price of these products (diesel, petrol, kerosene etc.) is fixed on the basis of import-export prices of these products in the country instead of fixing the price on the basis of production cost?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Details of production of petroleum products from crude oil including gas fractionators vis-a-vis consumption during the last three years are as under:—

			(MMT)
	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
			(April-December,
	2010)*		
Total consumption of petroleum products	133.6	138.2	105.3
Total production of	157.5	185.0	145.2

# petroleum products

# \*Provisional

 $\dagger \mbox{Original}$  notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Hence, the consumption requirement of the country is easily met from production in domestic refineries, except in case of LPG and Kerosene. During 2009-10 2.7 MMT of LPG and 1 MMT of SKO were imported to meet the requirement of domestic consumption.

(c) The price of Petrol has been made market-determined w.e.f. 26.6.2010. Subsequent to the implementation of market determined pricing for Petrol, the oil marketing companies take appropriate decision on the pricing of petrol on the basis of international oil prices and commercial considerations.

Based on the recommendations of the Rangarajan Committee, the Refinery Transfer Price (RTP) for diesel is fixed based on Trade Parity Price w.e.f. 16th June, 2006, which is the weighted average of import parity and export parity prices in the ratio of 80: 20.

The Refinery Gate Prices of PDS Kerosene and Domestic LPG is done on Import Parity basis as per the methodology laid out in the Government approved PDS Kerosene and Domestic LPG Subsidy Scheme, 2002.

#### Measures for reduction in petrol and diesel prices

2149. SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) what action has been taken by Government to reduce petrol and diesel prices;
- (b) whether it is a fact that Government is planning to increase petrol and diesel prices in near future;
  - (c) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (d) whether Government is planning any substitute for petrol and diesel in future; and
  - (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (c) Subsequent to the implementation of market determined pricing for Petrol effective 26th June, 2010, the

oil marketing companies take appropriate decision on the pricing of Petrol on the basis of international oil prices and commercial considerations. The retail selling price of Diesel continues to be modulated by the Government and its price has not been revised after 26th June, 2010. Based on the refinery gate price, applicable from 1st March, 2011 the OMCs are incurring under-recovery of Rs. 11.16 per litre on the sale of Diesel which has not been passed on to the consumer. The Government is keeping a close watch on the price situation.

(d) and (d) Government has allowed mixing of Ethanol in Petrol to the extent of 10%. Ethanol is currently being produced from sugar molasses in India. Government has also announced a Bio-Diesel Purchase Policy to procure Bio-Diesel produced from sources like Jatropha and Pongamia at a price declared by the Oil Marketing Companies.

#### Payment of royalty and cess by ONGC

2150. SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether royalty and cess are being paid by ONGC on oil produced by some private oil producers;
- (b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the total financial burden on ONGC on this account;
  - (c) the reasons for such burden imposed on ONGC; and
- (d) the measures adopted to avoid recurrence of such cases and compensation to affected workers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (d) ONGC is a Joint Venture (JV) partner with private parties in respect of the following JVs under the Pre-NELP (New Exploration Licensing Policy) contracts:-

- 1. Panna-Mukta
- 2. Mid and South Tapti
- 3. Ravva
- 4. PY-3
- 5. CB-OS/2
- 6. RJ-ON-90/1

In case of Panna-Mukta, Mid and South Tapti and Ravva JVs, Royalty and Cess are borne by the JV partners in proportion to their Participating Interests (PIs). However, in case of PY-3 and CB-OS/2 JVs, Cess and Royalty on behalf of JV partner's share, are borne by ONGC.

This is as per provisions of PSC. In case of RJ-ON-9Q/1, ONGC has the liability to bear 100% Royalty, whereas, Cess is borne by the JV partners in proportion to their Pis. Upto December, 2010, ONGC has paid Rs. 485.85 crores and Rs. 347.84 Crores as cess and royalty on

behalf of other JV partners in the blocks CY-OS-90/1 (PY3) and CB-OS/2 respectively. In the block RJ-ON-90/1, upto December, 2010, ONGC has paid Rs. 912.56 crore as royalty on behalf of JV Partners.

Cost recovery of Cess and Royalty is not allowed to ONGC under provisions of PSC of the block CB-OS/2. However, ONGC can recover the cost of royalty as per the provisions of the PSCs in CY-OS-90/1 (PY3) and RJ-ON-90/1. Under these PSCs, the liability to pay royalty and/or cess on the entire share of production was cast on ONGC in its capacity as licensee. Further, these fields were perceived to be marginal fields and it was felt that in the development of such fields, the exploration risks could exclude royalty payment as a factor to be taken into account by bidding companies.

In the NELP PSCs, the contractors pay royalty in proportion to their PI. Cess is exempted under NELP Contracts. The contractors have a level playing field under NELP PSCs.

#### Development of CBM sources

2151. SHRI A. ELAVARASAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the country's track record on unconventional gas source,

  Coal

  Bed

  Methane (CBM), production has not been encouraging and the expected production for 2010-11 is 1.11 million standard cubic metre a day and the current production stands at only 11.71 per cent;
  - (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether gas production from CBM blocks of private firms are also behind the approval plan due to issues like lack of market access and land acquisition and some of them are still under developed; and
- (d) if so, the steps taken to explore this unconventional gas source?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) In order to harness the Coal Bed Methane (CBM) in the country, 33 CBM blocks have been awarded so far. Out of 33 blocks, 30 CBM blocks have been awarded in the first four rounds of CBM, two CBM blocks have been awarded on nomination basis and one through the Foreign Investment Promotion Board (FIPB) route. CBM exploration has resulted in successful production and testing in few blocks. The present commercial gas production from Raniganj (South) block is about 0.16 Million Standard Cubic Meter Per Day (MMSCMD), which is about 25% of the gas production rate estimated for 2010-11 in

approved Field Development Plan (FDP). Further, incidental gas is being produced during testing of CBM wells in Raniganj (East), Jharia, Bokaro, and Sohagpur (East) and Sohagpur (West). Based on the current understanding, it is expected that CBM production is likely to reach to the tune of 3 MMSCMD by 2012 and 7.4 MMSCMD by 2015.

(c) So far, the Development Plans for four CBM blocks, namely, Raniganj (South) operated by Great Eastern Energy Corporation Limited, Sohagpur (East) and Sohagpur (West)

operated by Reliance Industries Limited and Raniganj (East) operated by ESSAR have been approved. Out of these, Commercial production of CBM gas commenced in July, 2007 from Raniganj (South) block. Remaining three blocks are currently under Development.

The development activities in CBM blocks are being affected due to various issues such as land acquisition, law and order problems, overlapping issues with allotted coal mines, distance from the market etc.

- (d) The steps taken to explore CBM gas in the country are:-
- Identifying more and more coal bearing area for exploitation of CBM gas.
- Facilitating necessary clearances from Ministry of Environment and Forests, Ministry of Coal and State Governments etc.

#### New gas agencies in Uttar Pradesh

 $\dagger 2152.$  SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of LPG gas agencies in Uttar Pradesh (Uttar Pradesh) having more than twenty thousand connections;
- (b) whether new gas agencies are proposed to be opened in these areas to mitigate pressure on these agencies;
  - (c) if so, by when;
  - (d) if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (e) the areas of Aligarh, Barabanki, Noida, Lucknow and Orai where gas agencies are proposed to be opened alongwith details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have reported that there are 108 LPG distributorships in the State of Uttar Pradesh having more than twenty thousand customers.

(b) to (d) The population of the location, economic status, purchasing ability, per capita consumption of LPG of nearby existing market of LPG, etc. are the factors taken into account in the feasibility study. Feasibility study for opening of LPG distributorships is carried out by OMCs from time to time in the entire country including Uttar Pradesh and all feasible location are included in the plan for setting up of regular distributorship or

under the scheme Rajiv Gandhi Gramin LPG Vitaran Yojana (RGGLVY).

Since, setting up of LPG distributorship/RGGLV involves advertisement, receipt of application forms, scrutiny of the same, selection of the candidates, field verification of the

 $\dagger \mbox{Original}$  notice of the question was received in Hindi.

credentials of the selected candidate, setting up of the infrastructure, procurement of various mandatory licences and approvals, and disposal of complaints/litigation if any, it is not possible to specify exactly timelimit for opening up of LPG distributorship in a particular location.

(e) OMCs have reported that they have planned to set up 27 RGGLV in Aligarh, Barabanki, Gautambudh Nagar (Noida), Lucknow and Jalaun (including Orai) Districts of Uttar Pradesh.

Similarly, OMCs are in the process of setting up 32 regular LPG distributors in Aligarh, Barabanki, Gautambudh Nagar (Noida), Lucknow and Jalaun (including Orai) Districts of Uttar Pradesh under various Industry Marketing Plan (IMP). The details are as under:—

Sl.	Name of District	Number of distributors in
No.		Marketing Plan/RGGLVY
1.	Aligarh	3 (RGGLV)
		5 (IMP)
2.	Barabanki	7 (RGGLV)
		3 (IMP)
3.	Gautambudh Nagar (Noida)	8 (RGGLV)
		7 (IMP)
4.	Lucknow	2 (RGGLV)
		13 (IMP)
5.	Jalaun (including Orai)	7 (RGGLV)
		4 (IMP)

# Petrol pump dealerships

2153. SHRI AVTAR SINGH KARIMPURI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of dealers who have been divested of their petrol pump dealerships during the last one year, till present;
- (b) whether the oil companies have conducted any study to ascertain the reasons for giving up the dealership of oil PSUs;
  - (c) if so, the outcome thereof; and
  - (d) the action taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (d) 41 Retail Outlet (RO) dealers of public sector oil marketing

companies (OMCs.), viz., Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOC), Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPC) and Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPC) have submitted their resignation from RO dealerships during last one year due to various reasons such as personal circumstances, health grounds, financial conditions, migration to new business, inability to operate the RO due to constraints in their family, etc. The Government has not conducted any study in this regard.

# Installation of Gramin Pumps and Kisan Sewa Kendras in non-viable areas

2154. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Oil Corporations are installing and advertising to install Gramin Pumps and Kisan Sewa Kendras on such villages where there is no population;
  - (b) if so, whether the same is permitted in the policy;
  - (c) if not, what action shall be taken in this respect; and
  - (d) by what time the corrective action shall be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (d) Kisan Sewa Kendras (KSKs)/Hamara Pumps/Rural Retail Outlets (ROs) are low cost retail outlets developed by public sector oil marketing companies (OMCs) viz., Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOC), Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPC) and Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPC), to cater to rural/agricultural market in order to reach diesel, other petroleum products and non-fuel products at Kisan's doorstep. For setting up of such ROs, a detailed feasibility study is conducted and sales potential is assessed based on requirement for local/transient vehicular traffic, consumption for agricultural instruments, population of existing ROs/rural ROs and their sales, any other proposed RO, etc.

#### Payment of ex-gratia to victims of fire of IOC depot, Jaipur

2155. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details pertaining to loss of property and life caused due to fire-breakout in Indian Oil Corporation (IOC) depot in Jaipur, on 29 October, 2009;
- (b) when FIR was registered/challaned and status of accused found guilty;
  - (c) whether any ex-gratia payment to victims was announced;
  - (d) if so, whether it has been paid; and

#### (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (e) In the incident of fire that broke out on 29.10.2009 at oil depot of Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOC) at Jaipur, Rajasthan, 11 persons had died, including 6 regular employees of IOC. Petroleum products worth approx. Rs. 191 crore were lost and assets of IOC worth Rs. 56.18 crores have also been damaged in the fire. Family members of all the 6 deceased employees of IOC have been paid compensation in line with (a) the policy of the Corporation, and (b) Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923. In addition to the ex-gratia payment made by the State Government, IOC had paid compensation of Rs. 10 lakh per case to the deceased, other than regular employees of IOC based on the list provided by the State Government.

IOC has reported that an FIR was registered on 2.11.09 bearing no. 241/09 by Shri Prithpal Singh of M/s Genus Factory. Challan was submitted in the Court in August 2009. Nine persons accused in the FIR are on bail.

### Maintenance of PMGSY roads in Bihar

 $\dagger 2156.$  SHRI RAJNITI PRASAD: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is any clause regarding the roads constructed under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) stating that construction agencies would maintain the roads for first five years;
- (b) if so, the reasons for crumbling of the road constructed between Itarhi to Koran Sarai in Buxar district of Bihar in such a short span of time and not maintaining the road;
- (c) whether it is a fact that the local residents had made complaints regarding the use of sub-standard materials and compromising with the quality during construction of roads; and
- (d) the actions to be taken against construction agencies for substandard work?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI

PRADEEP JAIN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) The road constructed between Itarhi to Koran Sarai has been constructed in two packages. Some part of road has developed patch pots due to water logging and plying of heavy loaded multi-axel vehicles carrying construction material. The local Programme Implementation Unit (PIU) has been instructed to rectify the work immediately.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

#### Population of BPL families

2157. SHRI RAASHID ALVI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the total population of BPL families in the country; and
- (b) what are the prescribed norms to identify the BPL families?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Rural Development provides financial and technical support to the States/UTs for conducting the BPL Census to identify the families living Below the Poverty Line (BPL) in the rural areas who could be targeted under its programmes. The last BPL Census was conducted in 2002 using the methodology of score based ranking of rural households for which 13 socio-economic parameters were used on the recommendation of an Expert Group constituted by the Ministry of Rural Development. States/UTs were asked to limit the number of BPL households to be identified in such a manner that the total number of BPL households should not be more than the Poverty Estimates of 1999-2000 or the Adjusted Share computed by the Planning Commission, whichever is higher. In addition, the States/UTs were given the flexibility of including 10% to account for the transient poor. States/UTs have identified 550.821 lakhs rural families as BPL under BPL Census 2002.

## Expenditure on rural sector

†2158. SHRI RAMCHANDRA PRASAD SINGH: SHRI RAM JETHMALANI:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that on an average more than Rs. 84,000 crore is spent annually on the schemes being run for rural development in the country;
  - (b) if not, the estimates of the Government thereto;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that even after spending such a huge amount, satisfactory results are not coming forth;
  - (d) if so, the reaction of Government thereto; and

(e) the fresh steps required to be taken for getting satisfactory result  $\qquad \qquad \text{in} \\ \text{future?}$ 

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Annual Plan Allocation of the Ministry of Rural Development

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

to implement various Rural Development Schemes/Programmes is more than Rs. 84,000 crore for the year 2010-11.

- (c) As per the performance reports received from various States/UTs, the overall performances of Rural Development schemes have been found satisfactory.
  - (d) Does not arise.
- (e) The Ministry of Rural Development has advised the State to adopt a five- pronged strategy consisting of (i) creation of awareness about the schemes, (ii) transparency, (iii) people's partnership, (iv) accountability, social audit and (v) strict vigilance and monitoring at all level. With a view to strengthen the monitoring mechanism of programmes, the Ministry has been effectively using web based Management Information System (MIS).

## Special commission for selecting BPL families in Bihar

- †2159. SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:
- (a) whether it is a fact that the State Government of Bihar has submitted a proposal for constituting a special commission to identify Below the Poverty Line (BPL) families in Bihar; and
  - (b) if so, the action being taken on the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) In response to a letter from the Ministry of Rural Development regarding finalization of methodology for the forthcoming BPL Census and preparatory steps to be taken by States/UTs, Government of Bihar has vide its communication dated 1st February, 2011 recommended for setting up an independent commission under the leadership of a person of eminence and assisted by a team of experts. However, prior to the receipt of the letter, the Ministry of Rural Development has already based suggestions/recommendations of States/UTs and experts as well as the findings of the pilot socio-economic survey formulated a draft methodology for conducting the forthcoming BPL Census and has decided to seek approval of Cabinet for the same.

# Funds for safe drinking water in rural and tribal areas

- 2160. SHRI NATUJI HALAJI THAKOR: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:
- (a) whether any funds were allocated for safe drinking water in rural and tribal areas of the country, particularly in Gujarat;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (b) if so, the details thereof during last three financial years;
- (c) the amount actually utilized thereof and the progress made thereon during last three years, State-wise;
- (d) whether it is a fact that many villages of the States are still without safe drinking water; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof and the steps proposed to be taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (c) Funds are released to the States including Gujarat under National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) by the Government of India for providing drinking water supply in rural areas covering the rural and tribal areas of the State. The State-wise details of allocation, release and utilization of funds during the last three years is given in the Statement-I (See below). Details of target and achievement under NRDWP during the last three years is given in the Statement-II (See below).

(d) and (e) As per the latest information available from the NSSO 65th Round 2008-09 Survey, more than 90% of the rural households have access to drinking water from protected sources. About 30% of rural households access piped drinking water from taps. However, full coverage of rural habitations is about 75%. For effective coverage of habitations with safe drinking water in rural areas, from 2009-10 onwards States are required to prepare Annual Action Plans (AAP) after discussion with the Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation, Ministry of Rural Development. Implementation of the AAP is monitored through the departmental online Integrated Management Information System (IMIS). Further, officers of the Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation regularly review the progress of the implementation of the Programme by the States through meetings, video-conferences and visits to the States.

Statement-I

State-wise details of opening balance, allocation, release and expenditure under NRDWP during last three years

(Amount Rs. in crore)

Sl.	State/UT			2007-08				2008-09				2009-10	
No.													
		O.B. A	llocatio	nRelease	Expend.	O.B. A	llocatio	nRelease	Expend.	O.B. A	llocatio	nRelease	9
	Expend.												
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	86.17	295.30	305.24	388.41	3.00	394.53	395.05	398.05	0.00	437.09	537.37	307.46
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	34.87	112.41	112.41	121.31	25.97	146.12	162.46	160.97	27.47	180.00	178.20	195.55
3.	Assam	5.50	189.59	189.59	117.26	77.83	246.44	187.57	265.40	0.00	301.60	323.50	275.07
4.	Bihar	122.68	279.37	169.69	0.00	292.37	425.38	452.38	73.30	671.45	372.21	186.11	284.87
5.	Chhattisgarh	22.97	95.95	95.95	104.16	14.76	130.42	125.26	112.42	27.59	116.01	128.22	105.17
6.	Goa	0.65	3.31	1.66	2.31	0.00	3.98	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.64	3.32	0.50
7.	Gujarat	19.85	205.89	205.89	219.12	6.62	314.44	369.44	289.33	86.73	482.75	482.75	508.98
8.	Haryana	16.13	93.41	93.41	109.54	0.00	117.29	117.29	117.29	0.00	207.89	206.89	132.35
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2.03	11746	130.42	132.45	0.00	141.51	141.51	141.49	0.02	138.52	182.85	154.18
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	49.58	329.92	329.92	361.41	18.09	397.86	396.49	176.67	237.91	447.74	402.51	384.25
11.	Jharkhand	33.06	113.88	84.46	117.51	0.00	160.67	80.33	18.85	61.48	149.29	111.34	86.04

1 2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
12. Karnataka	6.76	278.51	283.16	286.57	3.35	477.19	477.85	449.15	32.05	573.67	627.86	475.17
13. Kerala	0.00	82.93	84.25	83.46	0.79	103.33	106.97	106.56	1.19	152.77	151.89	151.85
14. Madhya Pradesh	37.58	251.62	251.62	267.56	21.65	370.47	380.47	368.61	33.50	367.66	379.66	355.08
15. Maharashtra	29.06	404.40	404.40	378.38	55.08	572.57	648.24	511.06	192.26	652.43	647.81	617.42
16. Manipur	6.90	38.59	45.59	34.71	17.79	50.16	45.23	36.33	26.69	61.60	38.57	41.17
17. Meghalaya	12.62	44.46	55.29	56.61	11.30	57.79	63.38	74.50	0.18	70.40	79.40	69.57
18. Mizoram	0.00	31.88	38.88	30.16	8.72	41.44	54.19	45.48	17.43	50.40	55.26	52.21
19. Nagaland	14.32	32.72	39.75	27.39	26.68	42.53	42.53	39.60	29.61	52.00	47.06	72.08
20. Orissa	61.66	168.85	171.95	233.60	0.00	298.68	298.68	273.12	25.56	187.13	226.66	201.85
21. Punjab	5.14	52.91	51.80	40.28	16.66	86.56	86.56	96.68	6.54	81.17	88.81	95.35
22. Rajasthan	12.95	606.72	606.72	619.67	0.00	970.13	971.83	967.95	3.88	1036.46	1012.16	673.92
23. Sikkim	1.96	13.42	20.13	15.36	6.73	17.45	32.45	28.85	10.33	21.60	20.60	24.00
24. Tamil Nadu	0.00	190.90	190.90	190.90	0.00	241.82	287.82	230.58	57.24	320.43	317.95	370.09
25. Tripura	13.71	39.43	54.43	54.30	13.84	51.25	41.01	36.99	17.85	62.40	77.40	78.07
26. Uttar Pradesh	92.10	401.51	401.51	421.14	72.48	539.74	615.78	514.54	173.71	959.12	956.36	970.60
27. Uttarakhand	37.12	89.30	89.30	114.14	12.28	107.58	85.87	61.09	37.06	126.16	124.90	63.83

1 2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
28. West Bengal	42.35	191.37	191.37	230.55	3.18	389.39	389.39	37162	20.94	372.29	394.30	368.77
29. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	35.50	0.00	0.00	4.72	30.78	0.00	0.00	30.78	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
30. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.38	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
31. Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
32. Delhi	0.00	0.31	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
33. Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
34. Pondicherry	0.00	0.31	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
35. Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total:	804.24	4757.01	4699.67	4762.96	740.94	6896.72	7056.02	5998.28	1798.69	7986.43	7989.72	7205.45

Statement-II

Details of target and coverage of habitations under National Rural

Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) during last three years

					(Number	of habi	tations)
sl.		State/U	T	2007-0	18	2	008-09
	2009-10	)					
No.		Target	Coverage	Target	Coverage	Target	Coverage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	10094	7070	15889	15647	8500	5553
2.	Arunachal Pradesh		464	2390	905	2400	567
3.	Assam	12792	5060	23099	8703	23000	12015
4.	Bihar	15863	6171	39956	25785	40508	27103
5.	Chhattisgarh	4342	3852	4408	,3178	3551	12212
6.	Goa	4	1	3	4	0	0
7.	Gujarat	3771	3864	4232	2374	1396	1598
8.	Haryana	1140	917	635	965	950	912
9.	Himachal pradesh	4510	4510	5184	6390	5000	5256
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	2241	747	4704	2234	4700	433
11.	Jharkhand	5479	6548	7170	6832	1552	14918
12.	Karnataka	9176	5418	12950	5586	13000	12538
13.	Kerala	3258	906	4596	7650	395	254
14.	Madhya Pradesh	10107	10035	3718	5302	4500	11414
15.	Maharashtra	14975	9261	19877	17128	8605	7465
16.	Manipur	153	144	0	115	730	160
17.	Meghalaya	1558	1205	1881	1116	500	407
18.	Mizoram	145	191	306	46	300	124
19.	Nagaland	379	420	170	584	200	84
20.	Orissa	10361	11585	16492	13507	3452	9777
21.	Punjab	2845	588	4933	1523	1651	1881

22. Rajasthan 19123 5353 25654 7434 10929 10770

1 2	3	4	5	6	7	8
23. Sikkim	307	299	300	27	300	110
24. Tamil Nadu	9625	9832	4602	9097	7000	8238
25. Tripura	784	179	138	555	3132	843
26. Uttar Pradesh	3479	1979	1639	1190	2000	1877
27. Uttaranchal	1451	2117	1450	1351	1199	1200
28. West Bengal	5896	6632	11460	2747	9093	4806
29. Andaman and Nic	obar	14 Islands		34	0	42
30. Dadra and Nagar	Haveli	15	15	0	0	0
31. Daman and Diu	0		0		0	
32. Delhi	0		0		0	
33. Lakshadweep	7		10		0	
34. Pondicherry	21	52	18	15	4	40
TOTAL:	155499	105415	217898	152990	158589	152555

## Delayed payment of MGNREGS wages

2161. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of wage payments under the Mahatma Gandhi National  $\mbox{\sc Rural}$
- Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) made with a delay of more than 15 days, State-wise;
- (b) the total amount of money that has been paid as delayed wages; and

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) State-wise details as available on MIS are given in the Statement (See below).

- (c) Yes, Sir. Compensation paid under Mahatma Gandhi NREGA to workers
- on account of delayed wage payment as reported by the State Government is  $\quad \text{as} \quad \qquad \text{given}$

below.-

State	Block	Number of people	Amount paid (in Rs.)
Jharkhand	Khunti	154	308000.00
	Murhu	95	190000.00

State-wise details of wage payments under MGNREGS

Sl.N	o. State Name	Amount paid (Rs in lakhs)
1	2	3
1.	Orissa	3748.51
2.	Rajasthan	8412.45
3.	Chhattisgarh	9732.74
4.	Jharkhand	53.96
5.	Madhya Pradesh	21715.79
6.	Tripura	25.76
7.	Maharashtra	2778.07
8.	Gujarat	1811.63
9.	West Bengal	32667.47
10.	Kerala	5738.82
11.	Karnataka	2750.59
12.	Bihar	10961.32
13.	Mizoram	0.94
14.	Haryana	31.42
15.	Himachal Pradesh	6193.76
16.	Uttar Pradesh	15012.78
17.	Nagaland	3870.60
18.	Assam	1931.34
19.	Uttarakhand	437.95
20.	Meghalaya	615.45
21.	Punjab	416.18
22.	Tamil Nadu	52.37
23.	Sikkim	56.13
24.	Manipur	80.31
25.	Jammu and Kashmir	74.73
26.	Goa	16.83
27.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00

1	2	3
28.	Lakshadweep	0.84
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	11.97
30.	Puducherry	35.75
31.	Daman and Diu	0.00
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00
33.	Andhra Pradesh	9069.67
34.	Chandigarh	0.00
	GRAND TOTAL:	138306.15

#### Schemes sanctioned by CAPART for Jharkhand

- 2162. SHRI DHIRAJ PRASAD SAHU: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:
- (a) the schemes sanctioned by the Council for Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology (CAPART) to Jharkhand during last three years;
- (b) the items of work to be undertaken in these schemes and the regions in which they are to be undertaken;
  - (c) whether the work as regards these schemes has been initiated;
    - (d) if not, the reasons therefor;
- (e) whether Government is keeping vigil on the NGOs through which the work in regard to these schemes is being carried out; and
  - (f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) CAPART has sanctioned project proposals under its following schemes during last three years in Jharkhand:-

- (i) Public Cooperation (PC)
- (ii) Organization of Beneficiaries (OB)
- (iii) Advancement of Rural Technology Scheme (ARTS)
- (iv) Disability Action
- (b) and (c) Yes, Sir, the work as regards these schemes has been initiated and the projects are at various stages of implementation. The details (mentioning items of work and regions/districts) are given in the Statement-I ( $See\ below$ ).
- (d) In view of reply to (b) and (c) above, the question does not arise.
- (e) Yes, Sir, the Government is keeping vigil on the NGOs through its Monitoring and Evaluation mechanism which is given in the Statement-II (See below).
  - (f) In view of reply to (e) above, the question does not arise.

Statement-I

Details of sanctioned projects in Jharkhand

# Financial Year 2007-2008 Scheme

PC

Sl.	VO Title/Address	Title	Sanctioned	Sanctioned	Release Ve	enue (District)
No.			Amount	date	Amount	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Shri Shakti	Workshop on CAPART Schemes	8600	31-Oct2007	86000	Hazaribagh
	Gandinagar (S.E.), PO - Col	lege and Projec	cts for the sm	nall VO of		
	More, Block - Hazaribagh	Hazaribagh, Chatra, Koderma	and			
	Sadar, Distt Hazaribagh,	Giridih.				
	Jharkhand					
2.	Nav Bharat Jagriti Kendra	Orientation Workshop on CAP	PART 86200	06-July-2007	79710	Hazaribagh
	Village Bahera, PO Brindava	n Schemes a	nd Project Fo	rmulation		
	Village Chouparan, Distt.	for the small VO of Jharkha	nd			
	Hazaribagh, Jharkhand	State				
3.	Prayas (Programme for Rural	Project Proposal on Worksho	p at90000	21-Nov2007	90000	Deoghar
	Actions and Youths Associat	ion De	eoghar Distric	:t		
	Kanhary Hill Road, Near For	est				
	Training School, Block - Sa	dar,				
	Distt Hazaribagh, Jharkh	and				

1 2	3	4	5	6	7
Financial Year 2008-2009 Sch	eme				
Arts					
1. Gramin Vikas Parishad	Technology Promotion for 2	04962	15-Jan2009	110875	Deoghar
Castairs Town, B. Deoghar	, Stabilized Mud Blocks in CD				
Distt. Deoghar, Jharkhand	Blocks Deoghar and Mohanpur				
	of Deoghar District.				
Financial Year 2008-2009 Sch	eme				
PC					
1. Social Action for Rural	Income Generation Activities of2	35290	02-Mar2009	235290	Ranchi
Development (Sarda)	Poor Youth for their Livelihood				
C/O Shri Dharambir Prasad	, through Skill Development				
Chatki Muram Kala, Near	Training.				
Block Colony, Ramgarh,					
Distt. Hazaribagh					
2. Sarvoday Seva Samiti Jamta	araUpgradation of Skill Development	289150	14-Jan2009	260235	Jamtara
MO - Premdham (Near State	for Income Generation Programme.				
Bank), PO - Jamtara, Dist	t. –				
Dumka, Jharkhand					
3. Alka Gram Vikas Sanstha	Dumma Sarawani Mela (Kawariya 2	95000	18-Sep2008	295000	Deoghar
AT – Gandhi Chowk, Villag	e -Seva Mandap AT Deoghar.				

Saran, Bihar 21-Jan.-2009 4. Prayas (Programme for Rural Para Veterinary and Para Medical305975 305975 Hazaribagh Actions and Youths Association Training for Rural Youths Kanhary Hill Road, Near Forest Employment Opportunities. Training School, Block - Sadar, Distt. Hazaribagh, Jharkhand 5. Jharkhand, Swabhiman, Ranchi Comprehensive Socio-Economic 406820 10-Nov.-2008 406820 Ranchi AT - Baldeo Sahay, Main Activities Development through Church Road, Ranchi, Distt. -Income Generation Programme. Ranchi, Jharkhand 6. Prayas (Programme for Rural Vocational Training on Computer 423720 13-Jan.-2009 Hazaribagh 423720 Actions and Youths Association Software for Income and Kanhary Hill Road, Near Forest Employment Generation. Training, School, Block -Sadar, Distt. - Hazaribagh, Jharkhand 7. Gramin Sulabh Vikas Kendra Skill Training Programme for 601620 14-Jan.-2009 601620 Ranchi Village - Karanji, PO - Khatri, Poor Person and their Economic Block - Bero, Distt. - Ranchi Development Programme of Jharkhand Ranchi District.

Hasanpur, PO - Nayagaon,

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Fir	nancial Year 2008-2009 Schem	e				
ОВ						
1.	Srijan Foundation Ambika House, Near P.T.C. Chowk, Canary Hill Road, Hazaribagh	Dissemination Workshop on CAPART Schemes and Programmes	90000	07-Jan2009	83122	Pakur
2.	Sahyogini Village - Bahadurpur, PO. Bahadurpur (Jania), Distt. Bokaro, Jharkhand		90000	30-Sep200	90000	Bokaro
3.	Lohardana Gram Swarajya Sansthan Near Block Office, Main Ros Distt Lohardana, Jharkha	•	92000	20-Jan2009	91200	Lohardana
Fir	nancial Year 2009-2010 Sche	me				
PC						
1.	Mahavidya Gramodyog Parisar, Tower Chowk, Distt Geoghar, Jharkhand	Skill Development of Rural Unemployed Youths through Vocational Trades.	92025	02-Jan2009	45000	Deoghar

#### Statement-II

#### Monitoring mechanism in CAPART

CAPART has a three tier monitoring system to monitor the projects sanctioned to the NGOs i.e. the Desk appraisal, Mid term evaluation and post evaluation. The various stages of appraisal/evaluation adopted are explained below:

#### Pre-funding Appraisal

All the proposals received are desk appraised by the program divisions concerned in a systematic manner so as to ensure that right type of organizations and projects are entertained for funding.

When the concerned Division finds everything in order at the desk stage, the proposal is processed for pre-funding appraisal of the project through an empanelled Institutional Monitor. Proposals not meeting the requisite requirements are either rejected or additional information obtained depending upon the quantum of information lacking. The Institutional Monitor appointed should discharge the work within 45 days from the date of receipt of the assignment order. Based on the findings, the proposals are further processed for working out the scale of assistance to be extended, moderated. Thereafter, proposals are placed before either the Regional Committee (RC) or National Standing Committee (NSC) or Executive Committee (EC) depending of the quantum of assistance to be approved. On the approval of the competent Committee, sanction letter alongwith terms and Condition governing the financial assistance is issued to the VOs.

On sanction, funds are released in various stages depending upon the requirements in more than one installments by obtaining progress and field evaluation reports.

## Mid - Term Evaluation

Grant recipient organizations are expected to forward the progress report in the prescribed format either on a Monthly/Quarterly/Half — yearly basis depending upon the nature of the project. Mid term evaluations are carried out through an empanelled

Institutional Monitor/subject matter specialist relevant to the

project in a participatory manner. The report is expected to furnish information on matters like transparency in the execution, beneficiary consultation and their involvement in implementation of the project, quality of work, procedure adopted in procurement of materials, maintenance of books of accounts etc. Based on the evaluation findings either further funds are released or additional information obtained.

#### Post Evaluation

On receipt of the completion report and other final document, post evaluation are carried  $% \left( 1\right) =\left( 1\right) \left( 1\right$ 

out by the empanelled Institutional Monitors to obtain information on the  $% \left( 1\right) =\left( 1\right) \left( 1\right)$ 

#### following:-

- To verify whether all the stipulated work has been carried out as per the terms of the sanction order.
- To ascertain beneficiaries' satisfaction in the implementation creation of assets.
- To verify the books of accounts and other related documents to ensure proper utilization of funds.
- To assess the impact of the project and arrangements made for sustainability.

#### Impact and Comprehensive Evaluation

In addition to the routine evaluations as stated above, CAPART also undertakes comprehensive evaluation study of the NGOs if the quantum of assistance given for a single project exceeds to Rs. 50.00 lakhs or several projects exceed to Rs. 100.00 lakhs during a period of 4 years.

#### Provision for funding restrictions

In case, CAPART observes that the funds released to the NGOs are not properly utilized, the concerned NGOs are kept under funding restrictions either as Further Assistance Stopped (FAS) or Blacklisting till the proper corrections are made.

Restrictions are imposed on the following major grounds:

- For accomplishing the work through contractors.
- Violations of terms and conditions.
- Adverse evaluation findings.
- Mis-utilisation or diversion of funds for other than the intended purpose.
- Non-submission of requisite documents
- Change of location, beneficiaries without prior approval of CAPART.
- Falsification of documents

#### Legal Action for recovery of misused grants

In case of breach of terms and Condition governing the assistance

extended to the NGOs and non receipt of mis-utilized grants, CAPART initiates legal action for recovery against the default NGOs as per the court of law.

## Land reforms

 $\dagger 2163.$  SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (a) whether it is a fact that the National Land Reform Council was constituted three years ago but not even single meeting has been held so far;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that in the absence of the meetings of the Council no action is being taken by Government on such an important issues like that of the land reforms; and
- (c) if so, the steps being taken by Government for land reforms and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SISIR ADHIKARI): (a) to (c) The following two high level bodies have been constituted to look into the matters related to land reforms:-

- (i) A "Committee on State Agrarian Relations and the Unfinished Task in Land Reforms" under the chairmanship of Minister of Rural Development.
- (ii) A "National Council for Land Reforms" under the chairmanship of  $$\operatorname{\textsc{the}}$$  the Prime Minister.

The composition, terms of reference, etc. of the Committee and the Council were notified in the Official Gazette on 9th January, 2008. The Committee has since submitted its Report. The Report of the Committee is to be placed before the "National Council for Land Reforms" for its consideration and direction. It has been decided that the recommendations of the Committee may be examined by an appropriate Committee of Secretaries (CoS) before they are placed for consideration of the "National Council for Land Reforms". Accordingly, five meeting of the CoS have been held so far. After examination of all the recommendations by the CoS, the same will be placed before the National Council for Land Reforms.

## Control on irregularities under MGNREGS

 $\dagger 2164.$  SHRI SHREEGOPAL VYAS: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether irregularities encountered during implementation of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) are coming

under control; and

(b) the details of the complaints received during the last three years; State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Ministry had received a total of 1327 complaints relating to irregularities in the

 $\dagger \textsc{Original}$  notice of the question was received in Hindi.

the implementation of Mahatma Gandhi NREGA upto 31.3.2010. State-wise number of complaints received is given in the Statement.

State-wise details of complaints received upto 31.3.2010

Sl.	States	Complaints received		
No		upto 31.3.2010		
1	2	3		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	14		
2.	Assam	30		
3.	Bihar	125		
4.	Chhattisgarh	36		
5.	Gujarat	16		
6.	Haryana	25		
7.	Himachal Pradesh.	15		
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	1		
9.	Jharkhand	87		
10.	Karnataka	13		
11.	Kerala	6		
12.	Madhya Pradesh	231		
13.	Maharashtra	15		
14.	Manipur	7		
15.	Mizoram	1		
16.	Nagaland	5		
17.	Orissa	31		
18.	Punjab	12		
19.	Rajasthan	180		
20.	Sikkim	1		
21.	Tamil Nadu	8		

1	2	3
22.	Tripura	2
23.	Uttaranchal	13
24.	Uttar Pradesh	419
25.	West Bengal	32
26.	Goa	1
27.	Lakshadweep	1
	Total:	1327

#### Acquisition of land for PMGSY

- 2165. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:
- (a) whether it is a fact that land of poor farmers and villagers is acquired by Government for construction of roads under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY);
- (b) if so, the details of land acquired for the purpose during the years 2008-09, 2009-10 and the current year in Himachal Pradesh;
- (c) whether Government has compensated such farmers/villagers of Himachal Pradesh, in lieu of their land that was acquired by Government; and
  - (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (d) 'Rural Road' is a State subject as per entry number 13 under State List to the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) is a one-time special intervention of Central Government to improve the Rural Infrastructure through construction of all weather roads. The responsibility to implement the programme as per the Programme Guidelines and instructions issued by the Ministry lies with the State Governments. As per programme guidelines, the availability of land for construction of roads under programme has to be ensured by the State

Government at the time of preparation of Detailed Project Reports (DPRs). A certificate to the effect that land is available for execution of projects is also to be furnished by the State Government at the time of submission of proposals. The programme guidelines also do not have provisions for providing funds for acquisition of land for construction of roads under programme.

#### Employment opportunities under MGNREGS

†2166. SHRI BRIJLAL KHABRI: SHRIMATI MAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that success has not yet been achieved in providing
- 100 days employment opportunities to people who have got employment under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS);
- (b) the employment provided to each rural family alongwith the number of days respectively in the year 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10;
  - (c) the reasons for lagging behind the targets; and
  - (d) the corrective measures adopted to achieve the target?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) Employment under Mahatma Gandhi NREGA is provided on demand. The household holding a valid Job Card has to, under Para 9 of Schedule-II of the Act, submit application for work to be entitled to receive employment. Number of days of employment availed by a household under the Act also depends on the availability of other employment opportunities in an area. A worker is free to avail any other employment opportunity available to him.

- (b) The average number of days of employment provided per household was 42 days during 2007-08; 48 days during 2008-09 and 54 days during 2009-10
- (c) Mahatma Gandhi NREGA provides a legal guarantee for atleast 100 days of wage employment to every rural household in every financial year for doing unskilled manual work on demand. As employment under the Act is provided on demand no targets, as such, can be fixed.
- (d) Awareness generation among rural population about their legal rights under the Act has been taken up through intensive IEC activities using print as well as electronic media.

#### Funds allocated under MGNREGS in Uttar Pradesh

†2167. SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI: SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the amount allocated by the Central Government under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) programme in Uttar Pradesh in the year 2009-10 and 2010-11; and
  - (b) the expenditure details of the allocated amount?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) Mahatma Gandhi NREGA is demand based. Central Government releases funds to the States based on the labour demand arising at the field level. No allocation of funds is made under the Act. Details of the funds released by the Centre, total available funds and funds utilized by the State during 2009-10 and 2010-11 are as given below:—

Rs. in crore

Year	Central release	Total available funds	Funds utilized
2009-10	5318.87	7132.68	5900.04
2010-11	5266.58	6885.35	2916.14
	(as on 11.3.2011)	(as on 31.1.2011)	(as on 31.1.2011)

#### Construction of roads under Missing Link Scheme

2168. SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has any scheme to construct new roads through routes under Missing Link Scheme for providing link to the unlinked rural villages to nearest main road or city;
  - (b) if so, the details of these roads in Bihar;
- (c) if not, whether Government has any plan to include Bihar in the scheme; and
  - (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) There is no separate Missing Link Scheme under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) to construct new roads for providing link to the unlinked rural villages to nearest main road or city. However, since Phase I and II works of the programme were cleared before Core Network for the States were finalized, there could be possibility of some roads getting missed. Further, at the time of proposing roads in a Phase, some roads might have been left out due to non availability of land at that point of time. In those cases, States have proposed such road as Missing Links.

(b) to (d) The proposals valued at Rs. 532.21 crore for 328 road works measuring 1183.62 km. have been sanctioned as Missing Link in Bihar under PMGSY.

## Allocation to Rajasthan under NRDWP

2169. SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the State Government of Rajasthan has requested the Central Government for additional allocation of funds under National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) over the above normal allocation by according special category status to Rajasthan;
- (b) if so, the quantum of additional allocations under NRDWP likely to be provided during the current financial year; and
- (c) whether Government is considering any proposal for revision of the existing criteria for allocation under NRDWP in the ensuing Budget 2011-12?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) The Government of Rajasthan had requested the Government of India in 2009 to accord special category status to Rajasthan by providing special annual assistance of Rs. 3,045 crore for the next eight years in addition to existing allocation being made to the State. This was considered and the State Government was informed that the Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation had not accorded special category status to any State and there was no provision under the scheme, National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) to accord special category status to any State.

A similar request was made to the Planning Commission by the State Government. The Planning Commission has informed that special category status for allocation of central assistance to State Plans has generally been accorded in the past to States on the basis of a set of criteria that inter-alia include hilly and difficult terrain, low population density and/or sizeable share of tribal population, strategic location along borders with neighboring countries, economic and infrastructural backwardness and nonviable nature of State finances. The Planning Commission has therefore communicated its view to the State Government that for any State seeking special category status on account of State specific problems, it would be more appropriate to provide financial assistance/additional central assistance etc. as has been the practice so far, on a case to case basis rather than change the definition of 'Special Category State'.

Release of additional funds, over and above the normal allocation under NRDWP, is considered based on physical and financial performance of the States, availability of savings towards the end of the year, capacity of the State to absorb more funds and

submission of audited statement of accounts. Also the States have to give request for additional funds.

(c) No, Sir.

# Linking of MGNREGS with UID

2170. SHRI R.C. SINGH:

SHRI D. RAJA:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

#### 3.00 р.м.

- (a) whether Government has a proposal to link the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) with UID in any manner;
  - (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has a plan to make possession on a UID number, a condition for getting a job card or any other entitlements or facility under MGNREGS; and
  - (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. It is proposed to collect the UID compliant Bio-metric data base of Mahatma Gandhi NREGA workers.

- (c) No, Sir
- (d) Does not arise.

### SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

## Monitoring Mechanism of MGNREGS

- 3. Shri Y.S. CHOWDHARY: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:
- (a) whether there is any monitoring agency to evaluate the performance and for checking the misuse of funds under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), across the country;
  - (b) if so, the details thereof, and
- (c) to what extent monitoring has helped the implementation of the Scheme?

THE MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI VILASRAO DESHMUKH): (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

#### Statement

(a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Ministry regularly monitors the performance of Mahatma Gandhi NREGA. The following mechanism has been

(i) Independent Monitoring and verification by National Level
Monitors (NLM) and Area Officers on regular basis. In cases of
specific complaints, NLMs are deputed by the

Ministry to investigate the matter. Central teams headed by senior officers of the Ministry are also deputed to look into the serious issues.

- (ii) Visits by members of Central Employment Guarantee Council.
- (iii) ICT based MIS has been made operational to make data available to public scrutiny. This includes Job cards, Muster rolls. Employment demanded and allocated, number of days worked, shelf of works, funds available, funds spent and funds released to various implementing agencies, Social Audit findings, registering grievances and generating alerts for corrective action. Biometric based ICT enabled real time transactions of MGNREGA workers to eliminate fake attendance and false payments is also being rolled out.
- (iv) Performance of the States is reviewed in the meetings of the Performance Review Committee which are held on quarterly basis.
- (v) States have been asked to include monitoring of Mahatma Gandhi  $$\operatorname{NREGA}$$ 
  - in the agenda of District and State level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee meetings so that in case any serious issues are raised, action may be taken by the Ministry.
- (vi) Payment of wages to MGNREGA workers has been made mandatory through their accounts in Banks/Post Office to infuse transparency in wage disbursement. Use of Business correspondent model in areas not served by banks/post offices has also been initiated.
- (vii) Under Section 24(1) of the Act Comprehensive Social Audit rules are being formulated in consultation with C&AG with a view to strengthen the process of social auditing of expenditure under the Act. The draft rules have been referred to Ministry of Law for vetting.
- (viii) Evaluation studies regarding progress and impact of Mahatma Gandhi NREGA in rural areas are done by Professional Institutions like IITs, IIMs, social sector organisations and other Agricultural Universities.
- (ix) States have been asked to set up District level Ombudsman for

redressal of grievances.

- - (i) Anomalies in the implementation of the Act have been identified and action has been taken to rectify these anomalies. Action taken in this regard relate to strengthening of the implementation system by deployment of dedicated technical and non-technical staff with the implementing authorities. The Ministry has enhanced administrative

- expenses under the Act in order to meet expenses on salaries of such dedicated staff and States have been asked to fully utilize these funds by deploying adequate staff.
- (ii) Good practices adopted by the States have been shared with other States to improve the quality of works. These relate to works on individual lands, convergence with other programmes, setting up of helplines and Self Help Groups etc.
- (iii) Scope of the works has been enhanced by allowing works provided in para 1 (iv) of the permissible list of activities on the lands owned by small and marginal farmers. Construction of Bharat Nirman Rajiv Gandhi Sewa Kendras as Village Knowledge Resource Centre and Gram Panchayat Bhawan at Gram Panchayat level has been included as a permissible activity under the Act. Joint convergence guidelines for convergence of rural development programmes of Ministries of Environment and Forests, Agriculture, Water Resources, Department of Land Resources, SGSY and PMGSY programmes of Department of Rural Development with NREGA have been issued.

SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: Sir, the question is regarding MNREGA. A total expenditure of about Rs. 39,100 crores was spent in 2009-10. Though entire powers have been given to gram panchayats and gram sabhas, have they got proper capacity to monitor these funds or not? I am asking this because the allocation of work and the release of funds have also been delegated to them.

शरी परदीप **जैन** : माननीय सभापति महोदय , मैंा आपके माध्यम " एक योजना हुँ कि "महात्मा गांधी नरेगा नहीं है और इस क़ानून एक क़ानून में पूरा काः पुरा एक संस्टिम हैक वरन भारत एमआईएस के माध्यम से जो भी धनराशि आवंटित सरकार करती की ट्रांसपैरें है , उस धनराशि सीः केः साथ उसकी जामकारी वेबसाइट उपलब्ध क्री हमारे लेक्ल के रहती नेशनल जो मॉनिटर्स हैं , वे रेग्न्लर बेसिस पर हर डिस्टिक्ट में और जहाँ भीः शिकायत है , वहाँ लगातार जाले रहते हैं⊅ इसके अलावा है कि जो एमिनेंट हम लोगों ने यह प्रावधान भीः किया पर्सन्स हैंा क ्योंकि समाज के बहुत सारे साहित्यकार नयाय के और समाजसेवी काषेत्र से जुड़े लोग , बहुत सारे लेखक थे कि कोई कामून के प्रात शुरू से आशान्वित कामून ऐसा मुल्क पर आये , जिससे लोगों को या तो रोजगार मिल्लि कीः सरजमीं

याः फिर बेरोजगारी भत्ता मिल्ले , तोः ग्रामीण विकास मंन्रालय भीः इसके क्रियान्वयन के लिए ठीक ढंग ने उनकी नियुक्ति ने यह भी पुरयास किया है। की है , हमारे **मंश्रालय** पूरे देश और मैं 2 लाख 50 हजार से ज्यादा ग्शम पंचायतें हैं समझता हुँ कि इतना क़ामून , जिसके अंदर लोगों कोः हक मिल्ल बड़ा है , उसमें लोग गाँद्धों में ही रह कर गाँखों कीः उत्पादकता बढा सकते हैं और वेः गाँखों से पलायन नहीं कर सकते हैं , तो मैं समझता हुँ कि नेशनल लेक्ल पर हमारी जोः कम्प्लेंटस किया उनके लिए भीः हम लोगों ने यह प्रयास है कि हर डिस्ट्रिक्ट पर एक ombudsman हो और उन शक्कायतों काः निषटारा जिल्ला सहर पर ही हो।

## श्री सभापति : थैंक्यू। दुसरा प्रश्न।

SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: Sir, it is true that it is a very good legislation, but, unfortunately, we also have been hearing a lot of misuse of these funds. Most of the workers are not being paid

and a lot of kickbacks are also being given. I think the Government should think of putting a proper monitoring system, maybe a third party agency, to check these procedures.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Is this a question or a suggestion?

SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: Sir, this is a question.

परदीप जैन : प्रे देश में निश्चित से लोगों शरी रूप है कि श्रीमती मन में एक भावना सोनिया गांधी और परधान मंत्री ने जिस धारणा मनमोहन सहि कोः लेकर संस्रद के माध्यम से इस कानून काः नर्स्सिण किया , इसका गरीब आदमी को हक मिल्ले वह पैस्रा कहीं पर भीः किसी भ्रष्टाचार कीः बलिवेदी पर न चढे। उसके लिए हम लोगों ने इस एक्ट कीः धारा 24 (एक) के अंतर्गत एक पुरबंध तत्काल किया है। हम जो सोशल ऑडिट करते थे . उस सोशल ऑडिट को हमने सीएजी से जोड़ा। गाँद्धों के अंदर जो काम हो रहा है , उसकी मॉनिटरिंग के लिए सीएजी काः एक आदमी हर गराम पर जाएगा। वहाँ पर सीएजी पहले अपने सत्तर अकाउंट्स देखेगी उसके पश्चात् उसका सोशल ऑडिट होगा। क्योंकि यह एक ऐसा क़ानून है , जिसमें भारत सरकार कोः धनराशि देखी है , लेकिन संघीय ढांचे को मजबूत हुए हमने क्रियान्वयन करते उसके राज्ञ्यों को दी हैं कि राज्ञ्यों की जो जिला -पंद्यायत हैं , वे नर्षिय गराम इकाइयां लेबे में सशक्त होंः और ठीक़ ढंग से इसका नर्विह करें।

को ये शक्तियां दीः हैं कि राज्य हमने राज्ञ्यों की जो जिल्ला हैं , वे नर्षिय हैं , ग्राम -पंचायत इकाइयां में सशक्त हों: और ठीक ढंग से इनका निर्वाह करें। पर भी जहां इस तरह की complaints आती हैं , आपने हाल ही में देखा होगा कि एक के अंदर जिस तरह से वह घटना हुई , हम लोगों ने इसको CBI कोः रेफर कथा , कथांकि UPA सरकार की यह मंशा है कि एक भी गरीब आदमी का हक कोई मार न सके।

शरीमती वृंदा कारत: सभापति जीः , मैंः पहले एक करेक्शन के साथ शुरू करती हं⊅ मंत्री जीः ने अपनी UPA सरकार के नेव्नत्व जीः इस मंग्रालय तारीफ की है। शायद उस समय मंबी कीः बहुत थे , परणब बाब यहां अभी नहीं बैठे हैं , हकीकत यह है कि left parties के intervention के कारण REGA में जो भी कमियां में जो कमज़ोरियां थींः , left parties के intervention के draft **और बाद** में जो बाद्य पहले कामन बना , उसका बहुत ...(व्यवधान )...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Supplementary, please. ...(Interruptions)...
Supplementary, please. ...(Interruptions)... Please, आप लोग बैठ

जाइए ...(**व्यवधान** )... वृंदा जीः, आप सवाल पूछ लीजिए ...(**व्यवधान** )...

श्रीतमी वृंदा कारत : सर, आप जरा सोचिए कि हकीकत और सच्चाई को अगर ये सुबने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं , तो क्या किया जाएगा ...(व्यवधान )...

**श्री सभापति :** आपसवाल पूछ लीजिए। ...(Interruptions)... Please ask your supplementary. ...(Interruptions)...

श्रीमती **वृंदा कारत :** इतिहास की जो बास है , वे चाहे जिसना भी चिल्लाएं , उसे वे बदल नहीं सकते।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question, please.

हैं कि जब हम शरीमती वंदा **कारत :** मेरा एक प्रवाइंट हैं , तो मेरा मॉमीटरिंग की बाह्य करते वशिष सवाल tribal areas के बारे म्ख्यत : 2 याः 3 में हैक देखा हमने कि वहां परेशानियां हैं क एक तोः वहां infrastructural ढांचा नहीं है और rural banks की branches भी नहीं है आमतौर पर हम देख रहे हैं कि जहां tribal areas में

REGA की योजना चल भीः रही है , कम से कम 6 महीने याः ८ महीने तक कोः पैसा के मजदूरों नहीं मिल्ल रहा है और यह उन प्रदेशों भी है , जो तथाकथित विकिसित परदेश माने जाले अभी गरोथ रेट देखा है , मैं नाम नहीं हूं , लेकिन लेखा चाहती उन परदेशों मेंः आदिवासी इलाकों में पछिले ८ महीनों में ...(व्यवधा न)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question, please.

शरीमती वंदा कारत : इसलिए मंत्री जीः केः पास अगर उस मॉमीटरिंग की कोई **डिं**ल्स होंः , तोः वे उनको शेद्यर करें और यह बताएं कि हम कैसे इस प्रॉब्लम को ? दूसरी बास यह है कि...(व्यवधान overcome करें ) . . .

MR. CHAIRMAN: That's enough.  $\dots(Interruptions)\dots$  No; no; this is not a statement.  $\dots(Interruptions)\dots$  You have asked one question. Let him answer.

**श्रीमती वृंदा कारत :** सभापति जी , इसके साथ जुड़ा हुआ सवाल यह है कि ...(व्यवधान )... One minute, please. ...(Interruptions)... सभापति जी , अभी जो Forest Rights Act हम implement कर रहे हैं , उसमें सबसे बड़ा सवाल यह है कि ...(व्यवधान )...

श्री सभापति : यह एक अलग चीज है।

**श्रीमती वृंदा कारत :** उसमें जो जमीन है , इस समय आपका ... (व्**यवधान** ) ...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Why is every supplementary question the opening statement of a debate? ...(Interruptions)... Please let him answer the supplementary question. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Sir, it is a question of convergence. Tribals who have got forest land, their land is not included in the convergence programme. So, if you are giving them a patta, the benefits of REGA ...(Interruptions)... did not apply to that....(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Would you please resume your place? ...(Interruptions)...

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Will you change that? That is what I want to know.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Minister, you answer one question only.

श्री अरुण यादव : सभापति जीः , मैंः सम्मानित सदस्या काः बहुत

सम्मान करता हूं निश्चित रूप से उनके विद्यार ...(व्यवधान )... श्री सभापति : आपकेक्ल जवाब दीजिए।

श्री अरुण या दव: चूंकि उन्होंने भूमिका बनाकर यह कहा , हम यह कहना चाहते हैं कि सोनिया जी और प्रधान मंक्षी जी...(व्यवधान )...

**श्री सभापति :** आप केक्ल प्रश्न काः जवाब दीजिए , और कुछ मत कहिए।

अरुण यादव : मंबालय ने इसके लिए प्रयास किया भारत सरकार लिए धनराशि देती है और स्टेट इसके के लिए कीः धनराशि इसलिए दीः जाही है , ताकि योजना implementation ठीक ढंग से हो सके। इसके लिए हम लोगों के लिए advisory दी है और आंध्र biometric device से उन स्टेट्स से जहां पर banking सुविधा और जयपुर नहीं है , वहां biometric device के माध्यम से भुगतान किए जाने कीः वयवस्था गई है

MS. MABEL REBELLO: Sir, the Minister has referred to NLM, National Level Monitors. In Gumla, the NLMs were sent for inspection thrice. On first two occasions, a single NLM had gone, and both of them were found corrupt. They were in league with the contractors and with the NGOs. Only when I insisted, a team of NLM was sent and correct information was elicted. Does the hon. Minister know about the NLM? Most of them are corrupt. What does he have to say about it?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Is that a question or an allegation?

Ms. MABEL REBELLO: This has been proved. When the Ranchi Commissioner inspected, he has shown that NLM has corrupt officers and they were hand-in-glove with the NGOs and officers. What does he have to say about this? It was during the year 2007-08.

श्री परदीप **जैन :** महोदय , माननीय सदस्या के मन में जो र्में कि प्रश्न आया , वह उन्होंने कहा , लेकिन बताना चाहता हँः हम सब लोग जामते हैंः कि फेइरल सट्क्चर में किसी भीः सकीम के अंदर उस पर काईवाई करने कीः जिस्मेदारी राज्य सरकार है ... (व्यवधान )... हमारे जो नेशनल लेक्ल के monitor जाते हैं ...(व्यवधान

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, Ms. Rebello; please do not intervene.

शरी परदीप जैन : हम आपको बताना चाह्रते हैंः कि NLM भीः इसी समाज के हैं और उनकी भीः हम लोग monitoring करते हैं⊅ अगर किसी NLM पर कोई corruption का आरोप लगता है , तो उसको मंश्वालय हटा देती अगर सम्मानीय में क्री सदस्या के पास इस संबंध कोई पेप्नर दें≎ से कार्रवार्ड है , वह दे **उ**स पर निश्चित रूप ...(व्यवधान )... वह recommendation इससे संबंधित नहीं हैं , उसको मंग्रा कर हम बता देंगे।

SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI: Sir, with regard to the implementation of the scheme, this particular scheme in some of the areas or districts where implementation is taking place during agriculturally peak season instead of a lean season; thereby, the workforce available for the agricultural sector is minimised. Will the Government of India issue a direction that this particular scheme would be implemented only during the agriculturally lean season so that the workforce would be available for the agricultural sector thereby production would also go up? Less production is one of the causes of inflation. Therefore, will the hon. Minister consider issuing a direction that this scheme should

be taken up only during the agriculturally lean season, so that the workforce is available for the agricultural sector?

प्रदीप जैन : माननीय सभापति महोदय , यह demand-driven श्री स्कीम हैं। इस कामून काः उद्देश्य यह है कि गांक एक गृहस्थी को 100 दिन का रोजगार में रहने मित्रि। इसकी जिस्मिदारी भीः भारत सरकार नधिंरि त नहीं हैंक पंचायत सबसे करती इसमें ग्शम महत्वपूर्ण इकाई है और उनको जिस्मिदारी हैं कि वह job card holders को जिस समय दीः जाही इसमें चाहें , उस समय काम दें। भारत सरकार कीः मंशा यह है कि के लोग पलायन न करें , उनके अंदर किसी प्रकार की निराशा न आए। अब अगर पीक्र समय है या कृषि काः समय हैः , इसमें पंचायत जोः भीः कार्य योजना बनाती है , उस पर हम धनराशि हैंक

#### [MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair]

#### PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

#### Report and Accounts (2009-10) of ICCR, New Delhi and related papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (a) Annual Report of the Indian Council for Cultural Relations (ICCR), New Delhi, for the year 2009-10.
- (b) Annual Accounts of the Indian Council for Cultural Relations (ICCR), New Delhi, for the year 2009-10, and the Audit Report thereon.
- (c) Review by Government on the working of the above Council.
- (d) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) and (b) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4220/15/11]

# I. Report and Accounts (2008-09) of RIMS, Imphal, Manipur and related papers.

# II. Outcome Budget (2011-12) of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): Sir, I lay on the Table:-

- I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:-
  - (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Regional Institute of Medical Sciences (RIMS), Imphal, Manipur, for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
  - (b) Review by the Government on the working of the above Institute.
  - (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4079/15/11]

II. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Outcome Budget, for the  $\ensuremath{\text{year}}$ 

2011-12, in respect of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4192/15/11]

# Outcome Budget (2011-12) of the Ministry of Women and Child Development

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): Sir, to lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Outcome Budget, for the year 2011-12, in respect of the Ministry of Women and Child Development.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4167/15/11]

#### Notification of the Ministry of Environment and Forests

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS; THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): Sir, on behalf of Shri Jairam Ramesh, I lay on the Table:-

(i) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Environment and Forests Notification No. G.S.R. 927 (E), dated the 26th November, 2010, publishing the National Green Tribunal (Manner of Appointment of Judicial and Expert Members, Salaries, Allowances and other Terms and Conditions of Service of Chairperson and other Members and Procedure for Inquiry) Rules, 2010, under sub-section (3) of Section 35 of the National Green Tribunal Act, 2010.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4170/15/11]

(ii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Environment and Forests Notification No. S.O. 2763 (E), dated the 10th November, 2010, amending Notification No. S.O. 394 (E), dated the 16th April, 1987, to insert certain entries in the original Notification, under Section 26 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4169/15/11]

#### Outcome Budget (2011-12) of the Ministry of External Affairs

SHRI E. AHAMED: Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Outcome Budget, for the year 2011-12, in respect of the Ministry of External Affairs.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4219/15/11]

# Outcome Budget (2011-12) of the Department of Space

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Outcome Budget, for the year 2011-12, in respect of the Department of Space.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4208/15/11]

- I. Notifications of the Ministry of Finance.
- II. Report (2009) of the National Housing Bank Act, 1987.
- III. Outcome Budget (2011-12) of the Flagship Programmes.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): Sir, I lay on the Table:-

I. (i) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs) Notification No. G.S.R. 956 (E), dated the 7th December 2010, publishing the Public Provident Fund (Amendment) Scheme, 2010, under Section 12 of the Public Provident Fund Act, 1968.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4212/15/11]

(ii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Financial Services) Notification No. G.S.R. 3 (E), dated the 5th January, 2011, publishing the Debts Recovery Tribunal (Procedure for Appointment as Presiding Officer of the Tribunal) Amendment Rules, 2010, under sub-section (3) of Section 36 of the Recovery of Debts due to Banks and Financial Institutions Act, 1993.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4115/15/11]

II. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Report on Trend and Progress of Housing in India, 2009, under Section 42 of the National Housing Bank Act, 1987.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4120/15/11]

III. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Outcome Budget of the Flagship Programmes 2011-12.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4218/15/11]

## Notification of the Ministry of Finance

SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA: Sir, I lay on the Table:-

- (i) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), under Section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962, alongwith Explanatory Memoranda on the Notifications:—
  - (1) S.O. 2784 (E), dated the 15th November, 2011, amending Notification No. S.O. 2683 (E), dated the 29th October, 2010, to substitute certain entries in the original

Notification.

(2) S.O. 2850 (E), dated the 26th November, 2010, regarding exchange rate of conversion of foreign currency into Indian currency or *vice-versa* for the purpose of assessment of imported and export goods.

- (3) S.O. 2870 (E), dated the 30th November, 2010, amending Notification No. S.O. 2784 (E), dated the 15th November, 2010, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (4) S.O. 2940 (E), dated the 15th December, 2010, amending Notification No. S.O. 2870 (E), dated the 30th November, 2010, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (5) S.O. 3054 (E), dated the 29th December, 2010, regarding exchange rate of conversion of foreign currency into Indian currency or vice-versa for the purpose of assessment of imported and export goods.
- (6) S.O. 3078 (E), dated the 31st December, 2010, amending Notification No. S.O. 2940 (E), dated the 15th December, 2010, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (7) S.O. 77 (E), dated the 14th January, 2011, amending Notification No. S.O. 3078 (E), dated the 31st December, 2010, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (8) S.O. 176 (E), dated the 27th January, 2011, regarding exchange rate of conversion of foreign currency into Indian currency or vice-versa for the purpose of assessment of imported and export goods.
- (9) S.O. 197 (E), dated the 31st January, 2011, amending Notification No. S.O. 77 (E), dated the 14th January, 2010, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (10) G.S.R. 108 (E), dated the 24th February, 2011, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 147 (E), dated the 3rd March, 2003, to insert certain entries in the original Notification.

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (10) See No. L.T. 4112/15/11]

(ii) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), under Section 77 of the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985, alongwith Explanatory

## Memoranda on the Notifications:-

- (1) S.O. 2799 (E), dated the 18th November, 2010, notifying certain manufacturers to import morphine, codeine thebaine and their salts for use in manufacture of products to be exported during a financial year for analytical purposes.
- (2) S.O. 2800 (E), dated the 18th November, 2010, regarding appointment of Director General, Narcotics Control Bureau.

(3) S.O. 2801 (E), dated the 18th November, 2010, regarding appointment of Narcotics Commissioner, Central Bureau of Narcotics.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4117/15/11]

- (iii) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), under sub-section (2) of Section 13 of the Central Sales Tax Act, 1956, alongwith Explanatory Memoranda on the Notifications:-
  - (1) S.O. 2710 (E), dated the 4th November, 2010, specifying Spicejet as Designated Indian Carrier.
  - (2) S.O. 2977 (E), dated the 20th December, 2010, specifying M/s. Aryan Cargo Express (P) Ltd. and Deccan 360 (Deccan Cargo and Express Logistics Pvt. Ltd.) as Designated Indian Carrier.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4118/15/11]

- (iv) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), under sub-section (2) of Section 38 of the Central Excise Act, 1944, alongwith Explanatory Memoranda on the Notifications:—
  - (1) G.S.R. 96 (E), dated the 17th February, 2011, exempting certain goods falling under Chapter 68 of schedule to the Central Excise Tariff Act.
  - (2) G.S.R. 102 (E), dated the 18th February, 2011, amending G.S.R. 474 (E), dated the 26th June, 2001, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4116/15/11]

## Report and Accounts of R&C Ltd., Mumbai and related papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI A. SAI PRATHAP): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:-

(a) Thirty-seventh Annual Report and Accounts of the Richardson and Cruddas (1972) Limited (R&C), Mumbai, for the year 2009-10, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the

comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon, under sub-section (1) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956.

(b) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned  $\qquad \qquad \text{at} \qquad \qquad \text{(a)}$  above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4270/15/11]

- I. Notification of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.
- II. Report and Accounts (2009-10) of the IMPCL, Almora and related papers.
- III. Report and Accounts (2009-10) of the PCI, New Delhi and related papers.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): Sir, lay on the Table:-

I. (i) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare Notification No. G.S.R. 985 (E), dated the 20th December, 2010, publishing the Cigarettes and Other Tobacco Products (Packaging and Labelling) Amendment Rules, 2010, under sub-section (3) Section 31 of the Cigarettes and Other Tobacco Products (Prohibition of Advertisement and Regulation of Trade Commerce, Production, Supply and Distribution) Act, 2003.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4134/15/11]

(ii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (Department of AYUSH) Notification No. G.S.R. 337(E), dated the 20th April, 2010, publishing the Drugs and Cosmetics (2nd Amendment) Rules, 2010, under Section 38 of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940, alongwith delay statement.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4133/15/11]

- 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) Thirty-second Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Medicines Pharmaceutical Corporation Limited (IMPCL), Mohan, Almora, for the year 2009-10, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
  - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation.

(c) 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. 4136/15/11]

- III. (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under Section 3 of the Pharmacy Act, 1948:-
  - (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Pharmacy Council of India (PCI), New Delhi, for the year 2009-10, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Council.
- (c) Statement (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4137/15/11]

#### Notifications of the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperation

#### र्मे राज्य मंत्री तथा खाद्यय परसंस्करण र्मे (श्री मंत्रालय मंत्री अरुण उदयोग राज्ञ्य **यादव** ): महोदय र्मे नक्ष्निलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हं :-

- (i) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperation (Department of Agriculture and Cooperation), under sub-section (6) of Section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955:-
  - (1) S.O. 2886 (E), dated the 3rd December, 2010, publishing the Fertilizer Control (Seventh Amendment) Order, 2010.
  - (2) S.O. 2724 (E), dated the 8th November, 2010, specifying the minimum laboratory facilities required to be possessed by notified laboratories, alongwith delay statement.
  - (3) S.O. 2725 (E), dated the 8th November, 2010, publishing the specification of the provisional fertilizer to be manufactured by M/s. Coromandel International Limited, Secunderabad, for a period of three years, alongwith delay statement.
  - (4) S.O. 2726 (E), dated the 8th November, 2010, publishing the Fertilizer Control (Sixth Amendment) Order, 2010, alongwith delay statement.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4233/15/11]

(ii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Agriculture and Co-operation) Notification No. S.O. 3052 (E), dated the 28th December, 2010, publishing the Plant Quarantine (Regulation of Import into India) (Sixth Amendment) Order, 2010, under sub-section (2) of Section 4-D of the Destructive Insects and Pests Act, 1914. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4232/15/11]

(iii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Agriculture and Cooperation) Notification No. G.S.R. 105 (E), dated the 22nd February, 2011, publishing the Jatropha Seeds Grading and Marking Rules, 2011, under sub-section (2) of Section 3 of the Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Act, 1937.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4235/15/11]

(iv) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries) 974 Notification No. G.S.R. (E), dated 14th December, 2010, publishing the Prevention and Control of Infectious and Contagious Diseases in Animals (Form of Certificate, Vaccination Manner Post Mortem Examination and Disposal of Carcass) Rules, 2010, under Section 44 of the Prevention and Control of Infectious and Contagious Diseases in Animals Act, 2009.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4231/15/11]

I. Notification of the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas.

### II. Outcome Budget (2011-12) of the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): Sir, I lay on the Table:-

I. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas Notification No. G.S.R. 14 (E), dated the 12th January, 2011, publishing Corrigendum to Notification No. G.S.R. 99 (E), dated the 24th February, 2010.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4392/15/11]

II. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Outcome Budget, for the year

2011-12, in respect of the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural  $\mbox{\sc Gas}\,.$ 

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4141/15/11]

#### Report (2009-10) on the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Annual Report on the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005, for the year 2009-10.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4186/15/11]

## STATEMENTS OF THE DEPARTMENT RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON WATER RESOURCES

DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA (Rajasthan): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Statements of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Water Resources (2010-11):-

- (i) Statement showing further Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations/observations contained in the Third Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations/observations contained in the Eleventh Report (Fourteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Inter Linking of Rivers'; and
- (ii) Statement showing further Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations/observations contained in the Fifth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations/observations contained in the First Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2009-10)' of the Ministry of Water Resources.

#### STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS

# Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the Second and Fourth Reports (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) of the Standing Committee on External Affairs

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): Sir, I lay a copy of the statements regarding the:-

- (i) Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the Second Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) of the Standing Committee on External Affairs on Demands for Grants, for 2009-10.
- (ii) Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the Fourth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) of the Standing Committee on External Affairs on Demands for Grants, for 2010-11.

### CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

### Situation arising out of the utilization of agricultural land for non-agricultural purposes

SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA (Maharashtra): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I call the attention of the Agriculture Minister on a matter of urgent public

importance in regard to agricultural land being utilized for non-agricultural purposes. I want hon. Minister's response first.

कृषि		मंश्रालय		<b>में</b> ं	राज्य	मंत्री	तथा	तथा खाद्य		प्रसंस्करण	
उद्योग		मंश्रालय		<b>मं</b> ं	राज्ञ्य	मंत्री	(श्री		अरुण	यादव	):
आदरणीय		उपसभापति		महोदय	, राजीव	शुक्ल	जीः	ने	Calling	Attention	
में	देश	में	"कृषि	भूमि	काः गैरः	-कृषि					

परयोजनों के लिए उपयोग किए जाने से उत्पन्न सथिति "के बारे है , तो मैं आपके माध्यम से सदन को अवगत कराना पूछा कि पूरे देश में कृषि योग्रय भूमि 2005-06 ਸੇਂ चाहता ह्ं 182.74 मिलियन हैक्टेयर से थोड़ा साः घटकर 2008-09 में 182.38 मिलियन हैक्टेयर हो गई है¢ इसके बाबजूद इस गशिवट पर प्रभाव नहीं है¢ खाद्ययान्नों के उत्पादन पडा आप 2005-06 के ऑकडे 208.60 मिलियन मीः. टन सेः देखें , 2005-06 में 2010-11 में मी . टन हो गया है। 232.07 **मालियन** इसके साथ -साथ हमारा सकल फसल काः क्षेत्र 2005-06 में 193.32 मिलियन हैक्टेयर से बढ़कर 2008-09 में 195.10 मिलियन होः गया है हैक्टेयर इसी तरह से जो विभिन्न कार्यक्रम चलाए जाः रहे हैं , उनके चलते बुवाई कष्टेत्र विद्यात दशक में 141 मिलियन हैक्टेयर के स्तर है और उसमें कोई परिवर्तन नहीं हुआ है¢ माननीय सदस्यों र्में बताना चाहता हूं कि कृषि मंग्रालय आबादी में वृद्धि के काऱणों से खाद्ययान्नों कीः बढ़ती मांग्र के प्रति सचेत हैंक तदन्सार , भारत सरकार दुवारा कृषि भूमि की उत्पादकता में वृद्धि देश में खाद्वयान्न करने तथा समूचे उत्पादन को सतत खाद्य सुरक्षा बनाए रखने के लिए राष्ट्रीय मिशन , राष्ट्रीय मिश्चन , -सिचाई राष्ट्रीय मशिन बागवानी सूक्ष्म तथा राष्ट्रीय कृषि विकास योजना के तहत विभिन्न कार्यक्रम चलाए जाः रहे हैं और उनमें काफ़ी तेजी से काम हो रहा जैसा सभी सदस्य जामते हैं कि भारत के संबिधान कीः सामवीं अन्सूची के अनुसार भूमि राज्ञ्य सरकारों काः विश्वय है और इस प्रकार से गैरः -क्षि के लिए कृषि भूमि उद्देश्यों काः उपयोग करने काः स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स के पास दिया गया है सारा काम इसके लिए नियम बनाना और इसके बारे में गाइडलाइन्स बनाने , कामून बनाना के जिस्मि किया का काम हमने राज्ञ्य सरकारों है ... (व्यवधान ) ...

जीः , आपको यह पाँलिसी उपसभापति : मंबी पढ़ने की जरूरत है , आपने जो explain किया है , जो स्टेटमेंट दी है , उसे नहीं लोगों ने पढ़ लिया है , इसलिए जब मामनीय सदस्यगण क्लैरीफिकेशंस पूछेंगे , तब आप जवाब दे दीजिएगा। Mr. Rajeev Shukla. Please, be brief.

श्री राजीव शुक्ल : उपसभापति महोदय , मैंबे मंत्री जी के सटेटमेंट कोः पूरा पढ़ा क्री एक तोः उन् हों से 2009 तक के आंकड़े दिए हैं , 2011 तक के आंकड़े कम्पलीट नहीं किए हैं⊅ काल में जीः नेः जवाब दिया प्रश्न कृषि मंत्री थाः कि तकरीबन

27 लाख हैक्टेयर जमीन जो हैं , अब तक जो agricultural land थी ,वह non-agricultural purposes के लिए convert हो चुकी है, ऐसा सूचना आप जानते हैं कि जिस तरह से real estate developers हर तरफ हैं , जिस तरह से डेक्लपमेंट केः लिए , कल-कारखानों दीः जाः रही हैंः , जिस तरह सेः लगातार ऐसी fertile land -जिस पर रबी , खरीफ और जायद , तीमों फसलें होसी हैं - convert हो रही है और जिस तरह से अलॉटमेंट होः रहा है , वह बेहद चिता बाह्य हैं। कोई सरकार आजाए – हम रहें , वे रहें याः येः रहें वह खाद्य पदार्थीं की जो महंगाई है , उसे रोक नहीं पाएगी।

क्योंकि जो एग्रीकल्चर आउटपुट है उसकी ग्रोथ 0.8 परसेंट है और हमारी पाष्ट्रलेशन 2 परसेंट की दर से बढ़ रही हैं। तो 1.2 का जो यह गैप है इसको भरना बहुत मुश्किल जब हमेशा होः जाएगा। आएगा , हम बाहर सामग्रियों काः संकट उत्पादन और खाद्दय डंपोर्ट जब हम इम्पोर्ट करने जाएंगे। करने जाहे हैंं और दुसरे देश वासे बढ़ा देले हैं। कुछ दिनों देखिएगा कि दाम बाद्य पैद्योल , डीजल की तरह हम हर सास खाद्य पदार्थीं काः आयात करेंगे। –धीरे बढ़कर कम से कम पांच करोड़ लाख तक पहुंच आप जाम लीजिए कि उस समय देश की हास्रत क्या होगी ? मेरा यह माभना है कि इसके लिए तुरन्त से सख्त सख्त कामून सरकार की तरफ से हो और सब राज्यों जाए , जो केन्द्र को मामना र्लेङ काः जोः कंवर्जन पड़े , ताकि एग्रीकल्चर है उसको रोक़ा सके। जमीनों काः आबंटन होः रहा जिस तरह से धड़ाधड़ है , आप सोच नहीं सकते हैं¢ दूसरे कुछ प्रोजेक्ट ऐसे हैं , जिसमें जमीन कीः जरूरत 100 एकड़ की है तो उसके लिए सर्फि 100 एकड का हीः

आबंटन होः अगर विकास के प्रोजेक्ट हैं , डवलपमेंट के प्रोजेक्ट हैंं , डवलपमेंट के प्रोजेक्ट हैंं यह नहीं कि आपको 100 एकड़ की जरूरत है और आपको एलॉटमेंट 200 एकड़, 300 एकड़, 500 एकड़ और 1000 एकड़ का होता चला जा रहा हैं। यह चीज भी रोक़ी जामी चाहिए।

जोः सबसे इंप्रोर्टेंट चीज है , वह यह है कि देश में सर, तीसरी 27 परसेंट barren land है , जिसके लिए डिपार्टमेंट जोः हमारी ऑफ भीः बनाया गया थाः , 1985 सेः 1990 तक, वह डिमार्टमेंट तरह से चला था, उसमें जो 27 परसेंट barren land है, काफ़ी अच्छी से हिसाब तकरीबन 27 लाख मेरे 73 है , उसका यूष्टिलाइजेशन करना चाहि ए। इसके 177 लाख हेक्टेयर जोः ऊसर जमीन है , उस पर ज्यादातर नए परोजेक्ट , नई टाउनिशिप , नए कल-कारखाने आने चाहिए , जिससे उस कषेत्र काः भीः विकास होगा और जमीन का भी यूष्टिलाइजेशन होः जाएगा।

चीज है कि वेस्ट लैंड के अलावा कोई वेस्ट मेबेजमेंट काः भीः कार्यक्रम सरकार कोः शुरू करना पूरे देश में खामे की बर्बादी क्योंकि होः रही हैं , चाहे वह में , चाहे पार्टी के जरिए हो , चाहे होद्यलों रेस्ट्रां में होः , एक अनुमान केः हिसाब सेः अगर देश भर मेंः रोज तकरीबन दस लाख पार्टियां होही हैं और वहां दस-दस किलो भी खाना अगर बर्बाद हुआ तो सास में लाखों टन खामा बर्बाद होसा है¢ तोः इसका भीः क्छ मेनेजमेंट होमा चाहिए , क्छ न क्छ रिक्ट्रेक्शंस हास्रांकि यह मैटर फूङ मिनिस्ट्री काः हैः , अलग सेः लिखा लेक्षिन एग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्टर से मेश यही आग्रह है कि इस जमीन को वे किस तरह से रोक सकते हैं , इसके बारे में देश के और एक कामून सामने एक तस्वीर पेश करें बनाने के बारे में आश्वासन दें , जिससे कि एग्रीकल्चर लैंड का , फर्टाइल काः कंवर्जन रोक्रा जाः सके।

राजीव प्रताप र्डी (बिहार ): महोदय , यह अपने श्री बड़ा महत्वपूर्ण सवाल है जिस पर मामनीय सदस्य ने भी सवाल इस समय देश में Net Sown Area, जिस NSA कहते हैं , और उठा ए हैं¢ आर्गनाइजेशन , जोः UN कीः संस्था फूङ एंङ एग्रीकल्चर है , के प्रतिवेदन आए हैं , भारत के संदर्भ में , और उसमें बहुत सारे कहा गया है भारत में लगभग 60 मिलियन हेक्टेयर उपजाऊ degraded हो: गई हैं। यह फिशर का फी वैरी करती है , कुछ लोग इसे कम लेकिन जो FAO की रिपोर्ट है उसके हिसाब हैंः से यह लगता के आसपास है। है कि वह 60 मिलियन हेक्टेयर हमारी उपलब्ध धरती , जो उपजाऊ है , वह 140 मिस्नियन से 150 मिस्नियन हेक्टेयर

जैसे पहले एक बार इस सदन में कृषि मंबी ने कहा था कि इस बार फूड़ प्रोडक्शन लगभग 232 मिलियन टन हैं हमने पहले भी देखा है कि एक तरफ महंगाई के ऊपर हम निरित्तर चर्चा करते हैं और सप्लाई , इिसांड की बाहा हमेशा हमारे विह्ति मंबी ने कही है , उसमें सप्लाई साइड constraints के बारे में चर्चा की गई हैं।

महोदय , उसी के साथ -साथ और भी कई सारे पराकृतिक कारण हैं। कारण ऐसा पुरतीत हो रहा है कि पूरोडक्शन कम होमे संभावना है। हास्नांकि यह बहुत स्फ्रष्ट रूप से दिखा नहीं **उसमें** कल्लाइमेट चेंज का मामला भी कई बार हमने सदन में उठाया हैं। लेकिन जो सबसे महत्वपूर्ण विषय है उसके कारण आजचि ताः देश भर में है कि बहुत हद तक जो देश की उपजाऊ जमीन है , उपजाऊ धरती , भूमि है उसमें जो देश में स्वीकृत लगभग 267 SEZ हैं , बारे में चर्चा जिसके की जा रही है , उसमें लगभग 1.1 मिस्रियन हेक्टेयर जमीन के अधिग्रहण की सम्भावना है या अधिग्रहित चुकी है या अधिग्रहित होः नेः कीः संभावना है। इसके काऱण एक जोः वशिष रूप से आज चर्चा होकि जो रिक्षल इस्टेट चर्चा डवलपर्स हैं या राज्य सरकारों में भी इस प्रकार की नीतियां हैं जिसके कारण रिक्षल इस्टेट के लोग जो उपजाऊ धरती महोदय , इसी संदर्भ है , उस पर अपना कब्जा करना चाह रहे हैं। में जो हमारा सवाल है , केब्द्र सरकार ने जो लैंड एक्विजिशन बलि का प्रस्ताव

रखा थाः, मुझे लगता है कि वह काफ़ी दिसीं से लम्बित है , फार्मर्स क्योंकि जोः नेशनल पॉलिसी 2007 के बारे में चर्चा कीः थीः , उसके बाद्य इसे पूरा किया जामा था। उसकी सथिति क्या है ? अभी तक उस एक्ट कोः लागू क्यों नहीं किया गया है ?

बास हम यह जामना चाहेंगे कि पुरी द्गिया महोदय , दूसरी में जोः इस समय उपजाऊ भूमि उपलब्ध है , जो पूरी द्गिया कीः उपजाऊ धरती है वह लगभग 15 बिलियन हैक्टेयर है और प्रति वयक्ति है वह 3.8 हैक्टेयर है∤ः कनाडा में यह 50 हैक्टेयर पः रति वयक्ति है , आस्ट्रेलिया में 50 **हैक्टेयर** पराति वयक्ति है और यू . एस.ए. में 10 हैक्टेयर परित वयक्ति है , है , जो अपने लेकिन भारत में 0.8 **हैक्टेयर** प्रति व्यक्त में कम है≎ इसमें भीः नरितर कमी आरही क्री हम माननीय कि यह विषय अपने महोदय से यह जानना चाहेंगे आप में है और आपके जवाब में महत्वपूर्ण एक जगह पर यह कहा गया है कि से संबंधित राज्ञ्य सरकारों मामला हैक एक तरफ हम कह रहे इसके लिए केस्द्र कीः नीति बनायी जाए , ताकि acquisition **का** जो है , इसको हम streamline करें और दुसरी तरफ आपके में जो कॉस्रम तीम में दिया गया है कि यह राज्यों काः मामला है नियम और इस पर राज्य सरकारें प्रावधान बनायेंगी , अपने बनायेंगी वशिधाभास हैंक इसलिए हम चाहेंगे , इसमें केट्द सरकार अपनी तरफ से और मामनीय मंबी जीः इस संदर्भ में आप अपनी तरफ से कथा प्रयास कर रहे हैं और उस प्रावधान काः, नेसृत्व जोः National Farmers' Policy 2007 और विशेषकर आपके में इस विषय को बहुत जोरशोर से उठाया गया थाः और देश में कई सथानों लिए आंद्रोलन भी हो रहे हैं , कई आरोप भीः लग रहे नीति इसलिए इस विश्वय पर केझ्द्र सरकार क्या बनाना चाहती हैं , यह मैंं माननीय मंत्री जीः सेः जामना चाहता हुं ?

**उपसभापति :** श्री बलविंदर सिंह भंडर। आप सिर्फ क्लेरिफिकेशन्स पूछिए।

शरी बलविंदर सहि भ्इर (पंजाब )ः उपसभापति महोदय , जो मोशन का आन्सर है , जो कॉलिंग अटेंशन मिनिस्टर साहब ने दिया थीः , उसके इसकी सीरियसनेस बजाय कोशिश कीः गई हैः कि असली जीः नेः इसमें कोः avoid कथा जाए। मामनीय क्वेश्चन मंत्री तीम पवाइंट दिए हैं। एक पुवाइंट यह है कि जो जमीन कम हुई ै है , जो र्लेड कम हुई है , यह 2005 और 2006 की फिरार है , वह कम है , 36 थाउजेंड हैक्टेयर है , लेकिन लेटेस्ट फग्रिर से जयादा इसका जो कारण दिया गया है इसमें कहा गया है कि जो 141 मिक्षियन

हैक्टेयर जमीन है , जो एग्रीकल्चरल लैंड है , जो sowing लैंड है , वह चेंछ नहीं हुई। लैंङ जरूर कम हुई है , लेकिन हुई है , इसको avoid करने की कोशिश कम नहीं प्वाइंट यह बताया है क*ि* यह स्*टे*ट सब्जेक्ट है¢ तीसरा दूसरा पवाइंट यह बताया है कि जो हमारी पुरोडेक्टिविटी है , वह बढी है। जो कॉलिंग अटेंशन मोशन है इसका मतलब था कि जमीन हमारी कम होः रही हैः , आबादी हमारी बढ़ रही हैः , फूझ्ग्रेन्स रही है , इसलिए ऐसा कोई कामून लामा चाहिए , ऐसे पुरबंधन करने चाहि ए कि जमीन जिसको बड़े कारखानेदार बरतते हैंं याः जोः SEZ आती हैं या जिसको न्यु colonizer बरतते हैं , उनको रोक्रा जाए। अगर एक कारखानेदार कोः दस एकड़ जमीन चाहिए , लेकिन जमीन ले लेहा है। उसका कारखाना फेब्र हो जाहा है , वह सब्सिडी ले लेहा है और बाद में कमर्शियल यूज़ करके लैंड को सेख कर जाता हैं। ऐसे ही SEZ है , अगर उनको 1000 हैक्टेयर है , उनको 5000 लैंड दे दी जाही जरूरत है और फिं उसको कमर्शियल युज में बदलकर वह उसको सेन्न कर जाहा है। इसके जरिए हमारी grab की जा रही हैं , वे लोग लैंड grab कर रहे हैं , जिसका एग रीकल्चर के साथ कोई संबंध नहीं है\ हमारा देश अब भीः एग्रीकल्चर करता है , इसलिए हम सब का और पूरे पर नर्भिर हाउस का चित्तन यह है कि इस लैंड को जो fertile land है , इसके लिए हर कीमत पर, ऐसा कामून बनाकर प्रखंध करना चाहिए जसिसे उसको रोक्रा जा सके। fertile land को किसी भी कीमत पर किसी दुसरे को नहीं बरतने देबा चाहिए।

SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA (Orissa): Sir, I am also one with the views expressed by the hon. Member. In the name of industrialization and infrastructure development, farm land is being used, and, as has been said, where an industrialist requires 100 acres of land, he is taking more than 1,000 acres of land and ultimately they are using that land for the commercial purposes also. I will give you one example.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please ask the specific question.

SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: In case the industry becomes sick, the land that has been given to that industrialist at a lower price, should also be given back to the respective State Government. In many cases, it has been seen that even after the industry has become sick, they are not giving the land back to the State Government. Instead, they are using it for commercial purposes. So, in one way, the Government should form a national policy in consultation with the State Governments to restrict the lease of the land. It should be done as per the requirement.

On the other hand, if the industries become sick, the same land should be given back to the State Government, and the land should be kept intact.

श्री उपसभापति : श्री रुद्धनारायण पाष्टि , आप स्पैसिफिक क्वेश्चन पूछिए।

**श्री युद्रनारायण पाणि** (उड़ीसा ): धन्यवाद , उपसभापति महोदय , स्प्रैसिफिक स्प्रष्टीकरण काः आग्रह हैं।

में अभी औदयोगिकरण सर. उडीसा जो काः दौर चल रहा है , सेंटल गवर्नमेंट कीः एड. वर्ल्ड बैंक काः पैस्रा और स्टेट गवर्नमेंट के रुषया इरिगेशन काः करोडों युज़ करके इस प्रकार परोजेक्ट हैक कीः इरिगेटेड श्रुक हुआ र्लेड्स , जिस आइकटएरिया भीः कहते हैंा , उसे औद्योगिक घराने को दे दिया लेकिन जब कि्सान उस पर ज्यादा मुआवजा मांग्रते सरकार ओर से लाठियां बरसाई जाही , उन पर मुक़दमा हैक

सर, मेरे जैसे मैस्बर्स ...(व्यवधान )...

- **श्री किशोर कुमार मोहन्ती** (उड़ीसा ): सर, यह तोः स्टेट सब्जेक्ट हैं
- श्री **रुद्रनारायण पाणि :** यह स्टेट सब्जेक्ट नहीं हैं ....(**व्यवधान** )...
- श्री उपसभापति : नहीं , this relates to land acquisition. वह सिर्फ इंग्ज़ेम्पल दे रहे हैं $\phi$
- श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि : इनको क्या कुछ पता भी है ...(व्यवधान )... He was the Speaker of the State Assembly ...(Interruptions)...
- श्री किशोर कुसार मोहन्ती : सर, क्या स्टेट सब्जेक्ट को यहां पर डिस्किस किया जा सकता है ? इसमें लैंड एक्विज़िशन के बारे में क्या बाह हो रही है ?
- श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि : Sir, I am sorry, he was the State Speaker in the Assembly, इसलिए इनको पता नहीं है कि कायदा कामून क्या है ...(व्यवधान )...

**श्री किशोर कुमार मोहन्ती :** हमको कामून पता हैं।

श्री रुद्रनारा यण पाणि : सर, वहां पर इरिगेटेड लैंड को जो दे दिया जाता है ...(व्यवधान )...

श्री उपसभापति : आपक्षौरिफिकेशन पूछिए।

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि : सर, मेरा क्लैरिफिकेशन हैं कि आज तक औद्योगिक घरानों को कितनी इरिगेटेड लैंड दी गई हैं ? क्या कंपनियों को उतनी ही कृषि योग्य भूमि बढ़ाने के लिए कहा जाएगा ?...(व्यवधान )...

**श्री उपसभापति :** आपको क्**षै**रिफिकेशन के लिए बु्ह्माया है ...(**व्यवधान** )...

**श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि :** यह जो मुद्दा है ...(**व्यवधान** )... सर, इंडस्ट्री के नाम से तैंड दी जाही हैं⊕

दूसरा , वश्विविद्यालय के नाम से लैंड दी जाही हैं वहां पर एक वेद्वान्त वश्विविद्यालय हैं , उस वश्विविद्यालय के नाम से 6000 एकड़ से भी अधिक जमीन दी गई थी। उड़ीसा हाइकोर्ट ने strictures पारित कथि। ...(व्यवधान )...

**श्री उपसभापति :** यह क्**लै**रिफिकेशन नहीं है , यह तोः इन्फॉर्मेशन हैं

**रुद्रनारायण पाणि :** सर, में क्ल्रैरि फिकेशन हीः पूछ हूं वहां कीः सरकार किसानों पर जोः अत्याचार कर रही है , को इसे भी देखना होगा। अब यह जो भूमि अधिग्रहण है , उस कामून को ये लेट कर रहे हैं ...(**समय की घंटी** )... के बाद्य शायद ये बंगाल के चुनाव लाएंगे। जब भूमि अधिग्रहण आ जाःएगा , तब सारी प्रॉब्लम सॉर्ट कामून आउट हो जाएगी। धन्यवाद।

शक्वानन्द तक्वारी (बिहार )ः मैं माननीय मंत्री जीः से जामना हुं , 2005-06 में खेती काः जोः उत्पादन थाः , 2010-11 चाह्रता में भी उतना ही उत्पादन है\ इसके ज़रिए वे यह साबित करने की हैं कि हमारे कीः खेती लायक ज़मीन को हम कोशिश कर रहे यहां दूसरे काम में नहीं लगा रहे हैं क

महोदय , हमारे साथ दिक्कित यह है कि दुमिया में जिल्ली ज़मीन पर खेली होती है , उसका महज 3% हिस्सा की हमारे पास है , लेकिन दुमिया की जो पूरी आबादी है , उसका 17% भारत में हैं। जहां कृषि योग्य भूमि का 3% हिस्सा है और दुमिया की 17% पॉष्रुलेशन हमारे देश में है और हमको उन्हें खिल्लाना भी हैं। लेकिन जिस्न ढंग महंगाई बढ़ी है और लगातार बढ़ती जा रही है , सरकार करती यह है कि बाजार में आपूर्ति डि**झांड के हिसाब से** नहीं होही एक तरफ मामनीय मंत्री जी दावा कर रहे हैं कि हमारा उत्पादन है , लेकिन सारे आंकड़े बता रहे हैं कि आजादी के बाद घटाः नहीं यहां खाद्यान्न कीः प्रति -व्यक्ति याः उसके पहले से भीः हमारे उपलब्धता लगातार घटती जा रही है ...(**व्यवधान** )... क्या कारण है ? या तो हम अपने खेत में उत्पादकता को , प्रोडिक्टविटी नहीं बढ़ा रहे हैं या हमारे यहां पर उत्पादन की ज़मीन घटती जा रही है , इसके बारे में हम सफाई चाहेंगे ? आप एक साख़ के आंकड़े देकर यह साबित नहीं कर सकते हैं कि हमारा उत्पादन है , बढ़ा है\ सभी जामते हैं कि हमारे देश में 60% जमीनें ऐसी हैं , जो भगवान के भरोसे हैं ...(व्यवधान )...

#### श्री उपसभा पति : आपक्षैरिफिकेशन पृछिए।

शरी शक्तिनन्द तिवारी : अगर मौसम ने साथ नहीं दिया देश में भयानक संकट पैदा हो जाता है। हम माननीय हमारे मंबी से जानना हैं कि प्रति -व्यक्ति चाहते को बढ़ाने के लिए क्या कृषि विधाग कोई विशेष उपलब्धता योजना चला रहा है ताकि आम आदमी को , गरीब आदमी को , आपूर्ति और मांग्र का जो गैप है , जिसके चलते उसे महंगाई का बोझ झेल्रना पड़ता है , उससे मुक्ति मिल्ले ?

शरी अविनाश राय खन्ना (पंजाब )ः सर, यह एक बहुत हीः महत्वपूर्ण इश्यू है\ इससे इकोनॉमिक , सोशल और लॉं एंड ऑर्डर तीमों कनेक्टेड हैं । मैं आपको एक छोटा -सा उदाहरण देसा हूँ। जोः एग्रिकल्चरल र्लेड है , उसका कंस्ट्रक्शन केः लिए , सड़क बनाने केः लिए , रेखवे लिए , इंडस्ट्री लगाने बिछाने के लिए , यामी सभी कामों केः लिए , नहर बनाने एक नॉम -एग्रिकल्चरल र्लेड किया हैक कोः एग्रिकल्चरल पेस्रे बनामे के लिए कई बार सरकार को बहुत खर्च करने पड़ते हैं , पर पानी काः प्रबंध करना याः ट्यूबवैल भीः लगाना डेक्लप हो जाही है और जब उसको नॉम -एग्रिकल्चरल जब वह लैंड जाहा है , तो इस पर खर्च परपज़ के लिए दिया किए गए सारे कुः छ वे*स्*ट इनर्जी यामी सारा होः जाता है¢

की है सर, इसकी एक सोशल पुरॉब्लम आजइन्होंने इसके तय , बहुत रेट तय होः गये , किसान ज्यादा ने अपनी जमीन छोड़ दिया , उसे छोड़ कर सारा , अपना धंधा पैस्रा में जमा करा दिया और अब वह कोई काम नहीं करता। आजउसके बच्चे न करने के कारण नशे की चंगुल में जा चुके हैं¢ नशे की चंगुल में चले जाने के कारण वे क्राइम कर रहे हैं। इस तरह से यह एक चेब है , जो एग्रीकल्चरल र्लेड को . . .

#### श्री उपसभापति : आप क्लैरिफिकेशन पूछिए।

श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना : सर, मैं यह चाहता कि ये सभी ह्ॅ हैं , इको नॉमिक , सोशल और लॉ एंड ऑर्डर की परॉब्लम्स हैं , इनको ध्यान में रखते हुए क्या सरकार कोई बनाएगी कि जो एग्रीकल्चरल र्लेड है , ऐसी योजना उसको नॉम -एग्रीक्लचरल परपज़ के लिए कम-से -कम यूज किया जाए ?

परोडक्टिविटी तोः आप बढ़ा देंग्रे। सर, हास में एक क्वैश्चन साः एरिय कैंसर हो गया आया थाः कि पंजा ब मेंः से पीड़ित बहूत हैं। इसका कारण यह है कि प्रोडक्शन के लिए वहाँ बढ़ाने हमारे ने ज्यादा मेडिसिंस , ज्यादा पेस्टिसाइड्स खाद डास्ननी शुरू कर दी। इससे वहाँ प्रोडेक्शन तोः बढ़ और जमीन से गई, लेकिन उससे जमीन की गुणवत्ता प्रभावित हुईः वाला जो खाद्यय -पदार्थ थाः , उससे केंसर फेल्लना होने होः गया ...(**समय कीः घंटी** )... इन चीज़ों कोः ध्यान में सरकार कोई ऐसी पॉग्लिसी बनाएगी कि हमारी जोः एग्रीकल्चरल है , जैसे साथी , श्री मेरे बलविंदर सहि भुंडर ने कहा कि कहीं ऐसा न हो कि एग्रीकल्चरल नेशनल होमे के बाद बास से निकल ही जाएँ , वह बनी रहे। तो कृपस्या इन सभी बाह्रों धयान में रखते हुए कोई ऐसी पॉलिसी बनाई जाए।

SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA (Orissa): Sir, there are two processes going on in our country. One is urbanization, residential expansion and the other is that of industrialization and building up of infrastructure. I want to know from the hon. Minister how much agricultural land has been used in the last two years for purposes of urbanization and residential expansion and how much land has been used for industry and infrastructure.

मोहम्मद अमीन (पश्चिम बंगाल )ः सर, इस पूरे स्टेटमेंट भीः लैंड रफ़्गिर्म काः कोई में कहीं जक्रि नहीं †ह अगर देश रिकॉर्म्स हो और किसानों नहीं कोः जमीन नहीं जाए , तोः उनकी गरीबी कभी नहीं मैंः यह पूछना दूरः हो सकती। कि जिस्न तरह से पश्चिमी बंगाल में र्लेड रिकॉर्म्स हुए हैं , ऐसा पूरे देश में क्यों नहीं किया जाः रहा है ?

सर, मेश सवाल यह है कि 1893 का जो लैंड दूसरा है , वह प्राना होः चुका है , फरस्दा हो गया है , इससे एक्ट चलने वास्रा नहीं है और इसको बदलने हैक कीः जरूरत सरकार है कि वह इसमें किस बास की र्कावट परिवर्तन नहीं कर रही है ? मेरी यही दो बाहें हैं⊅

### الجناب محمد امین (مغربی بنگال) : سر، اس پورے

اسٹیٹ مینٹ میں کہیں بھی لیند ریفارم کا کوئی ذکر نہیں ہے۔ اگر دیش میں لینڈ ریفارمس نہیں ہو اور کسانوں کو زمین نہیں دی جائے، تو ان کی غریبی کبھی دور نہیں ہو سکتی۔ میں یہ پوچھنا چاہتا ہوں کہ جس طرح سے پچھمی بنگال میں لینڈ ریفارمس ہوئے ہیں، ایسا پورے دیش میں کیوں نہیں کیا جا رہا ہے۔؟

سر، میرا دوسرا سوال یہ ہے کہ 1893 کا جو لینڈ ایکویزیشن ایکٹ ہے، وہ پرانا ہو چکا ہے، فرسودہ ہو گیا ہے، اس سے کام چلنے والا نہیں ہے اور اس کو بدلنے کی ضرورت ہے۔ سرکار کے لئے کس بات کی رکاوٹ ہے کہ وہ اس میں تبدیلی نہیں کر رہی ہے؟ میری یہی دو باتیں ہیں۔

### (ختم شد)

श्री राजीव श्कल : सर, ...(व्यवधान )...

**श्री उपसभापति :** आप फिर से ? ...(व्यवधान )... नहीं यह नहीं होगा। ...(व्यवधान )... इसमें से कंड राउंड नहीं होगा। ...(व्यवधान )...

SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: Sir, in the statement made by the hon. Minister, I did not find any response to the recommendation of the National Commission on Farmers headed by Dr. Swaminathan. The Commission had recommended that prime farmland must be conserved for agriculture only. There is no response to this recommendation.

शरी यादव : आदरणीय उपसभापति महोदय , अभी सभी सदस्यों उपयोग कोः गैरः -कृषि लेबे के बारे में ने कृषि भूमि कामों ਚर्चा की है। मैं पहले भीः बता च्का हुँ कि विभिन्न राज्ञ्यों है कि वे अपनी जमीन , जोः उनके पास है , उसको के लिए युज़ और अपनी सटेट करें खुद गवर्नमेंटस बना सकती हैं।

अभी सदस्यों ने यह पूछा कि केस्दीय ओर क्या डसकी शासन सदन को अवगत कराना कर रही है ? मैं हँः कि कुषि भूमि चाहता गैरः -कृषि उपयोग होने से कैसे रोक्रा जाए , इसकी ओर हमारी सरकार संवेदनशील हैं और हमने दो -तीम नयी नीप्र्तियाँ इसके लिए बनायी हैं जो जवाब हमने उपलब्ध कराया है , उसे मामनीय सदस्यों ने पढ़ा होगा। हमने 2007 में एक राष्ट्रीय कृष्ठक नीप्ति बनायी थीं और इस कृष्टि नीप्र्ति का जो समावेश है , वह यह कहता है कि जित्तिनी भी जमीन हम लोग गैर -कृष्टि कार्यों के लिए लेंग्रे , उसको हम बंजर जमीनों

<sup>†[ ]</sup>Transliteration in Urdu Script.

पर ही लेंग्रे। अगर कोई कल-कारखाना लगाना है , कोई इंडस्ट्री लगानी है , तो स्टेंट गवर्नमेंट इस बास को सुमिश्चित करे कि अगर प्रदेशों में इस तरह का कोई भी प्रोजेक्ट या कार्यक्रम लगाना है , तो वह waste यह बंजर भूमि पर लगना चाहिए।

पुसर्वास से हमने राष्ट्रीय परकार और पुसस्थीपन है , जो कि 2007 में बनायी भीः बनायी गयी। उसमें भीः यह कि कृषि भूमि किया गया है काः न्यू नतम क्षेत्र मतलब, कृषि काः जोः इरिगेटेड अधिग्रहण किया जाए। र्लेड है , उसका कम से कम उपयोग किया जाए। अभी एसईजैड के बारे में बहूत सारे ने यहाँ चर्चा की है। एसईजैड में सदस्यों बहुत सारी उपजाऊ जमीन जाः रही हैंक मैं माननीय सदस्यों कोः यह बताना हुँ चाहता में कि एसईजै ड के मामले भीः नीःति बनायी गयी है और इसके नर्ष्णिय लिया अंतर्गत अप्रैल , 2007 **में** गया है कि जिल्लेगी एसईजैड बास तो सुब लीजिए , उसके . . . (व्यवधान )... मेरी आपका जो सवाल जोः नियम होगा , उसका जवाब जरूर दूँगा। हमने बनाया है , जो क़ामून बनाया है और जोः नीम्ति बनायी है , उसके में मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता ह्ँ≎ ...(व्यवधान ) . . . आप सूब तोः लीजिए , फिर आप जोः कहेंगे , उस पर मैं चर्चा करने के लिए तैयार हुੱ≎ मैं बार -बार यह कह रहा हुँ कि एसईजैड की जो योजना है , वह सटेट काः सब्जैक्ट हैक एसईजैड के लिए भी नीति बनायी जब जमीन किसी एसईजैड को दी जाएगी और एसईजैड उसका करेगा , तोः उसको यह तय करना होगा कि वह जिल्ली उपजाऊ जमीन लेगा , उतनी हीः वह अनुपजाऊ जमीन को उपजाऊ बना कर देसे काम करेगा।

इसके साथ ही साथ , यह भी तय किया है कि इसकी गया जो मैक्सिमम लिमिट है ... (व्यवधान माननी य सदस्यों )... मेरा से निवेदन है कि वे मेरी बास स्ब लें≎ में जब अपनी बाह्य खत्म कर लूँ ,...(व्यवधान )...

#### श्री उपसभापति : इनको बोलने दीजिए।

शरी **यादव :** पहले आप जवाब स्ब लीजिए , फिर आप जो उस पर बोक्सने के लिए तैयार ह्रँ≎ मैं माननीय कोः यह बताना हुँ क**ि एसई**जैड के तहत भूमि अधिग्रहण चाहता मैक्सिमम लिमिट 5 **हजार** हेक्टेयर तक हमने तय कीः हुई है और तक इसको कम करने की बात है , तो यह भी स्टेट काः सब्जैक्ट है कि वह कितनी जमीन एसईजैड के लिए उपलब्ध कराना चाहता पर अभी कुछ माननीय सदस्यों ने चर्चा की है कि जो यहाँ

उपजाऊ जमीन हैं , वह कम होती जाः रही हैं। यह भीः कहा गया कि उत्पादन भीः कम हुआ हैं।

यह भी कहा गया है कि हमारा net sown area भी कम हुआ है। इसके में कुछ मामनीय सदस्यों ने यहां पर चर्चा आपके माध्यम से मामनीय सदन को अवगत कराना चाहता हं कि देश काः foodgrain production जोः 2005-06 में 208 मिसियन टन थाः, वह बढ़कर 2010-11 में 232 मिलियन टन हो गया हैं। यह कहा गया है कि चूंकि अन्य कार्यों के लिए उपजाऊ जमीन का उपयोग हो रहा है , इसलिए खेती के लिए जमीन कम हो रही हैं। मैं मामनीय सदस्य को अवगत चाहता हुं कि 2005-06 में हमारे पास कुल बंजर 17.44 मिलियन थीं , जो 2008-09 में घटकर 17.02 मिलियन हैक्टेयर होः गई हैः ऐसा इसलिए हुआ हैः क्योंकि हमारे मंग्रालय हैक्टेय ने और गुरामीण विकास मंक्षालय ने मिल्लेकर ऐसे कार्यक्रम चलाए हैं , जिसके चलते हमने अनउपजाऊ जमीन को उपजाऊ बनाने अगर आप देखेंगे किया है। पछिले आंकड़े , ਗੇਂ Watershed Development Programmes के कारण 2005-06 में जो gross cropped area 193.32 मिलियन हैक्टेयर थाः , वह २००८-०९ मेंः 195.10 मिलियन हैक्टेयर गया है। मैं माननीय सदन को यह बताना चाहूंगा कि हमारी सरकार पूरी तरह से इस काम को हाथ में ले रही है और यह सरकार किसानों के प्रति संवेदनशील है और समय समय पर हम लोग ...(व्यवधान )...

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि : आपने उसको clearance क्यों दिया ? आप अगर कहते हैं कि आप किसानों के हमदर्द हैं , तो आप मुझे यह बताइए कि ...(व्यवधान )...

श्री उपसभापति : उन्होंने बता दिया है , पाग्णि जी , आप बैछिए।

श्री अरुण यादव : मैं समझता हुं कि मामनीय जिस बास सदस्य कीः चर्चा हैं , आजके विषय से उसका कोई संबंध नहीं क्री अभी जो बास हो रही है , मैं उसके बारे में बताना चाहता ह्ंः कि सरकार पूरी तरह से संवेदनशील है और सरकार समय-समय पर ऐसे विभिन्न कार्यक्रम चला रही है , जिसके माध्यम से हमने बंजर जमीन को अच्छी जमीन बनाने काः काम किया

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we shall continue the discussion on the Working of the Ministry of Minority Affairs. Shri Rajeev Shukla.

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शरी राजीव श्कल : उपसभापति जीः , मेरा भाष्रण अधूरा रह गया थाः , उसी क्रम में मैं अल्पसंख्यक मंश्रालय पर होः रही बहस कोः यह कहना थाः कि अल्पसंख्यकों के बारे आगे बढ़ाता ह्ं⊅ मेश हमें अपना नज़रिया बदलना पड़ेगा। क्या है , हमारा रुख इसको जानना हमारे लिए सबसे ज़्यादा महत्व रखता है

**श्री साबिर अली** (बिह्मर ): 60 साख़ हो गए हैं , आज तक क्या हुआ ...(**व्यवधान )...** 

श्री शुक्त : इन 60 साख़ों में आप भी शामिल जीः भीः शामिल हैं ...(व्यवधान )... इसलिए 60 साल का जोः संपन्न सवाल आप मत उठाइए। अल्पसंख्यक हैं , वे अल्पसंख्यकों के लिए क्या कर रहे हैं , यह भीः सोचना पड़ेगा ...(**व्यवधान** )...

**श्री उपसभापति :** साबिर अली जीः , आप बैठकर बाह्य मत कीजिए।

राजीव शुक्त : उपसभापति जीः , अहल्वालिया जीः नेः यह बास शरी थीः कि किस तरह से पाकिस्तान में गुरुदवारे उठार्ड बेचे जाः है और सरकार कोः इस तरफ ध्यान रहे हें⊅ यह समस्या देखा चाहिए कि वहां पर जोः अल्पसंख्यकों कीः धरोहरें हैं , वे रखी जाः सकती हैं ? स्रक्षित

कैसे अनारकली गुरूदवारे में थाना बन गया , कैसे महाराजा रणजीत सिंह के जन्म स्थल को थामे में बदल दिया गया ? जब वहां पर प्रयास किए गए, तो उन्होंने इसको कम से कम दोबारा reconvert किथा। इस तरह से प्रथास Minority Affairs Ministry को करने चाहिए। वे पाकिस्तान सरकार से बाह्य करें कि वहां पर जो अल्पसंख्यकों की धरोहरें हैं , उनको कैसे सुरक्षि त रखा जा सकता है। जैसे कटास मंद्रिर का मामला था , वहां पर दो सौ मंद्रिर थे , जो कि बहुत खूबसूरत थें जब चौधरी सुजात हुस्रैन मिनिस्टर थें , तो उन्होंने स्क्यं उन मंदिरों काः जीर्णोद्धार करवाया और उनको फिर से इस लायक बनवाया कि वहां पर पूजा का काम शुरू हो सके। उन्होंने बहु त अच्छा gesture दिखाया थाः, लेकिन उनको आजतक कोई पुजारी नहीं मिल्र सका। इस मामले में इधर से कोई पहल नहीं हुई और उधर से वे कोशिशें करते रहे , लेकिन आजतक वहां पर कार्य चास्रू हो पाया। अगर इस तरह के gesture दोमों तरफ से हों , तो उसको बहुत फायदा हमें मिलता है।

सर, ऐसा नहीं है कि हमारे देश की minority irresponsible minority 背 इस देश की समृद्धि में यहां के अल्पसंख्यकों योगदान जबर्दस्त है और यही मिल्लीज्ली संस्कृति है , साझी है , जिसका हमें वशिसत फायदा मिलता है , जिससे हमारा पडोसी देश वंचित रहता है , क्योंकि उसको मिल्लीजुली संस्कृति काः कोई फायदा नहीं मस्रिता है≬ आज हमें साझी विशिसत काः बड़ा फायदा मस्रिता हैक आप देखिए , यह तथ्य अपने आप में कोई मामूली तथ्य ैहे कि 15 करोड़ याः 16 करोड़ जैसा कि आपने , डिस्टि चेयरमैन साहब , quote **कथा** थाः , मुस्लिम होने के बाबजूद एक भी व्यक्ति अलकायदा में नहीं हैंक यह हमारे देश की minority की सबसे बडी भीः क्षेत्र साख है , जिस पर हमें धयान देखा चाहिए। कोई होः, वह सेवा में हो , चाहे पुलिस में हो , हमारे सिख भाई किस के लिए अपना योगदान तरह से देश की रक्षा करते हैं । आप किसी भीः कषेत्र कोः लेः लीजिए , चाहे व्या पार का क्षेत्र होः, चाहे कोई एनआरआईबन कर बाहर गए हों , तो उनका इस देश कीः अर्थव्यवस्था में एक जबर्दस्त योगदान रहता है≬ क्रिश्चियंस के मामले में कि हमारे हम कह सकते हैं इसाई भाई सबसे most peace living community हैं।

हैं , यह समुदाय इस देश में बहुत शांति से रहते कभी की कोई समस्या इन्होंने इस देश में किसी प्रकार नहीं खडी प्रोग्रेस और नेशनल में लगातार क्री इनका contribution रहता आप पारसियों काः आर्थिक क्षेत्र में योगदान देख लीजिए लीजिए , जिसने मुझ्बई हो या पुरा उठा बडे –बडे औदयोगिक 60-70-80 साल से चल रहे पारसियों घराने हैंं , उनमें काः बहुत काः दलित बड़ा योगदान क्री बुद्धिस्ट्स उत्थान में बहूत योगदान है≬ इस तरह से हमारे जिसने अल्पसंख्यक भाई उन्होंने इस देश कीः अर्थव्यवस्था हो या इस देश कोः समृद्ध बनाने का काम हो या इस देश के सामाजिक ढ़ाचे को intact रखने राष्ट्रीय हो काम हो याः स्रक्षा काः सवाल याः परखर होः, राष्ट्रवाद काः पुरश्न सबमें उन्होंने अपना बहुत महत्वपूर्ण योगदान दिया हैक

ने कहा कि उन्होंने इसके लिए 15-सूबी कार्यक्रम सरकार ने बजट में इनको मदद देसे के लिए हैक सरकार दिए बनाया वास्री कोः 500 करोड़ सेः बढ़ाकर तकरीबन 2850 **करोड़** कर दिया हैक ने 50 प्रतिशत किया काः इजाफा है≬ सलमान साहब हैं कि इसकी भी जिस्मेदारी हम एक ही: बास कहना चाहते उनके ऊपर आती है कि इसका एक-एक पैक्षा minorities के जो जरूरतमंद लोग हैं उन तक पहुंचे।

सरकारों के मार्फ़त 95 **प्रतिशत धन रा**ज्ज्य जाला है , लेकिन जो जरूरतमंद हैं , उनको अभी भी पैसा नहीं पहुंच पाः रहा है≬ बना लिए हैं , संगठन बना लिए हैं , NGO बना लोगों ने गुरूप्स लिए हैं , उनमें ज्यादातार पैस्रा चला जाला क्री अगर अल्पसंख्यक काः कोई आदमी छोटी सीः दुकान खोलना चाहता है , तो उनको से पैसा यह पता नहीं है कि उनको कहां मिल्ल सकता है। इसके campaign चलना चाहिए , जिसके जरिए यह पता चले कि अगर अल्पसंख्यक सम्दाय काः कोई युक्क कुछ करना चाहता है , तो वह से उसको पैसा कहां संप्रक करेगा , कहां मिल्लेगा और कहां जरू री: चीज है , जो: उनकी उसको लोम मिल्लेगा। यह बहुत तरक्की में मदद कर सकती हैं। Commission for Equal Right की जो सिफारिशें थींः , उनको भीः लागू करने काः परयास हमें चाहिए।

महोदय , इसमें सबसे बड़ी चीज Minority की education की है , आपने , डप्स्टि साहब , भीः अपनी सुषीच चेयरमैन में उठा याः पारसी , सिख और इसाई भाई हैं , उनके बच्चों था। आजजो हमारे हैं , क्योंकि लिए बहुत सुबिधाएं वे काफ़ी हैं क संघन्न उनके अपने educational institutions हैं , इसलिए शक्षाि उनको है\ शक्षाि मस्त्रिने में दक्कित नहीं होसी के मामले में हमारा हुः आ है¢ मुस्लिम उनके लिए जो सुविधाएं सम्दाय पछिडा चाहिए , वे सुविधाएं नहीं उपलब्ध होः रही हैं⊅ उनको वह मदद मिल पाः रही है। खास करके आज लड़कियों नहीं कीः शक्षा सबसे ने इसके लिए धन बहुत किया जरूरी सरकार आवंटित तक पहुंचना चाहिए , यह बहुत यह धन जरूरतमंदों सचम्च जरूरी है , जिसको हमें करना चाहिए।

#### 4.00 P.M.

National Minority Development Financial Corporation के बारे में मुझे बल्कित सम्बद्ध कहना है कि इसका लाभ कसिको मिल्ल रहा है , यह एकदम सम्बद्ध नहीं हैं।

राजीव है , लोगों श्री शुक्ल : इसका पैस्रा कहां जाः रहा बल्क्लिल पता नहींः चल पाः रहा हैं। National Minority Development and जीः कोः इस पर लगाम Finance Corporation है , मंबी कसनी पड़ेगी। सचम्च लोगों तक पहुंचे , यह बहुज जरूरी है¢ groups और vested interests इसका पैसा ले जा रहे हैंा और असली लोगों तक यह पहुंच नहीं पासा है ।

#### [उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो . पी . जे . कुरियन ) पीठासीन हुए ]

इसी तरह से Skill Training के जो programmes हैं , उनकी संख्या भी बढ़ाई जामी चाहिए।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय , अब यह जोः धन आवंटित हुआ ने दंशों कोः रोक्रने काः एक बड़ा काम रखा हैक यह जोः पैसा दंशे चाहिए। है , इससे रोक्रने काः काम होमा समाज की भावना काम कर सकती है। जब हम समाज में एक अच्छी भावना बनाएंगे तभी हम दंशों कोः रोक्रने का काम कर सकते हैं। जब हम एक-दूसरे के कोः मज़बूत , एक-दूसरे साथ भाईचारे करेंगे के प्रति कोः बदलेंगे , अपनी मानसिकता को बदलेंगे और अपने mindset को change करेंगे , तभी हम ऐसा कुछ कर सकते अगर हम हैंक और ऐसी -ऐसी अफवाहें जाहो रहे निहित सवार्थ फैल्लाते हैं कि आप सोच नहीं सकते ! इंडिया -पाकिस्तान मैच हो , तो कह देंगे कि फलां जगह, जामा मस्जिद में सब लोग चाह थे कि पाकिस्तान जीस जाए। कौम चाह रहा थाः ? कोई चाहता हैक आज हमें कौम जिल्लाता है ? ज़हीर खान जि्हाता है , जि्लाता है , यूस्फ हैक इरफान ਧਠਾਜ पठान जिल्लाता ये लोग जाम हैं , लेकिन इस तरह कीः अफवाहों से लोगों के बीच में एक तरह से गलतफहमी पैद्या कीः कोशिश तत् व करते करने क्छ ऐसी चीओं को हमें से रोक्रना चाहिए। र्में सख्ती तोः कहता कि राम और कृष्ण अच्छे भजन अगर किसी के सबसे ने लखि हैंा ्र तोः साहिर लुधियानवी ने लखि हैं , जाबेद अख्तर ने लखि हैं क कृष्ण काः कत्तिना जबरदस्त भजन – "हे पालनहारे , हे नर्शिण नयारे " उनका लिखा हुआ है सबसे गया है मोहम्मद अच्छा ने और आमिर खाम और शाहरुख ने , मयुजिक दिया है ए.आर. रहमान

खान पर सबसे ज्यादा भजन फल्मिए गए हैंं हम तो इसी सांझी , सांझी विशिसत की बाल करते हैं क इस देश कोः और इस सांझी संस्कृति राष्ट्रीयता कोः हमें पहचानना चाहिए कि किस प्रकार राष्ट्रवाद और राष्ट्रीयता में ये लोग शामिल होले हैं ! जब बंगलादेश में फौज़ का सरेंडर थाः , तोः किस तरह सेः ताक़त लगाकर एक सिख जनरल ने उनका सरेंडर कराया के जो educational institutions हैं , किस तरह से वे कोः education provide कर रहे हैं ! आज अगर हमारा बढ़ता है , तो आठ बीलियन डॉब्रर सर्फि मुद्रा भंडार काः योगदान में , गल्फ कंट्रीज़ हैं , वे जो खाड़ी देशों में हमारे मज़दूर हैं† वे बेद्यारे छोद्या –मोद्या भेजते चाहे वहां काम करते हैं , धोब्री ें हैं – जिल्लेने भीः लोग वहां कारपेंटर washer man का काम करते हैं , वे पैस्रा भेजते हैंं और उससे इस देश के विदेशी में इजाफा हैक तोः मेरा यही कहना मुद्रा भंझर होसा है कि अपने दक्षि इनके लिए हमें बदलने पड़ेंगे इनके लिए हमें अपनी सोच बदलनी पड़ेगी , इनके लिए हमें अपने विचारों एक तब्दीली करनी पड़ेगी और दिन यह एक अरब बीस करोड़ काः देश , उस दिस ऐसा कर लेगा Minority Affairs Ministry पर discussion करने की जरूरत पडेगी आप इनका भला हो जाएगा , यही मेरा कहना है , बहुत -बहुत धन्यवाद।

शरी वजिय कुमार रुपाणी (गुजरात ): उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय , यह जो Minority Affairs Ministry पर चर्चा होः रही है , अभी राजीव ने भी बताया कि हमें अपने देश का माहौल और अपने मन कीः सोध पड़ेगा और Minorities को म्ख्य में पड़ेगा। बदलना धारा लामा सब इस बाहा से सहमत हैं और यहां बैठा हुआ कोई भी सदस्य है कि गरीब म्सलमान , गरी ब सिख , गरीब Christian गरीबी रेखा से नीचे जिंदगी गुज़ारे। उसकी भीः तरक्की हो , ऐसा पूरे क्री में कोई वरिरेध हाउस काः मामना इस बारे नहीं है , लेकिन इस Minority Ministry काः जन्म कैसे हुआ , क्यों हुआ , यह एक बड़ा सवाल महोदय , 2006 में इस Minority Ministry का जन्नम हुआ। , 50 साम्न से ज्यादा समय जोः हमारा लोकतंत्र चला , तब इसकी आवश्यकता नहीं थी। इसकी आवश्यकता कुयों पड़ी ? इसलिए कि वोद्य र्वेक की राजनीति से ऊपर हम नहीं उठे और सर्फि के आधार पर हम अपनी राजनीति राजनीति चलाते गए, इसके कारण इसका जन्म हुआ। कल हमा रे नक़वी साहब ने बताया थाः कि आपकी सब नीतियां हैं , लेकिन नीय़त में सब गड़बड़ है अगर आपकी नीय़त अच्छी हो , तो Minority Ministry में अच्छे कदम उठाएं अच्छी से अच्छा , गरीब जिससे गरीब मुसलमान सिख और गरीब ईसाई आगे बढ़ें , इसमें किंसी की दो रायें नहीं हैं 🏗

कि मोहम्मद हम मामते हैं भाई और मोहन भाई दोमों कीः तरक्की होः - यामी जोः गरीब है , उनकी तरक्की होमी चाहिए। लेकिन वह है , या वह मुसलमान है इसलिए सर्फि भाई उसकी हीः , यह appeasement की बात है। चर्चा करनी हम पचास देख हैंः कि इस appeasement के कारण हमारे दे श की सथिति कथा होः गयी है। आपने सच्चर समिति बनायी। सच्चर समिति ने यह बास कीः, वह आपने बनायी थी। उस सच्चर कमेटी ने जो रिपोर्ट हम सभी लोग चौक्र दीः , उसे देखकर गए कि पचास सास पूरा वोद्य आपका थाः , मुसलमान भाइयों ने आपको खुष वोद्य दिएः , कीः स्थिति उसके भीः आज तक मुसलमानों ऐसी कर्यो है ? बाबजूद कारण यह है कि सर्फि वोद्य की तरह ही आपने उनको इसका देखा , वोद्य र्वैक के नाहे हीः उनके साथ व्यवहार हुआ है और इसके कारण आजयह सथिति पैक्ष होः गयी है माइनॉरिटी कीः definition क्या है , वह भीः अभी तक तय नहीं होः पाया है≬

हमारे तरु ण विजय जी ने नवम्बर में सांसद आपसे एक परश्न पूछा थाः कि देश में अल्पसंख्यक कौम है ? पूछा था। उन्होंने आजतक कोई निश्चित सरकारी नीति है ? आपने क्या इसके बारे में कि अभी तक कोई जवाब दिया नीति फक्सि नहीं कीः गयी हैः और इसके

में मामला चल रहा है। प्रश्न बारे में सुप्रीम कोर्ट उठता है कि आज कश्मीर , मेघालय , नागालैंड , लक्षद्वीप में हिस्दू माइनॉरिटी में है , इनके बारे में हम कैसे सोचें ? कैसे पर वे अल्पसंख्यक के नाहे अच्छी तरह से जी सकें , इसके में भी हमारी नीति सपष्ट होमी चाहिए। यामी आंकडों के आधार पर अगर आप ऐसा करें गे तो इस पर फिर से विधार करना पड़ेगा। ऐसा लगता है कि इसके बारे में भी हमारी सरकार को अपनी नीति स्प्रष्ट करनी चाहिए।

महोदय , secularism की बात की जा रही हैं। यह देश अनादिकाल से आजतक secular धारा पर ही चल रहा है , फिर भी 1975-76 के दौरान , में हमने संबिधान में दोः शब्द डाह्मे। "समाजवाद " और दूसरा , "धर्मनिरपेक्ष "ये शब्द इससे पहले थे , हमारे संबिधान में भी नहीं थे। हम मामते थे कि हम सब एक हैं , हम सब लोग एक ही कुटुम्ब के है और हमारी "वस्धैव कुटुम्बकम् " है , यामी पूरी दुनिया हमारा क्ट्रम्ब है , ऐसी मान्यता थी। फिर भी आपने इमरजेंसी के वक्त "समाजवाद " हमारी और "धर्मनिरपेक्ष " शब्द काँक्ष्टीट्यूशन में , संबिधान में डाले। होः गया है। आप भीः समाजवाद आज समाजवाद लुष्ट्त भूख गए हैं 🌣 आजहम गृल्लोबलाइजेशन के पीछे भाग रहे हैं। कल हीः हमारे वह्ति जीः नेः जोः कुछः बताया , वह गृस्नोबल कॉम्सेप्ट थाः , यामी हम समाजवाद के बदले पूंजीवाद कीः ओर आगे बढ़ रहे हेंं⊅ उसी तरह से secularism की जो बात है , इस secularism शब्द हैं। हम मामते हैं। कि हम सब एक हैं। , एक अरब बीस बिगाड़ दिया करोड़ लोग

जोः हैं , वे सब भारत माता कीः संतान हैं , हिंब् दू , मुझलमान सिख , इसाई , सबकी मांः भारत माला है , हम सब भाई -भाई हैं , लेकिन सर्फि वोद्यों कीः राजनीति के लिए हम राजनेताओं ने इस धर्मनिरपेक्षता को , secularism शब्द कोः उछाल -उछालकर बग्गिड दिया है। सर, मैं एक शेर कहना चाहता हुंः

secularism काः क्या कहना , समझें न समझें , हर लीडर हैं उसका रखवाला , हर पार्टी काः यह हैं प्यारा , पर कोई नहीं उसका अपना , ढोंग्र रचाए बार्से बनाए , मतलब हैं लोगों कोः फ्सलाना।

यह मैं नहीं कहता हुं , रफीक जकारिया जीः नेः इसे लिखा है कि सर्फि सबको फुस्नलाने के लिए हम secularism की बाहा कर रहे हैं क शाहबा नो केस था। मुसलमानों के लिए तीम बातें हमारा महत्व , दूसरी – एक गरीबी शक्षाि काः अभाव और तीसरी महिलाओं के लिए सशक्तीकरण। अगर इन तीम चीओं में हम आगे बढ़ जाहो है कि माइनॉरिटी में तोः मुझे लगता हम सबसे ज्यादा आगे बढ सकते हैं। यह महिलाओं के सशक्तीकरण कीः बाह्य थी। माननीय कोर्ट केस में दिया , लेकिन ने शाहबानो जजमेंट आपकी सरकार ने सर्फि वोद्य के लिए , राजीव गांधी **जी**े ने शाहबानो केस के खिलाफ संस्रद में पारित किया। कामून इस कारण से आजमहिलाओं कीः स्थिति खराब है

कि अगर हम महिलाओं मामता ह्ं कोः आगे नहीं बढाएंगे और अगर हम गरीबी सशक्तिकरण नहीं करेंगे हटाना चाहते हैंः तोः अच्छी शक्षाि समाज में लामी चाहिए। कमेटी सच्चर जो है तथा उसमें जोः फिंग्सर् हैं कि पछिले बताया 50 सास में जो हैं , उनमें जोः गुरामीण क्षेत्र है उसमें म्सलमान में 400 रुपए है , बिहार में 433 **है** , उत्तर परदेश में 400 **है**ं , असम में 411 रुप्तर है , उड़ीसा में 443 है और गुजरात सर्फि 700 रुप्नए हैंक मैंः गुजरात की ही बास नहीं हैं कि गुजरात में ह्ं , क्योंकि हम मानते 2001 में जोः गोधरा हुआ उसके बाद काफ़ी गालियां हम लोगों को दीः गई थींः डिक्शिनरी में ऐसा कोई भीः खराब शब्द नहीं थाः जोः आपने के खि्लाफ **भी**े 2001 नरेन्द मोद्दी जीः कीः सरकार न लगाया हो। फिरि से आजतक गुजरात में एक भी कौमी अभी जो हुल्लड़ नहीं हुआ है≬ः गुजरात में दो घटनाएं घटीं , गोधरा के मामले में ट्रेन

को सजा हुई , फिए भी गुजरात में कुछ भीः नहीं हुआ़। इससे पहले राम मंद्रिर काः जोः जजमेंट आया , उसके कारण गजुरात में क्छ नहीं हुआ , यामी की दस साल में हमने हुस्र्लड पूरा दिया हैंक गुजरात में आपकी मुक्त बना इससे पहले गुजरात सरकार थीः , तब हर वर्ग के कौमी झगड़े होले थे ...(व्यवधान )....

में यही बतला रहा हूं कि आजगुजरात कफर्यू मुक्त होः गया है , गुजरात हुङ्लड़ मुक्त हो गया है और आजगुजरात में शांति और भाईचारे कीः भावना आगे बढ़ रही क्री सच्चर कमेटी ने जो रम्गिर्ट भी यह है कि पूरे दी है उसमें देश के मुकाबले आज और सम्पन्न र्मे गुजरात में म्सलमान सुखी हेंं⊅ इसका दावा इसलिए कर सकता हूं कि हमारे यहां जोः हज यात्रा से लोग जाले हैं , हज यात्रा में मुसलमान अपने पैस्रे से हज में जाले हैं , वे दूसरे काः पैसा नहीं लेही हैं⊅ हज यात्रा में एक हाजी काः खर्चा डेढ़ लाख से दो लाख तक का होता है। इस बार गुजरात में 30 हजार लोगों ने हज के लिए डिसोंड कीः थीः तथा 7 हजार से ज़्यादा कि भारत में लोग गए। यामी जिसने राज्य हैंं उनमें हज में ज्यादा आने वाले लोग गुजरात से हैं और गुजरात के लोग सुखी सम्पन्न है , यह इसका एक उदाहरण हैक

मैं आपसे यह डिम्मांड करता हूं कि पहले हज के लिए मुम्बई से जा ते थे लेकिन हमारी एन.डीं .ए. की सरकार ने अहमदाबाद से हज के लिए पृक्षेन स्टार्ट किया , जबिक पहले इस कारण से हाजियों का ज्यादा पैसा खर्च होता था।

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो . पी .जे . कुरियन ) :** रुप्राण जी , कंक्लूड कीजिए।

श्री वजिय कुमार **रुपाणी :** महोदय , गुजरात के कच्छ डलाके में जयादा मुसलमान रहते हैं। अगर आप जाम रोड़ याः कच्छ से भी उसका प्रखंध करेंगे तोः हमारे लिए लाभ होगा , ऐसा मैंः मामता दूसरी बाह्न , सच्चर कमेटी ने जो रिपोर्ट में बताया है। हम मामते हैं कि मदरसे एजुकेशन के बारे जोः धार्मिक शक्षाि होही है उससे हमें ऐतराज नहीं समय के साथ उनका मॉडर्नाइजेशन होः रहा है। इस कारण आज वहां मुसलमान शक्षित हैंं ...(व्यवधान )...

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो . पी .जे . कुरियन ):** आप गुजरात के बारे में बोल रहे हैं । अब आप कंक्लूड कीजिए। ...(**व्यवधान )...** आप डिसिप्ले बोर्ड पर देखिए , आपने 8 मिसट ज्**या**दा लिए हैं ...(**व्यवधान** )...

श्री वजिय कुसार रुपाणी : बस एक मिसट। महोदय , मैं यही कहना हूं , जैसा कि हमारे डिप्टि चेयरमैन साहब ने बताया आजतक वक्फ बोर्ड की पुरॉपर्टी का सर्वे नहीं हुआ सटेट सर्वे कर रहे हैं। उसमें आप सर्फि 25 **पर सेंट** गरांट हैं तथा 75 परसेंट स्**टे**ट देले हैं 🌣 देते जब तक प्रॉपर्टी होगा तब तक वक्फ कीः प्रॉपटी कीः सुरक्षा नहीं के लिए भीः तकलीफ होही दूसरी बात , जोः आप अल्पसंख्यकों हैंक देले हैं वह भी आप इंटरेस्ट फ्री विकास के लिए पैसा दीजिए , हमारी सरकार वहां ज्यादा मुसलमानों को लाभ दे सके और आगे बढ़ा सके। जो 15 पाइंट कार्यक्रम उन्हें प्रधान मंत्री है , इसके एक भी प्रोग्राम में ग्शंट नहीं है , सुल्लोगन है , तो साथ में गुरांट भीः दें मुझे लगता है कि 15 पाइंट प्रोग्राम पर तभी अच्छा अमलहोः सकेगा। धन् यवाद।

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो . पी . जे कुरियन ) :** साबिर अली जी , आपको 7 मिबट में कन्क्लूड करना हैं।

श्री साबिर अली : सर, मैं उससे पहले कन्क्लूड कर दूंगा। सर, आपका बहुत -बहुत शुक्रिया। मुझे इस विषय पर बोसने का मौका मिला। मैं अपनी बाहा को शुरू करने से पहले रूसिंग पार्टी के लिए एक शेरु कहना चाहता हुं कि "हमने उनसे की थी वफा की उम्मीद , जोः नहीं जामते वफा क्या हैं। " सर, में आपके माध्यम कि 63 साम की आजादी के बाद ह्ं 55 साख तक आज जो कहना पर बैठी सरकार ट्रेजरी र्वेद्य है , उनकी सरकार रही तारीख है≬ इस देश के किसी भीः लेखक गवाह है , यह मैं नहीं कीः कोई कत्तिब देख लें , तोः सर्फि एक हीः बाह्य कहेगा कि 55 साख उठाकर आपने इस देश पर हुक्रूमत कीः और आप अपनी इस हुक्रूमत और इस तरह ठोका कि उनकी अक्लियत पर ठोक़ते रहे जोः सृथिति आजसे 63 साम पहले थे , उनकी स्थिति आजइस देश के दलितों से भी नीचे होः गयी। यह शब्द हैं , ये शब्द कमेटी हमारे नहीं सच्चर रम्गिर्ट कें हैं

सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से कहना चाहता कि जिस मंग्रालय ह्ं कीः आजचर्चा होः रही हैः , उसको उठाकर देख लेंः , इस देश काः जोः बजट है , उसका इस मंक्षालय **को** 0076 परसेंट अलोकेशन मिल्ला क्री मंक्षालय है , लेकिन इसको 2866 **करोड़** रुपये कीः धनराशि कि इनकी मस्रिती हैंक आप समझ सकते हैं मंशा क्या है ? 2866 करोड़ रुप्तये 20 करोड़ अक्लियत का क्या होगा ? इसमें आप 20 करोड़ मुसलमानों के लिए क्या कर सकते हैं ? जब से यह मंश्रालय है , क्या यह सच नहीं है कि आज भी 40 फीसदी तक पहुंचा , तोः आपका मंश्रालय किस काम का ? आप मुसलमानों को 63 साम से \* बनाते आ रहे र्हं क आज

<sup>\*</sup>Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

समझ लीजिए कि जो कीख़ आपने मुझलमानों पर ठोकी है अपने तख्त कीः , मुसलमान करवट ले रहा है और आपकी हुक्रूमत आने वासे नहीं रहेगी। आपको अपनी नीयत को बदलना होगा , आप होः , लेकिन नीति बनाते आपकी नीयत खराब है , इसलिए आज भीः इस हर चीज से महरूम है ? इसको देश कीः अक्लियत कोई नकार नहीं आप जोः कुछ भीः कह लें , आप जिल्ले भीः लिफाफे बना लें सकता है। कि रंग्रनाथ मिश्र कीः रिष्मौर् ट पेश आप कहते हैं कर दीः , लेकिन एटीआर नहीं हैं आप बहार reservation within reservation की आप इस देश में एक और दंबा देते हैं⊅ हैं ? उन लोगों के साथ जिसको आलरेड़डी **27 परसेंट** पहले मिल्ल चुका है , आप उसमें दांबपेंच लगाना चाह्रते हैं ? आपकी नीय त साफ़ नहीं हैं। आपको पहले नीयत साफ़ करनी होगी। की बाह्य पछिले 63 साम्न से करते रहे हैं , अब लोग होः गए हैं¢ अब दोः सास काः बच्चा भीः दुध पीता है तो वह समझता है कि यह दूध गाय का है या भैस काः है। अब वह बास बाक़ी नहीं रही है , जो आप लोगों कोः \* बनाते रहें।

ने चर्चा कर दीः , कुछ बाक्री सर, अभी सभी लोगों है इस नहीं यह इतना बड़ा मंश्रालय है , लेकिन कमेटी कमेटी नहीं है , इसमें न स्टैंडिंग है , न समन्वय कमेटी हैक आपने एक मंग्रालय बना दिया , उसका दोः साम तक आफिस नहीं इससे पहले भीः चर् चाः कीः थीः। आज़ाद फाउंडेंश्न है कि इतना पैस्रा उसके बारे में इतनी चर्चा कीः जाही सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से बताना चाहता हंः कि आज़ाद फाउउंशन के ऑफिस में यदि मंत्री जीः जाकर आधा घंटा बैठ लें न होः जाए , तोः मैंः अस्थमा राजनीति से संख्यास ले लूंद्या। ऐसी जगह पर ऑफिस है जहां पांच मिंदि आदमी बैठ नहीं सकता है। मैंः थाः , सर, कुर्सी 10 दिन उस ऑफिस में गया ठीक़ नहीं पहले है , कीः लीक्रेज़ है , इरेनेज कारपेट हुई है , पानी होः रही सड़ी हो रही है , वहां हाली है , आप ऐसे लीक्रेज पर बदब् के साथ मजाक करते हैं ! अक्लि यत को आपने इतना \* समझरखा है\ कि हम मजबूर हैं , मजबूत नहीं हैं⊅ लेकिन आने वास्रे हैं दिनों में हम मजबूत भी होंग्रे और मजबूरी से भी उभरेंगे।

तब आपकी बहुत ज्यादा जरूरत नहीं रहेगी।

सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से कहना चाहता हुं , आपने 15 Point Programme बनाया , उसमें कौन साः एटीआर है , कौन साः एलोकेशन ? सर, यह सर्फि है , छलावा आप उससे क्या कर लेंग्रे एक दिखावा है , इसके अलावा माइनॉरिटी अफेयर्स और कुछ नहीं है। मुझे लगता है

कि 2006 से आजतक बहुत कुछ तो छोड़िए , मेरे से इन्होंने नज़रिए ज़मीन पर ऐसा कोई किया जिससे माः इनॉरिटी कीः लड़कियों काम नहीं याः लड़कों को कोई फायदा पहुंचा हो अथवा फिरि किसी इंस्टीट्यूशन कोः कोई फायदा पहुंचा हो। अभी तक ये सर्फि छलावा देते रहे हैं⊅ मैं समझता हूं कि इस छलावे कोः और इनके नज़रिए चाहिए। कोः बदलना

सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से एक बाह्य और कहना चाहता ह्रंाः मेरे और मेरे अज़ी ज़ दोस्त बडे भाई परवेज़ हाशमी कल बोक्ष रहे थें , साहब उन्होंने हैंझ्लूम के बारे में बास कही थी। मैं भीः उनकी बास से इत्तिफ़ाक़ हैंडलूम के लिए पाबर की जो बात कही रखता ह्ं⊅ गई है , उसमें आप उनको कीजिए , उनको मदद दीजिए। वे वही हेरूप लोग हैं चलाने जोः हैं इलूम वास्रे थे , वही उसमें कन्वर्ट कर गए के साथ मैं हैं , इसलिए उनको आप मदद करने कीः कोशिश कीजिए। अपनी बाह्य आपने मुझे काः मौक्रा को खत्म करता हूंा बोलने दिया , इसके लिए बहुत -बहुत शुक्रिया।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Thank you, Sabir Ali ji. You took only six minutes. इसके लिए आपको बड़ा धन्यवाद।

<sup>\*</sup>Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

SHRI ASHK ALI TAK: Sir...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Yes, I will call you. Don't worry. Ashk Ali Tak will be called. Okay.

श्री मोहम्मद अदीब (उत्तर प्रदेश ): जनाब

ر جناب محمد ادیب (اتر پردیش) (Shri Mohd. Adeeb): جناب شکریہ ۔۔۔(مداخلت) ( جناب محمد ادیب (اتر پردیش)

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो . पी .जे . कुरियन ): आप पांच से साह मिह्नीट में बोलिए , साह मिह्नीट से ज़ुद्यादा नहीं लीजिए।

श्री मोहम्मद अदीब : नहीं , सर। साहा मिलट नहीं , आपने उनको दस मिलट फ़ाज़िल दिए थे , जिसका टाइम नहीं था , इसलिए मुझे भी कम

﴿ رَجِنَابِ محمد ادبِب : نہیں، سر۔ سات منت نہیں، آپ نے ان کو دس

منت فاضل دئے تھے، جن کا ثانم نہیں تھا، اسلنے مجھے بھی کم سے کم دس منت دیجئے

से कम दस मिनट दीजिए।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (**प्रो . पी .जे . कुरियन** ): ऐसा नहीं है ...(**व्यवधान** )... सुमिए आप...(**व्यवधान** )...

श्री मोहम्मद अदीब : सर, यह मेरी मिमिस्ट्री से मुहाल्लिक है , मैं कोई इर्रेलेवेंट बाह्य नहीं करना चाहता , लेकिन जिस पार्टी का टाईम ख़त्म हो गया था , उनको आपने दस मिबट दिए थें उनको हमारे मसाइल पर ...(व्यवधान )...

رجناب محمد ادیب : سر، یہ میری منسٹری سے معتلق ہے، میں

کوئی irrelevant بات نہیں کرنا چاہتا، لیکن جن پارٹنی کا ٹائم ختم ہو گیا تھا، ان کو آپ نے

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Don't say that. पहले आप सुनिए ...(व्यवधान )...

**श्री मोहम्मद अदीब :** उनको डिफेंड करने के लिए अब आप

$$\uparrow$$
 (جناب محمد ادیب : ان کو ڈفینڈ کرنے کے لئے اب آپ ...(مداخلت)...

### ...(व्यवधान )...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Mr. Adeeb, don't question the decision of the Chair.

<sup>†[ ]</sup>Transliteration in Urdu Script.

SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB: I am not questioning, Sir, but I have every right to save my right.  $\dots(Interruptions)\dots$ 

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Please listen to me. Whether that Member has taken ten minutes or not, you cannot question that. You can say that you want...(Interruptions)...

SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB: Sir, please give me ten minutes.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): No; I want to explain it. In the ''Others" category, there are eight speakers and the total time allotted is 29 minutes. ...(Interruptions)... How much time are you entitled to?

SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB: Sir, ten minutes.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): But I said 'seven minutes.'

If I divide, you will get only four minutes. So, you speak. Don't

complain. You speak, but don't question the decision of the Chair.

मोहम्मद शरी अदीब ( उत्तर परदेश )ः जनाबे आली , एक ऐसा मिश्रेन लाई है , जिससे पहली हम मुझलमानों और अक्लियतों को , बल्लिख्सूस मुसलमा नोंः कोः यह अहसास हुआ था कि मिनिस्ट्री है≬ माइनॉरिटी हमारा होने जाः रहा खोलने काः में कभी भी किसी सरकार ने नहीं काम 60 सास किया था। आपने खोली , जहां म्सलमानों और दूसरी अक्लियतों कोः एक विद्यो मिली , जिसके पास जाकर कुछ काम हो सके।

डियोर्टमें माइनॉरिटी ट बहुत अच्छी स्कीम्स लाया , लेकिन अब यह है कि किस पर कितना देखना अमल हुआ हकीकत यह है कि यूपीए की चे अरपर्सन मिनिस्टर प्राइम साहब और हमारे मंत्री जीः केः खुल्लूस मुझे कोई शुक्षा नहीं है , लेकिन है कि जिस तरफ निवाह डास्रते हैंा , हर तरफ नाक़ामी दिखा रहा है≬

থা , माइनॉरिटी मिनिस्टर इसलिए बनाया गया काः जो कहा थाः , कि माइनॉरिटी को इस अहल्वालिया साहब ने अभी सुबह में सीमा कर चलने की क्ष्वत हो , उसको बिल्लॉगिंग ताभ होः और उसको से जुड़ने हो। लेकिन , माइनॉरिटी इस मुख्क काः अहसास मिनिस्टर के है कीः सकीम क्या ? सुकाँ लरशिप अभी पास हमारे डप्स्टि थाः कि आज इस मुख्क में चेयरमैन साहब ने कहा

वक्फ की जमीनों पर कब्जा हो रहा है। हकीकत यह है कि कब्जा हुकूमत -ए-हब्दि कीः सरकार कर रही हैः और उसके मुख्तलिफ डम्निर्टमेंट्स कर रहे हैं और जहाँ कब्जा नहीं हो रहा है , वहाँ enemy properties के नाम से मुसलमानों कीः जमीन छीमी जाः रही है। यह अख्तियार माइनॉरिटी मिनिस्ट्री कोः नहीं है , जो कि हमारी मिनिस्ट्री है। हमारे कुछ बुजुर्ग इस मुख्क कोः छोड़ कर चले गए, हमारे खामदान के कुछ लोग चले गए, लेक्रिन हमने हिन्दुस्तान को अपनी जमीन समझा तथा गांधी और अज़ाद के नाम पर इसी जमीन पर मरने -मटिने कोः तैयार हो गए। हमारी जमीन को enemy property करार दिया सुप्रीम के जजमेंट के खिल्लाफ , अभी कहा गया कि कोर्ट शाहबानो मामले में जजमेंट काः अपीजमेंट हुआ ,

कोर्ट ने एक जजमेंट दिया कि जो इंसान सुप्रीम हिन्द्रस्तान से बाहर नहींः जाएगा , वह enemy नहीं होः सकता। उसके खिलाफ गई। अफसोस यह है कि यह Properties Bill की तलवार हमारे सर पर डाब्री भीः माइनॉरिटी मिनिस्ट्री में नहीं हैक अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम थीः कि अलीगढ़ यूजिवर्सिटी के लिए मैंबे एक बाझ कही मुस्लिम यूमिवर्सिटी एक रेजिडेंशियल यूमिवर् सिटी ैह और उसमें सेंटर नहीं खोल सकता हैक मेरे पास ए.टी .आर. मौजूद है कि परेजिडेंट ऑफइंडिया कोः गलत इन्फॉर्मेशन देकर वहाँ सेंटर्स खोले गए। वहाँ दिए गए। यह अपीजमेंट नहीं है , तो फिर 50 **करोड़** रुपए यह कथा है ? आप वहाँ पर भीः सुकॉलरशिप देले ! अगर अलगढ़, जामिया मुस्लिम इदारे माइनॉरिटी मिनिस्ट्री में होले , तोः हमारे मसायल बहुत तेजी के साथ हल होते। आजन तोः जामिया , न अलीगढ़ हीः मुस्लिम इंस्टीट्यूशन कोई अन्य माइनॉरिटी कीः लक्स्टि में है¢ इंस्टीट्यूशंस मिनिस्टर कोः यह अधिकार दिया गया कि आप जाइए और वहाँ जाकर सुकॉलरशिप बाँटिए। यह तो रजिल्ट की बास है।

गया था कि सरकार ने यह तय किया मुझे यह भीः बताया है कि हर प्रोजेक्ट में माइनॉरिटीज़ के लिए **15 परसेंट** मुझे नहीं कि उसका रखा जाएगा। मासूम क्या हुआ ? कीः जमीनों यह भीः बताया गया थाः कि वक्फ पर तीन मुस्लिम युनिवर्सिटीज जाएँ गी:। उन तीम यूमिवर्सिटीज़ बनाई हुआ ? उनका सर्फि ऐलान होक़र रह गया। उन तीम मुस्लिम यूमिवर्सिटीज के लिए अलीगढ़ के सेंटर्स बना दिए गए, को रोक्रने जो इल्लिगल यह सब हो है ? आपने माइनॉरिटी थेा क्या रहा मिनिस्टी इसीलिए थीः कि वह मुसलमानों बनाई के और अन्य अक्लियतों के हुक्कूक की तहफ्फुज़ करेगी , उनको उनका देखी और उनको बिल्लॉगिंग देशी , लेकिन यह एक मजाक एक तमाशा बनाया गया। जहाँ तक पैस्रा बाँद्धने कीः बात है , माइनॉरिटी कीः एक रिपीर्ट आई है इसमें यह कहा गया है कि हम शर्मिंदा कि वे काम पूरे नहीं होः रहे हैं क यह माइनॉरिटी मिन स्ट्री कीः रिमोर्ट सुकॉलरशिप गया कि हमने के अलावा इसमें यह कहा ट्रेनिंग ट्रेनिंग के सेंटर्स खोले गए हैं\ के सेंटर्स खोलने के बाद उसका इल्म हीः नहीं है , उसका पता ही नहीं है कि आपकी यह रिम्नीर्ट कहाँ क्या हो रहा हैक खुद ऐसा कह रही है , जो लोक सभा में कोः पेश कीः हैः ये खुद आपने 9 तारीख एतराफ कर रहे

हैं क

अगर माइनॉरिटी मिनिस्ट्री कोः ताक्रत देबी है , तो हर मंब्रालय में , जहाँ माइनॉरिटी बनता है , वहाँ का ताल्लुक कुष्वत तोः मैं समझता ह्ँ के साथ देबी चाहिए उसको पूरी , नहीं कि मिनिस्टर कोः जाया करने कीः यह एक साजिश हैक पहले को मिनिस्टर गया , तब कैबिनेट मिनिस्टर ऑफ स्टेट बनाया गया , लेकिन मिनिस्टर बना दिया उसके अख्तियारात पास आपने किसलिए खोली है ? हम लोग एहसानमंद हैं ? यह विझे और मैं समझता हूँ कि यह कोई मामूली बास नहीं **₽** मसला सर्फि यह है कि कांग्रेस ने जो पॉलिसी बनाई है , वह कहीं खौफ़ी -हरास में रहती है। वह कांग्रेस कहीं खोः गई है , क्योंकि दिखा रहे हैं , इनके एक चीफ़ इनके खौफ़ से , जो आजइस कदर मुहब्बत मीनिस्टर कमेटी ने फरमाया कि अगर सच्चर रम्गिर्ट लागू हो गई, तोः दुसरा पाकिस्तान बन जाएगा। हैरत है इस मामसिकता पर, है रत है इस सोच पर। सच्चर कमेटी रिमोर्ट , जो यह पुकार –पुकार कर कह काः एक तबका बहुत है कि हिन्द्रिस्तान नीःचे चला गया है , उसको उठाने के लिए कुछ जराए बनाए जाएँ , कुछ तरीकेकार जाए , अगर इसे उनके लिए लागू कर दिया तोः ऐसा नहीं होने देंगे , लेकिन इस कदर अच्छा बोलते हैं कि शाह्रबानो पर भीः जान कुर्बान किं देहे हैं⊅ मैं हुँ कि अगर शाहबानो के केस पूछता में सुप्रीम कोर्ट के खिलाफ अपीजमेंट कीः जजमेंट आया थाः , तोः दिए गए थें कि वे अपने बुजुर्गी म्सलमानों को जो हुकूक खिलाफ यह मुख्क जायदाद काः हस्सा ले सकें , उसके और यह सरकार यह Enemy Property Bill क्यों लाः रही है ?

एनिमी परॉपर्टी काः मतलब क्या हम 65 साख़ के बाद आज भीः एनिमी नहीं है कि दक्षिती ? कथा यह शर्म कीः बात , पंजाब मुख्तलिफ जगहों पर एनिमी काः मतलब, पाकिस्तान की जायदाद हिन्द्स्तान के अंदर होगी ? क्या इस तरह काः बित्र लाः याः जाला थक चुको मॉयनॉरिटी हम लोग जगह-जगह जाकर हैं क हम लोग रोज मिनिस्ट्री में हैंं और वे कहते हैंः कि मेरे पास जाहो अख्तियार नहीं है , होम मिनिस्टर साहब के पास है , आप किसी और के पास जाइए। मैंबे कहा , साहब , जामिया और अलीगढ़ का मसला ठीक कर दीजिए , तोः उन्होंने कि यह मेरे पाःस नहीं है , सब्बिल कहा साहब के पास जाइए। तोः फिर यह मॉयनारिटी मिनिस्ट्री कस्रिलिए बनायी गयी है ? आजक्यों कि इस पर डक्ष्किशन होः रहा है , इसलिए आपके सामने ये बार्से रखना चाहता ह्ँाः ...(समय की) घंटी हुकूमते हिन्दि कोः यकीनी तौर पर मुबारकबाद भीः देः नाः चाहता हँः कि कम से कम उसने एक प्ल्लेटफॉर्म तोः बनाया , लेकिन मैं इस हाउस से यह कहना और आपके जरिये हुक्मते हब्दि चाहता हुँ कि अगर आपने विङ्डो खोल्ली थीः , तोः उसमें हवा आने की गुंजाइश जरूर रखिए। ऐसा न कीजिए कि शटर बन्द रखिए और कह दीजिए कि हमने मॉयनारिटी मिनिस ट्री खोल दी। बहूत से वाक्रयात और बहुत -सीः हैं , जो मैं बाहों आपसे कह सकता ह्ँ। सर्फि थोडी -सीः बाह्य मैंः कह दुँ कि इन्होंने र्मे एक सलीका बनाया। एक मिनट और सर, लुँगा। इन्होंने सर्फि कही कि हमने मॉयनारिटी एक बाह्य कंसेंटेटेड डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स बना दिये हैं⊅ जो आपका रिकॉ रुङ मेरे पास है , उसके अनुसार डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स का हास यह वह सर्फि है कि वहाँ अमली तौर पर - मैंः आपको सुद्धा देखा चाहता हुँ , उसकी तफसील बहुत लम्बी हैक मुझे क्योंकि वक्त कम दिया है , इसलिए मैं यह सर्फि पढ़ कर सुद्धा कि आपने दुँः के स्टेट्स का हवाला दिया हैंक प्ः रदेश बारे में तोः उत्तर मैं परसों बोल प्रदेश में एमसीडी के जो च्का हुँ। उत्तर पैस्रे हैंड पम्प केः लिए , स्कूल्स बनाने के लिए और लगाने आईआईटीज बनाने के लिए दिये थे , अल्लाह जाने वे कहाँ गये गये। हाँः , मुख्तलिफ मूर्तियों और मुख्तलिफ वह मुझे स्टेच्यूज़ में जरूर दिखायी पड़े , लेकिन वे नाम भी ऐसे कभी उत्तर प्रदेश वास्रों ने नहीं देखे। मेंबे ऐसा कोई , जिस पर कमलापति त्रिपाठी स्टैच्यू नहीं देखा का नाम हो या रफी अहमद कद्धिवई काः नाम होः , हाँः , वहाँ महाराष्ट्र से अनजाने गये। ....(**समय की** घं**टी** )... उन्होंने नाम बिठा दिये तोः लाकर

वहाँ खर्च कर दिये , लेकिन मैं पूरे सूबे के बारे में बता दूँ कि जो इंद्विरा आवास योजना थी , इसमें 2 लाख 75 हजार मकान थेः , लेकिन केक्ल 61 हजार मकान बनाये गये। काः सवाल है , ये 24 बनाने आईआईटीज़ बनाने थेः , लेकिन बनाये गये। जहाँ 658 **स्कूल्स** बनाने थे , वहाँ 90 हीः बनाये गये। वहाँ इस तरह की हास्रत हुई हैं क

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Now, please conclude.

श्री मोहम्मद अदीब : मैं आखिर मैं इस हाउस के जरिये आपसे सिर्फ यह गुजारिश करना चाहता हूँ कि मॉयनिरटीज़ के हालात को अगर ठीक करना है . . .

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्ःरोः . पीः .जेः . कुरियन ): आपके 10 मिन्नेट होः गये। मोहम्मद अदीब : मैं एम्प्लायमेंट के बारे में सर्फि कि इस पूरे साख में 1,45,594 लोगों इतना बता दुँ कीः सरकारी हुई है , जिसमें भर्ती से 10,500 लोग मॉयनारिटीज़ नौक़रियों में केः लिये हैं , जो कि 7 परसेंट से कम है⊅ इसमें गये हस्सा कतिना है ? जब मैं मॉयनारिटी काः ७५ परसेंट बनता ह्ँ , तोः शायद एक परसेंट भीः नहीं होगा। मॉयनारिटी डियार्टमेंट को यह वाज़ेह पड़ेगा कि मॉयनारिटी डियार्टमेंट में करना मुसलमानों को कतिनी नौकरी दी गयी हैं। \* ...(व्यवधान )...

<sup>\*</sup>Not recorded.

## **الجناب محمد ادیب :** جناب عالی، یو پی۔اے۔ سرکار

پہلی بار ایک ایسا مشن لائی ہے، جس سے ہم مسلمانوں کو اور اقلیتوں کو، بالخصوص مسلمانوں کو یہ احساس ہوا تھا کہ ہمارا کچھہ ہونے جا رہا ہے۔ مائنارٹی منسٹری کھولنے کا کام 60 سال میں کبھی بھی کسی سرکار نے نہیں کیا تھا۔ اس سے آپ نے وہ ونڈو کھولی تھی، جہاں مسلمانوں اور دوسری اقلیتوں کو ایک ونڈو ملی، جن کے پاس جاکر کچھہ کا ہو سکے۔

مائنارٹی ڈیپارٹمینٹ بہت اچھی اسکیم لایا، لیکن ہم کو دیکھنا اب یہ ہے کہ کس پر کتنا عمل ہوا ہے۔ حقیقت یہ ہے کہ یوپی۔اے۔ کی چیئرپرسن، پرائم منسٹر صاحب اور ہمارے منتری جی کے خلوص میں مجھے کوئی شبہ نہیں ہے۔ لیکن ہو یہ رہا ہے کہ جس طرح نگاہ ڈالتے ہیں، ہر طرف ناکامی دکھائی پڑتی ہے۔ ماننارٹی کا منسٹر اسلئے بنایا گیا تھا، جو ابلووالیہ صاحب نے ابھی صبح کہا تھا، کہ مائنار ٹی کو اس ملک میں سینہ تان کر چلنے کی قوت ہو، اس کو بلانگنگ ہو اور اس کو اس ملک سے جڑنے کا احساس ہو۔ لیکن، مائنارٹی منسٹر کے پاس ہے کیا؟ اسکالرشپ کی اسکیم ہے۔ ابھی ہمارے ڈپٹی چیئرمین صاحب نے کہا تھا کہ آج اس ملک میں وقف کی زمینوں پر قبضہ ہو رہا ہے۔ حقیقت یہ ہے کہ یہ قبضہ حکومت ہند کی سرکار کر رہی ہے اور اس کے مختلف ڈیپارٹمینٹ کر رہے ہیں اور جہاں قبضہ نہیں ہو رہا ہے، وہاں اینیمی یر ایرٹیز کے نام سے مسلمانوں کی زمین چھینی جا رہی ہے۔ یہ اختیار مائنارٹی منسٹری کو نہیں ہے، جو کہ ہماری منسٹری ہے۔ ہمارے کچھہ بزرگ اس ملک کو چھوڑ کر چلے گئے، ہمارے خاندان کے کچھہ لوگ چلے گئے، لیکن بم نے بندوستان کو اپنی زمین سمجھا اور گاندھی اور آزاد کے نام پر اسی زمین پر مرنے متنے کو تیار ہو گئے۔ ہماری زمین کو اینیمی پر اپرٹی قرار دیا

گیا۔ سپریم کورٹ کی ججمینٹ کے خلاف، ابھی کہا گی کہ شاہ بانو معاملے میں ججمینٹ کا ایپزمینٹ ہوا، سیریم کورٹ نے ایک ججمینٹ دیا کہ جو انسان ہندوستان سے باہر نہیں جائے گا۔ وہ اینیمی نہیں ہو سکتا۔ اس کے خلاف اینیمی پرایرٹی بل کی تلوار ہمارے سر پر ڈالی گئی۔ افسوس یہ ہے کہ یہ بھی مائنارٹی منسٹری میں نہیں ہے۔ علی گڑھہ مسلم یونیورسٹی کے لئے میں نے ایک بات کہی تھی کہ علی گڑھہ مسلم یونیورسٹی ایک ریزیڈینشئل یونیورسٹی ہے اور اس میں کوئی سینٹر نہیں کھول سکتا ہے۔ میرے یاس اے ٹی۔آر۔ موجود ہے کہ پریزیڈینٹ آف انڈیا کو غلط انفارمیشن دے کر وہاں سینٹرس کھولے گئے۔ وہاں 50 کروڑ روپے دئے گئے۔ یہ اپیزمینٹ نہیں ہے، تو پھر یہ کیا بر؟ آب وبال بر بهي اسكالرشب ديتر! اگر على گڑهم، جامعم اور مسلم ادارے مائنارٹی منسٹری میں ہوتے، تو ہمارے مسائل بہت تیزی کے ساتھہ حل ہوتے۔ آج نہ تو جامعہ، نہ علی گڑھہ اور ہی کوئی دیگر مسلم انسٹی ٹیوشن، ماننارٹی اسٹی ٹیوشن کی اسٹ میں ہے۔ منسٹر کو یہ ادھیکار دیا گیا کہ آپ جائیے اور وہاں جاکر اسکالرشپ بانٹنے۔ یہ تو رزلت کی بات ہے۔ مجھے یہ بھی بتایا گیا تھا کہ سرکار نے یہ طے کیا ہے کہ ہر پروجیکٹ میں ماننارٹیز کے لئے 15 فیصد رکھا جائے گا۔ مجھے نہیں معلوم کہ اس کا کیا ہوا؟ مجھے یہ بھی بتایا گیا تھا کہ وقف کی زمینوں پر تین مسلم یو نیور سٹیز بنائی جائیں گی۔ ان تین بونیورسٹیز کا کیا ہوا؟ ان کا صرف اعلان ہو کر رہ گیا۔ ان تین یونیورسٹیز کو روکنے کے لئے علی گڑھہ کے سینٹرس بنا دئے گئے، جو الیگل تھے۔ یہ سب ہو کیا رہا ہے؟ آپ نے ماننارٹی منسٹری اس لئے بنائی تھی کہ وہ مسلمانوں کے اور دیگر اقلیتوں کے حقوق کا تحفظ کرے گی، ان کو ان کا وقار دے گی اور ان کو بلانگنگ دے گی، لیکن یہ ایک مذاق، ایک تماشہ بنایا گیا۔ جہاں تک پیسہ بانٹنے کی بات ہے، مائنارٹی کی ایک رپورٹ آئی ہے۔ اس میں یہ کہا گیا ہے کہ ہم شرمندہ ہے کہ وہ کام پورے نہیں ہو رہے ہیں۔ یہ مائنارٹی منسٹری کی رپورٹ ہے۔ اس میں یہ کہا گیا کہ ہم نے اسکالرشپ کے علاوہ ٹریننگ سینٹرس کھولے ہیں۔ ٹریننگ کے سینٹرس کھولنے کے بعد اس کا علم ہی نہیں ہے، اس کا پتہ ہی نہیں ہے کہ وہاں کیا ہو رہا ہے۔ خود آپ کی وہ رپورٹ ایسا کہہ رہی ہے، جو آپ نے لوک سبھا میں 9 تاریخ کو پیش کی ہے۔ یہ خود اعتراف کر رہے ہیں۔ اگر مائنارٹی منسٹری کو طاقت دینی ہے، تو بر منتر الیہ میں، جہاں مائنارٹی کا تعلق بنتا ہے، وہاں اس کو اس کی پوری قوت کے ساتھہ دینی چاہئے، نہیں تو میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ منسٹری کو ضائع کرنے کی یہ ایک سازش ہے۔ پہلے تو منسٹر کو منسٹر آف اسٹیٹ بنایا گیا، تب کیبنیٹ منسٹر بنا دیا گیا، لیکن اس کے پاس آپ نے اختیارات کیا دئے ہیں؟ یہ ونڈو کس لئے کھولی ہے؟ ہم لوگ احسان مند ہیں اور میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ کوئی معمولی بات نہیں ہے۔ مسئلہ صرف یہ ہے کہ کانگریس نے جو پالیسی بنائی ہے، وہ کہیں نہ کہیں خوف و حراس میں رہتی ہے۔ وہ کانگریس کہیں کھو گئی ہے، کیوں ان کے خوف سے، جو آج اس قدر محبت دکھا رہے ہیں، ان کے ایک چیف منسٹر نے فرمایا کہ اگر سچر کمیٹی رپورٹ لاگو ہو گئی، تو دوسرا پاکستان بن جائے گا۔ حیرت ہے اس مانسکتا پر ، حیرت ہے اس سوچ پر۔ سچر کمیٹی رپورٹ، جو یہ یکار یکار کر کہہ رہی ہے کہ ہندوستان کا ایک بڑا طبقہ بہت نیچے چلا گیا ہے، اس کو اٹھانے کے لئے کچھہ ذرائع بنائے جائیں، کچھہ طریقہ کار بیدا کئے جائیں، اگر اسے ان کے لئے لاگو کر دیا تو ایسا نہیں ہونے دیں گے، لیکن اس قدر اچھا بولتے ہیں کہ شاہ بانو پر بھی جان قربان کئے دیتے ہیں۔ میں پوچھتا ہوں کہ اگر شاہ بانو کے کیس میں سپریم کورٹ کی ججمینت

كر خلاف ابيزمينت أيا تها، تو مسلمانوں كو جو حقوق دئے گئے تھے وہ اپنے بزرگوں کی جائیداد کا حصہ لے سکیں، اس کے خلاف یہ ملک اور یہ سرکار یہ اینیمی پر اپرٹی بل کیوں لا رہی ہے۔ اینیمی پر اپرٹی کا مطلب کیا ہم 65 سال کے بعد آج بھی اینیمی ہے؟ کیا یہ شرم کی بات نہیں ہے کہ دہلی، پنجاب اور مختلف جگہوں پر اینیمی کا مطلب پاکستان کی جائیداد بندوستان کے اندر ہوگی؟ کیا اس طرح کا بل لایا جاتا ہے؟ ہم لوگ جگہ جگہ جاکر تھک چکے ہیں۔ ہم لوگ روز مائنارٹی منسٹری میں جاتے ہیں اور وہ کہتے ہیں کہ میرے پاس اختیار نہیں ہے، ہوم منسٹر صاحب کے پاس ہے، آپ کسی اور کے یاس جائیے۔ میں نے کہا، صاحب، جامعہ اور علی گڑھہ کا مسئلہ ٹھیک کر دیجئے، تو انہوں نے کہا کہ یہ میرے پاس نہیں ہے، سبل صاحب کے پاس جائیے۔ تو پھر یہ مائنارٹی منسٹری کس لئے بنائی گئی ہے؟ آج کیوں کہ اس پر ڈسکٹن ہو رہا ہے، اس لئے میں آپ کے سامنے یہ باتیں رکھنا چاہتا ہوں ۔۔۔(وقت کی گھنٹی)۔۔ میں حکومت بند کو یقینی طور پر مبارکباد بھی دینا چاہتا ہوں کہ کم سے کم اس نے ایک پلیٹ فارم تو بنایا، لیکن میں اس ہاؤس اور آپ کے ذریعے حکومت بند سے یہ کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ اگر آپ نے ونڈو کھولی تھی، تو اس میں ہوا آنے کی گنجائش ضرور رکھئیے۔ ایسا نہ کیجئے کہ شٹر بند رکھئے اور کہہ دیجئے کہ ہم نے تو مائنارٹی منسٹری کھول دی۔ بہت سے واقعات اور بہت سی باتیں ہیں، جو میں آپ سے کہہ سکتا ہوں۔ صرف تھوڑی سی بات میں کہہ دوں کہ انہوں نے ایک سلیقہ بنایا۔ سر، میں ایک منٹ اور لونگا۔ انہوں نے صرف ایک بات کہی کہ ہم نے مائنارٹی کنسنٹریٹڈ ڈسٹرکٹ بنا دئے ہیں۔ جو آپ کا ریکارڈ میرے پاس ہے، اس کے مطابق ڈسٹرکٹس کا حال یہ ہے کہ وہاں عملي طور پر ميں وه صرف آپ كو سنا دينا چاہتا ہوں، اس كى تفصيل بہت لمبى

ہے۔ مجھے کیوں کہ وقت کم دیا گیا ہے اس لئے میں یہ صرف پڑھہ کر سنا دوں کہ آپ نے 20 اسٹیٹس کا حوالہ دیا ہے۔ اتر پردیش کے بارے میں تو میں پرسوں بول چکا ہوں۔ اتر پردیش میں ایمسی ٹی کے جو پیسے بینڈ پمپ لگانے کے لئے، اسکولس بنانے کے لئے اور آئی۔آئی۔ٹیز بنانے کے لئے دئے گئے تھے، اللہ جانے وہ کہاں گئے۔ باں، وہ مجھے مختلف مورتیوں اور مختلف اسٹیچیوز میں ضرور دکھائی پڑے، لیکن وہ نام بھی ایسے ہیں جو کبھی اتر پردیش والوں نے نہیں دیکھے۔ میں نے ایسا کوئی اسٹیچیو نہیں دیکھا، جس پر کملاپئی ترباٹھی کا نام ہو یا رفیع احمد قدوائی کا نام ہو۔ باں، وہاں مہارائٹر سے انجائے نام لاکر بٹھا دنے گئے ۔۔(وقت کی گھنٹی)۔۔ انہوں نے تو وہاں خرج کر دئے، لیکن میں پورے صوبے کےبارے میں بتا دوں کہ جو اندرا آواس یوجنا تھی، اس میں 2 لاکھہ 75 ہزار مکان بنے تھے، لیکن صرف 61 ہزار مکان بنانے گئے۔ جہاں تک آئی۔آئیز بنانے کا سوال ہے، یہ 24 بنانے تھے، لیکن زیرو بنائے گئے۔ جہاں 65 اسکولس بنانے تھے، وہاں 90 ہی بنائے گئے۔ وہاں اس طرح کی حالت ہوئی ہے۔

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Now, please conclude.

﴿ إِجْنَابِ محمد اديب : ميں آخر ميں اس باؤس كے

ذریعے آپ سے صرف یہ گزارش کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ مائنارٹیز کے حالات کو اگر ٹھیک کرنا ہے۔۔

اب سبھا ادھیکش: آپ کے 10 منٹ ہو گئے۔

جناب محمد ادیب : میں ایمپلانمینٹ کے بارے میں

صرف اتنا بنا دوں کہ اس پورے سال میں 1,45,594 لوگوں کی سرکاری

 $<sup>\</sup>dagger [\ ] Transliteration in Urdu Script.$ 

نوکریوں میں بھرتی ہوئی ہے، جن میں سے 10,500 لوگ مائنار ٹیز کے لئے گئے ہیں، جو کہ 7 فیصد سے کم ہے۔ اس میں میرا حصہ کتنا ہے؟ جب میں مائنار ٹیز کا 75 فیصد بنتا ہوں، تو شاید ایک فیصد بھی نہیں ہوگا۔ مائنار ٹی ٹیپار ٹمینٹ کو یہ واضح کرنا پڑے گا کہ مائنار ٹی ڈیپار ٹمینٹ میں مسلمانوں کو کتنی نوکری دی گئی ہے ۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔۔

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): No, this would not go on record. ...(Interruptions)... This will not go on record. Whatever he has mentioned about the Parliament staff would not go on record.

Now Shri Ashk Ali Tak.

शरी अली टाक ( राज्ञस्थान )ः महोदय अक्लियत के मसायल पर अपनी बाह्य कहने का मौका दिया उसके लिए र्में श्क्रिया हमारी कीः उपलब्धियों के बारे अदा करता ह्ॅंा सरकार में परवेज़ हाशमी साहब ने जो बाहें , मैं उसका समर्थन हँ≬ मैं जीः कीः बाह्मों समर्थन करता परवेज़ हाशमी काः इसलिए कि 63 साम की इस आज़ादी के दीरे करना चाहता ह्ँ हमारे लिया सदस्यों ने आजइस डिबेट में भाग और एक से एक सम्माननीय काबिल ने एक से एक काबिल यहाँ रखे। सदस्य सुझाव करना चाहता ह्ंः कि मुझे कि इक्के -दुक्के सदस्यों कोः छोड़कर सदन एक पुरा कि हिन्दुस्तान हमें है की अक्लियत कोः राय हो चला मेबस्टीम है और उसके विकास के मार्ग में लामा अवरोधों क्री वाले कोः हटाना इस बाह्य में खास तौर से नक़वी जीः काः खैरमकदम और अहल्वालिया ह्ं जनिकी साहब करना चाहता पार्टी हम पर यह इल्ज़ाम रही है कि हमारी पार्टी लगाती हैक थाः , दिशा थी। मैंः appeasement करती यह उनकी सप्रीच काः आधार कहना ह्ं कि हमारी नीयत साफ़ नविदन करना कि कांग्रेस पार्टी के नेता के जहन में चाहता हंः आया कि तोः बहुत कांक्टीटयूशन पहले बना थाः, जिसमें अन्च्छेद 15, 16, 30, 32 की बात की गई थी, लेकिन हमारा छोट्टा भाई जोः मेबस्टीम से पीछे छूट है , उसको साथ लेबे के लिए यह परिकल्पना कीः गई कि 15 सूकी कार्यक्रम मतलब यह थाः कि बनाया जाए। इसका आर्थिक हमें मुसलमानों और अक्लियत की दुसरी के जमातों शैक्षणिक और सामाजिक कोः ऊपर उठाना थी। सत्तर यह कल्पना इस

कल्पना को मूर्त रूप देबे के लिए जब आवश्यकता हुई कि इस अिक्लयत के मसायल को ठीक करने के लिए इसे और ताकत दी जाए , तो वर्ष 2006 में अक्लियती जमात का मंक्षलय बना दिया गया। बेशक इस मंक्षलय में किमयां हैं हमें गिल्लास आधा भरा हुआ दिखाई देता है और आपको गिल्लास आधा खाली दिखाई देता है UPA-I के समय में वर्ष 2006 में सच्चर कमेटी बनी। उस पर ATR नहीं बनी , इस बाह की शिक्लायत की जा सकती हैं

रंशनाथ कमीशन 2007 में बनता है , जो आरक्षण की बाह करता
है चाहे टी .वी . के कार्यक्रम होंः या प्रावक्ता के रूप में
बोह्नने की बाह्न हो , भारतीय जनता पार्टी के अक्लियत के नेहा
अक्सर उसका समर्थन किया करते हैं हम समर्थन करते हैं कि
मुझलमानों को आरक्षण मिल्नना चाहिए , लेकिन मुझलमानों के लिए
बैंकों में

<sup>\*</sup>Not recorded.

जोः एकाउंट्स खुन्नने चाहिए , वे नोटिफिकेशन के बाद भी नहीं हैं 🕩 हैं कि इसमें हम चाहते स्धार हो , क्योंकि उनका हक है आपने 14 परसेंट बजट बढ़ाया और हमारे डेक्लपमेंट कोः पैसा आप महिलाओं और उनकी लीडरशिप कारपोरेशन भीः दिया। बास भीः करते हैं⊅ आपने मौलाना आजाद फाउंडेशन की बास भी की हैक उसके अंसर्गत 50 **परसेंट** अंक प्राप्त के बाद करने बच्चों सुक्कॉलरशिप दीः जाएगी , गर्ल्स जाएंगे होस्टल बनाए महाविद्यालय बनाए जाएंगे , लेकिन आपने साथ शर्त इसके लगाई है कि यदि आपके दोः बच्चे हैं , तो उनको यह सुबिधा नहीं दीः जाएगी। यदि कस्नि के पास 50,000 रुपए से अधिक का वहितीय पुरबंधन को वह वहितीय नहीं दीः है , तो उसके बच्चे सहायता जाएगी। इसका सरलीकरण कीः आवश्यकता करने हैक

जीः, जहां तक विभिन्न दर्जी सकॉलरशिप उपसभाध्यक्ष में है , यह भी काबिले तारीफ हैक आप मल्टी सेक्टोरियल कीः बात डेक्लप मेंट की बात करते हैं⊅ इसके लिए इस म्हक के 90 जिल्ले में गए। इन ९० जिल्ली हिन्द्स्तान काः सबसे बड़ा सूबा है , लेकिन बडा राजस्थान उस राजस्थान काः एक जिल्ला राज्ञ्य भीः इस योजना में नहीं आया है , क्योंकि आपने 25 **परसेंट** barricade लगा रखा है

जीः , मैंः बड़े खलूस और वश्वास उपसभाध्यक्ष के साथ आपसे कि मंबी महोदय , आपको 15 परसेंट दरख़्वास्त करना चाहता ह्ं काः जिल्ला मामना पड़ेगा और बुल्लॉक लेक्ल पर आपको अक्लियत के दृष्टिकोण लोगों के पास जामा पड़ेगा। सुरक्षा से आज गांबों के लोग कम रहते हैं , शहरों अक्लियत में जयादा रहते अगर आप उनका डेक्लपमेंट करना चाहते हैं , तो आपको बल्लॉक को युनिट माभना पड़ेगा। तभी आप अक्लियत के लोगों पर अधिकार चाहते हैं , उनका upliftment करना 90 जिल्ली देखा हैं , वह हो सकेगा। मैं आपसे अनुरोध चाहते करना चाहता हुं कि आता है और वहां जैस्रा राज्ञ्य इस योजना में नहीं अगर आजराज्ञस्थान पर IIT, polytechnic और स्कूल नहीं खोले स्तर जाहो हैं , जाहो हैंः , तोः अक्लियत के लोगों को जो लाभ आप चाह्रते हैं , वह लाभ उन्हें नहीं मिल्ल पाएगा। आपसे अन्रोध करना चाहता ह्ं कि जहां तक अल्पसंख्यक महिलाओं साथ आपने यह शर्त लीडरशिप काः सवाल है , उसके लगाई है कि NGO participate कर सकती जिसके 2 करोड़ रुप्तए होंः , वह इसमें से माननीय आपके माध्यम मंत्री जी से दरख्वास्त

करूंगा कि 2 करोड़ , मुसलमान के पास ! आप दस लाख की बाहा की जिएगा और मुस्लिम एनजीओ चला ने वासों की बास कीजिएगा , तो उनका नाम मिल्लेगा। तक पूरे में अल्पसंख्यक राजस्थान महिलाओं जहां लीडरशिप की बाह्य है , उसमें आपका जीशे बजट यूज हुआ है। हम आपके सुकॉलरशिप को यूज कर पाए हैं , लेकिन यहां युज नहीं कर पाए हैं , क्योंकि सरकारी साधनों में जब ओटीसी को हम दे देंग्रे दक्ष्त्रिती , जिसका के एनजीओ को हम दे देंचे अक्लियत से कोई नहीं है , जिस्नका उससे कोई तारूलुक sentiment नहीं है , वह सर्विस नहीं दे सकता है। ऐसी सूरत में इस barricading को हटाने की जरूरत है≬

वक्फ बोर्ड की जायदादों के संबंध में मैं आपसे दरख्वास्त करना चाहता हुँ कि वक्फ बोर्ड कोः अगर आप religious से देखेंगे द्रष्टिकोण , तोः यहां पर income tax माफ़ है , लेकिन 10 की बात थीं , लेकिन अब आपने रजिस्ट्रेशन पहले सेक्शन के साथ 12(**ए) जोड़ दिए है**। इसमें बहुत सारी formalities भीः जोड़ टैक्स बुद्याज और पेबेल्टी कौम देगा ? गरीब , कम पढ़ा –लिखा मुसलमान , जिस आप जामते हैं , पूरा सदन इससे सहमत है कि वह इस 12(ए) की formalities करते -करते परेशान में हो जाएगा। उसका पैस्रा बुद्याज जाएगा , पेबेल्टी में जाएगा और उसके ऊपर टैक्स लग जाएगा।

महोदय , मैंा आपसे दरख्वास्त करना चाहता हुँ कि National जोड दी गई यह शर्त Minority Development Financial Corporation में कि अगर आपको कम बुद्याज पर कर्ज लेखा है यामी इसका लाभ लेबा है ,

तोः इसके लिए आपको गाउँटी देबी होगी। इसके लिए सरकारी अधिकारी की गाउँटी हैं और अगर कोई यह गाउँटी नहीं दे सकता हैं , तोः वह इसके लाभ से वंचित रह जाता हैं।

महोदय , शक्षा कीः बास करें , तोः उसमें आज छात्र है , चाहे छात्राओं काः नामांकन बढ़ा आठवीं जमात हो या दसवीं जमात , आपकी स्कॉलरशिप सुकीम ने इसमें ठहराव को बढाया हैक उनमें जज्बा और हौसला बढ़ा है कि वे आगे की हायर एज्केशन ले सकते हैं। राजस्थान में 3 लाख 32 हजार 1 सौ 18 विद्यार्थियों कोः 34 करोड 32 **लाख** 28 **हजार** 56 **र्**षण मिल्लि हैं⊅ इसके और साथ हीः यह भीः निवेदन आपको बधाई देसा हँ करना कि इसमें बजट के एलोकेशन कोः और बढ़ाइए। अगर आपने 50 परातिशत है , तो 50 प्रतिशत अंक अंक काः criteria रखा लामे वास्री बच्चियों में से आधी तो इसका फायदा मस्रिता है और आधी को नहीं मस्रिता इससे उनका दस्त्रि टूट जाशा क्री इसके लिए आप क्या माप्रदंड बनाएंगे ? अगर आपने 50 प्रतिशत काः माप्रदंड बनाया है , तो उनमें कस्रिको मिल्लेगा और कस्निको मिल्लेगा से नहीं ? इससे मैं आपसे दरख्वास्त discrimination होगा। करना चाहता कि जिस प्रकार से एससी /एसटी के अंदर 50 प्रतिशत परिवारों को दो के साथ में जोडा गया है और उसमें barricading नहीं है , अक्लियत के साथ भी यही रियायत उसी परकार हो। हमारा परसेंट कट गया। ...(समय की) घंटी )...। चूंक्रि घंटी बज रही है , इसलिए इस घंटी के साथ मैं अपनी बास कहना चाहता कि आपने हुँ कीः लोग कीः वयवस्था तीम परकार की है और उन लोगों के साथ जो हैं , उन शर्तों शर्ते जोडी में आप relaxation दें।

यह निवेदन करना चाहता हुँ कि अगर फायदा की आमदनी 50 वार्षिक होग्री , तभी उसको लोम मिल्लेगा। आप 50 हजार की जगह पर 2 लाख कर दीजिए और 2 लाख हो तो उसे 5 लाख कर दीजिए। जब आप 1 पर जाः रहे हैं , पर अगर गरीब लाख 60 हजार से 1 लाख 80 हजार मुसलमान के पत्ति। और माहा कीः आय 50 हजार याः 2 लाख होग्री , तभी मिल्लेगा। आज अगर कोई टी चर हो या UDC हो या इसका फायदा उसको इस रियायत होः , तोः उसका बच्चा काः हकदार नहीं होगा। स्टडी याः पुरोफेशनल एज्केशन याः टेक्क्नीकल एजुकेशन आपको हायर में मुसलमानों की संख्या बढ़ानी है , तो इस barricading को है और यह एक प्राचीन हटाना पडेगा। भारत एक पुराचीन देश सभ्यता है और नया मुख्क हैक र्मे दरख्वास्त करना चाहता ह्ॅ और निवेदन भीः करना चाहता हुँ कि अगर आजविद्यारधाराओं के आधार पर लड़ाई होही है , तो वह लड़ी जाएगी , लेकिन मेरी शक्ल के अंदर

अगर मुसलमान दखािई है , तो वह लड़ाई में नहीं लड़ पाऊंगा। देला आज़ादी के 62 साम के बाद अश्क अली टाक्र में अगर आपको सांब्रदायिक शक्ति दखािई देती है , appeasement दिखाई देशा जीः, आपकी बाह्यों काः मैंः खैरमकदम तोः शाहनवाज ह्रॅं≎ ...(व्यवधान )... म्छतार जीः और शाहनवाज़ जी - ये दो नाम हैं आपके पास , इन दोः नामों के अलावा यह कहते हैं , राज्यपाल बने ? प्रदेश कांः ग्रेस कमेटी के ....(समय की घंटी

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

श्री अश्रक अली टाक : मैं उनको बताना चाहता हूं ...(व्यवधान )...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): No, no ...(Interruptions)...
Mr. Ashk Ali, please conclude. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री अश्रक अली टाक : हमारी कांग्रेस पार्टी ...(व्यवधान )...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Mr. Ashk Ali Tak, please conclude. ...(Interruptions)... बैठिए ....बैठिए ....होः गया। ...(व्यवधान )...

श्री अश्रक अली टाक : यहां तक कि इस सदन के चेयरमैन होंः याः इप्टी चेयरमैन होंः , वह भीः एक मुसलमान बनता है , क्या यह आपको दिखाई नहीं देहा ? मैं दरख्वास्त करना चाहता हूं कि आज विचाराधाराओं कीः लड़ाई लड़ी जाए। आडवाणी जीः को आप quote कर रहे थे और आडवाणी जीः जब पाकिस्तान ...

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

श्री अश्रक अली टाक : Secularism कोः मामा और जिल्ला कीः बुक ...(व्यवधान )...

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो . पी . जे . कुरियन ):** बैछिए , बस...बस, हो गया। ...(**व्यवधान** )...

**श्री अश्क अली टाक :** उसके हाल क्**या** हुए थे , वह मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूं $\psi$ 

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Please conclude. ...(Interruptions)...

**नक़वी** (उत्तर प्रदेश )ः आपकी कांग्रेस म्खतार अब्बास पार्टी मंत्री ने सरकार में कत्तिने मुसलमान बनाए , यह भीः बता दीजिए। पंद्रह अल्पसंख्यक हैं , जिस में दो मुसलमान ...(व्यवधान )...

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि : ऐसा है ... (व्यवधान ) ...

श्री अश्क अली टाक : सर, मैं आधा मिनट और लूंगा।

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

श्री अश्क अली टाक : मैं दरख्वास्त करना चाहता हूं कि अगर लामा है , तो चाहे आपकी बात हो , कोः म्ख्य धारा में अहलुवालिया जी की बास हो या तारिक साहब की बात हो , जब मैं और मंत्री बना , तब मैंसे 1985 में वधायक अहलुवालिया जीः कोः में देखा , ता रिक साहब को कांग्रेस में देखा और आज उनकी भाषा में मुझे कांग्रेस दखािई दीः , आजभीः मुझे कांग्रेस भीः ...(व्यवधान )... आपकी हीः पार्टी दीः । आप में के ...(व्यवधान )...

**श्री मुख्यतार अब्बास नक़वी :** हमारी भाषा में राष्ट्रवाद दिखाई दिया। THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): No, no, please conclude. ...(Interruptions)... Mr. Ashk Ali, why do you say all this? Sit down. ...(Interruptions)... Mr. Ali, please conclude. ...(Interruptions)...

अली टाक : आपकी हीः पार्टी के विजय कुसार हैं ...(समय की घंटी )... गुजरात दखािई देसा है , लेकिन गुजरात )... कि हम सच्चर के मुख्य मंबी यह कहते हैं ...(समय की घंटी कमेटी को नहीं , हम रघ्नाथ कमिशन को नहीं मानेंगे मानेंगे यही बास कहते हुए मैं कहना चाहता उन्हें समझाइए। ह्ं कि अगर देश की मुख्य में अक्लियत के लोगों कोः लामा है और हम धारा सबको साथ मिल्लिकर चलना है , तो बीस करोड़ अक्लियत के लोगों कोः, वे सिख होंः , ईसाई हों:: , पारसी होंः याः मुसलमान होंः ...(व्यवधान )... धन्यवाद।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो . पी .जे . कुरियन ): बैठिए ...बैठिए ... श्री राम कृषाल यादव , बोलिए।

राम कृपाल यादव (बिहा र): उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय मैंं श्री आपके प्रति आभार व्यक्त करता हंः कि आपने काः अवसर प्रदान है≬ मुझे इस महत्वपूर्ण विष्य पर बोल्लने किया महोदय , आजअल्पसंख्यक सम्दाय पर खास

तौर पर चर्चा की जा रही है। हब्द्स्तान की आज़ादी के 63 वर्ष के बाद भी आजइस देश कीः अक्लियत के बारे में सब लोगों ने एक की कि उनकी स्थिति ठीक़ से चर्चा नहीं है , चाहे मुस्लिम के लोग हों , सिख समुदाय के लोग हों , ईसाई समुदाय होंः , कमोबेश हों: , पारसी होंः , बौद्ध होंः याः जैब सबकी सृथिति ठीक़ नहीं है , खास तौर पर मुस्लिम कीः , जिसकी स्थिति समुदाय थाः , मैंः ने एक अच्छा काम कथाि से बदतर है। उस सरकार आभार हूं , क्योंकि भीः थाः और आपने वयक्त करना चाहता साफ़ जेहन जस्टिस राजिन्दर सहि सच्चर कीः अध्यक्षता में एक कमेटी बनाई और 2005 में कमेटी कीः रिमोर्ट भीः आई। इसके बाद्य आपने एक और कमिशन बनाया मिश्रा की अध्यक्षता में , भीः , रघ्नाथ उसकी रम्भिर्ट आई। बहुत शोऱ –शराबे के बाद्य सच्चर कमिशन की रिप्नीर्ट सदन में lay की गई। महोदय , मैं आपके माध्यम से मामनीय जीः सेः जामना चाहता हंः कि सच्चर कमेटी की जो रिपोर्ट आई, जिसमें साफ़ तौर पर यह कहा गया कि Minority में जोः मुस्लिम लोग हैं , उनकी सथिति बद से बदतर है और दलितों से भी नीचे है . . . उनको अपलिफ्ट करने के लिए क्या किया गया ? , मैंः माननीय मंबी जीः , आप ईमानदारी से बताइएगा आपसे इस संबंध में जवाब चाहुंगा , देश आपसे जवाब चाह रहा है , इस देश के 20 करोड़ मुसलमान , जिल्होंने अपने खूब -पसीने से इस देश सींचने काः काम किया है , क्या हम उनको केक्ल वोद्य के रूप में याः आप होंः , कोई इस्तेमाल करते रहेंगे ? हम हों: भीः होः , सबने उनके वोद्य के आधार पर सत्ता में बने रहने काः काम किया। मैं यह कि अभी तक सच्चर चाहता हुं कमीशन की रिपोर्ट के आधार एं की गयीं पर जोः अनुशंसा – यह बाह्न सही हैं कि आपने क्छेंक किए हैं , लेकिन उसके बाद्य क्यों नहीं अक्षरश ः उस कमेटी की को आपने लागू काः काम किया ? आप उनकी अन्शंसाओं करने की सथिति देखिए , उनकी की सथिति रोजी और रोज्जगार देखिए , उनकी आर्थिक बदहाली को देखिए। आप गांब के सुदूर इलाकों में जाइए , देश के किंसी भीः इलाके में , जहां म्सलमानों की आबादी है , वहां पर उनकी स्थिति कोः आप देखेंगे तोः आपको रोजा भारी दिल्ली से इस बास की चर्चा मैं बहुत करना चाहता आपने अभी तक उस कमेटी कीः अनुशंसाओं को ठंडे बस्ते देवे काः काम नहीं किया है ? यह बाह्य सही है कि आप कोशिश कर रहे हैं⊅ र्मे आपके उस प्रथास के प्रति धन्यवाद देला हूं , लेकिन वह पूरे तौर पर नहीं होः रहा है।

रंग्रनाथ मश्रि कमीशन ने कहा , आजस्थिति यह है कि दो से ढाई नौक़रियों में हैं¢ परातिशत मुसलमान कीः 63 सला कीः आज़ादी देश उनकी सृथिति नीचे के बाद दिस -प्रतिदिन गरि रही हैक इसकी वजह है ? क्या इस देश कीः इतनी आबादी को छोड़कर आप बड़ी चाहते हैं कि हिन्द्रस्तान कीः तरक्की होः जाए ? क्या यह संभव है ? यह संभव नहीं हैक इस देश की 20 करोड़ अकलियत अगर बदहाली रहेगी , फटेहाली में रहेगी , तो दे श कभी तरक्की नहीं सकता है उसे इस देश की आज़ादी के बाद शक के द्राष्ट्रिकोण से देखा जासा है। सदन में इस बात की चर्चा हुई कि कभी सिख शक के दुष्टिकोण से देखे जाहो हैं , कभी मुसलमान शक के दुष्टिकोण से देखे हैं 🌣 इसकी क्या वजह है ? जैसा मामनीय नकवी साहब जाहो ने कहा , इसकी क्या वजह है कि पिछले दस साख़ से जिसकी दाढ़ी और है , उसे शक के दुष्टिकोण से देखा जाता है। इस देश में बनाया , इस पर भीः ध्यान ऐसा माहौल और मंथन करने की आवश्यकता क्री महोदय , गुजरात के साथी क्छ बोल रहे थें , मैं उसके बारे में कुछ नहीं कहना चाहता। गुजरा तके दंशों और खासकर जब बाबरी मस्जिद ध्वस्त हुई , उसके बाद इस देश में जोः सृथिति मुसलमानों की है , वह बहुत खराब है। आजहर मुसलमान कोः पाकिस्तानी , हर मुसलमान को बंग्रलादेशी , हर मुसलमान आतंकवादी माम लिया जाहा है। कई ऐसे मुसलमान , जो बेधारे नर्द्धीष हैं , आजभी जेल्लों के शकिंजों में पिस रहे हैं⊅ उनकी तरफ किसी का ध्यान नहीं हैं। कहां है सरकार ? कहां है न्याय ?

माननीय मंबी जीः , मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि यह एक अच्छी बास है आप जैसा एक सूझ -बूझ वाला , खुले दक्षिग वास्रा और secular काः आदमी इस मंग्रालय कोः संभालने काः काम कर रहा मंक्षालय के हास्रात के विश्वय में हमारे कई माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा , मैं उसकी चर्चा नहीं करना चाहता , लेकिन र्मे समझता हुं कि अगर आपको यह मंक्षालय मिल्ला ैह तोः आप क्छ करके जाइए क्योंकि तोः आएगी और जाएगी , कृषया आप माइनॉरिटीज़ सत्ता लिए कुछ करके जाइए । जिस समाज ने आपको पैदा किया है , जिस देश ने आपको पैदा किया है , बढ़ाया है , उसके लिए निश्चित तौर पर आप करके काः काम कीजिए। मिश्र कमीशन ক্জ जामे आप रंग्रनाथ रिपोर्ट कोः लाग् करने काः काम कीजिए। महोदय , आरक्षण काः सवाल उठ रहा है . . . (व्यवधान )... सर, कृप्नया आजआप मुझे नहीं। रोकिए आपसे हाथ जोड़कर पुरार्थना करता हूं , आप हर रोज़ मुझे जाहा हूं , लेकिन आजर्में आपसे यह निवेदन देते हैंं और मैं र्क करना चाहता हुं कि मुझे अपने दिल्ल का दर्द शेयर करने दीजिए कृषया आजमुझे बोलने दीजिए।

आजआरक्षण की बात चल रही हैं। समाज के इस तबके को , इस वर्ग कोः हस्सिदारी चाहिए आज यह इस देश कोः आगे बढाने contribute कर रहा है। कुछ पार्टियों के लोग है , जो ऐसा समझते होंग्रे कि हर मुझलमान देश का गद्दार है , लेकिन ऐसा नहीं हैंक में इस बात को मानता ऐसे हो सकते हैं , लेकिन ह्ं कि कुछेक की वजह से पूरे क्छेक वयक्तियों सम्दाय कोः गलत मानना नहीं क्री जोः 20 करोड़ कीः आवाम हैः – देश कीः आजादी और हिन्द्रिस्तान काः बंटवारा हुआ - हिन्दुस्तान जैसे वतन कोः उन्होंने अपना वतन समझा और इस वतन की तरक्की के लिए उन्होंने अपना खूब -पसीना बहाया। आजभीः अगर हिन्द्रस् विकिसित देश की ओर जाः रहा है तो उसमें मुसलमानों काः भीः उतना कंट्टीब्यूशन है , उनका कंट्टीब्यूशन कम नहीं उन्होंने जिस कर्षेत्रों में काम कथा है , मैं उसकी नहीं करना चाहता , लेकिन आज जो ) मुसलमान हाशिए पर आगया है , उसकी सबसे बड़ी वजह अगर कोई है तो ये साथी हैं , जो अभी चिल्ला थे - उनकी वजह से ऐसा चिल्लाकर आवाज़ दे रहे हुआ क्री महोदय , ...(समय की एक-दोः बाह्रे और कहूंगा। घंटी )... अलीगढ़ वश्विविद्यालय खोलने काः नर्ष्णिय लिया गया।

सर, मैं अपनी बाह्य समाप्त कर रहा हुं⊅ अलीगढ़

वश्विविद्यालय का खाका ...(व्यवधान )...

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो . पी .जे . कुरियन ):** आपके साह मिह्नेट हो गए हैं⊅ खत्म कीजिए। No running commentaries please. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री राम कृषाल यादव : थोड़ा समय और दे दीजिए , आप जब कहेंगे मैं तभी बैठ जाऊंगा।

काः नर्ष्णिय सर, अलीगढ़ वश्विविद्यालय खोलने लिया। यह दे श के कई भागों , बंगाल में , केरल में कई जगह चल भी रहा हैंक मगर हमारे पुरद्वेश बह्गिर में जहां मुसलमानों कीः संख्या बहुत ज्यादा है , उस आबादी को देखते हुए आपने वहां अलीगढ वश्विविद्यालय कीः शाखा खोलने काः नर्ष्णिय लिए थेः लेकिन आजतक वश्विविदयालय खुस्न नहीं पाया , क्ःयोंकि में सरकार जमीन देसे आनाकानी है , दुकड़े –दुक्कड़े में जमीन दी हैं। कर रही मैं मामनीय मंत्री जीः सेः निवेदन करुंगा ...(व्यवधान )...

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

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): What is it, Mr. Pany? ...(Interruptions)... No running commentaries please.

**श्री राम कृपाल यादव :** सर, मैं एक-दो बास कह कर अपनी बास समाप्त कर दूं**दा**।

माननीय मंश्री जीः , आप निश्चित तौर पर कोई ऐसा उपाय कीजिए , ताकि वहां वश्विविद्यालय आपने एम.सीः.डीः.पीः. स्कीम खुन्ने। कोः चयन करने काः काम किया तहत पूरे देश में 90 जिल्ली थाः और इस चयन में बिहार के भी 7 जिल्ले थे मगर मैं समझता हूं कि जो पैसा आपने दिया उसको खर्च नहीं कथाि जाः रहा है¢ आप एक मॉर्ग़नेटरिंग रखिए , ठीक़ है राज्यों कीः जिस्मेदारी क्री माम लिया कि भारतीय वहां जनता पार्टी के सहयोग से सरकार चल रही है , मगर मैं समझता हूं . कि वद्धियार्थी परिषद के लोगों जब वश्विविदयालय खुस्रा तो वहां रजिस्ट्रेशन करने काः काम किया। सरकार आपके दिए राज्य दुवारा काः इस्तेमाल नहीं कर रही है। उनके डलवपमेंट निश्चित कोई तौर पर आपको सक्स्टिम पर नर्भिर रखना चाहिए , ताकि राज्ञ्य सरकारों न रह सर्के। सर, मैं एक-दो बाह्य कह कर समाप्त करुंगा।

सर, जिस तरह से आदिवासी लोगों के लिए सब पुलान बनाए जाहे में हैं⊅ आप सही मायने अगर हैं अकलियतों के मुझलमानों के लिए और अल्पसंख्यकों समझते लोग हैं , उनका उत्थान हो सके , तो क्यों के जो दूसरे बनाने का काम कर रहे हैं , ताकि उनकी तरक्की होः सके। माननीय मंत्री जीः , मैंः डिमांड करुंगा कि इस पर गौर करने काम करें।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Please conclude.

सम्पत्ति राम कुपाल यादव : वक्फ पर बहुत हम बिहार में भी देख रहे हैं कि यहां लूट हो रही है। भीः वक्फ कोः लूटने काः काम किया हैंक प्राइवेट लोगों जाः रहा की तो बात छोड़िए , यहां सरकारी स्तर पर इसकी लूट हो रही है। आप इसको बचाने का कोई ठोःस उपाय करें। मैं जुयादा वक्त न आपसे निवेदन करुंगा कि इतनी बड़ी आबादी के उत्थान के लिए , उसको मुख्य धारा में जोड़ने के लिए निश्चित कोः लागू कमीशन की रिषोर्ट करिए , उनको आरक्षण देखे काम करिए। अगर देश का अकलियत दुखी रहेगा तो देश दुखी मैं समझता हूं कि जब आप जवाब देंग्रे तोः खुन्ने मन सेः देंग्रे। अगर डस बारे में आपको माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जीः सेः संघर्ष भीः

करना पड़े तोः इसके लिए संघर्ष कीजिए और उनके उत्थान के लिए ठोस नर्षिय लें , ठोस उपाय करें। मैं इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय , आपको वशिष धन्यवाद देते हुए अपनी बाह्य समाप्त ह्ं⊅ धन्यवाद। करता

STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS - Contd.

#### Issues related to Airlines Pilot's Licences

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): The Minister of Civil Aviation, Shri Vayalar Ravi, has to make a statement. It is scheduled to be at 6.00 p.m. If the House agrees he may do it now.

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): Sir, the hon. Members of this august House expressed their concern and anxiety over the report that some of the pilots are flying aircraft with fake certificates and asked for a statement from the Government.

#### 5.00 P.M.

On 11th January, 2011 at Goa, an incident of Indigo Airlines aircraft landing on its nose-wheel was reported and the licence of the Commander, Capt. (Ms.) Parminder Kaur Gulati, was suspended by the Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) pending investigation into the incident. During the inquiry, it came to light that there have been other instances in the past of the same Commander exhibiting similar deficiencies in landing technique.

The DGCA decided to examine her entire record including records relating to her Airline Transport Pilot Licence (ATPL). During this verification, it was discovered that Ms. Gulati had submitted her result card of having passed the pilot examination. However, verification with database available with Central Examination Organisation (CEO) of DGCA revealed that Ms. Gulati had not passed the exam. As the result card submitted by the candidate was fraudulent, the DGCA filed an FIR and the Crime Branch of Delhi Police initiated investigation.

The Directorate General of Civil Aviation conducts pilot licence written examination 8 times in different months throughout the year. A candidate is required to pass all the papers of such written examination and acquire minimum necessary flying hours for obtaining a pilot licence in various categories such as Commercial Pilot Licence (CPL) and Airline Transport Pilot Licence (ATPL). To obtain an ATPL, a candidate is required to pass written and oral examination in Air Navigation, Aviation Meteorology, Radio Aids and Instruments papers and acquire a minimum of 1500 flying hours.

The Central Examination Organisation (CEO) of DGCA conducts written examination and issue result card to the passed candidates. The entire history of the candidates such as the session of examination, the computer number, the roll number, the papers appeared, the marks obtained by the candidates are preserved in a secured computerised database. The candidate is required to produce the result card alongwith other documents such as Flying Log books etc. to the

Directorate of Training and Licensing for issue of licence. There are about 4500 ATPLs issued by the DGCA till date.

In view of the above occurrence, I had directed the DGCA to examine the pilot licences (ATPL) issued during the last one year as an initial step. The DGCA while examining the ATPL issued during this period has detected three more cases of submitting forged result card (mark sheet) for obtaining ATPL and FIR has been lodged against the following three pilots: Capt. Swaran Singh Talwar, MDLR Airlines; Capt. Meenakshi Singhal, Indigo Airlines and Capt. J.K. Verma, Air India.

I have directed the DGCA to examine all the pilot licences issued in the past and to establish a procedure for more detailed verification while issuing such licences. I also propose to set up an Expert Committee in the Ministry to examine the current examination system, need for introduction of e-technology, new procedures and process and effective system of cross-verification of documents filed by candidates for various licences in DGCA.

Sir, it has already been directed to take all the steps to avoid any such occurrence in future.

# DISCUSSION ON WORKING OF MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS - Contd.

श्री मोहम्मद अली (आन्ध्र प्रदेश ): शुक्रिया वाइस खाम चेयरमैन सर, जो बोलने काः मौका दिया। आपने मुझे ...(व्यवधान ) . . .

. पी .जे . क्रियन ) : आप बोलिए। उपसभाध्यक्ष (पुरो आप बोलिए। मोः हम्मद अली खान : श्क्रिया श्री सर, जो आपने बोलने मुझे का मौका दिया। मुझसे पहले कई अराकीन ने अपने खयालात किया। अब मैं उनकी तफसील में नहीं इज़हार जामा चाह्रंगा। लेकिन एक-दोः बाहों , जो मैं मरक़जी सरकार से और वजीरे मौसूफ से दरख्वास्त करूंगा। पहले तोः र्मैं यूपीए सरकार मंत्री डाः . मनमोहन सहि जीः कोः और मेरी लीङ्गर श्रीमती प्रधान सोनिया जी को मुबारकबाद दूंशा कि अपनी मरक़जी एक मरक़जी ओहदे काः उनहोंने तकर्रर किया और उसकी एक जिस्मिदारी वजीरे मौसूफ सौष्ट्री। र्मे एक ऐसे एक होमहार को इलाके से इस हाउस में नुझाइंदगी पर 2000 के **बाद** करता ह्ं जहां कांग्रेस पार्टी ने जिस मेमिफेस्टो कोः लिया थाः , मॉइनारिटी मेमिफेस्टो में के लिए अपने वादा किया থা , राज्ञशे खर रेड डीः कीः कयादत में आंध्र परदेश में न केवल आंध्र साहब , मरहूम हिन्दुस्तान परदेश में बल्कि के अंदर मॉइनारिटी के सारे लिए एक वलवला मचा।

यह कांग्रेस पार्टी को देव थी और राजशेखर की रेङ्डी हरकती कयादत कि उन्होंने मॉइनोरिटीज के SC, ST के लोगों कोः मसायल के ऊपर और उनके के सतह गुरु बत से उठाकर तासीमी वजीफों लिए , उनकी स्कूल की फीस के लिए , एक साफ़ कोशिश कीः और उसको अमलीजामा पहनाया। र्में केवल दोः हीः बाहों आपके सामने रखना से मैं ह्ं≎ वजीरे मोसूफ उम्मीद करूंगा कि जब हाऊस चाहता में ये बयान देंशे , मुझे बड़े अफसोस के साथ यह कहना पड़ता कि ऐसी रियासत जिसने के अंदर इम्पलीमेंटेशन के हिन्द्रिस्तान अंदर अपना एक मुकाम पैद्या किया , लेकिन मुझे अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि उस रियासत को MSD के अंदर एक भीः डिस्ट्रिक कोः उनसे मुद्धतखब नहीं किया गया। मैं मानता ह्ं क**ि उस**में आपकी होः सकती हैंः , लेकिन टेक्निनकल खामियां मैं आप से आने क्छ वाले दिसीं के लिए उम्मीद करता हुं कि आंध्र प्रदेश के के लिए , अक्लियतों अंदर अक्लियतों के लिए नुसाइंदगी होमे कोः उससे फायदा होने केः लिए आप उसमें उन डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स को जरूर शामिल करेंगे।

मैं आप से एक दूसरी बाह्य का मुलाल बा करता हूं। आपके जिल्ले भीः प्रोग्राम्स हैं , चाहे वह वजीरे आजम काः 15 नुकाती प्रोग्राम है या मौस्राना आजाद का फंद है , इन फंड्स इम्पलीमेंटेशन के लिए आपने स्टेट लेक्ल पर जो कमेटी है , बनाई डिस्ट्रिक्ट लेक्ल पर कमेटी बनाई है , आंध्र परदेश के अंदर है। मैं आप से एक दरख्वास्त तकरीबन ठीक ढंग से काम हो रहा करूंगा कि आपने नोडल आफिसर्स कोः मुकर्रर किया है , मेरी बास कीः तरफ वजीरे मौसूफ जरूर तवज्जह देंद्ये , जोः इम्पलीमेंटेशन कीः मेब बास है , जिससे अक्लियतों को फायदा होः सकता है , अक्लियतों कीः बहनों कोः फायदा होः सकता हैः , नौजवान उससे इस्तिफादा हैं , वहां पर डिस्ट्रिक्ट लेक्ल पर याः कर सकते पर नोडल आफिसर न होने की वजह से वे इन सुकीमों ताल्लुका लेक्ल से फायदा उठा पाः रहे हें⊅ आपने मुझे समय दिया , समय की नहीं कमी का एहसास करते हुए , मैंा आप से सर्फि यह अपील करना कि आप इन बाह्रों चाहूंगा काः जरूर ख््याल रखते अपने हुए डियार्टमेंट , ऐसी उम्मीद कीः तरफ सेः इस वायदे कोः पूरा करेंगे करूंगा जोः मुझे रखते हुए मैं आपसे ख्वाहिश कि आपने टाइम दिया है , मैं आपका श्क्रिया अदा करता हूं , जय हस्दि।

﴿ جِنَابِ محمد على خان (آندهرا پرديش) . : شكريه وائس

چیئرمین سر، جو آپ نے مجھے بولنے کا موقع دیا ...(مداخلت)...

اب سبها ادهيكش (پروفيسر بي.جے. كورنين): آپ بولئے۔ آپ بولئے.

جناب محمد على خان : شكريہ سر، جو آپ نے مجھے

بولنے کا موقع دیا۔ مجھہ سے پہلے کئی اراکین نے اپنے خیالات کا اظہار کیا۔ اب میں ان کی تفصیل میں نہیں جاتا چاہوں گا۔ لیکن ایک دو باتیں ہیں، جو میں مرکزی سرکار سے اور وزیر موصوف سے درخواست کروں گا۔

پہلے تو میں یو ہی۔اے۔ سرکار کے پردھان منتری ڈاکٹر منموہن سنگھہ جی کو اور میری لیڈر شریمئی سونیا گاندھی جی کو مبارکباد دوں گا کہ اپنی مرکزی

<sup>†[ ]</sup>Transliteration in Urdu Script.

وزارت میں ایک مرکزی عہدے کا انہوں نہر نقرر کیا اور اس کی ایک ذمہ داری ایک ہونہار وزیر موصوف کو سونپی۔ میں ایک ایسے علاقے میں اس باؤس کی نمائندگی کرتا ہوں جہاں پر 2000 کے بعد کانگریس پارٹی نے جس مینی فیسٹو کو لیا تھا، ماندارٹی کے لئے اپنے مینی فیسٹو میں وعدہ کیا تھا، راج شیکھر ریڈی (مرحوم) کی قیادت میں اندھو ا پردیش میں، نہ صوف اندھو ا پردیش میں بلکہ سارے بندوستان کے اندر مانفارٹی کے لئے ایک ولولہ مجا۔ یہ کانگریس پارٹی کی دین تھی اور راج شیکھر ریڈی کی حکمتی قیادت تھی کہ انبوں نے ماننارٹیز کے ایس سی۔ ایسٹی کے لوگوں کو سطح غربت سے اٹھاکر تعلیمی مسائل کے اوپر اور ان کے وظیفوں کے لئے، ان کی اسکول کی فیس کے لئے، ایک صناف کوشش کی اور اس کے عملی جامہ پہنایا۔ میں صرف دو ہی باتیں آپ کے سامنے رکھنا چاہتا ہوں۔ وزیر موصوف سے میں امید کروں گا کہ جب باؤس میں یہ بیان دیں گے، مجھے بڑے افسوس کے ساتھہ یہ کہنا پڑتا ہے کہ ایسی ریاست جس نے ہندوستان کے اندر امیلی مینتیشن کے اندر اپنا ایک مقام پیدا کیا، لیکن مجھے افسوس کے ساتھہ کہنا پڑتا ہے کہ اس ریاست کو ایمایسڈی کے اندر ایک بھی ڈسٹرکٹ کو ان سے منتخب نہیں کیا گیا۔ میں مانتا ہوں کہ اس میں آپ کی ٹیکنیکل خامیاں ہو سکتی ہیں، لیکن میں آپ سے آنے والے دنوں کے لئے امید کرتا ہوں کہ آندھرا پر دیش کے اندر اقلیتوں کے لئے نمائندگی ہونے کے لئے، اقلیتوں کو اس سے فائدہ ہونے کے لئے آپ اس میں ان تسٹر کشن کو ضرور شامل کریں گے۔

میں آپ سے ایک دوسری بات کا مطالبہ کرتا ہوں۔ آپ کے جننے بھی پروگرامس ہیں، چاہے وہ وزیر اعظم کا 15 نکاتی پروگرام ہے یا مولانا آزاد کا فنڈ ہے، اس فنڈ سے امیلی مینٹیشن کے لئے آپ نے اسٹیٹ لیول پر جو کمیٹی بنائی ہے، تُستُركتُ ليول بِر كميتى بنائي بـر، أندهرا برديش كـر اندر تقريبا تُهيك دهنگ سـر کام ہو رہا ہے۔ میں آپ سے ایک درخواست کروں گا کہ آپ نے نوڈل آفیسرز کو مقرر کیا ہے، میری بات کی طرف وزیر موصوف ضرور توجہ دیں گے، جو امیلی مینٹیٹن کی مین بات ہے، جس سے اقلیتوں کو فائدہ ہوسکتا ہے، اقلیتوں کی بہنوں کو فائدہ ہو سکتا ہے، نوجوان اس سے استفادہ کر سکتے ہیں، وہاں پر ٹسٹرکٹ لیول پر يا تعلُّقہ ليول پر نوڈل أفيسر نہ ہونے كي وجہ سے وہ ان اسكيموں سے فائدہ نہيں اتُّها ہا رہے ہیں۔ آپ نے مجھے سمے دیا، سمے کی کمی کا احساس کرتے ہوئے، میں آپ سے صرف یہ اپیل کرنا چاہوں گا کہ آپ ان باتوں کا ضرور خیال رکھتے ہوئے اپنے ڈیپارٹمینٹ کی طرف سے اس وعدے کو پورا کریں گے، ایسی امید رکھتے ہوئے میں آپ سے خواہش کروں گا کہ آپ نے جو مجھے ثانم دیا ہے، میں آپ کا شکریہ ادا کرتا ہوں، جے بند

(ختم شد)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Shri Raj Niti Prasad. He is not present. Shri Kumar Deepak Das.

SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS (Assam): Thank you, Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir. We have talked about the Indian Muslims many times. I would like to say that, in Assam, there has always been Hindu-Muslim solidarity and we have peaceful coexistence. We are living peacefully as Assamease. It is age old.

When one Mughal emperor invaded Assam under the leadership of Senapati Ramsingha, our Lachit Borphukan alongwith Bagh Hazarika, who was a Muslim warrior of Assam, resisted them.

Now, in the North-Eastern Region, more particularly in Assam, the people belonging to the minority communities are suffering due to lack of social security, development and proper education. The minorities are being deprived of their legitimate demands, rights and education during the last 64 years of independence. The Madarsa Schools were, for the first time, brought under the State Government, means that they are provincialised, during the regime of the Asom Gana Parishad. When the Asom Gana Parishad came to power these Madarsa Schools were provincialised. We, the Asom Gana Parishad, were in power for ten years. We constituted the Minority Development Ministry and the Minority Development Corporation. I think that the action of the AGP was an eye-opener for the Centre. Today, the Government of India has taken some steps for the development of the minorities. Assam, as you know, is backward and its revenue earning is less and, as a result of this, it is not possible for the State alone to solve the problems of the minorities through structural changes.

I am thankful that the problems of the minorities have been now taken up seriously. There is a 15-point programme for the development of the minorities.

Sir, I would like to suggest that a special programme should be started for the nourishment of the agricultural community in the minority area. We should give priority to solving the problems being faced by the farmers of Assam and Punjab, where most of the minority

families, be it Muslim, Hindu, Sikh or Christian are dependent on agriculture and they are the key community responsible for the development of the agricultural economy.

In Assam, a large number of minority people are affected every year due to flood and erosion. They are staying on the embankment of the river. Even after so many years, the Government is not taking steps to rehabilitate them or give them proper livelihood to live. The Government should take immediate possible steps to stop further erosion of the river, where thousands of bighas of agricultural and dwelling land have submerged in the river every year, and

the Government should also start a special rehabilitation programme for the flood and erosion-affected minority people. The Government can take a decision in regard to allotment of IAY houses, especially to the flood-affected people.

We can see that the Budget allocation has been very meager; it is only 0.32 per cent of the total outlay. The Government constituted a Sachar Committee, but the recommendations of the Committee have not been implemented properly till date. The Government should make sincere efforts to implement the recommendations of the Sachar Committee Report.

In Assam, the State Government has failed to utilize the Central Government funds earmarked for the minorities. What has been spent in the name of the development of minorities, 80 per cent of that fund has not been properly utilized because of corruption. I urge upon the Government to institute a high level inquiry to look into improper utilization of funds.

A large number of primary and high schools in Assam are not being taken up by the Government for provincialisation. A large number of such schools fall under the minority area. I urge upon the Government to take immediate necessary steps for bringing those schools under the jurisdiction of the Government in order to provide proper educational facilities to the minority people in Assam.

I demand that every Madrassa in Assam should be equipped with a proper school building, computers and other vocational training facilities. The Government should come forward with a special grant for every Madrassa in Assam, as Assam is considered a 'Special Category State'. With these words, I conclude.

(राज्ञस्थान सर। वैसे डाः. प्रभा ठाक्र्र ): धन्यवाद यह एक चलन सा बन गया है कि अगर माइनॉरिटी से सम्बन्धित कोई मामला होः , उनके की कोई बात हो , तो उस पर माइनॉरिटी हीः बोलें के लोग विषय हो , तो उसी एससी /एसटी से सम्बन्धित कोई समाज के लोग बोर्ले । मैं कई बार सोचती ह्ँ कि माइनॉरिटी के और मेजॉरिटी सामने जो humanity है , इंसानियत है , वह क्या इतनी बौमी होः गई है≬ आज माइनॉरिटी कोः लेकर एक मंश्रालय बनाया हैक इसमें

सरकार की एक सुप्रष्ट भावना दिखायी देती है। इस देश में जो अतिवादी राजनीतिक दल हैं , जो अपनी -अपनी तरफ खींचतान कर रहे कि कौम हिन्दुओं को वोद्य बैंक बनाए और कौन मुस्लिम बैंक बनाए , वेः इनको इंस्रान नहीं , बैंक समझते हैं। उनकी अतिवादी राजनीति ने इस देश में ये हास्रात किए हैं कि यह विधार करना पड़ रहा है। अफसोस की बास लगती है कि हम लोग , जो पीव्हियों से गाँव -गाँव में , चाहे होंः , मुस्लिम होंः , सिख होंः , मिल -जुल कर सारे त्यौहार मनाते आए, पीढ़ियों से साथ रहते आए, कभी किसी ने किसी को माइनॉरिटी नहीं समझा , चाचा और चाची , इसी अंदाज में बाह करना , बच्चों हिल्ली -मिल्ली कर खेल्ला , पढ़ना , सब था। सर, ये दरारें , दीवारें र्कीः , कक्षिने खड़ी कींः कि आजयह जरू रत पड़ी कि इस तरह का एक होमा चाहिए ? इस देश में लोकतांत्रिक **मं**श्वालय व्यवस्था में जब भीः कांग्रेस नेवृत्व की सरकार रही है , उसने कमजोरों के लिए सोचा उसने सोधा ही नहीं , बल्कि किया है। चाहे हैक वह एससी /एसटी काः सवाल रहा , चाहे माइनॉरिटी का

रहा , जहां भी कांग्र रेस ने यह महसूस किया कि समाज में सवाल से , आर्थिक द्रष्टि कहीं की दृष्टि से या सामाजिक द्रष्टि से कोई मूल धारा से पछिड़ रहा है , तो उसे मेब स्ट्रीम में के लिए , मूख धारा में जोड़ने के लिए त्रन्त कदम उठाए गए। जब भीः यह महसूस किया गया कि उनके विकास के लिए क्ः खास करने की जरूरत है , कुछ खास कदम उठाए जाने कीः जरूरत है , क्छ खास कोशिशें किए जाने कीः जरूरत है , त्रम्त सरकार किया गया। सरकार उनके लिए अगर यह सब कर रही है , उसमें भीः कुछ लोग यह कह रहे। हैंः कि यह तो तुष्टिकरण हीः राजनीति हो तिक दलों तक कह रहे के लोग तो यहां कि रही क्छ राजनै लिए कभी होः रहा है , हास्रांकि उन्होंने स्वयं उनके क्छ नहीं भीः नहीं किया। जिल्होंने स्वयं कुछ भी नहीं किया होः, जिल्होंने लिए एक गिल्लास में भीः नहीं उनके चार बूंद , वे कम से कम इस बाहा कीः प्रशंसा तोः करें कि इस सरकार डास्नाहो कीः नीयत और भावना में कोई कमी नहीं क्री सरकार ने सच्चर कमेटी बैठाई , माइनॉरिटीज़ कीः शक्षाि के लिए सोचा कि उनके लिए इस तरह की यूमिवर्सिटीज़ बनें और उनके रोज़गार के लिए सोधा , जो जरूरी भीः थाः। माइनॉरिटीज़ में भी जो ओबीसी समाज है , हुआ समाज है , जिस में ज्यादातर लोग हाथ के काम रोज्जगार करके अपना काम चलाते हैं , उनके विकास के लिए , उनकी शक्षाि के लिए याः उनकी तरक्की के लिए यह सरकार सोचती है≬ है , जिसके सरकार तोः जनता के लिए मांः -बाष्र की तरह होही लिए उसके सारे बच्चे बराबर होहो हैं क

इस तरीके से अगर कोई सरकार सोचती है , तो वह कांग्रेस सरकार है कि मैं उस पार्टी जोः कोई भीः काम मुझे गर्व से हूं बनाने के लिए नहीं करती हैक हमारी पार्टी डलवा कर, झगड़े -फसाद करवा कर वोष्ट बैंक कीः तरह किसी काः इस्तेमाल नहीं है , वह हर इन्सान करना चाहती को इन्सान की तरह से हक है , जो कमजोर हैं , उनको आगे लामा चाहती है और देखा चाहती उनको मूल्ल धारा से जोड़ना चाहती हैक

महोदय जी से मैं कि जो सर, माननीय मंत्री कहना चाहती ह्ं फाइनांशिल माइनॉरिटी डेक्लपमेंट बोर्ड है , इसमें की द बुद्याज और कम कर दीः जाए ताकि राज्य सरकारों को जो लोग दिया है , जाला वे बेहिचक इस लोग को ले सकें। माइनॉरिटी के जो गरीब लोग हैं , हमारे पछिड़े हुए भाई बहन हैं , उनको रोज़गार मिल्लि सके , वे

लोम ले सर्के साथ ही उनको आसान किश्तों पर वह लोम उपलब्ध के लिए पहले उनको छ: महीने या एक साख की छूट सके। बुयाज देखे दीः जाए , उसके बाद्य उनकी कश्तिं शुरू हों:: , जिसमें कम हो:| साथ ही इस चीज़ की मॉनिटरिंग **डंटरे**स्ट भीः बहुत भी हो की कौन से सटेट ने उस बजट में से किसना पैस्रा लिया है और कत्तिना वे काम में लाए हैं।

सर, कई बार जब मैं मीडिया को देखती तोः मुझे ह्ं बड़ा दुःख इस देश की एकता के लिए मीडिया के लोगों होला है कीः बहुत यह वह देश है , जिसकी एकता और अखंडता जिस्मिदारी क्षे दे दिए। इन्दिरा जीः ने अपने पुराण इसकी एकता के लिए सोधना बहुत जरूरी है और यह हम सबकी जिस्मेदारी है¢ जिस देश में एकता एक मिसाल है , वहां कम से कम किसी जगह पर तो अनेकता हमको इस देश के लिए कर सोचना ही पड़ेगा। सर, मैं यह कहना चाहती पर राजनीतिक से ऊपर उठ कर हमें हुं कि कुछ मामलों चाहिए सोचना **...(समय की**ं **घंटी** )... मीडिया कोः भीः यह जिस्मेदारी निभ्रानी है कि आतंकवादी , मुस्लिम आतंकवादी , इस तरह से नाम न ले🌣 उनसे निवेदन है कि जो उनके संगठन का नाम हो , उस नाम से उन्हें पुकारा जाए , चाहे वह बजरंग दल हो: याः कोई और दल हो। मेरी उनसे यही पुरार्थना है कि किसी भीः जाति और मज़हब से जोड़ कर उसका नाम न लिया जाए , ताकि हमारे समाज में एकज्टता ...(समय की घंटी )...

में इस सरकार को बधाई देवा चाहती हूं , साथ ही मंत्री से भी यह निवेदन करना चाहती हुं कि अल्पसंख्यक के लोग , जो मूल धारा में पीछे रह गए हैं , उन्हें आप शक्षाि की से , आर्थिक द्रष्टि से , रोज़गार की दुष्टि से आगे बढ़ाएं। सामाजिक द्रष्टि

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो . पी .जे . कुरिय न): बस हो गया , खत्म कीजिए।

**डा . प्रभा ठानुर :** मदरसों में भीः आपने जिस तरह से उन्हें से ज्यादा शक्षित करने कीः कोशिश की है , उसके लिए ज़्यादा कीः ऐसी के लिए मैं सरकार कोः बहुत -बहुत बधाई। सरकार भावना बधाई देती सरकार को बहुत -बहुत हं़≎

भुंडर : आदरणी य वाइस चेयरमैन शरी बलविंदर सहि साहब , आज वर्किंग ऑफद*ि म*िनस्ट्री ऑफ माइनॉरिटी अफेयर्स पर डक्ष्किशन तक माइनॉरिटी अफेयर्स मिनिस्ट्री हो रही हैंक जहाँ कीः बास **हैं** क लेक्षिन , डस्किशन है , उसका हम वेल्लकम करते की जो बास है , उस पर मैंः थोड़ा –साः जोः कहना हुँ , उससे पहले चाह्रता सारे हाउस से एक अपील करूँगा। मैं किसी कोः क्रिटिसाइज करूँगा , लेकिन मेरी बाल को जरा ध्यान से सुबना , क्योंकि माइनॉरिटी काः सवाल भीः हैः और साथ हीः यह देश काः भीः सवाल हैं। आज के रूप हिन्द्रस्तान में माइनॉरिटी में जोः लोग जामे हैं , उनमें एक नम्बर पर मुसलमान हैं , दूसरे पर करिश्चियन हैं , तीःसरे पर सिख हैं , उसके नम्बर जैब पारसी , बौद्ध तथा आते हैं¢ हमारी सिख माइनॉरिटी हैक हमारा जोः उद्देश्य है , हमारा जोः गुरु गरंथ साहब है , वह हमें है कि "अव्वल पाया , कुदरत यह बताता अल्ला न्र के सब बन्दे से सब जग उपजा , कौन भले , एक नूर कौम मंदे "। यह हमारा उद्देश्य हैक जब हम कहीं परमात्मा लेही हैंः काः नाम , तब हम कहते हैं कि "नामक नाम चढ़दी कलां , तेरे भाष्ट्रो सरबत दाः भला "। हम सब काः भला माँग्रते हैंं और सब कोः एक जैसा जामते हेंं⊅ यह भीः कहता हैः किः मामस कीः जास सब एकै पहचनाबो ", मतलब किः ग्रंथ जो इंसान इस धरती पर हैं , सब बराबर हैं∤ः

## (श्री उपसभापति पीठासीन हुए )

उनकी कोई जास -पास नहीं , उनमें कोई ऊँच नहीं , कोई नीच नहीं। लेकिन , मैं यहाँ कहना चाहता हुँ कि कुछ दोस्तों ने इस पर अपनी बास कही। शुक्ला जी ने भी कहा और इधर से भी कई साथियों ने कहा कि माइनाँ रिटी के जो हमारे भाई हैं , चाहे मुसलमान हैं , सिख हैं याः और कोई माइनॉरिटी के हैं , ये बॉर्डर पर हमेशा खुद्ध बहाते हैंं और देश के लिए हमेशा आगे होक़र यह बास इनकी सच है , लेकिन मैं इसके लिए थोड़ा -साः यह ਕਵ਼ਰੇ कि अब इस कंट्री भीः कहना चाहता ह्ँ में हम सिखों परसेंट कीः पोष्रुलेशन इस देश की 80 परसेंट है¢ जोः आबादी उसमें हमारे ऑकड़े बताते हैं , मैं अपनी ज़बान से यह कहना नहीं चाहता , यह आजादी की हस्ट्रि है , उसको पढ़ लें� हमारे देश के 80 परसेंट लोगों के लिए यह हमारी कुर्बानी उनमें मेब हैं - सरदार भगत सि ह, जिसको सारी हमारे कंट्री जामती शहीद उधम सिह सनाम , जिल्होंने लंदन में जोः एक्शन जाकर किया , वह सारी दुनिया को पता है। इसके साथ ही सरदार करतार दुनिया सहि सराबा , जिसकी 19 **साल की**े **उम्र** में शहीदी है , और मदन लाख़ ढींग्ररा ऐसे -ऐसे ने मशहूर , हमारे लोगों दीः है≎ क्षानी अगर हम सब एम.पीः . अंझमान में जाहो हैं , वहाँ तोः वहाँ है , जिसमें जाक़र देखें एक लक्ष्टि बंग्राल , यू .पीः . पंजाब आता है कि कहाँ से और किसने लोग वहाँ काः शेयर कालेपानी गए। उस शेयर केद में में 33 परसेंट के करीब पंजाबी आते हैं और खास कर सिख आते हैं। जानियाँवाला बाग - जैसे इस देश साक्रे को के लिए इस देश में हुए। आज़ाद कराने

सर, कुछ लोग कहते हैं कि हमें स्कूल चाहिए , कुछ लोग कहते हैं कि हमें डोमेशन चाहिए , पैसे चाहिए तो मुख महते हैं हमें यह चाहिए। हम तोः सर्फि यह माँग्रते हैं कि जो इतनी बहादुर कौम है , जब कभी भी देश में अनाज की जरूरत पड़ी , चाहे देश बॉर्डर पर जरूरत पड़ी , चाहे पहाड़ों पर कारगिल कीः जंग थीः याः 1971 पाकिस्तान के साथ जंग थीः , हमने आगे होकर कुर्बानियाँ कींा हमने भी कींः और हमारे म्सलमान भाई जो हैं , उनको पता हो कि जो खेसकरण सेक्टर थाः , वहाँ अब्दुल हमीद थाः , जोः मुस्लिम छाही नाम का एक हवलदार थाः , उसने अपनी और पैटन पर गोल्ला बाँधा टेंक से टकराया। चढाया , अपनी छाही जिस्र में यह सोचा पैटन टेंक कें बारे में अमेरिका जांशा थाः कि यह के बॉर्डर कभी फेस्र नहीं होगा , उसको पाकिस्तान पर सबसे पहले फेल्ल कर दिया गया। उसको फेल्ल करने वास्रा माइनॉरिटी कम्युनिटी से ही कम्युनिटी है , हम चाहते था। हमारी जोः बहादुर हैं ? क्या कभी किसी ने हमारे लिए आवाज़ उठाई है ? हम तो क्छ हीः नहीं। हम तोः सर्फि माँग्रते हम डिग्निटी इज़्जत हैं 🏗 हैं क कहीं किसी ने हमारे के साथ रहना चाहते क्या कभी कोई पाकिस्तान में हमारे गुरुदवारे पर कब्जा है याः इरान –इराक में या कहीं अफगानिस्तान उतारी जाही है। कई तो कहते हैं कि हमारे हमारी जुले हुई , कोई यह भी कहता है कि हमारी पेंट उतारी गई। र्रालिजियस चह्नि टरबन है इसे हमारा जब कहीं उतारने के लिए कहते हैं तोः हमारी कंट्री में कोई नहीं बोस्रता और देश की कोई इसकी बाल नहीं करती। र्रालिजियस चिह्हि हमारा कृषाण है , जोः एक छोटी कुषाण होही है , उसको जब लामे से मना करते हैंा कोई नहीं बोस्रता हैक अगर हमारे साथ कहीं कोई वैसे होता झगडा है , जो हमारा हक थाः , तोः यह कहते हैंः कि फलाँनी सर्विस नहीं मस्रिती।

सर, मैं सर्विस की बास की तरफ नहीं जाऊँगा , लेकिन मैं एक डप्स्टि बास कहना चाहता ह्ँाः चेयरमैन साहब , इस कंट्री की जो हिफ़ाज़त है , वह सीमे कीः जाही में गोली खाः कर कीः जाही हैं 1947 ज थेः और हमारे केः पहले जब यहाँ अंग्रे **उपर के**ं जोः जनरत्स थे , अगर थे , तो सब जनरल्स 10 जनरल्स बैठते सिख होले थेः अब देखिए , और उनमें कतिने जनरल्स हैंा से कत्तिने सिख हैं‡ सम्मिहियों की जोः भर्ती থী , आप उसके आंकड़े निकालिए। आज़ादी से पहले की फौज में करीब 30 **परसेंट** सिख थेा अब यह कहा हिन्द्रस्तान है कि आबादी के लिह्याज से आर्मी में भर्ती होगी ,

से आर्मी में एनरॉलमेंट होगी। जब छाही पॉप्रुलेशन के लिहाज में गोली खानी पड़ती है , तो क्या उसे खाली है ? उसके आबादी चाहिए लिए तो सात फुट का कद, एक गज की छाती होमी और बहादुर होमा चाहिए , तब बॉर्डर हैं। ऐसा नहीं पर मुकाबला होता होसा मुकाबला पॉपुलेशन करती हैं। यह तो उनको पता है , जो बॉर्डर पर इसलिए मैं जो कहना चाहता हुँ , वह यह है कि अब तो ਕਵ਼ਰੇ हैं⊅ आर्मी में भी पॉष्र्लेशन काः सवाल आगया है। यह देश कैसे चलेगा जब अनाज का मसला आता है , हम पैदा करते हैं , तो हमारे दरियाओं का पानी भी छीन लिया जाला

अगर वहाँ काब्रेरी कमीशन बनता है , तो वहाँ कोई और पैसाना है और अगर कभी हमारा कमीशन बनता है , तो उसका कोई और होता †हं अगर इंडस्ट्री काः फैसला कहीं दूसरे स्टेट रूब है, में हो रहा है , तो हमारे जम्मू –कश्मीर में अलाहिदा हिसाच ल प्रदेश में अलाहिदा रूख्न है ओर उत्तराखंड अलाहिदा हमारी इं<del>ड</del>स्ट्री भीः खत्म है , इससे होः रही हैक हमारा पानी छीना गया , हमारी इं<del>ड</del>स्ट्री छीमी गयी , हमारा आर्मी जोः शेयर थाः , वह खत्म होः गया , तोः हमारे रह गया ? बाक़ी पास क्या कम्युनिटीज़ तोः अलाहिदा -अलाहिदा मैं बास करती हैं क पूछता कि क्या अब देश कोः हमारी नहीं जरूरत है ? जब हमने इतनी के बाद्य क्या क्रबीनी दीः , तोः इतनी कुर्बानी अब देश को हमारी नहीं है ? काः रेष्ट मांग्रते हैं , तो वह जरूरत हम अनाज मस्रिता है मैं किसी काः नाम नहीं चाहता। 1984 का जो लेबा कत्लेआम हुआ , गोधरा कांड बहुत बुरा हुआ ,

अगर उड़ीसा में स्टेंस को मारा गया , तो वह बहुत बुरी बास हुई , लेकिन , क्या 1984 काः कत्लेआम जायज थाः? हब्द्धिस्तान के 180 शहरों में जो कुछ हुआ , उसकी गिंबती अलग-अलग है जोः रंग्रनाथ कमिटी हैं , वह भी यह कहती हैं कि चार हजार के करीब सखि थें , हम तोः इसे 10 हजार से भीः ज़यादा कहते हैं। जोः हौद्ध चिह्निलड है , जो पटौदी कांड है , उनके बारे में आज26 सास के बाद यह पता है कि किस तरह से कत्लेआम हुए। दिस के 10 बजे से शाम के 7 बजे तक वह कत्लेआम चलता रहा और उसकी जोः एफआईआरदर्ज हुई , उस पर एक्शन तो क्या होमा थाः , वह एफआईआसीः गुम्न होः गयी। 1984 **के**ं के बाद्य इसमें किसी को भी फाँसी इतने बडे कत्लेआम कीः सजा नहीं होः सकी। क्या यह देश ऐसे चलेगा ? क्या यह मॉयनारिटीज़ है ? कया देश को चलाने वास्रों कीः यही पॉलिसी है ? ...(समय की घंटी )... में किसी पार्टी काः नाम नहीं ले रहा किसी पार्टी कीः तारीफ होः रही हैः कि वह पार्टी देश के सभी वर्गी के लिए सोच रही हैक सभी बड़े वर्गीं के लिए सोचा पर टैंक जाः रहा है**।** जो बॉर्डर चलाते हैं और अपनी छाही हैं , उनको इंस्राफ कब मिल्रेगा ? क्या 1984 के बाद , आज26 साल बाद एक आद्मी को फाँसी मिल्ली , एक आदमी को 20 साख़ की सजा हुई ? एक आदमी , जिसका मैं नाम नहीं ले रहा , जो यहाँ काः मैस्बर थाः , जब उसे कटघरे में खड़ा किया गया , तोः आजतक किसी ने चास्नान हीः पेश नहीं किया। कोर्ट ने भी कह पेश करो , अब छ: महीने दिया कि चालान होः गये , लेकि न कोई चालान पेश नहीं कर रहा है। क्या यह देश ऐसे चलेगा ?

ऑनरेबल मिनिस्टर साहब से कहना चाहता हुँ कि वे बड़े काबिल मिनिस्टर हैंं और गवर्नमैंट ने यह मिनिस्ट्री बनायी , उसने अच्छा काम किया , लेकिन अगर इस मिनिस्ट्री काः परपज सर्फि मिनिस्ट्री बनाना है , जहाँ किसी को चार पैसे हैं , तो मैं समझता हुँ कि इससे परपज़ सर्व नहीं होसा न तोः पैसे से चलेगा और न किसी ओहदे से चलेगा , बल्कि क्री एक होकर चलेगा। यह देश फूल्लों काः एक गुन्नदस्ता इन फूल्लों करेंगे , तो यह एक गुन्नदस्ता बन जाएगा और अगर एक-एक कोः अगर इकट्ठा , तोः यह कुम्हला फूल अलग कर देंग्रे जाएगा।

इसीलिए र्मे सारे हाउस से अपील करता हुँ कि अब तोः सोविए। के भी कत्ल को बुरा र्मे किंसी कम्युनिटी माभता ह्ँ≎ हमारी की पीछ में नहीं कि किसी गोली लगाओ और विदेशियों कहती को मारो। जोः सिख होता है , वह किसी बच्चे याः जना नीः पर हाथ यह उसकी अपनी धारणा होली है और वह इसकी रक्षा नहीं उठाता है¢ यह कहा जाता करता हैक पहले थाः कि अगर गाड़ी में एक सिख होता

थाः , तोः बीबियाँ कहती थींः कि यह हमारा भाई हैः , अब हमें कोई डर हैं। लेकिन , अब हमें बदनाम किया जा रहा है और इंझाफ लिए कहीं कोई बात नहीं की जा रही है। मैं सारे हाउस से अपील करता हुँ कि अगर हम इस देश का भला चाहते हैं और इस देश को आगे ले जामा चाहते हैं , तो हमें इंस्राफ देसा पड़ेगा। यह हमारा हैं और हम इसकी एक-एक इंद्य जमीन के लिए लड़े थेंं सन् 1965 में कह दिया गया थाः कि ब्यास पर पीछे आ जाःओ, लेकिन वह जनरल गुरबक्श करना चाहो , तो कर सिंह थाः , जिसने कहा कि मुझे कोर्ट मार्शल दोः , हमारा ननकाना तोः गया , लेकिन हम अपना हरमंदिर नहीं देंग्रे। हम यह यकीन से कहते हैं। वे वहाँ लड़े और हमारी आर्मी कोः लाहौर तक लेकर चले गये। वे हमारे बहादुर जनरल थे🌣 अपने इंसाफ के लिए रो रहे हैं। ...(**समय की घंटी** )... बहा दुर इसलिए हूँ यह हाउस , जो इस देश र्में आपसे इंस्राफ मांग्रता सुप्रीम हाउस है , मैं इससे इंसाफ मांग्रता ह्रँФ अगर इस देश है और अगर हम चाहते हैं कि यह देश दुनिया में नम्बर देश बने , तो इस देश को इंसाफ के साथ चलाना होगा , हमें देंचे , तो इससे देश का नुकसान पड़ेगा। अगर इस इंस्राफ नहीं होगा। हम यह नहीं चाहते कि ऐसा हो। लेकिन इंस्राफ मांग्रने कि कैसे कोः इंसाफ चाहिए। अगर यह बाह्र नहीं है , तो आप बताइए होगा। कोई इंसान एकदम उठकर कहे कि ...(व्यवधान )...

श्री उपसभापति : आपमेहरबानी करके खत्म कीजिए।

: सर, मुझे एक मिनट काः समय और देः शरी बलविंदर सहि भुंडर दीजिए। यह कहना चाहता ह्ं कि महात्मा गांधी इस देश थेः , पत्ता सबसे महान व्यक्ति के समान थे और उनको आजभी बाष् कहा जाला है≬ महात्मा गांधी जीः काः मर्डर हुआ , तोः एक आदमी कोः हुआ , तोः तीम लोगों फांसी लगी , राजीव गांधी जीः काः मर्डर फांसी लगी , लेकिन मैं किसी मर्डर कोः चंद्या नहीं हजारों लोग हैं , जिसको पता ही नहीं है कि आजक्या होः रहा और आग की लपटें दक्ष्लि से लंदन तक दिखाई दे रही हैं⊅ कहां , येः लोग कधिर आर्मी , कहां पुलिस , कहां गवर्नमेंट गए? क्या देश हीः चलेगा ? क्या माइनॉरिटी की ऐसे ही रक्षा होगी ? कथा माइनॉरिटी इस देश के लोगों पर वश्विास कर पाएगी ? इसलिए मैंः हुं कि ऑनरेबल मिनिस्टर साहब , आपको चाहता बहूत बड़ी जिस्मिदारी दीः गई है। मुझे इस बास की खुशी है कि आप भी माइनॉरिटी सें हैं⊅ हम माइनॉरिटी के लोग देश कीः सपोर्ट बनना चाहते की armed support बनना चाहते हैं⊅ हमें इंस्राफ चाहिए और मैं आपसे चाहता हुं कि वह इंस्राफ देवे के लिए आपकाम धन्यवाद। करें। बहुत -बहुत

जल संसाधन मंत्री तथा अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्री (श्री खुर्शीद डप्स्टि चेयरमैन सलमान ): मोहतरम साहब , मैंा आभार पार्लियामेंट परकट हुं कि आजहमारी काः, राज्य सभा का करता और इस देश काः सौभाग्य है कि 23 सम्मानित ने सदस्यों के कार्यकरण के संबंध अल्पसंख्यक मंबालय में अपने विचार किए हैं। सभी ने सच्चे मन से यह प्रयास किया प्रस्तृत कि इस मंक्षालय कोः और सशक्त किया जाए , अगर हमारे मंक्षालय में कहीं कमियां हैं याः हमारे कदम कहीं लड़खड़ाए हैं , तो हमको सहारा दिया जाए , मार्गदर्शन दिया दखािया जाए और रास्ता जाए।

पूरे जीः , मैंः सदन काः आभारी होले हुए , वशिष से आपका आभारी ह्ं कि आपने स्वयं इस चर्चा में भाग लिया और हमें अपने विचारों और अपनी दुरदर्शिता नवाजा। मैंं माननीय महोदय और मामनीय सोजिया गांधी जीः केः प्रधान मंत्री यह नर्ष्णिय पराति आभार प्रकट करना चाहता ह्ं कि उन्होंने लिया थाः कि एक ऐसा मंक्षालय बनना चाहिए। हमारे भाई नक़वी साहब यहां हुए हैं , मैं उनकी बास पर अभी पहुंचूंगा लेकिन कि उन्होंने कई शेर मैंं इतना अवश्य कहूंगा पढ़कर अपनी बास को बहुत गहराई तक पहुंचाने कीः कोशिश की। चारों ओर से जो और जोः विद्यार सामने आए, उन सभी को मैंबे चर्चा बहुत गंभीरता है , मैंबे उन सभीः पर नोष्ट्स लिए हैं और मैं से सुबा कोशिश क**ि हर सदस्य** के कम से कम कुछ विचारों पर मैं करूंगा

अपना रक्ष्पिंस दे सकूं। मुझे चारों तरफ की बार्ते सुझकर एक शेरु याद आरहा हैं -

> "वाहदे तंरा नज़र ने काफिर है मामा मुझे , काफिर समझते हैं कि मुसलमान हूं मैं० "

कुछ लोग कहते हैं कि कुछ नहीं किया और कुछ लोग कहते हैं कि बहुत कुछ कर दिया। दोमों बाहों तो सच नहीं हो सकतीं। कहीं बीच का रास्ता होगा और मैं समझता हूं कि जो बीच का रास्ता निकला है , वह अंह में बलविंदर सिंह भुंडर जी ने ही दिया है और वह रास्ता यह है -

"गुल्लदस्ता बनकर हीः हम लोग इस देश कीः सेवा करेंगे मक्षिकर , सब फूल एक रंग के नहीं होंग्रे , एक सुग्रंध के नहीं होंग्रो। " हम में भी कोई किसी फूल को पसंद करता है , कोई किसी और फूल को है\ आप में से कोई गुल्लाब पसंद करता पसंद करते हैं , कोई नरगिस पसंद करता है और कोई कमल भी पसंद करता हैंक जोः नरगिस पसंद करता है , वह यह भी कह देसा है -

> "हजारों साख्न नरगिस अपनी बेन्त्री पर रोही हैं , बड़ी मुश्किल से होहा। हैं चमन में दीदावर पैदा। "

मैंः चाहूंगा कि कुछ आंकड़ों से हमारी माननीय सदस्यगण अवगत होः जाएं। थोड़ा साः भ्रम है , कहीं –कहीं थोड़ी सीः शिकायत इस बाह्म की है कि कतिना काम हुआ , कतिना काः म नहीं हुआ। बहुत नहीं दूंगा , रिमोर्ट में सारे ज़्यादा आंकड़े आंकड़े हैं , लेकिन यह चाहता हूं कि कुछ आंकड़ों से आप लोग अवश्य अवगत हो जाएं। पहली बास यह है कि हमें समझना होगा मंबालय काः लक्ष्य क्या है ? मंञ्चालय नहीं बनता , तोः अच्छी है , तो अच्छी बास है और बना है , तो इसलिए बना बास होसी , बना है कि जो समाज कल्याण मंश्रालय है तथा जो हमारे और मंबालय हैं , जो सबके लिए , पूरी जनता के लिए , आवाम के लिए जो भी सेवाएं कराते हैं , उनमें अल्पसंख्यक महिलाएं उपलब्ध , पछिडे के लोग , दलित समाज के साथी , ट्रा बच्चे वर्ग आदि सभी के लिए ये उपलब्धियां हेंंंं लेकिन , कभी -कभी ऐसा माना है कि किसी वर्ग जाता है , ऐसा समझा जाता वशिष , समाज किसी क्षेत्र के लोगों को या किसी भाष्रा याः कब्हिीं और विशेष से पहुंच लोगों कोः वेः सारी सुबिधाएं पूर्ण रूप नहीं हैं , तो फिर उन्हें कहीं पर collective करना पड़ता है और उसी को लेकर इस मंक्षालय कोः बनाया भीः गया कि ऐसा न होः कि एक पूरे परिप्रेक्ष्य में विशेष रूप से एक खस समाज , जिसे अल्पसंख्यक समाज माना जाहा है , जिसको हमने कोई पहचान नहीं दी है , बल्कि उन्हें हमारे संविधान ने पहचान दी है , हर डेझोक रेस्री में , हर लोकतंत्र में अल्पसंख्यकों कोः अलग सेः एक पहचान दीः जाही है≬ हमारा एक ऐसा वशिष संविधान है , जिसमें बहुतसंख्यक कोः हमको ऐतिहासिक रुष से अलग से पहचान कुछ लोगों देखी पडी ओर को भी दी गई थी। अल्पसंख्यकों

कमेटी ने हमको दिशा -नर्दिश जब सच्चर दिए , सच्चर कि बहुत अल्पसंख्यकों ने यह पाया काम होने के बाबजूद को पूरी भागीदारी और पूरा हस्सा नहीं मिल्लिपारहा है, तो विशेष के लिए मंग्रालय कोः बनाया फोक्रस करने गया। लेकिन इस मंद्रालय है कि और मंग्रालय काः लक्ष्य यह नहीं अब अल्पंसख्यकों कें लिए करेंगे । पूरी सरकार करेगी और काम नहीं , पूरा समाज करेगा पूरी पार्लियामेंट करेगी , तभी हम सबके लिए क्छ कर पाएंगे। क्छ गैष्म पर क्छ लिकैजेज चाहिए –जहां जहां -जहां , जहां रह गए करने के लिए और पूरी हैं , उन गैप्स कोः पुरा सरकार कहां –कहां काम कर रही है , उस पर नजरसानी करने केे लिए इस मंश्रालय क्या कोः बनाया गया।

कई साथियों ने कहा कि जो 15-प्वायंट्स कार्यक्रम है , इसके

लिए अलग से कोई गुरांट नहीं मिलती है। यह सही है कि इसके लिए नहीं मिस्रिता है , लेकिन कोई ग्रांट जहां –जहां हम कार्यक्रमों उपलब्ध के लिए पैसा उपलब्ध कराते हैं , धनराशि कराते हैं औ कहा जाता है कि वे earmarking के लिए eligible हैं , इसका उन्हें मतलब यह है कि 15 प्रतिशत हिस्सा अलग से रख कर यह प्रयास जाः सकता हैः कि अल्पसंख्यकों कोः इसका पूरा फायदा पर 15 परसेंट earmarking किया जाहा है और उस पर हम निधरानी करते हैं , यह मंत्र राख्नय निश्चरानी क्री उसमें न हीः हम करता करते हैं , न हीः उसमें हम कोई एक्स्टा पैस्रा हैं और न ही: उससे हम कुछ निकाल सकते हैं , लेकिन हम सरकार सामने , कैब्रिनेट के सामने सारे तथ्य रखते हैं कि हमने किए हैं या जो earmarking किया है , चाहे वह financial sector का हो , चाहे job sector का हो , चाहे development sector का हो या चाहे education sector का हो , इनमें हम 15 प्रतिशत लक्ष्य को पूरा कर पा रहे हैं या नहीं कर पा रहे हैं , इसको हम एक वर्ष में एक बार कैबिनेट के सामने भी ले जाते

मैं आपको क्ुछ आंकड़े बताना चाहता हुँ , क्योंकि कभी -कभी यह कहा जाहा है कि किसीना कम बजट हैं। हमारा बजट पूरे बजट से नहीं चाहिए , क्योंकि बजट में हस्सा हर शहरी का है , हर पूरे काः हैः तथा अल्पसंख्यक और बहुसंख्यक देशवासी काः बराबर अगर आप 15-प्वायंट्स प्रोग्राम में देखें और इस प्रोग्राम में अगर हम मोद्या –मोद्या अनुमान लगाएं , तोः इसके माध्यम के लिए कम से कम 21 हजार करोड़ रुपए ही जो पब्लिक सैक्टर बैक्स का priority sector lending **है**ं , **वह अब** 1 करोड़ 17

लाख 760 रुपए हो चुका है। अभी माननीय सदस्य अदीब साहब ने यह है , सिख को कितना कहा कि इसमें minority को कितना मिल्ला मिल्रा कोः कत्तिना मिला है , दलितों कोः कत्तिना है , मुसलमानों ये आंकड़े आज हमारे सामने नहीं हें⊅ इस पर पार्लियामेंट सरकार विचार कर सकती है कि इनको इन आंकड़ों में भीः बांद्रना चाहिए याः नहीं बांद्धना चाहिए। . . . (व्यवधान )...

तक सुकॉलरशिप्स काः सवाल हैः , इनको हम इन आंकड़ों सकते हैं , इसलिए कि सकॉलरशिप्स देही समय हम की जो आबादी है और हर प्रांत की जो अल्पसंख्यक वहां आबादी है , उस हिमाब से हम सुकॉलरशिप काः बंटवारा करते हैं क सुकॉलरशिप के संबंध में हम आपसे अवश्य कह सकते हैंं कि हमें आंकडे जो यह कहे कि क्छ नहीं है , उसको यह मासूम हैं⊅ होः रहा समझना चाहिए कि हम इस समय पूरे देश में 40-45 लाख सकॉलरशिप्स दे रहे हैं क Pre-Matric, Post-Matric, Means-cum- Merit और उसके साथ -साथ 18,000 हम सर्फि बालि काओं कोः मौलाना आज़ाद एज्केशन फाउंडेशन में देते हैं 🕆 हमारी जो Ministry की scholarships हैं , बालिकाओं उनमें भीः 40-45 प्रतिशत हर वर्ष कोः जाहा है , यह हमारे लिए एक बहुत शुभ संकेत है कि हम अल्पसंख्यक बालिकाओं कोः आगे बढ़ने काः अवसर देः रहे हेंंФ इन सब कार्यक्रमों के साथ-साथ जो enrolment हुआ , जिसमें HRD Ministry **काः बह्त** बड़ा योगदान enrolment हुआ , primary level है , उसमें उनकी वजह से जो मुस्लिम पर 2007 में जो 10.49 परसेंट **था**ं, 2009-10 में वह 13.48 परसेंट Upper primary में जो 8.54 था , वह 11.89 हो गया है और elementary level पर 2008-09 में वह 10.49 से 2009-10 में 13.2 परसेंट पर पहुंच च्का हैक Muslim girls का जो enrolment है , उसमें भीः हम 2007-08 में primary में 48.67 से अब 48.96 पर पहुंच गए हैं और elementary level पर 48.84 से 49.34 परसेंट पर हम पहुंच गए हैं तोः चारों तरफ संकेत बहुत अच्छे हैं , लेकिन जब आप लोग जीः कीः चर्चा यहां स्ब रहे थे , तब उन्होंने इस बाह्य काः कहा था कि हम इस बात से संतुष्ट हैं , हमें नहीं थे , वह हमने इत्मीनान नहीं है कि जो हम करना चाहते कर लिया हैक अभी हमने सर्फि दो सास का ही काम दखाया है , इसको और आगे है , और तेज़ी से आगे ले जामा है और उसमें बढाना आप लोगों के जो हैं , वे हमारे उपयोगी मित्रि लिए बहुत होंग्रो सुझाव हमें और आगे तक जाने के अनुमान हमें अवश्य उसमें दिखाई दे रहे बहुत हैं क

महोदय , कुछ और आंकड़े मैं आपके समक्ष पेश करता हुं , वे भी हैं , इसलिए कि इन आंकड़ों ण आंकडे में मिनिस्टी के लिए जो 5 year plan का 7,000 करोड़ का allocation था , अक्सर लोग कहते हैं , यह भ्रम है कि यह 7,000 करोड़ था और उसका कुछ हस्सा खर्च नहीं हुआ। कोई कहता है 23 प्रतिशत खर्च हुआ , कोई कहता है 33 प्रतिशत खर्च हुआ , तो उसमें जो हमारा total expenditure हैं , वह Revised Estimates 2007-08 सें लेकर 2009-10 और Revised Estimates figures 2010-11 को मिल्लाकर 5025.08 करोड़ है और 2011-12 का जो allocation है , वह 2850 करोड़ है , यामी कि पूरे पांच साल का प्लान पूरा होहो -होहो हम 7875 करोड़ खर् च कर चुके होंग्रे , जो 100 परसेंट से ज्यादा है , 7000 करोड़ से ज्यादा है। यह दूसरी बाल हैं कि आप चाहते हैं कि Twelfth Plan में हम इससे बढ़कर करें। आपके सुझाव आएंगे , Twelfth Plan अब बनेगा। Twelfth Plan में हमारे का यह पूछना है कि यह कहा गया बहुत सारे साथियों प्रदेश का इतना योगदान है और आंध्र कि आंध परदेश progressive State रहा है , लेकिन एक भी MCD (Minority Concentrated नहीं चुद्धा पर क्यों गया ? जोः चयन हुआ District) वहां ...(व्यवधान )... राजस्थान की पुराँब्लम है , आंध्र प्रदेश भीः हैः , लेकिन जोः मुख्य MCDs **हैं** , वे उत्तर में हैंं , परदेश वेस्ट बंगाल में*ः* बह्गिर में और असम में हैं , ्रे हैं क उसका कारण यह है कि जो MCDs का चयन होता है , वह 25 प्रतिशत अल्पसंख्यक आबादी पर

होता है साळ -पैंसठ ऐसे जनपद हैं , जो मुस्लिम -बहुल मामे याः Muslim Concentrated माने जाः सकते हैं और Christian और भी हैं , ये 90 हैं , लेकिन इनको राष्ट्रीय Buddhist क्षेत्र से , राष्ट्र कीः जोः विकास दर है , जो average है , उससे कम होना उससे कम होगा , तभी हम यह मानेंगे कि यहां चाहिए। पर पछिड़े हैं , पूरा डिस्ट्रिक्ट पिछड़ा हुआ है , उस डिस्ट्रिक्ट कोः आगे लाएंगे और तब वहां के अल्पसंख्यकों कोः भीः आगे लाएंगे। है , जिसको में कि आप थोड़ा म्ख्य चाह्रंगा साः गौर से सुर्वे और समझें और वह मुख्य बास यह है कि ये बहुत सारे कार्यक्रम सर्फि अल्पसंख्यकों के लिए नहीं ये उन हैंक क्षेत्रों के लिए हैं , जहां अल्पसंख्यक रहते हैंक ये Area Development Programmes हैं। हम यह मानकर **ਚ**ਕਰੇ कि जिस हैं में अल्पसंख्यक और बहुसंख्यक साथ रहते हैं , लेकिन क्षेत्र ज्यादा काः विकास वहां अल्पसंख्यक रहते हैं , जब उस क्षेत्र होगा , तोः अल्पसंख्यकों कीः भागीदारी सुमिश्चित होः जाए गीः। ऐसा नहीं होगा कि हम ghettoisation करें , अल्पसंख्यकों , बहुसंख्यकों को अलग करें। कोः अलग करें इस मंग्रालय के बारे यह कभी मत समझिए कि यह अल्पसंख्यकों काः मंत्रालय है , यह सबका मंक्षालय क्री ये अल्पसंख्यक सबके साथी हैं⊅ जैसा माननीय ने कहा , अगर हम पूरे देश को गुलदस्ता मानकर और सदस्य सब फूल्लों कोः एक हीः फैमिली के फूल मानकर , एक ही समाज के फूल मानकर आगे बढ़ने की बात करेंगे तोः ऐसा होगा। जरूर अफसोस सर्फि इस बाल का है कि हमारे माननीय सदस्य नक़वी साहब है , नीयत में थोड़ी तोः बहुत कि आपकी नीतियां अच्छी खामी निशान , क्छ उन्होंने उस पर कुछ सवालिया महोदय , जिसकी नीयत चिह्हि लगाए। नहीं होही , वह नीःति नहीं नीति के लिए हीः चाहिए बनाया करता। बनाने पहले नीयत अगर आप कहते कि उसको क्रियान्वित करने में आप सकल नहीं तोः येः आंकड़े , जोः मैंब अभी आपको पढ़कर सुद्धाए हैं , कहां आए? अगर हम इसमें सफल नहीं हुए तो ये आंकड़े कहां से आए?

श्री राजीव प्रताप रूडी : यही तो हम आपसे जामना चाहते हैं कि कहां से आए?

श्री सलमान खुर्शींद : मैं बता रहा हूं ये आंकड़े उस जमीन सें हैं , जिस जमीन को आप देखना नहीं चाहते। आप उस जमीन को देखिए तो ये आंकड़े आपको समझमें आजाएंगे। श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी : मामनीय मंत्री जीः , ऐसी कोई दूरबीन नहीं हैं , जिस दूरबीन से आप यह विकास देख रहे हैं आपने चांद्व पर विकास किया होगा , जमीन पर तोः यह विकास नहीं हुआ हैं , जोः आप बता रहे हैं ...(व्यवधान )...

श्री सलमान खुर्शीद : मैं बता रहा हुं में नक़वी हूं कि उन्हीं आंखों करता से इन आंकड़ों कोः देख इल्तज़ा लीजिए , जिस आंखों से ईद का चाँद देखा करते हैं , उसे दूरबीन से नहीं देखते। ईद का चाँद भी दिखाई देहा है , लेकिन हमने वे के लिए क्ह देसे लोग भी देखें हैं जो एक रोज़ा बढ़ाने कि चाँद्ध नहीं दिखा है। इसलिए उन्हीं आखों काः इस्तेमाल आपको सब दखि जाएगा। ...(व्यवधान )...

एक मामनीय सदस्य : रोज़ा कम करने के लिए चाँद दिख भी जाहा हैं।

सलमान खुर्शीद : जी। लोग रोज़ा कम भीः कराते भीः हैं हमारे मामनीय साथी परवे ज़ हाशमी जी ने वक्फ की बढाते चर्चा की। मान्यवर , आपने भी वक्फ के बारे में विशेष देखे कीः बास कीः। वक्फ एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण institution है और में आपकी ही दी हुई रिपोर्ट वक्फ के संबंध कोः कार्यान्वित के लिए हम amendment legislation लोक सभा में लाए थे। वह करने लोक सभा में पास भी हुआ , वहां स्वीकृत भी हुआ , लेकिन

हमारे इस हाउस ने यह मामा कि उस पर थोड़ी सीः और चर्चा कीः है इसलिए आपने उसे Select Committee को भेजा हैक उसमें वे सारे प्रस्ताव आ जाहे हैं जिससे वक्फ परापर्टी और देश कोः, हमारी कम्युनिटी के विकास के लिए , effective utilization में लगाया जा सके। उसमें , जिस कुछ बाहों ऐसी हैं पर लोगों की अलग अलग राय है , जैसे , क्या परापर्टी वक्फ काः चाहिए याः नहीं होमा चाहिए। होमा अभी यहां से एक बास उठायी गयी थीं कि क्या वक्फ परापर्टी काः इन्कम टैक्स में रजिस्ट्रेशन हों या न हों ? जब Select Committee की रिपोर्ट आ जाएगी , तभी इस पर और वक्ष्तिार से चर्चा हो सकती है।

महोदय , वशिष बाह्म यह है कि हमारे यहां तोः सवर्गीय इंद्विरा गांधी जीः नेः भीः चिट्ठी लिखकर सभी मुख्य मंत्रियों थाः कि जहां –जहां पर वक्फ पुरॉपर्टी से यह कहा पर सरकार है , उसको आप अलग करें। मैं आपको यह वश्विास दक्षिाता कि दक्ष्ति में जो 123 पुरॉपर्टीज़ पर एक प्राना झगड़ा चला आरहा हाई कोर्ट से जो ऑर्डर थाः , उनके संबंध में हमें मिल्ला है , उस करके हम आगे कार्यवाही पर तत्काल विचार करने जाः रहे हैंक दक्षिली में कम से कम ऐसा तत्काल होगा। बाक़ी जगहों पर भीः हम करेंगे फिर पुरयास कि सब मुख्य मंत्रियों को लिखा जाए। मैं से निदेदन करूंगा आप सभी सदस्यगणों कि आप हमारी मदद करें। वक्फ की पुरॉपर्टीज़ को छुड़वाने का है तो कसिकी सरकार है , कौन मुख्य मंत्री है , इससे हमें कोई मतलब नहीं , आपने जब यहां ज़ाहिर की है कि वक्फ की प्रॉपर्टी पर यह इच्छा होमी चाहिए , तोः आप हमारी मदद करें , क्योंकि हमें सेंट्रल रस्निशंस काः लिहाज़ है , हम इस बाह्य काः सम्मान सटेट करते कीः पुरॉपर्टी पर थोड़ा साः सहयोग देः सकते हैं , हम वक्फ वक्फ अपने हाथ में नहीं ले सकते। NMDFC की restructuring हो रही है , यह उम्मीद है कि जो consultants उस पर काम कर रहे हैं , वे बहुत जल्दी हमें उसका नया प्रारूप दे देंगे जिससे NMDFC कोः हम तेजी से इस्तेमाल कर सकते हैं⊅ र्मे लेकिन उसमें एक बाह्य जरूर बताऊंगा कि बंगला देश के गुरामीण र्वेक काः एक मॉडल लेकर NMDFC पर चर्चा हुई थी। गया है कि कम दर पर आप को कर्जा मिल्ल जाए , आपको लोम मिल्ल जाए वह इतना इंघोर्टेंट नहीं है , असेसेब्लिटी द् लोम ज्यादा इंपोर्टंट होता है। बहुत जगह यह मामा जाता है कि अगर आप 3-4

पर लोम दे दें वें तो आपका वह काम कामयाब लेकिन परसेंट होगा। से उसको देखकर जोः रिषोर्ट पास आई है उस बहुत हमारे रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है कि अवेलेब्लिटी ऑफ क्रेडिट ज्यादा इंपोर्टेंट है , क्रेडिट पर इंटरेस्ट कत्तिना होगा यह इतना इंपोर्टेंट नहीं है¢ collateral न होः , आपको दरवाजे पर करेडिट मिल्र जाए , आपको छोटा क्रेडिट आसानी से मिल्ल जाए , इन सब चीजों जब फाइनल रिप्नोर्ट देंग्रे को देखकर कंसल्टेंट और उसमें वस्तिारीकरण होगा याः उस पर रिकॉर्म होगा , तब हम NMDFC कोः अच्छी तरह इस्तेमाल कर सकते हैं क एक बाह्न यह उठी कि NMDFC में सर्फि कि यह लोग उस हजार रुपया दिया हैंक एक बात का ध्यान रखें जाशा इंस्टीट्यूशन तरह से नहीं है जैसे बैंक से या बड़े से लोग हैंक यह गरीब लोगों के लिए लोम है , यह छोटे लोगों के लिए लोम हैं , यह उन लोगों के लिए लोग है जो पाबर्टी पाबर्टी लाईन के डबल स्हर तक सर्फि रहते र्हं क उनको 25 हजार रुषया मिल्लि जाएगा तोः उनके जीव्रन में एक वशिष क्शंति आ जाएगी , ऐसा मानकर इस इंस्टीट्यूशन कोः बनाया गया थाः।

लोग देले श्री म्खतार अब्बास नक़वी: बड़े र्वेक नहीं हैंः और आपने भीः जोः वयवस्था की है उसमें भीः आपने की 20 हजार तोः फिर अल्पसंख्य व्यवस्था की है। काम कैसे कर पाएंगे क बड़े श्री सलमान खुर्शीद : मैंबे आपकी बाह्य समझने की कोशिश है। ऐसा हम न मार्ने इस देश में और मैं

समझता हूं कि आपकी ओर से और आपकी पार्टी की ओर से यह बाहा नहीं आनी चाहिए कि बैंक इस देश में मुसलमानों को लोग नहीं देहे।

अब्बास **नक़वी :** मामनीय मंत्री जीः, यह श्री म्ख्तार महत्वपूर्ण बास है , हमारी पार्टी काः यह सवाल नहीं है¢ आपने आज देश जोः वयवस्था खड़ी कर दी है , आपने जो माहौल खड़ा है उसका नतीजा है कि अल्पसंख्यकों कोः आज परेशानी हो रही हैं।

श्री सलमान खुर्शीद : गुजरात में तो बैंक लोग देहे होंग्रे उन घरों के लिए। ...(व्यवधान )...

श्री वजिय कुमार रूपाणी : गुजरात में सभी व्यापारी मुसलमान हैं ...(व्यवधान )...

श्री सलमान खुर्शीद : मैं आपसे बहुत -बहुत माफ़ी के साथ कहना चाहता हूं कि लोम तो बहुत बाद की बात है , वहां पर जिस लोगों को दंशे के लिए जो पैसा दिया जा रहा था वह भी लौटकर आ गया।

## ...(व्यवधान )...

अब्बास नक़वी : अगर हम यहां स्टेट मुख्तार जाः रहे हैंः , अगर हम राज्यों मेंः जोः कुछ होः रहा डस्किस करने करने जाः रहे हैं , आपके मंत्रालय है वह डक्ष्किस कोः डस्किस कीः कमियों कर रहे हैं , आपके मंश्रालय कोः डिस् कस नहीं रहे हैं , तो फिर आपराज्यों पर डस्किस कर लीजिए। फिर हम आंध्र पर भीः डस्किस पर डक्ष्किस करेंगे , हम महाराष्ट्र करेंगे , हम के ऊपर डस्किस आपके तमाम राज्ञ्यों करेंगे।

## श्री उपसभापति : आप बैछिए। ...(व्यवधान )...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी : आपके साळ साओं के दं गोंः को भीः डस्किस करेंगे इतिहास जो में 50 से भी ज्यादा दंशों काः इतिहास है¢ 60 सालों इसलिए आप सटेट काः डस्किस करिए। मत ...(व्यवधान )...

श्री सलमान खुर्शीद : नक़वी साहब , मुझे माफ़ करेंगे , मैंसे पहली बार गोधरा वहां से सुसा , मैंसे पहली बार 1984 आपकी तरफ से सुना। ...(व्यवधान )...

**श्री उपसभापति :** बैठिए , बैठिए। ...(व्**यवधान** )... खाम साहब , आप

बैठिए। ...(**व्यवधान** )... यह क्या बाहें होः रही हैं ...(**व्यवधान** )... अब आप बोलिए। ...(**व्यवधान** )... आप बैठिए , पुलीज। ...(**व्यवधान** )...

**श्री सलमान खुर्शीद :** आपको अपनी बाह्न कहनी है ...(**व्यवधान** )...

**श्री उपसभापति :** आप बैठिए , यह क्या हैं। ...(व्**यवधान** )...

Nothing will go on record...( व्यवधान )... आप बैठिए , शर्मा जीः ,
बैठिए। नहीं , आप बैठिए। ...(व्यवधान )... अभी यहां गुजरात के

ऊपर चर्चा नहीं होः रही हैं , माइनॉरटी के ऊपर होः रही
हैं। ...(व्यवधान )...

श्री सलमान ख्रशीद : मैं आपकी बाह का सम्मान करता हंः लेकिन साः अपने दक्षि पर हाथ रखकर यह पूछ लीजिए , मैंसे आप जरा गोधरा का नाम नहीं लिया , गोधरा का जिक्र उधर से किया गया थाः। ...(व्यवधान ) . . . गोधरा शब्द पहले वहां से इस्तेमाल हुआ )... में से थाः। ...(व्यवधान जोः...(व्यवधान )...

श्री विजय कुसार रूपाणी : आपने बताया। ...(व्यवधान )...
श्री सलमान खुर्शीद : गोधरा शब्द पहले वहां से इस्तेमाल
हुआ। ...(व्यवधान )...

श्री उपसभापति : आप बैठ जाइए। ...(व्यवधान )...

श्री अनिल माध दवे (मध्य प्रदेश )ः आप अनावश्यक रूप से गलत ट्रेक पर चले गए। आप बहुत अच्छा बोल रहे थें। ...(व्यवधान )...

श्री सलमान खुर्शीद : हम अच्छा बोल्लेंगे। ...(व्यवधान )...
राज्य में नहीं जायेंगे। आप एक बाल समझने का प्रयास
करें। ...(व्यवधान )...

श्री उपसभापति : आप बैठ जाइए। आप बैठ जाइए। आप रिष्लाई होने दीजिए। ...(व्यवधान )... अब आप भीः खामोश होः जाइए। ...(व्यवधान )...

श्री राजीव प्रताप रूडी : आप चेयर कीः तरफ देखकर बोलिए। ....(व्यवधान )...

श्री सलमान खुर्शीद : अच्छा , अब समय समाप्त हो जाएगा। आप थोड़ा -साः सुब लीजिए। ...(**व्यवधान** )... आपका चेहरा इतना खूबसूरत वहां मोड़ देला है कि बार –बार मुझे है मैं करूं ? क्या महोदय ...(व्यव धाम )... आप तोः पायलेट **हैं**क , माननीय सदस्य केः सामने मैग्नेट हैं और पायलेट हुआ करते हैं , हर स्ई उधर हीः मुझ जाया करती हैः , मैंः करूं तो क्या करूं , इसलिए उधर ह्ं≎ दोः -तीम और मुख्य विषय हैं और 6.00 बजने वासे हैं अभी रजिर्वेशन कीः बास आई, सच्चर कमेटी की बात आई और मिश्र कीः बाह्य आई। रजिर्वेशन एक बड़ा गंभीर कहा , एक तरफ से कहा गया कि क्यों अभी हमने कुछ नहीं आप ओबीसी हैं , दूसरी रहे तरफ से कहा गया कि आप क्यों हैंः ? रजिर्वेशन एक बड़ा गंभीर विषयि है। कुछ मॉडल्स में जैसे बिहार में , आंध्र प्रदेश में , कर्नाटक स्टेट्स में , केरल में , तमिलनाडु में उपयोग में लाए गए हैं , कहीं –चह्नि लगाए हैं। सुघ्रीम कोईस ने उन पर प्रश्न कोर्ट ने कोः एप्रूव इंटरिम आर्डर देकर आंध्र प्रदेश किया है , लेकिन हमने उन सब को स्टडी करने काः प्रयास किया है कि रि**जिर्वे**शन है , कधिर हमें दिए गए हैं कहां आवश्यकता संकेत और उसको हम रूष से किस तरह से आगे बढ़ा सकते हैं , जब इस पर सरकार सामाजिक पूरा विचार में हो जाएगी , सरकार में हो जाएगा , पूरी चर्चा तोः अवश्य यह आपके सामने लाया जाएगा।

आज हम आपको इतना बताना चाहते हैं कि सच्चर कमेटी में हम जिल्ला कुछ इसके अलावा क्रियान्वित कर सकते थें , उतना हमने किया हैं Equal Opportunity Commission का सवाल उठाया गया थाः। Equal Opportunity Commission का मैं पूरा समर्थक हुं , लेकिन Equal Opportunity Commission में भी लोगों की अलग्अलगराय हैं। कुछ लोगों कीः राय हैं कि Equal Opportunity Commission से दूसरे पर असर पड़ेगा , कुछ लोगों कमीशनों के कार्यक्षेत्र माभना है कि हम इन दोमों में संतुलन बनाकर चल सकते लोगों काः मामना है कि इसको एक विशेष सुबरूप दिया हैं , जिसको जल् दी में , हड़बड़ी में हम आपके ऐसी बाहें लाः सकते हैंः , जब तक कि इस पर एक अंतिम नहीं नर्णिय नहीं जाः सकता , इस पर मैं कुछ नहीं कह सकता हूं , लेकिन इतना आपको बता सकता हूं कि बड़ी गंभीरता से इस पर जिस -जिस को विधार चाहिए , वे विद्यार कर रहे हैं⊅ जहां -जहां आपके सुः झाब हैं , उन सुझावों को भी हम स्वीकार मिल्लि रहे

श्री अश्रक अली टाक : सर, 15 परसेंट आबादी के बारे में

सलमान खुर्शीद : जी। दो बार्से गयी हैं क ि जो 90 उठाई हैं , जिसके बारे में मैंबे बताया कि उनका चयन कैसे हुआ थाः , उन १० एम.सीः .डीः . में भीः हम जब किसी कार्यक्रम को या किसी परोजेक्ट

6.00 р.м.

करते हैं , तो हम प्रदेश सरकार के अधिकारियों कोः एप्रव इसका सीधा –सीधा लाभ उन लोगों पुछते हैं कि क्या सकेगा , जिसके लिए हम ये कर रहे हैं ? क्या में , उनके कुषेत्र उनकी आबादी के कुषेत्र में जा रहा है या किसी और कुषेत्र में या डिस्ट्रिक्ट में जा रहा है ? अब क्छ लोगों काः मामना है कि इसको बुल्लॉक लेक्ल पर लेबा चाहिए , ताकि concentration और होः सके , कुछ लोगों targeting बेहतर काः यह मामना **है** कि 25 से 15 प्रतिशत आबादी का इसमें माप्रदंड रखना चाहि ए। यह कमीशन याः जब नया Twelfth पृष्लान सब पुल्लानिंग बनेगा तब उस पर सब लोगों के जो विद्यार आयेंगे , उन पर विद्यार होगा और उसका फिर क्या नष्टिकर्ष निकलिता है , वह हम आपके सामने लेकर इस समय हम आपको उसी पर अपना जवाब दे सकते हैं , आजहमारे सामने है , जिस सः कीम को हमने पछिले तीम वर्ष से किया करियान्वित करने काः प्रयास है और जिसके कुछ अच्छे परिणाम हमें आपके सामने लामे काः अवसर मिल्ला ्रहे हम उम्मीद करते हैं कि इसको आपलोग सवीकार करेंगे और मानेंगे।

**श्री राम कृपाल यादव :** सर, जहां पर नहीं हो रहा है , वहां पर आप कथा करेंगे ?

सलमान खुर्शीद : सर, 15 प्वाइंट शरी प्रोग्राम पूरे देश में हैं , 90 डिस्ट्रिक्ट फोकस्ड हैं , लेकिन 15 पवाइंट सकालरशिप पूरे में देश में दीः जाही हैक है कि वह सकालरशिप सर्फि 90 डिस्ट्रिक्ट में ही दी जा रही है और जगहों पर नहीं दी जा रही है।

अभी आपने कहा है कि कसी पुरांत पर विशेष बाह्य न करें। की बास कर रहा है , कोई कहीं से सेझ्टर बनाने पर प्रथास कर रहा है कि कब्रिस्तानों के लिए चार दिवारी जाए , तोः बनाई से स्टेट्स लेक्न के प्रोग्राम्स हैं⊅ हमारा काम यह है कि ...(व्यवधान )...

**श्री के.बी. शणप्पा** (Karnataka): सर, आपकी मीग्न्टिंग में हमने कहा था कि हुबली , बीजापुर और कोलर में मुस्लिम कम्युनिटी का more than anybody else है , वहां पर ये स्कीम्स क्यों लागू नहीं हुई हैं ? आपने कहा था कि हम सर्वे करवाएंगे , इनको इन्क्लूड कराएंगे। ...(व्यव धाम )...

सलमान खुर्शीद : वहां पर 15 पुकाइंट पुरोग्राम श्री लाग् है , लेकिन 90 डिस्ट्रिक या 90 से ज्यादा डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स में के लिए हमें इसको पुलानिंग कमीशन के सामने नई सुकीम के वे सभी आंकड़े व डिटेल्स साथ लामा पड़ेगा। हमने मंगवाई हमें है। हम तो यह चाहेंगे कि हमें इसमें कोई पराब लम नहीं काः समर्थन और साथ मिले। ...(व्यवधान इसमें )... मैं यह हूं कि मॉइनॉरिटीज मिनिस्ट्री के लिए आजजो सबसे मामता काम हुआ है , उनके लोगों के लिए और इस देश के लोगों के लिए , वह यह हुआ है , बाबजूद इसके क*ि* कहीं पर थोड़ी सीः खटास आ गई। आज आप में और हम में ऐसा समन्वय बना है और आजपूरे देश के सामने होः गई हैः कि यह देशः एक हैः , इस देशः केः सब लोगः एक हैंः , में कम से कम अल्पसंख्यकों के मामले और इस देश आबादी हे , उसके लिए सबका समर्थन अल्पसंख्यक मिल्ला हैक र्मे इसके लिए आपका फिर से आभार प्रकट करता हूं। मैंः अंह्य में सर्फि एक बास कहता हुं कि कुछ विशेष रेज़ किए गए थे पुवाइंट्स कि मॉइनॉरिटी काः डेफ़िनेशन क्या है तथा क्छ और बाहें भीः रेज़ कीः गई थींः ...(व्यवधान )...

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 करते
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 ,
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 हीः
 हमको
 नाहक
 बेक्फा

 समझते
 हैं
 ...(व्यवधान
 )...

श्री सलमान खुर्शीद : देखिए , जब तक पृथार में कहीं दूरियां आता है न हों:: , तब तक प्रयार समझ नहीं इसलिए इसका अंदाजा उस दिन होगी , जिस रखिए। ...(व्यवधान )... मुझे सबसे बड़ी खुशी , मेऑरिटी दिस मॉइनॉरिटी खत्म होः जाए और यह मंक्षा मुझे उम्मीद है कि आपके रहते -रहते हीः हम इस लक्ष्य को पा लेंग्रे , इसी के साथ मैं आपका बहुत –बहुत धन्यवाद करता हूं।

श्री तरुण वजिय (उत्तराखंड ): माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने जो एक प्रभावशाली भाष्रण दिया है , मैं उसके लिए उनको बधाई देला ह्ं⊅ उन्होंने यह भाष्रण बड़ी मुख्रामियत से रखा है , लेकिन कि वे आगे भी मौलाना वस्तानवी साहब से कुछ सीखें उन्हें हरे के बजाए भविष्य कीः बाह्य करनी र्मे माननीय मंत्री से एक बाह्य हूंः कि वे पूछना चाहता अल्पसंख्यकों कीः बास करते हैं ...(समय कीः घंटी )... जम्मू कश्मीर से बौद्ध लोगों की शक्तायत आई क**ि उनका** कारगिल करिमनेशन ग्राउंड तक नहीं बनने दिया जाता अल्पसंख्यक है≬ के दुवारा जांच मंग्रालय इसकी होमी चाहिए। अभी यहां कश्मीर में वक्फ पुरॉपर्टी कीः बात कीः , दस हजार जम्मू हुई और यह भी कहा गया है कि वह वक्फ प्रॉ वाषस लेबी चाहिए। महोदय , जम्मू कश्मीर में 700 से अधिक मंदिर है वे मंद्रिर तोड़े गए, जिसका रिकॉर्ड अल्पसंख्यकों के थे बारे में भीः जांच चाहिए। उनके होमी ...(**व्यवधान** )... आपको हिन्दिओं के बारे में के rebhabiliation कहना चाहिए। . . . ( व्यवधान )...

**श्री उपसभापति :** यह क्ल्लेरिफिकेशन हैं। ...(**व्यवधान** )... नहीं , नहीं अब नहीं।

विजय : जोः जम्मू कश्मीर के अल्पसंख्यक श्री तरुण उनके बारे में भीः आपको क्छ योजनाएं बनानी चाहिए। ...(व्यवधान )... क्योंकि वे जुल्मों केः शक्कार होः रहे हैं क

**श्री मुख्यतार अब्बास नक़वी :** सर, ... (व्**यवधान** )... सर, एक बह्दि हैं ... (व्**यवधान** )...

 श्री
 उपसभापति
 : नकवी
 जीः , छोड़िए।
 ...(व्यवधान
 )... मंश्री

 जीः नेः बड़े विस्तार
 सेः जवाब
 दिया
 हैं।
 ...(व्यवधान
 )... अब वक्त

 भीः होः गया
 हैं।
 ...(व्यवधान
 )...

**श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी :** सर, मामनीय मंत्री जी ने जो reply दिया है , वह बहुत अच्छा दिया है ...(व्यवधान )...

**श्री उपसभापति :** देखिए , तीम -तीम लोग एक साथ बोस्न रहे हैं। ...(**व्यवधान** )... आप बैठिए।

श्**री मोहम्मद अदीब :** सर, तीम यूमिवर्सिटीज़ बनाने के लिए ...(**व्यवधान** )... ऐलान किया थाः, उसका जवाब नहीं मिला।

† (جناب محمد آدیب: سر، تین یونیورسٹیز بنانے کے لئے ۔۔۔(مداختل)۔۔۔ اعلان کیا تھا، اس کا جواب نہیں ملا ۔۔۔(مداخات)۔۔۔

...(व्यवधान )...

 श्री उपसभापति : जिस्तका जवाब नहीं मिला है , मंबी जी उसके

 बारे
 में
 लिख
 कर
 भैजेंगे।

 ...(व्यवधान )...

<sup>†[ ]</sup>Transliteration in Urdu Script.

**श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी :** सर, मामनीय मंकी जी के reply से एक confusion हैं , वह confusion यह है ...(व्यवधान )...

श्री उपसभापति : कोई confusion नहीं है ... (व्यवधान )...

**श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी :** Confusion यह हैं कि अल्पसंख्यक मंबालय की जो स्कीम्स हैं , उन स्कीम्स के बारे में आपका कहना है क**ि...(व्यवधान** )...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House is adjourned to meet tomorrow at 11 a.m.

The House then adjourned at five minutes past six of the clock till eleven of the clock on Wednesday, the 16th March, 2011.