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Thursday
21 March, 2013
30 Phalguna, 1934 (Saka)

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES
RAJYA SABHA
OFFICIAL REPORT

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RAJYA SABHA

Thursday, the 21st March, 2013/30th Phalgun, 1934 (Saka)

The House met at eleven of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

OBITUARY REFERENCE

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, it is with utmost sense of grief that I refer to the sad demise of Mr. Mohammed Zillur Rahman, President of the People's Republic of Bangladesh on the 20th of March, 2013, after prolonged illness.

President Rahman was a patriot and a man of high ideals, who served his country and people with the utmost distinction over the decades. His public life was marked by a spirit of sacrifice and simplicity. President Rahman was also a champion of friendly relations between India and Bangladesh.

The House joins the leadership and the friendly people of Bangladesh in mourning the passing away of Mr. Mohammed Zillur Rahman, President of the People's Republic of Bangladesh and conveys deep condolences to his family.

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

(Hon Members then stood in silence for one minute)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No. 341. *..(Interruptions)..*

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, there is a betrayal *..(Interruptions)..*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please allow the Question Hour to proceed. *..(Interruptions)..* Please don't do this. *..(Interruptions)..* Please allow the Question Hour to proceed. *..(Interruptions)..* Please allow the Question Hour to proceed.

..(Interruptions).. Please cooperate. ..(Interruptions).. Please allow the Question Hour to proceed. ..(Interruptions).. The House is adjourned till 12.00 hours.

The House then adjourned at four minutes
past eleven of the clock.

The House re-assembled at twelve of the clock.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN) in the Chair

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS

Biometric Identification Cards to Taxipliers at IGI Airport

*341. SHRI PANKAJ BORA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has decided to introduce Biometric Identification Cards which would be issued to taxipliers at the Indira Gandhi International (IGI) Airport and other airports in the country for the safe journey of passengers;

(b) if so, whether it would result in checking of cheating and abduction cases;

(c) if so, whether it is possible to introduce such system for three wheeler drivers since they happen to be more habitual in cheating and abusing passengers; and

(d) if so, by when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI C.P. JOSHI): (a) to (d) Delhi International Airport Ltd. (DIAL), in co-ordination with the Delhi Police, introduced a biometric card based computerized prepaid cab management system for black and yellow coloured taxis on 1st March, 2013 for prevention of crime and to facilitate safe travel to and from Delhi Airport. Various local authorities have introduced systems of pre-paid taxis and three-wheeler scooter rickshaws (TSR) in their jurisdiction. The decision and initiative for introduction of biometric card based prepaid management system for TSRs/other modes are to be

taken by the State Government/local authorities for prevention of crimes and with a view towards ensuring safety and comfort of travelers.

Protocol followed at airport for MPs and VIPs

*342. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:-

(a) the details of protocol being followed at various airports for MPs and other VIPs;

(b) whether it is not mandatory for all private airlines to follow the said protocol;

(c) whether it is also not a fact that private airport operators like GMR, GVK are also bound to follow protocol and assist MPs during their arrival/departure at airports;

(d) whether any exemption has been given to private airport operators from protocol or they have any separate guidelines;

(e) whether any complaints have been received by Airports Authority of India/Ministry in this regard; and

(f) if so, the action that the Ministry has taken on the same?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) to (d) The details of protocol arrangements for VIPs/MPs at the airports are given below:-

- Reserved Lounge facilities at international and domestic terminals of the airports.
- Tea/Coffee/Water served free of charge.
- Member of Parliament acts as Chairman of Airport Advisory Committee in respect of the airport which falls under his/her constituency.
- Free Access in the Terminal Building and Visitors Gallery on the basis of MPs Identity Card.
- Parking of vehicles of MPs in the VIP Car parking area on the basis of pass issued to MPs for Parliament House Car Park.

- Airport Entry Pass to One personal staff of MP as and when required.
- One officer of airport is designated as Protocol Officer at each airport and is responsible for extension of all facilities/courtesies to MPs.

The protocol is to be followed by all the concerned, including private airports and airlines.

(e) and (f) The complaints received from the Members of Parliament regarding non-adherence to the protocol by the airports are referred to the concerned Airport Directors to enquire into the matter and take remedial measures to ensure that such incidents do not recur. The complaints received against the airlines are referred to the Director General of Civil Aviation who takes up the matter with the concerned airlines with a view to ensure strict compliance of the protocol arrangements. Action taken on the complaints are also intimated to the concerned Members of Parliament.

Proposal for monorail in Himachal Pradesh

†*343. SHRIMATI BIMLA KASHYAP SOOD: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has recently received any proposal from the Himachal Pradesh Government regarding starting of Monorail scheme;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the funds to be allocated for implementing this scheme; and
- (d) by when, the survey of Monorail would be completed and the name of the agency appointed for this task?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) and (b) No, Sir. However, only a letter dated 9.1.2013 has been received from the Chief Minister of Himachal Pradesh for preparation of Detailed Project Report (DPR) for Monorail project in Shimla and Dharamshala. It has been conveyed to the State Government on 26.2.2013 that finalization of Comprehensive Mobility Plan (CMP) is a pre-requisite before DPR preparation is taken up. The Ministry of Urban Development (MoUD) is already providing financial assistance to the extent of 80% of the total cost of preparation of CMP.

- (c) to (d) Does not arise in view of (a) above.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Vision 2020 for development of NER

*344. SHRI SHADI LAL BATRA: Will the Minister of DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has formulated 'Vision 2020' document for comprehensive development of the North-Eastern Region (NER);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the funds allocated by Government under the Twelfth Five Year Plan to the region; and

(d) the details of plans worked out to operationalise the vision document for overall development of the region?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) and (b) North Eastern Region Vision 2020 document was released by Prime Minister in July, 2008. The document has laid down goals, identified challenges and suggested implementation strategies for various sectors for peace and prosperity of the region. Vision 2020 provides a roadmap to all stakeholders such as concerned Ministries/ Departments of Government of India, Planning Commission, North Eastern Council (NEC) and State Governments for formulation of an integrated plan for development of North-Eastern Region (NER).

(c) State sector projected allocations during the Twelfth Five Year Plan for North Eastern States is Rs. 1,70,280 crore. Allocation of this Ministry for the Twelfth Five Year Plan is Rs. 13,621 crore, which includes Central Sector Schemes and State Sector Schemes.

Fifty-three non-exempted Central line Ministries/Departments are mandated to earmark at least 10% of their gross annual budget for expenditure in North-Eastern Region (excluding allocations made for externally aided schemes, local or event specific schemes/projects). Projected outlay for these 53 ministries in Twelfth Five Year Plan is around Rs. 24 lakh crore. During 2012-13 (as per Budget Estimate for 2012-13), non-exempted Ministries have earmarked Rs. 30,726.46 crore for NER. During Eleventh Plan period total of Rs. 1,84,925.73 crore was spent by non-

exempted Ministries/Departments, Planning Commission (State Sector approved outlays of North Eastern States including Special Plan Assistance/Additional Central Assistance), Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region and NEC as against Rs. 81162.42 crore by all these sources during Tenth Plan period.

(d) In order to operationalise the vision document for overall development of the region, this Ministry constituted seventeen Thematic Working Groups on various sectors which included Panchayati Raj and Local Self Government, Poverty Eradication, Human Resource Development, Industry, major road connectivity, inland waterways, air-connectivity, railways, rural roads, Tourism, IT enabled services and Cyber Connectivity, Power, Health, Rural Sector, Financial Services Sports, Art and Culture and Look East Policy. Based on the action points suggested by Thematic Groups, this Ministry is constantly pursuing with concerned Central Ministries/Departments for taking up required socio-economic projects in the region.

Mithi river development project

*345. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received a Detailed Project Report (DPR) of Maharashtra for funding the Mithi River Development Project under Additional Central Assistance;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action Government has taken on the DPR and to release the requisite funds to Maharashtra?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government of Maharashtra had sent a revised Detailed Project Report (DPR) for Mithi River Development Project Phase-II to the Ministry of Urban Development on 8.9.2010. The same was sent to Ministry of Water Resources on 27.9.2010 for technical/financial appraisal.

(c) Central Water Commission (CWC), Ministry of Water Resources on examination of the revised DPR has sent comments and observations to the Govt. of

Maharashtra on 8.10.2010 and 21.10.2010. As intimated by CWC, reply is still awaited.

Notification of National Highways in Madhya Pradesh

*346. DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has recently notified some National Highways in the State of Madhya Pradesh without consultation of the State;

(b) if so, whether the State Government of Madhya Pradesh has made any representation for change in the proposal; and

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the time by which the revised proposal is likely to be approved?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI C.P. JOSHI): (a) Central Government declares new National Highways keeping in view the inter-se-priority, network connectivity and availability of funds. Recommendations of the State Governments are taken into consideration, while declaring the new National Highway.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Development of National Highways through various modes of PPP

*347. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry develops National Highways (NHs) under various phases of National Highways Development Projects (NHDP) through a combination of various modes of delivery under Public Private Partnership (PPP); and

(b) if so, the various modes of Public Private Partnership ?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI C.P. JOSHI): (a) and (b) The Government with a view to upgrade and strengthen National

Highways (NH) Infrastructure has worked out a plan under various phases of National Highways Development project (NHDP) on various modes of Public Private Partnership (PPP) and also on the public funded Engineering Procurement Construction (EPC) mode. Built-Operate-Transfer (BOT) (Toll) and BOT (Annuity) are the two modes of delivery being implemented under PPP mode. BOT (Toll) is the default mode for NH projects under NHDP.

NSTFDC agreement with SBI

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

(a) whether The National Scheduled Tribe Finance and Development Corporation (NSTFDC) has signed any refinance agreement with the State Bank of India in the recent past;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether State Bank of India has made any arrangements to enable Scheduled Tribe Community for obtaining benefits of the said agreement;

(d) if so, the details thereof, State-wise, and

(e) the steps taken by Government to bring awareness among the Scheduled Tribe Community in various parts of the country?

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

(a) and (b) National Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation (NSTFDC) has signed a refinance agreement with State Bank of India (SBI) through which SBI has agreed to act as a channelizing agency of NSTFDC for providing financial assistance under its Micro Credit Scheme to eligible Scheduled Tribes Self Help Groups (STSHGs). A maximum loan of Rs 5.00 lakh per SHG with a ceiling of Rs 35000/- per member can be given under this arrangement @ 6% p.a. which is repayable in a maximum period of 5 years.

(c) and (d) Yes sir. SBI has adopted the Micro Credit Scheme of NSTFDC. SBI has also issued detailed instructions to all its branches and the concerned controllers advising them to push financing under the ST SHG scheme of NSTFDC. The scheme is applicable all over India.

(e) NSTFDC regularly conducts awareness camps in areas with predominantly tribal population for making them aware of schemes and about its delivery agencies, including SBI. NSTFDC also releases brochures in regional languages about its schemes, including the Micro Credit Scheme. All India Radio is also utilized for generating awareness among the Scheduled Tribe communities in various parts of the country.

Uranium reserves in the Country

†*349. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) the areas where uranium reserves are present in the country;
- (b) whether the existing reserves are sufficient to run atomic power stations in the country;
- (c) if not, the names of the countries from which Government proposes to import uranium;
- (d) the other places where atomic power stations are proposed to be set up in the country; and
- (e) the details of the steps taken for allaying the apprehensions of people of the country in view of problems encountered in the atomic power station of Japan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) Atomic Minerals Directorate for Exploration and Research (AMD), a constituent unit of Department of Atomic Energy, has so far established 1,86,653 t in-situ uranium (U_3O_8) resources in the country. State-wise details of deposits identified are as given below:

State	Uranium resources (tonnes U_3O_8)
Andhra Pradesh	93,492
Jharkhand	54,768

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

State	Uranium resources (tonnes U ₃ O ₈)
Meghalaya	20,457
Rajasthan	7,244
Karnataka	4,682
Chhattisgarh	3,986
Uttar Pradesh	785
Uttarakhand	100
Himachal Pradesh	784
Maharashtra	355
<hr/>	
TOTAL	1,86,653

[1 tonne of U₃O₈ = 0.848 tonnes of uranium metal]

(b) The currently known reserves of indigenous uranium in the country is not sufficient to run atomic power stations in the country.

(c) The Central government is presently importing uranium from Russia and Kazakhstan under long-term contracts.

(d) At present seven reactors are under construction, Rawatbhata in Rajasthan, Kalpakkam and Kudankulam in Tamil Nadu, and Kakrapar in Gujarat. In addition to this, the Central Government has accorded in-principle approval for sites for setting up of nuclear power plants at Jaitapur in Maharashtra, Kowada in Andhra Pradesh, Chhaya-Mithi-Virdi in Gujarat, Gorakhpur in Haryana, Chutka and Bhimpur in Madhya Pradesh, Mahi Banswara in Rajasthan and Haripur in West Bengal, apart from locating additional units at the existing sites of Kundankulam and Kaiga.

(e) The ongoing public outreach programmes of Department of Atomic Energy have been enhanced following the Fukushima incident to allay the people's apprehensions about the safety of nuclear power, radiation and other related aspects in a credible manner adopting a multi-pronged approach. The focus of the outreach have been the local community, decision-makers and people's representatives, press

and media, students and teachers, opinion-makers apart from the general public at large. The efforts include production of appropriate public awareness materials and their dissemination among all the target groups.

Aviation Safety Regulator

†350. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN SHARMA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Aviation Safety Regulator is planning to issue permanent Airport Entry Cards/Passes to VIP protocol and to wind up the system of transferable passes issued to consulate staff;

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

(c) the number of passes issued to various Government officials and consulate staff presently;

(d) whether any alternative system has been considered in place of the present system; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) Permanent Airport Entry Passes for VIP protocol are issued as per the existing instructions and no decision to wind up the existing system of issuing transferable passes to Consulate staff has been taken.

(c) A total number of 6733 passes to Government officials and 298 passes to the Consulate staff have been issued by the Bureau of Civil Aviation Security (BCAS).

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

Central funds for roads in Uttar Pradesh

†*351. SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether metalled roads in Uttar Pradesh are in dilapidated condition;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the details of financial assistance demanded from the Central Road Fund;

(c) the financial assistance provided till date to Uttar Pradesh along with other States under this head during the last three years, year-wise; and

(d) the proposed financial assistance provided to Uttar Pradesh in the current five year plan, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI C.P. JOSHI): (a) and (b) This Ministry is primarily responsible for development and maintenance of National Highways in the Country. Maintenance and development of roads other than National Highways is the responsibility of the concerned State Governments. To augment the efforts of State Government, funds from Central Road Fund (CRF) are released for the identified State roads in consultation with State Governments subject to inter-se-priority and availability of funds.

(c) and (d) The accrual and release made to the State of Uttar Pradesh under CRF along with other States during last three years and current financial year, year-wise is given in the Statement (*See* below). Financial assistance under CRF provided to a State is decided on year to year basis depending upon the accrual and utilization by State Government.

Statement*The accrual and release made to the State of Uttar Pradesh alongwith other States*

Sl.No.	State / UT	Releases									
		Accrual					Releases				
		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2011-12	2012-13
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	148.91	170.33	191.06	196.09	175.05	172.20	187.65	196.09	187.65	196.09
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	31.38	35.42	40.24	41.49	18.44	35.72	55.36	0.00	55.36	0.00
3.	Assam	35.05	38.91	44.42	46.02	32.87	45.47	33.53	32.04	33.53	32.04
4.	Bihar	46.28	53.61	62.00	64.61	50.49	48.30	20.17	39.83	20.17	39.83
5.	Chhattisgarh	58.43	66.39	74.97	77.30	22.19	64.99	46.31	52.31	46.31	52.31
6.	Goa	5.87	6.19	6.60	6.57	2.82	17.02	0.00	1.10	0.00	1.10
7.	Gujarat	107.48	119.81	135.00	139.42	0.00	208.03	132.58	139.42	132.58	139.42
8.	Haryana	47.55	55.36	66.17	67.56	18.16	50.57	64.99	0.00	64.99	0.00
9.	Himachal Pradesh	24.81	27.48	31.22	32.19	12.06	17.44	26.04	0.00	26.04	0.00
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	86.81	96.97	110.59	113.58	86.81	97.79	108.61	36.93	108.61	36.93

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11.	Jharkhand	39.44	44.13	50.56	52.14	32.64	40.88	16.28	0.00
12.	Karnataka	105.84	118.45	133.67	138.29	120.30	96.01	131.28	138.29
13.	Kerala	36.54	40.26	45.29	46.47	49.27	80.49	0.00	46.47
14.	Madhya Pradesh	133.63	152.33	173.02	179.55	45.76	281.58	233.87	179.55
15.	Maharashtra	174.92	199.75	225.57	234.63	72.97	256.82	0.00	234.63
16.	Manipur	8.90	10.07	11.43	11.56	2.20	5.28	5.84	5.95
17.	Meghalaya	10.40	11.81	13.41	13.83	3.04	16.76	16.50	0.00
18.	Mizoram	8.20	9.29	10.55	10.88	6.73	3.10	6.90	0.00
19.	Nagaland	6.61	7.35	8.57	8.84	4.63	2.17	11.53	0.00
20.	Odisha	70.56	79.74	91.46	94.53	70.56	91.50	110.47	33.20
21.	Punjab	48.69	50.71	57.82	57.36	68.69	80.35	105.32	31.86
22.	Rajasthan	158.91	177.30	201.16	207.43	158.91	178.79	196.92	113.94
23.	Sikkim	2.99	3.48	3.96	4.08	3.41	2.48	3.52	1.36
24.	Tamil Nadu	93.98	109.16	123.78	128.77	54.89	203.01	160.10	128.77
25.	Tripura	4.62	5.22	5.94	6.12	5.27	7.95	9.81	0.00

26.	Uttarakhand	25.74	28.84	33.19	34.01	8.01	34.89	0.00	34.01
27.	Uttar Pradesh	140.65	157.93	180.28	184.76	161.07	189.87	177.06	184.76
28.	West Bengal	53.02	59.23	66.62	68.92	53.02	67.51	63.33	57.43
	Unallocated	0.00	0.00	196.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Sub Total	1,716.21	1,935.52	2,198.55	2,267.00	1,340.26	2,396.97	1,923.97	1,687.94
29.	Andman and Nicobar Islands	3.50	3.94	4.47	68.39	1.21	2.18	0.00	0.00
30.	Chandigarh	3.75	4.23	4.81	4.61	3.19	0.00	1.57	1.65
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1.75	1.98	2.25	4.95	0.32	0.00	0.00	0.00
32.	Daman and Diu	1.33	1.50	1.70	2.32	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
33.	Delhi	51.78	58.40	66.32	1.75	0.00	58.40	0.00	0.00
34.	Lakshadweep	0.13	0.15	0.16	0.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
35.	Puducherry	8.11	9.15	10.39	10.72	0.00	3.14	0.00	1.79
	Sub Total	70.35	79.35	90.10	92.91	4.72	63.72	1.57	3.44
	TOTAL	1,786.56	2,014.87	2,288.65	2359.91	1,344.98	2,460.69	1,925.54	1,691.38

Note: Release for 2012-13 is upto February, 2013.

Low carbon transport system

*352. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is working for developing Low Carbon Transport System; and

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

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI C.P. JOSHI): (a) and (b) The Twelfth Five Year Plan lays special emphasis on developing Low Carbon Transport System. The Planning Commission set up a high-level Expert Group on Low Carbon Strategies for Inclusive Growth under the chairmanship of Shri Kirit Parikh, former member, Planning Commission and Director, Integrated Research and Action for Development. The Expert Group submitted its Interim Report to the Planning Commission in May 2011. On 5th December, 2012, the Planning Commission "re-constituted the Expert Group and extended its tenure till June 2013. The Expert Group is yet to submit its final report.

Repair of damaged NH 31D

*353. SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that the entire stretch of NH 3 ID between Fulbari More, Siliguri to Moynaguri has become totally damaged; and

(b) if so, the action being taken to make the road stretch transport-worthy?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI C.P. JOSHI): (a) and (b) Some stretches of NH-3 ID from Fulbari to Moynaguri were badly damaged due to heavy rainfall and diversion of traffic due to closure of Coronation Bridge on NH-31 at Sevoke. Badly damaged stretches have been repaired and the road is now in traffic worthy condition.

Funds for Urban Self Employment Programme in Andhra Pradesh

*354. SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: Will the MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of funds allocated, State-wise including the State of Andhra

Pradesh under the Urban Self Employment Programme during the last three years;

- (b) the details of targets fixed / achieved during the last three years;
- (c) whether Government is satisfied with targets achieved so far; and
- (d) if not, the reaction of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation is implementing an urban poverty alleviation scheme called Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) since 1997 on all India basis, including Andhra Pradesh. Urban Self Employment Programme (USEP) is one of the five components of this scheme. Funds under Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) are released to States/UTs as a whole, without segregating into components, thereby giving flexibility to them in utilization of the funds, as per local priorities. Statement showing State-wise, funds released under Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) during last three years is given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) The Statement showing State-wise, targets fixed/achieved under Urban Self Employment Programme component of SJSRY during the last three years is given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) and (d) Under the Urban Self Employment Programme (USEP) of SJSRY, most of the States/UTs have achieved their annual targets. Some of the States/UTs have shown poor performance. However, the overall achievement of target at the national level has been satisfactory. The States/UTs showing poor performance have been impressed upon to implement the scheme effectively to achieve targets. .

Statement-I

Details of Central Funds Released during 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 under Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY)

(Rs in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the States/UTs	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3390.53	5226.02	6910.24
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	103.93	201.79	129.99

Sl. No.	Name of the States/UTs	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
3.	Assam	1478.03	2869.96	3274.79
4.	Bihar	895.12	2001.40	1579.36
5.	Chhattisgarh	881.30	1201.95	1921.96
6.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Gujarat	1501.44	1928.53	3843.37
8.	Haryana	585.34	654.37	1597.70
9.	Himachal Pradesh	12.15	50.00	109.54
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	135.21	293.30
11.	Jharkhand	0.00	814.88	814.00
12.	Karnataka	3524.71	5376.04	4874.28
13.	Kerala	948.13	474.03	1970.37
14.	Madhya Pradesh	4087.96	5914.80	5719.08
15.	Maharashtra	8075.96	10464.11	10304.04
16.	Manipur	461.88	448.43	399.65
17.	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	0.00
18.	Mizoram	369.51	641.66	514.74
19.	Nagaland	277.13	419.06	269.06
20.	Odisha	1476.59	1650.75	2083.28
21.	Punjab	0.00	0.00	2275.11
22.	Rajasthan	1311.76	2932.96	4187.60
23.	Sikkim	46.19	194.84	44.84
24.	Tamil Nadu	3817.38	4267.63	6346.09

Sl. No.	Name of the States/UTs	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
25.	Tripura	0.00	224.25	523.81
26.	Uttarakhand	488.70	546.34	583.96
27.	Uttar Pradesh	6462.43	7224.67	11119.01
28.	West Bengal	1940.44	2169.31	5764.81
29.	Andman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	18.75	23.34
30.	Chandigarh	0.00	39.26	147.13
31.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	17.58	8.79	8.65
32.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00
33.	Delhi	0.00	0.00	175.00
34.	Puducherry	6.66	50.00	75.00
TOTAL		42160.85	58149.79	78250.00

Statement-II

Details of State-wise target and achievement under Urban Self Employment Programme (USEP) component during 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 of Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY)

Sl. No	States/UTs	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12	
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1900	7514	1900	7180	4417	5778
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2	16	3	12	394	89
3.	Assam	34	472	40	90	4598	126

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
4.	Bihar	853	0	1003	0	3515	1396
5.	Chhattisgarh	512	1993	602	1862	1154	2687
6.	Goa	43	0	51	0	148	14
7.	Gujarat	715	19324	841	8015	3604	8914
8.	Haryana	279	3348	328	1606	1355	1511
9.	Himachal Pradesh	6	33	7	24	50	68
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	58	0	68	200	247	85
11.	Jharkhand	347	364	408	402	1337	81
12.	Karnataka	1679	3541	1975	3527	4362	5080
13.	Kerala	452	813	531	1065	1345	1668
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1947	15232	2291	16743	5299	11724
15.	Maharashtra	3847	6074	4527	7449	9979	6708
16.	Manipur	5	8	6	8	1068	0
17.	Meghalaya	4	24	5	52	565	0
18.	Mizoram	4	29	5	216	501	359
19.	Nagaland	3	142	4	130	376	296
20.	Odisha	703	5907	827	5168	1950	2851
21.	Punjab	171	14	201	66	1478	59
22.	Rajasthan	1250	9404	1470	7305	3681	5727
23.	Sikkim	1	86	1	80	63	106
24.	Tamil Nadu	1818	2065	2139	3925	5272	5755

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
25.	Tripura	5	200	6	362	788	253
26.	Uttaranchal	233	992	274	904	545	725
27.	Uttar Pradesh	3078	3145	3621	7402	11193	4605
28.	West Bengal	924	5024	1087	4412	4978	6346
29.	Andman and Nicobar Islands	8	43	10	43	32	65
30.	Chandigarh	18	0	21	112	201	429
31.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	4	0	5	0	24	5
32.	Daman and Diu	4	0	4	0	17	0
33.	Delhi	587	95	690	2298	325	306
34.	Puducherry	42	306	49	497	139	478
TOTAL		21535	86208	25000	81155	75000	74294

Accommodation for teachers of Kendriya Vidyalayas

*355. SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that teachers of Kendriya Vidyalayas are not provided Government accommodation under General Pool as being provided to all Central Government employees;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether there is any proposal to extend this facility to teachers of Kendriya Vidyalayas; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) Kendriya Vidyalayas are autonomous organizations which are not eligible for allotment of accommodation from the General Pool.

(c) No Sir.

(d) Question does not arise.

Naming of Centrally Sponsored Programmes

*356. SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Centrally sponsored programmes of your Ministry which are named after Mahatma Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru, Indira Gandhi and Rajiv Gandhi;

(b) the mechanism for naming such programmes;

(c) whether any such Central Government programme or project is named after Indian revolutionaries and freedom fighters like Mangal Pande, Laxmibai, Tipu Sultan, Bhagat Singh, Ashfaqualla Khan, Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay, Aurobindo Ghosh, Chandra Sekhar Azad, K. Kamraj, Gopal Krishna Gokhale, Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose, Chittaranjan Das, Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar, Lal Bahadur Shastri;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO):

(a) One Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) of the Ministry of Panchayati Raj (MoPR) namely Rajiv Gandhi Panchayat Sashaktikaran Abhiyan (RGPSA) is named after the late Prime Minister of India, Shri Rajiv Gandhi.

(b) There is no mechanism laid down for deciding the name of such programmes.

(c) to (e) There is no other scheme of the Ministry named after any other individual. RGPSA was named after late Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi because of his pioneering role in bringing in the initial Constitution amendment bill to give constitutional status to Panchayats. While the actual constitutional amendment happened in 1993 after his demise, this is based on the pioneering Bill introduced

during his tenure as Prime Minister. It is, therefore, appropriate that RGPSA, a scheme for empowerment of Panchayats, is named after him.

Supply of EPR Reactor

*357. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the issue of the supply of EPR reactor for the proposed Jaitapur Nuclear Power plant was discussed with the French President Francois Hollande during his recent visit to India; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. As mentioned in the Joint Statement dated 14 February 2013 issued in regard to the State visit of the President of France to India, the status in regard to the first two EPR units was reviewed and it was noted that Nuclear Power Corporation of India Ltd. and AREVA were engaged in techno-commercial discussions. The Leaders expressed hope for the expeditious conclusion of the negotiations. It was also emphasized that the Nuclear Power Plant at Jaitapur would incorporate the highest safety standards.

Relocation of slum dwellers staying near railway tracks

*358. SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the action that has been taken by Central Government to rehabilitate poor families living in urban areas nearby railway stations and tracks in Gujarat State as on date;

(b) whether Ministry has communicated to Railways and State Government of Gujarat in this regard within last six months;

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

(d) the reasons Ministry is not considering to implement a pilot project in this regard in Surat city of Gujarat State?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) to (c) In pursuance of the Government's vision of

creating a Slum-free India, the scheme 'Rajiv Awas Yojana' (RAY) has been launched on 02.06.2011.

Under the scheme, Central Assistance is extended to States that are willing to assign property rights to slum dwellers and undertake reservation of land/Floor Area Ratio (FAR)/dwelling units for Economically Weaker Sections (EWS)/Low Income Groups (LIG), earmark 25 per cent of municipal budget for basic services to the urban poor/slum-dwellers and bring in legislative amendments and policy changes to redress land and affordable housing shortages for the urban poor.

The scheme emphasized 'whole city' and 'whole slum' approach. In respect of slums on Central Government land, concerned land owning agencies are requested to work in cooperation with the State Governments/ULBs, and design suitable solutions to redevelop/relocate the slums with due property rights given to slum dwellers

Under Rajiv Awas Yojana guidelines, pilot projects submitted by Central Government Ministries/Departments, including the Ministry of Railways and Central Public Sector Undertakings are also eligible for central assistance. Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation has advised Central Government land owning Ministries/Departments to issue necessary instructions to the agencies concerned under them to explore the possibilities of preparing innovative pilot projects for redevelopment of slums on their land and seek Central assistance. There has also been a meeting at Minister level with Railways in January, 2013.

(d) No project proposal for rehabilitation of people living nearby Railway tracks has been received from any State Government including Gujarat till date.

Corruption and harassment due to PSKS

*359. SHRI SABIR ALI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Passport Sewa Kendras (PSKs) established in the country have become an additional source of corruption and harassment to the passport applicants;

(b) whether while applying for passport online, the applicants are finding it extremely difficult to get the tokens for completion of further formalities;

(c) whether the time taken in issuing passports has increased or decreased after introduction of online application system and Passport Seva Kendras;

(d) the number of passports applied for in 2011 and 2012 but not issued so far; and

(e) the steps being taken to simplify the procedure of issuing passports to genuine and law-abiding citizens?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED) :

(a) No, Sir. The Passport Seva Kendras (PSKs) have helped in bringing in good governance, accountability, transparency and streamlining of services delivered by Passport Offices.

(b) The Government is aware that in some of the Passport Seva Kendras (PSKs), citizens are facing some inconvenience in obtaining online appointments due to high demand and absenteeism by those having obtained confirmed appointments. Considering the difficulties faced in obtaining appointments, walk-in facility has been allowed to citizens having Application Registration Number (ARN) to enable them to apply for Tatkaal services ; issue of Police Clearance Certificates (PCCs); deletion of Emigration Check Required (ECR) status; inclusion of name of spouse in passport and new booklets where pages have been exhausted. Senior citizens (above 60 years); minors below 15 whose parents hold valid passports; differently-abled persons; and central/state govt. servants and their spouse/dependent minor children, have also been permitted walk-in facility. Passport Melas are also conducted during the weekends from time to time to enable citizens to submit passport applications without appointments. The Government is also working on a proposal to introduce pre-payment of passport fee at the time of seeking appointment to discourage unscrupulous elements from blocking appointments. The Government is also considering to provide facility of online filling of applications at Common Service Centres (CSCs) and Speed Post Centres (SPCs) on payment of nominal fee to facilitate submission process.

(c) The time taken in issuing passports has decreased since the introduction of online application system and opening of PSKs under Passport Seva Project (PSP). This has also helped in issuing error-free and more secure passports.

(d) Out of 60,73,543 passport applications received during 2011 by all

Passport Offices in India, 19,566 passports are under process and out of 62,83,180 passport applications received during 2012, 3,92,009 applications are under process. [On an average, 1.6 lakhs passport applications are received per week. Thus, the applications under process are two-three weeks' workload]. Passport issuance process, after receiving clear Police Report, involves uploading of police report, allotment of passport booklet, printing of passport, quality check, lamination, signatures by a designated official and dispatch by Speed Post to applicants.

(e) The necessity of presence of applicants at PSK to capture their photographs and biometrics ensures that the applicants are genuine. This has eliminated the instances of impersonation and issue of passports to non-genuine applicants. The applicants also get full opportunity at PSK to see and affirm their personal particulars to be entered in the passport to ensure issuance of error-free passports. In the new system, PV (Police Verification) Form is triggered electronically up to State/District level. Digital Signature Certificates (DSCs) have been provided to PV approver at State Police Hqs. (SPHq)/Distt. Police Hqs. (DPHq) to directly upload the PVR (Police Verification Report) electronically to Passport Seva System with no compromise on data security and non-repudiation. The citizens are free to access the web-based passport portal www.passportindia.gov.in and apply for passport services online and obtain appointments themselves or seek the assistance of anyone familiar with internet/computer operation to obtain appointments. The entire process under PSP is online and streamlined including interface with the Police for verification of personal particulars of applicants and with India Post for tracking delivery of passports. The applicants are given online appointment in order to visit the PSK at the appointed hour and date to reduce waiting time at the PSK. The Electronic Queue Management System at the PSK ensures 'first-in-first-out' principle in application processing. The number of public dealing counters have been increased from the erstwhile 350 to 1610 and public dealing hours have gone up from 4 hours to 7 hours a day, The Passport Portal carries detailed information on the documentation necessary to submit passport application. Call Centre Facility is also available 24 x 7 to respond to queries of citizens. Advisories are posted on the portal from time to time and press releases are issued regarding changes in the submission procedure. No police verification is necessary for re-issue cases if there is no change in particulars. Facility of issuance of Tatkaal passport, subject to submission of requisite documentation, is available. As soon as passport is dispatched, SMS

alert is sent to the applicant conveying the Passport Dispatch status.

Funds to Maharashtra under JNNURM

†*360. SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the funds allocated by Government to Maharashtra under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) during the past three years;

(b) the details of the funds allocated to States under the said scheme during the past three years, State-wise;

(c) whether total amount of the said fund is spent by each of the State Governments; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) Details of funds as Additional Central Assistance (ACA) committed to the State of Maharashtra under Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG) Sub-Mission and Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JnNURM) during the past three years are as per details below:

Name of the Scheme	Details of ACA committed (Rs. in Lakh)		
	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
UIG	10336.86	0.00	3829.55
UIDSSMT	0.00	0.00	11900.77

(b) to (d)) Details of the funds committed and released for utilisation, State-wise under UIG Sub-Mission and UIDSSMT of JnNURM during the past three years are given in Statement-I and -I (*See* below) respectively. The States are at various stages of utilisation of funds for implementation of the approved projects.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement-I*Details of the funds committed and released for utilisation, State-wise under UIG Sub-Mission of JnNURM*

Sl. No.	Name of State	2009-10			2010-11			2011-12			(Rs. in lakh)
		Approved projects	ACA Committed	Amount of ACA Released for Utilisation*	Approved projects	ACA Committed	Amount of ACA Released for Utilisation*	Approved projects	ACA Committed	Amount of ACA Released for Utilisation*	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3	13935	27385.07	0	0.00	15569.86	2	6037.7	32500.1	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	2006.94	0	0.00	0	0	0	4759.16	
3.	Assam	0	0	7112.41	0	0.00	3792.54	0	0	6795.91	
4.	Bihar	0	0	7441.39	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	
5.	Chandigarh	1	10738.8	0	0	0.00	734.52	0	0	0	
6.	Chattisgarh	0	0	12145.6	0	0.00	3643.68	0	0	0	

7.	Delhi	20	167742.05	17248	1	47520	43509	0	0	0	6938.27
8.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	2	5987.26	72.45	
9.	Gujarat	4	20604.09	47788.21	1	2104.84	7297.21	1	8944.52	39612	
10.	Haryana	0	0	0	0	0	5283.8	0	0	6888.13	
11.	Himachal Pradesh	1	3880	2619.01	0	0	0	1	840.5	121.09	
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1828.83	10032.72	
13.	Jharkhand	0	0	5384.66	1	1668.12	417.03	0	0	6204.58	
14.	Karnataka	2	4293.6	21578.53	0	0	7659.85	1	264	24234.18	
15.	Kerala	1	1105	2439.45	0	0	0	0	0	6516.15	
16.	Madhya Pradesh	2	20115.7	12343.27	1	9000	4828.66	0	0	14280.93	
17.	Maharashtra	2	10336.86	88649.86	0	0	42004.49	1	3829.55	76471.17	
18.	Manipur	1	9225.12	2883.37	0	0	0	0	0	2078.42	
19.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7296.11	
20.	Mizoram	0	0	756.82	0	0	0	3	9981.32	0	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
21.	Nagaland	1	4538.19	1702.81	0	0	0	1	3623.49	1246.83
22.	Odisha	1	4500	2491.6	0	0	0	0	0	6999.34
23.	Punjab	1	2289	3346.62	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2189
25.	Rajasthan	0	0	2826.1	0	0	0	0	0	4584.94
26.	Sikkim	1	6535.49	1663.87	0	0	0	0	0	1273.24
27.	Tamil Nadu	1	8962.07	37723.44	1	4063.5	2635.84	0	0	47132.47
28.	Tripura	1	9000	2250	0	0	0	0	0	2406.51
29.	Uttar Pradesh	4	31500	47632.21	0	0	25479.16	0	0	65351.9
30.	Uttarakhand	1	4628	7546.69	3	3501.86	981.06	1	945.82	6741.55
31.	West Bengal	12	44822.75	27717.88	8	42251.49	17412.81	13	53248.03	27043.89
	TOTAL	60	378,751.72	392,683.81	16	110,109.81	181,249.51	27	95,531.02	409,771.04

*ACA released also includes the projects which have been sanctioned earlier during the Mission period.

Statement-II

Last 3 years State-wise and year-wise details of No. of projects approved and funds released under UIDSSMT

		2009-10				2010-11				2011-12			
Sl.No.	State	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2010-11		2011-12		2011-12	
		No. of Projects	Actual Committed Central Share	ACA Released	No. of Projects	Actual Committed Central Share	ACA Released	No. of Projects	Actual Committed Central Share	ACA Released	No. of Projects	Actual Committed Central Share	ACA Released
1	2	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
1.	Andman and Nicobar Island	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	1	446.50	0.00
2.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0.00	476.83	0	0.00	43079.00	0	0.00	43079.00	0	0.00	22017.26
3.	Assam	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	2408.73
4.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	1771.19
5.	Bihar	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
6.	Chattisgarh	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	2447.46	0	0.00	2447.46	0	0.00	4289.00

(Rs in lakh)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0.00	719.89	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
8.	Daman and Diu	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
9.	Gujarat	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	4651.09	0	0.00	4919.97
10.	Goa	0	0.00	0.00	1	674.40	337.20	2	1567.09	768.30
11.	Haryana	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	1	2982.40	2913.22
12.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0.00	0.00	1	147.70	345.82	2	5335.85	2098.37
13.	Jharkhand	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	1	2574.24	0.00
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0.00	0.00	10	8041.71	4020.85	2	2316.63	0.00
15.	kerala	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
16.	Karnataka	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	17662.95	0	0.00	2069.43
17.	Madhya Pradesh	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	3871.53	21	38938.96	13330.17
18.	Maharashtra	0	0.00	14072.30	0	0.00	22781.21	4	11900.77	35455.00
19.	Manipur	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00

20. Meghalaya	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
21. Mizoram	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
22. Nagaland	1	381.50	190.75	0	0.00	0.00	1	1711.74	0	0.00	0.00
23. Odisha	0	0.00	0.00	1	180.74	90.37	1	2556.89	0	0.00	0.00
24. Punjab	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	1982.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
25. Puducherry	1	3134.40	1567.20	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1567.00
26. Rajasthan	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
27. Sikkim	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1796.77
28. Tripura	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	2759.76
29. Tamil Nadu	0	0.00	1935.35	0	0.00	2135.61	0	0.00	0	0.00	724.88
30. Uttar Pradesh	4	3900.23	10918.80	0	0.00	16933.84	1	6240.03	1	6240.03	8789.60
31. Uttarakhand	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
32. West Bengal	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	2005.52	9	18214.62	9	18214.62	9107.31
TOTAL	6	7416.13	29881.17	13	9044.55	122344.45	46	94785.72	46	94785.72	115026.07

Note: Total ACA Released which includes funds sanctioned before 2009.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS**Atomic energy plant in Bihar**

†2636 DR. ANIL KUMAR SAHANI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has prepared a plan to establish atomic energy plant in Bihar; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) There is no proposal to set up a nuclear power plant in Bihar under the currently formulated Plan projects.

(b) Does not arise.

Available Uranium Reserves in Maharashtra

†2637. SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether uranium reserves are available in sufficient quantity for running nuclear power plants situated in Maharashtra;

(b) whether Government proposes to set up more new nuclear power plants in Maharashtra;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) by when the said nuclear power plants are likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) Sufficiency and adequacy of uranium reserves to run nuclear power plants in the country is considered only at national level and not at individual state level. There are four units TAPS 1 to 4 with a total capacity of 1400 MW in operation at Tarapur in Maharashtra. TAPS 1 and 2 (2X160 MW) are under IAEA Safeguards and use imported fuel which is available in the required quantity and operate at rated power. TAPS 3&4 (2X540 MW) are fuelled by indigenous fuel which is not available in the required quantity.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Six units of 1650 MW each are proposed to be set up at Jaitapur in Ratnagiri district of Maharashtra state in technical cooperation with France.

(d) These reactors are proposed to be set up in three phases of two units each, with a gap of four years between each phase. The work on the first phase comprising of 2 X 1650 MW is scheduled for commencement in the Twelfth Five year Plan.

Research to develop Titanium Metal

2638. SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has schemes of research to develop Titanium Metal in the country?

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether, India is technologically capable of producing Titanium commercially; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) to (d) Research for development of Titanium Metal production technology in the country was initially carried out in Bhabha Atomic Research Centre, of Department of Atomic Energy. Based upon this technology, a pilot plant was set up in Nuclear Fuel Complex, Hyderabad (a unit of Department of Atomic Energy). This technology was subsequently transferred to Defence Metallurgical Research Laboratory (DMRL) of the Ministry of Defence, who operated a pilot plant with a production capacity of 2 tonnes of Titanium per batch. Based upon the same technology, Department of Space, in association with Kerala Minerals and Metals Ltd. (KMML), a Public Sector Undertaking of Government of Kerala, has now setup an industrial scale unit for production of titanium metal.

Permission to import aviation turbine fuel

2639. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) with the worsening financial position of the Air India, requiring time-to-time massive funds from taxpayers' money, coupled with fiasco of Kingfisher Airlines, how the Government is thinking of improving the cost environment for airlines to survive;

(b) apart from lack of proper business model, what are the other factors that even professionally run airlines are also struggling to survive; and

(c) whether the permission to import Aviation Turbine Fuel is given as relief to airlines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL) : (a) The Government has taken several measures to reduce the operating cost of airlines. Some of these include allowing direct import of Aviation Turbine Fuel for Indian Carriers as actual users, allowing foreign airlines to, participate upto 49 percent in the equity of an air transport undertaking, allowing ECB for working capital requirement of airline industry for a period of one year, subject to a total ceiling of US \$ 1 billion and tax concession for parts of aircraft and testing equipment for third party maintenance, repair and overhaul of civil aircraft

(b) The spiraling cost of Aviation Turbine Fuel (ATF), global economic slow down, low yield due to intense competition and consequent widening gap between revenue and expenses and depreciation of rupee contribute to financial crisis of the airline sector.

(c) Sourcing of ATF through direct import has the potential to lower the overall procurement cost of ATF for the airlines facilitating in substantial savings in fuel cost and to bring down the cost of their working capital, as suppliers credit at lower interest rates will be feasible.

Purchase of Aircrafts under NSOPS category

2640. DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain cases of purchase of aircrafts under Non-Scheduled

Operators (NSOPs) category at lower import duty and then diverting them for personal use have been reported;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to revise NSOPs guidelines in order to check such illegal practices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) It has been informed by the Department of Revenue in 2010 that the custom authorities have come across several cases of misuse of this exemption resulting in several disputes and litigation. In most cases, it appeared that the aircrafts imported under the exemption have not been put to the prescribed use or effectively used privately whereas they are meant to offer public services either as a passenger or charter services.

(c) Ministry has revised the Guidelines for Non Scheduled Operations in 2010 to check illegal practices.

Proposal for naming BIAL Airport

2641. DR PRABHAKAR KORE: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to State:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government of Karnataka has submitted a proposal for naming Bengaluru International Airport Limited (BIAL) as 'Kempegowda International Airport';

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has taken any steps in this regard;

(d) if so, by what time the new name is likely to be approved; and

(e) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. A, proposal for renaming of Bengaluru International Airport as "Kempegowda International Airport" has been received from the State Government of Karnataka. The above proposal has the approval of both the Karnataka State Legislative Assembly and Karnataka State Legislative Council, passed by way of a Resolution to the above effect.

(c) Action has been taken for inter-ministerial consultations to obtain the views of the concerned Ministries/Departments on the proposal.

(d) and (e) No definite time can be suggested at this stage as the proposal involves inter-ministerial consultations and approval of the Union Cabinet.

Shortage of aircraft maintenance engineers and aviation universities

2642. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the aviation sector is facing shortage of pilots and aircraft maintenance engineers in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the existing aviation universities are in the private sector;

(d) if so, the location of these universities, State-wise;

(e) whether Government propose to set up its own universities to train pilots and technicians in the country; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. There is shortage of type rated Commanders in the country due to growth in aviation industry and induction of new aircraft in the fleet of airlines. However, sufficient number of co-pilots are available and employed with the airlines. There is no shortage of Aircraft Maintenance Engineers in the aviation sector.

(c) and (d) As on date, there is no aviation university in the country in the private sector.

(e) and (f) Yes, Sir. Government proposes to set up "National Aviation University" at Indira Gandhi Uran Academy Complex, Fursatganj during the 12th plan.

Installation of Instrument Landing Systems

2643. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to install Instrument Landing Systems

and VOR/DME in various airports;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the salient features of the said system and extent to which it will provide navigational guidance to aircraft;

(d) whether Airports Authority of India and Indian Space Research Organisations proposes to develop Satellite Based Navigation System called GPS aided Geo Augmented Navigation system;

(e) if so, the details in this regard; and

(f) the time by which the system will be commissioned in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) At present, 66 Instrument Landing Systems (ILSs) are in operation at 53 Airports and 93 Visual Omni Ranges (VORs)/Distance Measuring Equipment (DME) are in operation for en-route and terminal navigation facility at and around the airports or on the routes all over India. Airports Authority of India (AAI) has also plans to provide 5 more ILSs, one each at Durgapur, Jabalpur, Barapani, Chennai and Kochi airports, one Glide Path (GP) at Port Blair airport and 5 more VOR/DMEs, one each at Tezu, Mundra, Chennai, Pakyong and Durgapur airport in 2013-14.

(c) ILS provides landing guidance (Azimuth and elevation) to the aircraft with the following decision height and visibility/runway visual range:

Cat-I (Category-I) : with a decision height not lower than 60 meters (200ft) and either a visibility not less than 800 meters or a runway visual range not less than 550 meters.

Cat-II : with a decision height lower than 60 meters (200ft) but not lower than 30 meters (100ft) and a runway visual range not less than 300 meters.

Cat-IIIA : with a decision height lower than 30 meters (100 ft), or no decision height and a runway visual range not less than 175 meters.

Cat-IIIB : with a decision height lower than 15 meters (50ft), or no decision height and a runway visual range less than 175 meters but not less than 50 meters.

VOR/DME provides Navigation Route guidance with Distance and Azimuth bearing to the aircraft.

(d) and (e) Yes, Sir. AAI, with ISRO has jointly launched the Satellite based augmentation system, namely GAGAN [GPS Aided Geo Augmented Navigation]. Operationalisation of GAGAN will improve safety at such Airports/ runways not equipped presently with ILS as it will be able to provide vertical guidance closer to a precision approach provided by ILS.

(f) Commissioning of GAGAN will be taken up after certification by Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA).

Maintenance of Airports

2644. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that maintenance and cleanness of Bhubaneswar Airport, Netaji Airport, Guwahati Airport is very poor in comparison to other airports, as they are not clean and not safe and VIP lounges, toilets, tea shops are not in a good condition; and

(b) whether Airports Authority is aware of the fact, if so, the details thereof and strategies to do the needful?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

New Aviation Policy

2645. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether New Aviation Policy is being put on the fast track;

(b) if so, whether the industry has been asking for clear guidelines for civil aviation sector;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether Government is considering to put this policy on 100 days agenda; and

(e) if so, the details of new policy and the time by which it is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) to (e) Yes, Sir. To have a sustainable, orderly growth of the aviation sector, the Ministry has felt the need to spell out a long term Civil Aviation Policy addressing various issues related to the sector. Accordingly a consultation paper was prepared and placed on the website of the Ministry inviting comments of stakeholders. Based on the comments received from all the stakeholders, a White paper on New Civil Aviation Policy has been prepared. Five Sub Group have been formed to finalize the suggestions in the White Paper before finalizing the National Civil Aviation Policy.

However, there is no proposal to put this policy on 100 days agenda.

Committee for Civil Aviation Policy

2646. SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has constituted any committee for formulation of New Civil Aviation Policy;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the committee has submitted its report to Government;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action proposed to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) To have a sustainable, orderly growth of the aviation sector, the Ministry has felt the need to spell out a long term Civil Aviation Policy addressing various issues related to the sector. Accordingly on 22.12.2011, a Committee has been constituted under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Civil Aviation to formulate a Civil Aviation Policy to address the long term issues of the sector and provide a road map for development.

(c) to (e) A meeting of the above Committee was held on 26.12.2011 under the

Chairmanship of Secretary. A consultation paper was prepared and placed on the website of the Ministry inviting comments of stakeholders. Based on the comments received, a White paper on New Civil Aviation Policy has been prepared. Five Sub Group have been formed to finalize the suggestions in the White Paper before finalizing the National Civil Aviation Policy.

STs in cabin crew contract appointment

2647. SHRI LALHMING LIANA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the numbers and ratio of STs in the cabin crew contract appointments made by Air India Charters Ltd. and Airline Allied Service Limited (AASL) from 2009 onward;

(b) whether Ministry or Air India have any policy to recruit STs who only have Commercial Pilot License (CPL) with multi-engine rating;

(c) whether Air India has complied with all or any recommendations of quasi-judicial courts of National Commission for Scheduled Tribe in favour of its aggrieved ST petitioners;

(d) whether Air India has implemented the mandatory provision of documenting directors attitude toward SC/ST in their Annual Appraisal Report;

(e) if so, since when; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL) : (a) to (b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Directions to domestic commercial airlines

2648. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has directed all the domestic commercial airlines to seek their permission before placing order for new planes;

(b) if so, whether most of the domestic commercial airlines are having large outstanding dues with banks and other financial institutions, Airports Authority of India (AAI), oil companies and other agencies which offer support infrastructure;

(c) if so, whether Aircraft Acquisition Committee (AAC) have been directed to look into the aspects before allowing carriers to order new planes; and

(d) if so, how it will put a check on the domestic commercial airlines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) Guidelines issued by Reserve Bank of India provides that authorized dealers may allow remittance of payment of Lease rental's, opening of letter of credit towards security deposit etc. in respect of import of aircraft/aircraft engine/helicopter on operating lease basis, after verifying documents to show that necessary approval from the appropriate authorities, like Ministry of Civil Aviation/ Director General of Civil Aviation (DGCA), Government has been obtained. An aircraft acquisition committee is already in existence in the Ministry since 1994 to examine the request of airlines for import/acquisition of aircraft. The Committee was reconstituted in 2012. Before import/acquisition of aircraft, permission from Ministry of Civil Aviation/DGCA is mandatory as per the Civil Aviation Requirements

(b) A few cases of domestic commercial airlines, having large outstanding dues with banks and other financial institutions, Airports Authority of India (AAI), oil companies and other agencies have come to the notice of the Ministry.

(c) No, Sir. The Aircraft Acquisition Committee does not look into outstanding dues of the airlines, as the payment of dues are decided by the concerned airlines and the AAI/Oil companies as per their own commercial agreement.

(d) Does not arise in view of (c) above.

Financial crisis in domestic airlines

2649. SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:-

(a) what has caused financial crisis for domestic airlines and consequent shooting up of air fares as also decrease in the availability of flights;

(b) what has caused such a development, a flawed aviation policy of Government or insatiable lust for immediate profit of private airline companies; and

(c) in what manner Government intend to protect interests of passengers for safe and cheap air travel?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) The spiraling cost of Aviation Turbine Fuel (ATF), global economic slow down, low yield due to intense competition and consequent widening gap between revenue and expenses and depreciation of rupee have contributed to financial crisis of the airline sector. Over the years, the operational costs for the airlines have gone up mainly due to increase in fuel prices and depreciation of Rupee. Further, the airport/user development fees have gone up for some major airports. The service tax has also increased in FY.

(c) Air fares are not being fixed by Government as they are determined by the market forces. Airline tariffs take into account all relevant factors, including cost of operation, characteristics of services etc. However, the Government has taken several measures to reduce the operating cost of airlines, which may, in turn, reduce the air fares. Some of these include allowing direct import of Aviation Turbine Fuel for Indian Carriers as actual users, allowing foreign airlines to participate upto 49 percent in the equity of an air transport undertaking, allowing ECB for working capital requirement of airline industry for a period of one year, subject to a total ceiling of US \$ 1 billion and tax concession for parts of aircraft and testing equipment for third party maintenance, repair and overhaul of civil aircraft .

Mismanagement of pilots in Air India

2650. SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are under utilisation and mismanagement of pilots in Air India;

(b) whether it is also a fact that some pilots fly over 90 hours while there are many who fly around 30 hours a month;

(c) whether it is a fact that some zones are facing shortage of pilots and whereas some zones are having excess pilots; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the corrective steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) No, Sir. However, due to grounding of six B787 aircrafts, the pilots who were flying these aircraft are under-utilized for the time being.

(b) No Sir. There are occasions when a pilot flies less hours in a month owing to justifiable reasons. However, such a Pilot is detailed for more flying in the subsequent months. Similarly, a Pilot who had flown more hours than the basic average is utilized less in the subsequent months, so that by the end of a quarter, there is equalization of hours.

(c) and (d) No, Sir. Presently, Air India has just sufficient number of Pilots to meet its schedule requirements. Also, to ensure optimum utilization of crew and eliminate human interfare and subjectivity, a computerized crew management system has been started for roster duty of pilots.

Financial assistance to Karnataka for airports

2651. SHRI AAYANUR MANJUNATHA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of financial assistance granted to Karnataka for development of Mysore, Hubli, Belgaum and Mangalore airports during the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether the process of development/expansion of airports in Karnataka is very slow;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor along with the corrective steps taken by Government in this regard;

(d) whether Government proposes to create more parking bays for aircrafts in the Airports of Karnataka; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) No financial assistance has been granted for the development of Mysore, Hubli, Belgaum and Mangalore airports by the Government of India during the last 3 years and the current year.;

(b) and (c) No, Sir.;

(d) and (e) Yes, Sir. AAI has a proposal for development of three additional aircraft parking bays at Hubli and Belgaum airports. There is also a proposal to construct one additional parking bay at Mangalore airport, which is at planning stage.

Civil Aviation Scheme in Uttar Pradesh

†2652. SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:-

(a) the details of the Civil Aviation Schemes started during the last Five Year Plan in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) the progress made under the schemes as on date;

(c) whether the work on these schemes are being carried out as per schedule;

(d) if so, the expenditure made on these schemes; and

(e) the amount sanctioned for these schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) to (d) Sir, The Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Uran Akademi (IGRUA) and Airports Authority of India (AAI), an autonomous body and PSU respectively under the Ministry of Civil Aviation, have started and completed various Civil Aviation Schemes in Uttar Pradesh during the last Five Year Plan. The work on these schemes has been carried out as per schedule and the details of the progress/expenditures made under these schemes is given in Statement-I and II statement. (*See below*).

(e) An amount of Rs. 40.48 Crores and 357.17 Crores have been sanctioned for the various civil aviation schemes launched by IGRUA and AAI respectively in Uttar Pradesh.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement-I*Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Uran Akademi (IGRUA) Eleventh Five Year Plan**Allocation*

(Rs. in crores)

Name of Scheme	Annual Plan (2007-08) Expenditure	Annual Plan (2008-09) Expenditure	Annual Plan (2009-10) Expenditure	Annual Plan (2010-11) Expenditure	Annual Plan (2011-12) Outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6
Information Technology	0.05	.	-	-	0.25
Plant and Machinery	0.25	-	0.25	0.10	0.25
Civil and Electrical works	7.31	.	-	-	-
Aircraft	18.88	-	-	-	-
AC Plant for Simulator	1.00	.	-	-	-
Generator	0.30	.	-	-	-
Refuelling Bouzer	1.00	-	-	-	-
Repair of Roads	1.58	-	-	-	-
Replacement of fuel tank	0.35	-	-	-	-
Taxi Track Light	2.18	-	-	-	-
Repair of hanger roof	-	-	2.00	-	-
Training Aids and Equipments	-	-	0.25	0.25	0.75
IT Equipments	-	-	-	0.20	-
Swimming Pool	-	-	-	-	1.78
Auditorium	-	.	-	-	1.20
Furniture and Fixtures	-	.	-	-	0.25
UPS for Simulator	-	-	-	0.05	-
TOTAL :	32.90	-	2.50	0.60	4.48

Statement-II*Airports Authority of India—Details of Civil Aviation Schemes completed in Uttar Pradesh during the last Five Year Plan*

Sl.No.	Name of Airport	Name of Scheme	Amount Sanctioned (Rs. in crores)	Expenditure (Rs. in crores)	Status
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Agra	Refurbishing of Terminal Building and other allied works	3.38	3.56	Completed
2.	Lucknow	Construction of New Apron for four wide bodied aircraft and taxiway	41.30	44.09	Completed
		Construction of New Integrated International Terminal Building and other allied works	129.38	88.31	Completed
		Construction of Technical Block cum Control Tower	3.61	0.81	Completed
3.	Varanasi	Construction of New Integrated Terminal Building and other allied works	139.50	126.35	Completed
		Extension and Strengthening of Apron and Extension of Runway	40.00	21.87	Completed

Shortage of Air Traffic Controllers at Delhi Airport

2653. SHRI SABIR ALI:

SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to State:

(a) the strength of Air Traffic Controllers, Zone-wise;

(b) whether it is a fact that ATC at IGI, New Delhi had been able to handle 73 flights in an hour on the 24th January, 2013 between 2.00 PM and 3.00 PM even by using all three runways despite shortage of ATCs and other handicaps; and

(c) if so, the details in this regards and the steps taken to look into the genuine grievances affecting Air Traffic Controllers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) The strength of Air Traffic Controllers, zone wise are as follows:

Northern Region	652
Western Region	513
Eastern Region	259
Southern Region	628
North Eastern Region	92

(b) Yes, Sir. ATC at IGI Airport handled 73 flights in an hour on the 24th January, 2013 between 2 PM to 3 PM using all the three runways.

(c) Use of all the three Runways simultaneously requires activation of new positions resulting in requirement of additional manpower.

An independent manpower Consultancy Company of international repute *viz.* Washington Consultancy Group, was engaged to study the long term manpower requirements of ATCOs. The group has submitted its report and the same is under implementation.

Airports Authority of India has plan to recruit 400 ATCs per year for the next 3 years to meet the future requirement.

Five shift roster has been introduced at IGI Airport and other Area Control Centres to ensure clear OFF day to ATCOs after Night Duty.;

Controllers are being trained in stress relieving mechanisms such as Yoga, mediation etc.;

Adequate rest and relief mechanisms have been implemented to mitigate the potential for fatigue to occur.

Denotified runways

2654. SHRI ALOK TIWARI:

SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH:

SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI:

SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the runways denotified or proposed to be denotified during the last three years, airport-wise;

(b) the reasons for denotifying/closing down the runways on airports, airport-wise;

(c) whether some serious irregularities have been reported in denotification of runways at airports during last three years;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether Government has inquired into this and has fixed responsibility in this regard;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) The aerodrome at Sedam in Karnataka, including the Runway 05/23, which was issued license under private use category has been de-notified by DGCA with effect from 27.12.2012. This has been done as per the request of the Sedam aerodrome owners.

There is also a proposal for de-notification of Runway 16-34 of Juhu Airport, Mumbai as it cannot be used for operations because of increased movement of aircraft from Mumbai airport. Further, the Runway is shorter in length and not usable for fixed wing commercial operations.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) to (g) Does not arise.

Applications for clearance of height of buildings from AAI

2655. SHRI ALOK TIWARI:

SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI:

SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to State:

(a) the details of the number of applications received for clearance of Airports Authority of India regarding heights of buildings near airports during last three years, year-wise;

(b) the details of clearances given by AAI along with the pending applications, year-wise;

(c) whether Government has recently fixed the heights of buildings to be constructed near airports which do not require clearance from AAI;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the reasons for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) The year-wise details of the number of applications received and clearance given by Airports Authority of India (AAI) regarding heights of buildings near airports during last 3 years are as follows:

Year	No. of applications	Clearance given
2010	3578	3451
2011	4778	4862
2012	4799	4623

All the applications for NOC mentioned above were disposed off within 3 months time limit and no application for height clearance was left pending for the above period.

(c) and (d) The proposals under consideration are on the following lines:

The colour coding zoning maps will be prepared by the Local/Municipal bodies in coordination with AAI in respect of various airports. The local/ Municipal bodies shall be empowered to approve building plans as per their own building regulations/ bye laws, up to the height in Above Mean Sea Level (AMSL) being the top elevation of the building, as indicated in the colour coded zoning map. The No Objection Certificate (NOC) for height clearance from AAI will not be mandatory for such cases.

For height exceeding the permissible top elevation (in AMSL) indicated in the colour coded zoning map and for the site of the proposed buildings located in approach and transitional areas, the existing procedures for applying NOC will be applicable.

(e) It will be at par with the best practices followed in the world for regulations of development of buildings around airports.

Revision of pay of pilots

2656. SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH:

SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI:

SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

SHRI ALOK TIWARI:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has approved the restructuring and revision of pay of pilots and other employees of Air India;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government proposes to cut the pay of pilots of Air India;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the reasons for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. A Committee of external experts was appointed under the Chairmanship of Justice Dharmadhikari to look into the integration and harmonization of wage, salary, work practices, etc. of all categories of

employees of both the erstwhile Companies, Air India and Indian Airlines. The Committee has submitted its report and the same has been sent to Air India for implementation.

(c) to (e) The pay and allowances recommended by Justice Dharmadhikari Committee are in accordance with the DPE Guidelines. However, for licensed categories, including Pilot, the Government has approved payments of certain allowances, over and above the DPE guidelines to bring the total emoluments of these categories as per the industry standard.

Support for war crime trials by Bangladesh

2657. SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether India has extended support to war crime trials in Bangladesh;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has held discussions with Bangladesh Government in this regard; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) to (d) On March 25, 2009 the Government of Bangladesh decided to try war criminals according to the International Crimes (Tribunals) Act 1973 of Bangladesh [ICT Act] and prosecute the persons responsible for “genocide, crimes against humanity, war crimes and other crimes” committed during the movement for the Independence of Bangladesh in 1971. The Government of Bangladesh announced the formation of a three-member Tribunal, seven-member Investigation Agency and twelve-member Prosecution Team to hold the trial. The ICT has so far announced verdict in respect of three persons during January-February 2013. While the issue of “war crime trials” is an internal matter of Bangladesh, India has been supportive of a judicial process to address pending issues of retributive justice for crimes committed during the movement for the independence of Bangladesh in 1971.

Officers working on deputation basis in CPOS

2658. DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether many Indian Police Service (IPS), Indian Forest Service (IFS), etc. officers have been working in Central Passport Office (CPO) on deputation basis;

(b) if so, the total number of such officers working from each service in CPO beyond the entitled period of two years;

(c) whether the maximum number of years entitled for working in a particular organization is five years;

(d) whether it is a fact that in CPO, such officers have been working in violation of the rules for more than five years without any break; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) and (b) Yes. In the Central Passport Organization, officers from All India Services *i.e.* Indian Police Service (IPS), Indian Forest Service (IFoS), Indian Administrative Service (IAS), and other Central Services are appointed on deputation as per the Recruitment Rules against the sanctioned posts and keeping in mind the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pension's guidelines on duration of tenure. As on 15.3.2013, there are 4 IPS, 1 IAS, 6 IFoS, and 29 officers from other Central Services on deputation to Central Passport Organization.

As per Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pension's guidelines, the minimum period of deputation prescribed is 3 years. Accordingly, Central Passport Organization also follows policy of an initial tenure of three years.

(c) Yes. The maximum number of years entitled for working in a particular organization is five years. The tenure of the officers deputed to Central Passport Organization is extended on expiry of their normal deputation period keeping in view the guidelines of Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pension (Department of Personnel and Training) and with the approval of the Cadre Controlling Authority, on annual basis upto 5 years on case to case basis on functional requirements.

(d) and (e) There are only rare cases of officers working for more than five years without any break in the Central Passport Organization. Each case is justified on the basis of functional requirement and exigencies of public services and with the approval of the Cadre Controlling Authority of the officer concerned.

Diplomatic ties with Syria

2659. SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is engaged in diplomatic ties with Syria;
- (b) if so, details of Government's stand on the situation in Syria; and
- (c) the details of India's engagement with other nations for a resolution of the problems in Syria?

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

(b) and (c) India is deeply concerned at the unabated violence in Syria and strongly condemns all violence in Syria and has called upon all sides in Syria to abjure violence and resolve all issues peacefully through discussions taking into account the legitimate aspirations of the people of Syria. India supports the Geneva Communique which includes the 6-Point Plan of Kofi Annan and welcomes the efforts of the Joint Special Envoy Lakhdar Brahimi for resolution of the Syrian crisis.

India, along with Brazil and South Africa (IBSA) and with Russia and China (BRICS), has made efforts for peaceful resolution of the Syrian crisis. India has made efforts in the United Nations Security Council during its non-permanent membership in the years 2011-12 towards this end.

Extradition Treaty with Bangladesh

2660. SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has signed any extradition treaty with Bangladesh recently;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government is taking steps to any such required treaty to deport the detected illegal Bangladeshi in Assam and other States of India with Bangladesh; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) to (d) Yes. The Extradition Treaty between India and Bangladesh was signed at Dhaka on 28th January, 2013 during the visit of the Home Minister of India to Bangladesh. The Treaty would come into force after the exchange of Instruments of Ratification. The Extradition Treaty would promote cooperation among law enforcing agencies of the two countries and help to curb criminal activities. The issue of illegal migration from Bangladesh is regularly discussed at relevant bilateral meetings and India and Bangladesh have put in place mechanisms to address issues related to it.

Rail Network by China near Indian Border

2661. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that China has spread its rail-network close to our borders;

(b) whether this action has been seriously viewed by Government;

(c) whether a suggestion has been made for taking such a development on our side of the border to match the above China's build up; and

(d) if so, the details with status thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) to (d) Government is aware that China is developing the infrastructure in the border regions opposite India. Government is giving careful and special attention to the development of infrastructure in the border areas opposite China, in order to meet our strategic and security requirements and also to facilitate the economic development of these areas. This includes the states of Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Sikkim and Arunachal Pradesh. Government keeps a constant watch on all developments having a bearing on India's security and takes all necessary measures to safeguard it.

Funds contributed by India to UNDEF

2662. SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the total fund contributed by India to United Nations Democracy Fund (UNDEF) since its inception;
- (b) the projects that are being funded through UNDEF; and
- (c) the details and including funds spent, nature of the project etc., location-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) India has contributed a cumulative amount of USD 29.71 million till date to the UN Democracy Fund (UNDEF), since its inception in 2005 to support democracy projects around the world.

(b) and (c) According to information made available by UNDEF, since its establishment UNDEF has supported more than 450 projects in over 100 countries and has disbursed financial support worth approximately US\$ 140 million. Of these, 158 projects are located in the Africa region, 112 in the Asia-Pacific region, 71 in the Latin America and Caribbean (LAC) region, 54 in the Europe region, 45 in the Arab region, and 24 having a global reach. These projects are mainly in the following areas: community development, rule of law and human rights, tools for democratization, youth, empowering women, and media.

Presence of UN Military Observer Group in Kashmir

†2663. SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that many armymen and civilian members of United Nations Military Observer Group are present in Kashmir presently;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for their presence;
- (c) whether Government is taking any steps to close this Observer Group's office in Kashmir; and

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) to (d) UNMOGIP was established under a UN Security Council Resolution and was meant to supervise the Cease Fire Line established in Jammu and Kashmir under the Karachi Agreement of July 1949. However, the UNMOGIP's role has been overtaken by the Simla Agreement of 1972 between India and Pakistan and the establishment of the Line of Control. Under the Simla Agreement both countries have resolved to settle their differences by peaceful means through bilateral negotiations. It was also agreed that the Line of Control resulting from the ceasefire of December 17, 1971 shall be respected by both sides, and that neither side shall seek to alter it unilaterally, irrespective of mutual differences and legal interpretations. Both sides also agreed to refrain from the threat or the use of force in violation of this Line.

Delay in commencement of medical facilities in Sri Lanka

2664. SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to answer to Unstarred Question 1261 given in the Rajya Sabha on 23 August, 2012 and state:

(a) the reasons for the delay in commencement of the project for which project consultants had been appointed way back in 2003;

(b) in what manner this inordinate delay has affected our bilateral relations with Sri Lanka;

(c) whether Government would fix responsibility for the delay;

(d) the other health related projects that India had undertaken to execute in Sri Lanka and which have been similarly delayed; and

(e) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
(SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) to (c) Although the project was conceived in 2003, a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was signed with the Government of Sri Lanka only in April 2008 after detailed discussions on the project parameters.

Subsequently, the contract agreement was signed in March 2011 with the implementing agency after following the due process of tendering and necessary approvals. The project site, which is located in hilly terrain, was cleared of encumbrances by the Government of Sri Lanka, and the foundation stone was laid in July 2011. The Civil structural works have been completed and the hospital is expected to be handed over by September 2013.

(d) to (e) As per available information there has been no delay in the execution of various health related projects, including supply of medical equipment and organization of artificial limb fitment camps, that have been taken up by the Government in the Northern and Eastern Provinces of Sri Lanka.

Pakistan delaying judicial investigation of 26/11 attacks

†2665. DR. YOGENDRA P. TRIVEDI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government feels that Pakistan is deliberately delaying the judicial process related to the investigation of 26 November Mumbai terrorist attacks;

(b) if so, whether Government has held talks with the Pakistan Government and lodged its protest in this regard;

(c) if so, when did it take place; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) to (d) Government has conveyed to Pakistan on several occasions that despite the repeated assurances given by Pakistan's leadership at the highest level and the extensive cooperation extended by India in connection with the ongoing trial and investigation in Pakistan on the Mumbai terrorist attacks, substantive and verifiable progress has not been made on bringing all the perpetrators and masterminds of the heinous attacks to justice.

Pakistan authorities have now also been asked to propose dates for the visit of their Judicial Commission to visit Mumbai to complete the prosecution evidence

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

after conducting cross examination of the four prosecution witnesses in the Mumbai terror attacks trial underway in Rawalpindi. Pakistan's response is still awaited in this regard.

Passport offices and PSKS in Punjab

2666. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Passport Seva Kendras (PSKs) in the country which have been made operational, location-wise;

(b) the time by which the remaining PSKs would be made operational, location-wise;

(c) whether Government proposes to open more Passport Offices and PSKs in the country, including Punjab;

(d) if so, the details thereof, State-wise; and

(e) by what time these PSKs are likely to be opened?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) and (b) Under the Passport Seva Project, all the planned 77 Passport Seva Kendras (PSKs) have been made operational across the country. The state-wise location of PSKs is given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) to (e) There is no plan to open any new Passport Office in the country. However, the Government is conducting a feasibility study to expand the network of passport delivery mechanism by means of additional Passport Seva Kendras/ Passport Seva Laghu Kendras in various States/UTs, including Punjab.

Statement

State-wise list of Passport Seva Kendras (PSKs)

Sl.No.	State/UT.	No. of PSKs	Location
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7	Hyderabad I, II and III, Nizamabad, Vijayawada, Tirupati, Visakhapatnam,
2.	Assam*	1	Guwahati

Sl.No.	State/UT.	No. of PSKs	Location
3.	Bihar	1	Patna
4.	Chandigarh UT	1	Chandigarh
5.	Chhattisgarh	1	Raipur
6.	Delhi NCT	3	Herald House, Shalimar Place, Bhikaji Cama Place
7.	Goa	1	Panaji
8.	Gujarat	5	Ahmedabad I and II, Baroda, Rajkot, Surat.
9.	Haryana	2	Ambala, Gurgaon.
10.	Himachal Pradesh	1	Shimla
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	2	Jammu, Srinagar
12.	Jharkhand	1	Ranchi
13.	Karnataka	4	Bangalore I and II, Hubli, Mangalore.
14.	Kerala	13	Thiruvananthapuram, Thiruvananthapuram (Rural), Kollam, Cochin, Ernakulam Rural, Alapuzha, Kottayam, Malappuram, Thrissur, Kozhikode I and II, Kannur I and II.
15.	Madhya Pradesh	1	Bhopal
16.	Maharashtra	7	Mumbai I, II and III, Pune, Nagpur, Thane, Nashik.
17.	Odisha	1	Bhubaneswar
18.	Punjab	5	Amritsar, Ludhiana, Jalandhar I and II, Hoshiarpur

Sl.No.	State/UT.	No. of PSKs	Location
19.	Rajasthan	3	Jaipur, Jodhpur, Sikar.
20.	Tamil Nadu	8	Chennai I, II and III, Trichy, Thanjavur, Madurai, Tirunelveli, Coimbatore,
21.	Uttar Pradesh	6	Lucknow, Varanasi, Kanpur, Gorakhpur, Bareilly, Ghaziabad.
22.	Uttarakhand	1	Dehradun
23.	West Bengal	2	Kolkata, Berhampore.
TOTAL		77	

* Jurisdiction covers six other North-Eastern States also.

Indian prisoners in jails of Pakistan

2667. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of Indian prisoners in the Pakistani jails at present;
- (b) the number of such persons languishing even after completing jail term;
- (c) whether Government has taken any steps in securing the release of these prisoners;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (e) the time by which they are likely to be released?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) and (b) As per available information there are approximately 220 civilian prisoners and 400 fishermen believed to be Indian, in Pakistani jails and out of these only one has completed his sentence.

(c) to (e) High Commission of India in Islamabad regularly takes up with Pakistan Government to provide early Consular Access to prisoners in Pakistani custody who are believed to be Indian, as well as release and repatriation of all such

prisoners, who have completed their prison sentence and nationality has been confirmed as Indian. The India-Pakistan Judicial Committee, consisting of retired judges of the superior judiciary from India and Pakistan to ensure humane treatment and expeditious release of prisoners who have completed their prison terms, visits periodically prisons in India and Pakistan and makes recommendations to the two Governments regarding prisoners of each country in the other.

Due to Government's efforts, 26 civil prisoners and 677 Indian fishermen were released by Pakistan in 2012 and 04 civil prisoners and 07 fishermen have been released so far in 2013.

Difficulties in Dehradun Passport Office

†2668. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that presently people have to face difficulties in the Dehradun Passport Office in Uttarakhand;

(b) whether it is also a fact that middlemen keep moving around the office to provide their services to the people to rectify small mistakes in their passports; and

(c) if so, the action Government proposes to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) Under the Passport Seva Project (PSP), the Government has endeavored to streamline the passport services across India, including in the State of Uttarakhand by Opening of a Passport Seva Kendra (PSK) in May 2012. However, in this transitional phase, some cases of people facing difficulties have come to the notice of the Government. On receipt of a complaint, a team of senior officials of the Ministry made a visit in December 2012 to Passport Office, Dehradun to have on the spot study of the problems faced by the general public and also the Passport Office in delivering efficient services to the public. Necessary measures including strengthening of staff position have since been taken in this regard.

(b) and (c) Rare cases of middlemen moving around the Passport Office to

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

provide their services to the people have come to our notice. Under the Passport Seva Project, there is limited role for middlemen which *inter alia* includes on-line filling up of passport applications and status enquiry of applicants. In this new system for submission of passport applications, physical presence of applicant is required for bio-metrics and photographs, thereby eliminating the role of middlemen in the Passport Offices. In order to obviate any need to approach any middlemen for any kind of service, passport application procedures are prominently displayed in all the Passport Offices. Advisories cautioning the public against middlemen are also displayed prominently. Whenever middlemen activities are noticed, Passport Officers, with the assistance of local police, conduct raids to eliminate this.

Responsibility for attack on Indian Fishermen

2669. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Sri Lankan Navy has denied responsibility in all such incidents of their attack on Indian fishermen;

(b) if so, in what manner they were captured and lodged in Sri Lankan prisons;

(c) whether Government has any definite safety measures to be implemented for the benefit of Indian fishermen from any imminent attacks from the Sri Lankan Navy; and

(d) the reasons for not providing satellite phones to fishermen as a safety measure?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMAD): (a) to (d) From time to time, there are reports of apprehension and attacks on Indian fishermen allegedly by the Sri Lankan Navy. According to the Sri Lankan authorities, apprehensions have been made in Sri Lankan waters and the Sri Lankan Navy has denied allegations of attack or firing on Indian fishing vessels.

The Government attaches the highest priority to the safety, security and welfare of Indian fishermen. As soon as reports of apprehension and attacks on Indian fishermen are received, the Government has, through diplomatic channels, immediately and consistently taken up the matter with the Government of Sri Lanka.

The Government has sought and secured early release and repatriation of our apprehended fishermen. Government has emphasised upon the need for the Sri Lankan Navy to exercise restraint, extend humane treatment to Indian fishermen, and not to resort to violence under any circumstances.

The Indian Coast Guard is responsible for providing Search and Rescue cover to Indian fishermen at sea and has been proactive in ensuring safety and security of Indian fishermen operating in Indian waters. As per available information, most of the fishing vessels in Tamil Nadu are equipped with Global Positioning Systems.

Pakistan leaders commenting on India's internal affairs

2670. SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware about the issue of Pakistani leaders commenting on India's internal matters;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government has warned Pakistan officially to manage its internal affairs and not to interfere in our domestic matters?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) to (c) Government is fully aware of propagandist statements that are made by Pakistani leaders on India's internal affairs, including a recent resolution adopted by the members of Pakistan's federal legislature.

Government rejects such comments on India's internal matters. Any attempt, from any quarter, to interfere in the internal affairs of India will be met resolutely. Government takes all necessary measures to safeguard India's national interest.

Representation for easier passport access

2671. SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the forum on Social and Human Rights has been consistently representing that passport access be made easier;

(b) whether it is a fact that the forum has been offering solutions on how to make it easier for poorer people to apply for passports;

(c) whether a meeting was held with the forum in Andhra Pradesh to try and find solutions;

(d) whether it is a fact that the forum has sought a Passport Seva Kendra (PSK) in backward areas; and

(e) the steps proposed to adopt a constructive approach to new ideas and concepts from the forum?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) to (e) The Government has received representations from the Forum on Social and Human Rights, Polavaram (Andhra Pradesh), directly as well as through representatives of the public regarding opening of a Passport Seva Kendra (PSK) in Polavaram. The basis on which 77 PSKs were set up in the country under the Passport Seva Project (PSP) and the procedure for submission of passport application in the new system was also conveyed to the Forum and representatives of the public during November-December 2012. Considering various recommendations from representatives of the public and dignitaries for opening more PSKs in the country, the Ministry has requested National Institute for Smart Government (NISG) to undertake a fresh feasibility study to enable the Government to take a view in the matter. Polavaram has been included in the list of locations for requisite study. No specific idea, concept or suggestion has been received, however, from the Forum. No meeting of the Forum with designated officials in this regard has taken place.

Safe and clean toilets for urban poors

2672. SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of Indian population still defecating in open;

(b) whether Government has fixed any target time by which every Indian can expect a safe and clean place for defecating; and

(c) if so, the details of all schemes under which above target is to be met?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) As per Census of India, 2011: Tables on Houses,

Households Amenities and Assets, 49.8% of Indian Population is still defecating in open. In real terms it accounts for 12.29 crores households out of a total of 24.67 crores households. Out of these 11.30 crores households live in rural areas and 99.60 lakhs households live in urban areas.

(b) and (c) 'Sanitation' and 'Public Health' are State Subjects, according to 7th Schedule of the Constitution of India. Issues relating to Sewerage, Drainage and Sanitation in the urban areas are being monitored by Ministry of Urban Development in Government of India. There is no comprehensive and dedicated Urban Sanitation Programme to support the States to address the issue of open defecation in urban areas and Government of India has not set any time limit for eradication of open defecation in urban areas. However, all the houses constructed under the flagship programmes of Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation *viz.*, Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM)/ Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) and proposed Rajiv Rin Yojana (RRY) provide for toilets. In addition Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation provides assistance to States for conversion of dry latrines of Economically Weaker Section Households into twin pit pour flush latrines under Integrated Low Cost Sanitation (ILCS) Scheme. The scheme also allows construction of new latrines to EWS households who have no latrines to the extent of 25% of number of units for conversion.

Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA) is being implemented by Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation in rural areas of India. NBA envisages to achieve sustainable behavior change with provision of sanitary facilities in entire rural community in a phased mode with 'Nirmal Grams' as outcomes. It is expected to achieve 100% access to sanitation for all rural households by 2022.

Demand for housing for urban peoples

2673. SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in next fifteen years or so, urban population is going to double in the country;

(b) if so, the steps proposed to meet the growing demand of housing transportation, sanitation, drinking water etc. for new Urban India; and

(c) the steps proposed for filling of expected vacuum likely to be created in rural areas after movement of rural population to urban areas?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) This Ministry has not assessed the growth of urban population in next 15 years. However, as per the population projection by Registrar General of India (RGI), based on Census 2001 data, the projected urban population would be 534.81 million by 2026.

(b) 'Land', 'Colonisation', 'Public Health and Sanitation', 'Communications like roads, bridges, ferries, municipal tramways, ropeways, inland waterways and traffic thereon except national highways and national waterways' and 'Water including water supplies, irrigation and canals, drainage and embankments, water storage and water power etc.' are State Subjects. Therefore, it is the primary responsibility of States to cater to these infrastructural requirements.

However, in order to supplement and complement the efforts of the State Governments in this regard, the two flagship programmes of this Ministry provide for Central assistance as under:

(a) Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM):

Admissible components under JNNURM include integrated development of slums, *i.e.* housing and development of infrastructure projects in the slums in the identified cities, projects involving development/improvement/maintenance of basic services to the urban poor, slum improvement and rehabilitation projects, projects on water supply/sewerage/drainage, community toilets/baths, etc., construction and improvements of drains/storm water drains, street lighting, provision of shelter including up-gradation and construction of new houses etc. The existing funding pattern for the projects sanctioned under Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP)/Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) varies from 50:50, 80:20 or 90:10 between the Centre and the State/Urban Local Bodies/Parastatal depending on the city size and location.

(b) Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) :

Fifty percent (50%) of the cost of provision of basic civic and social infrastructure and amenities and of housing, including rental housing, and transit housing for in-situ redevelopment -in slums would be borne by the Centre, including Operation and Maintenance of assets created under RAY. However, for the North Eastern and Special Category States the share of the Centre would be 90% including the cost of land acquisition, if required.

- (c) No such steps are being undertaken by this Ministry.

Stalled residential projects due to paucity of funds

2674. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is planning to revive residential projects that were stalled due to paucity of funds;
- (b) whether public sector lenders have been asked to send a list of such sites to the National Housing Bank which will finalise fresh lending plans for them; and
- (c) if so, how many such sites pertain to Maharashtra ?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) Yes Sir, Department of Financial Services, Ministry of Finance, Government of India has initiated steps for revival of the stalled/delayed residential projects due to various reasons including delays in regulatory approvals etc. and requiring restructuring by the lending agencies across the country. The banks have been urged to examine the viability and feasibility of financing the stalled projects.

(b) The Banks have been requested to forward the list of such projects to National Housing Bank (NHB), which have been stalled due to the factors beyond the control of the builders. NHB has circulated the list of such projects received from builder's association etc. in various States to banks for examining the same and explore providing the required support to lendable and viable projects.

- (c) The list of such incomplete projects, provided to NHB by the

Confederation of Real Estate Developers' Associations of India (CREDAI), Maharashtra chapter in respect to the State of Maharashtra, is given in Statement (See below).

Statement

*List of residential projects that were stalled due to paucity of funds
in the State of Maharashtra*

Sl.No.	Project Name and Location	Builder	Approx No. of Units
1	2	3	4
1.	Karm Residency, Dhasai, Shahapur	Ekta Developers	3000
2.	Neptune Swarajya, Ambivali, Kalyan	Neptune Group	2000
3.	Tanaji Malusare City, Karjat	SCS India Ltd	6000
4.	Siddhi City, Kharvai, Badlapur	Siddhitech Developers	1500
5.	Satya Nagar, Boisar	Conglome Techno Construction Pvt. Ltd.	2800
6.	Dream City, Boisar	Vatsalya Developers	1000
7.	Tapi Valley, Jalgaon	Dops Versatile Pvt. Ltd.	15
8.	Kasliwal Marvel, Satara, Aurangabad	Kasliwal Group	1000
9.	Falco World, Ambivali, Kalyan	Falco Developers	
10.	Nirman Nano City, Neral, Karjat	Nirman Group	300
11.	Roha Residency, Roha	Four Pillars Builders and Developers	192
12.	Naigaon (Suburb of Mumbai)	Rashmi Housing Private Limited	NA

1	2	3	4
13.	Nallasopara, Vasai	Rashmi Housing Private Limited	NA
14.	Vasai	Rashmi Housing Private Limited	NA

Beneficiaries under RAY in Surat

2675. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether around ten lakhs of Odisha, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Maharashtra workers have been working and settled in Surat City since 30 years, and how many of them have got houses at Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY); and

(b) whether it is a fact that there is discriminatory attitude of Surat Municipality Corporation towards the migrant labours, who have been settled at Surat and they are contributing to the economy of Surat and Gujarat?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) was launched on 02.06.2011. Under Rajiv Awas Yojana, Central Assistance is extended to States that are willing to assign property rights to slum dwellers and undertake reservation of land for Economically Weaker Sections (EWS)/Low Income Groups (LIG), earmark 25 per cent of municipal budget for basic services to the urban poor/slum-dwellers and bring in legislative amendments and policy changes to redress land and affordable housing shortages for the urban poor. Fifty per cent (50%) of the cost of provision of basic civic and social infrastructure and amenities and of housing, including rental housing and transit housing -for in-situ redevelopment in slums - is to be borne by the Centre. However, for the North Eastern and Special Category States the share of the Centre is 90%, including the cost of land acquisition, if required.

Rajiv Awas Yojana is a demand and reform-driven scheme and is currently in the preparatory phase. Progress would depend on the commitment of States to mobilize technical and financial resources to conduct slum survey, develop slum-free

city plan, prepare Pilot Detailed Project Reports, provide for State share and seek Central Assistance support, while agreeing to assign property rights to slum dwellers.

Currently, the preparatory and pilot phase of Rajiv Awas Yojana is under implementation to undertake preparatory activities and pilot projects. Under this phase, a sum of Rs. 431.64 lakh has been released to Government of Gujarat for 8 cities including Surat during the Financial Year 2009-10 to undertake preparatory activities like slum survey, GIS mapping, preparation of Slum-free City Plans and pilot projects.

Under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM)-Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP), a total number of 48856 dwelling units were sanctioned at total project cost of Rs. 699.30 crore. As informed by Surat Municipal Corporation. They have constructed 36416 Dwelling units out of which 28188 DUs have been allotted. The identification of beneficiaries as also allotment to beneficiaries is done by the appropriate (State/ULB) Government. Municipal Corporation of Surat has informed that the beneficiaries of allotted houses also include large number of families from Odisha, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan and West Bengal.

Schemes under IHSDP and JNNURM in Rajasthan

2676. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cities and towns covered so far under the Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) and Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) in Rajasthan;

(b) the number of development projects approved and implemented in the State under IHSDP, city-wise and town-wise;

(c) whether any roadmap has been prepared for these cities and towns of the State under IHSDP during the Twelfth Five Year Plan; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) In the State of Rajasthan, 58 Towns and 2 Mission Cities have respectively been covered under Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) and Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) components of the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM).

(b) A total of 67 projects have been approved so far for construction/up-gradation of a total of 46437 dwelling units (DUs) under IHSDP for the State of Rajasthan. As on 12.03.2013, a total of 7666 DUs have been completed, 15377 DUs are at various stages of completion and a total of 2872 DUs, out of the completed DUs have been reported as occupied by the beneficiaries. City-wise/Town-wise details of IHSDP Projects approved in the State of Rajasthan, indicating physical and financial progress, are given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) The duration of JNNURM, a demand driven and reforms linked programme, was seven years beginning from the 2005-06 upto 31.03.2012, which has been extended for 2 years upto 31.3.2014 only for completion of projects sanctioned upto 31.3.2012 under BSUP and IHSDP components of JNNURM and implementation of 3- pro-poor key reforms. Ministry has proposed Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) and Rajiv Rinn Yojana (RRY) in Twelfth Five Year Plan for construction of houses all over India including small and medium towns on demand-driven basis.

Statement

Rajasthan (IHSDP) : Mission Town Wise

Sl. No.	Town	No. of Project	Project cost	ACA Comm-itted	Total ACA Released Amount	Total Dwelling Units Approved	No. of Dus in Progress	No. of Dus Completed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Antah	1	27.62	11.61	5.81	963	0	0
2.	Anupgarh	1	16.39	10.75	5.37	592	355	0
3.	Asind	1	5.08	3.91	1.95	694	6	102

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
4.	Bali	1	3.30	2.64	1.32	523	143	173
5.	Balotra	1	8.48	5.47	5.47	447	69	302
6.	Banswara	1	4.23	2.66	1.33	217	109	37
7.	Baran	1	9.70	7.37	7.37	407	295	97
8.	Barmer	1	23.71	15.22	7.61	1281	402	671
9.	Begun	1	22.71	12.57	0.00	529	0	0
10.	Bhadra	1	37.69	24.25	12.12	1332	995	0
11.	Bhawani Mandi	1	1.82	1.45	1.43	114	0	97
12.	Bhilwara	1	19.13	15.10	15.10	1704	0	1504
13.	Bhinmal	1	10.59	5.38	2.69	639	477	2
14.	Bikaner	2	38.89	24.55	13.61	1216	38	11
15.	Bilara	1	13.96	9.35	4.68	574	170	37
16.	Chhabra	1	4.47	3.57	3.58	312	128	90
17.	Chhoti Sadri	1	9.22	6.20	3.10	380	69	0
18.	Chittaurgarh	2	17.63	12.44	8.78	973	281	198
19.	Deshnoke	1	16.20	9.29	4.65	391	0	0
20.	Gangapur City	1	3.52	2.46	2.46	161	104	10
21.	Gulabpura	1	1.24	1.00	1.00	0	0	0
22.	Hanumangarh	1	22.25	17.54	17.54	651	340	310
23.	Jaisalmer	2	49.57	34.51	23.58	2539	1362	25
24.	Jaitaran	1	4.84	3.23	1.61	214	89	54
25.	Jalor	1	7.90	4.89	2.45	263	136	4
26.	Jhalrapatan	1	4.21	3.16	1.58	413	75	39

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
27.	Jodhpur	3	77.53	44.18	22.09	3088	820	229
28.	Kaithoon	1	5.06	3.45	1.73	327	168	0
29.	Kekri	1	18.60	12.77	6.38	871	314	0
30.	Kota	3	84.12	45.53	22.76	3075	677	431
31.	Mangrol	1	23.40	12.40	6.20	476	0	0
32.	Nimbahera	1	11.06	7.59	3.79	457	528	56
33.	Pali	1	22.06	17.64	17.64	2722	1069	1090
34.	Phalna	1	4.46	3.52	3.52	361	101	224
35.	Phalodi	2	48.71	24.79	12.40	1390	539	102
36.	Pilibanga	1	6.41	4.27	4.27	244	156	7
37.	Pindwara	1	13.26	8.00	4.00	686	440	20
38.	Piparcity	1	24.76	12.73	6.36	654	0	0
39.	Pokaran	1	21.83	12.20	6.10	787	493	106
40.	Pratapgarh	1	11.20	7.20	5.40	711	38	256
41.	Ramganj Mandi	1	2.69	1.48	0.74	75	39	0
42.	Rani	1	0.79	0.63	0.63	19	0	14
43.	Rawatbhata	1	36.55	25.16	12.58	1439	622	0
44.	Rawatsar	1	30.69	18.51	9.26	1398	527	195
45.	Sadri	1	1.29	1.03	1.03	46	0	46
46.	Sanchore	1	9.47	5.31	2.66	390	99	8
47.	Sangod	1	9.01	6.09	3.04	442	103	2
48.	Sardarshahar	1	49.44	21.47	10.74	1802	0	0
49.	Sawai Madhopur	1	13.48	9.93	9.93	976	10	534
50.	Shahpura	1	11.16	5.25	2.63	317	164	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
51	Sheoganj	1	16.03	7.03	3.51	489	135	0
52	Sikar	1	5.44	4.35	2.18	556	0	256
53	Sojat	1	3.16	2.53	2.53	196	109	41
54	Sumerpur	1	10.36	6.64	3.32	529	343	4
55	Suratgarh	1	35.05	22.10	11.05	1493	597	110
56	Takhatgarh	1	16.69	9.25	4.63	635	312	7
57	Tonk	2	13.92	9.54	6.55	520	0	136
58	Udaipur	1	24.55	16.07	8.03	1737	1531	29
TOTAL		67	1046.61	639.22	373.86	46437	15377	7666

Safeguards for survival

2677. SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Association of Street Vendors of India has been demanding certain safeguards/protections for their survival;

(b) the details of the demands of the Association and the time since when pending with Government; and

(c) Government's response to the demand and the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation has been receiving representations from various hawkers' associations including National Association of Street Vendors of India demanding for the safeguards/protections of the street vendors.

In order to protect the rights of urban street vendors and to regulate street vending activities, The Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Bill, 2012 was introduced in Lok Sabha on 6th September, 2012.

Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha had referred the Bill to the Standing Committee on Urban Development for examination. The Standing Committee on Urban Development has tabled its report in the Parliament on 13.3.2013.

Schemes for affordable houses

2678. SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has taken any initiative to provide affordable housing to the urban poor;
- (b) if so, the details of the same;
- (c) the details of the budget allocated, target and achievements, city-wise, for last three years; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefore?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) The Government of India launched the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) on 3rd December, 2005 to assist cities and towns in taking up housing and infrastructural facilities for the urban poor including slum dwellers. In 65 Mission Cities in the country Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) Programme under JNNURM is implemented. For other cities/towns, the Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHS DP) under JNNURM is implemented with the objective of holistic slum development, with a healthy and enabling environment by providing shelter and basic infrastructure facilities to the slum dwellers. The duration of Mission was upto 31.3.2012 and it has now been extended by 2 years upto the end of financial year 2013-14 for completion of projects sanctioned upto March, 2012. This Ministry is also implementing the Interest Subsidy Scheme for Housing the Urban Poor (ISHUP), which is meant to provide 5% interest subsidy upto Rs. 1.0 lakh for construction and purchase of house for the EWS and LIG beneficiaries of the urban poor including Slum dwellers. In pursuance of the Government's vision of creating a Slum-free India, 'Rajiv Awas Yojana' (RAY) has been launched on 02.06.2011. The preparatory and pilot phase of RAY which is for a period of 2 years till June, 2013, is currently under implementation. Ministry is in the process of taking approval of competent authority for next phase of RAY.

The Affordable Housing in Partnership Scheme, which is intended to encourage public private partnerships for the creation of affordable housing stock, is dovetailed with RAY. Under this scheme Central Assistance will be provided at the rate of Rs. 50,000 per unit of affordable dwelling unit or 25% of the cost of all civic infrastructure (external and internal), whichever is lower.

(c) and (d) The requisite details in respect of housing schemes of this Ministry are as under:

- (i) Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM)- Statement showing city wise details of ACA allocation, targets and achievements under Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) and Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) components under JNNURM for the last three years are given in Annexures. [*See* Appendix 228 Annexure No. 32 and 33]
- (ii) 40 Pilot Projects have been sanctioned under RAY, its progress is given in Statement-I (*See* below), year-wise and physical targets fixed for construction of houses under RAY, Under RAY, completion schedule is fixed by concerned States.
- (iii) Progress so far under the Affordable Housing in Partnership Scheme is given in Statement-II (*See* below).
- (iv) Interest Subsidy Scheme for Housing the Urban Poor (ISHUP)- Statement showing State-wise and year-wise projects under ISHUP is given in Statement-III (*See* below). The scheme is demand driven in nature hence no targets are fixed.

Statement-I*Progress under Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY)*

Sl. No.	State	City	Name of the Project	Year of release	Total Project Cost	(Rs. In lac)	
						1st installment of ACA (1/3rd of Central Share)	7
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	DPR of Kesava Nagar Slum; <i>in-situ</i> redevelopment, GHMC under RAY pilot project	2011-12	5874.59	741.59	
2.		Vijaywada	DPR of Dhall Mill Area Slum under RAY (RAY Pilot project-1) in Vijaywada Municipal corporation	2012-13	2013.42	301.11	
3.		Vijaywada	DPR of N. S. C Bose Nagar in Vijaywada Municipal Corporation under RAY (RAY Pilot project - 2)	2012-13	7617.57	1209.45	
4.		Vishakhapatnam	Pilot Project for <i>in-situ</i> redevelopment) at Surya Teja Nagar	2012-13	1131.08	188.51	
5.	Madhya Pradesh	Indore	Pilot DPR of Identified Slums (Mahadev Nagar,	2011-12	8433.55	1242.85	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Indrajeet Nagar, Anna Bhau Sathe Chikitsak Nagar-2, Nipaniya Gram Kakad, Anna Bhau Sathe Chikitsak Nagar-1 and Rahul Gandhi Nagar (Bajrang Nagar) as per the slum free city plan of Indore Metropolitan Area under RAY.			
6.	Jabalpur		Pilot DPR of Identified Slums (1 behind MLB School 2 SarraPeepar 3 Choudhari Mohall 4 Ravi Das Nagar) as per the slum free city plan of Jabalpur Municipal Area under Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY)	2011-12	3694-58	557-65
7.	Madhya Pradesh	Gwalior	Pilot DPR of Identified Slums (Sharma Farm 2, Sharma Farm No. 1 Shanti Nagar Ward No. -21, Cancer Pahadi, Mehelgaon Ki Pahadi) as per the slum free city plan of Gwalior Municipal Area under RAY.	2011-12	5715-52	842.03
8.	Sagar		Pilot DPR of identified three slums (slum neat Kishor Nyayalay, slum behind Khurai Bus Stand and Kasai Basti) as per the slum free city plan of SAGAR Metropolitan Area under RAY.	2011-12	3511-32	500.89

9.	Bhopal	Pilot DPR of identified Slums (Arjun Nagar, Jheel Nagar, Shanti Nagar and Ambedkar Nagar) for construction in Bhopal	2012-13	7399-77	1121.18
10.	Kerala	Thiruvananthapuram Thiruvananthapuram Pilot project for Mathipuram Colony, Vizhinjam, Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala under RAY.	2011-12	7186.94	1157-39
11.	Odisha	Bhubaneswar DPR for Ranganatia Cluster Improvement Project, Bhubaneswar, Odisha under RAY (Pilot Project)	2011-12	4476.61	606.86
12.	Bhubaneswar	Pilot Project for Patharbandha Slum Cluster, Bhubaneswar under RAY (<i>in-situ</i> redevelopment), Bhubaneswar	2012-13	8539.99	1223.97.
13.	Odisha	Cuttack Pilot Project for 10 nos. Slum Clusters, in Cuttack under RAY (<i>in-situ</i> development in Cuttack.	2012-13	2583.32	359.26
14.	Rajasthan	Jaipur Pilot Project for Kiranki Dhani Slum, Jaipur, Rajasthan under RAY	2011-12	5729.2	919.9
15.	Mizoram	Aizwal Rajiv Awas Yojana Pilot Project at Zuangtui, Aizwal	2012-13	1120.01	316.34
16.	Chhattisgarh	Raipur Rajiv Awas Yojana Pilot Project for <i>in-situ</i> redevelopment and relocation at Lalganga slum in Raipur city	2012-13	1359.95	202.93

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
17. Uttar Pradesh	Rae Bareli	Pilot DPR for identified slums as per slum free city of Rae Bareli city under RAY	2012-13	6460.76	989.02	
18.	Rampur	Pilot DPR for Magjeen Mohalla improvement project at Rampur	2012-13	1367.18	173.21	
19. Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Pilot Project for rehabilitating the Kakkaji Nagar Slum at Athipattu, Ambattur, Chennai under RAY	2012-13	8491.80	1157.46	
20. Odisha	Bhubaneswar	Pilot Project for Mahisakhala Slum Cluster, Bhubaneswar under Rajiv Awas Yojana (<i>in-situ</i> redevelopment)	Sanctioned on 11.09.2012	4693.91	663.51	
21. Rajasthan	Kota	Pilot DPR for rental to ownership housing scheme (at Mohanlal Sukhadiya Housing Scheme Extension) in Kota, under RAY.	Sanctioned on 21.12.2012	7166.58	1138.62	
22. Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur	Pilot DPR for Harbansh Mohal Slum Improvement project under Rajiv Awas Yojana		518.31	69.02	
23. Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur	Pilot DPR for Pokhar Purva Slum Improvement		824.76	100.45	

	project under Rajiv Awas Yojana				
24.	Kannouj	Pilot DPR for <i>in-situ</i> upgradation of Shekhana and Bajariya Shekhana slums in Kannauj under Rajiv Awas Yojana	Sanctioned on 11.01.2013	1752.57	219.16
25.	Agra	Pilot DPR for identified slums as per slum free city plan of Agra under RAY		3769.59	479.79
26.	Rae Bareli	Pilot DPR for identified slums as per slum free city plan of Rae Bareli City Phase-II under RAY		5291.01	779.12
27.	Lucknow	Pilot DPR for <i>in-situ</i> Development of 5 slums namely Gaur Bheet, Bharat Nagar Chamrahi, Shivlokpur, Daud Nagar and Naya Daud Nagar in Faizullahganj ward, Lucknow under RAY		2475-35	358.40
28.	Rajasthan	Alwar	Pilot DPR for BudhVihar, behind Pratap School and Dhobigatta, Alwar under RAY	8345.56	1325.93
29.	Bharatpur	Rajasthan	Pilot DPR for Namak Katra slum, Bharatpur, under RAY	908.01	144.26

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
30. Rajasthan	Jaipur	Pilot DPR for Sanjay Nagar Batta Basti-Phase-I, Jaipur under RAY		9660.97	1489.87	
31.	Ajmer	Pilot DPR for Lohar Basti site, Pasandnagar Kotra and Idgah (Chorasiya Was), Ajmer under RAY		8511.26	1352.26	
32. Punjab	Batala	Pilot DPR for <i>in-situ</i> up gradation of three slums at Batala, Punjab under RAY		683.25	110.05	
33. Jammu and Kashmir	Leh	Pilot DPR for Leh old Town upgradation under RAY		2221.88	593.73	
34. Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Pilot DPR (Phase-II) for rehabilitating (relocating) Kakkanji Nagar slum at Athipattu, Ambattur, Chennai under RAY	Sanctioned on 30.01.2013	3222.81	441.64	
35.	Trichy	Pilot DPR for <i>in-situ</i> upgradation of Karikalanstreet, (Nadukondaiyam Pettai) in Trichy under RAY		1721.15	233.36	
36. Rajasthan	Bikaner	Pilot DPR for Bhatto and Oddoka baas, Bikaner under RAY		1728.04	253.50	

37. Punjab	Jalandhar	Pilot DPR of <i>in-situ</i> upgradation of 9 slums in Jalandhar under RAY	1259.65	205.34
38. Karnataka	Bangalore	Pilot DPR of construction of 900 houses including infrastructure at Sulikunte village, Sy no 122, in Vārthur Hobli, Bangalore under RAY (Relocation)	5709.62	871.67
39.	Tumkar	Pilot DPR of construction of 1200 DUs including infrastructure at Dibbur, in Tumkur under RAY (Relocation)	6996.48	1081.27
40.	Hubli Dharwad	Pilot DPR of construction of 1072 DUs including infrastructure at Hubli- Dharwad, in Tumkur under RAY (Relocation)	6766.52	1021.93

Statement-II***Progress under AHP Scheme*****After launch of RAY:**

- A total of 11 projects of 2 States (Karnataka and Rajasthan) have been sanctioned under the Affordable Housing in partnership Scheme. The 1st instalment of Rs. 3.08 Cr has been released during FY 2011-12 and 2012-13. Details of said projects is Annexed.
- These projects have been prepared by the State as a part of their State Affordable Housing Policy and the land belonged to the private partner who has handed over the portion on which the affordable units are being built to the State Government.

Before Launch of RAY :

14 projects were sanctioned subject to certain conditions under JNNURM during the year 2010-11 for 4 cities in 2 States. Funds were not released.

Current Status of these Projects:

- Chhattisgarh (Raipur) - 4 Projects for construction of 3740 affordable units with a project cost of 75.20 Cr.:
 - o JNNURM CSMC in its meeting held on 23.03.2012 observed that 3 projects commenced before approval as well as before the AHP guidelines came into effect. CSMC observed these projects cannot be funded under JNNURM and stands withdrawn.
 - o 1 project will be considered once compliances from the state is received.
- Uttar Pradesh (Mathura-1, Kanpur-1 and Lucknow-8): 10 projects for construction of 15360 affordable units with a total project cost of 716 cr.
 - o JNNURM CSMC in its meeting under held on 23.03.2012 was informed by the State Government of U.P. that 9 projects will not commence and therefore may be deleted. Accordingly the committee cancelled the projects.

- o 1 project of Mathura commenced before AHP guidelines came into effect, the same cannot be funded under JNNURM and stands withdrawn.

Projects under Appraisal:

Sl. No.	State	City	Project	Dwelling Units	Project Cost	Status
				(Rs. in lakh)		
1.	Madhya Pradesh	Jabalpur	Affordable Housing in Partnership under JNNURM at Maharajpur, Jabalpur	200	692.30	Comments/ observations communicated to State govt.
2.	Madhya Pradesh	Ujjain	Affordable Housing in Partnership under JNNURM near Additional World Bank Colony, Ujjain	300	1605.8	and response is awaited.

Projects under Affordable Housing in Partnership Scheme :

A total of 11 projects of 2 States (Rajasthan and Karnataka) have been sanctioned under the Affordable Housing in Partnership Scheme. The 1st installment of Rs. 3.08 Cr. has been released. The details of the projects are as follows:

Sl. No.	Project Name	Total Housing Units (EW S+LIG+MIG)	Total Project Cost (Rs. in lakhs)	Amount released as 1st installment under ACA (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Affordable Housing Project (AHP) at Kalwar Road, Jaipur, Rajasthan	576	1769.44	26.06

1	2	3	4	5
2.	AHP at Narsingpura, Ajmer road Jaipur, Rajasthan	432	1346.88	22.23
3.	AHP at Nevta-Sanganer Jaipur, Rajasthan	1072	3163.5	37.00
4.	AHP at Mejestic Real Mart at Village Kalwara, Jaipur, Rajasthan	960	2977.82	45.98
5.	AHP at Shyampura Buhariya, Jaipur Rajasthan	1120	3550.56	52.03
6.	AHP at Bagaru Khurd, Ajmer Road, Jaipur, Rajasthan	400	1215.08	13.36
7.	AHP at Mukundpura, Jaipur, Rajasthan	512	1455.09	20.95
8.	AHP at Omax City Ajmer Road, Jaipur, Rajasthan	704	2047.10	24.29
9.	Affordable Housing in Partnership (AHP under RAY) at Valgerahalli, Phase-1, Bangalore, Karnataka	512	3255.51	48.09
10.	Affordable Housing in Partnership (AHP under RAY) at Singanayakanahalli, Yalahanka Hobli, Bangalore, Karnataka	192	922.4	3.36
11.	Affordable Housing in Partnership (AHP under RAY) at Kodathi, Varthur Hobli, Bangalore, Karnataka	288	1429.62	21.47
TOTAL				308.14

Statement-III*Interest Subsidy Scheme for Housing the Urban Poor (ISHUP)*

Year-wise Progress under ISHUP during last four financial years. As on 20th February, 2013

(Rs. in lakh)

Year	States covered	No. of Beneficiaries	Amount of NPV of interest subsidy	Total No. of Beneficiaries	Total NPV of interest subsidy released
1	2	3	4	5	6
2008-09	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
2009-10	Andhra Pradesh	531	36.82	531	36.83
2010-11	Andhra Pradesh	5233	378.01	5859	476.64
	Karnataka	53	14.50		
	Rajasthan	27	7.84		
	Chhattisgarh	542	75.12		
	Tamil Nadu	4	1.17		
2011-12	Andhra Pradesh	2875	220.52	4308	473.86
	Karnataka	546	96.32		
	Maharashtra	241	17.75		
	Tamil Nadu	220	56.5		
	Assam	1	0.30		
	Madhya Pradesh	9	1.55		
	Rajasthan	18	4.10		
	Kerala	227	59.70		

1	2	3	4	5	6
	Chhattisgarh	170	16.83		
	Uttar Pradesh	1	0.29		
2012-13	Andhra Pradesh	261	25.32	2787	579.37
	Karnataka	601	73.53		
	Maharashtra	157	12.77		
	Tamil Nadu	250	61.33		
	Rajasthan	519	182.32		
	Kerala	767	208.1		
	Chhattisgarh	232	16.00		
	TOTAL			13,485	1566.7 lakh (About 16.00 crore)

Utilization of funds under RAY

2679. SHRI N.K. SINGH:

DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE:

Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of implementation of the urban housing project of Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY);
- (b) whether any allocations have been made by Government under the scheme;
- (c) if so, the details thereof, State-wise;
- (d) if not, reasons thereof; and
- (e) the State-wise the details of the utilization of funds allocated under the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) was launched on 02.06.2011. Under Rajiv Awas Yojana, Central Assistance is extended to States that are willing to assign property rights to slum dwellers and undertake reservation of land for Economically Weaker Sections (EWS)/Low Income Groups (LIG), earmark 25 per cent of municipal budget for basic services to the urban poor/slum-dwellers and bring in legislative amendments and policy changes to redress land and affordable housing shortages for the urban poor. Fifty per cent (50%) of the cost of provision of basic civic and social infrastructure and amenities and of housing, including rental housing and transit housing for *in-situ* redevelopment in slums - is to be borne by the Centre. However, for the North Eastern and Special Category States the share of the Centre is 90%, including the cost of land acquisition, if required.

(b) to (e) Rajiv Awas Yojana is a demand- and reform-driven scheme. Progress would depend on the commitment of States to mobilize technical and financial resources to conduct slum survey, develop slum free city plan, prepare Pilot Detailed Project Reports, provide for State share and seek Central Assistance support, while agreeing to assign property rights to slum dwellers. As per the approved scheme, there is no upfront allocation of funds to States. Central assistance is provided as per projects submitted by States and approved by Government of India.

Currently the Phase-I, *i.e.*, the preparatory phase of Rajiv Awas Yojana is under implementation to undertake preparatory activities and pilot projects. Rs. 99.98 crore have been released to States/UTs so far for preparatory activities. The details are given in the Statement (*See* below). The details of pilot projects, assistance sanctioned/released under RAY since its inception so far, State-wise is given in Statement-II (*See* below).

The State-wise details of the utilization of funds allocated under the scheme for undertaking preparatory activities and Slum Free City Planning so far, State-wise is given in Statement-III (*See* below).

Statement-I*List of 195 (RAY) cities*

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Amount released (Rs. in lakhs)/ Number of cities	Cities–Fund released for SFCP
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	472.72 (11 cities) FY 2009- 10	1 Greater Hyderabad Mpl. Corp (GHMC)
		2nd Installment of 969.40 lakhs released in March 2011	2 Greater Visakhapatnam Mpl. Corp (GVMC)
			3 Vijayawada
			4 Tirupathi
			5 Guntur
			6 Nellore
			7 Kurnool
			8 Rajamundry
			9 Warangal
			10 Kakinada
			11 Ramagundam
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	111.29 (2 cities) FY 2010-11	12 Naharlagun
			13 Itanagar
3.	Assam	76.34 (1 city) FY 2009-10	14 Guwahati
4.	Bihar	191.59 (4 cities)	15 Patna

1	2	3	4	5
		FY 2009- 10	16	Gaya-Bodhgaya
			17	Bhagalpur
			18	Muzaffarpur
5.	Chhattisgarh	182.88(4 cities)	19	Bhilai Nagar
		FY 2009-10	20	Raipur
			21	Bilaspur
			22	Korba
6.	Delhi	981.96(DMC) FY 2010-11	23	Municipal Corporation of Delhi Area
7.	Goa	111.70 (3 cities)	24	Mormugao
		FY 2010-11	25	Panaji
			26	Margao
8.	Gujarat	431.64 (8 cities)	27	Ahmadabad
		FY 2009- 10	28	Surat
			29	Vadodara
			30	Rajkot
			31	Jamnagar
			32	Bhavnagar
			33	Bharuch
			34	Porbandar
9.	Haryana	151.3 (9 cities)	35	Faridabad
		FY 2009-10	36	Panipat

1	2	3	4	5
			37	Yamunanagar
			38	Ambala
			39	Panchkula
			40	Karnal
			41	Rohtak
			42	Hisar
			43	Gurgaon
10.	Himachal Pradesh	63.84 (1 city) FY 2009-10	44	Shimla
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	236.80 (8 cities) FY 2010- 11	45	Jammu
			46	Srinagar
			47	Anathanag
			48	Udhampur
			49	Barahmulla
			50	Kathua
			51	Leh
			52	Kargil
12.	Jharkhand	206.11 (4 cities) FY 2009-10	53	Jamshedpur
			54	Dhanbad
			55	Ranchi
			56	Bokaro Steel City
13.	Karnataka	400.4 (10 cities) FY 2009-10	57	Bangalore
			58	Mysore

1	2	3	4	5
			59	Hubli-Dharwad
			60	Mangalore
			61	Belgaum
			62	Gulbarga
			63	Davanagere
			64	Bellary
			65	Shimoga
			66	Timkur
14.	Kerala	263.31(6 cities)	67	Kochi
		FY 2009-10	68	Thiruvananthapuram
			69	Kozhikode
			70	Kannur
			71	Kollam
			72	Thrissur
15.	Madhya	288.25 (16 cities)	73	Indore
	Pradesh	FY 2009-10	74	Bhopal
			75	Jabalpur
			76	Gwalior
			77	Ujjain
			78	Sagar
			79	Burhanpur
			80	Dewas

1	2	3	4	5
			81	Khandwa
			82	Ratlam
			83	Rewa
			84	Satna
			85	Singrauli
			86	Murwara (Katni)
			87	Chhindwara
			88	Neemuch
16.	Maharashtra	944.67 (18 cities)	89	Greater Mumbai U.A
		FY 2009-10	90	Pune U.A
			91	Nagpur
			92	Nashik
			93	Aurangabad
			94	Solapur
			95	Bhiwandi
			96	Amravati
			97	Kolhapur
			98	Sangli-Miraj Kupwad
			99	Nanded-Waghala
			100	Malegaon
			101	Akola
			102	Jalgaon

1	2	3	4	5
			103	Ahmadnagar
			104	Dhule
			105	Chandrapur
			106	Latur
17.	Manipur	55.79 (1 city) FY 2009-10	107	Imphal
18.	Meghalaya	95.63 (1 city) FY 2010-11	108	Shilong
19.	Mizoram	467.07 (8 cities) FY 2010-11	109	Aizwal
			110	Champhai
			111	Kolasib
			112	Laungltai
			113	Lunglei
			114	Mamit
			115	Saiha
			116	Serchhip
20.	Nagaland	108.03 (2 cities) FY 2010-11	117	Kohima
			118	Dimapur
21.	Odisha	184.12 (6 cities) FY 2009-10	119	Bhubaneswar
			120	Puri
			121	Cuttack
			122	Raurkela
			123	Brahmapur
			124	Sambalpur

1	2	3	4	5
22.	Puducherry	79.01 (2 cities) FY 2010-11	125	Pondicherry
			126	Ozhukari
23.	Punjab	583.34 (7 cities) FY 2010-11	127	Ludhiana
			128	Amritsar
			129	Jalandhar
			130	Patiala
			131	Bhatinda
			132	Batala
			133	Jalalabad
24.	Rajasthan	281.15 (8 cities) FY 2009-10	134	Jaipur
			135	Jodhpur
			136	Kota
			137	Bikaner
			138	Ajmer
			139	Udaipur
			140	Bharatpur
			141	Alwar
25.	Sikkim	62.39 (5 cities) FY 2010-11	142	Gangtok
			143	Jorethang
			144	Namchi
			145	Rangpo
			146	Singtam

1	2	3	4	5
26.	Tamil Nadu	480.14 (10 cities) FY 2009-10	147	Chennai MCorp
			148	Coimbatore
			149	Madurai
			150	Tiruchirappalli
			151	Salem
			152	Tiruppur
			153	Tiruneiveli
			154	Erode
			155	Vellore
			156	Tuticorin
27.	Tripura	54.68 (1 city) FY 2009-10	157	Agartala
28.	Uttar Pradesh	733. 17 (22 cities) FY 2009-10	158	Kanpur
			159	Lucknow
			160	Agra M Corp
			161	Varanasi
			162	Meerut
			163	Allahabad
			164	Ghaziabad
			165	Bareilly
			166	Aligarh
			167	Moradabad
			168	Gorakhpur

1	2	3	4	5
			169	Jhansi MB
			170	Saharanpur
			171	Firozabad
			172	Muzaffarnagar
			173	Mathura
			174	ShahJ'ahanpur
			175	Noida
			176	Rampur
			177	Etawah
			178	Kannauj
			179	Rae Bareli
29.	Uttaranchal	114.63 (3 cities) FY 2009-10	180	Dehradun
			181	Nainital
			182	Haridwar
30.	West Bengal	423.27 (5 cities) FY 2009-10	183	KolkataU.A
			184	Asansol U.A
			185	Siliguri
			186	Jalpaiguri
			187	Murshidabad
31.	Daman and Diu	58.06 (2 city) FY 2010-11	188	Daman
			189	Diu

1	2	3	4	5
32.	Dadra Nagar Haveli (UT)	43.45 (2 city) FY 2010-11	190 191	Silvassa Amlı
33.	Andaman and Nicobar(UT)	76.18(1 city) FY 2010-11	192	Portblair
34.	Lakshadweep (UT)	15.00 (3 cities) FY 2010-11	193 194 195	Amini Kavaratti Minicoy
TOTAL		99.98 Crore		

Statement-II*Details of assistance sanctioned/released Under Rajiv Awas Yojana*

Sl. No	State	City	Name of the Project	Year of release	(Rs. in lac)		
					Total Project Cost	1st instalment of ACA (1/3rd of Central Share)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	DPR of Kesava Nagar Slum; <i>in-situ</i> redevelopment, GHMC under RAY pilot project	2011-12	5874.59	741.59	
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Vijayawada	DPR of Dhall Mill Area Slum under RAY (RAY Pilot project-1) in Vijayawada Municipal Corporation	2012-13	2013.42	301.11	
3.	Andhra Pradesh	Vijayawada	DPR of N.S.C. Bose Nagar in Vijayawada Municipal Corporation under RAY (RAY Pilot project - 2)	2012-13	7617.57	1209.45	
4.	Andhra Pradesh	Vishakhapatnam	Pilot Project for <i>in-situ</i> Redevelopment) at Surya Teja Nagar,	2012-13	1131.08	188.51	
5.	Madhya Pradesh	Indore	Pilot DPR of Identified Slums (Mahadev Nagar,	2011-12	8433.55	1242.85	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Nagar, Shanti Nagar and Ambedkar Nagar) for construction in Bhopal			
10.	Kerala	Thiruvananthapuram	Pilot project for Mathipuram Colony, Vizhinjam, Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala under RAY	2011-12	7186.94	1157.39
11.	Odisha	Bhubaneswar	DPR for Rangamatia Cluster Improvement Project, Bhubaneswar, Odisha under RAY (Pilot Project)	2011-12	4476.61	606.86
12.	Odisha	Bhubaneswar	Pilot Project for Patharbandha Slum Cluster, Bhubaneswar under RAY (in situ Redevelopment), Bhubaneswar	2012-13	8539.99	1223.97
13.	Odisha	Cuttack	Pilot Project for 10 nos. Slum Clusters, in Cuttack under RAY (<i>in-situ</i> development) in Cuttack	2012-13	2583.32	359.26
14.	Rajasthan	Jaipur	Pilot Project for Kiranki Dhani Slum, Jaipur, Rajasthan under RAY	2011-12	5729.2	919.9
15.	Mizoram	Aizwal	Rajiv Awas Yojana Pilot Project at Zuangtui, Aizwal	2012-13	1120.01	316.34
16.	Chhattisgarh	Raipur	Rajiv Awas Yojana Pilot Project for <i>in-situ</i>	2012-13	1359.95	202.93

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
24.	Uttar Pradesh	Kannouj	Pilot DPR for <i>in-situ</i> Upgradation of Shekhana and Bajariya Shekhana slums in Kannauj under Rajiv Awas Yojana	Sanctioned on 11.01.2013	1752.57	219.16
25.	Uttar Pradesh	Agra	Pilot DPR for identified slums as per Slum free City plan of Agra under RAY		3769.59	479.79
26.	Uttar Pradesh	Rae Bareli	Pilot DPR for identified slums as per Slum free City plan of Rae Bareli City Phase-II under RAY		5291.01	779.12
27.	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	Pilot DPR for <i>in-situ</i> Development of 5 Slums namely Gaur Bheet, Bharat Nagar Chamrahi, Shivlokpur, Daud Nagar and Naya Daud Nagar in Faizullahganj ward, Lucknow under RAY		2475.35	358.40
28.	Rajasthan	Alwar	Pilot DPR for BudhVihar, Behind Pratap School and Dhobigatta, Alwar under RAY		8345.56	1325.93
29.	Rajasthan	Bharatpur	Pilot DPR for NamakKatra Slum, Bharatpur, Rajasthan		908.01	144.26

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
38.	Karnataka	Bangalore	Pilot DPR of construction of 900 houses including infrastructure at Sulikunte village, Sy no 122, in Varthur Hobli, Bangalore under RAY (Relocation)		5709.62	871.67
39.	Karnataka	Tumkar	Pilot DPR of construction of 1200 DUs including infrastructure at Dibbur, in Tumkur under RAY (Relocation)		6996.48	1081.27
40.	Karnataka	Hubli Dharwad	Pilot DPR of construction of 1072 DUs including infrastructure at Hubli-Dharwad, in Tumkur under RAY (Relocation)		6766.52	1021.93

Statement-III

Utilization of funds under Slum Free City Plan Scheme

Sl. No	State	Cities	Amount Released in (Rs. Lakh)	Funds Released	UC/Physical and Financial Progress
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Greater Hyderabad, Mpl. Corp (GHMC), Greater Visakhapatnam Mpl. Corp (GVMC), Vijayawada, Tirapathi, Guntur Nellore, Kurnool, Rajamundry, Warangal, Kakinada, Ramagundam	1442.12	FY 2009-10: 1st installment FY 2010-11: 2nd Installment	Not Submitted
2.	Assam	Guwahati	76.34	FY2009-10	Incomplete UC
3.	Bihar	Patna, Gaya-Bodhgaya, Bhagalpur, Muzaffarpur	191.59	FY 2009-10	Not Submitted
4.	Chhattisgarh	Bhilai Nagar, Raipur, Bilaspur, Korba	182.88	FY 2009-10	Submitted incomplete UC
5.	Gujarat	Ahmadabad, Surat, Vadodara, Rajkot, Jamnagar, Bhavnagar, Bharuchm, Porbandar	431.64	FY 2009-10	Incomplete UC
6.	Haryana	Faridabad, Panipat, Yamunanagar, Amabla, Panchkula, Karnal, Rohtak, Hisar	151.3	FY2009-10	Not Submitted

1	2	3	4	5	6
7.	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla	63.84	FY2009-10	Incomplete UC
8.	Jharkhand	Jamshedpur, Dhanbad, Ranchi, Bokaro Steel City	206.11	FY2009-10	Incomplete UC
9.	Karnataka	Bangalore, Mysore, Hubli-Dharwad, Mangalore, Belgaum, Gulbarga, Davanagere, Bellary, Shimoga, Tumkur	400.4	FY 2009-10	Submitted UC
10.	Kerala	Kochi, Thiruvananthapuram, Kozhikode, Kannur, Kollam, Thrissur	263.31	FY 2009-10	Submitted UC
11.	Madhya Pradesh	Indore, Bhopal, Jabalpur Gwalior, Ujjain, Sagar, Burhanpur, Dewas, Khandwa, Ratlam, Rewa, Satna , Singrauli, Murwara (Katni), Chhindwara, Neernuch	288.25	FY 2009-10	Incomplete UC
12.	Maharashtra	Greater Mumbai U.A,Pune U.A, Nagpur, Nashik, Aurangabad, Solapur, Bhiwandi, Amravati, Kolhapur, Sangli-Miraj Kupwad, Nanded-Waghala , Malegaon, Akola, Jalgaon Ahmadnagar, Dhule, Chandrapur, Latur	944.67	FY 2009-10	Incomplete UC
13.	Odisha	Bhubaneswar, Purif, Cuttack, Raurkela, Brahmapur, Sambalpur	184.12	FY 2009-10	Incomplete UC
14.	Rajasthan	Jaipur, Jodhpur, Kota, Bikaner, Ajmer Udaipur, Bharatpur, Alwar	281.15	FY 2009-10	Incomplete UC

15. Manipur	Imphal	55.79	FY 2009-10	Incomplete UC
16. Sikkim	Gangtok, Jorethang, Namchi, Singtam, Rangpo	62.40	FY 2010-11	Submitted UC
17. Tamilnadu	Chennai MCorp , Coimbatore , Madurai, Tiruchirappalli, Salem, Tiruppur, Tirunelveli, Erode, Vellore, Tuticorin	480.14	FY 2009-10	Less than 70% utilization of funds
18. Tripura	Agartala	54.68	FY 2009-10	Incomplete UC
19. Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur, Lucknow, Agra M Corp, Varanasi, Meerut, Allahabad, Ghaziabad, Bareilly, Aligarh, Moradabad, Gorakhpur, Jhansi MB, Saharanpur, Firozabad, Muzaffarnagar, Mathura, Shahajahanpur, Noida, Rampur, Etawah, Kannauj	733.17	FY2009-10	Incomplete UC
20. Uttarakhand	Dehradun, Nainital, Haridwar	114.63	FY 2009-10	Submitted UC not as per the GFR 19 format,
21. West Bengal	Kolkata U.A, Asansol U.A, Siliguri , Jalpaiguri	423.27	FY2009-10	Incomplete UC
22. Arunachal Pradesh	Naharlagun, Itanagar	111.29	FY2010-11	Not Submitted
23. Andama and Nicobar (UT)	Portblair	76.18	FY 2010-11	Not Submitted

1	2	3	4	5	6
24.	Daman and Diu	Daman, Diu	58.07	FY 2010-11	Not Submitted
25.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli (UT)	Silvassa, AmlI	43.45	FY 2010-11	Incomplete UC
26.	Delhi	Municipal Corporation of Delhi Area	981.97	FY 2010-11	Submitted UC not as per the GFR 19 format
27.	Goa	Mormugao, Panaji, Margao	111.71	FY 2010-11	Not Submitted
28.	Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu, Srinagar, Anathanag, Udhampur, Barahmulla, Kathua, Leh, Kargil	236.8	FY 2010-11	Not Submitted
29.	Lakshadweep (UT)	Amini, Kavaratti, Minicoy	15	FY20010-11	Not Submitted
30.	Meghalaya	Shilong	95.63	FY 20010-11	Incomplete UC
31.	Mizoram	Aizwal, Champhai, Kolasib, Laungltai Lunglei, Mamit, Saiha, Serchhip	467.07	FY2010-11	No funds utilized
32.	Nagaland	Kohima, Dimapur	108.03	FY 2010-11	Submitted incomplete UC
33.	Puducherry	Puducherry, Ozhukari	79.02	FY 2010-11	Incomplete UC
34.	Punjab	Ludhiana, Amritsar, Jalandhar, Patiala, Bhatinda, Batala, Jalalabad	583.34	FY 2010-11	Incomplete UC

Indian mission in Colombo to help ethnic Indians

2680. SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Indians mission in Colombo helps the ethnic Indian trace their roots for fee of Rs. 20000/-; and

(b) whether the Ministry would come forward to offer these services free of cost to the Sri Lankan Tamils if they are found not to be able to afford the same?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI):

(a) Yes Sir, MOIA is running a scheme of 'Tracing the Roots' to facilitate Persons of Indian Origin in tracing their roots in India, on payment of Rs. 30,000/-. It is common for all the countries, including Sri Lanka.

(b) There is no such proposal under consideration at present. However, there is a provision in the scheme to refund two-thirds of the fees collected to the applicant, in case the attempt to trace the roots is not successful

Agreement on Cooperation on Social Security

2681. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has signed any agreement to enhance cooperation on social security with various countries for Social Security;

(b) if so, the details thereof, country-wise;

(c) the details of the terms and conditions of such agreements, country-wise;

(d) the number of Indians working as professional and self-employed in various countries as on 31 December, 2012, country-wise; and

(e) the extent to which Indians residing in various countries would be benefited from such agreements?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI):

(a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Government of India has signed Social Security Agreements

(SSAs) with Belgium, France, Switzerland, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Hungary, Denmark, the Czech Republic, Republic of Korea, Norway, Germany, Finland, Canada, Japan, Sweden, Austria and Portugal to enhance cooperation on Social Security with these countries

(c) Broadly, the terms and conditions of such agreements are:

- (i) exemption from social security contribution for 'posted' (detached) workers (provided the worker is covered under the Indian social security system and continues to pay his contribution to the Indian system during the period of contract).
- (ii) exportability of social security benefits in case of relocation to India or any other country, after having made the due social security contribution.
- (iii) "totalization" of the periods of contribution pertaining to both countries for the purpose of assessing eligibility for the benefit/pension under the legislation of each country.

(d) The estimated number of non resident Indians is over 10 million. Occupation wise data of non resident Indians is not maintained in this Ministry.

(e) 16,370 Certificates of Coverage (CoC) has been issued by Employees' Provident Fund Organization (EPFO) to the beneficiaries of these agreements so far.

PBD in Kochi

2682. SHRI SALIM ANSARI: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Pravasi Bharatiya Divas (PBD) was held at Kochi in January, 2013;

(b) if so, the important decisions taken at the historic function inaugurated by Prime Minister;

(c) whether NRIs, OCIs and others from various countries suggested various steps to boost, domestic and foreign investment, accelerate project implementation and reform capital market; and

(d) if so, the steps Government has taken or proposes to take to implement suggestions received from NRI's and OCIs?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) PBD Conventions provide the largest platform to PIOs and NRIs for exchange of views and networking on matters of common interest. The PBD Convention is not a decision making forum. However an announcement was made at the inaugural session by the Hon'ble PM to upgrade the Ghadar Memorial at San Francisco into a functional museum and library with a sculpture to honour the Ghadar Babas.

(c) Several suggestions were made during PBD 2013 and these included -(i) Increasing the weight of Gold allowed to be brought while coming back to India, (ii) Retention of NRI status to save taxes when NRIs return to India, (iii) Need to update skills to ensure the growth of individuals and the State, (iv) Tourism related infrastructure to be developed, (v) Air India should develop a policy with focus on Overseas Indian Travelers.

(d) The suggestions mentioned above are vital inputs while framing policies in the Ministry/Department.

Indians in Syria

2683. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state.

(a) whether there are any Indians currently staying in Syria;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether considering the troubled situation in Syria, their lives are in danger;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the proposed plan of action to bring them relief; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI):

(a) Yes, Sir. There are about 30 Indians staying in Syria.

(b) Presently, around 13 Indian are working in Modern Glass Factory at Homs and 05 Indians working in Himsho Steel Company, Hassiya. Another 10 to 12 Indian are living in Damascus.

(c) The Indians still working in Syria are in relatively safe areas.

(d) and (e) The Indian Mission had advised Indians in Syria to leave when the situation was deteriorating. Most Indians left since then. The Mission is in touch with the Indians still in Syria in case they wish to leave and provide assistance if so required. The Mission also continues to render consular assistance and other help to Indians still living in Syria.

Help to women stranded by NRI husbands

2684. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry provides financial/legal/diplomatic and other kind of assistance to the women who have been harassed/stranded by their NRI husbands;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the number of such women who have been provided this assistance during the last three years and till date, the year-wise details;

(c) the results achieved in getting justice to them indicating the number of cases covered and the countries involved; and

(d) the number of cases in which compensation was provided by the NRI husbands?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI):

(a) Yes Sir.

(b) The year-wise number of such women who have been provided assistance under the Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs' Scheme of legal/financial assistance to women divorced/deserted by their overseas spouses during the last three years and till date are as follows:

Financial Year	No. of Women provided assistance
2009-10	- 05
2010-11	- 43
2011-12	- 07
2012-13 (till date)	- 39

(c) and (d) The results achieved in respect of the women assisted under the scheme are being collected and the same will be placed on the table of the House.

Delay in Panchayat Elections in Andhra Pradesh and Puducherry

2685. SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether about a year has lapsed since the Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) completed their respective terms in Andhra Pradesh and Puducherry;

(b) whether the failure to hold elections does not constitute a violation of the relevant provisions of the Constitution; and

(c) if so, the steps Government proposes to take to restore the constitutional order in Andhra Pradesh and Puducherry?

THE MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO):

(a) Yes Sir.

(b) and (c) Elections to Panchayats in Andhra Pradesh scheduled in 2011 could not be held because of a stay ordered by the Hon'ble High Court of Andhra Pradesh on account of issue related to percentage of reservation of seats and offices for people belonging to Other Backward Classes (OBCs). Andhra Pradesh Government had filed a Special Leave Petition (SLP) before the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India, which in its interim orders dated 18.2.2013 has permitted the State Government to conduct elections to Panchayats. As per information received, the State Government has initiated process of conducting elections to Panchayats.

Elections to Panchayats were also scheduled in Puducherry in 2011 but could

not be held due to non-appointment of State Election Commissioner. This Ministry has been pursuing the matter with the Union Territory for early elections to Panchayats. The State Election Commissioner has been appointed. The UT Government had informed that the matter of conducting civic election in the UT was challenged in the High Court of judicature at Chennai which has directed the UT Administration to conduct civic elections only after the delimitation of wards based on Census 2011. The UT Government has informed that they have initiated action in compliance with the order of the Hon'ble Court.

Weightage to general studies in UPSC Exam

2686. SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering to give more weightage to General Studies in Union Public Service Commission's Civil Services Examinations for both preliminary and mains;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the changes affected by UPSC in the recent past brought more results; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) There are no changes made in the Civil Services (Preliminary) Examination, 2013, including in the paper of General Studies.

In so far as the changes in Civil Services (Main) Examination, 2013 are concerned, the notification issued on 05.03.2013 in this regard has been kept in abeyance and the status quo ante is maintained as on date.

(c) and (d) No such study has been made by the Government to assess the impact.

Collaboration of LBSNAA

2687. SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Lal Bahadur Shastri National Academy of Administration

(LBSNAA) in Mussoorie has collaborated with the Indian Subsidiary of American Society for Quality to train civil servants in better system management; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSION (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) No, Sir. However, National Institute of Administrative Research (NIAR), a Society promoted by Lal Bahadur Shastri National Academy of Administration (LBSNAA), Mussoorie and registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 has signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the Indian subsidiary of American Society for Quality, on 30.08.2011. The MoU, *inter-alia*, provides that:-

- (i) ASQ India and LBSNAA-NIAR would jointly promote training, seminars, events, national and international study tours and collaborative research focused on enhancing organizational competitiveness and sustainability through a special focus on service quality and good governance.
- (ii) The alliance would involve jointly conducted programmes in formats as above covering all aspects of TQM/Organizational Excellence.
- (iii) The initial focus of this alliance would be on Government organizations that deal with public services and industries in PSU category. The private sector companies would also be included as a potential opportunity as impact on service quality is equally important in this sector.

Appointment of full/part time appointment of CVO

2688. SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of appointing full time/ part time Chief Vigilance Officers (CVOs) in autonomous institutions of Government of India;

(b) whether the appointment of a full time/part time CVO requires the approval of the Central Vigilance Commission;

(c) the number of institutions where CVOs have been appointed without consultation with the CVC; and

- (d) Government's proposal to do about such unauthorised appointments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) As per instructions contained in the vigilance manual of the CVC Vol.1 (Sixth edition), the Chief Vigilance Officers in all departments/organisations are appointed after prior consultation with the Central Vigilance Commission and no person whose appointment in that capacity is objected to by the Commission may be so appointed.

Para 2.6.1 and 2.6.2 of the Vigilance Manual provide that—irrespective of the fact whether the post of a CVO in an autonomous organization is on full-time basis or on part-time basis, such organizations would forward, through their administrative Ministries/ Departments, a panel of names of three officers of sufficiently higher level, who can report direct to the chief executive in vigilance related matters, arranged in order of preference, along with their bio-data and complete ACR dossiers for the Commission's consideration. The officer approved by the Commission would be appointed as CVO in that organization. Such autonomous organizations that have a full-time post of CVO and propose to fill up the post on deputation basis may obtain a panel of names from the Department of Personnel and Training from the offer list approved by the Commission.

- (c) and (d) Such data is not maintained centrally.

Implementation of SC decision for amending rules of promotion

2689. SHRI LALHMING LIANA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether, clarification of, "not adjudged unfit for promotion" to be, as "nothing adverse against the candidate" is given in Supreme Court Citation 1995 AIR 1457, 1995 SCC (3) 532 JT, 1995 (3) 336, 1995 SCALE (2) 282, in relation to Department of personnel and Training's (DoPT) statutory OM. NO. 1/9/69-Estt (SCT) dated 26th March 1970;

(b) whether it is as per stipulation of DoPT/Department of Public Enterprises (DPE);

- (c) whether it is applicable to all Public Sector Undertaking (PSU);

- (d) whether addition of interview in promotion in the light of supreme

court's civil appeal No. 5314 of 2007 declaring Recruitment and Promotion rules, not being statutory, and not being in line with clarification of above citation needs Parliament's approval?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) The Supreme Court in the matter of National Federation of SBI and Ors. *V/s.* Union of India (1995 AIR 1457) considered the issue whether concession as per O.M. No. 1/9/69-Estt (SCT) dated 26.3.1970 tantamounts to reservation and has held that in the matter of promotion by selection to the posts within Class I, which carry an ultimate salary of Rs. 2250 (Pre-revised), there is no reservation in favour of Scheduled Castes (SCs)/ Scheduled Tribes (STs) but they are entitled to the concession contained in para 2 of the OM dated 26.3.1970 issued by the Ministry of Home Affairs. The concession is that those SC/ST officers who are senior enough in the zone of consideration for promotion so as to be within the number of vacancies for which the select list is being drawn up will be included in the select list provided they are not considered unfit for promotion.

The Supreme Court has further held that the said candidates would not be entitled, for the purpose of selection one grading higher than the grading otherwise assigned to them on the basis of their record of service. The O.M. dated 26.3.1970 also contains the same instructions that they would not be given, for this purpose, one grading higher than the grading otherwise assigned to them as per their record of service.

(b) The extant guidelines on Departmental Promotion Committee provide that the Departmental Promotion Committees (DPCs) enjoy full discretion to devise their own methods of procedures for objective assessment of the suitability of candidates who are to be considered by them. The DPCs should make their own assessment on the basis of the entries in the Confidential Reports (CRs) now Annual Performance Appraisal Reports (APARs) because sometimes the overall gradings in a Confidential Report may be inconsistent with the grading under various parameters or attributes. The DPC is required to make an overall assessment of the performance of each candidate separately but by adopting some stands/yardstick/norms. The procedure should not be vitiated on grounds of bias, mala-fide

or arbitrariness. As per latest instructions, the DPC is required to grade the officers as 'fit' or 'unfit' only, after determining the merit of those being assessed for promotion.

(c) The instructions issued by the Department of Personnel and Training on the subject have been extended to all Central Public Sector Undertakings (CPSUs) by the Department of Public Enterprises vide their O.M. dated 27th September, 1978.

(d) The Supreme Court in K.A. Nagamani V/s. Indian Airlines and others (CA 5314/2007) has held that the Recruitment Rules of the Indian Airlines framed by the Corporation were not framed under any statute and therefore are not statutory rules. The Recruitment Rules for the posts and services under the Central Government are delegated legislations and therefore are statutory in nature. Such Rules after notification are laid before the Parliament.

Increase in retirement age

2690. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government would increase retirement age of Central Government employees from 60 to 62 years;

(b) if so, the details there, by when it may be implemented; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) to (c) As per Fundamental Rule 56(a) except as otherwise provided, every Government servant shall retire on attaining the age of 60 years. At present, there is no such proposal to increase the age of retirement of Government employees.

Rules for action against officers involved in corruption

2691. SHRI SANJIV KUMAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the provision that exist in the All India Service Rules for taking action against officers involved in corruption;

(b) in the last five years, the number of corruption cases involving All India

Service Officers that has come to the notice of the Department; and

(c) the number of cases where action has been initiated against All India Service Officers involved in corruption charges in the last five years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) Rule 3 of AIS (Conduct) Rules enjoins AIS officers to maintain absolute integrity at all times. Involvement in corrupt practices/corruption is a serious misconduct, for which appropriate disciplinary action can be taken as per the provisions of AIS (D and A) Rules, 1969. Penalties including dismissal from service have been provided in case corruption charges are proven in the Inquiry conducted under the Rules.

(b) and (c) During the last five years the number of prosecution sanctions granted in respect of All India Service officers under the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 are as under:—

IAS	IPS	IFS
87	11	15

Setting up of CBI Courts

2692. SHRI A. ELAVARASAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Supreme Court has directed the Centre to set up 22 CBI courts to expedite prosecution in corruption cases within two months as the apex court was unhappy that Government had not heeded its earlier instruction in this regard; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) The Apex Court in its order dated 30.01.2013 has directed the Government to ensure that 22 additional Special Courts are sanctioned along with funds for creation of infrastructure and manpower with corresponding increase in the number of Public Prosecutors within a period of eight weeks. Accordingly, administrative approval for the creation of 22 courts and engagement of personnel on contract basis has been accorded by the Government. The state governments concerned have been

requested for granting concurrence at the earliest for setting up these 22 courts. Concurrence from the states of Assam and Kerala have been received. The details of these 22 courts is given in Statement (*See below*).

Statement

Details of the additional requirement of special courts for CBI cases

Sl.No.	Location of the Court	No. of Courts proposed
1.	Visakhapatnam	01
2.	Jaipur	02
3.	Lucknow	02
4.	Ghaziabad	01
5.	Ahmedabad	05
6.	Mumbai	01
7.	Nagpur	02
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	01
9.	Patiala	01
10.	Bhopal	01
11.	Alipur	02
12.	Asansol	01
13.	Guwahati	01
14.	Ernakulam	01
TOTAL		22

Recovery of dues from a Government servant

2693. CHAUDHARY MUNABBAR SALEEM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Cooperative Societies dues can be recovered from the Death-cum-retirement Gratuity, pension and other retirement benefit of Government servant;

- (b) if so, under which rules and conditions; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) to (c) In accordance with CCS (Pension) Rules, 1972 "Government dues as ascertained and assessed by the Head of Office which remain outstanding till the date of the retirement of the Government servant, shall be adjusted against the amount of the retirement gratuity or death gratuity becoming payable". The expression 'Government dues' including dues pertaining to Government accommodation, a balance of house building or conveyance or any other advance, overpayment of pay and allowance or leave salary and arrears of income tax deductible at source under Income Tax Act, 1961. In CCS (Pension) Rules, there is no provision to recover Cooperative Societies dues from Death-cum-retirement Gratuity, pension and other retirement benefits of the Government servant.

CBI cases involving foreign countries

2694. SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI:

SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

SHRI ALOK TIWARI:

SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the cases referred to CBI for investigation in foreign countries, so far;
- (b) the details of the cases in which CBI has filed chargesheet, so far, case-wise;
- (c) whether Government has entrusted CBI for investigation in VVIP helicopter deal;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether record of CBI in investigation of cases in foreign countries has been very bleak;

(f) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(g) the measures Government would take for fair and without favour investigation in VVIP helicopter deal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) 6 cases were referred to CBI for investigation in foreign countries. The details of these cases are given in Statement-I (*See* below).

(c) and (d) A case PE2172013A0002 was registered in CBI on source information against Air Chief Marshal (Rtd.), SP Tyagi, the then Chief of Air Staff and 14 others. On conclusion of this PE, a Regular Case No. 2172013A0003 has been registered on 13.03.2013. The details of the same is given in Statement-II (*See* below).

(e) and (f) No, Sir. CBI has been conducting its investigation in a professional and impartial manner. However, such investigation depend upon several factors including cooperation extended by the country concerned, language used in the country concerned etc.

(g) CBI enjoys functional autonomy for the investigation of cases. It derives its autonomy and power from the Delhi Special Police Establishment Act, 1946. It functions within the parameters of law and conducts investigation/inquires as per the provisions of Criminal Procedure Code 1973 /CBI Manual.

Statement-I
Details of cases referred to CBI for investigation in foreign countries

Sl. No.	Case No.	Allegation	Present status
1.	RC 2172011A0001 dated 21.01.2011	It is alleged that Shri Ajoy Ganguly, Under Secretary, MEA, the Consul General of India, Juba, Sudan and Shri Ravindra Prakash, Indian National residing in Juba Sudan during the period 2007- 2009 committed number of serious financial and administrative irregularities in the Embassy of India Sudan and offences punishable U/s 120-B r/w 468 and 471 of IPC and 13 (2) r/w 13 (1) (c) and (d) of PC Act 1988.	Under Investigation
2.	RC 3/09/ACU-IV dated 25.9.2009	It is revealed that an amount of Rs. 18, 40,934/- has been embezzled in the Embassy of India, Seoul during the period October, 2007 to September, 2008.	Under Trial
3.	RC.2(A)/2010/AC U-IV/VI dated 22.02.2010	It is alleged that Smt. Ganesh Bhagyaxmi, Contingency Clerk, High commission of India, India House, London while working as Contingency Clerk, High commission of India, London during the period 1.4.2001 to 31.3.2004 embezzled the Govt. fund to the tune of Pound Sterling 15398-(equivalent to Rs. 11.57 lakhs approx.)	Under Trial

Sl. No.	Case No.	Allegation	Present status
4.	RC-1(S)2005-SIU.I/ SC-I Dated 18.1.2005	A case was registered on 18.1.2005 against Ct./SG Ravinder Rana of CISF u/s. 302,307 IPC. Case relates to shoot out at Indian Embassy kathmandu (Nepal) by one of CISF Constable Ravinder Rana in the Embassy premises at Kathmandu, Nepal on 18.01.2005.	On completion of investigation a chargesheet was filed on 08.04.2005 against Ct.SG Ravinder Rana u/s.302,307 IPC and Sec.27 of Arms Act, 1959.
5.	RC 10(S)/96/SCU.V/ SC.II dated 06/12/1996	That Shri L. Shivaraman was stabbed to death by accused M. Langeswaran on board the ship Lok Prem belonging to the Shipping Corporation of India on 01/12/1996, in the High Seas in the vicinity of Hong Kong.	The case was taken up by CBI on the request of MEA. A CBI team visited Hong Kong and took accused Langeswaran in custody on 07/12/1996. After investigation the chargesheet was filed in the Court of CMM, Delhi on 28/02/1997.
6.	RC-1(S)/2000/SIC- IV/ND dated 24.12.1999	The case was registered in CBI pursuant to the notification dated 11.1.2000 issued by the Govt. of India pertaining to hijacking of Indian Airlines flight IC-814 from Kathmandu to New Delhi on 24.12.1999 with 179 passengers and 11 crew members on board. The hijacked flight was taken from Kathmandu to Lahore, Dubai and finally to Kandahar.	In the above case charge sheet was filed on 21.6.2000 in against 10 accused persons, 3 of them faced trial in India and were convicted for life imprisonment. Remaining 07 accused persons were Pakistan Nationals and are absconding. Further investigation is continuing.

Statement-II

The details of case registered against Air Chief Marshal (Rtd.) S.P. Tyagi the then Chief of Air Staff and 14 others

PE2172013A0002 was registered in CBI on source information against Air Chief Marshal (Rtd),—SP Tyagi, the then Chief of Air Staff and 14 others on the allegation that in the procurement process of 12 AW 101 VVIP/ VIP Helicopters some middlemen had influenced the deal in favour of M/s Agusta Westland. It was also alleged that M/s. Finmeccanica paid commission in terms of several millions of euros to the middlemen. It was also alleged that Mr. Haschke and Mr. Gerosa from their share of commission paid huge sums of money to several Indian nationals including the Tyagi Brothers and Air Chief Marshal (Retd.) SP Tyagi, the then Chief of the Air Staff through Tunisia and Mauritius route in the garb of engineering contracts with two India based companies M/s. IDS Infotech Ltd. and M/s Aeromatrix. Mr. Haschke and Mr. Gerosa are directors in M/s. Aeromatrix also, in which one Sh. Praveen Bakshi works as Chief Executive Officer and he allegedly has an important role in channelizing money for illegal purposes.

2. On conclusion of the PE, a Regular Case No. 2172013A0003 has been registered on 13.03.2013 U/s 120-B r/w 420 IPC and section 7, 8, 9, 12 and 13(2) r/w 13(1)(d) of PC Act, 1988 against Air Chief Marshal (Rtd), Shri S P Tyagi, the then Chief of Air Staff, Shri Sanjeev Tyagi alias Juli Tyagi (Pvt.), Shri Rajiv Tyagi alias Docsa Tyagi (Pvt.), Shri Sandeep Tyagi (Pvt.), Shri Gautam Khaitan (Pvt.), Shri Praveen Bakshi (Pvt.), Satish Bagrodia, Chairman of M/s IDS Infotech Pvt. Ltd, India., R/o House No-351, Sector 9-D, Chandigarh, Shri Partap K. Aggarwal (Pvt.) S/o Yog Parkash Aggarwal, Managing Director of M/s IDS Infotech Ltd. India, R/o House No-53, Sector-2, Chandigarh, Mr. Giuseppe Orsi, Chief Executive Officer and Chairman of M/s Finmeccanica, Italy (Pvt.) Since 04,05.2011, formerly CEO of M/s Agusta Westland from 2005 to May, 2006 and also Managing Director of M/s Agusta Westland Spa from 23.12.2004 to 13.06.2011 residing in Sesto Calende (Varese), Mr. Bruno
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Spagnolimi, CEO, M/s AgustaWestland, UK (Pvt.) since May, 2011 and formerly CEO of M/s Agusta Westland Spa from 23.12.2004 to 13.06.2004 residing in Fara Novarese (NO). Mr. Guido Ralph Haschke (Pvt.), Director and Share Holder of GADIT, S.A having registered offices in Lugano and Gordian Services Sarl having registered office in Tunisia and also share holder and Director in the company M/s. Aeromatrix Info Solution Ltd, India, Mr. Carlo Valentine Ferdinando Gerosa (Pvt.), Share Holder and partner with Mr. Guido Ralph Haschke's companies and also share holder and Director in the company M/s Aeromatrix Info Solution Ltd, India residing in Massagno (CH), Mr. Christian Michel (Pvt.), Owner of Global Services, Trade Commerce having registered office in London and consultant of M/s Agusta Westland Spa, residing at 50 Carcile Court SW-38 NQ, English Middlemen, M/s. Finmeccanica, Italy office located in Rome, Piazza Monte Grappa-4, M/s. AgustaWestland, UK, 21017, Cascina Costa Di Samarate (VA), Italy M/s. IDS Tunisia, M/s. Infotech Design System (IDS), Mauritius, M/s. IDS Infotech Ltd. Office at Sector-34 A, Chandigarh to 1-8, Rajiv Gandhi IT Park, Chandigarh, M/s. Aeromatrix, India, office is at Second Floor, Tower-C, DLF, Info City, Rajiv Gandhi Chandigarh Technology Park-160101 and other unknown persons and taken up for further investigation.

3. This case is under investigation.

Evidence of officers involved in corruption

2695. SHRI SANJIV KUMAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is strong evidence of involvement of All India Service Officers, defence officers and others in decision making positions, in the case of Adarsh Cooperative Housing Society, Mumbai in utter subversion of rules for their personal benefits;
- (b) the action that has been taken by the Ministry against such officers;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) the provisions that exist for dealing with cases of conflict of interest by All India Service Officers to prevent public office for private advantage; and

(e) whether any amendments are contemplated to the existing provisions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) to (c) The Central Bureau of Investigation has registered a Case No. RC.6(A)/11-Mumbai on 29th January, 2011 under section 120-B, 420,468,471 of Indian Penal Code (IPC) and section 13(2) read with section 13(1)(d) of Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 against:-

1. Shri R.C Thakur, the then SDO, Defence Estate Office, Mumbai;
2. Brig. Retd. Madan Mohan Wanchu;
3. Shri Kanhaiylal Gidwani, Ex-MLC;
4. Mah. Gen. (Retd) A.R. Kumar, the then GOC, MG and G Area, Mumbai;
5. Brig. (Retd) Romesh Chandra Sharma, the then Dy. GOC, MG and G Area, Mumbai;
6. Major General (Retd), Tej Krishan Kaul, the then GOC, Indian Army, Mumbai;
7. Brig. Retd. Tara Kant Sinha, the then Col. MG and G Area, Mumbai;
8. Brig. P.K. Rampal, the then Commandant, Sub-Area, Mumbai;
9. Shri P.V. Deshmukh, then Dy. Secretary, D/o Urban Development, Govt. of Maharashtra;
10. Shri Ramanand Tiwari, the then Principal Secretary, D/o. Urban Development, Govt. of Maharashtra (IAS);
11. Shri Subhash Lala, the then Principal Secretary to Chief Minister, Govt. of Maharashtra (IAS);
12. Dr. Pradeep Vyas, the then Collector, Mumbai (LAS);
13. Shri Ashok Shankarrao Chavan, the then Revenue Minister and then Chief Minister, Govt. of Maharashtra;
14. Dr. M. Jairaj Phathak, then Municipal Commissioner, Municipal Corporation of Greater Mumbai (MCGM) (IAS); and
15. Col (Retd.) R.K. Bakshi.

This case was chargesheeted on 4/7/2012 in the court of Spl. Judge, Mumbai *vide* Spl. Case No.42/12 against the following officers:-

1. Shri R.C Thakur, the then SDO, Defence Estate Office, Mumbai;
2. Brig. Retd. Madan Mohan Wanchu;
3. Shri Kanhaiylal Gidwani, Ex-MLC;
4. Mah. Gen. (Retd) A.R. Kumar, the then GOC, MG and G Area, Mumbai;
5. Major General (Retd), Tej Krishan Kaul, the then GOC, Indian Army, Mumbai;
6. Brig. Retd. Tara Kant Sinha, the then Col. MG and G Area, Mumbai;
7. Shri P.V. Deshmukh, then Dy. Secretary, D/o Urban Development, Govt. of Maharashtra;
8. Shri Ramanand Tiwari, the then Principal Secretary, D/o. Urban Development, Govt. of Maharashtra (IAS);
9. Shri Subhash Lala, the then Principal Secretary to Chief Minister, Govt. of Maharashtra (IAS);
10. Dr. Pradeep Vyas, the then Collector, Mumbai (LAS);
11. Shri Ashok Shankarrao Chavan, the then Revenue Minister and then Chief Minister, Govt. of Maharashtra;
12. Dr. M. Jairaj Phathak, then Municipal Commissioner, Municipal Corporation of Greater Mumbai (MCGM) (IAS); and
13. Col (Retd.) R.K. Bakshi.

(d) All India Services (Conduct) Rules, 1968 has provisions to deal with cases of conflict of interest by All India Services (AIS) officers.

Rule 4 of AIS (Conduct) Rules, 1968 envisages that no member of the Service shall use his position or influence directly or indirectly to secure employment for any member of his family with any private undertaking or Non-Government Organisation. No member of the Service shall, except with the previous sanction of

the Government, permit (a member of his family) to accept employment with any private undertaking or NGO having official dealings with the Government.

Rule 10 of AIS (Conduct) Rules, 1968 envisages that no member of the Service shall, except with the previous knowledge of the Government, acquire any immovable property by lease, mortgage, purchase, gift or otherwise, either in his own name or in the name of any member of his family; or dispose of by lease, mortgage, sale gift or otherwise any immovable property owned by him or held by him either in his own name or in the name of any member of his family. Provided that the previous sanction of the Government shall be obtained if any such transaction is with a person having official dealings with the member of the Service.

(e) Strengthening of rules is an ongoing process and amendments are contemplated or examined whenever such need is felt.

Diversion of funds in Andhra Pradesh

2696. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of his Ministry about diversion of funds meant for tribals to other areas in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) whether the Ministry is also aware that Government of Andhra Pradesh has agreed before the Planning Commission about the diversion;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the allocation of funds for Tribal Sub-Plan and other schemes for tribal welfare in Andhra Pradesh during the last three years, year-wise and scheme-wise;

(e) if so, the amount of money that has been diverted during the last three years, year-wise; and

(f) the action the Ministry is going to take against Andhra Pradesh Government for diversion of funds meant for tribals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): (a) and (b) No, Sir

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The allocation of funds for Tribal Sub-Plan sector-wise in Andhra Pradesh during the last three years is given in the Statement (*See* below). Besides the TSP, the benefit of other Schemes also accrue to the tribal population.

(e) and (f) In view of the reply given to parts (a) to (c) as above, question does not arise.

Statement

The allocation of funds for Tribal Sub-plan Sector-wise in Andhra Pradesh from 2009 to 2012

		(Rs. in cr.)		
Sl.No.	Sector	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
(A) Economic Services				
1.	Agriculture and Allied Services	72	99.16	138.19
2.	Rural Development	201.13	267.66	312.33
3.	Special Area Development Programme	1.65	1.65	1.65
4.	Irrigation and flood control	1051.34	921.04	870.82
5.	Energy	9.83	34	44.04
6.	Industry and Minerals	27.98	23.42	24.4
8.	Transport	52.92	75.33	125.89
9.	Communications	0	0	0
8.	Science Technology and Environment	0.07	0.07	0.07
10.	General Economic Service	27.65	39.54	61.11
	TOTAL	1444.5	1461.91	1578.53
(B) Social Services (Total)				
		928.03	1066.74	1393.8
(C) General Services (Total)				
		0.27	0.54	0.8
GRANT TOTAL		2373	2529.19	2973.13

Source: State Government.

Global economic slowdown

†2697. SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the deficit in foreign trade amounting to 153 billion dollars *i.e.* Rs. 8.3 lakh crores in the first 9 months of the current financial year is the major reason for the global economic slow-down;

(b) if so, the Government's reaction in this regard;

(c) whether it is also a fact that due to this deficit, resulting in negative effects on Indian economy, the growth of country has got hampered; and

(d) if so, the facts in this regard and the immediate measures as well as longterm measures proposed to be taken to tackle the present situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): (a) and (b) As per the 'Macroeconomic and Monetary Developments Third Quarter Review 2012-13' released by the Reserve Bank of India in January, 2013, trade deficit of the country during the first nine months of 2012-13 amounted to US \$ 147.2 billion. The global economic crisis, the sovereign debt crisis in Europe and the economic slowdown in developed economies has adversely impacted demand for our exports. The imports have not reduced proportionally because of higher prices of importable commodities and increased demand. The international prices of petroleum, fertilizers, gold, edible oil etc. have increased. Their demand also has increased. These lead to a higher value of imports. As a result the trade deficit has increased.

(c) and (d) With the growing global linkages of the Indian economy, its growth prospects cannot be viewed in isolation of developments in the world economy. Therefore, external/international factors also play a vital role in the overall growth of the economy. The global economy is passing through its most difficult phase since 2008. As per the World Economic Outlook Update released by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) in January 2013, the growth rate of world output slowed from 3.9 per cent in 2011 to 3.2 per cent in 2012 and growth of the Advanced Economies has declined from 1.6 per cent 2011 to 1.3 per cent in 2012. This has

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

directly impacted the export performance of the economy. Sovereign debt crisis in the Euro Zone has proved recessionary and the persistent uncertainty over the fiscal policy of the US has been counter-productive. These developments have resulted in the slowdown of the world economy in general and emerging and developing economies including India in particular. As per the World Economic Outlook Update-released by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) in January 2013, the growth rate of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) for India has slowed down from 7.9 per cent in 2011 to 4.5 per cent in 2012. As per the Advance Estimates (AE) released by the Central Statistics Office (CSO) on 7th February 2013, the growth in GDP during 2012-13 is estimated at 5.0 per cent as compared to the growth rate of 6.2 per cent in 2011-12.

Several steps have been undertaken to address the slowdown in GDP growth, including the setting up of the Cabinet Committee on Investment (CCI) to fast track large investment projects; strengthening of financial and banking sector; steps to increase infrastructure financing; permitting FDI in areas such as multi-brand retail, power exchanges and aviation. The Union Budget 2013-14 has outlined several initiatives to boost investment in infrastructure and industry, that *inter alia* include encouraging Infrastructure Debt Funds, credit enhancement to infrastructure companies, raising the corpus of Rural Infrastructure Development Fund, introduction of investment allowance for new high value investments, etc. It is expected that these measures would help revive market confidence and boost growth.

Cancellation of Aadhaar Cards

2698. SHRI VIJAYA JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether UIDAI has cancelled 3.84 lakh fake Aadhaar cards, till 31st December, 2012 in spite of loophole - free and unbeatable Unique Identification System;

(b) if so, whether it is with the connivance of the issuing agencies with anti-social elements or through genuine human error;

(c) whether the 'Biometric - Identification' contains an "exceptions" clause;

(d) if so, whether this is a contributory factor for issuance of 'fake cards';
and

(e) the steps taken to avoid recurrence?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): (a) to (e) No card is issued under Aadhaar Scheme. Aadhaar is a Unique Identification Number linked to a person's demographic and biometric information. This number is communicated to the resident through a letter. In keeping with Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI)'s commitment to achieve zero failure to enroll, the enrolment client application has the provision to enroll persons with biometric exceptions. It came to the notice of UIDAI that this provision was misused by some operators to enroll residents under the category who are not falling in the category of biometric exceptions. A scrutiny of all biometric exception enrollments was done and this has led to the cancellation of aadhaar numbers of residents. Action taken also includes blacklisting of operators and supervisors and filing police complaints. UIDAI now does a demographic de duplication of all resident enrolment packets. All enrolments reported as 100% biometric exception are also reviewed manually before processing for Aadhaar number generation.

Degradation of tribals in the country

2699. DR. T.N. SEEMA: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government admits that the race for rapid industrialization along with the influence of economically advanced and politically powerful groups is leading to disappearance, enslavement and degradation of tribals in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Government along with an action plan to address the aforesaid issue at the earliest?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH): (a) No such instance has come to notice of this Ministry.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

Advice on allocation of Coal Blocks

2700. SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of advice given by Coal and Law Ministries on the allocation of coal blocks;

(b) whether Energy Coordination Committee (ECC) has taken the advices given by the above Ministries;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor, and

(d) the reasons that ECC has given a go ahead to allotment of coal blocks when the final opinion of the Law Ministry was pending?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA) : (a) to (d) The matter was under continuous consultation among the Ministry of Coal as well as Ministry of Law and Justice during the years 2004-06 regarding introduction of auction/competitive bidding for allocation of coal Blocks.

The Energy Coordination Committee (ECC) in its fifth meeting held on 10.02.2006, with the objective of improving the availability of power decided that out of the coal blocks which were reserved for Coal India for production during Twelfth Plan and beyond, Ministry of Coal would identify adequate number of blocks, aggregating reserves of 20 BT, which could be de-reserved and allocated for power developers for captive mining and the exercise of identification was to be completed within one month. The ECC, in its seventh meeting held on 19.07.2006, further decided that the Coal Ministry will immediately invite fresh applications for the coal blocks for which detailed exploration has been completed. Accordingly, 81 blocks as identified by Coal India Limited were de-reserved in 2006.

A total of 81 coal blocks were identified in 2006 for allocation to captive purpose/Government companies as per the decision of the Energy Coordination Committee. The Reserves are about 20 Billion Tonnes as per the available regional exploration/detailed exploration data.

Growth rate of Andhra Pradesh

2701. SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the growth rate of Andhra Pradesh *vis-a-vis* the country during the last twenty years, year-wise;

(b) the growth rate of other States during the above period, year-wise and State-wise; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to further accelerate the growth rate of Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): (a) and (b) The growth rate of Andhra Pradesh *vis-a-vis* the country along with other States during the last twenty years *i.e.* from 1993-94 to 2012-13, year-wise at constant prices is given in Annexure.

[See Appendix 298 Annexure No. 34]

(c) The Twelfth Five Year Plan document sets a growth target of 8.4% for the State of Andhra Pradesh during the Twelfth Five Year Plan period (2012-13 to 2016-17) with sectoral growth targets for agriculture (5.2%), industry (8.6%) and services (9.5%). Several steps have been discussed in the Twelfth plan to accelerate growth in States including Andhra Pradesh. These include encouraging public and private investments in agriculture, manufacturing and infrastructure; higher human productivity, employment and improved service delivery.

Status of UID linked welfare projects

2702. SHRI N.K. SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the status of the Unique Identity (UID) linked welfare projects started from January, 2013;

(b) whether there is any complaint mechanism for ensuring timely redressal of complaints;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

- (d) if not, the reasons therefor;
- (e) whether there is any mechanism of audit or accountability;
- (f) if so, the details thereof; and
- (g) if not the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): (a) Direct Benefit Transfers (DBT) was rolled out from 1st January, 2013 in 43 districts for 26 selected Central Sector and Centrally Sponsored Schemes. The status of scheme wise Direct Benefit Transfer roll out is given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) to (g) The concerned Ministries have been operating complaint mechanism for ensuring timely redressal of complaints and mechanism for audit or accountability as per the guidelines of the respective schemes and Ministries. The mechanisms for timely redressal of complaints as well as those of audit or accountability in the concerned Ministries, inter alia, are:

- (i) Ministry of Women and Child Development has provided for setting up a formal grievance redressal mechanism at project and district level by the States in the guidelines of the Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana (IGMSY) Scheme. Guidelines also provide for Social Audits. IGMSY Scheme is required to be discussed and monitored at the Gram Sabhas on a regular basis.
- (ii) As per the Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment, most of the State Governments/UTs have confirmed that they have established the grievance redressal mechanism under Scholarship Schemes. As regards the Top Class Education scheme for SCs, the grievances received, if any, are addressed by the concerned Bureau/Divisional head in the Ministry. The finance accounts of the State Governments are audited annually by the Accountant General of the respective States.
- (iii) Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has issued instructions to States/UTs for setting up of grievance redressal cells for prompt redressal of grievances pertaining to Janani Suraksha Yojana. There is a system of audit of NRHM accounts including that of Janani Suraksha Yojana by

chartered Accountant (CA) Firms which are duly empanelled with Office of Comptroller and Auditor General of India (CAG). CAG has also agreed to undertake audit from 2011-12.

- (iv) Ministry of Human Resource Development is operating a grievance redressal mechanism for the entire Ministry under JS-cum-CVO-cum-Director (Public Grievances).
- (v) As per the Ministry of Labour and Employment, with regard to schemes for Scholarship to the Children of beedi workers and Housing subsidy to beedi workers, the Welfare Commissioners of the concerned region are responsible to provide for redressal against complaints and audit and accountability. The Scheme for Stipend to children in the special schools under the Child Labour Project is being implemented by Project Societies headed by the concerned District Magistrate/Collector. Any discrepancy in the implementation of the scheme is to be addressed by the concerned District Magistrate/Collector. With regard to Stipend to trainees under the scheme of Welfare of SC/ST job seekers through Coaching, Guidance and Vocational Training, the beneficiaries can go to the Office of Coaching-cum-Guidance Center (GGC) for SC/STs and resolve their problems, if any, with SREO of the CGC. Periodical Audits are conducted for this scheme by Accountant General's Office and Internal Audit Organization. With regard to the Payment of stipend to trainees under the Scheme of Skill Development in 34 Districts affected by Left Wing Extremism (LWE), the beneficiaries directly can go any time to the Office of Director, Directorate of Employment and Training (Training Division), Ranchi. All the releases under the scheme are audited by the Auditor General.
- (vi) In addition to the above, UIDAI is operating a helpline (through a Contact Centre) since July, 2010 to serve the Residents and other stake holders for addressing queries on the Aadhaar Scheme. The helpline supports the Residents through two channels - Phone and E-mail. Currently the helpline is operating from Jamshedpur and Pune. Presently Inbound phone support is provided in 6 languages: Hindi, Kannada,

Marathi, English, Telugu and Bengali. E-mail support is provided in English only.

Statement

Summary Record of DBT roll out in 43 Districts

(As on 18th March, 2013)

Sl.No.	A	B	C	D	E	F
1.	Social Justice and Empowerment	Post-Matric Scholarship for SC Students	341132	309396	123200	4129
2.	Social Justice and Empowerment	Pre-Matric Scholarship for SC Students	104693	74841	44659	5
3.	Social Justice and Empowerment	Pre-Matric Scholarship for Children of those engaged in unclean occupations	4500	3401	2383	191
4.	Social Justice and Empowerment	Upgradation of Merit of SC Students	74	68	47	14
5.	Social Justice and Empowerment	National Overseas Scholarship Schemes for SC Students	0	0	0	0
6.	Social Justice and Empowerment	Post-Matric Scholarship for OBC Students	608485	597713	250680	3752
7.	Social Justice and Empowerment	Top class Education Scheme (SJE)	235	21	21	0
8.	Human Resources Development	Scholarship to Universities/College Students	5642	5642	0	0
9.	Human Resources Development	Followship Schemes of UGC	753	412	67	67

Sl.No.	A	B	C	D	E	F
10.	Human Resources Development	Followship Scheme of AJCTE	9527	0	0	0
11.	Human Resources Development	National Means cum Merit Scholarship	11502	11287	7312	3106
12.	Human Resources Development	National Scheme for Incentives for the Girls Child for Secondary Education	50031	31749	22710	10225
13.	Tribal Affairs	Post-Matric Scholarship for ST Students	168157	115169	25632	20041
14.	Tribal Affairs	Top Class Education System (TA)	73	50	24	7
15.	Tribal Affairs	Rajiv Gandhi National Fallowship (TA)	65	64	18	16
16.	Minority Affairs	Matric Scholarahip Scheme	46779	46618	19014	0
17.	Minority Affairs	Maulana Azad National Fellowship	77	77	6	0
18.	Minority Affairs	Marit cum Means Scholarship Scheme	3537	3537	1342	0
19.	Woman and Child Development	Indira Gandhi Matrutva Sahyog Yolana (IGMSY)	90260	50736	10536	4020
20.	Woman and Child Development	Dhanalakshmi Schame	7687	7687	7687	7687

Sl.No.	A	B	C	D	E	F
21.	Health and Family Welfare	Janani Suraksha Yojana	173731	12795	7013	7013
22.	Labour and Employment	Scholarahip to the Children of Beedi Workers	11075	5641	1701	1701
23.	Labour and Employment	Housing Subsidy to Beedi Workers	26	26	21	21
24.	Labour and Employment	Stipend to Children in the Special Schools under the Child Labour Project	14083	10661	5235	3108
25.	Labour and Employment	Stipend to Trainees under the Scheme of Welfare of SC/ST job seekers through Coaching-cum-Guidances and Vocational Training	88	86	65	46
26.	Labour and Employment	Payment of stipend to trainees under the Scheme of Skill Development in 34 Districts affected by Left Wing Extremism (LWE)	24	20	20	20

Effects of rise in share market

†2703. SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether due to buoyancy taking place in the share markets the disparity between the rich and poor in the country is getting adversely affected;

(b) whether Government is taking any steps to remove this widening disparity between the rich and the poor;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): (a) to (d) No official study has been conducted to assess the impact of the buoyancy in the share markets on the disparity between the rich and poor in the country. On the basis of expenditure class-wise population distribution obtained from the large sample survey on household consumption expenditure carried out by the National Sample Survey Office (NSSO), it is estimated that the ratio of average monthly per capita consumption expenditure (MPCE) of the highest 10% of population to the lowest 10% of the population in the rural India is 5.76 for the year 2009-10 as compared to a ratio of 5.26 in 2004-05. The corresponding ratio for urban areas is estimated as 10.11 for the year 2009-10 as compared to 8.41 in 2004-05. However, as per Planning Commission's estimates, on an overall basis there has been a reduction in the percentage of people living below poverty line from 37.2 % in 2004-05 to 29.8% in 2009-10.

Reduction of economic disparities between the rich and the poor has been one of the primary policy objectives of the development planning in India. The Eleventh Five Year Plan adopted the strategy of inclusive growth to ensure that the benefits of growth flows proportionately more to the poor, weaker and marginalized sections of the society. The Government is implementing a number of programmes such as Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM), Swarna Jayanti Shahri Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY), Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY), Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS), Mid-Day Meal Scheme, Rural Drinking Water Supply and Total Sanitation Campaign, Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) etc. towards this end. In addition, implementation of National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) is one of the initiatives to strengthen the social security. These interventions are expected to yield better results over time in terms of reduction in the gap between rich and poor and overall balanced development in the country. The Twelfth Five Year Plan emphasizes the need to build upon the achievements of the Eleventh Five Year Plan and strive for faster, sustainable and more inclusive growth in order to reduce economic disparities.

Schemes for rural and backward areas of Country

2704. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has formulated any scheme focusing projects with regard to providing basic facilities and developing connectivity particularly in the rural and backward areas in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has recently given approval to many basic facility based projects in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): (a) and (b) The Government is implementing through State Governments/U.T. Administrations various schemes to provide basic facilities and to develop connectivity in the rural and backward areas of the country. The major schemes are Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) for providing houses to the rural poor, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) for providing wage employment by creating durable assets in rural areas, Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) for providing connectivity to rural habitations and Integrated Watershed Management Programmes (IWMP) for area development through watershed approach in all rural areas of the country, including backward areas.

A Special Area Programme known as Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF) has been designed to redress regional imbalances in development. It has two components *viz* the District Component and the State Component.

The District Component of BRGF initiated in 2006-07, is being administered by the Ministry of Panchayati Raj and presently covers 272 districts of 27 States. Funds are released to the State Governments/Districts for the approved plans as untied grant to fill critical gaps in development as per the guidelines of the programme.

The State Component of BRGF, administered by the Planning Commission includes the following programmes: (i) Special Plan for Bihar, (ii) Special Plan for the Kalahandi-Bolangir-Koraput (KBK) districts of Odisha, (iii) Special Plan for West Bengal, (iv) Integrated Action Plan for Selected Tribal and Backward Districts, and (v) Bundelkhand Package. The details are as under:

- (i) **Special Plan for Bihar:** The Special Plan is being implemented since 2003-04. Funds are released to the State Government/implementing Central Agencies for implementing approved projects. The projects being implemented under the Special Plan for Bihar are Development of State Highways, Rail-cum-Road Bridge, Strengthening of Sub-Transmission System, Renovation and Modernization of Barauni and Muzaffarpur Thermal Power Stations, Bihar Ground Water Irrigation Scheme, Restoration of Eastern Gandak Canal, Integrated Watershed Development Programme and Integrated Community Based Forest Management.
- (ii) **Special Plan for KBK Districts of Odisha:** This Special Plan is implemented since 2003-04 having schemes in the sectors of connectivity, irrigation, electricity, drinking water supply, inclusive literacy (welfare of ST and SC) and Food Security.
- (iii) **Special Plan for West Bengal:** This Special Plan is being implemented since 2011-12 under which the projects relating to Rural Housing, Power, Water Supply and Sanitation, Health, Education, Irrigation and Waterways, Micro and Small Scale enterprises, Rural Road Connectivity, Skill Development, Piped Water Supply Scheme, Roads and Bridges and Handloom Development are being implemented.
- (iv) **Integrated Action Plan for Selected Tribal and Backward Districts (IAP):** The IAP is in operation since 2010-11 and currently covers 82 districts of 9 States. Funds are placed at the disposal of a committee headed by District Collector/District Magistrate of the district to implement projects which can show immediate results.
- (v) **Bundelkhand Package:** This programme is implemented in the selected

districts of Bundelkhand region of Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh. Funds are released to the concerned State Governments for implementing schemes relating to drought mitigation strategies.

The Government of India launched 'Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikarn Yojana (RGGVY)—Programme for creation of Rural Electricity Infrastructure and Household Electrification in April 2005 for providing access to electricity to rural households in the country including rural and backward areas. Under the scheme, 648 projects including 39 supplementary projects during Tenth and Eleventh Plans were sanctioned covering electrification of 1,12,795 un/de-electrified villages (UEV), 3,96,336 partially electrified villages (PEV), 72553 habitations and release of free electricity connections to 274.50 lakh BPL households with a project cost of Rs. 32388.6 crore. So far, the electrification works in 1,06,694 UE villages, 2,89,623 PE villages have been completed and free electricity connections to 206 lakh BPL households have been released under the scheme.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) and (e) Does not arise.

Poverty in Country

2705. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that acute poverty exists in India;

(b) if so, the actual number of poor in the country;

(c) whether 'shelter' also find a place in poverty components such as health, education and food;

(d) if not, whether extreme reaction to the definition of poverty are likely to catapult Government's calculation, the reasons thereof;

(e) the latest cut-off line marked by Government's think tank in this regard; and

(f) the final benchmark now?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): (a) and (b) The Planning Commission estimates poverty from the

large sample surveys on Household Consumer Expenditure carried out by the National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) every 5 years. The latest results are available for the survey conducted by NSSO in its 66th round (2009-10). For the year 2009-10, as per Tendulkar methodology, the number of poor in the country is estimated as 35.47 crore which is 29.8% of the total population of the country.

(c) and (d) The Planning Commission defines poverty line on the basis of Monthly Per Capita Consumption Expenditure (MPCE) as the criterion. The poverty line takes into account expenditure on food and non-food items. Non-food items include the expenditure on health, education, transport etc. besides shelter.

(e) and (f) Using Tendulkar methodology, the Planning Commission has estimated the poverty line in 2009-10, as MPCE of Rs. 673 for rural areas and Rs. 860 for urban areas, which amounts to monthly consumption expenditure of Rs. 3,365 in rural areas and Rs. 4,300 in urban areas for a family of five at 2009-10 prices.

Planning Commission, in June 2012, has constituted an Expert Group under the Chairmanship of Dr. C. Rangarajan to "Review the Methodology for Measurement of Poverty". In order to ensure the contemporary relevance of the poverty line and to ensure that suitable weightage is given to different parameters in computing the poverty line consistent with the current ground realities the Expert Group under the Chairmanship of Dr. Rangarajan has been given comprehensive terms of reference.

Increase in GDP of States

2706. SHRI N. BALAGANGA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the per capita Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of some of the States of India had increased more, compared to the national average, during the last two years;

(b) if so, the details of the States and their GDP, and the response of Government thereto;

(c) whether this increase in per capita GDP of the States results in reduction in the number of persons living below poverty line; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): (a) and (b) Based on the latest information on per capita Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) at constant 2004-05 prices available from the Central Statistical Office of the Ministry of Planning and Programme Implementation, the details of the State/UT-wise growth rate of per capita GSDP during the years 2010-11 and 2011-12 are given in the Statement (*See* below). The States/UTs of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal and Delhi have registered growth rate in real per capita GSDP above the national average for both the years 2010-11 and 2011-12.

(c) and (d) The Planning Commission estimates number and proportion of persons living below the poverty line at the National Level and at State levels for rural and urban areas separately on the basis of data obtained from Large Sample Surveys on Household Consumer Expenditure carried out by the National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) every five years. The latest poverty estimates are available for the years 2004-05 and 2009-10. The details of State/UT-wise reduction in percentage of persons living below poverty line between 2004-05 and 2009-10 and annual average growth rate in per capita GSDP during this period are given in Statement-II (*See* below). The States like Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Maharashtra, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Uttarakhand and Puducherry have recorded higher levels of poverty reduction as compared to national level reduction between the years 2004-05 and 2009-10 along with annual average growth rate of per capita GSDP higher than the national average during this period.

Statement-I

*Growth Rate of Per Capita Gross State Domestic Product
at constant (2004-05) prices*

Sl.No.	States/UTs	2010-11	2011-12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8.7	6.9
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-0.8	8.5
3.	Assam	6.6	5.2

Sl.No.	States/UTs	2010-11	2011-12
4.	Bihar	9.7	11.8
5.	Chhattisgarh	7.6	6.0
6.	Goa	6.5	6.3
7.	Gujarat	8.5	7.1
8.	Haryana	7.0	6.2
9.	Himachal Pradesh	7.7	5.4
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	4.6	4.9
11.	Jharkhand	7.2	7.4
12.	Karnataka	8.5	4.4
13.	Kerala	7.3	8.7
14.	Madhya Pradesh	5.4	10.0
15.	Maharashtra	9.8	7.1
16.	Manipur	3.1	4.8
17.	Meghalaya	7.4	5.1
18.	Mizoram	4.6	7.3
19.	Nagaland	4.4	1.8
20.	Odisha	6.1	3.6
21.	Punjab	4.6	4.0
22.	Rajasthan	13.4	4.5
23.	Sikkim	6.9	6.9
24.	Tamil Nadu	9.1	6.7
25.	Tripura	6.9	7.4

Sl.No.	States/UTs	2010-11	2011-12
26.	Uttar Pradesh	5.9	5.0
27.	Uttarakhand	8.3	3.8
28.	West Bengal	8.2	5.6
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	4.9	3.0
30.	Chandigarh	2.3	1.3
31.	Delhi	8.8	9.2
32.	Puducherry	8.0	-5.4
ALL INDIA PER CAPITA GDP		7.8	4.8

Source: Central Statistics Office as on 27.02.2013

Statement-II

The details of State/UT-wise reduction in percentage of persons living below poverty line between 2004-05 and 2009-10 and annual average growth rate in per capita GSDP

Sl. No.	States	Percentage of people below poverty line			Annual average growth in per capita GSDP (2004-05 to 2009-10)*
		2004-05	2009-10	Difference	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	29.6	21.1	8.5	7.7
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	31.4	25.9	5.5	5.3
3.	Assam	34.4	37.9	-3.5	4.1
4.	Bihar	54.4	53.5	0.9	6.5
5.	Jharkhand	45.3	39.1	6.2	4.1

1	2	3	4	5	6
6.	Goa	24.9	8.7	16.2	5.1
7.	Gujarat	31.6	23	8.6	8.9
8.	Haryana	24.1	20.1	4.0	7.8
9.	Himachal Pradesh	22.9	9.5	13.4	7.2
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	13.1	9.4	3.7	4.3
11.	Karnataka	33.3	23.6	9.7	7.1
12.	Kerala	19.6	12.0	7.6	7.4
13.	Madhya Pradesh	48.6	36.7	11.9	6.5
14.	Chhattisgarh	49.4	48.7	0.7	6.4
15.	Maharashtra	38.2	24.5	13.7	8.4
16.	Manipur	37.9	47.1	-9.2	3.5
17.	Meghalaya	16.1	17.1	-1.0	6.6
18.	Mizoram	15.4	21.1	-5.7	6.9
19.	Nagaland	8.8	20.9	-12.1	6.0
20.	Odisha	57.2	37.0	20.2	-11.8
21.	Punjab	20.9	15.9	5.0	5.5
22.	Rajasthan	34.4	24.8	9.6	6.0
23.	Sikkim	30.9	13.1	17.8	21.2
24.	Tamil Nadu	29.4	17.1	12.3	9.3
25.	Tripura	40.0	17.4	22.6	7.1
26.	Uttar Pradesh	40.9	37.7	3.2	5.1

1	2	3	4	5	6
27.	Uttarakhand	32.7	18.0	14.7	13.6
28.	West Bengal	34.2	26.7	7.5	5.9
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	3.0	0.4	2.6	8.4
30.	Chandigarh	11.6	9.2	2.4	4.4
31.	Delhi	13.0	14.2	-1.2	9.4
32.	Puducherry	14.2	1.2	13.0	10.2
	ALL INDIA	37.2	29.8	7.4	7.2

Source: Planning Commission

* Annual Average Growth Rate is calculated on the basis of data from Central Statistics Office (CSO) as on 27.02.2013

Slowing down in growth rate

2707. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) in what manner growth rate has slowed down during first half of 2012-13 compare with the first half of 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011;

(b) the details of external and domestic factors responsible for this slowdown; and

(c) the short term and long term measures thought of and taken to provide impetus to accelerate the growth?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): (a) The details of the growth rate of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at factor cost at constant (2004-05) prices during the first half of 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13 are given in the table below:

Growth rate of GDP during the first half from 2009-10 to 2012-13

	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
GDP Growth Rate	7.5	8.6	7.3	5.4

Source: Central Statistics Office (CSO)

(b) The slowdown in growth is attributable to both domestic factors as well as the uncertain global economic environment. Among domestic factors, the tightening of monetary policy between March 2010 and October 2011 in order to control inflation resulted in the slowing down of investment and growth, particularly in the industrial sector. Infrastructure bottlenecks, especially with large projects also contributed to the slowdown. Global factors include, in particular, the crisis in the Euro-zone and sluggish growth in several industrialized economies in 2012.

(c) Several steps have been undertaken to address the slowdown in GDP growth, including the setting up of the Cabinet Committee on Investment (CCI) to fast track large investment projects; strengthening of financial and banking sector; steps to increase infrastructure financing; permitting FDI in areas such as multi-brand retail, power exchanges and aviation. The Union Budget 2013-14 has outlined several initiatives to boost investment in infrastructure and industry, that *inter alia* include encouraging Infrastructure Debt Funds, credit enhancement to infrastructure companies, raising the corpus of Rural Infrastructure Development Fund, introduction of investment allowance for new high value investments, etc. It is expected that these measures would help revive market confidence and boost growth.

Low investment in major infrastructure section

2708. SHRI AAYANUR MANJUNATHA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the public investment in major infrastructure sectors like road, railways and ports is very low in the Eleventh Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the sector-wise details thereof along with the reasons therefor; sector-wise

(c) the details of projects launched under public, private and joint public private partnership pattern alongwith the amount of funds spent thereon separately during the Eleventh Five Year Plan, till date; and

(d) the remedial steps taken/being taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): (a) to (d) The total investment in infrastructure in the Eleventh Five year Plan including for Roads, Railways and Ports along with the breakup of public and private sector is given below:

Investment in Eleventh Five Year Plan

(Rs. in crores at 2006-07 prices)

Sector	Public	Private	Total
Roads and Bridges	289613 (23.67)	72209 (10.27)	361822 (18.70)
Railways (Including MRTS)	183840 (15)	11501(1.6)	195341 (10.01)
Ports (Including ILW)	6614 (0.54)	28922 (4.11)	35536 (1.83)
Others including Power	752155 (61.48)	590204 (84.02)	1342360 (69.3)
Total Infrastructure	1223222 (100)	702836 (100)	1935058 (100)

Figures in brackets indicate % of total

This represents an increase of 108% over the investment in infrastructure in 10th Five Year Plan. It is proposed to significantly increase the total investment in infrastructure to about Rs. 55.75 lakh crore (at current prices) during the Twelfth Plan of which 52% is expected to be funded through the public sector investment and the remaining from private sector.

Discontinuance of social sector scheme

2709. SHRI D.P. TRIPATHI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has sent a proposal to discontinue all Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSSs) with allocation of less than Rs. 300 crores;

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the reasons for this step; and
- (d) the details of its impact on Central social sector schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): (a) to (d) The B.K. Chaturvedi Committee, constituted by Planning Commission to look into the issue of restructuring and rationalization of Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSSs) to enhance its flexibility, scale and efficiency recommended restructuring of 147 CSS as in operation during 2011-12 into three categories (i) **Flagship Schemes** to address major national interventions required on education, health, irrigation, urban development, infrastructure, rural infrastructure skill development, employment and other identified sectors; (ii) **Major Sub-Sectoral Schemes** to address developmental problems of sub sectors of major sectors like Agriculture, Education, Health; and (iii) **Umbrella Schemes** to address to the sectoral gaps to help improve effectiveness of Plan expenditure. The Committee opined that schemes with small outlays are not likely to have impact at the level of States which commensurate with the national priorities and recommended that all schemes which have an outlay of less than Rs. 500 crore in the Eleventh Plan or an average annual outlay of less than Rs. 100 crore should either be abolished or merged into more comprehensive sub-sectoral and sectoral schemes of total CSS. Planning Commission has now prepared a Cabinet note for rationalization of CSS.

Problem in issuing Aadhaar cards

†2710. DR. PRABHA THAKUR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware of hurdles being created or problems being faced in the process of utility scheme like Aadhaar card;
- (b) whether despite of utmost efforts of States 'Government, implementation of this scheme is facing hurdles due to defective machines, lack of availability of forms, pretext of faulty machinery;
- (c) whether Government have made any concrete scheme to address all the aforesaid problems so that this scheme may be completely successful; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) if so the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): (a) to (d) Enrolments under the Aadhaar project are carried out in partnership with various State/UT Governments/Financial Institutions/India Posts etc. as Registrars. It is the responsibility of the Registrars to engage Enrolment Agencies, who set up Enrolment Centres. Availability of proper infrastructure such as access to public buildings for enrolment, electricity, availability of verifiers appointed by the Registrars, are some of the problems being faced during Aadhaar enrolments. The enrolment kit can also suffer breakdown because of tough working environment such as heat/dust/fluctuating electric current/mishandling during operation and transportation.

Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI) has therefore mandated that only biometric enrolment devices certified by Standard Testing Quality Control (STQC) (an agency of the Department of Electronics and Information Technology) be used for Aadhaar enrolment. Resident enrolment forms have been uploaded on UIDAI website for download and use by residents. As part of the Resident Enrolment Process, UIDAI has prescribed availability of technical personnel to fix on-site technical issues. UIDAI also offers technical support to its partners through a dedicated team at its Technology Centre in Bangalore. UIDAI also offers field coaching and on-line training support for operators and supervisors.

Difficulties in implementation of CSSs

2711. SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has noticed about the practical difficulty in implementing Centrally sponsored plan/schemes in different status due to the diversity of field realities;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has discussed about the need of changing the existing practice of scheme implementation; and

(d) the practical difficulty in giving a major portion of Central funding as unbundled fund for specific areas of development?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI RAJIV SHUKLA): (a) to (d) Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSSs) are formulated by the respective administrative Central Ministries/Departments and implemented by the State Governments/their agencies in accordance with the guidelines formulated by the Central Ministries/Departments. The modalities in respect of the implementation of Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSSs) are worked out by the concerned implementing Ministries/Departments of Central Government. In case any deficiency/irregularity is noted in the implementation of CSS, these are brought to the notice of State Governments and corrections are applied. The guidelines of these schemes are also modified from time to time to meet with changing needs and to address difficulties, if any, faced by States. In some cases States do face challenges in complying with legal requirements particularly with regard to environmental and forest clearances. States have also demanded greater flexibility in the implementation of CSS. In the year 2011, the Planning Commission set up a Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri Bal Krishan Chaturvedi, Member, Planning Commission to look into the issue of restructuring/rationalization of Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) to enhance its flexibility, scale and efficiency. The Committee had submitted its report to the Planning Commission in September, 2011 and was circulated to the States for their comments. The matter had also come up for discussion in the National Development Council (NDC) meeting held on 27th December, 2012.

Outcome of CSSs

2712. SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) the outcome of all Centrally sponsored schemes (CSSs);
- (b) whether the outcome is in consistence with the expenditure incurred in these projects;
- (c) whether a white paper on the outcomes is proposed to be brought out for public awareness, and
- (d) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): (a) A statement providing financial outlay for various

Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSSs) as per Statement of Budget Estimates 2012-13 is given in Statement (*See* below).

(b) to (d) Centrally Sponsored Schemes are designed to achieve specific objectives. These are implemented by States/their agencies as per guidelines of the respective schemes. Implementation/monitoring mechanism have been created at State and Central level. The overall implementation of the schemes is carried out by the respective Central Ministries/Departments responsible for the scheme concerned. The details of Scheme-wise objectives, targets and achievements thereto are available in the public domain *i.e.* in the respective Ministries/Departments' Annual Outcome and Performance Budgets.

Statement

Details of financial outlay for various Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSSs) as per statement of Budget Estimates 2012-13

Sl.No.	Schemes/Programmes	2012-13 (BE)
Department of Agriculture and Cooperation		
1.	National Food Security Mission (NFSM)	1850.00
2.	National Horticulture Mission	1350.00
3.	Micro Irrigation (National Mission on Micro Irrigation)	1500.00
4.	Macro Management of Agriculture (MMA) Scheme	900.00
5.	Integrated Oilseeds, Oil Palm, Pulses and Maize Development (ISOPOM)	575.00
6.	Technology Mission on Horticulture for North East Region including Sikkim, Uttarkhand, H.P and J and K (Horticulture for North East and Himalayan States)	500.00
7.	Support to State Extension Programmes for Extension Reforms	600.00
8.	National Bamboo Mission	90.00
9.	Mission Mode Project on Agriculture-National e-Governance Plan (NeGP)	72.00

Sl.No.	Schemes/Programmes	2012-13 (BE)
10.	National Mission on Seed (New Scheme)	1.00
11.	National Project on Management Soil and Health (National Project on Management of Soil Health and Fertility)	30.00
12.	Technology Mission on Cotton (TMC)	15.00
13.	National Mission on Seeds and Planting Material (NMSPM)	1.00
14.	National Mission on Oilseeds and Oil Palm (NMOOP)	1.00
15.	National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA)	1.00
16.	National Mission on Agriculture Extension (NMAE)	1.00
17.	National Mission on Agricultural Mechanization (NMAM)	1.00
18.	Integrated Scheme for Farmers Income Security (ISFIS)	1.00
Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries		
19.	Livestock Health and Disease Control	403.01
20.	National Project for Cattle and Buffalo Breeding	180.39
21.	Special Package for 31 Suicide Prone Districts (Special Livestock and Fisheries Sectors' Package for Suicide-prone Districts in A.P, Maharashtra, Karnataka and Kerala.)	35.00
22.	Development of Marine Fisheries, Infrastructure and Post Harvest Operations	80.00
23.	Project for Dairy Development (Dairy Development Projects)	100.00
24.	Centrally Sponsored Fodder Development Scheme (Fodder and Feed Development Scheme)	50.00
25.	Poultry Development (Improvement of poultry etc.)	52.50
26.	Livestock Insurance	50.00

Sl.No.	Schemes/Programmes	2012-13 (BE)
27.	National Scheme of Welfare of Fishermen	50.00
28.	Development of Inland Fisheries and Aquaculture	40.00
29.	Establishment/Modernisation of rural slaughter houses (Establishment/Modernization of rural slaughter houses, including mobile slaughter Plants)	0.01
30.	Utilisation of Fallen Animals	0.01
31.	Conservation of Threatened Livestock Breeds	1.00
32.	Livestock Extension and Delivery Services	0.01
33.	National Programme on Bovine Breeding	0.50
34.	Managing Livestock	1.00
Ministry of Culture (New Ministry in CSS)		
35.	Promotion and Dissemination of Art and Culture	1.00
36.	Archaeology	21.70
Department of Commerce		
37.	ASIDE	800.00
Ministry of Food Processing Industries (New Ministry in CSS)		
38.	National Mission on Food Processing	250.00
Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion		
39.	Package for (Other than North East) Special Category States	90.00
40.	NEIIPP, 2007	100.00
Ministry of Environment and Forests		
41.	National River Conservation Plan (NRCP)	706.80
42.	National Afforestation Programme (Afforestation and Forest Management)	486.40

Sl.No.	Schemes/Programmes	2012-13 (BE)
43.	Project Tiger	167.70
44.	Conservation of Natural Resources and Ecosystems (Conservation of Natural Resources and Environment Protection)	94.01
45.	Integrated Development of Wild Life Habitats (Wildlife Management)	96.08
Department of Health and Family Welfare		
46.	National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) (includes National Urban Health Mission)	19770.83
47.	Human Resources for Health (Human Resources for Health (strengthening of Nursing Services; upgradation of pharmacy schools/colleges; strengthening/creation of paramedical institutions)	505.00
48.	District Hospitals (District Hospitals strengthening/Upgradation of State Govt. Medical colleges)	350.00
49.	Cancer Control Programmes (Cancer Control)	72.00
50.	National Mental Health Programme	130.00
51.	National Programme for Prevention and Control of Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke	300.00
52.	Assistance to State for Capacity Building in Trauma Care	112.00
53.	Health Care for the Elderly	150.00
54.	8 Pilot Projects (Pilot Projects)	86.69
55.	E-health including Telemedicine	20.00
56.	NRHM	200.00

Sl.No.	Schemes/Programmes	2012-13 (BE)
57.	Strengthening Govt. Medical colleges and Central Govt Health Institutions	2.00
58.	Establishing New Medical Colleges	2.00
59.	Setting up of State institutions of paramedical sciences in States and Setting up of college of paramedical education	2.00
60.	Setting up of college of pharmacy in Govt. Medical Colleges	2.00
61.	Strengthening of State drug regulatory system	2.00
62.	Strengthening of State food regulatory system	2.00
63.	Innovation based schemes	50.00
Department of AYUSH		
64.	Promotion of AYUSH	345.00
65.	National Mission on Medicinal Plants	65.00
66.	Public Private Partnership for setting up of specialty clinics/IPDs.	0.57
67.	AYUSH Gram	0.10
68.	National AYUSH health Gram	0.10
Department of AIDS Control		
69.	National AIDS Control Programme including STD Control	1700.00
Ministry of Home Affairs		
70.	Crime and Criminal Tracking Network and System	400.00
71.	Critical Infra. In Left-wing Extremist affected Areas/Special infrastructure scheme in Leftwing extermisim affected areas (2011-12)	155.00
72.	Strengthening of Fire and Emergency Services	61.00

Sl.No.	Schemes/Programmes	2012-13 (BE)
73.	Police Education and Training	65.00
Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation		
74.	SJSRY	838.00
75.	Integrated Low Cost Sanitation (ILCS)	25.00
76.	National Scheme for Support to Street Vendors	50.00
77.	National Programme for Urban Homeless	50.00
Department of School Education and Literacy		
78.	Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA)	25555.00
79.	National Programme Nutritional Support to Primary Education (MDM)	11937.00
80.	Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA)	3124.00
81.	Scheme for setting up of 6000 Model Schools at Block level as Benchmark of Excellence	1080.00
82.	Strengthening of Teachers Training Institutions	500.00
83.	Information and Communication Technology in Schools	350.00
84.	Adult Education and Skill Development Scheme	590.00
85.	Scheme for construction and running of Girls Hostel's for students of secondary and Higher Secondary Schools	450.00
86.	The Scheme for Providing a Quality Education in Madrassas (SPQEM)	175.00
87.	Inclusive Education for the Disabled at Secondary School (IEDSS)	70.00
88.	National means cum Merit Scholarship Scheme	70.00

Sl.No.	Schemes/Programmes	2012-13 (BE)
89.	Mahila Samakhya	60.00
90.	The Scheme for Infrastructure Development in Minority Institutions (IDMI)	50.00
91.	National Scheme for Incentive to the Girl Child for Secondary Education	100.00
92.	Vocationalisation of Education	100.00
93.	Appointment of Language Teachers	5.80
94.	Acces and Equity	0.10
Department of Higher Education		
95.	Setting up of New Polytechnics and Strengthening of Existing Polytechnics (Sub-mission in Polytechnics)	1090.00
96.	National Mission in Education through ICT	850.00
97.	Incentivising States for expansion inclusion and excellence	1.00
Ministry of Labour and Employment		
98.	Health Insurance for Unorganised Sector Workers (Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana)	1100.00
99.	Skill Development Initiative	700.00
100.	Externally Aided Project (EAP) for Reforms and Improvement in Vocational Training Services rendered by Central and State Governments	100.00
101.	Skill Development for 34 districts affected by Left Wing Extremism (Renamed as Skill training for youth of LWE)	50.00
102.	Setting up of multi-skill Development Centre (Setting up of multi-skill Development Centre at Gulbarg and Bengalru)	5.00

Sl.No.	Schemes/Programmes	2012-13 (BE)
103.	Upgradation of 1396 Govt. ITIs through PPP	5.00
104.	Koushal Vikas Yojana	50.00
105.	Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour	5.00
106.	Setting up of Advanced Training Institutes and Regional Vocational Training Institutes	8.00
107.	Upgradation of 100 ITIs into Centres of Excellence	0.10
108.	Enhancing Skill Development Infrastructure in NE States and Sikkim	33.00
109.	Mission Mode Project for Upgradation and Modernisation of Employment Exchanges	20.00
110.	Training of 8000 Youths of J and K	1.00
Ministry of Law and Justice		
111.	For development of infrastructure facilities for judiciary	660.00
Ministry of Minority Affairs		
112.	Multi Sectoral Development Programme for Minorities in selected of minority concentration districts	1000.00
113.	Pre-Matric Scholarships for Minorities	900.00
114.	Post-Matric Scholarships for Minorities	500.00
115.	Merit-cum-Means scholarship for professional and technical courses	220.00
116.	Scheme for promotion of education in 100 minorities concentration towns/ cities out of 251 such towns/ cities identified as backward	50.00
117.	Village development programme for villages not covered by MCB/MCD	50.00
118.	Support to districts level institutions in MCDs	25.00
119.	Free Cycle of Girl students of class IX	5.00

Sl.No.	Schemes/Programmes	2012-13 (BE)
Ministry of Panchayati Raj		
120.	Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Yojana	115.00
121.	Mission Mode Project on e-Panchayats	40.00
122.	Rajiv Gandhi Panchayat Sashaktikaran Abhiyan (RGPSA)	50.00
Department of Rural Development		
123.	National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme	33000.00
124.	Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)	24000.00
125.	Rural Housing-IAY	11075.00
126.	Swaranjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY)/National Rural Livelihood/Aajeevika	3915.00
127.	DRDA Administration	500.00
128.	Provision for Urban Amenities in Rural Areas (PURA) (PPP Mode)	150.00
Department of Land Resources		
129.	Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP)	3050.00
130.	NPCLRM renamed as National Land Records Modernisation Programme (NLRMP)	150.50
Department of Drinking Water Supply		
131.	Accelerated Rural Water Supply Scheme/National Rural Drinking Water Programme	10500.00
132.	Central Rural Sanitation Scheme	3500.00
Department of Road Transport and Highways		
133.	E and I for States from CRF 'D'/ E and I for States from CRF 'B'	263.36
134.	E and I for U.Ts from CRF	18.36

Sl.No.	Schemes/Programmes	2012-13 (BE)
Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment		
135.	Post-Matric Scholarship and Book Banks for SCs students	1500.00
136.	Post-Matric Scholarship for OBCs	625.00
137.	Hostels for SC and OBC boys (Grant for construction of Boys and Girls Hostels for SC and OBCs students)	190.00
138.	Pradhan Mantri Adras Gram Yojana (Pradhan Mantri Adras Gram Yojana (PMAG) in SC villages)	1.00
139.	Pre-Matric Scholarship for Children of those engaged in unclean occupations	10.00
140.	Implementation of Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 and Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989	100.00
141.	Pre-Matric Scholarship for OBCs	50.00
142.	Scheduled Castes Development Corporations	20.00
143.	Upgradation of Merit of SC/ST Students (Upgradation of Merit of SC Students)	5.00
144.	Post Matric Scholarship for Economically Backward classes Students (BCs)	10.00
145.	Post-Matric Scholarships for students with Disabilities (Social Welfare)	33.00
146.	Scheme of Assistance for Establishment of Old Age Homes for Indiganat Senior Citizens (Social Welfare)	80.00
147.	Pre-Matric Scholarship scheme for SCs	824.00
Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation		
148.	India Statistical Strengthening Project (ISSP)	200.00
149.	Basic Statistics for Local Level Development (BSLLD)	10.00

Sl.No.	Schemes/Programmes	2012-13 (BE)
Ministry of Textiles		
150.	Catalytic Development Programme (Sericulture)	202.10
151.	Handloom Export Scheme (Handlooms)	2698.00
152.	Cotton Technology Mission	0.01
Ministry of Tourism		
153.	Product/Infrastructure Development for Destinations and Circuits	575.00
Ministry of Tribal Affairs		
154.	Scheme of PMS, Book Bank and Upgradation of Merit of ST students	750.00
155.	Scheme of Hostels for ST Girls and Boys	78.00
156.	Establishment of Ashram Schools in TSP Areas	75.00
157.	Research information and Mass Education, Tribal Festival and Others	15.00
158.	Pre-Matric Scholarship scheme for ST Students	86.00
Ministry of Urban Development		
159.	National Urban Information System (NUIS)	20.00
160.	Pooled Finance Development Fund (PFDF)	0.01
Ministry of Women and Child Development		
161.	ICDS	15850.00
162.	Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent (Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent-SABLA)	750.00
163.	Conditional Maternity Benefit Scheme (Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana-Conditional Maternity Benefit Scheme (CMB))	520.00
164.	World Bank Assisted ICDS Projects	102.80
165.	ICPS	400.00

Sl.No.	Schemes/Programmes	2012-13 (BE)
166.	Relief to and Rehabilitation of Rape Vicitims (CSS from 2011-12)	20.00
167.	NNM	250.00
168.	National Mission for Empowerment of Women	25.00
169.	Implementation of Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act	20.00
170.	One Stop Crisis Centre .	5.00
171.	Scheme for the Holistic Development of Adolescent Boys- SAKSHAM	0.10
Department of Youth Affairs		
172	National Service Scheme (NSS)	80.00
Department of Sports		
173	Panchayat Yuva Krida aur Khel Abhiyan (PYKKA)	235.00
Total		235.00
GRAND TOTAL OF CSS		205246.65

Failure in poverty eradication

2713. SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI:

SHRI ALOK TIWARI:

SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has failed in its targets of poverty eradication by 2020;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (c) if not, the details of achievements made therein so far;

(d) whether Government would revise its targets for poverty eradication in view of its failure;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether as per the Planning Commission, there is not even reliable data of .the number of poor in the country, after 66 years of independence;

(g) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(h) if not, the details of poors in the country as on date, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): (a) to (e) Government is fully committed to working for the reduction of poverty. There are both absolute and temporal aspects to poverty. As a society grows and becomes wealthier, clearly there is a need to redefine poverty from time to time in so far as extending benefits to the poor is concerned. The Planning Commission regularly reviews the methodology for estimation of poverty by setting up Task Force/Expert Groups comprising eminent experts in the field. This is done in order to make poverty line contemporaneous, reflecting the change in income and consumption of the people.

The Tendulkar Committee which was constituted by the Planning Commission in 2005 submitted its report in 2009. The Tendulkar Committee has revised upward the poverty lines and poverty ratios for both 1993-94 and 2004-05. Prospective targets for poverty reduction must, therefore, follow from these reference points.

The Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-12) aimed at reducing the Head-Count Ratio of Consumption Poverty by 10 percentage points during the five year period of the 11th Plan. The percentage of poor in the country declined by 1.5 percentage points per annum during the five-year period from 37.2 per cent in 2004-05 to 29.8 per cent in 2009-10.

Reduction in poverty has been included as one of the 25 core indicators identified in the Twelfth Plan. The Twelfth Five Year Plan has set the target of reduction in Head-count ratio of consumption poverty by 10 percentage points over the preceding estimates.

(f) to (h) The methodology for arriving at poverty estimates has been in place

for the last several decades and various committees in the past have arrived at estimates based upon certain indices of poverty from time to time. These Committees include the Alagh Committee (1977), the Lakdawala Committee (1989) followed by the Tendulkar Committee (2005) which submitted its recommendations in 2009. Presently, the Planning Commission is estimating poverty following Tendulkar Committee methodology. In conformity with this practice, the Planning Commission, in June 2012, has constituted an Expert Group under the Chairmanship of Dr. C. Rangarajan to “Review the Methodology for Measurement of Poverty”.

Based on the latest data of household consumer expenditure survey released by NSSO conducted during 2009-10, Planning Commission has computed poverty ratios for the year 2009-10 following Tendulkar methodology. State-wise estimate of poverty ratios for the year 2009-10 is given in Statement. (*See below*).

Statement

*Number and Percentage of Population below poverty line by states—2009-10
(Tendulkar Methodology)*

Sl. No.	States	Rural		Urban		Total	
		% age of Persons	No. of Persons (lakhs)	% age of Persons	No. of Persons (lakhs)	% age of Persons	No. of Persons (lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	22.75	127.90	17.70	48.66	21.09	176.56
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	26.16	2.74	24.89	0.76	25.87	3.50
3.	Assam	39.87	105.26	26.05	11.16	37.94	116.42
4.	Bihar	55.33	498.65	39.40	44.84	53.54	543.50
5.	Chhattisgarh	56.13	108.25	23.79	13.64	48.72	121.89
6.	Delhi	7.68	0.35	14.37	22.93	14.18	23.27
7.	Goa	11.54	0.65	6.92	0.61	8.72	1.26

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
8.	Gujarat	26.65	91.59	17.90	44.64	22.97	136.22
9.	Haryana	18.56	30.39	23.01	19.57	20.08	49.96
10.	Himachal Pradesh	9.12	5.56	12.58	0.85	9.47	6.41
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	8.10	7.27	12.78	4.23	9.36	11.50
12.	Jharkhand	41.56	102.22	31.08	23.96	39.06	126.18
13.	Karnataka	26.14	97.44	19.57	44.90	23.64	142.35
14.	Kerala	12.00	21.59	12.07	18.01	12.03	39.59
15.	Madhya Pradesh	41.98	216.86	22.92	44.94	36.74	261.80
16.	Maharashtra	29.51	179.84	18.27	90.91	24.46	270.75
17.	Manipur	47.42	8.85	46.39	3.68	47.11	12.53
18.	Meghalaya	15.34	3.55	24.07	1.39	17.09	4.94
19.	Mizoram	31.12	1.62	11.51	0.63	21.06	2.25
20.	Nagaland	19.32	2.76	24.99	1.36	20.89	4.12
21.	Odisha	39.20	135.50	25.93	17.72	37.01	153.22
22.	Puducherry	0.18	0.01	1.63	0.13	1.17	0.14
23.	Punjab	14.61	25.12	18.11	18.39	15.91	43.50
24.	Rajasthan	26.42	133.82	19.94	33.20	24.82	167.01
25.	Sikkim	15.51	0.71	4.97	0.07	13.07	0.78
26.	Tamil Nadu	21.18	78.27	12.76	43.54	17.14	121.81
27.	Tripura	19.84	5.37	9.99	0.91	17.36	6.27
28.	Uttar Pradesh	39.36	600.59	31.67	137.32	37.66	737.91

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
29.	Uttarakhand	14.85	10.32	25.23	7.53	17.97	17.85
30.	West Bengal	28.79	177.78	22.01	62.47	26.66	240.25
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	0.40	0.01	0.31	0.00	0.37	0.01
32.	Chandigarh	10.34	0.03	9.17	0.92	9.21	0.95
33.	Dadra and Nagar	55.89	1.02	17.71	0.25	39.11	1.27
34.	Daman and Diu	34.19	0.22	33.00	0.54	33.33	0.75
35.	Lakshadweep	22.20	0.03	1.72	0.01	6.75	0.04
	ALL INDIA	33.80	2782.13	20.85	764.66	29.81	3546.79

Notes:

1. Population as on 1st March 2010 has been used for estimating number of persons below poverty line, (interpolated between 2001 and 2011 population census)
2. Poverty line of Tamil Nadu is used for Andaman and Nicobar Island.
3. Urban Poverty Line of Punjab is used for both rural and urban areas of Chandigarh.
4. Poverty Line of Maharashtra is used for Dadra and Nagar Haveli
5. Poverty line of Goa is used for Daman and Diu.
6. Poverty Line of Kerala is used for Lakshadweep.

Delay in Munirabad-Mahabubnagar Project

2714. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the reasons for delay in executing the Munirabad-Mahabubnagar 246 kms. project sanctioned in 1997-98 with an estimated cost of Rs. 1300 crore;
- (b) the details of cost and time overrun;
- (c) whether the progress of 16 kms. stretch of Deverkada-Marikal proposed to be completed this year is satisfactory; and
- (d) by when the remaining stretch is going to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI TUSHARBHAI CHAUDHARY) (a) No such work for execution of Munirabad - Mahabubnagar road has been sanctioned.

(b) to (d) Does not arise.

Problem of congestion of Delhi-Gurgaon Express Highway

‡2715. SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether problem of congestion is still existing on Delhi-Gurgaon Express Highway which is causing delay in journey on this highway;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) whether Government has implemented the provisions of smart cards to the commuters on the abovesaid Highways on the lines of Delhi Metro in order to avoid delay during journey; and

(d) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI TUSHARBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) The problem of congestion is still persisting at toll plaza on the Delhi-Gurgaon Express Highway as the concessionaire failed to implement the measures as per the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) signed between the National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) and the concessionaire on 18.09.2012 before the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi and the subsequent meeting held on 19.09.2012 with the Concessionaire, the lenders and the State Government of Haryana pursuant to the order dated 04.09.2012 of the Hon'ble High Court of Punjab and Haryana. For non-compliance of the commitment by the concessionaire, NHAI has already issued a notice to the concessionaire on 08.03.2013 and the concessionaire has filed a petition against the notice of NHAI before the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi on 19.03.2013. The matter is presently sub judice.

(c) and (d) The facilities of e-tags and flexi smart cards are available for the commuters since the commercial operation/toll collection under the project, but the concessionaire is not promoting the same.

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Constructuion of flyover at Simlaguri area on NH-31

2716. SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Ministry has any proposal for construction of flyover at Simlaguri point near Barpeta Road on NH-31;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI TUSHARBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) has accorded in principle approval for construction of flyover at Simlaguri point near Barpeta Road on NH-31 in the State of Assam. The work for preparation of Detailed Project Report (DPR) for proposed flyover has already been awarded.

(c) Does not arise.

Cashless treatment of road accident victims

2717. DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to launch a scheme on cashless treatment of road accident victims on a National Highway stretch;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the funding source for the scheme and the planning for useful implementation of the scheme; and

(c) the time by which the said scheme is likely to be introduced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI TUSHARBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) A pilot project on cashless treatment of road accident victims on a National Highway stretch is proposed to be launched. Details are being worked out.

NH projects aided by International Financial Institutions

2718. DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of development of National Highway projects being aided by

International Financial Institutions during the last three years and the current year along with the actual amount spent on these projects, State-wise;

(b) whether some projects under implementation funded by international financial institutions, are running behind their schedule in Madhya Pradesh; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government to expedite the completion of these projects along with the revised time-frame fixed in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI TUSHARBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) International Financial Institutions namely, World Bank (WB), Asian Development Bank (ADB) and Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC) have been providing financial assistance/loans for the construction and development of National Highways. No Externally Aided Project (EAP) has been awarded during last three years and current year. However, State-wise details of EAP projects under implementation along with the actual amount spent during the last three years and current year on these projects are given in Statement. (*See below*).

(b) and (c) Three projects under implementation in Madhya Pradesh, funded by International Financial Institutions, are running behind schedule and are targeted to be completed by June, 2013. In order to expedite the completion of projects, Regional officers of National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) have been given more powers to augment progress of the projects. Regular review meetings are being held in NHAI's Head Quarter with Regional Officers, Concessionaires /Contractors to make the construction of project hassle free.

Statement*Details of Externally Aided Projects Under Implementation*

Sl. No.	Stretch	State	NH No.	Total Length In Km)	Completed Length (In Km)	Total Project Cost (Rs.Cr.)	Amount spent in Rs. Crore during 2009-10 to 2012-13 (till February, 2013)
Asian Development Bank							
1.	Orai to Jhansi (UP-5)	Uttar Pradesh	25	50	49.85	340.68	263.77
2.	Sagar-Rajmarg Choraha (ADB-II/C-6)	Madhya Pradesh	26	44	40.84	203.43	193.25
3.	Rajmarg Choraha to Lahknadon (ADB-II/C-8)	Madhya Pradesh	26	54	46	251.03	261.7
4.	Rajmarg Choraha to Lakhandon (ADB-II/C-9)	Madhya Pradesh	26	54.7	51.06	229.91	260.77

Construction of NHS in Rajasthan

†2719. SHRI ASHK ALI TAK: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the construction of National Highways in Rajasthan in the year 2012-13 in kilometers and the names of the places where the above highways were constructed; and

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the number of national highways under construction in the State and by when these works are likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI TUSHARBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) During the year 2012-13, so far, construction of National Highways (NHs) have been carried out for an aggregate length of 293 Km on various NHs in different places of Rajasthan.

(b) Presently there are 73 works in different stages of progress on 20 NHs in Rajasthan and 90% of these works are scheduled to be completed by the year 2014 and remaining by the year 2015.

Completion of Hassan-BC four lane road project

2720. DR. PRABHAKAR KORE: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that Hassan-B.C. four lane road project in Karnataka is not completed as per the stipulated time-frame;

(b) if so, the reasons for the delay;

(c) the current status of the work on the construction of Hassan-BC four lane road project in Karnataka;

(d) the details thereof;

(e) the steps that are taken to ensure the early completion of the road project between Mangalore-Bangaluru four lane highway projects including Hassan-B.C. road; and

(f) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI TUSHARBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) to (d) The details are given in Statement. (*See* below).

(e) to (f) Regular meetings are being held with State Govt. Authorities under the Chairmanship of Chief Secretary, Govt of Karnataka for resolving the issues related with Land Acquisition, Forest clearance, Environmental clearance and other clearances.

Statement*The details of Hassan-B.C. four lane road project in Karnataka*

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	NH No.	Length (KM.)	Date of Start	Schedule date of completion	Actual completion date	Status of project	Reasons for delay
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Nelamangala-Devihalli section of NH 48 from Km. 28/200 to Km. 110/000	48	80.273	05.01.2008	July, 2010	23.06.2012	Completed	Delayed due to land acquisition problem and inadequate mobilization of resources by Concessionaire.
2.	Devihalli to Hassan section of NH 48 from Km. 110/000 to Km. 191/200	48	77.23	Appointed date issued w.e.f. 14.12.2010	12.06.2013	--	Targeted to be completed by June, 2013	No delay
3.	New Mangalore Port (Km. 328 to Km. 345-BC road to Padil)	48	17	June 05	Dec. 2007	--	Targeted to be completed by 30.4.2013	Delay due to land acquisition problem, utility shifting and court cases and due to slow progress by contractor.
4.	Hassan-BC Road section of NH 48 from Km. 189/500 (184.912) to Km. 328/000 (318.823)	48	133.91	--	--	--	At DPR stage	

Four laning of Kota-Dara-Jhalawad Road

†2721. SHRI ASHK ALI TAK: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government has approved a proposal regarding four laning of Kota-Dara-Jhalawad road in Rajasthan;
- (b) if so, whether work has been started in compliance with that; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI TUSHARBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) Yes, Sir, National Highways Authority of India has taken up up-gradation of Kota-Darrah section of NH-12 to four lane and Darrah to Teendhar (Jhalawar) as two lane with Paved shoulder configuration under NHDP Phase-III. The Concession Agreement has been signed on 22.07.2011 on BOT (Toll) with 25 years concession period.

(b) No, Sir, the work has not been started.

(c) The project envisages a new alignment from Darrah to Teendhar (Jhalawar) to avoid Darrah Wild Life Sanctuary (between Km 291.0 to Km 298.0 of existing NH-12). The new alignment of part section has been proposed avoiding the Sanctuary. However, Forest Clearance of the project has not been recommended by State Govt., who are insisting to finalize the alignment passing through Wild Life. The matter has been taken up with MOEF for decision.

Reasons for road accidents and consequent deaths

†2722. SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the number of road accidents and consequent deaths is increasing constantly in metro cities;
- (b) if so, the details of the road accidents and the consequent deaths occurred in metro cities during the years 2010-11, 2011-12 and from 2012 to January, 2013;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether Government has assessed the reasons behind the growing number of road accidents; and

(d) if so, whether Government has framed any policy to stop these accidents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI TUSHARBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) The data shows that there were 76,905 road accidents in 23 million plus cities resulting in 10,183 deaths during the year 2010. 89,086 road accidents occurred in 39 million plus cities causing 13,021 deaths during the year 2011 (the latest available data). The details are available in Statement-I and II. (*See below*).

(c) and (d) The analysis of road accident data received from States/UTs reveals that drivers' fault is the single most important factor responsible for accidents (77.5%). Some of the other factors responsible for road accidents are as under:

Fault of pedestrian	2.4%
Fault of cyclist	1.3%
Defect in road conditions	1.5%
Defect in condition of motor vehicle	1.6%
Weather condition	1.0%
All other causes	14.8%*

* Includes Fault of Driver of other vehicles, Fault of Passengers, Poor light condition, Falling of boulders, Neglect of civic bodies, Stray animals, other causes and causes not known.

The National Road Safety Policy 2010 outlines various measures such as promoting awareness, establishing road safety information data base, encouraging safer road infrastructure including application of intelligent transport, enforcement of laws etc.

Statement-I

Number of accidents and persons killed in road accidents in million plus cities of India during the year 2010

Sl.No.	Name of city	Number of Accidents	Persons killed
1.	Ahmedabad	2,135	235
2.	Banguluru	6,490	832
3.	Bhopal	NR	NR
4.	Chennai	5,123	607
5.	Coimbatore	1,131	274
6.	Delhi	7,260	2,153
7.	Hyderabad	2,797	494
8.	Indore	4,961	414
9.	Jaipur	2,000	436
10.	Kanpur	1,413	640
11.	Kochi	1,779	166
12.	Kolkata	2,843	354
13.	Lucknow	1,275	498
14.	Ludhiana	430	227
15.	Madurai	568	120
16.	Mumbai	28,424	637
17.	Nagpur	1,548	317
18.	Patna	1,170	444
19.	Pune	1,999	439
20.	Surat	NR	NR

Sl.No.	Name of city	Number of Accidents	Persons killed
21.	Vadodara	1,335	188
22.	Varanasi	359	248
23.	Visakhapatnam	1,865	460
TOTAL 23 Cities		76,905	10,183

NR: Not Reported.

Statement-II

Number of accidents and persons killed in road accidents in million plus cities of India during the year 2011

Sl.No.	Cities	Number of Accidents	Persons killed
1.	Agra	1,299	632
2.	Ahmedabad	2,020	227
3.	Asansol Durgapur	368	230
4.	Aurangabad	719	173
5.	Bengaluru	6,031	720
6.	Bhopal	3,459	299
7.	Coimbatore	1,126	259
8.	Delhi	7,281	2,065
9.	Dhanbad	138	82
10.	Faridabad	803	249
11.	Ghaziabad	1,109	535
12.	Gwalior	2,030	248

Sl.No.	Cities	Number of Accidents	Persons killed
13.	Hyderabad	2,651	441
14.	Indore	4,995	425
15.	Jaipur	2,002	406
16.	Jabalpur	2,906	260
17.	Jamshedpur	447	207
18.	Jodhpur	526	264
19.	Kochi	1,986	182
20.	Kolkata	3,133	418
21.	Kollam	1,668	222
22.	Kota	616	113
23.	Kannur	557	55
24.	Lucknow	1,270	517
25.	Ludhiana	444	294
26.	Madurai	685	125
27.	Mallapuram	2,694	324
28.	Mumbai	25,471	563
29.	Meerut	886	384
30.	Nagpur	1,231	236
31.	Patna	1,225	507
32.	Pune	261	64
33.	Rajkot	1,039	172
34.	Surat	1,223	248

Sl.No.	Cities	Number of Accidents	Persons killed
35.	Srinagar	492	75
36.	Thrissur	1,262	141
37.	Vadodra	1,343	172
38.	Varanasi	142	73
39.	Visakhapatnam	1,548	414
TOTAL 39 Cities		89,086	13,021

High density of traffic and poor quality roads

2723. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether as a result of increased transport by road, the existing road infrastructure has reached a saturation point;

(b) if so, density of traffic on all the national highways, highway-wise;

(c) whether poor quality of roads, inadequate sign boards, indisciplined heavy traffic have added to the problems of road users resulting in accidents; and

(d) if so, the measures taken to ensure smooth and safe journey by road?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI TUSHARBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) This Ministry is primarily responsible for development and maintenance of National Highways. The development of National Highways is a continuous process and the works of widening/upgradation to two lanes with paved shoulders, four lanes and six lanes are initiated in a phased manner when the number of vehicles on any National Highway approaches the threshold limit, as prescribed in the guidelines of the Indian Roads Congress depending upon *inter-se* priority and availability of funds. As per the available information with the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways, the growth of total registered motor vehicles in the country is recorded at a

Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) of 9.9% in comparison to 3.4% only of road length during the last decade (2001-2011). Due to the rapid growth of motor vehicles, the road space occupied by per vehicle per kilometre has shown declining trend from 0.061 in the year 2001 to 0.033 in the year 2011.

(c) to (d) The major factors responsible for accidents are drivers' fault, fault of passengers, defect in vehicles, poor light conditions, stray animals, weather conditions, roadway conditions, etc. However, it has been observed that drivers' fault is the single most important factor responsible for accidents.

The measures taken by the Ministry include widening of highways wherever warranted, provision of incident management services like ambulances, cranes and tow away vehicles on highways, improving the designs to enhance road safety, provision of rumble strips, pedestrian guard railings, zebra crossings marked with reflective thermoplastic paint, pedestrian crossing signs and retro-reflective indicators in built up areas. The highway projects being developed on Public Private Partnership (PPP) basis provide for setting up of traffic aid posts at all toll plazas and provision of Advanced Traffic Management System comprising of emergency call boxes, variable message signs, CCTVs, etc. to ensure smooth and safe journey on National Highways.

Status of Golden Quadrilateral and North-South Corridor projects

2724. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the present status of Golden Quadrilateral and North-South Corridor projects;
- (b) the targets fixed and achievements made; and
- (c) the future projects under Golden Quadrilateral and North-South Corridor projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI TUSHARBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) Out of the total length of 5,846 km of Golden Quadrilateral (GQ), almost entire length has been completed except one Rail Under Bridge (RUB) of 0.11 km length, which is left out. Out of 7,142

km length of North-South and East-West (NS-EW) corridors, length of 6,775 kms has been awarded and a length of 6,075 kms has been completed. No further projects on GQ and NS-EW have been identified by the Government.

Implementation of Expressway projects

2725. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that for implementation of Expressway projects, Government is considering various options including township development at certain pre-identified locations along the Expressway;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether any such locations are there in Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI TUSHARBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Details have not been finalized by the Government.

Construction of road/bridge over Jia Bharali River

2726. SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the present status of the proposal for construction of road including bridge over Jia Bharali River to connect Jamugurihat (NH-52 point) with Tezpur in Sonitpur district of Assam *via* Panpurghat, Pachmail; and

(b) the details of total outlay, amount sanctioned, amount released and kilometre-wise progress made in this regard since its inception and time by when this road is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI TUSHARBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) to (b) The proposal for construction of road including bridge over Jia Bharali River to connect Jamugurihat (NH-52 point) with Dolabari, near Tezpur, in Sonitpur district of Assam *via* Panpurghat, Pachmail was approved in-principle by the Government on 24.07.2008 on

BOT (Annuity) basis. The feasibility Report/Detailed Project Report is under finalisation by Assam PWD.

Funds for road network development in NE States

2727. SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of funds earmarked in the Twelfth Financial Year towards development of road network in the North-Eastern region particularly through the Central Road Fund (CRF) and Special Accelerated Road Development Programme in North East (SARDP-NE), State-wise;

(b) the details of allocation made, amount sanctioned, released, utilisation and achievement made on CRF and SARDP-NE, State-wise for last three years; and

(c) the details of criteria fixed for sanctioning a project under CRF and SARDP-NE?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI TUSHARBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) The funds for development of State roads under Central Road Fund (CRF) scheme are distributed to the States from the yearly accrual of cess on petrol and high speed diesel on the basis of 30% weightage to fuel consumption and 70% weightage to geographical area of the States. The total fund allocated for Special Accelerated Road Development in the North East (SARDP-NE) during the twelfth five year plan is Rs. 25,400 crore. State wise allocation of funds under SARDP-NE are not made.

(b) The State-wise details of accruals, sanctions and release under CRF during the last three years and the current year is at Annexure-I. The overall allocation, sanction and expenditure under SARDP-NE programme during the last three years and the current year is given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) Proposal submitted by the respective States under CRF scheme are sanctioned in accordance with Central Road Fund Rules, 2007, subject to availability of funds and inter-se priority of works. Proposal under SARDP-NE are sanctioned in accordance with the approval accorded by the Government.

Statement
The State/UT-wise details of accruals and releases made under CRF schemes and SARDP-NE during the last three years and the current year

Sl.No.	State /UT	(Amount in Rs. crore)											
		Accrual			Sanction			Releases					
		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	31.38	35.42	40.24	41.490	158.33	0.00	70.00	0.00	18.44	35.72	55.36	0.00
2.	Assam	35.05	38.91	44.42	46.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	28.82	32.87	45.47	33.53	32.04
3.	Manipur	8.90	10.07	11.43	11.56	16	0.00	0.00	0	2.20	5.28	5.84	5.95
4.	Meghalaya	10.40	11.81	13.41	13.83	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.70	3.04	16.76	16.50	0.00
5.	Mizoram	8.20	9.29	10.55	10.88	11.61	0	9.29	0.00	6.73	3.10	6.90	0.00
6.	Nagaland	6.61	7.35	8.57	8.84	0.00	20.00	0.00	0.00	4.63	2.17	11.53	0.00
7.	Sikkim	2.99	3.48	3.96	4.08	10.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.41	2.48	3.52	1.36
8.	Tripura	4.62	5.22	5.94	6.12	0.00	12.15	4.74	0.00	5.27	7.95	9.81	0.00
	Total	108.15	121.55	138.52	142.82	196.27	32.15	84.03	39.52	76.59	118.93	142.99	39.35

Note: Release for 2012-13 is upto February, 2013.

B. SARDP-NE

(Amount in Rs. crore)

Year	Allocation	Sanction	Expenditure
2009-10	1200	1079	675.90
2010-11	1500	9439	1065
2011-12	1950	4752	1940
2012-13*	2000	301	1388.16
TOTAL	6650	15571	5069.06

Note: Expenditure for 2012-13 is upto February, 2013.

Four lane NH Projects in Andhra Pradesh

2728. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the four laned National Highway projects that are being undertaken during the current Financial Year 2012-13 in the State of Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) the tentative completion of these projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI TUSHARBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) Details are given in Statement (*See below*).

Statement

Details of four laned National Highway Projects that are being undertaken during the financial year 2012-13 in the State of Andhra Pradesh and tentative completion of these projects

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Project cost in Rs. cr.	Tentative date of completion
1.	4 Laning of Vijayawada to Machilipatnam section from Km 0.0 to Km 64.500 of NH-9 (NHDP-III A/ BOT-AP-2)	606	Project is yet to be started

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Project cost in Rs. cr.	Tentative date of completion
2.	4 laning of Cuddappah-Kurnool section from Km. 167.750 to Km. 356.502 of NH-18	1585	May, 2013
3.	4 laning of Hyderabad-Vijayawada Section from Km. 40.000 to Km. 221.500 of NH-9	1740	Completed
4.	4-laning of Hyderabad -Yadgiri section from Km. 18.600 to Km. 54.000 of NH-202	388	Completed
5.	4 Laning of Armur Adloor Yellareddy Km. 308 to Km. 367 on Nagpur-Hyderabad section of NH-7	490.50	March, 2013
6.	Gundlapochampalli to Bowenpalli (Km. 464.000 to Km. 474.000) and Shivrampalli to Thondupalli (Km. 9.400 to Km.22.300). (NS-23/AP)	71.57	April, 2013
7.	4 laning from Km. 124/0 to 130/0 of NH-202	24.87	Completed
8.	4 laning from Km. 524/0 to 527/0 of NH-9 (Pune-Hyderabad section)	5.25	March, 2013

Four laning of Jammu-Srinagar National Highway

2729. SHRI G.N. RATANPURI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that work on four-laning of Jammu-Srinagar National Highway is running behind schedule due to resource crunch faced by construction agencies and certain other reasons;

(b) the expected date of completion of this project;

(c) the expected date of completion of Z-mosh Gagangeer tunnel on Srinagar-Leh Highway; and

(d) the expected date of construction of tunnel across Zojilla on Srinagar-Leh Highway?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI TUSHARBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) Out of 4 awarded projects covering length of 160 Km., 2 projects namely Srinagar-Banihal of length 67.76 Km. and Quazigund - Banihal of length 15.25 Km. are progressing slow due to various reasons including poor resource mobilization by the concessionaires. These projects are targeted for completion by June 2014 and June 2016 respectively.

(c) Letter of Award for the construction of Z-Morh Tunnel has been issued in March, 2013 to the concessionaire with target for its construction in 5 years after the financial close is achieved by the concessionaire.

(d) The work of detailed feasibility study for Zojilla tunnel has been taken up through Border Road Organisation. It is too early to indicate the date of construction.

National Highways and flyovers in Himachal Pradesh

†2730. SHRIMATI BIMLA KASHYAP SOOD: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of National Highways and flyovers in Himachal Pradesh whose construction work has not yet been completed and the names of the companies who have been entrusted this task of construction;

(b) the dates when the construction work was started and by when these construction works are likely to be completed; and

(c) the complete details of the amount spent on these highways and the proportion of share of the Central and State Governments in it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI TUSHARBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) The details in respect of all major works on National Highways costing more than Rs. 20.00 crores under implementation in Himachal Pradesh are given in Statement. (*See below*). All National Highways works are fully funded by Central Government.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement**List of ongoing National Highway works costing more than Rs. 20.00 crores in Himachal Pradesh**

Sl. No. (old)	NH No.	Name of Work	Length (km.)	Sanction Cost (Rs. in Crores)	Expenditure upto Feb. 2013 (Rs. in Crores)	Agency	Date of Start	Target Date of Completion
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	70	Widening and Strengthening of existing Single/ Intermediate Lane carriage way with Geometric Improvement to two lane carriage way in Km. 118/0 to 141/0 on NH-70 in H.P.	23.00	20.97	3.17	Trilok Chand Gupta and Co.	10.04.2011	09.04.2013
2.	70	Widening and Strengthening of existing Single/ Intermediate Lane carriage way with Geometric Improvement to two lane carriage way in Km. 58/400 to 105/0 on NH-70 (except in Km. 69/0 to 71/400 in H.P.	44.20	99.06	20.38	Shivalaya Construction	19.04.2011	18.04.2014
3.	88	Widening/strengthening of existing single lane/ intermediate lane carriageway with geometric upto	17.76	55.15	2.12	Singhla Engineers	19.02.2012	18.02.2014

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		2 lane carriageway in km 203/0 to 215/600 and 218/540 to 223/700 of NH-88 in H.P.						
4.	88	Widening/strengthening of existing single lane/intermediate lane carriageway with geometric upto 2 lane carriageway in km 172/0 to 203/0 of NH-88 in H.P.	31.00	70.96	8.94	Gawar Construction	10.09.2011	09.03.2014
5.	21A	Widening/strengthening of existing intermediate lane to 2 Lane carriageway alongwith paved shoulders from Km. 35/0 to 49/0 of NH-21A in H.P.	14.00	40.82	0.86	Trilok Chand Gupta and Co.	04.05.2012	03.05.2015
6.	88	Construction of Hamirpur by Pass from Km. 140/800 to 145/800 on NH-88	6.335	27.51	23.26	NKG Infra	25.02.2010	30.04.2013
7.	21A	Work of widening and strengthening including improvement of NH-21A Km. 49/0 to 66/275	17.28	22.73	4.50	Rajinder and Co.	09.08.2010	30.09.2013

Traffic jams on NH-58 and NH-24

†2731. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that heavy traffic jams exist in Muradnagar and Modinagar between Ghaziabad and Meerut on National Highway No. 58 and also in Dasna near Ghaziabad and Mussoorie on National Highway No. 24;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the locations that face traffic jams on the Delhi-Meerut stretch of National Highway No. 58 and Delhi-Garhmukteshwar stretch of National Highway No. 24;

(d) whether Government has taken or proposes to take any measures for dealing with the problems of traffic jam on the above location; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI TUSHARBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) There have been reports of traffic jams in Muradnagar and Modinagar between Ghaziabad and Meerut on National Highway (NH) No-58 as well as in Dasna and Mussoorie on NH-24.

(d) and (e) NH-58 from Delhi/Uttar Pradesh border to Meerut and NH-24 up to Hapur is envisaged to be widened.

Target for completion of under construction highways

2732. SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of highways under construction, till date;

(b) whether Government has fixed any target for completion of the under construction highways for the current financial year; and

(c) if so, the details of the achievement made so far?

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI TUSHARBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) The construction of National Highways (NHs) is a continuous process. The works of widening/strengthening of NHs are taken up depending upon the traffic density and inter-se priority of the works.

(b) and (c) The targeted and completed length under various schemes including Special Accelerated Road Development Programme in North East (SARDP-NE) and Left Wing Extremist (LWE) affected areas during the current year are as under:

Target	:	6092 Km.
Achievement	:	4489 Km. (upto February, 2013)

Maintenance works of roads of Shimla District

2733. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government would hand over the maintenance works of Theog-Rohru, Rampur-Rohru and Rohru-Dodra Kwar in Shimla district of Himachal Pradesh to the Border Road Organisation as this area is near border;

(b) whether Government would give top priority as these roads are very important for the security point of view and transportation of goods from one place to another place without any problems as these areas are hilly and geographically different;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI TUSHARBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) to (d) This Ministry is primarily responsible for development and maintenance of National Highways in the Country. The Theog-Rohru, Rampur-Rohru and Rohru-Dodra Kwar in Shimla district of Himachal Pradesh are state roads under the jurisdiction of State Government.

Development of State Highways of Assam

2734. SHRIMATI NAZNIN FARUQUE: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any plan for the development of State Highways of Assam during the Twelfth Five Year Plan period;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the funds earmarked by the Planning Commission and the Ministry of Finance for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI TUSHARBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) This Ministry is primarily responsible for development and maintenance of National Highways (NHs). The development and maintenance of State roads is entrusted with the concerned State Governments.

However, this Ministry has taken up Special Accelerated Road Development Programme in the North East (SARDP-NE) Phase 'A' for development of roads in the NE region, which *inter-alia* includes development of 1,179 km of NHs and 177 km of State roads in the State of Assam. The total fund requirement under SARDP-NE for the Twelfth Five Year Plan is Rs. 25,400 crore. State-wise allocations of funds under SARDP-NE are not made.

Besides, in order to ensure balance developments State roads (other than rural roads), the Government provides funds to the State/Union Territory (UT) Governments under Central Road Fund (CRF) scheme and centrally sponsored schemes under Inter-State Connectivity and Economic Importance (EI and ISC). During 2012-13 Rs. 46.02 crore has been allocated to the State of Assam under CRF scheme.

Land acquisition procedures

2735. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has completed land acquisition procedures for all of its road projects in the country;

- (b) if so, the details of the land acquisition made so far; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefore?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI TUSHARBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) No, Sir. Expansion of National Highways network by way of declaration of new National Highway, which is taken up from time to time depending upon requirement of connectivity, inter-se priority and availability of funds, is a continuous process. In view of this, acquisition of land for the National Highways is also a continuous process.

Termination of contracts of construction of highways

2736. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that GMR and other companies have recently unilaterally terminated their contracts of construction of highways in various parts of the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has studied the compelling reasons for which these companies have terminated their contracts;
- (d) if so, the details thereof with outcome of the study; and
- (e) the steps that Government propose to take to remove the irritants so that highways are constructed on time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI TUSHARBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) to (e) No, Sir. However, the National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) had received termination notice from the concessionaire M/s. GMR Kishangarh Udaipur Ahmedabad Expressways Limited for the project of 6 laning of Kishangarh-Udaipur-Ahmedabad section of National Highway Nos. NH-79, NH-76 and NH-8 including the new Udaipur bypass in the States of Rajasthan and Gujarat on 21.12.2012 under Clause 37.2.2 of the Concession Agreement on ground that the Conditions Precedent had not been fulfilled by the NHAI. The Concessionaire, at the time of bidding, had committed to pay a sum of Rs. 636 crores per year with annual increment of 5% for a period of 26 years

commencing from the Appointed Date. However, the Concessionaire had filed a petition before Hon'ble High Court consequent to the issue of land acquisition and obtained an ex-parte Order dated 28.12.2012 directing the parties to maintain status-quo till the next date of hearing. NHAI disagreed with the contention of the concessionaire and filed its affidavit before Hon'ble High Court on 17.01.2013 to contest concessionaire's claims under the provisions of the Concession Agreement, with a prayer to vacate the interim order. NHAI also advised the Concessionaire to withdraw the illegal/untenable termination notice and co-operate with the NHAI to achieve the Appointed Date of the project. NHAI had also received termination notice from the concessionaire M/s. GVK Shivpuri Dewas Expressway Private Limited for the project of 4 laning of Shivpuri-Dewas section on NH 3 in the State of Madhya Pradesh on 11.01.2013. The concessionaire in this case had quoted premium Rs. 180.90 crore per year from the COD. The Concessionaire appended the Hon'ble High Court of the Delhi against the probable encashment of Bank Guarantee, however before that NHAI had already filed caveat in the Hon'ble High Court.

NHAI has now submitted the detailed reply before the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi that the said termination by the concessionaire is illegal and the event assumed as force majeure does not qualify as force majeure event within the definition as per concession agreement. Both the matters are presently sub-judice. There has been a general slowdown due to lack, of equity with the concessionaires, unavailability of debt with the financial institutions and stringent stipulation introduced by the Ministry of Environment and Forests pursuant to the judgment of Hon'ble Supreme Court in the case of T N Godhavarman *versus* Union of India and others [LaFarge Urninn Mining case] by linking the Environment Clearances with Forest Clearance. Non-availability of aggregate and imposition of conditional ban on digging earth and imposition of provision of the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 had also created additional problems leading to further slow down the pace of the road projects. As a result of the efforts made by the Government, Environment Clearances has now once again been delinked with the Forest Clearance and Ministry of Environment and Forests has also directed all the State Governments not to invoke provision of the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 in case of linear road projects.

Illegal toll collection

2737. SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been instance of illegal toll collection reported recently;

(b) whether it is a fact that there have been widespread protests along many national highways against toll collection from local people;

(c) if so, whether Government has taken any steps to address the issues; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI TUSHARBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d) The incidents of non-payment of toll and protests reported at some toll plazas along with action are given in Statement (*See below*).

Statement

The incidents of non-payment of toll and protests reported at some toll plazas alongwith action

Sl. No.	Name of PIU	Detail of Complaint/Protest	Action taken Report
1	2	3	4

Andhra Pradesh

1.	Visakhapatnam	On the issue of Rs.23/- ticket and return of change for Rs.100/-. As reported by the DGR Agency, that soon after return of the change for Rs.100/- to the Driver of Sri S.H. Dora Babu (Ex-Dy. Mayor GVMC) some allegations/counter allegation and couple of blows were exchanged. In order to divert the actual issue, Sri S.H. Dora Babu has	The incident was brought to the notice of the Local Administration and sought police protection and the issue got settled, after sometime.
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1	2	3	4
		<p>lodged alleged complaint under IPC Section 307 for attempt of murder against Toll Plaza Staff, even though DGR Agency enquired with Sri S.H. Dora Babu personally by telephone. The Police Officials of the Gajuwaka Police Station has taken into custody of 4 toll employees and registered the case against them in Gajuwaka Court by the Police Dept. As stated by the Toll Staff at about 14:45 Hrs, some miscreants of about 40 to 50 persons attacked the Toll Plaza and Administrative Building damaging the Govt. property and chasing the staff beaten. (Aganampudi)</p>	
2. Visakha-patnam	<p>There was an agitation took place at Aganampudi Toll Plaza <i>i.e.</i> at Km 728.055, by the Locals for shifting of the Plaza out of GVMC Limits.</p>	<p>The incident was brought to the notice of the Local Administration and the issue got settled, after sometime.</p>	
3. Nirmal	<p>Against the operation of toll plaza during the Bandh day observed by the TRs party agitators caused destruction of booths. (Rolmamda)</p>	<p>The incident was brought to the notice of the Local Administration and the issue got settled</p>	
4. Nirmal	<p>Group of unknown people attacked without any reasons and damaged the booths. (Manoharabad)</p>	<p>The incident was brought to the notice of the Local Administration and the issue got settled</p>	

1	2	3	4
5.	Hyderabad	Some 15 miscreants/un-social elements came to the Toll plaza in Tata Sumo Vehicle with Registration AP-04L-3618 have attacked the Toll plaza on 22.09.2010 at around 10.30 AM with sticks and broke the toll Booth glasses, Computer Monitors, CPUs and Printers and fans etc.	The incident was brought to the notice of the Local Administration and the issue got settled
Bihar			
NIL			
Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh			
1.		Local Public Agitation. (Allonia)	The incident was brought to the notice of the Local Administration and the Government.
Delhi			
1.	Gurgaon	While toll collector, Mr. Umesh Nath Pandey was shot dead on duty at toll booth no. 11 on altercation with the driver of one white colour hard top bolero vehicle.	The incident was brought to the notice of the Local Administration and the Government.
2.	Gurgaon	Toll Hatao Sangharsh Samiti has undertaken dharnas against toll collection from local traffic.	The Concession Agreement provides for concession to local traffic. In the MoU signed in the Court on 18.9.2012, the scheme has been revised but the Concessionaire has not

1	2	3	4
			implemented the MoU for which a Show Cause Notice for termination was issued on 08.03.2013.
Jharkhand			
1.	Dhanbad	Maoist Attack. (Sawkala)	The incident was brought to the notice of the Local Administration and the Government.
2.	Dhanbad	Attack by miscreants. (Rasoiyadhamna)	The incident was brought to the notice of the Local Administration and the Government.
3.	Dhanbad	Robbery/Attack by miscreants. (Ghangari)	The incident was brought to the notice of the Local Administration and the Government.
Odisha			
NIL			
Rajasthan			
1.	Baran	Involvement of anti-social element for vested interest. (Simliya)	The incident was brought to the notice of the Local Administration and the Government.
2.	Baran	Involvement of anti-social element for vested interest. (Fatehpur)	The incident was brought to the notice of the Local Administration and the Government.

1	2	3	4
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Tamil Nadu and Kerala

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| 1. | Just prior to commencement of toll operations, some unknown persons numbering about 600 came and vandalized the Toll Plaza and broke 4 tolling booths including the computer systems inside demanding not to implement BOT projects in Kerala and not to collect toll. (Paliyekkara) | The Government of Kerala <i>vide</i> Order dated 18.02.2012 granted additional exemption and rebate on toll rates to local people and tolling operations commenced <i>w.e.f.</i> 09.02.2012. |
| 2. | On the eve of commencement of tolling operations, local public came to the Toll Plaza and shouted slogans and damaged a portion of the Toll Plaza, demanding not to collect toll. (Kumbalam) | The incident was brought to the notice of the Local Administration and the issue was shorted out. |

Uttar Pradesh

- | | | |
|-----------|--|---|
| 1 Lucknow | There was a rally at Lucknow on 02.03.2013 and, people from Faizabad to Lucknow were coming for attending rally. At Ahmadpur Toll Plaza the toll collecting agency asked for toll tax, they denied to pay the tax and when the toll collecting agency resisted for the same the rally people get angry and tried to create nuisance and beaten the workers of toll collecting agency. Due to this the toll collection activity suspended on request of DM Barabanki <i>w.e.f.</i> 1.00AM at night to 03.00 PM on 02.03.2013. | The matter was report to District Administration and UP Govt. |
|-----------|--|---|
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1	2	3	4
2.	Moradabad	Law and order problem at Brijghat Toll Plaza (Km. 88.500) on NH-24 by Bhartiya Kisan Union from 01.12.2012 to 07.12.2012, due to which toll collection was stopped for said period.	The matter was reported to District Administration and Authorities of UP Govt.
3.	Meerut	At Siwaiya Toll Plaza (Km. 75.998) on NH-58 by Bhartiya Kisan Union created law and order problem from 30.10.2012 to 06.12.2012, and due to which toll collection was stopped for said period.	As demanded by Bhartiya Kisan Union, almost all the issue regarding land acquisition, arbitration etc. has been settled out.
4.	Kanpur	Law and order problem at Chitaura Toll Plaza (Km. 541.877) on NH-2. District Authority ordered on 26.12.2012 to close the toll plaza due to heavy congestion at Toll Plaza. However, the PIU-Kanpur tried to convince the District Authorities that stoppage of Toll collection will cause loss to the State and continued toll operation, but the District Authorities/ Police have repeatedly intervened during pick hours to let the traffic pass on without paying the toll fee, to avoid the law and order problem.	Now the additional two lane have been constructed to ease out the congestion.
5.	Ghaziabad	Law and order problem at Dasna Toll Plaza (Km. 29.300) on NH-24	The matter was taken up to District Administration and

1	2	3	4
		by Bhartiya Kisan Union from 02.12.2012 to 06.12.2012, due to which toll collection was stopped for said period.	Authorities of UP Govt.
Karnataka			
1. Bangalore	Resisting of toll collection		<p>Concessionaire started toll operation on 25.04.2011 which was stopped by public resisting toll collection on the same day at 01.30 pm.</p> <p>The matter was taken up with PS, GOK.</p> <p>After consent for resumption of revenue Toll Operation received from GoK vide letter No. PWD/3/CNH/2011 dated 20.12.2011, toll operation was resumed from 00.00 hrs of 11th February, 2012.</p> <p>Again, on 03.04.2012, a group of about 30 Advocates came to Toll Plaza along with the said court order issued by Civil Judge, Devanahalli and demanded for stoppage of toll collection. Therefore, Concessionaire, M/s. NDTPL have stopped toll</p>

1	2	3	4
			<p>operation work w.e.f. 1.40 pm on 03.04.2012.</p> <p>On filing a Writ Petition by NHAI in Hon'ble High Court of Karnataka against the order passed by the Hon'ble Sr. Civil Judge and JMFC, Devanahalli on 26.07.2012. The Hon'ble High Court of Karnataka has vacated the stay order. The toll Operation was again started on 22.09.2012 at 7.40 am.</p>

Setting up of National Expressway Authority

2738. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to restructure the National Highways Authority of India and intends to set up the National Expressway Authority;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) in what manner this will accelerate the process of construction of good quality highways in the country;

(d) the number of National Expressways operational in the country, details thereof; and

(e) the number of new National Expressways proposed and in which States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI TUSHARBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) With a view to strengthen the National Highways Authority of India (NHAI), the Government has introduced the National Highways Authority of India Amendment Bill, 2012 which

has already been passed by the Lok Sabha and yet to be passed by the Rajya Sabha. No decision to set up any National Expressway Authority has been taken by the Government. The mandate of NHAI has increased manifold in comparison to the initial phases. Government has also decided to speed up the implementation of National Highways Development Project (NHDP). The proposed amendment will equip the NHAI to manage its enhanced mandate, to monitor pre-construction activities, and post-construction concession period closely as well as to ensure effective operation, tolling, maintenance, safety and facilities for users and to ensure that all provisions of concession agreements are faithfully complied with.

(d) NHAI is implementing the Ahmedabad-Vadodara Expressway (93 km), which has already been awarded and the Eastern Peripheral Expressway in Uttar Pradesh and Haryana (134 km) is under pipeline.

(e) Presently following Expressway Projects under NHDP Phase-VI have been mandated by the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways to NHAI, as below:

Sl. No.	Details of Expressway	Passing through the States
1.	Bangalore-Chennai Expressway	Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu
2.	Delhi-Meerut Expressway	Delhi and Uttar Pradesh
3.	Vadodara-Mumbai Expressway	Gujarat and Maharashtra
4.	Kolkata-Dhanbad Expressway	West Bengal and Jharkhand
5.	Delhi-Jaipur Expressway	Delhi, Haryana and Rajasthan
6.	Delhi-Ludhiana Expressway with connectivity to Chandigarh	Delhi, Haryana and Punjab

Termination of highway projects

2739. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the termination of highway project—Kishangarh-

Udaipur-Ahmedabad—has caused Rs. 32,000 crore revenue loss to the National Highways Authority of India (NHAI);

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

(c) the details on the highway projects that are delayed including the duration of delay and the reasons for the delay; and

(d) the number of projects cancelled by the NHAI over the last three years and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI TUSHARBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) M/s. GMR Kishangarh-Udaipur-Ahmedabad Expressways Limited, the concessionaire for the project of 6-laning of Kishangarh-Udaipur-Ahmedabad section of National Highways NH-79, NH-76 and NH-8 including the new Udaipur bypass, have served the termination notice, and the is presently sub-judice. Therefore, it is not possible to ascertain any loss at this juncture.

(c) Some projects under National Highways Development Project (NHDP) are delayed due to poor performance of contractors, delays in obtaining statutory Environment/Forests/Wildlife clearances, law and order problems in some states and delay in land acquisition etc. List of delayed projects under implementation is given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(d) National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) has terminated five projects being developed under NHDP and out of these projects three have been re-awarded for balance of work. Details of such projects are given in Statement-II. (*See below*).

Statement-I*Details of delayed projects under implementation*

Sl. No.	Stretch	State	NH No.	Total Length (In Km)	Completed Length (In Km)	Funded By	Date of Start	Date of completion as per contract	Date of Completion/ Anticipated Completion	TPC (Rs. Cr.)	Time Overrun
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Chilikaluripet -Vijayawada (Six lane)	Andhra Pradesh	5	82.5	34.3	BOT	May-2009	Oct-2011	Jun-2013	572.3	20
2.	Armur to Kadloor Yellareddy (NS-2/AP-1) (Approved Length 60.25)	Andhra Pradesh	7	59	59	BOT	Feb-2010	Feb-2012	Mar-2013	390.56	13
3.	Hyderabad-Vijayawada	Andhra Pradesh	9	181.63	181.42	BOT	Apr-2010	Oct-2012	Mar-2013	1740	5
4.	Harangajo to Maibang (AS-23)	Assam	54	16	12.57	NHAI	Aug-2006	Feb-2009	May-2014	280	63
5.	Nalbari to Bijni (AS-8)	Assam	31	30	28.49	NHAI	Dec-2005	Jun-2008	Sep-2013	200	63

6. Maibang to Lumding (AS-26)	Assam	54	23	0	NHAI	Jul-2011	Jan-2014	Dec-2014	167.64	11
7. Nalbari to Bijni (AS-9)	Assam	31	21.5	21.5	NHAI	Dec-2005	Jun-2008	Mar-2013	142	57
8. Maibang to Lumding (AS-27)	Assam	54	21	2.3	NHAI	Oct-2006	Apr-2009	Dec-2014	200	68
9. Brahmaputra Bridge (AS-28)	Assam	31	5	0	NHAI	Oct-2006	Apr-2010	Nov-2014	217.61	55
10. Guwahati to Nalbari (AS-4)	Assam	31	28	11	NHAI	Dec-2005	Apr-2008	Mar-2014	175.96	71
11. Bijni to Assam/WB Border (AS-11)	Assam	31C	30	19.06	NHAI	Nov-2005	Jun-2008	Mar-2014	195	69
12. Nalbari to Bijni (AS-7)	Assam	31	27.3	19.6	NHAI	Oct-2005	Apr-2008	May-2014	208	73
13. Silchar-Udarband (AS-1)	Assam	54	32	20.88	NHAI	Sep-2004	Sep-2007	Mar-2013	154.57	66
14. Guwahati to Nalbari (AS-5)	Assam	31	28	16.04	NHAI	Oct-2005	Apr-2008	Mar-2014	198.16	71
15. Bijni to Assam/WB Border (AS-12)	Assam	31C	30	27.32	NHAI	Nov-2005	Jun-2008	Mar-2014	230	69

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
16. Bijni to Assam/WB Border (AS-10)	Assam	31C	33	26.58	NHAI	Nov-2005	Jun-2008	Mar-2014	237.8	69	
17. Dharamtul to Sonapur (AS-19)	Assam	37	25	22.615	NHAI	Dec-2005	Jun-2008	May-2013	200	59	
18. Nagaon to Dharmatul (AS-2)	Assam	37	25	23.5	NHAI	Dec-2005	Jun-2008	May-2013	264.72	59	
19. Sonapur to Guwahati (AS-3)	Assam	37	19	17.2	NHAI	Sep-2005	Jun-2009	Jun-2013	245	48	
20. Dharamtul to Sonapur (AS-20)	Assam	37	22	20.4	NHAI	Nov-2005	May-2008	Dec-2013	160	67	
21. Nalbari to Bijni (AS-6)	Assam	31	25	23.7	NHAI	Nov-2005	Jun-2009	Sep-2013	225	51	
22. Deewapur to UP/Bihar Border (LMNHP-9)	Bihar	28	41.085	29.78	WB	Nov-2005	Oct-2008	Jun-2014	300	68	
23. Kotwa to Dewapur (LMNHP-10)	Bihar	28	38	37.5	WB	Nov-2005	Nov-2008	Mar-2013	240	52	

24. Patna-Muzzaffarpur	Bihar	19 and 77	63	50	Annuity	Aug-2010	Feb-2013	Oct-2013	671.3	8
25. Forbesganj-Simrahi (BR-3)	Bihar	57	34.87	33.5	NHAI	Apr-2006	Sep-2008	May-2013	332.94	56
26. Aurang-Raipur	Chhattisgarh	6	43.485	43.07	BOT	Apr-2006	Jan-2009	Dec-2013	190	59
27. Gujarat/Maharashtra Border-Surat-Hazira Port Section	Gujarat	6	132.9	88.202	BOT	Mar-2010	Sep-2012	Mar-2013	1509.1	6
28. Samaikhiali-Gandhidham	Gujarat	8A	56.16	37.36	BOT	Sep-2010	Mar-2013	Dec-2013	805.39	9
29. Surat-Dahisar (Six lane)	Gujarat[118.2]/ Maharashtra [120.77]	8	239	233.3	BOT	Feb-2009	Aug-2011	Jun-2013	1693.75	22
30. Delhi/Haryana Border to Rohtak	Haryana	10	63.49	61.6	BOT	May-2008	May-2010	Mar-2013	486	34
31. Panipat -Jalandhar (Six lane)	Haryana[116]/ Punjab[175.1]	1	291	232.55	BOT	May-2009	Nov-2011	Aug-2013	2288	21
32. Gurgaon-Kotputli-Jaipur (Six lane)	Haryana[64.3]/ Rajasthan[161.3]	8	225.6	150.46	BOT	Apr-2009	Oct-2011	Jun-2013	1673.7	20

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
33.	Srinagar Bypass (Bridge Portion) (NS-30A)	Jammu Kashmir	1A	1.23	0	NHAI	Jun-2006	Dec-2008	May-2013	62,96	53
34.	Vijaypur to Pathankot (NS-35/J and K)	Jammu Kashmir	1A	30	29.65	NHAI	Sep-2005	Feb-2008	Mar-2013	193.1	61
35.	Hazaribagh-Ranchi	Jharkhand	33	75	67	Annuity	Aug-2010	Jan-2013	Jun-2013	625,07	5
36.	New Mangalore Port	Karnataka	13, 17 and 48	37	36.74	SPV	Jun-2005	Dec-2007	Apr-2013	196.5	64
37.	Haveri-Harihar	Karnataka	4	56	56	NHAI	Nov-2008	Jul-2010	Mar-2013	196.65	32
38.	Harihar-Chitradurga	Karnataka	4	77	77	NHAI	Oct-2008	Jun-2010	Mar-2013	207,56	33
39.	Upgradation of Hyderabad-Bangalore Section (Upgradation on existing Six Lane)	Karnataka	7	22.12	19.18	BOT	Nov-2010	Nov-2012	Apr-2013	680	5
40.	NH Connectivity to ICTT Vallarpadam	Kerala	47C	17.2	15.1	NHAI	Aug-2007	Feb-2010	Dec-2014	557	58

41. Bhopal-Sanchi (Approved Length 40 Km)	Madhya Pradesh	86Ex	53.78	0	Annuity	Oct-2011	Jan-2013	Oct-2013	209	9
42. Lakhnadon to MP/MH Border (NS-I/BOT/MP-2)	Madhya Pradesh	7	49.35	40.11	Annuity	Mar-2007	Sep-2009	Sep-2014	263.17	60
43. Rajmarg Choraha to Lakhnadon (ADB-II/C-8)	Madhya Pradesh	26	54	46	ADB	Apr-2006	Oct-2008	Jun-2013	251.03	56
44. Sagar-Rajmarg Choraha (ADB-II/C-6)	Madhya Pradesh	26	44	43.067	ADB	Apr-2006	Oct-2008	Mar-2013	203.43	53
45. Gwalior Bypass (NS-I/BOT/MP-1)	Madhya Pradesh	75.3	42	40.45	Annuity	Apr-2007	Oct-2009	Mar-2013	300.93	41
46. Lakhnadon to MP/MH Border (NS-I/BOT/MP-3)	Madhya Pradesh	7	56.475	27.73	Annuity	Dec-2007	Jun-2010	Dec-2013	407.6	42
47. Rajmarg Choraha to Lakhnadon (ADB-II/C-9)	Madhya Pradesh	26	54.7	53.78	ADB	Apr-2006	Oct-2008	Mar-2013	229.91	53
48. Dholpur-Morena Section (including Chambal bridge) NS-I/RJ-MP/1	Madhya Pradesh [I]/Rajasthan [9]	3	10	7.9	NHAI	Sep-2007	Sep-2010	Dec-2013	232.45	39

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
49. Gwalior-Jhansi		Madhya Pradesh [68.5]/Uttar Pradesh[11.5]	75	80	52.77	Annuity	Jun-2007	Dec-2009	Jul-2013	604	43
50. Four laning from MP/ Maharashtra border to Nagpur I/C Kamptee Kanoon and Nagpur bypass		Maharashtra	7	95	58.5	BOT	Apr-2010	Jun-2012	Dec-2013	1170.52	18
51. MP/Maharashtra Border- Dhule		Maharashtra	3	98	87	BOX	Dec-2009	Jun-2012	Mar-2013	835 .	9
52. Borkhedi-Jam (NS-22/MH)		Maharashtra	7	27.4	27	NHAI	Jun-2005	Dec-2007	Mar-2014	110	75
53. Pimpalgaon-Nasik-Gonde		Maharashtra	3	60	55	BOT	Jan-2010	Jul-2012	Jun-2013	940	11
54. Wadner-Devdhari (NS-60/MH)		Maharashtra	7	29	4	NHAI	Feb-2011	Nov-2010	Mar-2014	193.45	40

55. Pune-Sholapur Pkg-I (Approved Length Pkg-I and II 170 Km)	Maharashtra	9	110.05	104	BOT	Nov-2009	Mar-2012	Oct-2013	1110	19
56. Pune-Satara (Approved Length 145)	Maharashtra	4	140.35	44	BOT	Oct-2010	Mar-2013	Apr-2014	1724.55	13
57. Nagpur-Kondhali	Maharashtra	6	40	39.84	BOT	Jun-2006	Dec-2008	Jun-2013	168	54
58. Balasore-Bhadrak (OR-III)	Odisha	5	62.64	62.611	NHAI	Dec-2008	Dec-2010	Mar-2013	228.7	27
59. Ganjam-Jechapuram (OR-VIII)	Odisha	5	50.8	50.72	NHAI	Jul-2006	Nov-2008	Mar-2013	263.27	52
60. Bhubaneswar-Khurda (OR-I)	Odisha	5	27.15	27.15	NHAI	Jan-2001	Jan-2004	Mar-2013	140.85	110
61. Sunakhala-Ganjam (OR-VII)	Odisha	5	55.713	55.713	NHAI	Oct-2009	Oct-2011	Mar-2013	241.53	17
62. Amritsar-Pathankot (Approved Length 101Km)	Punjab	15	106	71.92	BOT	May-2010	Nov-2012	Jun-2013	705	7
63. Pathankot to Bhogpur (NS-38/PB)	Punjab	1A	44	40.7	NHAI	Feb-2010	Aug-2012	Mar-2013	359	7

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
64.	Pathankot to Jammu and Kashmir Border (NS-36/J and K)	Punjab	1A	19.65	19.45	NHAI	Nov-2005	May-2008	Jun-2013	97.73	61
65.	Jaipur-Tonk-Deoli (Approved Length 148.77 Km)	Rajasthan	12	150	130	BOT	Jun-2010	Dec-2012	Mar-2013	792.06	3
66.	Jaipur-Reengus (Approved Length 52.65 Km)	Rajasthan	11	54	48	BOT	Aug-2010	Feb-2013	Mar-2013	267.81	1
67.	Chambal Bridge (RJ-5)	Rajasthan	76	1.4	0	NHAI	Nov-2006	Feb-2010	Dec-2013	281.31	46
68.	Kota Bypass (RJ-4)	Rajasthan	76	26.42	26.35	NHAI	May-2006	Nov-2008	Jun-2013	250.39	55
69.	Kishangarh-Ajmer-Beawar	Rajasthan	8	93.56	90.38	BOT	Nov-2009	May-2012	Mar-2013	795	10
70.	Salem-Ulundrupet (BOT-I/TN-06)	Tamil Nadu	68	136.357	135.4	BOT	Jan-2008	Jan-2011	May-2013	941	28
71.	Thanjarur-Trichy	Tamil Nadu	67	56	54.2	BOT	Dec-2006	Jun-2009	Apr-2013	280	46

72. Chengapalli to Coimbatore Bypass and End of Coimbatore Bypass to TN/ Kerala Border	Tamil Nadu	47	54.83	38	BOT	Sep-2010	Mar-2013	Jul-2013	852	4
73. Trichy-Karur	Tamil Nadu	67	79.7	70	BOT	Jan-2008	Jul-2010	Sep-2013	516	38
74. Chennai-Tada (Six lane)	Tamil Nadu	5	43.4	12.78	BOT	Apr-2009	Oct-2011	Mar-2014	353.37	29
75. Jhansi to Lalitpur (NS-I/BOT/UP-2)	Uttar Pradesh	25,26	49.7	44,515	Annuity	Mar-2007	Sep-2009	Jun-2013	355.06	45
76. Hapur-Garhmukteshwar	Uttar Pradesh	24	35	34.4	NHAI	Mar-2005	Sep-2007	Mar-2013	220	66
77. Orai to Jhansi (UP-5)	Uttar Pradesh	25	50	50	ADB	Sep-2005	Mar-2008	Mar-2013	340.68	60
78. Lucknow-Kanpur (EW/3B)	Uttar Pradesh	25	16	15.3	NHAI	Feb-2010	Aug-2011	Mar-2013	54	19
79. Ganga Bridge to Rama Devi Crossing (UP-6)	Uttar Pradesh	25	5.6	1.64	NHAI	Dec-2005	Sep-2008	Mar-2013	201.66	54
80. New 4 laning Agra Bypass (NS- I/UP- 1)	Uttar Pradesh	2,3	32.8	0	NHAI	Oct-2007	Oct-2010	Mar-2014	465.5	41
81. Muzaffarnagar-Haridwar	Uttar Pradesh	58,72	80	0	BOT	Sep-2011	Mar-2013	Mar-2014	754	12

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	(Approved Length 77)	[21]/Uttaran- chal[59]									
82.	Assam/WB Border to Gairkatta (WB-1)	West Bengal	31C	32	25.75	NHAI	Jun-2006	Nov-2008	Mar-2013	221.82	52
83.	Siliguri to Islampur (WB-7)	West Bengal	31	26	19.25	NHAI	Jan-2006	Jul-2008	Mar-2013	225	56

Statement-II

Details of terminated projects during last three years and current year

Sl.No.	Stretch	State	NH No.	Total Length (in Km)	Comple- ted Length (in Km)	Funded By	Date of completion Start as per contract	Date of Completion/ Anticipated Completion	TPC (Rs. cr.)	Present status	Remarks
1.	Gundla Pochampalli to Bowenpalli Shivarampalli to Thondapalli (NS-23/AP)	Andhra Pradesh	7	23.1	21.25	NHAI	Terminated		71.57	Under Implemen- tation	

2. Bridges section (WB-III)	West Bengal	6	0	0	0	NHAI	Terminated	81	Under Implementation
3. Kelapur-Pimpalkhatti (NS- 62)	Maharashtra	7	22	8.5		NHAI	Apr-14	130.81	Under Implementation
							Apr-12		Balance reawarded
							Apr-14		work reawarded
							Apr-14		Apr 2012
4. Tuticorin Port	Tamil Nadu	7A	47.2	47.2		SPV	Apr-10	182.25	Completed
							Apr-12		work reawarded
							Feb-13		Feb 2012
5. Deewapur to UP/Bihar Border (LMNHP 9)	Bihar	28	41.085	29.78		WB	Nov-05	300	Under Implementation
							Oct-08		work reawarded
							Jun-14		Sep-2010

Eviction for widening of National Highways in Andhra Pradesh

2740. SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Road Safety Forum has represented that people should not be evicted for road-widening on N.H.-16 in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) whether it is a fact that premature and un-needed evictions are taking place in that sector;

(c) the steps that would be taken to avoid eviction along the highways; and

(d) the steps proposed to enhance compensation to all evictees along N.H.- 16 and other highways?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI TUSHARBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) to (b) No, Sir.

(c) to (d) As per the extent of requirement for 4/6 laning of National Highway (NH), land and structures are being acquired in public interest, which does result in minimum evictions. However, suitable compensation is finalized and paid as per provisions of NH Act, 1956.

Reduction of toll on highways

2741. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has decided for reduction of toll on highways for giving relief to the motorists using such highways;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) by when this decision is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI TUSHARBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

Number of commuters using public transport

2742. SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of commuters using public road transport in the country during 2011-12;

(b) whether Government considers public road transport as a social service;

(c) if so, whether it would be pleased to withdraw the price rise slapped on bulk users of diesel or provide natural gas as alternate fuel for them; and

(d) whether Government would be adopting a favourable decision on the request of Kerala Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI TUSHARBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) As per available information, the total number of passengers carried by 35 reporting State Road Transport Undertakings (SRTUs) in various States/Union Territories during the year 2011-12, was 291,263.9 lakh.

(b) SRTUs are established by State/Union Territory Governments for efficient and economical system of road transport services under Road Transport Corporation (RTC) Act, 1950. Presently 55 Transport Undertaking consisting of Government Departments/Corporations/Municipal bodies etc. are providing public transport in various States/UTs.

(c) to (d) The Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas is aware of the demand of the Road Transport Sector to de-regulate the price of diesel for bulk consumers. However, no such request has been received by the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways from Government of Kerala.

Complaints of substandard roads under National Highways

2743. SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are complaints that the National Highway roads constructed at many places were found to be erratic and substandard;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by Government against such contractors or developers;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government has asked all the contractors/ developers to strictly comply with NHAI's specifications while laying roads; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI TUSHARBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) Complaints regarding poor/substandard quality of construction work on National Highway (NH), whenever received, are examined and action taken as per extant policy and in accordance with the provisions of the contract agreements. The State/Union Territory (UT)-wise details of complaints regarding poor quality of construction works on NHs along with action taken against the agencies involved on such complaints during last three years and the current year are given in Statement (*See* below).

(c) and (d) All NH projects are constructed as per quality standards specified in Indian Roads Congress (IRC)/Ministry of Road Transport and Highways (MoRT & H) specifications.

Statement

The State/Union Territory (UT)-wise details of complaints regarding poor quality of construction works on NHs along with action taken against the agencies involved on such complaints during last three years and the current year

Sl.No.	State/Union Territory	No. of complaints	Name of work	NH No.	Action taken
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1	4 lane NH road from Islampur Kadthal	7	Under investigation.
2.	Bihar	1	Mokama-Munger project	80	Under investigation.
3.	Bihar	1	Six laning from Varanasi to Aurangabad	2	Material got tested at IIT BHU, which was found conforming to the project specification.
4.	Bihar	1	2 laning with paved shoulder from Piprakothi to Raxaul Section	28A	Material got tested from NIT, Patna and found to be in accordance with Specifications.
5.	Bihar	1	2 lane with paved shoulder from Muzaffarpur to Sonbarsa	77	Material tested from NIT, Patna and found to be in accordance with specifications

1	2	3	4	5	6
6.	Bihar	1	Construction of bridge on NH-57 and NH-107	57 and 107	Under investigation.
7.	Chhattisgarh	2	4-laning of Bhilai-Raipur section of NH-6	6	Under investigation.
8.	Rajasthan	1	NH-76 in district Baran	76	Under investigation.
9.	Rajasthan	1	Widening and Strengthening of Jodhpur-Pokhran section of NH-114	114	Defects rectified "by the concerned contractor at its own cost.
10.	Odisha	1	NH bypass on NH 5 from Sunakhala to INS Chilika through Balugaon town	5	Under investigation.
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	Samba-Kunjwani-Narwal stretch in Jammu District	44	Minor defects noticed during inspection and notified to the construction agency for rectification during DLP. The damaged existing Devak Bridge and newly constructed Balole Bridge are under repair.
12.	Delhi/Haryana	1	Badarpur to Sarita Vihar NH-2	2	Recovery and rectification has been proposed.
13.	Uttar Pradesh	1	NH-24 in UP	24	Recovery and rectification has been proposed.

14. Uttar Pradesh	2	NH-25 Orai-Bara section (BOX Annuity)	25	Inspection reveals that work has been executed as per standard specifications and norms of IRC.
15. Madhya Pradesh	1	Four lanning of Jhansi Lakhandon section in District Narsinghpur	26	The stretch for which complaint has been made is outside the scope of work of the contractor.
16. Madhya Pradesh	2	Rehabilitation and upgrading to Four lane divided carriageway configuration of km. 15.00 to Km. 49.600 of NH-25 including ghat section and Sindh. Bridge in the State of MP.	25	Recovery of amount has been made accordingly and defect was repaired by Contractor at his cost.
17. Karnataka	2	Mulabagal-Kolar-Bangalore section of NH-4	4	Rectification work has been carried out and for certain items reduced rates proposed.
18. Karnataka	1	New Mangalore Port	17, 48 and 13	Contractor instructed to improve. finishing which is in progress.
19. Jharkhand	1	4-laning of NH 2 from km 320.0 to 398.750	2	Defects rectified by the concerned contractor.
20. Gujarat	1	Strengthening/raising between km 152 to 161, km 167.75 to 180.76, km 192 to 209 of NH-8E.	1	Agency debarred and works carried out at the risk and cost of the agency.
21. Uttar Pradesh	1	Development of Jhansi-Mirjapur section of NH-76	76	Under investigation.

Loss to commuters by paying toll on monthly basis

†2744. SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the number of commuters paying toll on monthly basis on Delhi-Gurgaon highway are more than those who pay toll in cash;

(b) if so, the facts in this regard and the average daily number of commuters in the said category using this road;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the commuters paying toll on monthly basis, are charged toll even if they do not use the road; and

(d) if so, the average monthly amount which are being charged from the commuters despite not using the road?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI TUSHARBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) No, Sir. Cash paying commuters are about 69%, 67% and 91% respectively at Km. 24, 42 and IG1A toll plazas whereas 17%, 24% and 0% commuters pay on monthly basis at these toll plazas. The details are given in Statement (*See* below).

(c) and (d) As per concession agreement, passes for multiple journeys to cross a toll plaza within the specified period are issued to the road users. The number of journey are fixed 40 per month and there is no provision to refund, if pass holder has performed less than 40 journeys in a month.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement

A. Details of Traffic from January 2012 to February 2013 Km. 24 Toll Plaza

Sl. No.	Month	100% Paying		Monthly Paying Vehicles		100% Cash Vehicle		Expected Vehicle		Total Vehicle		
		Tag Vehicles	%	50% Discounted Tag Vehicle	34% Discounted Tag Vehicle	Nos.	%	Nos.	%			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1.	Jan-12	385,946	7	533,536	10	471,497	9	3,640,038	68	360,691	7	5,391,708
2.	Feb-12	369,826	7	531,812	10	474,110	9	3,571,172	67	349,747	7	5,296,667
3.	Mar-12	377,296	7	556,454	10	503,944	9	3,698,397	67	369,896	7	5,505,987
4.	Apr-12	359,586	7	515,030	10	463,968	9	3,622,631	68	362,615	7	5,323,830
5.	May-12	365,616	7	542,669	10	502,391	9	3,664,149	67	369,124	7	5,443,949
6.	Jun-12	322,692	6	481,370	9	476,584	9	3,521,853	68	352,031	7	5,154,530
7.	Jul-12	342,772	7	518,724	10	481,493	9	3,574,161	68	347,818	7	5,264,968
8.	Aug-12	325,501	6	468,161	9	450,688	9	3,494,458	69	321,959	6	5,060,767

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
9.	Sep-12	58,822	7	60,092	7	55,825	7	612,779	73	57,493	7	845,011
10.	Oct-12	316,431	7	329,394	7	340,426	7	3,539,265	73	307,289	6	4,832,805
11.	Nov-12	317,492	6	379,634	8	335,138	7	3,599,212	72	355,336	7	4,986,812
12.	Dec-12	317,930	6	403,805	8	326,960	6	3,658,271	72	374,707	7	5,081,673
13.	Jan-13	307,892	6	444,968	9	356,826	7	3,601,963	71	391,882	8	5,103,531
14.	Feb-13	281,248	6	419,565	9	324,001	7	3,410,761	71	379,618	8	4,815,193
	TOTAL	4,449,050	7	6,185,214	9	5,563,851	8	47,209,110	69	4,700,206	7	68,107,431

B. Details of Traffic From January 2012 to February 2013 Km. 42 Toll Plaza

Sl. No.	Month	100% Paying		50% Discounted		Monthly Paying Vehicles		100% Cash Vehicle		Expected Vehicle		Total Vehicle
		Tag Vehicle	%	Tag Vehicle	%	34% Discounted	Tag Vehicle	Nos.	%	Nos.	%	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1.	Jan-12	75,984	4	120,308	6	87,938	4	1,337,521	68	357,620	18	1,979,671
2.	Feb-12	80,433	4	126,958	6	91,210	4	1,378,409	67	365,471	18	2,042,481
3.	Mar-12	81,165	4	132,991	6	91,254	4	1,416,220	68	371,774	18	2,093,404
4.	Apr-12	77,112	4	125,416	6	86,859	4	1,394,144	68	372,020	18	2,055,551
5.	May-12	78,123	4	133,040	6	89,795	4	1,398,532	67	389,564	19	2,089,054
6.	Jun-12	71,606	4	125,935	6	83,826	4	1,346,262	68	360,529	18	1,988,158
7.	Jul-12	73,370	4	131,774	7	88,870	4	1,312,470	66	378,622	19	1,985,106
8.	Aug-12	66,263	4	109,501	6	75,183	4	1,222,185	67	351,331	19	1,824,463
9.	Sep-12	59,808	3	105,181	6	77,326	4	1,256,815	68	360,118	19	1,859,248

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
10.	Oct-12	67,123	3	113,108	6	83,048	4	1,366,363	68	391,139	19	2,020,781
11.	Nov-12	64,839	3	111,282	6	76,580	4	1,314,467	67	406,196	21	1,973,364
12.	Dec-12	67,425	3	121,059	6	80,689	4	1,384,856	66	436,393	21	2,090,422
13	Jan-13	68,598	3	126,871	6	83,824	4	1,340,960	65	444,083	22	2,064,336
14	Feb-13	62,474	3	116,075	6	78,160	4	1,243,062	65	425,660	22	1,925,431
TOTAL		994,323	4	1,699,499	6	1,174,562	4	18,712,266	67	5,410,520	19	27,991,470

C. Details of Traffic From January 2012 to February 2013 IGIA Toll Plaza

Sl. No.	Month	100% Paying		Monthly Paying Vehicles		100% Cash Vehicle		Expected Vehicle		Total Vehicle		
		Tag Vehicle	%	50% Discounted	34% Discounted	Nos.	%	Nos.	%	Nos.	%	Nos.
		Nos.	%	Tag Vehicle	%	Nos.	%	Nos.	%	Nos.	%	Nos.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1.	Jan-12	2,296	3	0	0	0	0	71,735	91	4,969	6	79,000
2.	Feb-12	2,141	3	0	0	0	0	70,487	91	4,621	6	77,249
3.	Mar-12	1,974	3	0	0	0	0	67,656	91	4,675	6	74,305
4.	Apr-12	1,870	3	0	0	0	0	61,872	91	4,190	6	67,932
5.	May-12	1,833	3	0	0	0	0	59,845	91	4,290	7	65,968
6.	Jun-12	1,875	3	0	0	0	0	62,941	91	4,587	7	69,403
7.	Jul-12	1,728	3	0	0	0	0	62,200	91	4,405	6	68,333
8.	Aug-12	1,628	3	0	0	0	0	56,573	91	4,027	6	62,228
9.	Sep-12	1,451	2	0	0	0	0	58,208	91	0	0	63,749

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
10. Oct-12			1,266	2	0	0	0	0	57,054	91	4,105	7	62,425
11. Nov-12			1,290	2	0	0	0	0	71,765	93	4,429	6	77,484
12. Dec-12			1,523	2	0	0	0	0	66,523	91	5,030	7	73,076
13. Jan-13			1,291	2	0	0	0	0	60,715	92	4,107	6	66,113
14. Feb-13			1,179	2	0	0	0	0	56,673	92	3,681	6	61,533
TOTAL			23,345	2	0	0	0	0	884,247	91	57,116	6	968,798

Excess fuel consumption due to traffic jams etc.

†2745. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any action plan to address the problem of undue expenditure of huge foreign currency on imported crude oil due to traffic jams, accidents and excessive fuel consumption caused by simultaneous operation of all types of high, medium and slow speed vehicles like trucks, buses, cars, scooters, three-wheelers, tractor trolley, jugaad on National Highways, highways etc.;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, whether Government would constitute an expert committee in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI TUSHARBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) This Ministry is mainly responsible for development and maintenance of National Highways (NH). Development of National Highways is a continuous process and works are taken up depending upon the inter-se-priority and availability of funds. The improvement works taken up relate to capacity augmentation, strengthening, construction of ROBs/ RUBs, bypasses, bridges, service road for segregation of traffic etc. During the current year construction in 4592 km of NHs excluding special programmes of development of roads including NHs in North Eastern region and area affected by the Left Wing Extremism have been targeted.

(c) Does not arise.

Six laning of Ahmedabad-Bamanbore section

2746. SHRI NATUJI HALAJI THAKOR: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in meeting held on 31 December, 2009 at the Ministry, it was decided that six laning of Ahmedabad-Bamanbore section should be taken up by State Government;

(b) if so, whether State Government has submitted any proposal;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) if so, by when will the proposal be approved;

(d) whether Government of India has received any proposal for six laning of Ahmedabad-Bamanbore section of NH 8A from Government of Gujarat at its own cost and recovery through tolling;

(e) if so, whether Government intends to approve the same; and

(f) if so, by when and if not the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI TUSHARBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (f) The State Government has submitted proposal of widening of Ahmedabad-Bamanbore section of NH-8A to 6 lane, in pursuance of the meeting of 31st December, 2009. In the meanwhile, Government as a policy has decided for taking up widening of existing roads, having eligible traffic volume, to six lane along with provision of service lanes, underpasses, etc. as per Manual for Specifications and Standards for Six Laning of National Highways through Public Private Partnership (PPP). Accordingly, the proposal, of the State Government for taking up the 6 laning of Ahmedabad-Bamanbore section of NH-8A to 6 lane, with the State Government as concessionaire, is not being considered. The Government has envisaged six laning of Ahmedabad-Bamanbore-Samakhiali section of NH-8A along with Bamanbore-Rajkot section of NH-8B under NHDP, Phase-IV through National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) under Design Build Finance Operate Transfer (DBFOT) mode.

Vessel Traffic Management System

2747. SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Vessel Traffic Management System funded by the Ministry;

(b) the details of funding thereof; and

(c) the volume of cargo and revenue earned by the ports with the Vessel Traffic Management System?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASAN): (a) and (b) Only one Vessel Traffic Management System (VTMS) which is installed in Gulf of Kachchh has been partly funded by Ministry of Shipping through Directorate General of Lighthouses and Lightships (DGLL) which is a subordinate organization under the Ministry. The cost of VTMS is shared by DGLL (50%), Gujarat Maritime Board (25%) and Kandla Port Trust (25%).

(c) As the VTMS is an Aid for surveillance and safety of Navigation, no revenue is earned by any authority including ports.

Policy for port and harbour

2748. SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government has received any representation from State Governments including Gujarat with regard to policy for port and harbour;

(b) if so, the response of Government in this regard;

(c) whether concerns of the State Governments have been addressed by Government; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASAN): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. Representations were received from some Maritime States including Gujarat on the proposal of the Government to constitute a Port Regulatory Authority. Accordingly, a Task Force was constituted under the Chairmanship of Shri B.K. Chaturvedi, Member, Planning Commission to review the draft Port Regulatory Authority Bill. Taking into account the concerns raised by the Maritime States, Ministry of Shipping has decided not to pursue the matter.

Global Positioning System

2749. SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) is planning to launch its own Global Positioning System;

- (b) if so, the details of the same;
- (c) the details of the expenditure incurred on the projects; and
- (d) the details of the benefit of such a project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) No, Sir. Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO) is not planning to launch its own Global Positioning System. However, ISRO is developing an indigenous regional navigation system known as Indian Regional Navigation Satellite System (IRNSS) with a constellation of seven satellites which will provide positioning and navigational services in Indian mainland and surrounding region upto 1500 Km.

(c) The estimated budget for realization of seven satellites with two ground spare satellites and the associated ground segment is Rs. 1420 Crore, the launch cost of the seven satellites using PSLV is Rs. 630 Crore totalling to Rs. 2050 Crore.

(d) IRNSS ensures availability of reliable positioning and navigational services within the country. Some of the areas where IRNSS can be used are for civil aviation, high sea and inland waterway navigation, rail transport, offshore exploration, patrol services and fleet monitoring.

Launching of satellites and Mars Mission

2750. DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) plans to push more satellites this year;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that Mars Orbiter Mission launch is slated for October 2014; and
- (d) if so, the progress made in this regard?

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

- (b) Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) has planned to launch six

satellites in the year 2013, which include Satellite with Argos and Altika (SARAL); Indian Regional Navigation Satellite System (IRNSS-R1A); Meteorological Satellite INSAT-3D; Communication Satellites GSAT-7 and GSAT-14; and Mars Orbiter Mission. Out of these six satellites, SARAL satellite has already been launched on 25th February, 2013 onboard Indian Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle (PSLV) C-20.

(c) The launch of Mars Orbiter Mission is slated for October-November, 2013. However, the Mars Orbiter is expected to reach to the Martian orbit by September 2014.

(d) All mission requirements have been identified and preliminary design reviews have been completed. Configuration, interfaces and scientific instruments of the Mars orbiter have been finalized. Mainframe structure, propellant tanks and Power packages have been delivered for integration. The development of the Mars orbiter, scientific instruments and other hardware is in progress.

Production of Steel by different companies

†2751. SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of steel being produced, presently, in the country, company-wise;

(b) whether the demand for steel is rapidly increasing in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the concrete measures being taken by Government to meet the demand for steel?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI BENI PRASAD VERMA) (a) Provisional data released by Joint Plant Committee (JPC) indicates that India produced 65.06 million tonnes of crude steel during April-January 2012-13. The quantum of steel produced in the country is detailed below:

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Crude Steel Production ('000t)

Producer/Producer-Group	Apr.-Jan. 2012-13*	Apr.-Jan. 2011-12*	% change*
SAIL Plants			
BSP	4245	4049	4.8
DSP	1670	1577	5.9
RSP	1843	1785	3.2
BSL	3155	3035	4.0
ISP	116	285	-59.3
ASP	124	170	-27.1
SSP	58	82	-29.3
VISL	47	75	-37.3
Total SAIL	11258	11058	1.8
RINL	2532	2577	-1.7
Tata Steel	6597	5928	11.3
Total : Main Producers	20387	19563	4.2
JSW Steel	7140	6179	15.6
JSW Ispat	2282	2077	9.9
Essar Steel	3398	3655	-7.0
Jindal Steel and Power	2500	2233	12.0
Total: Majors	15320	14144	8.3
Other Producers	29352	27915	5.1
TOTAL CRUDE STEEL PRODUCTION	65059	61622	5.6

Source: JPC;

* provisional

(b) and (c) Domestic demand for steel is reflected in the trends in real consumption of total finished steel (alloy + non-alloy), which increased at a CAGR of 8.7% in the last five years. However, due to current slowdown in the domestic market, real consumption of total finished steel has reported a growth of 4.1% (provisional) during April-January 2012-13 over the same period of last year.

(d) Steel is a deregulated sector and decisions on setting up new steel plants is taken by companies based on national and international market conditions. In order to promote the competitive production and capacity growth of the steel industry, the Government has taken the following steps:

- (i) The Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) namely, Steel Authority of India Ltd. (SAIL), Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd. (RINL) and NMDC Ltd., are in the process of implementing significant expansion in the crude/finished steel capacities in their respective brownfield/Greenfield locations.
- (ii) An Inter Ministerial Group (IMG) has been set up by the Government for effective coordination and to expedite implementation of various investment projects in the steel sector.
- (iii) Import of critical raw materials for steel industry such as coking coal, non-coking coal, scrap etc. are subject to zero or very low levels of customs duty.
- (iv) To encourage domestic value addition and improve domestic iron ore availability, duty on export of iron ore has been increased to 30 per cent.
- (v) The Ministry of Steel routinely consults the industry to be apprised of the constraints to growth and recommends necessary corrective measures as and when necessary, to other concerned ministries.

Steel producing PSUs in country

2752. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of steel producing Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) in the country;
- (b) the details of mines attached to each of the above PSUs;

(c) whether the mines given to above PSUs are sufficient to meet their production targets; and

(d) if not, the efforts his Ministry has made or going to make to provide mines to such companies?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI BENI PRASAD VERMA): (a) There are two steel producing Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) namely, Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) and Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited (RINL) under the Ministry of Steel.

(b) SAIL is operating nine iron ore mines, seven flux mines (Limestone and Dolomite) and three coal mines in the States of Jharkhand, Odisha, Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka, Chhattisgarh and West Bengal for captive use. In addition to these, SAIL also have Rowghat iron ore deposit and Dolomite deposit at Baraduar in Chhattisgarh and two coking coal blocks, namely, Tasra and Sitanala in Jharkhand. RINL has no attached iron ore or coal mines but it has got four flux mines (one each of Dolomite, Limestone, Manganese and Sand) in Andhra Pradesh.

(c) and (d) SAIL is meeting its iron ore requirement through captive sources. Due to limited availability of coking coal from captive and indigenous sources about 75% of SAIL's requirement of coking coal is met through imports and about 25% of coking coal requirement is sourced from domestic supply. RINL is meeting its iron ore requirement through domestic supply and its coking coal requirement largely through imports. These companies are by and large meeting their production targets. However, necessary efforts are made by the Government from time to time in getting allotment of new mines from the concerned State Governments for these companies.

Accident in Vizag Steel Plant

2753. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether one of the worst industrial accidents in steel industry took place in Vizag Steel Plant in June this year where twenty people were charred to death;

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

- (c) the reasons behind accident;
- (d) the action the Ministry has taken on the culprits; and
- (e) the reasons that in the recently released data by Centre for Science and Environment green ratings, VSP is at the rock bottom?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI BENI PRASAD VERMA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. On 13th June 2012 while commissioning Converter-1 of Steel Melting Shop-2 in Visakhapatnam Steel Plant (VSP) of Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited (RINL), an accident took place due to explosion in the Oxygen Pressure Reducing Station-3. 19 people lost their lives. Among the victims 12 were employees of RINL-VSP while 4 and 3 were the employees of Consultant and Contractors respectively.

(c) and (d) Government of India constituted a High Level Committee to investigate the incident and to make necessary recommendations to prevent recurrence of such incidents in future. The recommendations made by the committee are taken into consideration while finalizing the new specification for revival of the unit. The inquiry was also got done by Directorate of Factories by a three member committee and RINL has taken actions for compliance of recommendations. A training programme was also exclusively got conducted on 'Prevention of Fire in Oxygen enriched systems' by a renowned professor from IIT, Kharagpur. Safety department has been further strengthened with appointment of an Executive Director.

(e) RINL is one of the top 3 steel companies as rated by Centre for Science and Environment, New Delhi. RINL has also been awarded '3 leaves' and is rated among the top three performing steel plants in respect of environment by Centre for Science and Environment.

Loss of NMDC due to non-revision of iron ore prices

†2754. DR. YOGENDRA P. TRIVEDI: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

- (a) whether National Mineral Development Corporation (NMDC) had to incur loss of crores of rupees during 2007-2010 as prices of iron ores were not revised according to the market prices;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (b) if so, the reasons therefor and the amount of loss incurred; and
- (c) who is responsible for such loss?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI BENI PRASAD VERMA): (a) to (c) NMDC Limited is a Navratna Public Sector Enterprise and has continuously made profits during the period 2006-07 to 2010-11.

Iron ore is in deregulated sector. Prices of iron ore are fixed by the individual companies based on commercial prudence and general market situation. Being a Navratna Public Sector Enterprise, the commercial and financial decisions of NMDC including pricing of iron ore are taken by the Board of Directors of the company based on various factors including demand-supply situation of iron ore, long term agreements for supply of iron ore and prevailing general market conditions.

Report of WSA on global steel production

2755. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the report of the World Steel Association (WSA) says that there has been a progressive decline in the global production of steel;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has assessed the impact of the fall in global production of steel on the steel industry as well as the perspective policy pursued by Government;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (e) the measures that have taken to expand the capacity of the steel plants in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI BENI PRASAD VERMA): (a) and (b) As per WSA, the world crude steel production has been growing, albeit, at a lower rate since 2010. The rate of growth has been falling as can be seen from the Table below:

Year-wise Crude Steel Production

YEAR	Million Tonnes	Percentage Growth
2002	904	
2003	970	7.3
2004	1061	9.4
2005	1147	8.0
2006	1249	8.9
2007	1347	7.8
2008	1341	-0.4
2009	1236	-7.9
2010	1432	15.8
2011	1518	6.1
2012	1548	2.0

Source: WSA Statistical yearbook for production till 2011

Media release on 22 January, 2013 for 2012 output

(c) and (d) The Government regularly monitors developments in the world steel market through the Economic Research Unit (ERU) and Joint Plant Committee (JPC) takes necessary measures to safeguard the interest of the steel industry. It has taken proactive action such as raising import duty on steel products etc. as and when felt necessary.

(e) The Government has taken the following steps to support the competitive production and capacity growth of the steel industry.

(i) The Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) namely, Steel Authority of India Ltd. (SAIL), Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd. (RINL) and NMDC Ltd., are in the process of implementing significant expansion in the crude/finished steel capacities in their respective brownfield/Greenfield locations.

(ii) An Inter Ministerial Group (IMG) has been set up by the Government

for effective coordination and to expedite implementation of various investment projects in the steel sector.

- (iii) Import of critical raw materials for steel industry such as coking coal, non-coking coal, scrap etc. are subject to zero or very low levels of customs duty.
- (iv) To encourage domestic value addition and improve domestic iron ore availability, duty on export of iron ore has been increased to 30 per cent.
- (v) The Ministry of Steel routinely consults the industry to be apprised of the constraints to growth and recommends necessary corrective measures as and when necessary, to other concerned ministries.

Capacity enhancing of Bhilai Steel Plant

†2756. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government is trying to increase the capacity of Bhilai Steel Plant (BSP);
- (b) if so, the target of capacity enhancement of BSP;
- (c) whether it is a fact that BSP is earning profits of more than Rs. 1500 crore every year which is not being spent in its capacity enhancement; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI BENI PRASAD VERMA): (a) and (b) Under ongoing modernization and expansion plan of SAIL, installed crude steel capacity of Bhilai Steel Plant is being expanded from 3.93 Million Tonne Per Annum (MTPA) to 7.00 MTPA with an estimated cost of Rs. 17265 Crore.

(c) and (d) Profit before tax (PBT) earned by Bhilai Steel Plant during the last three years from 2009-10 to Dec., 12 is as under :

	(Rs. crore)			
	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (upto December 2012)
PBT	4270	3491	2715	1630

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Profit earned by Bhilai Steel Plant after proportionate income tax, dividend and dividend tax for the period FY 2009-10 to Dec'2012 was Rs. 5981 crore and the total capital expenditure during the above said period was Rs. 8717 crore. The expenditure was financed centrally by SAIL through internal accruals and borrowings.

Revision of Remuneration in NCHMCT

2757. DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be please to state:

(a) the number of lecturers/assistant lecturers working on contract in the Institutes of Hotel Management affiliated with the National Council of Hotel Management and Catering Technology (NCHMCT) along with the present rate of monthly remuneration;

(b) whether Government has any transparent mechanism for review and revision of the rate of monthly remuneration of these lecturers/assistant lecturers;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken by Government for annual revision of the remuneration rates of these lecturers/assistant lecturers based on the price index as in the case of regular employees of Union Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. K. CHIRANJEEVI): (a) The information regarding the number of Teaching Associates working on contract in the Central Institutes of Hotel Management is being compiled and will be laid on the Table of the House. The present rate of monthly remuneration being paid to them is Rs. 18000 per month.

(b) to (d) The present rate of monthly remuneration given to the Teaching Associates appointed on contract basis was revised in the year 2009 raising the monthly remuneration from Rs. 12,000 per month to Rs. 18,000 per month. The rate of monthly remuneration being paid to them is revised from time to time taking various factors into consideration.

Development of medical tourism in the country

2758. SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by the Ministry to improve medical tourism in the country; and

- (b) the hospitals accredited for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. K. CHIRANJEEVI): (a) Medical Tourism is a growing segment of the Tourism industry and the Ministry of Tourism has identified Medical Tourism as a niche tourism product for development.

In order to promote Medical Tourism, the Ministry of Tourism has taken following steps:

- (i) Has included Medical Tourism within the purview of Marketing Development Assistance (MDA) Scheme since February, 2009. Under this scheme, financial support is provided to the approved Medical Tourism Service Providers, *i.e.* representatives of Hospitals accredited by Joint Commission International Accredited Hospitals (JCI) and National Accreditation Board of Hospitals (NABH) and Medical Tourism facilitators (Travel Agents/Tour Operators) approved by the Ministry of Tourism, Government of India subject to adherence to the scheme guidelines and availability of funds;
- (ii) The Ministry of Tourism, *inter alia*, promotes Medical Tourism along with various stakeholders by participating in various International Fairs/Events/Exhibitions and holding Road Shows and developing the publicity and promotional material.
- (b) The Ministry of Tourism does not accredit hospitals etc. for Medical Tourism.

Development of religious places in Shimla

2759. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) the guidelines fixed by Government for renovation/beautification of religious places in the country;
- (b) whether Government had received any proposal for renovation/beautification of Mata Durga Hatkoti Mandir in Shimla district of Himachal Pradesh;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether Government would take special care of this mandir as this is ancient and lakhs of devotees come here for darshan; and

(e) whether Government would include this mandir in national map as this place is situated in rural and hilly area and famous for tourist purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. K. CHIRANJEEVI): (a) The Ministry of Tourism provides Central Financial Assistance (CFA) for development of Tourism infrastructure at tourist destinations including religious places.

(b) and (c) The Ministry of Tourism has not received any proposal for renovation/beautification of Mata Durga Hatkoti Mandir in Shimla district of Himachal Pradesh.

(d) Development and promotion of tourism is primarily undertaken by the State Governments/UT Administrations. However, Ministry of Tourism, Government of India provides Central Financial Assistance for tourism infrastructure projects which are prioritized in consultation with the State Governments/UT Administrations. The project proposals which are complete as per scheme guidelines are sanctioned and funds released subject to *inter-se* priority and availability of funds.

(e) Identification of tourist places/sites is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations (UTs).

Development of tourism in Karnataka

2760. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Hampi in Karnataka has been identified by Government for development through Mega Tourism Project (MTP);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the Central funds so far released for this project;

(d) whether Government proposes to include more destinations in Karnataka in MTP for their development; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. K. CHIRANJEEVI): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The Ministry of Tourism has sanctioned a Mega Project for 'Development of Tourism Infrastructure at Hampi World Heritage Site in Karnataka'. So far the Ministry has released Rs. 26.27 crore.

Development and promotion of various tourism destinations and products, is primarily the responsibility of the respective State Government/Union Territory (UT) Administration. However, the Ministry of Tourism provides Central Financial Assistance (CFA) for tourism projects identified in consultation with them, subject to availability of funds, inter-se-priority and adherence to the Scheme Guidelines.

(d) to (e) The State Government of Karnataka has submitted another proposal for Development of Tourism Infrastructure at the World Heritage Site Pattadakal and Badami/Ai-hole in Bagalkot District in Karnataka as Mega Circuit Project for grant of Central Financial Assistance. The project has not been sanctioned due to non-submission of Utilization Certificates by the State Government of Karnataka for CFA sanctioned by the Ministry of Tourism during the Tenth and Eleventh Five Year Plan periods (upto 2010-11).

Affect on tourism due to tourist visa on arrival

2761. SHRI C. M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the manner in which the Ministry is planning to move strategically at a time when China has increased its grip over travel market in Asia;

(b) to what extent 'Tourist Visa on Arrival' helps in containing China and at the same time stopping entry of unlawful elements; and

(c) the manner in which the Ministry is planning to go ahead at a time when External Affairs Ministry refused to extend Visa on Arrival to any other country recently?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. K. CHIRANJEEVI): (a) The Ministry of Tourism, as a part of its on-going activities, releases print, electronic, online and outdoor media campaigns in the domestic and international markets including China, under the Incredible India brand-line. Besides,

the Ministry through its overseas offices, *inter-alia*, organises Road Shows, Know India Seminars, Workshops; participates in various Fairs, Exhibitions and Events to promote various Indian tourist destinations and products. The campaigns include holistic promotion of various Indian tourism products and destinations of the country.

(b) and (c) Extension of Tourist Visa on Arrival (TVOA) to eleven countries has helped India in incremental growth of foreign tourist traffic. The selection of these countries is based on various parameters, including security concerns. During the period January-December 2012 a total number of 16,084 tourists arrived under TVOA Scheme as compared to 12,761 during the corresponding period in 2011. During January-February 2013, the Tourist Visa on Arrival has registered a positive growth of 38.9%, as compared to the corresponding period in 2012.

Tourism projects for Rajasthan

2762. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the number of tourism projects sanctioned by Government to Rajasthan, during last five years;

(b) the amount sanctioned, project-wise;

(c) whether any other projects requested by the State Government pending with the Ministry; and

(d) the number of tourists, who visited Rajasthan in the last five years, domestic and foreign tourists thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. K. CHIRANJEEVI): (a) and (b) The number of tourism infrastructure projects sanctioned by the Ministry of Tourism, Govt. of India to the State of Rajasthan during last five years along with project-wise amount sanctioned is given in Statement (*See* below).

(c) Development and promotion of tourism is primarily undertaken by the State Governments/UT Administrations themselves. However, Ministry of Tourism, Government of India provides Central Financial Assistance for tourism projects which are prioritized in consultation with the State Governments/UT Administrations.

The project proposals which are complete as per scheme guidelines are sanctioned and funds released subject to *inter-se* priority, availability of funds and submission of utilization certificates.

(d) Domestic and Foreign Tourist visits in the State of Rajasthan during last five years are as under:

Year	Domestic Tourist	Foreign Tourist
2007	25920529	1401042
2008	28358918	1477646
2009	25558691	1073414
2010	25543877	1278523
2011 (Provisional)	27137323	1351974

Statement

*Tourism Infrastructure projects sanctioned to Rajasthan during last five years
(2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12)*

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl.No.	Name of the Project	Amount Sanctioned
2007-08		
1.	Development of Floodlighting of monuments as a tourist circuit	800.00
2.	Development of Shekhawati as a tourist destination	754.46
	TOTAL	1554.46
2008-09		
1.	Conservation, Restoration and Development of Nahargarh Fort, Jaipur	432.06
2.	Conservation and Restoration of Muchkund Dholpur	441.21
3.	Conservation and Restoration of Hawa Mahal PH-II	360.66

Sl.No.	Name of the Project	Amount Sanctioned
4.	Conservation and Restoration of Jantar Mantar PH-II	193.90
5.	Conservation and Restoration of Bala Qila and Kanakwari Fort, Alwar	480.61
6.	Development of Ajmer-Pushkar as a Mega Detination	1069.68
7.	Construction, Restoration of Parkota and various Building Shergarh Baran	461.44
8.	Integrated Development of Udaipur	241.37
9.	Royal Rajasthan Palace on Wheels Train under LRG scheme	750.00
	TOTAL	4430.93

2009-10

1.	Infrastructure Development for Destination Salgaon Mount Abu	231.05
2.	CFA for Dev. of Keoldeo National Park, Bharatpur	266.19
3.	Dev of Taragarh Fort	499.39
4.	Dev of Ghat ki Guni, Jaipur	479.36
5.	Conservation and Dev. of Amer Palace, Jaipur	485.39
6.	Elephant Festival Jaipur	5.00
7.	Desert Festival, Jaisalmer	8.00
	TOTAL	1974.38

2010-11

1.	Infrastructure Dev. of Eco-tourism destination	594.55
2.	Development of Dang Tourist Circuits as Tourist Destination	795.31
3.	Construction of Wayside Amenities of RTDC	605.64
4.	CFA for beautification of Jaipur, in Rajasthan	275.00
5.	CFA for the project Hathi Gaon, Phase-II Amber, Jaipur	321.69

Sl.No.	Name of the Project	Amount Sanctioned
6.	Construction and Restoration of Shiv Temple Bandevra, Ramgarh, Baran	489.73
7.	CFA for celebration of Deepotsav during Commonwealth Games, 2010 in Jaipur	50.00
	TOTAL	3131.92
2011-12		
1.	CFA for Conservation and Restoration of Fresco Paintings and Murals of Nahargarh Fort, Jaipur	500.00
	TOTAL	500.00

Promoting Buddhist circuits in the country

2763. SHRI SALIM ANSARI: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is tremendous potential of promoting Buddhist circuits in the country;

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

(c) whether it is also a fact that several foreign VVIPs including the Prime Minister of Thailand visited various places of Buddhist interest recently; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken to develop Bodh Gaya, Somnath and Kushinagar, etc. to that of international standard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. K. CHIRANJEEVI): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. The Ministry of Tourism has appointed a National Level Consultant (NLC) to identify spiritual tourism circuits, including Buddhist Circuits in consultation with various State Governments and Union Territory Administrations.

NLC has identified following main Buddhist circuits for promotion and

development:

- (i) Dharmayatra Circuit: Bodh Gaya (Bihar) - Sarnath (Uttar Pradesh)- Kushinagar (Uttar Pradesh) - Piprahwa (Uttar Pradesh).
- (ii) Extended Dharmayatra Circuit: Bodh Gaya (Bihar) - Nalanda (Bihar)- Rajgir (Bihar)- Patna (Bihar)- Vaishali (Bihar)- Vikramshila (Bihar) - Sarnath (Uttar Pradesh) - Kushinagar (Uttar Pradesh) - Kapilvastu (Uttar Pradesh) - Sankisa (Uttar Pradesh) -Piparvah (Uttar Pradesh).

The Prime Minister of Thailand and her delegation and the Prime Minister of Lao PDR and his delegation visited Bodh Gaya on 20th December, 2012 on their way to Delhi for the India-ASEAN Commemorative Summit held from 20th to 21st December, 2012 in New Delhi.

Development and promotion of tourism destinations and products including Buddhist sites and circuits are primarily the responsibilities of the respective State Government/Union Territory (UT) Administration. However, the Ministry of Tourism (MOT) provides Central Financial Assistance (CFA) to them for various tourism projects identified in consultation with them subject to availability of funds, *inter-se* priority and adherence to the scheme guidelines.

Importance of cultural and religious tourist places

2764. SHRI N. BALAGANGA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there are cultural and religious places belonging to the ancient period in Tamil Nadu that are important from the view point of tourism;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether any survey had been conducted so far to find out the historical importance of these places from the tourism point of view;
- (d) the details of the amount allocated to develop these historical ancient places in the last two years, year-wise, State-wise and tourist-place-wise; and
- (e) the steps taken by Government to improve the facilities available in those places and also to attract more tourists to visit those places?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. K. CHIRANJEEVI): (a) to (e) Development and promotion of various tourism destinations and products, including cultural and religious places belonging to the ancient period is primarily the responsibility of the respective State Government/ Union Territory (UT) Administration. However, the Ministry of Tourism provides Central Financial Assistance (CFA) for tourism projects identified in consultation with them, subject to availability of funds, inter-se-priority and adherence to the scheme guidelines.

The Ministry of Tourism has appointed a National Level Consultant (NLC) to identify tourism circuits for integrated development in various States (except north eastern States) and Union Territories (UT) in consultation with the concerned State Government/Union Territory Administration. The list of tourism circuits identified by the NLC for Tamil Nadu is given below:-

- (i) Tiruchirappalli-Thanjavur-Kumbakonam-Mayiladuthurai Vaitheswarankoil-Sirkhazi-Chidambaram-Virudachalam-Tholudur.
- (ii) Chennai-Tiruchirappalli (Chennai, Kanchipuram, Thiruvannamalai-Vellore, Dharmapuri, Salem, Namakkal- Tiruchirappalli).
- (iii) Tiruchirappalli-Pudukkottai-Shivganga-Rameshwaram-Tuticorin-Tiruchendur-Tirunveli-Kanyakumari.
- (iv) Madurai-Dindigul-Coimbatore-Ooty.

The details of tourism projects sanctioned in Tamil Nadu by the Ministry of Tourism including ones for development and promotion of historical and ancient places during last two years, year-wise are given in the Statement (*See* below).

To promote and market various Indian tourist destinations and products including historical and ancient places in a holistic manner the Ministry of Tourism, *inter-alia*, runs centralized campaigns in electronic, print and online media, in both international and domestic markets. Besides, the Ministry participates in various International Tourism/Trade fairs, exhibitions and events. The Ministry through its overseas offices, organizes Road Shows, Know India Seminars/Workshops to create awareness about Indian destinations and products. The Ministry also invites international tour operators, media persons and opinion makers under its hospitality scheme to give them first-hand experience of Indian tourist destinations and products.

Statement

The details of tourism projects sanctioned in Tamil Nadu by the Ministry of Tourism including ones for development and promotion of historical and ancient places during last two years, year-wise are given below

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	Amount Sanctioned
2010-11	
1.	Development of pilgrimage heritage circuit Madurai-Rameshwaram-Kanniyakumari as a Mega Project 3647.95
2.	Establishment of Butterfly park in Arignar Anna Zoological Park Vandalur Chennai 500.00
3.	Development of Thanjavur under Mega Tourism project. 1475.00
4.	Development of Javadhi Hills in Thiruvannamalai District. 338.15
5.	Celebration of National Pilgrim festival 2010 at Rameshwaram. 5.00
6.	Celebration of Indian Dance Festival 2010 at Mamallapuram, and National Tourism Cultural festival 2010 at Kanniyakumari. 35.00
	TOTAL 6001.10
2011-12	
1.	Development of Botanical Garden at Yercaud in Salem District in, Tamil Nadu 365.00
2.	Celebration of Indian Dance Festival, 201 1-12 at Mamallapuram 25.00
3.	Providing Infrastructure and Amenities at Vaigai Dam in Theni District in Tamil Nadu 459.39
4.	Park Arrangement in Jedarpalayamof Namakkal District in Tamil Nadu 456.00
5.	Development of Thiruvanaikaval in Tiruchirappalli District in Tamil Nadu 358.97
6.	Development of Kallanai (Grand Anaicut) in Thanjavur District in Tamil Nadu 408.00
	TOTAL 2072.36

Shortage of budget hotels in the country

2765. SHRI SHADI LAL BATRA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is acute shortage of hotel rooms in the country especially in budget category;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has conducted any survey in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action taken by Government to cater to the requirements of the expanding tourism trade in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. K. CHIRANJEEVI): (a) and (b) As per the report of the 'Working Group on Tourism' for the 12th Five Year Plan (2012-2017) set up by the Planning Commission, for a projected annual growth of 12% in the tourism sector, the requirement of additional hotel rooms under classified category in 2016 over 2010 is estimated to be 1,90,108.

(c) and (d) The Ministry of Tourism had got a study conducted by M/s. AC Nielsen ORG-MARG Pvt. Ltd. As per this study, 1,81,596 hotel rooms were required per annum at 54 identified locations in the country in 2006.

The Ministry of Tourism had got another study conducted in 2009 by the Indian Institute of Tourism and Travel Management (IITTM) Gwalior. As per this study, on an average 40,190 hotel rooms were required per day for the tourists visiting Delhi during the Commonwealth Games, 2010.

(e) The expansion/growth of hotel industry in the country is a continuous process. The Union Government has constituted a 'Hospitality Development and Promotion Board' (HDPB) in January, 2011 to facilitate the clearances required by hotel projects in a time bound manner and to accelerate the expansion/growth of hospitality industry in the country. Further, to encourage the growth of budget hotels, the following incentives have been announced:

- Five Year Tax Holiday for 2, 3 and 4 star category hotels located in all

UNESCO declared World Heritage sites (Except Mumbai and Delhi) for hotels operating w.e.f. 01.04.2008 to 31.03.2013.

- Extension of Investment Linked tax incentives under Section 35 AD of the Income Tax Act to new hotels of 2-Star category and above anywhere in India, which will facilitate growth of Accommodation in the country.
- The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has de-linked credit for hotel projects from Commercial Real Estate (CRE), thereby enabling hotel projects to avail credit at relaxed norms and reduced interest rates.
- Hotel and Tourism related industry has been declared a high priority industry and Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) is allowed upto 100% under the automatic route.

Development of tourism in Bihar

2766. DR. ANIL KUMAR SAHANI: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of money provided to the State of Bihar as assistance for connecting heritage sites and tourist spot in the State with the National Highway in the last three years;

(b) whether in order to promote tourism in the State, Government intend to provide special assistance to the State for these roads; and

(c) if so, by when special assistance will be provided?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. K. CHIRANJEEVI): (a) to (c) Development, Promotion and implementation of tourism projects at identified tourism spots is primarily undertaken by the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. However, the Ministry of Tourism provides Central Financial Assistance for tourism projects, including that of last mile connectivity, which are prioritized in consultation with the State Governments/Union Territories. The projects that are in accordance with the scheme guidelines are sanctioned subject to availability of funds and *inter- se* priority.

As per approved scheme guidelines for Product/Infrastructure Development

for Destinations and Circuits (PIDDC) project, the Ministry of Tourism extends financial assistance for the projects of infrastructure development including that of last mile connectivity. However, the Ministry of Tourism has sanctioned Central Financial Assistance of Rs. 67.28 crore and Rs. 57.59 crore under Tenth and Eleventh Plan period respectively for development of tourism infrastructure in the state including assistance for last mile connectivity.

International tourist arrivals

2767. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) the steps outlined in the Union Budget 2013-14 in order to boost tourism sector of the country;
- (b) the current share of international tourist arrivals that India enjoys;
- (c) the long-term target of the Ministry for the share of international tourist arrivals;
- (d) the estimated amount of employment that this expansion will lead to; and
- (e) the steps being taken to bring about this change?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. K. CHIRANJEEVI): (a) to (e) The Planning Commission of India has made budget allocation of Rs. 1282.00 crore for the Ministry of Tourism for the year 2013-14. India's share in the International Tourist Arrivals in 2012 was 0.64% (provisional). The Ministry of Tourism would endeavour to increase India's share in the International Tourist Arrivals to at least 1% by the end of 12th Five Year Plan. The proposed growth, if takes place, will lead to creation of approximately 2.45 crore additional jobs directly or indirectly relating to the Tourism Sector, over the base of 2010.

The Ministry of Tourism, *inter-alia*, is planning to develop additional infrastructure, broad base Human Resource Development, expand range of tourism destinations and products, and undertake aggressive promotional and marketing activities in order to achieve the proposed goal.

Tourist guide in the country

2768. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) whether adequate number of tourist guides are available in the country;
- (b) if so, the details of the tourist guides, State-wise;
- (c) whether Government intends to encourage the SC/ST category candidates to pursue career as Tourist Guide; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. K. CHIRANJEEVI): (a) Induction of Regional Level Tourist Guides is an ongoing process and this is done once in two years based on tourist traffic and travel trends.

(b) The details of Regional Level Tourist Guides region-wise are as follows:

North	:	2061
West	:	347
South	:	243
East	:	133
North East	:	2
TOTAL	:	2786

(c) and (d) The guidelines for the induction of Regional Level Guides do not envisage reservation for any category as it is a freelance profession and there are no posts or vacancies.

Special tourism status to Haryana

2769. SHRI SHADI LAL BATRA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has any proposal to accord special status to Haryana as tourist destination;

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) the likely benefit/facilities extended to State of Haryana?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. K. CHIRANJEEVI): (a) No, Sir. The Ministry of Tourism does not have any scheme to accord special status to any State as tourist destination.

(b) to (d) Question does not arise.

Funds for Kakatiya Festival in Andhra Pradesh

2770. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI:

SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has allocated funds to the Kakatiya festival of Warangal district on the occasion of completion of 150 years; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the amount spent by Government for the Kakatiya festival in Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. K. CHIRANJEEVI): (a) to (b) Development and promotion of tourism destinations/products and conduct of various fairs/festivals/events are primarily the responsibilities of the respective State Government/Union Territory (UT) Administration. The Ministry of Tourism, however, provides Central Financial Assistance (CFA) for various tourism projects identified in consultation with them, subject to availability of funds, *inter-se*-priority and adherence to scheme guidelines.

The Ministry of Tourism on 03.12.2012 has sanctioned a Central Financial Assistance of Rs. 25.00 lakh to the State Government of Andhra Pradesh for Celebrating the Kakatiya festival in Warangal District, Andhra Pradesh.

Development of pilgrim areas as tourist destination

2771. SHRIMATI T. RATNABAI:

SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has identified the pilgrim areas like Tirupati, Shirdi

and Ayyappa Temples to develop as tourism circuit areas in Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. K. CHIRANJEEVI): (a) to (b) Development and promotion of various tourism destinations and products, is primarily the responsibility of the respective State Government/Union Territory (UT) Administration. However, the Ministry of Tourism provides Central Financial Assistance (CFA) for tourism projects identified in consultation with them, subject to availability of funds, *inter-se*-priority and adherence to scheme guidelines.

The National Level Consultant (NLC) appointed by the Ministry of Tourism has identified following spiritual tourism circuits for integrated development in consultation with concerned State Governments :-

1. Tirupati- Chennai - Velankanni- Nagore
2. Mumbai -Aurangabad -Shirdi

Outcome of conclave held on tourism infrastructure

2772. SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB:

SHRI SABIR ALI:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the outcome of the conclave held in Delhi recently on tourism infrastructure; and

(b) pursuant to outcome of the conclave what steps have been taken or proposed to be taken to improve tourism infrastructure in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. K. CHIRANJEEVI): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Tourism has not organized any Conclave on Tourism Infrastructure in Delhi in recent past. However, a Conclave on Investment in Tourism Infrastructure 2013 (CITI) was organised by FICCI from 16 to 17 January, 2013 in Delhi. The Ministry of Tourism had provided non- financial support to the Conclave by allowing use of its logo "Incredible India".

Development and promotion of tourism destinations and products is primarily the responsibility of respective State Government/UT Administration. However, the Ministry of Tourism provides Central Financial Assistance (CFA) for tourism infrastructure projects identified in consultation with them subject to availability of funds, *inter-se* priority and adherence to the scheme guidelines.

International funding for tourism projects

2773. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Asian Development Bank or other world agencies propose to fund tourism projects in certain States of the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State/Union Territory-wise;
- (c) whether it involves creation of tourism products of natural, cultural and adventure attraction, development of Buddhist circuits and visitor-friendly improvements to monasteries etc; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. K CHIRANJEEVI): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. The details of tourism projects being funded by Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) and Asian Development Bank (ADB) are given below:

- (i) A loan agreement for an amount equivalent to Japanese Yen 7331 million was signed with Japan International Cooperation Agency in the year 2003 for Phase II of Ajanta Ellora Conservation and Tourism Development Project.
- (ii) A loan agreement for an amount equivalent to US\$ 20 million has been signed by the Asian Development Bank in the year 2010 for South Asia Tourism Infrastructure Development Project - India Portion (Sikkim).
- (iii) A loan agreement for an amount equivalent to US\$ 43.42 million has been signed by the Asian Development Bank in the year 2011 for Infrastructure Development Investment Programme for Tourism (Project I) covering Himachal Pradesh and Punjab.

- (iv) A loan agreement for an amount equivalent to US\$ 43.84 million has been signed by the Asian Development Bank in the year 2012 for Infrastructure Development Investment Programme for Tourism (Project 2) covering Tamil Nadu and Uttarakhand.

The foreign loan assistance received is utilized for development of tourism infrastructure at the identified sites.

Financial Assistance for Tribal Art and Culture to Uttarakhand

‡2774. SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the schemes implemented by Government to promote tribal art and culture and provide assistance to tribal artists;
- (b) the amount of financial assistance provided to the States including Uttarakhand and Non-Governmental Organizations under these schemes during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise; and
- (c) the number of beneficiaries including the artists honoured under these schemes during the said period, scheme-wise and State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH): (a) The Ministry of Tribal Affairs runs a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, Research and Training-Grants-in-Aid to Tribal Research Institutes (TRIs), under which funds are provided to the State Governments for various activities performed by these Institutes which include, conducting research on different aspects of tribal life including their languages and art and culture and also setting up of tribal museums for exhibiting tribal artifacts and promotion of tribal culture. The Scheme does not envisage direct assistance to tribal artists. Ministry of Tribal Affairs, in collaboration with Ministry of Culture, also organizes a National Tribal Festival to showcase a holistic picture of tribal culture and heritage in all its vibrance and colours. The Festival provides glimpses of rich cultural heritage through unique forms of folk dances. The Ministry of Tribal Affairs also supports State Government/ Union Territories in organizing tribal festivals in their own environment. Grants are given to various cultural organizations under the

‡ Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Ministry of Culture for providing financial assistance to promote and preserve various cultures and cultural activities including Tribal Culture and activities connected therewith.

(b) The financial assistance provided by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs to the States/UTs for Tribal Research Institutes/Organizing Tribal Festivals during each of the last three years and the current year, scheme-wise and State/UT-wise including Uttarakhand is given in Statement (*See* below).

(c) The scheme of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs does not envisage direct assistance to the beneficiaries/artists.

Statement

Details showing financial assistance provided under the scheme of Research, Information, Mass Education

(Rs in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of State/TRIs	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12	2012-13
		(Released) TRI	(Released) Fellowship	(Released) TRI	(Released) Fellowship	(Released)	(Released) Upto 1-3-13)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	35.14	0.436	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2.	Assam	17.00	0.436	32.69	0.00	40.84	27.56
3.	Jharkhand	41.79	0.00	0.00	0.00	88.31	0.00
4.	Gujarat	95.83	0.00	39.91	0.00	15.00	0.00
5.	Himachal Pradesh	16.57	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6.	Karnataka	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.50	0.16
7.	Kerala	13.31	0.00	40.00	0.00	43.87	0.00
8.	Madhya Pradesh	80.80	0.588	77.36	0.00	54.275	77.00
9.	Maharashtra	74.34	0.436	30.67	0.00	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
10. Manipur		57.50	0.00	49.00	0.00	55.50	68.64
11. Odisha		50.31	0.00	64.83	0.00	50.34	115.31
12. Rajasthan		23.00	0.00	15.82	0.00	0.00	0.00
13. Tamil Nadu		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
14. Tripura		47.25	0.00	40.00	0.00	9.88	28.02
15. Uttar Pradesh		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
16. West Bengal		36.50	0.315	0.00	0.436	0.00	0.00
17. Andaman and Nicobar Island		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
18. Chhattisgarh		16.00	0.00	15.50	0.00	0.00	15.50
TOTAL		605.34	2.211	405.78	0.436	366.515	332.19

Sub-scheme: Organisation of Tribal Festivals

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	State	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (Upto 6-3-13)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	7.50	0.00	0.00
2.	Assam	0.00	0.00	7.50	0.00
3.	Bihar	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.50
4.	Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	5.95	0.00	7.09	0.00
6.	Gujarat	0.00	7.50	7.50	0.00
7.	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8.	Kerala	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Sl.No.	State	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (Upto 6-3-13)
9.	Madhya Pradesh	6.00	0.00	7.50	0.00
10.	Maharashtra	6.00	0.00	7.50	0.00
11.	Manipur	0.00	0.00	7.50	10.00
12.	Odisha	0.00	0.00	7.50	10.00
13.	Rajasthan	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
14.	Tamil Nadu	5.95	7.50	0.00	0.00
15.	Tripura	6.00	0.00	7.50	10.00
16.	West Bengal	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
17.	Uttarakhand	0.00	7.50	0.00	0.00
TOTAL		29.90	30.00	59.59	37.50

Study by UNICEF on poor education to tribals

2775. DR. T.N. SEEMA: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a study by United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF) has shown that the tribals in the country received poorest-quality and indifferently administrated education in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the statistical figures and details of outcome of the various schemes implemented by Government for the welfare of tribals in the country for last three years, State/Union Territory-wise; and

(d) the further measures proposed to be taken by Government for the betterment of tribals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH): (a) and (b) A report by the National Institute of Advanced Studies (NIAS), Bangalore, financially supported by UNICEF, New Delhi

titled 'The Education Question from the perspective of Adivasis: Conditions policies and structures', drawing on secondary data, insights and ideas from an all-India consultation meet at NIAS, four regional/zonal consultations and data from a project in Chamarajnagar district (Karnataka), *inter alia*, highlights the following as key problems:

- Overall, the mainstream education system does not recognize the contemporary conditions, predicament, diversity of aspirations and needs of most Adivasis.
- The paucity of competent monitoring and accountability structures has negated the possibility of complete utilization of the new allocations of increased funds and programmes developed for Adivasis, thereby reducing the positive impact that might have been possible.
- Diverse administrative experimentation including local governance, decentralization and community participation has been introduced as policy reforms, but local governance has not been implemented in reality.
- Institutions (such as Ashramshalas, Tribal Research Institutes) developed and deployed primarily for Adivasis are inadequate in their reach, content and functioning.
- Affirmative Action/Reservation programmes for Adivasis (as Scheduled Tribes) in higher educational institutions have not translated into assuring them improved access to education nor have they resulted in net benefits of the community as a whole.

(c) Each line Ministry partnering with the Ministry of Tribal Affairs is the nodal Ministry for the welfare of tribal development under their own schemes/programmes. The Ministry of Tribal Affairs coordinates with these line Ministries through Coordination Committee Meetings. Outcome is measured through large scale Surveys and Censuses. The latest Census 2011 data regarding welfare of tribals in the country is given in Statement (*See* below).

(d) Besides the existing schemes/programmes of this Ministry, 27 line Ministries have made proportionate allocation of their budget for Tribal Sub-Plan for the betterment of tribals.

Statement

The latest census 2011 data regarding welfare of tribals in the country

Table 1: Gross Enrolment Ratios (GER) for Elementary stage (I- VIII)

Year	Scheduled Tribes			Total Population		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1995-96	105.7	75.1	90.9	86.9	69.4	78.5
1999-2000	99.3	70.9	85.2	90.1	72.0	81.3
2000-01	102.5	73.5	88.0	90.3	72.4	81.6
2001-02	99.8	77.3	88.9	90.7	73.6	82.4
2002-03	86.7	73.9	80.5	85.4	79.3	82.5
2003-04	90.6	81.1	86.1	87.9	81.4	84.8
2004-05	108.5	95.8	102.4	96.9	89.9	93.5
2005-06	111.9	100.6	106.4	98.5	91.0	94.9
2006-07	114.7	104.2	109.6	100.4	93.5	97.1
2007-08	114.7	104.2	109.6	102.4	98.3	100.5
2008-09	122.0	116.6	119.4	100.4	99.1	99.8
2009-10 (Prov.)	121.1	116.4	118.9	103.8	101.1	102.5

Source: Statistics of School Education, Ministry of Human Resources Development, 2009-10

Table 2 : State-wise Child health indicators: Infant Mortality rate and < 5 Mortality rate

Sl.No.	State	Infant Mortality		< 5 Mortality	
		All	ST	All	ST
1	2	3	4	5	6
	All India	57	62.1	74.3	95.7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	68.4	(94.1)	78.7	(112)

1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	60.7	67.6	87.7	100.9
3.	Assam	66.1	59	85	83.2
4.	Bihar (no data as per ST)	65.0	-	95.0	-
5.	Chhattisgarh*	80.8	90.6	105.5	128.5
6.	Goa	25.8	*	32.2	*
7.	Gujarat	62.8	(86.0)	77.0	(115.8)
8.	Himachal Pradesh	38.3	*	42.7	*
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	45.5	(34.3)	53.8	*
10.	Jharkhand*	76.6	93.0	112.4	138.5
11.	Karnataka	53.0	(45.8)	66.2	(77.9)
12.	Kerala	17.7	*	19.5	*
13.	Madhya Pradesh	81.9	95.6	108.2	140.7
14.	Maharashtra	45.3	51.4	53.4	69.8
15.	Manipur	29.7	51.2	41.9	71.4
16.	Meghalaya	44.6	49.3	70.5	74
17.	Mizoram (no data as per Caste/ ST)	-	34.1	-	52.9
18.	Nagaland	38.3	45.8	64.7	65.8
19.	Odisha	67.7	78.7	94.7	136.3
20.	Rajasthan	72.7	73.2	93.3	113.8
21.	Sikkim	33.7	28.9	40.1	35.9
22.	Tamil Nadu	37.7	*	45	*
23.	Tripura	51.5	*	59.2	*

1	2	3	4	5	6
24. Uttarakhand		54.8	*	70.1	*
25. Uttar Pradesh		83	-	112.3	-
26. West Bengal		52.1	*	65.4	*
27. Andaman and Nicobar Islands		0	-	-	-

Source: KFHS-3, MoHFW

()Based on 250-499 un weighted cases.

* Rate not shown based on fewer than 250 unweighted cases surviving to the beginning of the age interval.

Table 3: Percentage of Households by the Condition of Census Houses Occupied by Them.

State Code	Area Name	ALL				Scheduled Tribe			
		Total houses	Good houses	% having latrine facility within the premises	% having separate kitchen inside	Total houses	Good houses	% having latrine facility within the premises	% having separate kitchen inside
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
00.	India	246,692,667	53.1	46.9	61.3	23,329,105	40.6	22.6	53.7
01.	Jammu and Kashmir	2,015,088	54.1	51.2	85.7	262,419	32.8	26.7	73.6
02.	Himachal Pradesh	1,476,581	72.4	69.1	88.2	92,017	68.4	62.0	85.4
05.	Uttarakhand	1,997,068	66.8	65.8	70.1	63,322	58.2	46.1	74.3
08.	Rajasthan	12,581,303	51.0	35.0	50.8	1,836,014	31.3	7.9	22.1
09.	Uttar Pradesh	32,924,266	42.8	35.6	40.7	512,649	40.6	35.5	43.0
10.	Bihar	18,940,629	36.1	23.1	33.5	423,568	30.6	13.7	34.4
11.	Sikkim	128,131	56.5	87.2	90.2	46,013	54.7	85.9	91.7
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	261,614	51.8	62.0	89.2	172,913	54.5	58.4	89.4

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
13.	Nagaland	399,965	52.4	76.5	96.0	349,022	52.9	74.8	96.8
14.	Manipur	507,152	54.1	89.3	93.3	173,757	39.2	82.3	88.3
15.	Mizoram	221,077	62.3	91.9	83.8	211,626	62.4	91.9	83.7
16.	Tripura	842,781	54.2	86.0	85.9	259,322	52.7	63.7	75.9
17.	Meghalaya	538,299	48.1	62.9	90.7	456,683	47.8	61.0	91.2
18.	Assam	6,367,295	32.8	64.9	88.3	887,226	32.4	43.3	89.4
19.	West Bengal	20,067,299	40.9	58.8	60.9	1,273,423	27.5	24.4	48.2
20.	Jharkhand	6,181,607	43.4	22.0	39.4	1,718,359	36.6	8.3	34.5
21.	Odisha	9,661,085	29.5	22.0	62.9	2,240,142	19.1	7.1	59.6
22.	Chhattisgarh	5,622,850	46.6	24.6	56.1	1,747,575	43.1	14.8	54.9
23.	Madhya Pradesh	14,967,597	52.3	28.8	46.8	3,213,683	38.8	8.5	36.6
24.	Gujarat	12,181,718	67.3	57.3	72.3	1,837,844	51.2	24.3	65.0
25.	Daman and Diu	60,381	68.1	78.2	65.9	3,334	57.4	36.9	83.0

26.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	73,063	66.7	54.7	84.4	33,367	54.4	16.9	84.8
27.	Maharashtra	23,830,580	64.1	53.1	72.7	2,445,645	48.0	30.1	60.4
28.	Andhra Pradesh	21,024,534	69.7	49.6	54.2	1,560,035	57.8	19.5	37.8
29.	Karnataka	13,179,911	60.1	51.2	89.3	936,995	50.0	28.7	82.8
30.	Goa	322,813	76.1	79.7	92.9	33,662	68.6	59.9	90.2
31.	Lakshadweep	10,703	78.7	97.8	95.5	10,028	78.9	98.3	96.6
32.	Kerala	7,716,370	66.3	95.2	96.7	136,006	38.4	71.4	89.6
33.	Tamil Nadu	18,493,003	70.2	48.3	76.5	384,713	59.8	34.7	64.3
34.	Puducherry	301,276	75.0	68.4	77.5	-	-	-	-
35.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	93,376	66.5	70.1	94.1	7,743	86.5	88.2	97.9

Source: Census 2011

Table 4: Households by location of the main source of drinking water

Sl.No.	Area	Total Number of Households (all)		Total Number of Households (ST)ST			
		Within the premises	Near the premises	Within the premises	Near the premises		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
01.	India	46.6	35.8	17.6	19.7	46.7	33.6
02.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	60.6	27.0	12.4	61.0	15.7	23.3
03.	Andhra Pradesh	43.2	37.3	19.5	21.0	45.7	33.4
04.	Arunachal Pradesh	41.1	37.4	21.6	36.5	40.4	23.1
05.	Assam	54.8	26.7	18.5	47.3	28.9	23.8
06.	Bihar	50.1	37.9	12.0	40.9	41.4	17.7
07.	Chandigarh	86.1	11.6	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
08.	Chhattisgarh	19.0	54.5	26.5	9.1	57.7	33.2
09.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	52.6	36.4	10.9	28.7	50.2	21.0
10.	Daman and Diu	76.4	22.1	1.5	57.6	36.9	5.5

11.	Goa	79.7	15.5	4.8	58.7	28.9	12.4
12.	Gujarat	64.0	23.5	12.4	28.8	46.4	24.8
13.	Haryana	66.5	21.4	12.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
14.	Himachal Pradesh	55.5	35.0	9.5	48.9	41.2	9.9
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	48.2	28.7	23.1	15.3	39.2	45.5
16.	Jharkhand	23.2	44.9	31.9	8.3	49.4	42.3
17.	Karnataka	44.5	37.3	18.2	27.2	45.6	27.2
18.	Kerala	77.7	14.1	8.2	44.3	30.4	25.4
19.	Lakshadweep	83.7	14.3	2.0	83.9	14.2	1.9
20.	Madhya Pradesh	23.9	45.6	30.5	8.4	50.1	41.5
21.	Maharashtra	59.4	27.5	13.1	33.9	43.3	22.8
22.	Manipur	16.1	46.2	37.8	14.3	51.0	34.6
23.	Meghalaya	24.1	43.2	32.7	18.8	46.2	35.0
24.	Mizoram	31.2	46.7	22.2	30.6	47.0	22.4
25.	Nagaland	29.3	42.4	28.3	26.1	44.1	29.8

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
26.	NCT of Delhi	78.4	15.4	6.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
27.	Odisha	22.4	42.2	35.4	6.2	49.2	44.6
28.	Puducherry	77.4	21.5	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
29.	Punjab	85.9	10.0	4.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
30.	Rajasthan	35.0	39.0	25.9	11.0	47.5	41.5
31.	Sikkim	52.6	29.7	17.7	48.8	31.7	19.5
32.	Tamil Nadu	34.9	58.1	7.0	21.1	65.9	13.0
33.	Tripura	37.1	30.5	32.4	14.2	32.2	53.6
34.	Uttar Pradesh	51.9	36.0	12.1	43.0	38.8	18.2
35.	Uttarakhand	58.3	26.6	15.2	55.8	31.1	13.1
36.	West Bengal	38.6	34.7	26.6	18.6	44.3	37.1

Source: Census 2011

Table 5: Households by main source of drinking water

Sl. No.	Area Name	All Categories of Households						Scheduled Tribe Households			
		Total Number of Houses holds	Treated tap water, hand pump etc.	Untreated tap water, covered well, tubewell/ Borehole etc.	Un-covered well, spring, River/canal, Tank/Pond/ /Lake, Other resources etc.	Total Number of Houses holds	Treated tap water, hand pump etc.	Untreated tap water, covered well, tubewell/ Borehole etc.	Un-covered well, spring, River/canal, Tank/Pond/ /Lake, Other resources etc.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
01.	India	246,692,667	65.46	21.62	12.92	23,329,105	53.82	19.58	26.60		
02.	Jammu and Kashmir	2,015,088	46.06	32.56	21.38	262,419	19.73	33.46	46.80		
03.	Himachal Pradesh	1,476,581	87.53	7.76	4.71	92,017	86.35	9.05	4.60		
04.	Punjab	5,409,699	65.80	31.99	2.21	-	0.00	0.00	0.00		
05.	Chandigarh	235,061	95.47	3.92	0.60	-	0.00	0.00	0.00		
06.	Uttarakhand	1,997,068	75.95	16.96	7.09	63,322	77.69	17.50	4.80		
07.	Haryana	4,717,954	67.89	26.61	5.50	-	0.00	0.00	0.00		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
08.	NCT of Delhi	3,340,538	80.53	14.59	4.89	-	0.00	0.00	0.00
09.	Rajasthan	12,581,303	57.30	21.97	20.73	1,836,014	59.21	14.86	25.93
10.	Uttar Pradesh	32,924,266	85.15	10.56	4.30	512,649	79.61	11.79	8.61
11.	Bihar	18,940,629	89.67	4.99	5.34	423,568	81.43	6.76	11.82
12.	Sikkim	128,131	29.21	56.57	14.22	46,013	25.56	58.49	15.95
13.	Arunachal Pradesh	261,614.	37.07	42.89	20.04	172,913	31.74	46.39	21.87
14.	Nagaland	399,965	8.25	52.11	39.65	349,022	7.31	53.00	39.68
15.	Manipur	507,152	32.04	16.16	51.80	173,757	17.27	34.33	48.40
16.	Mizoram	221,077	40.26	22.13	37.61	211,626	39.91	22.41	37.68
17.	Tripura	842,781	38.39	32.03	29.58	259,322	19.98	21.82	58.20
18.	Meghalaya	538,299	30.62	21.01	48.37	456,683	26.66	21.25	52.09
19.	Assam	6,367,295	59.31	12.22	28.47	887,226	46.23	12.32	41.45
20.	West Bengal	20,067,299	71.17	21.71	7.11	1,273,423	56.67	22.30	21.03
21.	Jharkhand	6,181,607	53.76	8.28	37.96	1,718,359	49.92	4.79	45.29

22. Odisha	9,661,085	51.43	26.06	22.51	2,240,142	46.97	24.18	28.85
23. Chhattisgarh	5,622,850	70.73	16.38	12.90	1,747,575	69.60	8.30	22.11
24. Madhya Pradesh	14,967,597	63.52	15.55	20.93	3,213,683	64.55	7.15	28.30
25. Gujarat	12,181,718	51.46	41.09	7.45	1,837,844	57.32	27.51	15.16
26. Daman and Diu	60,381	60.06	39.16	0.79	3,334	72.41	26.48	1.11
27. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	73,063	50.47	42.55	6.98	33,367	46.25	39.40	14.35
28. Maharashtra	23,830,580	66.20	19.43	14.37	2,445,645	53.45	21.62	24.93
29. Andhra Pradesh	21,024,534	62.71	28.30	9.00	1,560,035	52.29	31.22	16.50
30. Karnataka	13,179,911	46.76	41.79	11.46	936,995	39.99	49.07	10.94
31. Goa	322,813	82.13	7.60	10.28	33,662	70.34	9.51	20.15
32. Lakshadweep	10,703	11.60	18.06	70.34	10,028	10.45	18.16	71.39
33. Kerala	7,716,370	23.86	24.31	51.83	136,006	16.70	16.22	67.08
34. Tamil Nadu	18,493,003	60.44	33.34	6.22	384,713	52.28	33.89	13.83
35. Puducherry	301,276	91.96	5.96	2.08	-	0.00	0.00	0.00
36. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	93,376	68.86	17.37	13.77	7,743	68.63	10.90	20.47

Table 6: Percentage of household having latrine and bathing facility within premises

Sl. No.	Area Name	Total Number of households		Number of households having latrine facility within the premises		Night soil removed by human		Number of households having latrine facility within the premises		Open defecation		Number of households having bathing facility within the premises		Waste water outlet connected to (close drainage)	
		ST	All	ST	All	ST	All	ST	All	ST	All	ST	All	ST	All
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
01. India		23,329,105	246,692,667	22.6	46.9	0.1	0.3	77.4	53.1	74.7	49.8	17.3	42.0	6.1	18.1
02.	Jammu and Kashmir	262,419	2,015,088	26.7	51.2	5.2	8.9	73.3	48.8	71.1	46.1	23.7	52.4	3.5	12.6
03.	Himachal Pradesh	92,017	1,476,581	62.0	69.1	0.2	0.0	38.0	30.9	36.7	29.7	57.0	67.5	21.5	24.8
04.	Uttarakhand	63,322	1,997,068	46.1	65.8	0.1	0.2	53.9	34.2	51.5	33.1	42.5	60.5	14.4	19.D
05.	Rajasthan	1,836,014	12,581,303	7.9	35.0	0.0	0.0	92.1	65.0	91.7	64.3	7.5	36.8	2.7	10.7
06.	Uttar Pradesh	512,649	32,924,266	35.5	35.6	0.5	1.0	64.5	64.4	62.3	63.0	27.3	29.0	14.7	12.9
07.	Bihar	423,568	18,940,629	13.7	23.1	0.1	0.1	86.3	76.9	85.0	75.8	7.0	11.3	4.4	6.7
08.	Sikkim	46,013	128,131	85.9	87.2	0.0	0.0	14.1	12.8	12.8	11.3	61.8	65.1	12.1	14.6

09. Arunachal Pradesh	172,913	261,614	58.4	62.0	0.4	0.4	41.6	38.0	38.8	34.8	24.7	29.0	5.2	6.0
10. Nagaland	349,022	399,965	74.8	76.5	0.2	0.2	25.2	23.5	17.8	16.5	51.2	52.4	4.2	4.8
11. Manipur	173,757	507,152	82.3	89.3	0.9	2.0	17.7	10.7	16.4	8.9	27.3	31.1	3.7	4.1
12. Mizoram	211,626	221,077	91.9	91.9	0.1	0.1	8.1	8.1	6.6	6.6	65.4	65.2	12.9	13.1
13. Tripura	259,322	842,781	63.7	86.0	0.2	0.1	36.3	14.0	30.3	11.5	6.6	18.9	1.7	3.7
14. Meghalaya	456,683	538,299	61.0	62.9	0.4	0.4	39.0	37.1	36.2	34.3	30.7	33.3	4.5	5.7
15. Assam	887,226	6,367,295	43.3	64.9	0.2	0.3	56.7	35.1	54.0	33.2	13.8	24.5	2.0	3.6
16. West Bengal	1,273,423	20,067,299	24.4	58.8	0.3	0.6	75.6	41.2	73.2	38.6	9.6	27.1	3.0	9.2
17. Jharkhand	1,718,359	6,181,607	8.3	22.0	0.0	0.0	91.7	78.0	90.8	77.0	5.2	16.5	1.8	7.2
18. Odisha	2,240,142	9,661,085	7.1	22.0	0.1	0.3	92.9	78.0	91.6	76.6	3.4	14.1	1.1	4.3
19. Chhattisgarh	1,747,575	5,622,850	14.8	24.6	0.0	0.0	85.2	75.4	84.6	74.0	4.1	14.8	1.9	5.3
20. Madhya Pradesh	3,213,683	14,967,597	8.5	28.8	0.0	0.0	91.5	71.2	90.9	70.0	5.4	25.8	1.9	9.8
21. Gujarat	1,837,844	12,181,718	24.3	57.3	0.0	0.0	75.7	42.7	73.5	40.4	19.9	56.5	10.8	37.3
22. Daman and Diu	3,334	60,381	36.9	78.2	0.0	0.0	63.1	21.8	54.1	10.5	40.0	70.7	22.7	39.0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
23.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	33,367	73,063	16.9	54.7	0.2	0.2	83.1	45.3	80.8	40.0	14.2	51.7	4.2	27.0
24.	Maharashtra	2,445,645	23,830,580	30.1	53.1	0.0	0.0	69.9	46.9	59.7	34.0	37.2	64.3	15.7	33.2
25.	Andhra Pradesh	1,560,035	21,024,534	19.5	49.6	0.0	0.0	80.5	50.4	78.0	48.0	19.4	50.6	8.4	21.6
26.	Karnataka	936,995	13,179,911	28.7	51.2	0.0	0.1	71.3	48.8	66.9	45.0	56.7	74.8	13.7	26.1
27.	Goa	33,662	322,813	59.9	79.7	0.0	0.0	40.1	20.3	36.3	16.4	52.2	81.4	17.0	43.7
28.	Lakshadweep	10,028	10,703	98.3	97.8	0.0	0.0	1.7	2.2	1.5	1.8	96.6	96.0	10.5	11.4
29.	Kerala	136,006	7,716,370	71.4	95.2	0.0	0.0	28.6	4.8	25.7	3.8	41.5	81.2	9.2	25.2
30.	Tamil Nadu	384,713	18,493,003	34.7	48.3	0.1	0.1	65.3	51.7	60.3	45.7	34.3	49.9	21.1	25.4
31.	Andman and Nicobar Islands	7,743	93,376	88.2	70.1	0.0	0.0	11.8	29.9	11.5	27.5	85.1	63.5	9.5	7.4

Source: Census 2011

Table 7: Percentage of ST Households and their Main Source of lighting

Sl. No.	Area Name	Total number of households			Main Source of lighting							
		ST	ALL	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
					Electricity		Kerosene		Solar energy		Others	
		ST	ALL	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
01. India		23,329,105.00	246,692,667.00	51.7	67.2	45.6	31.4	1.1	0.4	1.6	0.9	
02. Jammu and Kashmir		262,419.00	2,015,088.00	59.7	85.1	23.7	9.7	3.8	1.0	12.9	4.1	
03. Himachal Pradesh		92,017.00	1,476,581.00	94.5	96.8	4.1	2.8	0.9	0.1	0.4	0.3	
04. Uttarakhand		63,322.00	1,997,068.00	83.7	87.0	13.6	11.1	1.9	1.2	0.8	0.7	
05. Rajasthan		1,836,014.00	12,581,303.00	39.7	67.0	57.7	30.9	0.9	0.6	1.7	1.5	
06. Uttar Pradesh		512,649.00	32,924,266.00	36.7	36.8	60.8	61.9	1.1	0.5	1.4	0.8	
07. Bihar		423,568.00	18,940,629.00	11.5	16.4	86.9	82.4	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.6	
08. Sikkim		46,013.00	128,131.00	91.5	92.5	7.4	6.5	0.4	0.2	0.8	0.7	
09. Arunachal Pradesh		172,913.00	261,614.00	66.2	65.7	12.3	18.5	4.0	2.9	17.5	13.0	
10. Nagaland		349,022.00	399,965.00	81.2	81.6	15.9	15.6	0.3	0.3	2.6	2.5	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
11.	Manipur	173,757.00	507,152.00	57.8	68.3	32.0	25.1	4.9	1.9	5.3	4.6
12.	Mizoram	211,626.00	221,077.00	84.3	84.2	13.4	13.5	1.4	1.3	0.9	0.9
13.	Tripura	259,322.00	842,781.00	46.9	68.4	48.6	29.1	3.8	1.9	0.7	0.6
14.	Meghalaya	456,683.00	538,299.00	59.2	60.9	38.6	37.0	0.8	0.8	1.4	1.3
15.	Assam	887,226.00	6,367,295.00	28.0	37.0	69.3	61.8	2.1	0.8	0.6	0.4
16.	West Bengal	1,273,423.00	20,067,299.00	31.7	54.5	66.2	43.5	1.1	1.2	1.1	0.8
17.	Jharkhand	1,718,359.00	6,181,607.00	29.3	45.8	68.9	53.1	1.4	0.7	0.4	0.4
18.	Odisha	2,240,142.00	9,661,085.00	15.6	43.0	82.3	55.3	0.6	0.4	1.5	1.3
19.	Chhattisgarh	1,747,575.00	5,622,850.00	56.8	75.3	40.1	23.2	2.2	0.9	1.0	0.6
20.	Madhya Pradesh	3,213,683.00	14,967,597.00	54.0	67.1	44.6	32.1	0.6	0.3	0.8	0.5
21.	Gujarat	1,837,844.00	12,181,718.00	80.0	90.4	17.6	8.1	0.4	0.1	2.0	1.4
22.	Daman and Diu	3,334.00	60,381.00	96.6	99.1	2.5	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.1
23.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	33,367.00	73,063.00	90.8	95.2	8.4	4.4	0.1	0.0	0.7	0.4

24. Maharashtra	2,445,645.00	23,830,580.00	59.8	83.9	36.2	14.5	1.2	0.2	2.8	1.4
25. Andhra Pradesh	1,560,035.00	21,024,534.00	80.0	92.2	18.2	6.9	0.4	0.3	1.3	0.7
26. Kamataka	936,995.00	13,179,911.00	83.6	90.6	15.0	8.6	0.4	0.2	1.0	0.6
27. Goa	33,662.00	322,813.00	93.8	96.9	4.8	2.4	0.3	0.2	1.1	0.5
28. Lakshadweep	10,028.00	10,703.00	99.7	99.7	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
29. Kerala	136,006.00	7,716,370.00	62.8	94.4	34.5	5.2	2.2	0.2	0.5	0.2
30. Tamil Nadu	384,713.00	18,493,003.00	84.4	93.4	13.6	5.9	0.7	0.1	1.3	0.6
31. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	7,743.00	93,376.00	94.0	86.1	3.8	12.9	0.1	0.1	2.1	0.8

Source : Census 2011

Residential schools for tribal girls in NE

2776. SHRIMATI NAZNIN FARUQUE: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of tribal residential schools for tribal girls functioning in North East States, especially in Assam;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has any scheme/plan to increase the number of such residential schools in the States for the betterment of tribal girls with funding from Government; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH): (a) and (b) List of residential schools for tribal girls in the North East States including Assam, supported by the Ministry is given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) The efforts of the Ministry in setting up or running residential schools is to fill the gap in service deficient tribal areas. This is in addition to the efforts of the line Ministries in these areas. Proposal for setting up or running of new residential schools are considered on need based projection by the State Governments from time to time subject to availability of resources in the Ministry for taking up such new projects.

Statement

State-wise list of voluntary organisations/non-governmental organisations funded during 2009-10 to 2012-13 under the scheme of 'strengthening education among scheduled tribe girls in low literacy districts'

Sl.No.	Name of the NGOs/VOs with Addresses
Arunachal Pradesh	
1.	Bharat Sevashram Sangha, Lakhra Road, Kahilipara, Guwahati, Assam (H. Qrs.) project at Pakke Kassang, East Kameng Distt., Arunachal Pradesh
2.	Vivekananda Kendra Vidyalayas Arunchal Pradesh Trust, Bank Tinali, Itanagar-791111, Arunachal Pradesh (project at Seijosa, East Kameng Distt., Arunachal Pradesh) Hostel project

Sl.No.	Name of the NGOs/VOs with Addresses
3.	Vivekananda Kendra Vidyalayas Arunchal Pradesh Trust, Bank Tinali, Itanagar-791111, Arunachal Pradesh (Project at Tadu Dobbii, PO-Ziro, Distt-Lower Suban Siri), Arunachal Pradesh, Hostel project

State-wise list of voluntary organisation/non-governmental organisations funded during 2009-10 to 2012-13 under the scheme of 'grant-in-aid to voluntary organisation working for the welfare of scheduled tribes'

Sl.No.	Name of the NGOs/VOs with Addresses
Arunachal Pradesh	
1.	Arunachal Pali Vidyapeeth, Changkham, Dist. Lohit, Arunachal Pradesh
2.	Buddhist Cultural Preservation Society, Upper Gampa, PO/PS: Bamdila, Dist.West Kamang, Arunachal Pradesh
3.	Centre for Buddhist Cultural Studies, ViIL/PO: Tawang, Dist.Tawang, Arunachal Pradesh
4.	R.K. Mission, Narottam Nagar, Via Deomali, Dist. Tirap, Arunachal Pradesh
5.	Ramakrishna Sarda Mission, AT/PO:Khonsa, Dist. Tirap, Pin - 786630, Arunachal Pradesh
6.	Oju Welfare Association, Near Naharlagun Police Station, Naharlagun, Arunachal Pradesh

Manipur

7.	Christian Grammer School (Child Development Centre), Green Hills, Tamenglong, HQ, Pin-795141. Manipur
8.	Integrated Rural Development and Educational Organisation, (IRDEO) Wangbal, PO Thoubal, Manipur
9.	Siamsinpawlpi, (Paite Students Welfare Association) SSSP Complex, Bungnual, PO Box No.99, Distt-Lamka, Pin-795128, Manipur
10.	Type Writing Institution and Rural Development Service, Thoubal, Manipur

Sl.No.	Name of the NGOs/VOs with Addresses
11.	United Rural Development Service (URDS), HO: Heirok Heituppokpi, Dist. Thoubal, Manipur
12.	Tear Fund India Committee On relief and rehabilitation service (TFICORRS), Chintang Veng, Dorcass Road, New Lamka, District- Chrachandpur, Manipur

Meghalaya

13. Seva Bharati, Shillong, Meghalaya

Mizoram

14. Mizoram Hmeithai Association, Upper Republic Road, Aizwal, Mizoram
15. Thutak Nunpuitu Team, Muanna Vengh Aizwal, Mizoram

Sikkim

16. Human Development Foundation, AT-Chogney Tar, Gangtok, Sikkim
17. Muyal Liang Trust, Yongda Hill, DPCA, Gangtok, Sikkim

Tripura

18. Bahujan Hitya Education trust, PO-Bishnupur, Mani Bankut, Sabroom, Tripura
19. Tripura Adibashi Mahila Samiti, Salkama, 9/4, Krishnanagar, Tripura

Details of Ashram Schools sanctioned to State Government of Tripura under the scheme of Establishment of Ashram School in Tribal Sub-Plan Areas

Sl.No	Location of Ashram School	Distt.
Ashram Schools for ST Girls		
1.	Ganganagar, Kamarghat Block	North Tripura
2.	Depachara, Dhamchara Block	North Tripura
3.	Magrum, Rupaichari Block	South Tripura
4.	Dalak, Amarpur Block	South Tripura
5.	Paitichhari, Bagafa Block	South Tripura

Sl.No.	Name of the NGOs/VOs with Addresses
Ashram School for ST girls where only hostel building has been constructed	
6.	Anandsagar, Dasda Block North Tripura
7.	Pandirampara, Damchara Block North Tripura
8.	Twikoloi JB, Mandvi Block West Tripura
9.	Nakacha Urangbasti, Tulashikok Block West Tripura
10.	Jamia Col., Bishramganj Block West Tripura
11.	Kaipeng Bulai, Kalla Block South Tripura
12.	South Sonachara, Ampa Block South Tripura

List of Eklawa Model Residential Schools(EMRS) under Article 275(1) of the Constitution of India (till date)

Sl.No.	States	No. of Schools Sanctioned	District	Location
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	2	East Kameng Twang	Bana Camp Lumla
2.	Assam	1	Baksa	Dalbari
3.	Manipur	3	Tamenglong Senapati Chandel	Tamenglong Gannom Sapermeina Moreh
4.	Mizoram	2	Lunglei Serchhip	Lunglei
5.	Nagaland	3	Tuensang Dimapur Mon	Tuensang Diphupar Tizit

1	2	3	4	5
6	Sikkim	2	North District Gangyap	Siyam Tasbuding
7	Tripura	4	West Tripura South Tripura North Tripura West Tripura	Khumulwng (Jirania) Birchandra Nagar Kumarghat [Darchawi] Rajnagar
TOTAL		17		

Programmes for welfare of tribals of Jharkhand

2777. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

- (a) the number of Tribal Welfare Programmes implemented for the welfare of Tribals during the last three years in the State of Jharkhand;
- (b) the funds released for each of such programmes along with the monitoring activities taken up;
- (c) the details of the allocation made and utilization made;
- (d) whether any programmes have been discontinued, and the reasons therefor; and
- (e) the steps being taken by Government in this regards?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Tribal Affairs is implementing Special Area Programmes/Central Sector/Centrally Sponsored Schemes for the socio-economic development of Scheduled Tribes in the country including in the State of Jharkhand. A list of schemes/programmes being implemented by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs in the country including Jharkhand is given in Statement-I (*See* below). Monitoring of the schemes/programmes is an ongoing process and mechanism followed in this regard is given below:

- Officer undertake on the spot visit to the States/UTs for ascertaining the

progress of implementation of various schemes/programmes of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs.

- Review meetings with States representatives/functionaries.
- Periodic progress report form State Governments/UTs administrations.

The details of funds allocated/released to the State of Jharkhand and utilized during the last three years under various schemes/programmes of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs is given in Statement-II (*See* below).

(d) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Statement-I

The details of the schemes/programmes of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs

- (i) Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Plan for employment-cum-income generation activities.
 - (ii) Grant under Article 275(1) of the Constitution of India for promotion of welfare of Scheduled Tribes and upgradation of the levels of administration in Scheduled Areas. A part of grant under Article 275(1) of the Constitution is used for setting up of “Ekalavya Model Residential Schools” for providing quality education to ST students (both girls and boys) from class VI to XII.
 - (iii) Scheme of Strengthening Education among Schedules Tribe (ST) Girls in Low Literacy Districts.
 - (iv) Scheme of construction of hostels for ST Girls and Boys.
 - (v) Scheme of Establishment of Ashram Schools in Tribal Sub Plan Areas.
 - (vi) Vocational Training in Tribal Areas. The Schemes of Vocational Training in Tribal Areas is a self-employment or employment oriented scheme aimed at benefiting ST boys and Girls equally.
 - (vii) Post-Matric Scholarship for ST students.
 - (viii) Pre-Matric scholarship for ST Students for class IX-X
-

- (ix) Upgradation of Merit of ST students.
 - (x) Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship for STs.
 - (xi) Scheme of National Overseas Scholarship for STs.
 - (xii) Top class Education for ST students.
 - (xiii) Grants-in aid to Voluntary Organization (under which residential, non-residential schools, computer training centers and knitting, weaving and handloom training centers run by NGOs for ST students are supported, apart from hospitals, mobile dispensaries etc.)
 - (xiv) This Ministry is also implementing the Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 which seeks to recognize and vest forest rights over forest land in forest dwelling STs and other traditional forest dwellers.
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Statement-II

Scheme-wise details of funds allocated/released to State Govt. of Jharkhand and utilization thereof.

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	(Rs. in lakh)											
		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2011-12		2011-12			
		allocation	released	utilized	allocation	released	utilized	allocation	released	utilized	allocation	released	utilized
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11			
1.	Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub Plan (SCA to TSP)	9271.38	0.00	0.00	9140.00	9481.55	9481.55	10704.00	10704.00	10704.00	0.00		0.00
2.	Grant under Article 275(1) of the Constitution of India	7461.00	3730.00	3730.00	7804.00	8004.00	8004.00	8931.00	9181.00	9181.00	400.00		400.00
3.	Post Matric Scholarship for ST students	0.00	1267.00	1267.00	0.00	1855.54	1855.54	0.00	3374.06	3374.06			3374.06
4.	Hostels for ST Girls/Boys	0.00	259.17	102.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	716.00	716.00			716.00
5.	Pre-Matric Scholarship for ST Students in Class IX and X *	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00
6.	Grant-in-Aid to Voluntary Organisation working for the Welfare of Scheduled Tribes	0.00	496.087	0.00	0.00	382.516	0.00	0.00	480.439	480.439			0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
7.	Strengthening Education among Scheduled Tribe Girls in Low Literacy Districts	0.00	11.346	0.00	0.00	23.359	0.00	0.00	36.028	0.00
8.	Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Grpups (PTGs)	0.00	272.031	272.031	0.00	218.681	218.681	0.00	2470.823	2470.823
9.	Coaching for Scheduled Tribes	0.00	25.65	0.00	0.00	26.20	0.00	0.00	17.75	0.00
10.	Grants-in-Aid to Tribal Research Institutes	0.00	41.79	41.79	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	88.31	0.00

In respect of schemes against S.No.3 to 9, no State-wise budget allocation is made.

* Launched w.e.f 01.07.2012.

Further release are made only after receipt of the UC.

Steps for improvement of tribal people

2778. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:-

(a) the steps Government has taken to improve the quality of life of tribal people; and

(b) if so, the steps taken in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH): (a) and (b) Various schemes of Government of India aim to bring about improvement in the quality of life of the Scheduled Tribes (STs). Policies of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, the nodal Ministry for overall development of the Scheduled Tribes, focus on the integrated socio-economic development of the Scheduled Tribes.

The Ministry provides grants to the State/Union Territories under Special Central Assistance to the Tribal Sub-Plan and under Article 275(1) for socio-economic development of the STs and for creation of infrastructure in tribal areas. Several Centrally Sponsored Schemes and Central Sector Schemes are also implemented by the Ministry for ensuring education, coaching, skill upgradation, training facilities to the STs.

The list of the schemes is given in Statement (*See below*).

Statement*Schemes of Ministry of Tribal Affairs*

Sl.No.	Name of Scheme
A. Special Area Programmes (SAP)	
1.	SCA to Tribal Sub-Plan
2.	Article 275(1) of the Constitution
B. Central Sector Schemes (CS)	
1.	Grant-in-Aid to NGOs for STs including Coaching and Allied Scheme and Award for Exemplary Service

Sl.No.	Name of Scheme
2.	Vocational Training Centres in Tribal Areas
3.	Strengthening of Education among ST girls in low literacy Districts
4.	Market Development of Tribal Products/ Produce
5.	Grant-in-aid to State Tribal Development Cooperative Corporations for Minor Forest Produce
6.	Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal (PTG)
7.	Support to National/State Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporations
8.	Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship for ST Students
9.	Scheme of Institute of Excellence/Top class institute
10.	National Overseas Scholarship Scheme
C. Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS)	
1.	Scheme of PMS, Book Bank and Upgradation of Merit of ST students
2.	New Scheme of Pre Matric Scholarship for ST students
3.	Scheme of Hostels for ST Girls and Boys
4.	Establishment of Ashram Schools
5.	Research Information and Mass Education, Tribal Festival and Others

Lack of awareness about health scheme

2779. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA:

SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken note of the low level of awareness about health schemes amongst the tribal people particularly women;

- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the other step taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH): (a) to (c) As per report of National Family Health Survey (NFHS), 2005-06, conducted by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, level of awareness about health schemes is very low among ST population and this adversely affects their accessibility to health facilities also. The NFHS report shows that only 27% of ST women visit health facility or camp for themselves and their children and only 32.8% ST women receive antenatal care from a doctor and only 17.7% of births to ST mothers are delivered under institutional care. Health insurance coverage among ST population is only 2.06% against 4.9% of national average. Their awareness about the etiology and transmission of various diseases like T13, asthma, several types of cancers and AIDs is also very low.

Ministry of Tribal Affairs coordinates with the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare on the issue. As per information received from the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, the IEC Division of that Ministry undertakes awareness campaigns through print, audio, video, exhibitions, pamphlets, booklets etc. in respect of various health schemes and programmes covering various regions including tribal areas. In April 2012, the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare in collaboration with Doordarshan and All India Radio started a half an hour dedicated health magazine programme "Swasth Bharat" which is telecast/broadcast in regional languages for 5 days a week through 30 regional kendras of Doordarshan and 29 regional stations of All India Radio. Through this Programme, awareness is being created regarding various Central Government Schemes and programmes on health which cover all sections of the population including the tribal population.

Forest Right Act

2780. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE:

SHRI N.K. SINGH:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is proposing any measures to compensate the

dilution of rights of tribal people as a result of the modification of the Forest Rights Act in respect of infrastructure projects;

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH): (a) No, Madam. There is no proposal for modification of Forest Rights Act.

- (b) and (c) Do not arise in view of reply to part (a), above.

Allocation of funds and expenditure under JNNURM

2781. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the amount of funds received under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), year-wise and State-wise;
- (b) the details of expenditure and the type of expenditure incurred, year-wise, State-wise;
- (c) the ranking of the urbanized States in the country and the percentage of total grants allocated under JNNURM to them;
- (d) the details of the number of projects approved, the number of ongoing projects and the number of projects completed;
- (e) whether the State Governments including Bihar has requested for Additional Central assistance under JNNURM over last two years; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof, State-wise and year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI): (a) and (b) The Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JnNURM) was launched on 03.12.2005 for the seven years period. The allocation is Rs. 31,500 crore a Additional Central Assistance (ACA) under

Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG) Sub-Mission of JnNURM. The details of State-wise Allocation along with year-wise ACA Committed and released for utilization for the projects approved under UIG Sub-Mission of JnNURM is given in Statement-I (*See* below)

(c) The details are given in Statement-II (*See* below).

(d) Out of 551 projects approved under UIG Sub-Mission of JnNURM, 184 projects have been reported physically completed. The remaining projects are at various stages of implementation.

(e) and (f) The details of ACA released to the States including Bihar during the last two years is given in Statement-III (*See* below).

Statement-I*State-wise details of sanctioned projects and funds released under UIG*

		Annexure-I Amount Rs. in Lakh Date as on 28-2-2013										
		2005-06			2006-07			2007-08			2008-09	
Sl. No.	Name of State	Total Allocation	ACA committed	Amount of ACA Released for Utilisation	ACA Committed	Amount of ACA Released for Utilisation	ACA Committed	Amount of ACA Released for Utilisation	ACA Committed	Amount of ACA Released for Utilisation	ACA Committed	Amount of ACA Released for Utilisation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	211,845.00	17,897.10	4,472.50	46,988.23	4,710.83	90,194.95	48,916.54	34,738.75	18,898.95		
2.	Assam	10,740.00	-	-	8,027.73	-	-	2,006.94	8,215.65	2,053.91		
3.	Bihar	27,320.00	-	-	3,165.04	-	25,284.60	791.26	-	6,321.15		
4.	Chandigarh	59,241.00	-	-	1,847.70	-	-	461.93	37,628.03	1,955.62		
5.		27,087.00	-	-	4,558.88	-	-	1,544.92	-	405.20		

6. Chhattisgarh	24,803.00	-	-	24,291.20.	4,800.00	-	1,272.80	-	-
7. Delhi	282,318.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	17,472.30	2,220.58
8. Goa	12,094.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9. Gujarat	257,881.00	8,065.14	1,844.00	83,284.81	15,576.58	69,495.97	24,563.54	54,294.22	47,035.34
10. Haryana	32,332.00	-	-	5,191.50	1,297.88	5,088.51	1,339.84	24,674.50	9,147.46
11. Himachal Pradesh	13,066.00	-	-	2,090.45	522.61	-	-	5,788.80	-
12. Jammu and Kashmir	48,836.00	-	-	23,593.50	2,359.35	13,353.30	6,877.36	10,000.00	2,50000
13. Jharkhand	94,120.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	48,268.46	6,682.46
14. Karnataka	152,459.00	-	-	49,006.31	10,167.19	58,202.00	18,955.86	32,211.85	12,992.94
15. Kerala	67,476.00	-	-	43,079.60	4,405.00	1,96480	6,319.93	18,405.20	3,350.50
16. Madhya Pradesh	132,850.00	1,896.50	474.29	47,376.68	11,107.42	23,129.06	7,914.35	24,275.82	15,931.43
17. Maharashtra	550,555.00	8,652.62	2,219.79	277,627.87	41,358.21	74,714.63	56,827.52	140,010.19	88,349.54
18. Manipur	15,287.00	-	-	-	-	2,322.64	580.66	2,308.34	-
19. Meghalaya	15,668.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	19,616.15	4,904.04
20. Mizoram	14,822.00	-	-	-	-	1,513.62	378.41	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
21	Nagaland	11,628.00	-	-	-	-	2,273.04	179.00	-	389.26
22	Odisha	32,235.00	-	-	40,394.13	120.26	-	9,978.37	18,818.40	3,338.00
23.	Punjab	70,775.00	-	-	8,967.00	2,241.75	21,389.00	4,145.29	3,624.50	4,939.22
24	Puducherry	20,680.00	-	-	-	-	16,272.00	4,068.00	3,972.80	993.20
25	Rajasthan	74,869.00	-	-	25,629.09	4,146.93	27,561.44	10,654.03	23,364.47	20,281.38
26	Sikkim	10,613.00	-	-	-	-	2,152.81	538.20	-	538.20
27	Tamil Nadu	225,066.00	-	-	44,483.19	12,913.23	60,731.11	16,093.02	94,398.69	28,446.11
28	Tripura	14,018.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,043.40	1,760.85
29	Uttar Pradesh	276,941.00	-	-	8,423.07	1,860.47	87,189.91	21,365.55	142,547.54	43,078.75
30	Uttarakhand	40,534.00	-	-	-	-	9,867.30	1,523.85	12,866.12	2,678.56
31	West Bengal	321,840.00	-	-	44,047.38	8,708.45	18,275.18	5,687.25	48,224.80	22,857.17
TOTAL		3,149,999.00	36,511.36	9010.58	792,073.36	126296.16	610,975.87	252,984.42	832,768.98	352,049.82

Statement-I
State-wise details of sanctioned projects and funds released under UIG

Sl. No.	Name of State	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13		Annexure-I Amount Rs. in Lakh Date as on 28-2-2013
		ACA Committed	Amount of ACA Released for Utilisation*	ACA Committed	Amount of ACA Released for Utilisation*	ACA Committed	Amount of ACA Released for Utilisation*	ACA Committed	Amount of ACA Released for Utilisation*	
1	2	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	13935	27385.07	0	15569.86	6037.7	32500.1	0	10375.27	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	2006.94	0	0	0	4759.16	0	1738.2	
3.	Assam	0	7112.41	0	3792.54	0	6795.91	0	0	
4.	Bihar	0	7441.39	0	0	0	0	0	2451.85	
5.	Chandigarh	10738.8	0	0	734.52	0	0	0	0	
6.	Chattisgarh	0	12145.6	0	3643.68	0	0	0	0	

1	2	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
7.	Delhi	167742.05	17248	47520	43509	0	6938.27	0	32498.4
8.	Goa	0	0	0	0	598726	72.45	0	1424.37
9.	Gujarat	20604.09	47788.21	2104.84	7297.21	8944.52	39612	0	16032.68
10.	Haryana	0	0	0	5283.8	0	6888.13	0	1333.31
11.	Himachal Pradesh	3880	2619.01	0	0	840.5	121.09	0	210.13
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	1828.83	10032.72	0	6295.53
13.	Jharkhand	0	5384.66	1668.12	417.03	0	6204.58	0	0
14.	Karnataka	4293.6	21578.53	0	7659.85	264	24234.18	0	8146.6
15.	Kerala	1105	2439.45	0	0	0	6516.15	0	0
16.	Madhya Pradesh	20115.7	12343.27	9000	4828.66	0	14280.93	0	12743.68
17.	Maharashtra	10336.86	88649.86	0	42004.49	3829.55	76471.17	0	35045.39
18.	Manipur	9225.12	2883.37	0	0	0	2078.42	0	3464.02
19.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	7296.11	0	550.35

20 Mizoram	0	756.82	0	0	9981.32	0	0	2722.39
21 Nagaland	4538.19	1702.81	0	0	3623.49	1246.83	0	1792.49
22 Odisha	4500	2491.6	0	0	0	6999.34	0	10098.53
23. Punjab	2289	3346.62	0	0	0	0	0	1810.43
24 Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	2189	0	252
25 Rajasthan	0	2826.1	0	0	0	4584.94	0	5215.7
26 Sikkim	6535.49	1663.87	0	0	0	1273.24	0	2172.07
27 Tamil Nadu	8962.07	37723.44	4063.5	2635.84	0	47132.47	0	5761.36
28 Tripura	9000	2250	0	0	0	2406.51	0	4010.85
29 Uttar Pradesh	31500	47632.21	0	25479.16	0	65351.9	0	1456.44
30 Uttarakhand	4628	7546.69	3501.86	981.06	945.82	6741.55	0	1549
31 West Bengal	44822.75	27717.88	42251.49	17412.81	53248.03	27043.89	0	19985.82
TOTAL	378,751.72	392,683.81	110,109.81	181,249.51	95,531.02	409,771.04	-	189,136.86

Statement-II

Rural Urban distribution of population and proportion of Rural and Urban population-India/State/Union Territory: Census 2013 (Provisional)

1	2	3	4	5	7	6
	India	1,210,193,422	833,087,662	377,105,760	31.16	68.84
1.	NCT of Delhi*	16,753,235	-419,319	16,333,916	97.50	2.50
2.	Chandigarh*	1,054,686	29,004	1,025,682	97.25	2.75
3.	Lakshadweep*	64,429	14,021	50,308	78.08	21.92
4.	Daman and Diu *	242,911	60,331	182,580	75.16	24.84
5.	Puducherry*	1,244,464	394,341	850,123	68.31	31.69
6.	Goa	1,457,723	551,414	906,309	62.17	37.83
7.	Mizoram	1,091,014	529,037	561,977	51.51	48.49
8.	Tamil Nadu	72,138,958	37,189,229	34,949,729	48.45	51.55
9.	Kerala	33,387,677	17,455,506	15,932,171	47.72	52.28
10.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli*	342,853	183,024	159,829	46.62	53.38
11.	Maharashtra	112,372,972	61,545,441	50,827,531	45.23	54.77
12.	Gujarat	60,383,628	34,670,817	25,712,811	42.58	57.42
13.	Karnataka	61,130,704	37,552,529	23,578,176	38.57	61.43
14.	Punjab	27,704,236	17,316,800	10,387,436	37.49	62.51
15.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands*	379,944	244,411	135,533	35.67	64.33
16.	Haryana	25,353,081	16,531,493	8,821,588	34.79	65.21
17.	Andhra Pradesh	84,665,533	56,311,788	28,353,745	33.49	66.51
18.	West Bengal	91,347,736	62,213,676	29,134,060	31.89	68.11

1	2	3	4	5	7	6
19.	Uttarakhand	10,116,752	7,025,583	3,091,169	30.55	69.45
20.	Manipur	2,721,756	1,899,624	822,132	30.21	69.79
21.	Nagaland	1,980,602	1,406,861	573,741	28.97	71.03
22.	Madhya Pradesh	72,597,565	52,537,899	20,059,666	27.63	72.37
23.	Jammu and Kashmir	12,548,926	9,134,820	3,414,106	27.21	72.79
24.	Tripura	3,671,032	2,710,051	960,981	26.18	73.82
25.	Sikkim	607,688	455,962	151,726	24.97	75.03
26.	Rajasthan	68,621,012	51,540,236	17,080,776	24.89	75.11
27.	Jharkhand	32,966,238	25,036,946	7,929,292	24.05	75.95
28.	Chhattisgarh	25,540,196	19,603,658	5,936,538	23.24	76.76
29.	Arunachal Pradesh	1,382,611	1,069,165	313,446	22.67	77.33
30.	Uttar Pradesh	199,581,477	155,111,022	44,470,455	22.28	77.72
31.	Meghalaya	2,964,007	2,368,971	595,036	20.08	79.92
32.	Odisha	41,947,358	34,951,234	6,996,124	16.68	83.32
33.	Assam	31,169,272	26,780,516	4,388,756	14.08	85.92
34.	Bihar	103,804,637	92,075,028	11,729,609	11.30	88.70
35.	Himachal Pradesh	6,856,509	6,167,805	688,704	10.04	89.96

Rural Urban Distribution of Population - India, Census of India 2011

*Refers to Union Territory

Statement-III*Details of State-wise funds released under UIG Sub-Mission of JNNURM*

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of State	2010-11			2011-12		
		Approved projects	ACA Committed	Amount of ACA Released for Utilisation*	Approved projects	ACA Committed	Amount of ACA Released for Utilisation*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0.00	15569.86	2	6037.7	32500.1
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0.00	0	0	0	4759.16
3.	Assam	0	0.00	3792.54	0	0	6795.91
4.	Bihar	0	0.00	0	0	0	0
5.	Chandigarh	0	0.00	734.52	0	0	0
6.	Chhattisgarh	0	0.00	3643.68	0	0	0
7.	Delhi	1	47520	43509	0	0	6938.27
8.	Goa	0	0.00	0	2	5987.26	72.45
9.	Gujarat	1	2104.84	7297.21	1	8944.52	39612
10.	Haryana	0	0	5283.8	0	0	6888.13
11.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	1	840.5	121.09
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	1	1828.83	10032.72
13.	Jharkhand	1	1668.12	417.03	0	0	6204.58
14.	Karnataka	0	0	7659.85	1	264	24234.18
15.	Kerala	0	0	0	0	0	6516.15
16.	Madhya Pradesh	1	9000	4828.66	0	0	14280.93
17.	Maharashtra	0	0	42004.49	1	3829.55	76471.17
18.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	2078.42

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
19. Meghalaya		0	0	0	0	0	7296.11
20. Mizoram		0	0	0	3	9981.32	0
21. Nagaland		0	0	0	1	3623.49	1246.83
22. Odisha		0	0	0	0	0	6999.34
23. Punjab		0	0	0	0	0	0
24. Puducherry		0	0	0	0	0	2189
25. Rajasthan		0	0	0	0	0	4584.94
26. Sikkim		0	0	0	0	0	1273.24
21. Tamil Nadu		1	4063.5	2635.84	0	0	47132.47
28. Tripura		0	0	0	0	0	2406.51
29. Uttar Pradesh		0	0	25479.16	0	0	65351.9
30. Uttarakhand		3	3501.86	981.06	1	945.82	6741.55
31. West Bengal		8	42251.49	17412.81	13	53248.03	27043.89
TOTAL		16	110,109.81	181,249.51	27	95,531.02	409,771.04

* ACA released also includes the projects which were sanctioned earlier during the Mission period.

Settlement of unauthorised colonies in Delhi

†2782. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that the settlement of unauthorised colonies is going on incessantly in Delhi;

(b) if so, the steps being taken by Government to check it; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI): (a) Yes, Sir. Settlement of 1639 Unauthorised Colonies in Delhi has been reported during past 2-3 decades.

(b) and (c) The Master Plan of Delhi - 2021 stipulates that Unauthorised Colonies in Delhi pose a serious human problem as huge population is living in these colonies. Such Colonies are identified by the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi and are regularized as per the Government orders issued from time to time. It is ensured that for improvement of physical and social infrastructure, the minimum necessary/feasible level of services and community facilities are provided.

A multi-pronged housing strategy with emphasis on housing for urban poor and for delivery of serviced land involving private sector, public agencies and co-operative societies etc. has been developed.

Storm drain projects under JNNURM

2783. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) Whether it is a fact that work on storm drain projects sanctioned under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) in Bangalore are yet to commence, or have been delayed;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the details of such projects with dates on when these were sanctioned and their current status; and

(d) the steps Government has taken or proposes to take to address this issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI): (a) and (b) Four projects of Remodelling of Storm Water Drains (SWD) in Challaghatta, Vrushabhavathi, Hebbal and Koramangala valleys in Bangalore were taken up under Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG) Sub-Mission of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) by the Government of Karnataka. Works have been delayed and stopped due to non-availability of work fronts and poor performance of contractors.

(c) The Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) for the four projects was originally approved by the Government of India (GoI) for funding under UIG Sub-Mission of JNNURM on 24.11.2006. The details and the current status of the four projects is given in Statement (*See* below).

(d) It has been intimated by the Government of Karnataka (GoK) that the State Level Empowered Committee chaired by the Chief Secretary, GoK, in its 21st Meeting held on 11.01.2012, has constituted a Committee headed by the Additional Chief Secretary, GoK to monitor the progress of the projects and frame a Work Plan for implementation of the projects.

Statement*Project implementation status of four projects of Bangalore*

Sl. No.	Project Title	Approved Cost	Date of CSMC/CCEA/CCI Meeting/Project Approval	Total ACA Commitment (Central Share)	Date of Last ACA Released	Installation Numbers	As per MoF Release Order-ACA Released till date	Utilisation as per Dec' 12 QPR	% of Amount Utilised against Approved Cost	% of work completed (Physical Progress)	Date of Completion as per latest QPR	Amount Rs. in lakh Date as on 15-3-2013
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
1	Remodelling of Primary and Secondary storm water drain in Bangalore city at Vrushabhavathi valley including Kethamarahalli and Arkavathi minor valley I and Kathriguppa minor valley III (3 DPRs)	42,089.00	24-Nov-06	7,989.10	22-May-09	3	5,991.81	19,790.00	47%	57%	Mar-14	

2. Remodelling of Primary and Secondary storm water drains in Bangalore City Challaghatta valley	10,593.00	24-Nov-06	3,337.25	8-Feb-08	2	2,074.96	5,082.31	48%	35%	Mar-14
3. Remodelling of Primary and Secondary storm water drain in Bangalore city, Koramangala valley	12,858.00	24-Nov-06	3,902.15	9-Sep-09	3	2,926.59	8,376.09	65%	54%	Mar-14
4. Remodelling of Primary and secondary storm water drains in Bangalore city, Hebbal valley	26,998.00	24-Nov-06	6,465.90	9-Sep-09	3	4,849.41	12,474.82	46%	35%	Mar-14
TOTAL	92,538.09		21,694.40			15,842.77	45,723.22	49%		0

Maintenance work in Government Quarters

2784. SHRIMATI BIMLA KASHYAP SOOD : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to answer to Unstarred Questions 3870 and 1224 given in the Rajya Sabha on 7th September, 2011 and 22nd August, 2012 respectively and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that work relating to construction of bricks wall on the roofs and kota stone flooring and matching skirting in the common circulation areas and staircases of Type IV and type III Government flats in Laxmi Bai Nagar is still pending with to two contractors;

(b) if so, the action proposed to be taken against the concerned authorities for adopting delay tactics and by when the remaining work will be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. As per the information provided by CPWD, work for brick wall on the roof has been completed and the date of completion for flooring in Common Areas and Staircases of Type IV and Type III Government Flats in Laxmi Bai Nagar is July, 2013 as per the terms and conditions of the Contract. The contractor is liable for penalty under terms and conditions of the contract, if prescribed time schedule is not adhered to by the contractor. CPWD has already served notice to contractor for delay in initiation of work.

Allocation for Metro Rail Projects under JNNURM

2785. SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI:

SHRI NATUJI HALAJI THAKOR:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is providing assistance for Metro Rail Projects;

(b) how much provision is proposed to be made in the central budget during the period 2012-13 and 2013-14 onwards;

(c) the type of infrastructure envisaged to be covered under the proposed scheme of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM)-II;

(d) the chances of including cities of Gujarat which were not covered during the initial implementation period of seven years of JNNURM tenure; and

(e) whether any special criteria is stipulated to benefit the States like Gujarat on the basis of better performance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The provision of Rs. 5,897.57 crore and Rs. 6,450.75 crore were proposed for the Union Budget 2012-13 and 2013-14 respectively as Central Government assistance for Metro Rail Projects.

(c) The outline of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission-II (JNNURM-II) has not been finalized.

(d) to (e) Do not arise.

Land for Housing Societies

†2786. SHRI DHIRAJ PRASAD SAHU: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has prepared a list of some housing societies for allotting land to them ;

(b) if so, the details thereof and by when the land allotment is supposed to be done, society-wise;

(c) whether some housing societies have been blacklisted; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI): (a) and (b) Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has informed that it allots land to Group Housing Societies on the basis of recommendations of Registrar Cooperative Societies (RCS), Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi and as on date no such recommendation is pending with them.

(c) and (d) The Registrar Cooperative Societies, Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi, has informed that there is no provision under Delhi Cooperative Societies Act and Rules for blacklisting of housing societies and as per records available, no housing society has been blacklisted by them so far.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Action against corrupt officers of CPWD in Uttar Pradesh

†2787. SHRI JUGUL KISHORE: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether some officers of Central Public Works Department (CPWD) are involved in corruption in the States including Uttar Pradesh;
- (b) whether the Vigilance Department of CPWD has taken any action against the corrupt officers;
- (c) whether the corrupt officers against whom actions were taken are still holding the sensitive posts;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the corrective measures being taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d) Yes Sir. Shri Tejinder Singh, Chief Engineer (Civil) and Shri M.K. Verma, Superintending Engineer Elect.) are working on sensitive posts at Delhi.

(e) Orders for Shri Tejinder Singh, Chief Engineer (Civil) have been issued for transfer to a non sensitive post. Action has been initiated to transfer Shri M.K. Verma, Superintending Engineer (Elect.) to a non sensitive post.

Land on lease of hotels

†2788. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry had given Bharat Hotel, Le-Meridian and Taj Mansingh Hotel's land on lease to NDMC;
- (b) if so, then how NDMC has given this land to these hotels on sublease by violating rules; and
- (c) the action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI): (a) Yes, Sir.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) and (c) As per terms of allotment, NDMC can make such arrangements for constructing and running the hotels as will not involve sub-leasing of the plot.

Projects under JNNURM in Hyderabad

2789. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN:

SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is taking up the projects under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) with Rs. 407 crores in Punjagutta, Chandrayangutta flyovers, and with Rs. 266 crores on Musi River cleaning, and the footpath works at Charminar in Hyderabad; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the amount spent and the present status thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI): (a) and (b) Details of projects approved for Flyovers, Musi Revitalization and Charminar Pedestrianization in Hyderabad under Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG) Sub-Mission of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) are given in Statement (*See below*).

Statement*Project implementation status of four projects of Hyderabad*

Sl. No.	Project Title	Approved Cost	Date of CSMC/CCEA/CCI Meeting/Project Approval	Total ACA Commitment (Central Share)	As per MoF Release Order-ACA Released till date	Utilisation as per Dec'12 QPR	% of Amount Utilised against Approved Cost	% of work completed (Physical Progress)	Date of Completion as per latest QPR	Amount Rs. in lakh	
										Date as on	15-3-2013
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
1.	Flyover at Rajiv Gandhi Circle- Volume II	3,300.00	27 Mar-06	1,155.00	1,023.75	3,616.00	110%	Completed	The project is physically completed		
2.	Flyover at Green Lands Junction	1,727.00	27 Mar-06	604.45	485.55	1,761.00	102%	Completed	The project is physically completed		
3.	Flyover at Chandrayangagutta	1,101.00	27 Mar-06	385.35	362.09	1,047.00	95%	Completed	The project is physically completed		

4. Road Widening on Outer Ring Road and Inner Ring Road under Charminar Pedestrianisation Project (Heritage)	3,510.00	28 Jun-06	1,228.50	1,105.67	3,050.00	87%	90%	The project is physically completed
5. Musi campaign Musi Revitalisation project	4,426.51	22 Jan-07	1,549,28	1,161.96	4,451.00	101%	80%	The project is 80% physically completed
TOTAL	14,064.51		4,922.58	4,139.02	13,975.00	99%		

Rules for transfer in CPWD

2790. SHRI A.A. JINNAH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is aware that officials working in offices of Central Government can not be transferred to the offices of State Government; and

(b) if so, the detailed reasons that the officials of CPWD are transferred to Public Works Department of Delhi Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI): (a) and (b) Public Works Department of Delhi Government has encadred Technical and other categories of posts with Central Public Works Department. Accordingly, as per rules, CPWD provides its officers and staff to Public Works Department of Delhi Government on rotational basis. CPWD remains Cadre Controlling Authority for officers and staff provided to Delhi Government.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE**Outcome Budget (2013-14) of the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways**

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI C.P. JOSHI): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Outcome Budget, for the year 2013-14, in respect of the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8707/15/13]

Outcome Budget (2013-14) of the Ministry of Shipping

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): Sir, on behalf of Shri G.K. Vasan, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Outcome Budget, for the year 2013-14, in respect of the Ministry of Shipping.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8709/15/13]

Outcome Budget (2013-14) of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Outcome Budget, for the year 2013-14, in respect of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8790/15/13]

Outcome Budget (2013-14) of the Ministry of Steel

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI BENI PRASAD VERMA): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Outcome Budget, for the year 2013-14 in respect of the Ministry of Steel.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8655/15/13]

Outcome budget (2013-14) of the Ministry of Women and Child Development

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Outcome Budget, for the year 2013-14, in respect of the Ministry of Women and Child Development.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8795/15/13]

Outcome Budget (2013-14) of the Ministry of External Affairs

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHMED): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Outcome Budget, for the year 2013-14, in respect of the Ministry of External Affairs.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8726/15/13]

Outcome Budget (2013-14) of Various Departments

SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: Sir, on behalf of Shri V. Narayanasamy, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:

- (i) Outcome Budget, for the year 2013-14, in respect of the Department of Space; and

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8716/15/13]

- (ii) Outcome Budget, for the year 2013-14, in respect of the Department of Atomic Energy. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8715/15/13]

I. Notification of the Ministry of Civil Aviation.

II. Report and Accounts (2011-12) of the Pawan Hans Limited, New Delhi and related papers

III. Report and Accounts (2011-12) of the Aero Club of India, New Delhi and related papers.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): Sir, I lay on the Table:

I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Civil Aviation, under sub-section (3) of Section 14A of the Aircraft Act, 1934:—

- (1) G.S.R. 535(E), dated the 5th July, 2012, publishing the Aircraft (Second Amendment) Rules, 2012, along with delay statement.
- (2) G.S.R. 536(E), dated the 5th July, 2012, publishing the Aircraft (Investigation of Accidents and Incidents) Rules, 2012, along with delay statement and Explanatory Memorandum.
- (3) G.S.R. 788(E), dated the 23rd October, 2012, publishing the Aircraft (Investigation of Accident and Incidents) Amendment Rules, 2012, along with delay statement and Explanatory Memoranda.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8740/15/13]

II. (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Pawan Hans Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8815/15/13]

- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

(2) Statement (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

III. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Aero Club of India (ACI), New Delhi, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
- (ii) Outcome Budget, for the year 2013-14, in respect of the Ministry of Civil Aviation.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8737/15/13]

- I Notifications of the Ministry of Communications and Information Technology.**
- II Report and Accounts (2011-12) of C-DOT, New Delhi and related papers.**
- III Outcome Budget (2013-14) of the Ministry of Communication and Information Technology**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MILIND DEORA): Sir, I lay on the Table:—

I. (i) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Communications and Information Technology (Department of Telecommunications), under Section 37 of the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India Act, 1997:—

- (1) F. No. 321-49/2012-CA and QoS, dated the 21st February, 2013, publishing the Registration of Consumer Organizations Regulations, 2013.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8866/15/13]

- (2) No. 308-5/2011-QOS, dated the 21st February, 2013, publishing the Telecom Consumers Protection (Sixth Amendment) Regulations, 2013.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8764/15/13]

(ii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Communications and Information Technology (Department of Information Technology), paper regarding clarification on the Information Technology (Intermediary Guidelines) Rules, 2011 notified *vide* Notification No. G.S.R. 314(E), dated the 11th April, 2011, under Section 79 of the Information Technology Act, 2000.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8867/15/13]

II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Centre for Development of Telematics (C-DOT), New Delhi, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Centre.

[Shri Milind Deora]

- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8781/15/13]

III. (i) Outcome Budget, for the year 2013-14, in respect of the Ministry of Communications and Information Technology (Department of Electronics and Information Technology); and

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8674/15/13]

(ii) Outcome Budget, for the year 2013-14, in respect of the Ministry of Communications and Information Technology (Department of Telecommunications).

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8741/15/13]

I. Notifications of the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways

II. Report and Accounts (2011-12) of National Highways Authority of India (NHAI), New Delhi and related papers.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY SATHYANARAYANA): Sir, I lay on the Table:—

I. (i) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways, under Section 10 of the National Highways Act, 1956:—

S.O. 1141(E), dated the 21st May, 2012, amending Notification No. S.O. 1711 (E), dated the 22nd July, 2011, to insert certain entries in the original Notification.

S.O. 1918(E), dated the 21st August, 2012, amending Notification No. S.O. 1925 (E), dated the 19th August, 2011, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8820/15/13]

S.O. 2037(E), dated the 5th September, 2012, amending Notification No. S.O. 2640(E), dated the 24th November, 2011, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification, along with delay statement.

S.O. 2038(E), dated the 5th September, 2012, amending Notification No. S.O. 2492 (E), dated the 2nd November, 2011, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification, along with delay statement.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8677/15/13]

S.O. 2113(E), dated the 8th September, 2012, amending Notification No. S.O. 1481 (E), dated the 4th July, 2012, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8820/15/13]

S.O. 2197(E), dated the 18th September, 2012, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 71.301 to K.M. 73.000, from K.M. 91.000 to K.M. 100.000, from K.M. 100.001 to K.M. 101.000 and from K.M. 109.000 to K.M. 111.000 (Bamitha-Satna Section) on National Highway No. 75 in Panna District in the State of Madhya Pradesh, along with delay statement.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8829/15/13]

S.O. 2228(E), dated the 20th September, 2012, amending Notification No. S.O. 2912 (E), dated the 28th December, 2011, to re-arrange certain entries in the original Notification.

S.O. 2244(E), dated the 20th September, 2012, amending English version of Notification No. S.O. 1136(E), dated the 18th May, 2011, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.

S.O. 2251(E), dated the 20th September, 2012, regarding appointment of competent authority for acquisition of land from K.M. 85.000 to K.M. 100.372 on National Highway No. 93 in Aligarh District in the State of Uttar Pradesh.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8820/15/13]

S.O. 2299(E), dated the 25th September, 2012, amending Notification No. S.O. 2440(E), dated the 25th October, 2011 by replacing the Schedule of the said Notification, along with delay statement.

S.O. 2368(E), dated the 5th October, 2012, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 316.000 to K.M. 334.900 (Bhopal-Biaora Section) on National Highway No. 12 in Bhopal District in the State of Madhya Pradesh, along with delay statement.

S.O. 2369(E), dated the 5th October, 2012, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 334.900 to K.M. 359.200 (Bhopal-Biaora Section) on National Highway No. 12 in Sehore District in the State of Madhya Pradesh, along with delay statement.

[Shri Sarvey Sathyanaryana]

S.O. 2370(E), dated the 5th October, 2012, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 359.200 to K.M. 376.500 and from K.M. 394.900 to K.M. 400.100 (Bhopah-Biaora Section) on National Highway No. 12 in Rajgarh District in the State of Madhya Pradesh, along with delay statement.

S.O. 2428(E), dated the 10th October, 2012, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 0.000 to K.M. 50.700 (Zirakpur-Patiala Section) on National Highway No. 64 in Mohali District in the State of Punjab, along with delay statement.

S.O. 2429(E), dated the 10th October, 2012, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 0.000 to K.M. 50.700 (Zirakpur-Patiala Section) on National Highway No. 64 in Patiala District in the State of Punjab, along with delay statement.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8677/15/13]

S.O. 2561(E), dated the 26th October, 2012, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 67.301 to K.M. 45.600 (Mangawan-Chakghat Section) on National Highway No. 27 in Tyonthar Taluk in Rewa District in the State of Madhya Pradesh, along with delay statement.

S.O. 2562(E), dated the 26th October, 2012, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 67.301 to K.M. 97.200 (Mangawan-Chakghat Section) on National Highway No. 27 in Mangawan Taluk in Rewa District in the State of Madhya Pradesh, along with delay statement.

S.O. 2647(E), dated the 30th October, 2012, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 183.360 to K.M. 247.700 (Sultanpur Varanasi Section) on National Highway No. 56 in Jaunpur District in the State of Uttar Pradesh.

S.O. 2852(E), dated the 7th December, 2012, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 323.475 to K.M. 350.800

(Etawah-Chakeri Section) on National Highway No. 2 in Etawah District in the State of Uttar Pradesh.

S.O. 2863(E), dated the 7th December, 2012, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 26.000 to K.M. 47.300 (Meerut-Bulandshahr Section) on National Highway No. 235 in Hapur District in the State of Uttar Pradesh.

S.O. 2912(E), dated the 15th December, 2012, regarding appointment of competent authority for acquisition of land from K.M. 22.000 to K.M. 70.890 (Roorkee-Chutmalpur-Saharanpur-U.P/Haryana Border Section) on National Highway No. 73 renamed as National Highway No. 344 and from K.M. 0.000 to K.M. 6.940 and K.M. 8.700 to K.M. 20.000 (Chutmalpur-Ganeshpur Section) on National Highway No. 72 A renamed as National Highway No. 307 in Saharanpur District in the State of Uttar Pradesh.

S.O. 2913(E), dated the 15th December, 2012, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 6.940 to K.M. 8.700 (Chutmalpur-Ganeshpur Section) on National Highway No. 72A renamed as National Highway No. 307, from K.M. 0.000 to K.M. 22.000 (Roorkee-Chutmalpur-Saharanpur-U.P/Haryana Border Section) on National Highway No. 73 renamed as National Highway No. 344 and from K.M. 0.000 to K.M. 30.000 (Hardwar Kashipur Section) on National Highway No. 74 renamed as National Highway No. 34 in Haridwar District in the State of Uttarakhand.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8677/15/13]

S.O. 2916(E), dated the 17th December, 2012, regarding appointment of competent authority for acquisition of land on National Highway No. 100 in Giridih, Hazaribagh and Chatra Districts in the State of Jharkhand.

S.O. 2934(E), dated the 19th December, 2012, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 36.000 to K.M. 78.000 (Tanda-Raebareilly Section) on National Highway No. 232 in Sultanpur District in the State of Uttar Pradesh.

S.O. 2938(E), dated the 19th December, 2012, amending Notification No.

[Shri Sarvey Sathyanaryana]

S.O. 1230(E), dated the 28th May, 2012, to insert certain entries in the original Notification.

S.O. 2944(E), dated the 19th December, 2012, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 350.800 to K.M. 389.300 (Etawar-Chakeri Section) on National Highway No. 2 in Auraiya District in the State of Uttar Pradesh.

S.O. 2947(E), dated the 19th December, 2012, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 82.000 to K.M. 124.000 (Raebareilly-Allahabad Section) on National Highway No. 24B in Raebareilly District in the State of Uttar Pradesh.

S.O. 2956(E), dated the 19th December, 2012, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 194.000 to K.M. 245.000 (Raebareilly-Banda Section) on National Highway No. 232 in Fatehpur District in the State of Uttar Pradesh.

S.O. 2987(E), dated the 22nd December, 2012, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 38.000 to K.M. 52.150 (Sitarganj-Tanakpur Section) on National Highway No. 125 in Champawat District in the State of Uttarakhand.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8677/15/13]

S.O. 2990(E), dated the 22nd December, 2012, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 13.035 to K.M. 33.160 (Baghpat Section) on National Highway NE-II in Baghpat District in the State of Uttar Pradesh.

S.O. 2994(E), dated the 22nd December, 2012, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 7.450 to K.M. 62.300 (Kanpur-Hamirpur Section) on National Highway No. 86 in Kanpur Nagar District in the State of Uttar Pradesh.

S.O. 2998(E), dated the 22nd December, 2012, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 155.000 to K.M. 253.600 (Indo-Nepal Border-Varanasi Section) on National Highway No. 233 in Azamgarh District in the State of Uttar Pradesh.

S.O. 3039(E), dated the 28th December, 2012, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 186.000 to K.M. 229.000 (Aligarh-Kanpur Section) on National Highway No. 91 in Etah District in the State of Uttar Pradesh.

S.O. 3047(E), dated the 28th December, 2012, regarding appointment of competent authority for acquisition of land from K.M. 169.250 to K.M. 170.990 (Haridwar-Kashipur Section) on National Highway No. 74 renamed as National Highway No. 734 and National Highway No. 309 in Rampur District in the State of Uttar Pradesh.

S.O. 3051(E), dated the 28th December, 2012, regarding appointment of competent authority for acquisition of land from K.M. 142.220 to K.M. 204.660 (Aligarh-Moradabad Section) in Gunnar Taluk on National Highway No. 93 in Bhim Nagar (Sambhal) District in the State of Uttar Pradesh.

S.O. 3052(E), dated the 28th December, 2012, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 107.100 to K.M. 140.200 (Ghaziabad-Aligarh Section) on National Highway No. 91 in Aligarh District in the State of Uttar Pradesh.

S.O. 3054(E), dated the 28th December, 2012, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 242.000 to K.M. 244.600 (Orai Bhoganipur Section) on National Highway No. 25 in Jalaun District in the State of Uttar Pradesh.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8657/15/13]

S.O. 77(E), dated the 7th January, 2013, regarding appointment of competent authority for acquisition of land from K.M. 483.687 to K.M. 507.470 on National Highway No. 2 in the State of Uttar Pradesh.

S.O. 88(E), dated the 8th January, 2013, regarding appointment of competent authority for acquisition of land from K.M. 30.000 to K.M. 132.000 (Haridwar-Kashipur Section) on National Highway No. 74 renamed as National Highway No. 34 and 734 in Bijnor District in the State of Uttar Pradesh.

[Shri Sarvey Sathyanaryana]

S.O. 91(E), dated the 8th January, 2013, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 23.600 to K.M. 23.845, from K.M. 25.347 to K.M. 48.000 and from K.M. 23.600 to K.M. 48.000 (Ghaziabad-Aligarh Section) on National Highway No. 91 in Gautam Budh Nagar District in the State of Uttar Pradesh.

S.O. 134(E), dated the 14th January, 2013, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 92.000 to K.M. 111.000 (Tanda-Raebareilly Section) on National Highway No. 232 in Amethi District in the State of Uttar Pradesh.

S.O. 148(E), dated the 14th January, 2013, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 245.000 to K.M. 289.000 (Raebareilly-Banda Section) on National Highway No. 232 in Banda District in the State of Uttar Pradesh.

S.O. 153(E), dated the 14th January, 2013, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 78.000 to K.M. 92.000 (Tanda-Raebareilly Section) on National Highway No. 232 in Amethi District in the State of Uttar Pradesh.

S.O. 178(E), dated the 17th January, 2013, regarding appointment of competent authority for acquisition of land on National Highway No. 99 in Chatra District in the State of Jharkhand.

S.O. 244(E), dated the 24th January, 2013, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 0.000 to K.M. 11.420 (Hyderabad-Bhopalapatanam Section) on National Highway No. 163 in Warangal District in the State of Andhra Pradesh.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8677/15/13]

S.O. 487(E), dated the 28th February, 2013, amending Notification No. S.O. 1096 (E), dated the 4th August, 2005, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8820/15/13]

(ii) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the

Ministry of Road Transport and Highways, under Section 37 of the National Highways Authority of India Act, 1988:—

- (1) S.O. 293(E), dated the 31st January, 2013, regarding entrustment of certain stretches of National Highway No. 709 (Extension), 162 (Extension), 158 and 927A in the State of Rajasthan to National Highways Authority of India.
- (2) S.O. 486(E), dated the 28th February, 2013, regarding entrustment of the stretch from K.M. 5.000 to K.M. 241.580 on National Highway No. 65 in the State of Haryana to National Highways Authority of India.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8821/15/13]

II.(1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under Section 24 of the National Highways Authority of India Act, 1988:—

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Highways Authority of India (NHAI), New Delhi, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Authority.

(2) Statement (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8676/15/13]

I Notification of the Ministry of Urban Development

II Report and Accounts (2011-12) of NIUA, New Delhi and related papers

III. Statement (year ending 31-12-12) of allotments made under 5% discretionry quota

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT
(SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI): Sir, I lay on the Table:—

I. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Urban Development Notification No. G.S.R. 533(E), dated the 4th July, 2012, publishing the Delhi Urban Art Commission (Secretary) Recruitment Rules, 2012, under sub-section (3) of Section 26 of the Delhi Urban Art Commission Act, 1973, along with delay statement.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8226/15/13]

[Shrimati Deepa Dasmunsi]

II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Urban Affairs (NIUA), New Delhi, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

III. Annual Statement of allotments made under 5% discretionary quota, in accordance with the guidelines issued vide Directorate of Estates O.M. No.12035/2/97-Pol.II (Pt. II) dated the 17th November, 1997, for the year ending 31st December, 2012.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8744/15/13]

Outcome Budget (2013-14) of the Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Outcome Budget, for the year 2013-14, in respect of the Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8705/15/13]

Outcome Budget (2013-14) of the Ministry of Tourism

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. K. CHIRANJEEVI): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Outcome Budget, for the year 2013-14, in respect of the Ministry of Tourism.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8798/15/13]

REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON INDUSTRY

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I present the following Reports (in English and Hindi) of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Industry:—

Two Hundred and Thirty-sixth Action Taken Report on Action Taken Note on the Two Hundred and Twenty-sixth Report on Study on the working of Memorandum of Understanding System pertaining to the Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises (Department of Public Enterprises);

Two Hundred and Thirty -eighth Action Taken Report on Action Taken Note on the Two Hundred and Thirty-fourth Report on Demands for Grants (2012-2013) pertaining to the Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises (Department of Heavy Industry);

Two Hundred and Thirty-ninth Action Taken Report on Action Taken Note on the Two Hundred and Twenty-ninth Report on the Credit Facilities to MSME Sector pertaining to the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises;

Two Hundred and Fortieth Action Taken Report on Action Taken Note on the Two Hundred and Thirty-fifth Report on Demands for Grants (2012-2013) pertaining to the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises; and

Two Hundred and Forty-first Action Taken Report on Action Taken Note on the Two Hundred and Thirty-third Report on Demands for Grants (2012-2013) pertaining to the Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises (Department of Public Enterprises).

REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES LAW, AND JUSTICE

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I present the following Reports (in English and Hindi) of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Personnel, Public Grievances, Law and Justice:—

Fifty-sixth Report on Action Taken Replies of the Government on the recommendations/observations contained in the 51st Report on Demands for Grants (2012-13) of the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions; and

Fifty-seventh Report on Action Taken Replies of the Government on the recommendations/observations contained in the 52nd Report on Demands for Grants (2012-13) of the Ministry of Law and Justice.

REPORTS OF THE PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

SHRI N.K. SINGH (Bihar): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Reports of the Public Accounts Committee (2012-13):-

Seventieth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations of the Committee contained in their Twenty-second Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Excesses over Voted Grants and Charged Appropriations (2008-09)';

Seventy-first Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations of the Committee contained in their Thirty-second Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on 'National Rural Health Mission (NRHM)' relating to the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare;

Seventy-second Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations of the Committee contained in their Fortieth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Excesses over Voted Grants and Charged Appropriations (2009-10)';

Seventy-third Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations of the Committee contained in their Forty-first Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Negligent Scrutiny of claims leading to Excess Payment' relating to the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting;

Seventy-fourth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations of the Committee contained in their Forty-seventh Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Supply Chain Management of Rations in Indian Army' relating to the Ministry of Defence;

Seventy-fifth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations of the Committee contained in their Forty-eighth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Canteen Stores Department' relating to the Ministry of Defence;

Seventy-sixth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations of the Committee contained in their

Fifty-second Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Training of Pilots in the Indian Air Force' relating to the Ministry of Defence;

Seventy-seventh Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations of the Committee contained in their Fifty-third Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Abnormal Delay in Execution of Ordnance Factory Project Nalanda' relating to the Ministry of Defence;

Seventy-eighth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations of the Committee contained in their Fifty-ninth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Functioning of Land and Development Office' relating to the Ministry of Urban Development; and

Seventy-ninth Report on 'Service Tax on Banking and other Financial Services' relating to the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue).

REPORTS OF COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS

SHRI ANIL DESAI (Maharashtra): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Reports of the Committee on Public Undertakings:—

Sixteenth Report on action taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations contained in the Twenty-sixth Report (Fourteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Steel Authority of India Limited';

Seventeenth Report on action taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations contained in the Thirty-fourth Report (Fourteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Physical and Financial Performance of Power Generating PSUs—A Horizontal Study';

Eighteenth Report on action taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations contained in the Thirty-sixth Report (Fourteenth Lok Sabha) on 'The Functioning of Andaman and Nicobar Islands Forest and Plantation Development Corporation Limited';

Nineteenth Report on action taken by the Government on the

[Shri Anil Desai]

Observations/Recommendations contained in the Sixth Report on 'Security Printing and Minting Corporation of India Limited';

Twentieth Report on action taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations contained in the Tenth Report on 'Power Grid Corporation of India Limited'; and

Twenty-first Report on action taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations contained in the Eleventh Report on 'Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited'.

**REPORT OF STUDY VISIT OF THE COMMITTEE ON WELFARE OF
SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES**

श्री वीर सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं जनवरी, 2012 के दौरान भुवनेश्वर, चेन्नै और विशाखापट्टनम में अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के कल्याण सम्बंधी समिति के तत्काल अध्ययन दौरे से संबंधित प्रतिवेदन की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ।

**STATEMENTS OF COMMITTEE ON THE WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES
AND SCHEDULED TRIBES**

श्री वीर सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के कल्याण संबंधित समिति के निम्नलिखित विवरणों की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:-

- (i) Final Action Taken Statement of the Government on the recommendations/observations contained in Eighteenth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Reservation for and Employment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Southern Railway'; and
- (ii) Final Action Taken Statement of the Government on the recommendations/observations contained in the Nineteenth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Reservation for and Employment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Food Corporation of India (FCI)'.

**REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING
COMMITTEE ON SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT**

PROF. MRINAL MIRI (Nominated): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Thirty-third Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Social Justice and Empowerment (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on The Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order (Second Amendment) Bill, 2012' pertaining to the Ministry of Tribal Affairs.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): I have to inform Members that two letters have been received from Shri Vijay Jawaharlal Darda stating that due to serious health condition of his wife, he is unable to attend the sittings of the House. He has, therefore, requested for grant of Leave of Absence from 6th to 22nd March, 2013, of the current (228th) Session of the Rajya Sabha.

Does he have the permission of the House for remaining absent from 6th to 22nd March, 2013, of the current (228th) Session of the Rajya Sabha?

(No Hon. Member dissented)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Permission to remain absent is granted.

STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS

I. Status of Implementation of Recommendations contained in the One Hundred and Seventy-Sixth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Transport, Tourism and Culture

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. K. CHIRANJEEVI): Sir, I make a statement regarding Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Transport, Tourism and Culture on Demands for Grants (2012-13) pertaining to the Ministry of Tourism.

II. Status of Implementation of Recommendations contained in the Two Hundred and Twenty-Fifth Report and Two Hundred and Thirty-Third report of Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Science and Technology, Environment and Forests

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): Sir, on behalf of Narayanasamy, I make the following statements regarding:—

- (i) Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Two Hundred and Twenty-fifth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Science and Technology, Environment and Forests on Demands for Grants (2012-13) pertaining to the Department of Space; and
- (ii) Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Two Hundred and Thirty-third Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Science and Technology, Environment and Forests on Demands for Grants (2012-13) pertaining to the Department of Atomic Energy.

GOVERNMENT BILL

The Indian Medical Council (Amendment) Bill, 2005

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): Sir, I move for leave to withdraw the Indian Medical Council (Amendment) Bill, 2005.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Sir, I withdraw the Bill.

ANNOUNCEMENTS BY THE CHAIR

Re: Laying of Written Speeches by Hon. Members on General Budget and Appropriation Bill, 2013

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Hon.

Members, in a meeting of the leaders of various political parties in the Rajya Sabha with the hon. Chairman on the 20th March, 2013, it has been decided, that in view of the limited time available, 45 Members, who have given their names for discussion on the General Budget and Appropriation Bills, 2013, will be permitted to lay their complete written speeches on the Table of the House.

The speeches (in Hindi and English) shall not contain ironical expressions, defamatory statements, etc., and shall not exceed 400 words. *...(Interruptions)..*

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, 400 शब्द की बात तय नहीं हुई।
...(व्यवधान)... यह बिल्कुल तय नहीं हुई।

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Sir, what is this? *(Interruptions)...* This was never agreed.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU (Karnataka): This is something unheard of in the history of Parliament. *...(Interruptions)..*

SHRI N.K. SINGH (Bihar): We want our full speech to be recorded. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD (Bihar): Sir, let me inform you, with all respect, a decision was taken that because of the shortage of time, hon. Members after making one or two sentences will lay the entire speech. Sir, there should not be any limitation on the number of words.

DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM (Tamil Nadu): Sir, speeches in regional languages should also be allowed.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY (West Bengal): Sir, there should be no limitation on the words. *...(Interruptions)...*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Enclosures such as letters addressed to the Government, tabulated statistical statements etc. shall not be appended to the text of the speeches. The text of the speech shall be duly signed by the Member on every page indicating his Division Number and these may be handed over to the Officer at the Table before the House rises for the day. An electronic copy of the speech may also be sent through e-mail

[Dr. E.M. Sudarsana Natchiappan]

to the Reporters' Branch. Written speeches so laid will be incorporated in the verbatim proceedings of the day. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, those Members who have given their names to speak in their respective regional languages may also be permitted to lay their speeches in their respective regional languages.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Regarding the number of words, as the House has come to a consensus, there is no limit for that. You can make it up. ...(*Interruptions*)... Shri M. Venkaiah Naidu.

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): Okay, there is no limit.

श्री रामविलास पासवान (बिहार): सर, आप मेम्बर्स से रिटेन स्पीच ले रहे हैं, इसमें बोलने की जरूरत है नहीं, समय भी बर्बाद नहीं हो रहा। ...(*व्यवधान*)... अब जो मेम्बर्स नाम देने से छूट गए हैं, अगर वे लिख कर स्पीच देना चाहें, तो उनको भी एलाउ कर दीजिए। ...(*व्यवधान*)...

(A) THE BUDGET (GENERAL) 2013-14

(B) GOVERNMENT BILL -- Cont.

- (i) The Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 2013**
- (ii) The Appropriation Bill, 2013**
- (iii) The Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 2013**

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU (Karnataka): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, with a heavy heart and with a lot of agony, I am laying my speech on the Table of the House. This has never happened. We are setting a very bad precedent. I don't want to question the decision. At the same time, the Budget of India is an important document. Where the Parliament should discuss it threadbare, who is responsible for this, the Government should explain. It is the Government's failure to manage the situation that has resulted in this situation. Secondly, Sir, the deficit is a major challenge before the country, the fiscal deficit, revenue deficit, current account deficit, and, above all, trust deficit. The situation today has arisen because there is a trust deficit in this Government. I am not holding the Finance Minister responsible for this trust deficit. When I say trust deficit, trust deficit is because of the mishandling. You do not know how to run a Government. You do not consult your

allies. You always try to insult them and thereby create ...*(Interruptions)*... I was on my legs and I was speaking.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E. M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): There was a consensus, and everybody started, speaking. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAI AH NAIDU: I am not going into the details. ...*(Interruptions)*... What is this? Sir, today when I woke up in the morning, astonishingly there was a news that some people were raided by the CBI. That party has withdrawn support yesterday and you misuse CBI. ...*(Interruptions)*... and today the Home Minister says ...*(Interruptions)*... The Home Minister says that it is inquired into, and they have been ordered to stop it and explain in 60 minutes. You say that you have no jurisdiction on the CBI. Then, how can you give such instructions? That is nothing but blackmail. ...*(Interruptions)*... You are trying to misuse CBI. We protest against this. This is against democracy. My point is, the Finance Minister should incorporate the response to all the points, raised by various Members, during his speech on the Appropriation Bill because at least we must have an opportunity then to understand what is the thinking and what are the actions proposed by the Government or taken by the Government. Today, I request the Finance Minister to please go through the economic newspapers of today, "The Headlines Today", the Captains of Industry and know what is their feeling and try to understand that. The prices of essential commodities are rising, unemployment is growing, corruption is also increasing and the Government is silent on all these issues. So, I would like the Government to respond to all these issues.

As per your direction, I am laying my speech on the Table of the House by signing every page.**

DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR (Nominated): Sir, I lay on the Table my speech relating to Budget, 2013-14. Thank you.**

श्री नरेश बुढानिया (राजस्थान): उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं बजट पर बोलना चाहता था और वेंकैया जी के सवाल का जवाब देना चाहता था, लेकिन समय के अभाव के कारण मैं अपना भाषण सभा पटल पर ले कर रहा हूँ।**

श्री ईश्वर सिंह (हरियाणा): उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं बजट पर अपना भाषण सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ।**

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I lay my speech on the Table of the House.**

** All speeches are given from page 349 onwards.

SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA (Odisha): Sir, I lay my speech on the Table of the House.**

SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I lay my speech on the Table of the House.**

श्रीमती रजनी पाटिल (महाराष्ट्र): उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मेरी मेडन स्पीच थी ...(व्यवधान)... मैं बजट पर अपना भाषण सभा पटल पर रखती हूँ।**

श्री बीरेन्द्र सिंह (हरियाणा): मैं बजट पर अपना भाषण सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ।

श्रीमती नाजनीन फारूख (असम): मैं बजट पर अपना भाषण सभा पटल पर रखती हूँ।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Shri Piyush Goyal. Not present.

श्री धर्मेन्द्र प्रधान (बिहार): मैं बजट पर अपना भाषण सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ।

SHRI KAPTAN SINGH SOLANKI (Madhya Pradesh): May I lay my speech before the end of the day.**

SHRI RANGASAYEE RAMAKRISHNA (Karnataka): Sir, I lay my speech on the Table of the House.**

श्री अजय संचेती (महाराष्ट्र): उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं बजट पर अपना भाषण आज शाम तक सभा पटल पर ले कर दूंगा।**

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Shri Raghunandan Sharma. Not present.

श्री वीर सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, परंपरा के अनुसार सामान्य बजट 2013-14 पर मुझे बोलना था, लेकिन राज्य सभा के सभापति जी द्वारा आदेश हुआ है कि आपने जो भाषण तैयार किया है, आप उसको ले कर दीजिए, तो मैं सभापति जी के आदेशानुसार वर्ष 2013-14 के सामान्य बजट के संबंध में अपना भाषण सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ।**

आपने मुझे बहुजन समाज पार्टी की ओर से अपने विचार रखने का मौका दिया है, इसके लिए मैं आपका, अपनी पार्टी का और अपनी बहन कुमारी मायावती जी का धन्यवाद करता हूँ।

श्री राजपाल सिंह सैनी (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मेरी मेडन स्पीच है, मैं आपसे अनुरोध करूंगा कि मुझे दो मिनट बोलने का मौका जरूर दिया जाए ...(व्यवधान)... मैं सबकी

** All speeches are given from page 349 onwards.

सुनता हूँ, मुझे केवल दो मिनट बोलने का मौका दिया जाए ...**(व्यवधान)**... मुझे अपना भाषण ले तो करने दीजिए। वर्ष 2013-14 के बजट पर यहां बोलने के लिए हमारी नेता बहन मायावती जी ने बहुजन समाज पार्टी की ओर से मेरा नाम दिया था, इसके लिए मैं अपनी नेता बहन कुमारी मायावती जी को धन्यवाद देता हूँ, आपको भी धन्यवाद देता हूँ और अपना भाषण सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ।**

SHRI K. N. BALAGOPAL (Kerala): Sir, I lay my speech on the Table of the House.**

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY (West Bengal): Sir, as per your direction, I am laying my speech on the Table of the House.**

DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH (Jharkhand): Sir, I lay my speech on the Table.**

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं दो पंक्तियां कहना चाहता हूँ:-

"पेट में रोटी नहीं और हाथ में पैसा नहीं,
आपकी सरकार में ज़हर भी सस्ता नहीं।"

यह कहकर मैं अपनी बजट स्पीच ले करता हूँ।** ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री एम. वेंकैया नायडु: फिर भी आप उनकी मदद करते रहते हैं।

SHRI N.K. SINGH (Bihar): Sir, I rise to lay the speech that I would have made in case there was an orderly debate, and I thank all the hon. Members for a very patient hearing ...**(Interruptions)**...

*DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM (Tamil Nadu):**

SHRI SHASHI BHUSAN BEHERA (Odisha): Sir, I lay my speech on the Budget on the Table. My focus is on disinvestment of NALCO and 'Special Category' status to the State of Odisha, which has been a long-pending demand. The hon. Finance Minister may kindly clarify the criteria being adopted for awarding 'Special Category' status to States.**

DR. YOGENDRA P. TRIVEDI (Maharashtra): Sir, I lay on the Table some of my constructive suggestions. But, in the meanwhile, I congratulate the Finance Minister for a very realistic Budget.**

** All speeches are given from page 349 onwards.

*Spoke in Tamil

SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN (Maharashtra): Sir, I was supposed to make a speech in the House.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): You lay it on the Table.

SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN: Yes, Sir. I lay my speech on the Table of the House.

*SHRI A. ELAVARASAN (Tamil Nadu):**

SHRI Y. S. CHOWDARY (Andhra Pradesh): It is unfortunate, Sir, but I lay my speech on the Budget on the Table of the House.**

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Dr. M.S. Swaminathan. He is not here.

DR. ASHOK S. GANGULY (Nominated): I lay my speech on the Budget on the Table of the House, Sir.**

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Ms. Anu Aga.

MS. ANU AGA (Nominated): Sir, I have nothing to lay on the Table.

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA (Assam): Sir, I lay my Budget speech on the Table of the House.**

SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS (Assam): Sir, I lay my speech on the Table.**

श्री रघुनन्दन शर्मा (मध्य प्रदेश): सर, मैं अपनी बजट स्पीच सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ।**

SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR (Karnataka): Sir, I lay my speech on the Budget on the Table of the House. **

SHRI ANIL DESAI (Maharashtra): Sir, in view of the paucity of time, I lay my Budget speech on the Table of the House. **

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, my Party's opposition to the neo-liberal economic and fiscal policies of the Government is well-known. I lay a copy of my speech on the Table of the House for the consideration of the Government.**

** All speech are given from page 349 onwards.

* Spoke in Tamil.

DR. BARUN MUKHERJI (West Bengal): Sir, I lay a copy of my speech on the Table. **

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Dr. Vijay Mallya. Not present.

श्री राम कृपाल यादव (बिहार): सर, मैं 2013-14 के बजट के लिए अपनी स्पीच ले करता हूँ।**

SHRI A.V. SWAMY (Odisha): I have a comment to make, Sir. It is good that you are asking us to lay on the Table speeches which are supposed to be made on the floor of the House. Anyway, I expect the Finance Minister to answer each one of the speeches that we are laying on the Table.**

श्री रणवीर सिंह प्रजापति (हरियाणा): महोदय, मैं अपनी बजट स्पीच सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ।**

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL (Punjab): Sir, while the Government should have been laid on the mat for destroying the economy of this country, I am constrained to lay my speech on the Table of the House.

श्री विश्वजीत दैमारी (असम): सर, मैं अपनी बजट स्पीच ले करता हूँ।**

** SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I could not complete my speech while initiating the discussion on the Union Budget 2013-14 on 18/03/2013 because of the lunch break. Thereafter, the House could not transact any business till today because of disruptions. Sir, it is very unfortunate that today I have to lay it on the Table of the House and, with a lot of agony, I am herewith laying my remaining speech on the Table of the House.

- Food and primary articles have shown higher annual price rise of 11.38% and 9.70% respectively. Common man's food items have all become dearer. Onions went up by 154.33%, rice by 18.84%, wheat by 21.63%, cereals by 19.19%, fruits by 8.93% and milk by 4.57%.
- The Government is sitting on stocks of 70 million tonnes of grain, yet the key component of inflation this year is food grains, which is 17% in the third quarter.
- Indian national capital, Delhi, has 50% malnourished children which means every second child is malnourished. It ranks 27 out of 29. What a shame?

** All speech are given from page 349 onwards.

** All speeches laid on the Table

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- Vegetables compared to last year has risen by 26%; sugar by 13%, edible oils by 15%, cereals by 17.4%. The proposals made by the Railway Minister will further escalate inflation because he has declared that every six months there will be revision of tariff linking transport charges with oil prices. Food grains, cooking gas, cement, coal, iron and steel—all products will go up.
- When people are reeling under unprecedented inflation, they expect relief. Instead, the Government is offering them deregulation of fuel products and a further dose of higher prices, taxes and service charges. Diesel prices have been raised by Rs. 5 in one go and then by Rs. 10 in monthly instalments of 50 paise each. This attitude indicates that you have no concern for the common man.
- Prices of petroleum products were increased before and after the Budget; in all 30 times, apart from putting a cap on LPG Cylinders, since the UPA came to power. Railway fares were hiked this January, a month before presenting the Budget. Also, fertilizer prices have gone up 14 times. Then what is the sanctity of Budget?
- The air-conditioned restaurant is the symbol of the urban middle class's aspirations. You have taxed them also.

Fiscal Deficit

- Deficit Deficitdeficits everywhere. Fiscal deficit, revenue deficit, current account deficit and, above all, trust deficit.
- As someone rightly said, the macroeconomic indicators—Fiscal Deficit, Trade Deficit and level of inflation are equivalent of the system's Pulse Rate, Blood Pressure and Temperature. All of these are higher than normal under UPA.
- The Fiscal and current account deficits are almost as bad as 1991. The rate of growth is lowest in the decade.
- Current Account Deficit has risen to unacceptable level of 5.4% of the

GDP. Even a young student of economics knows that such a situation is akin to consuming the resources of the future generations to meet one's current liabilities. While the Budget acknowledges this as a major challenge, it did not propose any concrete measures to address the same.

- Fiscal Deficit was 2.5% in 2007-08 and now at 5.2%, and you hope it to be brought down to 4.8% next year. Where is the roadmap?
- Because of increase in Current Account Deficit and Fiscal Deficit, the rupee has fallen by more than 20% in the last one year. A continuous fall in the rupee value will result in further increase of fiscal deficit, thus nullifying the effect of key announcements made in the Budget. It will also result in the import bill going up, leading to a rise in inflation and the Current Account Deficit.
- The FM was able to achieve the 5.2% fiscal deficit number largely because of the massive cut on spending and deferment of payments on fertilizer and other subsidies. FM shaved of Rs. 91,838 crore from the budgeted Plan expenditure of Rs. 5,21,025 crore for the current fiscal in the backdrop of a growing fiscal deficit.
- FM reduced Budget allocations and expenditure by almost 18%, the steepest cut in expenditure comes from unspent funds allocated to various Ministries last year. For example, in BE FY 13, Ministry of Agriculture was provided Rs. 16,121 crore; however, RE is Rs. 13,787 crore. HRD Ministry's BE was 61,427 crores, the revised is 56,223 crores. RD Ministry which implements various flagship programmes was provided Rs. 76,376 crore, but the actual expenditure has been cut to Rs. 55,000 crore. In total, the exercise helped the FM save Rs. 91,838 crore in the Plan Outlay this year.

Words for the poor and Deeds for the rich

Withdrawal of subsidies —The poor and farmers are doomed

- In the current financial year, the total subsidy is expected to rise to Rs. 2.47 lakh crore against the Budgetary target of Rs. 1.79 lakh crore.

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Subsidies on petroleum products is expected to be more than Rs. 96,880 crore against the Budgetary target of Rs. 43,580 crore.

- The fertiliser subsidy at Rs 65,971 crore in 2013-14 is almost the same as what was spent in 2012-13. Prices of fertilizers are increasing but the subsidy remains the same.
- Much of the increases in outlays will be absorbed by the likely increase in prices, particularly subsidies.
- What happened to your *aam aadmi* slogan ? I have no hesitation in saying that your policy seems to be words for the poor and the deeds for the rich.
- But in contrast, the additional giveaways from 2008-09 corporate sectors have caused a tax expenditure of Rs. 7.5 lakh crore between 2009-10 to 2013-14. Corporate profits rose from 11.9% of GDP in 2008-09 to 12.7% in 2009-10 and 12.15% in 2010-11. In actual terms, the corporate profits rose from Rs. 6.68 lakh crore in 2008-09 to Rs. 8.24 lakh crore in 2009-10 and to Rs. 9.89 lakh crore in 2011-12. The giveaways have risen from Rs. 2.85 lakh crores in 2007-08 to average Rs. 5 lakh crore every year, totaling Rs. 25 lakh crore for the last 5 years. Even the Economic Survey mentions about this.
- In 2012-13 alone, the aggregate revenue forgone from Central taxes on account of tax concessions to the rich and the corporate sector are projected to be Rs. 5,73,627 crore. If one adds the Rs. 5,33,583 crore of forgone tax revenue in 2011-12, the total is a whopping Rs. 11, 07,210 crore. The bluff of deficit reduction through slashing subsidies must be called.
- According to a study, revenue foregone since 2005-06 under Corporate Income tax, Excise and Customs is Rs. 31,11,169 crores.
- NPAs under the CORPORATE CATEGORY as on 31.12.12 constitute 53.68% amounting to nearly 1,00,000 crore. Total Income Tax arrears as on 31.12.12 are Rs. 4,18,696 crores and the Government is not able to recover this huge sum for reasons best known to them.

Allocations

Lowest Defence Budget

- Lowest Defence Budget increase in over 30 years: pegged at 1.79% of GDP, with several major modernization projects set to be affected .
- The allocation of the Defence has been reduced by 4903 crores under revenue segment and 10,000 crores under capital in the revised estimates. While speaking in Rajya Sabha on 6th March, 2013, the Defence Minister said and I quote “I fully share the sentiments of the Members. India is facing various challenges. Security situation around is very volatile. We have to be watchful 24x7. We have to strengthen our armed forces and give them the most modern equipment”. And you reduced the allocation.
- It is disturbing to note that India remains the world’s biggest importer of weapons during 2008-2012. India’s imports were 109% higher than that of China and China becomes the 5th largest exporter. We need to develop our weapons indigenously. How do you do that when you reduced allocations?
- This year China has increased its defence Budget by 20% .
- Former Defence Chief, Gen. Malik, said that the allocation to defence, not even 2% of the GDP, is not adequate keeping in view the present security environment whereas China and Pakistan are providing 3.7% and 4.2% of their GDP.

Meagre allocations

Women’s safety

- Allocation of Rs. 1,000 crore fund for women’s safety and welfare is far from adequate in covering the rehabilitation and medical costs of survivors of gender violence. Where is the money for speedy justice, fast track courts, filling up of vacancies in judiciary?

What kind of ‘dignity for women and girl child’ are you talking of? See the plight of the girl child. They are deprived of even as basic an

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amenity as a separate toilet for girls in schools. It is shameful to note that half of the schools in the country are without toilets for girls. Justice Verma Committee suggested provision of adequate safety measures and amenities in respect of women. With a mere 1,000 crores under the so-called *Nirbhaya Fund*, how this is possible?

Skill development

- The UPA Government has allocated a mere Rs. 1,000 crore for skill development. Contrast to this, see the Rs. 800 crore that just one State, Gujarat, has allocated for skill development. Madhya Pradesh allocated 476 crores. If one State gives 800 crores, then what is 1000 crores for the entire country. You boast it as a major initiative for growth.

Disabled persons

- The Twelfth Five year plan makes a lot of promises for the disabled on various counts—education, habitation and rehabilitation, health, barrier-free environment and this has not been reflected in the Budget. The outlay for the Inclusive Education for the Disabled at the secondary stage has been reduced from Rs. 63 crore in 2012-13 to Rs. 45 crore in this Budget.
- Planning Commission member on Task Force, Dr. Mihir Shah, says pension for aged and widows should be Rs. 1950 per month. As per Tendulkar Committee, it should be Rs. 950 minimum on the basis of increased inflation. But just a pension of Rs. 200 per month is being given for old people, physically challenged and widows. See your concern for the poor and disabled.

One Women's Bank

- You tried to play to the gallery, of course, unsuccessfully. Because people have learnt to read between the lines. How is that one bank in one corner of the country going to help or empower the women-entrepreneurs?
- Should we understand that the other banks are absolved of their responsibilities towards women? The concern of gender bias in loan

appraisals could well be addressed by increasing the share of loans to women.

- Instead of creating one bank for the entire country, you could have taken steps for incorporating women within the existing public and private banking systems. A nationwide bank is less effective than enhancing the existing banking services to ensure ease of access.
- Just compare the market valuation of the SBI (one bank) at Rs. 1,47,000 crore and the promised 1,000 crore investment for the women-only bank. The difference in scale is evident.

Agriculture

- Agriculture is basic culture of the country. In 1950-51, agriculture used to contribute 53% of GDP; now it is at 14%. From 19% in 2004-05, it dropped to 18.3% in 2005-06 and to 17.4% in 2006-07. It further dropped to 16.8% in 2007-08, 15.8% in 2008-09 before reaching 14% in 2011-12.
- Agriculture is a vital sector from the point of view of subsistence to food security. But it has become a victim of your systematic negligence in the planning process and policy initiatives.
- Agriculture employs more than 60% of the population. It is in a state of deep distress. Terms of trade in UPA regime have always gone against farmers.
- Why mum on Swaminathan Commission's recommendations? The key recommendation that MSP should be cost of production +50% has not been implemented so far.

Mismatch between MSP and cost of production

- The latest calculation of Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP) is testimony to this reducing margin for the farmers. Input costs like cost of seeds, pesticides, fertilizer, diesel, power, water have all gone up. According to Haryana Government, the cost of producing one quintal of paddy in the State is Rs. 1,566. The Government buys paddy at 1,280 per quintal. So, the Government does not even pay the cost of production, let alone profits, to the farmers.

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- It is true that MSPs have been hiked. What you forgot is the fact that cost of production has also gone up by 300% thereby even surpassing hiked MSPs.
- Sir, I have an interesting table which compares 2011-12 cost of production with 2012-13 MSP and cost of production + 50% figures. This table throws at us very surprising figures. These figures are even higher than the 2012-13 MSP for almost all crops.
- There has been abnormal and manifold rise in the prices of agriculture inputs like fertilizers, pesticides, diesel and labour wages.
 - Prices of DAP, the most widely used fertilizer after Urea, in April 2010 was Rs. 9,350/- a tonne. Today it is Rs. 24,000/-. Even the hike between two seasons last year was 31.8%.
 - The prices of MOP (Muriate of Potash) was Rs. 4,455/- a tonne in April 2010. It has gone up to Rs. 17,000/-. Hike between the last two seasons is 41.6%.
 - Fuel prices have also been increased a number of times.
 - Government is not focusing on providing uninterrupted power supply to farmers causing heavy losses to them.
 - Between January 2008 and January 2012, prices of crucial farm inputs went up sharply, impacting cost of cultivation across States. Yet, the Government announced MSPs are lower than the cost of Production of the most kharif crops.

o Fertilizers	300%
o Farm power	20%
o Lubricants	62%
o Fodder	60%
o Diesel (pumpsets)	44%
o Diesel (tractors)	34%

- What happened to Hooda Committee's recommendation of Rs. 10,000/- compensation to farmers for loss of crops?
- The UPA's Nutrient Based Subsidy scheme for fertilizers has fuelled the prices of all non-subsidized fertilizers thereby defeating the very purpose of the scheme. Farmers are experiencing short supply of fertilizers and resultant back market.
- A massive loan waiver scam has been unearthed by C & AG. More than 34 lakh farmers who were eligible for loan waiver were not benefited on account of the faulty implementation of the scheme. More than 24 lakh ineligible farmers became beneficiaries.
- Farmer suicides have continued unabated during your regime. 19000 farmers committed suicides in 2011 and 14000 in 2012. This Budget fails to address any of these farmers' problems. Now we are getting reports from AP that the distress farmers are selling their organs to come out of agriculture debt trap.
- If the country's agriculture is growing at 3.5% for which the hon'ble President patted the Central Government, it must be noted that the average of agriculture development in BJP and NDA ruled States is double of national average.
- Look at the BJP-ruled States. Karnataka came with a separate 'agri Budget' which was extremely innovative. Madhya Pradesh showed a double digit agri-growth at 18.2%, the highest in the country. Gujarat is growing at 10.8%.
- What are the steps taken to ensure lower interest rates on agriculture credit? Swaminathan Committee recommended credit to be given at 4%. Some of the BJP ruled States are giving at the rate of 0% interest, and some at 1% or 2%. Then the States with their limited resources can provide loans at lower interest rates, why not the Centre? This speaks of your attitude towards agriculture and welfare of farmers.
- PM claims that credit flow to agriculture sector has increased by many folds. Even according to the Rangarajan Committee Report, out of 11

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crore farming community of the nation, only 1/4th are getting agriculture credit from the banks and the remaining are forced to borrow from private lenders.

Industry and Investment Climate

- Government should know why the investments have fallen. Land acquisition, rehabilitation and clearances are a few of the other main reasons. The coal linkage problem is also affecting Rs. 5 lakh crore investment proposals.
- Stable tax policy is essential to encourage investments in the businesses. However, investors have lost confidence due to repetitive retrospective amendments.
- As per the World Bank and International Finance Corporation's Doing Business 2013 data, India is ranked a lowly 132 out of the 185 countries analyzed. In the category of "Paying Taxes", India's ranking is further low, at 152 which has worsened from 149 in the year 2012. This clearly indicates that India is losing out on its competitiveness *vis-a-vis* other countries.
- People were expecting an announcement of cut in interest rates. The need for interest rates to come down for boosting growth has been forcefully conveyed in the Economic Survey. "Lower interest rates could provide an additional fillip to investment activity for the industry and services sectors".
- The main reason for collapse of country's growth is fall in private investment from 14% to 10% of the GDP. What is the strategy for its revival? Nothing!

Infrastructure

- Infrastructure has received mere lip service. The problem in infrastructure is of clearances, administrative bottlenecks and interest rates. So, all infrastructure sectors, like National Highways Development Programme, telecom, ports and roads will continue to languish and so will critical sectors like power and civil aviation.

- 37 projects sanctioned under BoT in the last three years are yet to take off. Nobody is coming forward due to lack of resources, banks and financial institutions are not providing adequate loans. Last year, NHAI wanted to award contracts for 11 projects for expansion of 4-lanes to 6-lanes, but nobody came forward to bid!
- During the NDA regime, construction of highways achieved a level of 11 kms. per day. Today it stands at an abysmal low of just 3 kms. per day despite their tall promise of building 22 kms. every day.
- The East-West and North-South corridors still remain a distant dream. Even the Gram Sadak Yojana has slowed down.
- Power generation which was targeted at 78,000 MW in Eleventh plan actually achieved was only 54,000 MW. The performance of other sectors of infrastructure like rail, ports, oil and gas is also lack luster.
- With all round failure to address the power sector's pervasive and crippling problems, the UPA Government is succeeding in pushing the country to kerosene lantern days again. I remember the days when I studied under lanterns. Do you want the same situation to arise? Many States are facing serious power problems and my own State, Andhra Pradesh, you will be surprised to know that from 6.00 am to 6.00 pm there will be no power! Andhra Pradesh has now become *Andhera Pradesh*.
- The power crisis has had rippling effects in the economy with many industries both small and large highly impacted.

Black money

- No measure to retrieve black money which was put at Rs. 25 lakh crore two years back. If 20% of this money is retrieved, we can enjoy tax holiday for one year.
- All of us were suggesting that firm action should be initiated to minimize the presence of black money in the national economy and to bring back huge amount of black money stashed in Swiss Bank accounts and tax havens, and use it for infrastructure development and social welfare schemes. There is no meaningful movement forward.

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- When UPA-II came to power in 2009 PM promised to bring back black money in 100 days. But nothing has moved since then. Many such 100 days have gone by.
- You are silent even on your Government's 'White Paper on Black money' (presented to Parliament in May last year). Let me quote your predecessor FM : "The success of an inclusive development strategy critically depends on the capacity of our society to root out the evil of corruption and black money from its very foundations." He also promised a more effective policy response as we move forward. Certain strategies were also suggested. Where is the more effective policy response?

Savings

- In view of the fact that savings have declined in the last five years from 37 per cent of the GDP to less than 30%, the Finance Minister should have taken more determined steps to encourage savings by giving concrete concessions in income-tax to the savers. He has failed to do so.
- Deposits are going down. Credit Deposit Ratio is all time high 78.86%. Deposits growth is 12.71%. Growth in advances is 16.1%.

Employment

- Economic Survey says India will face a shortage of about 17 million non-agricultural jobs by 2020 if labour reforms and high-growth policies are not taken up immediately. It further says that this massive shortage—about six times the current numbers—could trigger social unrest.
- The 61st round of NSSO survey reveals faster increase in employment during 1999-2005 as compared to 1983-94 (source : Economic Survey 2006-07)
- The BJP-led NDA could create 12 million jobs in its-tenure, the UPA could create only 2 millions. What the UPA so far offered the country is "jobless growth".

- 17 lakh applications for 1500 posts in SBI! 2 lakh applications for 100 posts in DRDO! Today the headlines in Economic Times is disturbing-13 IIMs unlucky for placements. Even in IIMs that is the situation.
- Economic Survey warns that by 2020 India could be faced with upto 16.7 million 'missing jobs'.

Flagship programmes

- Flagship programmes are flagging.
- The approach of the UPA Government to the poverty alleviation is entitlement and not empowerment. While empowerment is a productive and sustaining strategy, entitlement makes people permanently Government depended.
- The UPA's flagship scheme, MNREGA, originally provided for Rs.40,000 cores, In the past two years, this amount has been reduced to Rs. 33,000 cores.
- Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) got 24,000 crore in the last Budget but could spend only Rs. 10000 crore.
- The new flagship programme touted by the UFA is the Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) scheme. All the 26 schemes covered under the scheme have a Budgetary allocation of Rs. 5595 crores. Till today, the actual expenditure is only Rs. 5.38 crore. This scheme, according to UPA, is a game-changer of Indian politics; finally, it will end as regime-changer!
- Over 28,78,41,507 Aadhaar numbers have been generated as on February 28, 2013. That means less than 25% of the population have been issued Aadhaar cards. Even within that 25%, the direct benefit transfer is only a token. In the pilot project of kerosene in Alwar, people do not get subsidy for months together. Even in the pilot project for transfer of cooking gas subsidy, only a token transfer of cash into their account. Aadhar is not going to enhance your Janadhar. It will make you *Niradhar*.
- The estimated requirement of food subsidy in the Government's National Food Security Bill was Rs. 1,17,000 crore for distribution of 7 kg. of

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foodgrains per person per month. The Parliamentary Standing Committee projected a subsidy demand of Rs. 1,12,000 crore for the distribution of 5 kg food grains per person per month. They suggested a coverage of 67 per cent of the population.

- As per the present Food Security Bill, subsidy involved is 1,35,000 crores. The total food security subsidy for this year is 90,000 crores. That means
- Rajiv Gandhi Drinking Water Mission : Allocation in 2012 was Rs. 10,500 crores. 11,000 crores in 2013. Token increase.
- Rajeev Gandhi Grameen Vidyuteekaran Yojana : Allocation for 2012 was 4,900. For 2013 it is 4,500 crore. Reduced.
- Grameen Telephony : Allocation for 2012 was 3,000 crore and it is the same in FY 13. No change.
- Rural Irrigation Project : Allocation for 2012 was 1,081 crore. For 2013 it is 1,207 crore. A meager hike only.
- Either the allocations were reduced or remained stagnant. Even if hiked, they are nominal.
- UPA-II has done worse than UPA-I in social sector spending

Average Annual Growth in Budget Allocations

	Education	Health	Women and Child Development
UPA1 (2004-10)	25.7%	19.0%	29.8%
UPA2 (2010-13)	21.7%	16.2%	25.4%

Source : Budget at a glance, Ministry of Finance 2004-2013

Sir, this Budget is totally disappointing, lacks direction, does not inspire confidence and does not add to growth. I conclude by saying that Mr. Chidambaram seems to have followed BJP's policy, of course, in reverse—we say '*appeasement of none and justice for all*' and his motto seems to be '*injustice for all and appeasement of none*'.

DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR (Nominated): Thank you Dy. Chairman, Sir, for allowing me to participate in the debate on the Annual Budget, 2013-14, that I strongly support. Sir, I patiently heard the speech of Shri Venkaiahji Naidu of the principal opposition party. I thought that he would raise some substantial issues, but I was disappointed. He described the Budget as 'deceptive', 'non-inspiring' and 'disappointing'. I totally disagree with him. His criticism sounded like poetry in the form of prose. Anyway, I shall certainly react to some issues of relative importance. But, Sir, before I do that, I need to make some broad observations by way of compulsion.

Sir, in the fast changing globalizing world economy in which Indian economy is getting integrated, it would be grossly erroneous and even inexcusable to overlook the factors that have a bearing on the nature and the structure of the Budget for 2013-14.

Sir, let me begin with the global conditions in the background of which this Budget is prepared. These factors include: (i) global banking/financial crisis of 2009-10; (ii) Eurozone or sovereign debt crisis facing all Euro countries that are our major trade partners; (iii) several countries are finding extremely difficult to overcome the effects of these crises as the entire world economy is slowing down; (iv) in August, 2011, the S and P downgraded the US economy from AAA to AA+, that had its consequences for the world economy. Though I have my own views of such credit rating, it is the fact of life; (v) advanced countries experienced deleveraging by banks, financial institutions and households; escalating the fear about sovereign debt; rising cost of sovereign borrowing; the loss of confidence of currencies and stock market, and persistently high prices of commodities; (vi) world trade volume contracted from 12.8 per cent in 2010 to 7.5 per cent in 2011 and further to 5.8 per cent in 2012. This adversely affected demand for India's exports that fell by 4.9 per cent in this year over the preceding year; (vii) the Current Account Deficit (CAD) has increased to the unsustainable level of 4.6% of the GDP, India's sustainable level of the CAD being about 3.0 per cent.

These factors are certainly not the making of the Government of India. Let me now turn to the domestic factors. These include: (i) Gross Domestic Saving (GDS) as % of GDP declined from 36.8 per cent in 2007-08 to 30.8 per cent in 2011-12; (ii) Gross Domestic Capital Formation (GDCF) as % of GDP declined from 38.1 per cent in 2007-08 to 35 per cent in 2011-12; (iii) corporate sector investment declined from 17.3 per cent in 2007-08 to 10.6 per cent in 2011-12; (iv) the rate of growth decelerated to 5 per cent from 6.2 per cent in the last year. I

[Dr. Bhalchandra Mungekar]

shall come to the growth story shortly and reply Shri Venkaiah Naiduji; (v) this affected the revenue collection of the Government; (vi) inflation has been within the range of 7 to 8 per cent; and (vii) low growth and relatively high inflation rate is the present day syndrome.

Sir, under such difficult economic conditions, probably nobody could have presented better Budget than the one we are debating. The Hon. Finance Minister has prepared a balanced, responsible and inclusive Budget that shall help revive economic growth, for which I congratulate him.

Sir, under the able guidance of Smt. Sonia Gandhiji, the UPA Chairperson and the Congress President, and Dr. Manmohan Singhji, Hon. Prime Minister, since it came to power in 2004, after the NDA miserably failed to 'shine', the UPA has stood committed to inclusive and broad-based growth.

Dy. Chairman, Sir, as I shall explain, I am tempted to say, and that too in all fairness, that the real problem of the principal Opposition party and for that matter, I am sure, all opposition parties is not the architecture of the Budget, but the fact that all sections of the society have accepted and appreciated the Budget. It has addressed concerns of all sections of the society. The following allocations will make my point clear.

Sir, though agriculture contributes only 14% of the GDP, it employs 55% of the total labour force of the country. The FM has allocated Rs. 27,049 crore to agriculture and Rs. 3,415 crore for agricultural research. What is most significant is, the supply of agricultural credit is sought to be enhanced from Rs. 5.75 lakh crore to Rs. 7.0 lakh crore. Rs. 1000 crores are provided for the technological development of the Eastern States, *viz.* Bihar, Odisha, West Bengal, Assam etc. with RKVY—Rs. 22,250 crore.

Sir, small and marginal farmers constitute about 80 per cent of the farmers in the country. They are most vulnerable in every possible sense. I congratulate the FM for providing Rs. 5,387 crore for integrated watershed development programme for these farmers. Rural Development is provided with Rs. 80,194 crore, *i.e.* 46 % increase over the last year. The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) is given Rs. 33,000 crore, PMGSY----Rs 21,700 crore, and IAY----Rs. 15,184 crore.

Sir, the SCs and the STs are the most disadvantaged sections of our population. There are two special programmes for these communities: the Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan and the Tribal Sub-plan. These schemes are allocated Rs. 41,561 crore and Rs. 24,598 crore, respectively. This makes a rise of 12.5% and 31% in the BE and RE, respectively. The Women and Child Development Deptt. has got Rs. 20,350 crore.

Sir, the UPA Government is committed to the welfare of the Minorities that constitute about 20 per cent of the of the total population. Sir, I must mention that in the light of the Justice Sachar Committee's Report, the Muslim community is economically the most backward, in addition to their perception of discrimination. Therefore, the Ministry for Minorities is provided with Rs. 3,511 crore. The assistance to the Disabled amounts to Rs. 110 crore.

Sir, all-round human development is the commitment of the UPA Government. Though the country has made a steady progress on the front, it is not satisfactory. In view of this, a sum of Rs. 65,867 crore is provided to the education sector. This makes the total expenditure on education to 4.0 per cent of the GDP, from 3.5 per cent, which is still less compared to the 6% of the GDP as recommended by the Kothari Commission in 1966. Of this allocation, the SSA/RTE shall get Rs. 27,258 crore and the Mid-Day Meal scheme shall get Rs. 13,215 crore. Similarly, the health sector shall receive Rs. 37,330 crore, of which medical education will get Rs. 4,727 crore and six AIIMS-like institutes will receive Rs. 1,650 crore.

Sir, it is the moral responsibility of the Government to provide food security to the people, particularly the poor and needy sections of the society in enough quantity and at affordable prices. The proposed legislation on National Food Security seeks to cover 75% of the rural and 50% of the urban population, that makes about 67% of the total population. The Budget has provided Rs 10,000 crore for this scheme in addition to the regular food subsidy Budget. Sir, I congratulate the Government for this scheme and particularly, the Congress President and the UPA Chairperson, Smt Sonia Gandhiji for steadfastly insisting upon this scheme.

Sir, there is a fashion among one section of the mainstream economists who ridicule the help to the poor as 'populism' and even non-affordable benefits to the privileged as 'incentives. Each one of these economists has criticized MGNREGS as wasteful expenditure. But what would have happened to Inclusive growth in the

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absence of providing employment to nearly 5.5 to 6.0 crore rural households every year?

I also congratulate the Government for the proposed scheme of National Right to Homestead providing about 4,000 sq. feet area to about 8 million landless agricultural labourers out of about 13 to 18 million landless agricultural labourers with all amenities.

Sir, over a period of time, infrastructure bottlenecks have seriously affected the performance of the Indian economy. In view of this, the Budget has given the railways a support of Rs. 26,000 crore. The Twelfth Plan has projected the required investment in the infrastructure to the tune of US \$ 1 trillion (Rs 55,00,000 crore), of which 47 per cent is expected to come from the private sector. The issue of tax-free bonds in 2013-14 is expected to bring Rs. 50, 000 crore. NABARD -RIDF's corpus shall be raised to Rs 20,000 crore.

The resource mobilization measures of the Government include tax deduction at source (TDS) on transfer of certain immovable property (other than agri. Land), additional income tax on distributed income by company for buy-back unlisted shares, basic custom duties on passenger cars exceeding the value of US \$ 40,000 shall be raised from 75 to 100 per cent, and amnesty scheme for non-filers and stop-filers.

Sir, now let me now react to some of the points raised by Hon. Member from the opposition.

He mentioned that some countries have achieved a higher rate of growth. I do not know from where he discovered these countries, maybe with 2 to 3 million population. Let us talk of the major countries that matter for India and for the world economy at large.

In 2012 and 2013, the growth scenario in some major countries was as follows:

USA, 2.3 and 2.0 per cent, Germany, 0.9 and 0.6 per cent, Italy, -2.1 and -0.10 per cent, Spain, -1.4 and -1.5 per cent, Japan, 2.0 and 1.2 per cent, UK, -0.2 and 1.0 per cent, Canada, 2.0 and 1.8 per cent, and France, 0.2 and 0.3 per cent. Only china is expected to grow at 8.2 per cent in 2012 and India at 5.9 per cent. Actually, for India , the growth rate is revised to be 5.0 per cent.

Sir, by end of September, 2011, China's total foreign exchange reserves stood

at \$ 3, 201.7 (\$ 2 trillion) as against India's \$311.9 billion (Today India's income is about \$1.8 trillion). This meant China's FERs stood at 1.75 times higher than India's total national income.

Sir, Shri Naiduji was talking about high growth story during the NDA rule. What is the real fact? Let me mention about the growth performance of the Indian economy since Independence. The rate of growth in the 1950s was 3.6 per cent; during the 1960s, it was 4.0 per cent; during the 1970s, it was 2.9 per cent; 5.6 per cent during the 1980s; 5.8 per cent during the 1990s; and 7.2 per cent during the 2000s. The growth rate during the Tenth Plan was 7.6 per cent and during the Eleventh Plan, it was 7.9 per cent. This means, only during the Eleventh plan, the growth rate of the Indian economy was about 8.0 per cent.

Sir, during the five-year rule of the NDA, the average rate of growth was 5.9 per cent. During the preceding five years, it was 6.5 per cent and during the succeeding five years, it was 8.42 per cent. This means during the relevant 15-year period, the growth rate was the lowest during the NDA rule. What growth is Shri Naiduji talking about? Hereafter, we should permanently stop discussing about the growth performance of the NDA. Sir, fortunately for this country, the BJP-led NDA ruled only for five years.

Sir, inflation is always a cause of serious concern to the poor. About 85% unorganized workers comprising agricultural labourers, small and marginal farmers, industrial workers etc. are most adversely affected by inflation, because it erodes their meagre purchasing power. Sir, the NSS data show that 45% expenditure of the poor is incurred on food, as against 8-9% in the advanced countries. Therefore, inflation in general and food inflation in particular is the enemy of the poor.

But we cannot neglect the factors that contributed and continue to contribute to the inflationary pressures in the economy. These include: stimulus packages for revival of growth amounting to 2.1 per cent of the GDP between 2007-08 and 2010-11 and were estimated to be 3.2 per cent in 2011-12; continuous increase in the minimum support prices to the farmers to mitigate the rise in the cost of cultivation; growing purchasing power in the hands of the rural poor due to several welfare schemes such as the MGNREGS, that has been adding to their incomes, that is a sign of development; shift in the consumption pattern even of the poor resulting in higher demand for fruits, vegetables, meat, eggs, fish etc., that is again a welcome sign; import of nearly 65 per cent of crude oil at higher prices causing non-food inflation; and lastly the demand-supply mismatch is a major reason.

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Sir, I must draw serious attention of the Government to the fact that Rs. 50,000 crore worth foodgrains, fruits and vegetables are annually wasted due to lack of inadequate storage facilities and the lack of cold chains. This is unacceptable. Government cannot depend on FDI in multi-brand retail trade, as not a single proposal has so far been received probably due to conditions of 30 per cent procurement from the domestic manufacturers and investment of US \$100 million with 50 per cent in backward linkages. Government must invite the domestic industrialists in this sector. Food inflation particularly, the rise in the prices of rice and wheat, is simply unjustifiable in view of the huge stocks of foodgrains with the Government. The PDS must be restructured to deliver what is expected of it.

Sir, having said this, let us look at the problem of inflation in the changed scenario. Prof. Harry Johnson, a noted monetary economist, has written an article entitled: "Is Inflation Inevitable for Economic Growth?" Prof Johnson acceptable 1.5 per cent inflation for the advanced countries due to almost full employment and 3.0 per cent for the developing countries—this was in the 1960s. The situation has dramatically changed since then. Sir, I should not considered extravagant, but I think that 6.0 per cent inflation could be consistent in a growing economy. This does not, I repeat, does not at all mean that the Government is exempted from taking every possible step to ensure that the inflation does not cross this Laxman Rekha. Dy Chairman, Sir, continuous increase in employment is one of the most useful-instrument of securing inclusive growth. Therefore, all-out efforts need to be made for securing faster rise in gainful employment with decent living conditions. This is particularly true when the elasticity of employment across the sectors of the economy is declining over a period of time.

Sir, Shri Naiduji was talking about failure of the UPA Government to control unemployment. What was the situation during the NDA rule?

According to the NSS, between 1999-2000 and 2004-05, that covers four years of the NDA, the rate of unemployment measured by the UPS marginally increased from 2.2 per cent to 2.3 per cent. But with CDS, that is the most inclusive measure of unemployment, it increased from 7.3 per cent to 8.2 per cent. Contrary to this, during the UPA-I *i.e.* between 2004-05 and 2009-10, the UPS unemployment declined to 2.0 per cent and the CDS to 6.6 per cent.

Sir, Shri Naiduji also referred to the Govt.'s inability to control the fiscal deficit. There cannot be two opinions about the necessity of controlling the fiscal deficit. But what is the real picture? The FD declined from 4.3% to 2.5% in 2007-08 of the GDP. It increased to 6.0 per cent in 2008-09 and further to 6.5 per cent in 2009-10. It again' fell to 4.8 per cent in 2010-11, but increased to 5.7 per cent in 2011-12 (Provisional). It is estimated at 5.1 per cent for the year 2012-13. Sir, what is gratifying is, the revenue deficit as % of the fiscal deficit and the GDP is showing a downward trend. It was 5.2 per cent of the GDP in 2009-10, while it is estimated to be 3.5 per cent in 2012-13. But when some criticize the Govt. for not controlling the fiscal deficit, and like opposition parties, some economists are in the forefront, is it not necessary to closely look into the factors that lead to rising fiscal deficit?

In this regard, one can easily point out the following factors responsible for the rising fiscal deficit, (a) A conscious decision of the Govt. to resort to financial packages to overcome the adverse impact of the global financial crisis and domestic factors; (b) Lower receipts (that explain 58 per cent of total slippage) due to sharp deceleration of growth, particularly in the industry sector, elevated level of inflation, subdued financial market conditions, for generating required disinvestment receipts and overshooting of expenditure. If stimulus packages had not been given, growth would have further decelerated; (c) Subsidies pose a major problem. We know that oil and petroleum subsidy, food subsidy and fertilizer subsidy are three major subsidies that drain the public exchequer. During April-December 2013, total under recoveries of the OMC stood at Rs. 1,24,824 crore. Bulk of these subsidies are accounted only by diesel and LPG subsidies; (d) When the Govt. tries to slowly align the prices of these products with the international prices since about 65% of them are being imported, is it not a fact that all opposition parties come to the streets and create havoc? Is it not a fact that war was broken when the Govt. reduced the number of the subsidized cylinders to six and was forced to make it 9. When 50% of the urban households use kerosene and more than 60 per cent rural households use fire fuel, that war was beyond my comprehension; (e) Fertilizers subsidy amounted to Rs. 32,490 crore in 2007-08, that increased to Rs. 67,199 crore in 2010-11 (RE) and estimated to Rs. 60,974 in 2012-13. I want to know which political party in this country will suggest and support rationalization of the fertilizer subsidy or not to raise the minimum support prices to the farmers.

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Sir, I would now like to make the following suggestions for the consideration of the Govt.

First, agriculture needs a greater attention. Despite it being a state subject, the States are not doing enough. This is a serious matter. The Union Govt. should take initiative in sensitizing the States. Sir, we have been waiting for the Second Green Revolution for the last 40 years, that is too long a period. No major technological break-through is visible. That alone can shift the supply curve in agriculture upwards. Only about 1/3rd of the country's farming is irrigated and 2/3rd is rain-dependent. We will have to develop in a major way the dry-farming technology. The agricultural universities must undertake frontier research in agriculture. Special problems of 80 per cent marginal and small farmers need to be urgently attended to make them viable and sustainable.

Second, the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) have been provided with Rs. 2,977 crore assistance. It is too inadequate to for their development. 33 per cent of the MSMEs are in the services sector and 67 per cent in the manufacturing sector. They contribute 10 per cent of the GDP, more than 30 per cent of the exports and 17.0 per cent of the total employment in the country. 84 per cent of the total manufacturing employment in the country comes from the MSMEs employing less-than 8 workers. They need much better treatment. I am happy to know that the Govt. is revising their threshold limit, and also proposing to bring them under the priority sector lending. Sir, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru talked about self-reliant growth. In the changed context, that is not possible. Let us replace 'self-reliant growth' by 'domestic demand-driven growth'. And in that perspective, agricultural growth by making small and marginal farming sustainable, and also, the all-round development of the MSMEs have a unique role to perform.

Third, uneven regional development and the resulting imbalance is a perennial problem in the country. Due to different factor endowment and certain historical factors, some States developed faster, while some States remained economically backward. I therefore congratulate the FM for giving assurance in the Budget for reviewing the norms of backwardness so as to decide the level of financial assistance to such States.

Fourth relates to the financing of the development. Sir, every evidence shows

that though growth has benefited all sections of the society, it has benefited and is benefiting the rich more than the poor. Therefore, the affluent and rich must bear a greater cost of financing the development. This is not borne out by the facts. For instance, the Gross Tax Revenue as the % of the GDP has stagnated between 10 and 11 per cent of the GDP; the direct taxes between 5.5 to 6 per cent and indirect around 4 to 5 per cent. The wealth tax is nominal, and yet it fell to Rs. 950 crore from Rs. 1,244 crore in the previous year. The services sector contributes about 62 of the GDP, but the service tax as a proportion of the GDP has stagnated only at one per cent of the GDP. This means that relatively higher growth is not getting reflected in the tax structure, that has virtually remained inelastic.

Fifth, the latest trend for gold import is very much disturbing. Due to inflation and relatively low rate of return on financial investment, people prefer gold as an asset. The demand for pure gold is rising faster compared to jewelry and other ornaments. This is a worldwide phenomenon. As a result, since 2008, gold prices denominated in dollar doubled and denominated in Rupee increased three times. It has two effects; one, since entire gold is imported, CAD has increased, and two, financial investment has fallen. The Government must regulate the gold import with strict measures.

Sixth, the estate duty is abolished. Sir, even the classical economists who believed in laissez-faire economic policy had recommended the estate duty with a view to reducing income inequalities. I think more than 100 countries in the world have gone for that. I do not know, why the India is dragging its feet.

Seventh, it is freezing to know that only 42,800 persons in the entire country have more than Rs one crore taxable income. (I hope Ministers are included and the MPs are excluded). Sir, only persons in Pali Hill and Colaba in Mumbai, Banjara Hills in Hyderabad, Salt Lake in Kolkata, many areas in New Delhi, and affluent localities in banglore and Chennai alone might exceed this number by ten times. Sir, economists are enamored by the logic of the Laffer curve that shows an inverse relationship between the tax rate and the compliance, *i.e.* tax collection. This is not borne out by the Indian conditions. It is high time that we rationalise the tax-structure, improve the tax compliance and punish tax evaders so that the major beneficiaries of growth also share the larger burden of financing the development.

Sir, on the whole, the Budget is realistic and down to earth. It is a balanced

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and responsible Budget. It is not extravagant in promises and does not entertain the sloganeering. It is not popular, and certainly not populist. Within the global and the domestic constraints, the FM has done a remarkably good job for the revival of the economy. Following the Hon. Prime Minister, I request my colleagues in the Opposition to share and strengthen this hope for the better future of the economy and that of country.

Sir, thank you very much.

श्री नरेन्द्र बुढानिया: महोदय, आपने 2013-14 के बजट पर बोलने का समय दिया, इसके लिये मैं आभारी हूँ व धन्यवाद करता हूँ। यह 2013-14 का बजट बहुत ही चुनौतियों के बीच पेश किया हुआ बजट है। हमारे देश में **fiscal deficit** व **Revenue deficit High** है तथा **current Account Deficit** एक चिंता का विषय है। विकास दर बढ़ाने के लिए सरकारी खर्चों में बढ़ोतरी करनी पड़ती है, इससे मुद्रा स्फीति के बढ़ने का खतरा बढ़ता है इन परिस्थितियों में वित्त मंत्री जी ने **Balancing** बजट देश के सामने पेश किया है।

महोदय, आज हम उदारीकरण के 25 वर्ष पूरे करने जा रहे हैं। पिछले छः-सात वर्षों तक हमारी विकास दर 8 प्रतिशत रही, परन्तु अचानक पिछले दो वर्षों में यह नीचे आई है। यह दुनिया में आई मंदी का कारण है। चीन व इण्डोनेशिया ही ऐसे दो देश हैं जो विकास दर में हमसे आगे हैं। यदि हम इस वर्ष अनुमान के मुताबिक विकास दर हासिल कर सकें तो चीन ही एक ऐसा देश होगा जो हमारे से विकास दर में अधिक होगा। हम यह कहना चाहते हैं कि **UPA** की 11वीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में विकास पर औसतन 8 प्रतिशत रही है।

महोदय, वित्त मंत्री जी ने 2013-14 के बजट में हिन्दुस्तान की नब्ज़ को पकड़ा है। इस बजट में उन्होंने तीन वायदे किये हैं--पहला वादा हमारे देश की महिलाओं के लिये, दूसरा वादा हमारे देश के युवा वर्ग के लिये, तीसरा वादा हमारे देश के गरीबों के लिए। महिलाओं के लिये यह बजट में जबरदस्त फोकस किया है। 97,134 हजार करोड़ रुपये महिलाओं के कल्याण के लिये प्रावधान रखा है। इसके अलावा महिला सशक्तीकरण के लिये एक निर्भय फंड का प्रावधान किया है, जिसके लिये 1000 (एक हजार) करोड़ का प्रावधान किया है जो ऐतिहासिक कदम है। इसके अलावा एक और जोरदार कदम उठाया है वित्त मंत्री जी ने एक महिला बैंक खोलने का निर्णय किया है। इस महिला बैंक के लिये 1000 करोड़ रुपये **Initial Capital** के रूप में उपलब्ध कराया जायेगा।

महोदय, इस महिला बैंक की एक खासियत होगी कि महिलाओं द्वारा चलाये जाने वाले बिजनेसिज़ या ऐसी संस्थायें या सेल्फ ग्रुप्स जिनमें ज्यादातर महिलायें काम करती हैं, उनको यह वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करेगी। युवा वर्ग के लिये विशेष **Skill Development Programme**

चलाने का निर्णय लिया है जो इसमें सफल होंगे उनको 10,000 (दस हजार रुपये) इनाम (Reward) दिया जायेगा। इस प्रोग्राम के लिये दस लाख बच्चों को प्रशिक्षण दिया जायेगा। इस काम के लिये वित्त मंत्री जी ने एक हजार करोड़ का प्रावधान किया है। गरीबों के लिये **Direct Cash Benefit Transfer** स्कीम चलायी जायेगी। इस स्कीम से गरीब व्यक्ति के पास सीधा पैसा उसके पास जायेगा। आपका पैसा आपके हाथ। इस योजना से देश के बड़े हिस्से को लाभ मिलेगा।

महोदय, हमारे विपक्ष के साथी कहते हैं कि यह बजट दिशाहीन है, निराशाजनक है, जादूगिरी है। मैं इनकी बात से सहमत नहीं हूँ। हमारा पिछला बजट 2012-13 था। वह 14,90,925 करोड़ का था और हमारा रिवाइज्ड एस्टिमेट 14,30,825 करोड़ रुपये था। इस बार 2013-14 का बजट एस्टिमेट 16,65,297 करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान है जो बजटरी-एस्टिमेट से 11.7 प्रतिशत अधिक है तथा रिवाइज्ड एस्टिमेट से 16.4 प्रतिशत अधिक है। इससे विपक्ष के साथियों की बात गलत साबित होती है। यह बजट हमारे देश को विकास की ओर तेजी से आगे ले जावेगा। मैं यह भी बताना चाहता हूँ कि प्लान एक्सेपेन्डीचर पिछले बजट 2012-13 हमारा 85,21,054 करोड़ रुपये थे और हमारा रिवाइज्ड प्लान एक्सेपेन्डीचर 4,29,187 करोड़ था। इस 2013-14 के बजट में हमारा प्लान-एक्सेपेन्डीचर 5,55,322 करोड़ रुपये है जो आर ई व बी ई दोनों से ज्यादा है। इसलिए विपक्ष की सारी बातें सही नहीं हैं।

महोदय, हमारे देश में जो फ्लेगशिप योजनाएं चल रही हैं। ये सभी योजनाएं बहुत अच्छी योजनाएं हैं जिसका लाभ हमारे देश की जनता को मिला है। वित्त मंत्री जी ने इस बजट में इस फ्लेगशिप योजनाओं को चालू ही नहीं रखा है बल्कि पिछले बजट से ज्यादा बजट इस वर्ष दिया है। शिक्षा के लिए इस 2013-14 के बजट में 65,867 करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान है। इससे सर्वशिक्षा अभियान के लिए 27,258 करोड़ का बजट दिया है जो पिछले बजट से ज्यादा है। इस वर्ष वित्त मंत्री जी ने राष्ट्रीय माध्यमिक शिक्षा अभियान के लिए 3983 करोड़ का प्रावधान रखा है। हम कह सकते हैं कि इस बजट में शिक्षा के लिए शानदार कदम उठाये हैं।

महोदय स्वास्थ्य हमारे लिए एक बहुत बड़ा व आवश्यक विषय है। इस बजट में हैल्थ के लिए 37,330 करोड़ का प्रावधान रखा है। इसे सिर्फ राष्ट्रीय हैल्थ मिशन के लिए 21 हजार 240 करोड़ का प्रावधान रखा है। यह पिछले बजट से 26 परसेंट ज्यादा है। ग्रामीण विकास की बात हम करें तो इस बजट में 80 हजार 194 करोड़ का प्रावधान किया है जो पिछले वर्ष से 46 परसेंट ज्यादा है। मैं यह भी बताना चाहता हूँ कि पिछले वर्ष 70 हजार करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान था जिसमें 50 हजार करोड़ ही खर्च हुए। इस वर्ष के बजट में महात्मा गांधी नरेगा कार्यक्रम के लिए 33 हजार करोड़ का आवंटन किया है। इसी प्रकार नेशन सोसियल एसिस्टेंट प्रोग्राम के लिए 9 हजार 541 करोड़ का प्रावधान रखा है। ICDS के लिए 20 हजार 440 करोड़ का प्रावधान रखा गया है।

[श्री नरेन्द्र बुढानिया]

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय — शहरी विकास के लिए हमारे देश में एक महत्वपूर्ण योजना जवाहरलाल नेहरू राष्ट्रीय शहरी रिन्यूवल प्रोग्राम है हालांकि हम कार्यक्रम कंप्लीट कर चुके हैं और दूसरे के लिए 14 हजार 873 करोड़ का प्रावधान किया है जो पिछले खर्च से दुगुना है। मेरे सामने जो साथी बैठे हैं कहते हैं पिछले वर्ष इस बजट में बसें खरीदी गईं परंतु मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि कम से कम लोगों को बसें तो मिली। हमारे देश के बड़े-बड़े शहरों में आज जो चमचमाती लो फ्लोर बसें चल रही हैं पहले नहीं थीं।

हमारे देश में प्रधानमंत्री सड़क योजना के लिए 21,700 करोड़ रुपये व बहुत ही लोकप्रिय स्कीम इंदिरा आवास योजना के लिए 15 हजार 184 करोड़ रुपये का आवंटन किया है। इसी प्रकार एक और महत्वपूर्ण योजना मिड डे मिल है, इसके लिए पिछले वर्ष 11 हजार 937 करोड़ के स्थान पर 13 हजार 215 करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान किया है।

महोदय जी कृषि के क्षेत्र में यूपीए सरकार ने जबरदस्त कार्य किया हैं। 11 पंचवर्षीय योजना में हमारे कृषि विकास की दर 3.8 प्रतिशत रही है जो 9वीं पंचवर्षीय योजना जो एनडीए के शासन में थी उसमें कृषि विकास दर मात्र 2.5 प्रतिशत ही थी। वित्त मंत्री ने इस बजट में कृषि विकास दर बढ़ाने के लिए 27 हजार 49 करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान किया है। पिछले वर्ष की तुलना में यह 22 प्रतिशत अधिक है। कृषि अनुसंधान जो देश की बहुत बड़ी आवश्यकता है इसके लिए 3 हजार 415 करोड़ का प्रावधान रखा है। किसानों के लिए कृषि ऋण एक महत्वपूर्ण कदम है इससे ही किसानों की मदद होती है, इसी से उत्पादन बढ़ता है। कृषि ऋण के लिए पिछले बजट में 5 लाख 75 हजार करोड़ का प्रावधान था, इस वर्ष 7 लाख करोड़ कर दिया है जो 22 प्रतिशत अधिक है इसके लिए वित्त मंत्री जी को बधाई देता हूँ। किसानों के लिए और भी कई निर्णय लिए गए हैं। किसान अब निजी बैंकों से भी ऋण ले सकेंगे। किसानों को यह ऋण 7 प्रतिशत ब्याज दर से मिलेगा। यदि किसान समय पर ऋण जमा कराता है तो यह ब्याज दर 4 प्रतिशत होगी। खाद्य सुरक्षा निश्चित करने लिए सरकार बिल ला रही है इसके लिए 65 से 70 हजार मीट्रिक टन की आवश्यकता पड़ेगी। यह आवश्यकता पूर्वी राज्यों में हरित क्रांति से ही संभव है। पूर्वी राज्यों बिहार, असम, छत्तीसगढ़, पश्चिम बंगाल के लिए इस बजट में 1 हजार करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान रखा है जो एक सराहनीय कदम है। मैं हमारे देश के किसानों को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने कड़ी मेहनत कर खाद्य सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करने में बड़ा योगदान दिया है। मैं यह भी बताना चाहता हूँ कि कृषि के क्षेत्र में और भी कई इनीशिएटिव लिए गए हैं जिसमें पायलट प्रोग्राम आन न्यूट्री फार्म चलाने का निर्णय है जिसमें हमारी पोषक तत्वों से भरपूर यानि आयरन रिज बाजरा, प्रोटीन रिच मक्का, जिक रिच गेहूँ, हमारे किसान पैदा करें। महोदय मैं यह भी बताना चाहता हूँ कि यह प्रोग्राम उन जगह में प्रारंभ किया जाएगा जहां महिलाओं व बच्चों को पोषण युक्त भोजन नहीं मिलता है। गर्मी व सूखा सहन करने की वैरायटी उपलब्ध कराने के लिए रायपुर में एक संस्थान खोला जाएगा।

महोदय यूपीए अध्यक्ष श्रीमती सोनिया गांधी लंबे समय से प्रयासरत हैं इस देश के गरीबों के लिए खाद्य सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित हो। आज श्रीमती सोनिया जी की मेहनत का नतीजा है कि वित्त मंत्री जी ने खाद्य सुरक्षा के लिए 10 हजार करोड़ रुपये का अतिरिक्त प्रावधान किया है। महोदय, यह एक ऐतिहासिक निर्णय है इसके लिए देश श्रीमती सोनिया गांधी जी को धन्यवाद दे रहा है।

महोदय, यूपीए अध्यक्ष श्रीमती सोनिया गांधी, प्रधानमंत्री डा. मनमोहन सिंह, पेट्रोलियम मंत्री श्री वीरप्पा मोईली व हमारे देश के युवा नेता राहुल गांधी को राजस्थान की जनता की ओर से बधाई देना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने राजस्थान के बाड़मेर में रिफाइनरी लगाने का निर्णय लिया है। इस निर्णय में राजस्थान में विकास गति तेज होगी व युवाओं को रोजगार मिलेगा।

महोदय, इस बजट में सभी वर्गों का ख्याल रखा है। विशेष तौर से महिलाओं, बच्चों, युवाओं, एससी, एसटी, अल्पसंख्यक ओबीसी के लिए ख्याल रखा है। हम धन्यवाद देते हैं और 2013-14 के बजट का समर्थन करते हैं।

श्री ईश्वर सिंह: महोदय, बजट देश की दिशा व दशा का दर्पण है। 2013-14 वर्ष का जो बजट माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने पेश किया है यह आम आदमी का बजट है, मैं उसके समर्थन में बोलने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। कांग्रेस पार्टी हमेशा गरीब व्यक्ति के प्रति गंभीर रही है कि उसे मूलभूत सुविधाएं मिलनी चाहियें खास कर के ग्रामीण व्यक्ति के जीवन के प्रति हमारी यू.पी.ए. सरकार ग्रामीण विकास के लिए वचनबद्ध है।

केन्द्रीय आयोजना 2013-2014 की विशेषताएं:-

1. महात्मा गांधी राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार गारंटी योजना।
2. ग्रामीण आवास
3. प्रधानमंत्री ग्राम सड़क योजना
4. पेय जल आपूर्ति
5. भूमि संसाधन
6. कृषि तथा सहकारिता
7. पशुपालन डेयरी
8. कृषि अनुसंधान तथा शिक्षा

अनेकों योजनाएं दी हैं।

[श्री नरेन्द्र बुढानिया]

तीन वचन:-

I हम अपनी बालिकाओं और महिलाओं के साथ दृढ़तापूर्वक खड़े हैं। हम उनके सशक्तिकरण और उन्हें सुरक्षित रखने के लिए हर समय प्रयास करने की प्रतिज्ञा लेते हैं।

II युवाओं को स्वेच्छा से कौशल विकास कार्यक्रमों में शामिल होने के लिए प्रोत्साहित किया जाएगा।

III यू.पी.ए. सरकार के कार्यकाल के दौरान देश भर में भारत के गरीब व्यक्तियों के लिए प्रत्यक्ष लाभ अवतरण योजना आपका पैसा आप के हाथ उद्देश्य के साथ शुरू की जाएगी।

अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति महिलाएं एवं बच्चे:-

अनुसूचित जाति, उपयोजना और जनजातीय उप योजना के आबंटन चालू खर्च के आबंटन के मुकाबले मूल रूप से बढ़ा दिये हैं। महिलाओं एवं बच्चों से संबंधित कार्यक्रमों के लिए क्रमशः रुपये 97,134 करोड़ और रुपये 77,236 करोड़ का आबंटन किया है।

अल्पसंख्यक वर्ग:-

निशक्त व्यक्ति-बजट में बढ़ोत्तरी की है।

स्वास्थ्य व शिक्षा:-

सभी के लिए स्वास्थ्य और शिक्षा हमारी प्राथमिकताएं बराबर बनी रही हैं। स्वास्थ्य व परिवार कल्याण के लिए 37,330 करोड़ का आबंटन सर्वशिक्षा के लिए 27,258 रुपये उपलब्ध कराए हैं।

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: Respected Sir,

Though Global Economic Parameters are indicating slowing down, the Indian Economy could show its strength of resilience due to the consistent efforts of UPA under the magnificent leadership of Shrimati Sonia Gandhi ji, who has created history of being the head of one of the largest political organizations of the world.

The economic survey of India and the General Budget for 2013-14 presented by the honourable Finance Minister are transparent without any hidden burdens and categorical to highlight that Indian Economy is challenged with several constraints. The General Budget is keenly following the Mool Sutra of Indian National Congress, that is "Higher growth shall lead to inclusive and sustainable development". The testimony to the commitment of UPA to have comprehensive

welfare of Indian *Aam Aadmi* is amply indicating by the way of improvement of average living standard both in rural and urban India and correctional, far reaching measures in the delivery of welfare and development so as to ensure direct transfer of benefits.

UPA's efforts for fiscal consolidation and to stimulate growth besides sufficient provision for social defence, social security and social justice are to decisively secure safe future to the upcoming generations.

Care for infrastructure, enlarging industrial corridors besides protecting agrarian sector and accelerating the water body management and safe irrigation are to be the bedrock of our economy.

Increase of agrarian credit to 7 lakh crore rupees and enlarging support of Biotechnology without spoiling the traditional strength of native seed besides appropriate soil protection and improvement mechanism are the efforts of furtherance of already achieved Green Revolution by successive Governments of Indian National Congress.

Assurance for lowering Interest rate to 6 per cent to the credit to be extended to Handloom Weavers is attracting the aspirations of my poor artisans. The Government must take steps to smooth provision of such credit to weavers. This facility shall also be extended to all types of artisans of the country.

I request and again reiterate my urge to provide minimum 100 day Job based wages to weavers and all other artisans who are certified to be landless and under BPL. This measure will develop defence mechanism to such lakhs of families who are hunger stricken though they have some or other occupation, which are thoroughly semi-skilled. Protection of weavers and other artisans are protection of traditions and self respect of remote India.

The efforts to sensitize the urgent need of renewable energy including solar power generation by UPA Government is one another future saving initiative in the scarce Coal, scarce Petro Products, scarce Natural Gas and other scarce and precious resources—reality. Cheaper Solar Power generation requires much enlarged research and development and production of inputs for renewable energy. Every house and every productive unit have to be encouraged to gain capacity of their own captive Electricity.

[Shri Ananda Bhaskar Rapolu]

UPA's effort to bring Indian and other traditional medicinal systems to the broader availability to each and every Primary Health Centre besides all Hospitals shall gain much greater momentum. Manpower shortage and poor infrastructure in Healthcare is stigma, which deserves attention of Governments both at Centre and States.

Government schools shall attain their real status to be attracted by all the parents, so as to convince them to send their children to those schools. As huge funds through Sarva Siksha Abhiyaan, are flowing, enhancing the status and infrastructure of all Government owned and aided schools are possible, if precautionary measures are to be put in place.

There are several—foundation building policy initiatives with reasonable fiscal provisions which deserve appreciation.

I appreciate the efforts of Union Finance Ministry to ensure spending process right from April month, which will bring real change all across the nation.

Thank you, Sir,.

SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: The prime political commitment of Union Budget 2013-2014 is to make development economically and ecologically sustainable, pragmatic and legitimate. It aims at higher growth leading to inclusive and exclusive sustainable development. It has laid emphasis on improving human development indicators, weaker sections like women, Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Minorities and Other Backward Classes. There is a clear indication to roll out the flagship programmes like Direct Benefit Transfer by the year end. Of course, I suggest that the Direct Transfer System should also be extended for providing food security to the people and fertilizer subsidy to the farmers of the country. Based on the recommendations of Kelkar Committee in 2012, a new fiscal consolidation path with fiscal deficit at 5.3 percent of GDP this year and 4.8 percent of GDP in 2013-2014 has been announced in the Budget. In response to the demand of Odisha, West Bengal and Bihar, Finance Minister has clearly indicated to change the criteria of declaring Special Category States.

More Budget provision -Rs. 37,330 crores are allocated to the Ministry of

Health and Family Welfare. New Health Mission will get allocation of Rs. 21239 crores, Rs. 4,727 crores for medical education, Rs. 150 crores for treatment of elderly people, Rs. 1,069 crores for Department of AYUSH, Rs. 1,650 crores for six AllMS-like Institutes, Rs. 65,867 crores for HRD, Rs. 27,298 crores for Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, Rs. 5,284 crores for SC Students, -Rs. 13,215 crores for Mid Day Meal Scheme—and Rs. 17700 crores for ICDS, Rs. 300 crores for 2013-14 for Maternal and Child Nutrition, Rs. 10,000 crores for National Security Act, increasing provision from Rs. 200/- to Rs. 300/- per month, targeting 50 million people in 12th Plan period including 9 million people in 2013-2014 are the important features of this Budget of 2013-2014.

We suggest pension for Gramin Bank employees and officers, increasing the pension to minimum Rs. 1,000/- per month, provident fund eligibility up to Rs. 15,000/-, comprehensive legislation for agricultural workers, waiving, the ceiling on bonus, increasing the quantum of gratuity from 15 days' wages to one month's wages per year. Revise the compensation for weavers in case of accidental death and disablement. I also request the Hon. Minister to increase the old age pension to Rs. 500/- per month. I demand to declare Odisha a Special Category State immediately.

SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI: Hon'ble Chairman, Sir,

I thank you very much for giving me an opportunity to speak in the august House today on the discussion for General Budget for the year 2013-14.

First of all, I would like to thank the Hon'ble Prime Minister and the UPA Government for implementing the Integrated Action Plan for the development of scheduled areas, and also for taking steps in developing the roads in the scheduled areas.

Now, I would like to speak about women belonging to the most vulnerable groups, including single women and widows who should live with self-esteem and dignity in the society. As the House is aware that unfortunately, this situation is not seen anywhere, due to the recent incidents happened in Delhi, to avoid such incidents, the laws should be strengthened and relief and rehabilitation should be provided to such affected women immediately by designing exclusive schemes to address these concerns with proper legislations.

[Shrimati T. Ratnabai]

Now, I come to the allocation for Tribal Sub Plan which was increased to Rs. 24,598 crore with the increase of 12.5% over the Budget Estimate and 31% over the Revised Estimate of the current year 2012-13.

Moreover, ITDAs and ITDCs should be strengthened with allocation of sufficient Budget to take up welfare measures by posting the IAS officers only to head the ITDAs and ITDCs as the functioning of the ITDAs are not up to the mark. There is a need to set up a Committee to take steps for reviewing its implementation for transparency, accountability to achieve the output and to benefit tribals ultimately.

ITDAs should be more strengthened to help the tribals who were duped in availing welfare measures with the help of Protective Criminal Laws in the country by taking their cases on suo motu basis. Otherwise, their grievances are not being solved and delayed when the tribals complain to the grievances departments. Tribal cases should be taken up under Protective Criminal Laws by ITDAs under suo moto.

I am thankful to the UPA Government for increasing of the amount from Rs. 68 crore in 2012-13 to Rs. 106 crore in 2013-14 for the schemes of hostels for ST girls and boys in the country.

I am also thankful to the UPA Government for increasing the amount from Rs. 107 crore in 2012-13 to Rs. 202 crore in 2013-14 for the schemes of pre-matric scholarship for ST students.

I am also thankful for increasing the amount from Rs. 1673 crore to Rs. 2517 crore under Special Central Assistance to TSP and assistance for schemes under Article 275(1) of the Constitution under central assistance to the States.

Next, I come to the subject of maternal and child malnutrition in our country. On the one hand, the food grains are abundant in the godowns and are rotting, and on the other hand, people are suffering with malnutrition. This is absurd and it is our prime concern, which pertains to all of us.

Agriculture research should be given top priority as many people are not taking agriculture as the subject and also as a profession. This is leading into the

dangerous situation of our country and it will, no doubt, uproot the system of our country and plunge it back into chaos.

Livestock is part of our life and Government should support livestock Mission which will be useful to the farmers and their families to get the revenue daily.

Now, I come to the Education subject. Education plays a very key role in developing the personality of a person to earn knowledge and to lead a good life in the society with dignity. But it is sad to note that education is not reaching to the poor people in the agency areas. There are no proper schools. There is no proper infrastructure. There are no toilet facilities, particularly for girls. That's why the desired targets are not being achieved by the Government so far. Sarva Siksha Abhyan is being implemented, but the funds are being misused at various levels and such situation will not ensure the Right to Education Act be successful.

Now, I come to the Health sector in scheduled areas. I am pained to say that most of the Primary Health Centres in Andhra Pradesh, particularly in the agency areas have no proper facilities to treat the patients. People have to go walk for miles to reach the Government hospitals in agency areas. There were no sufficient doctors, equipments and not even prime facilities.

There is need to upgrade the Nizam's Institute of Medical Sciences (NIMS), and new Regional Institutes of Medical Sciences (RIMS) should be set up, one each in the agency areas, because the tribal people are dying of unknown diseases, due to vector-borne diseases.

Now, I come to Financial Inclusion subject. I am very much thankful to the Government for making available banks even to the scheduled areas in the country under Financial Inclusion scheme. I am also thankful to the UPA Government for taking steps to establish first women's bank and first women's post office in the country. This is a welcome step and unique idea.

But I am also pained to say that banking activities are not improved due to the lack of communication network to tribals in the scheduled areas. The TRAI organisation which has to oversee the implementation of the activities is not concentrating on the banking customers and helping the private operators.

[Shrimati T. Ratnabai]

The tribal people in the scheduled areas are the worst victims due to the present power policy in the country. The power tariffs are so high that tribal people cannot afford such power tariffs which were imposed on them by the regulatory committees as per the instructions of power companies.

Tribals are facing a lot of practical problems in getting the loans in scheduled areas. The Government is not granting long-term agricultural loans on their assets on the pretext of Land Protective Act.

Even though they get the loans on agricultural lands, tribals are getting very less percentage of loans due to low rates in scheduled areas. And on the other hand, business people and industrial companies are getting huge loans and misusing the Government funds and later showing the companies and industries as non-performing assets (NPAs). Micro Finance loans are also not useful to the tribals even though the schemes are merged and are managed by women self help groups. Hence, the only solution to this problem is giving counter guarantee by Government to the tribals.

I request the Government to develop road infrastructure in Petroleum, Chemical, Petrochemical Investment region (PPIR) at Visakhapatnam in Andhra Pradesh as it has a lot of scope for development.

I request the Government to provide loans to Self Help Groups (SHGs) with an interest rate of 4% on a par with interest rate to farmers for crop loans by making Budgetary provisions.

I also request the Government for clearance of A.P. Rural Inclusive Growth Project (APRIGP) which is presently pending with Ministry of Finance.

I also request the Government to provide Minimum Support Price for each tribal product for their produce.

I also request the Government to release Central Assistance of Rs. 3,006.43 crore from National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) for Andhra Pradesh for the drought of Kharif in 2011, and also for the recent untimely and unseasonal rains in Andhra Pradesh in the third week of February, 2013.

Implementing Agencies: The role of the implementing agencies needs-to be re-examined for ensuring the transparency by strengthening the State Tribal Development in implementing the schemes.

Release of funds: A decentralised process for release of funds through the State Departments to the NGOs will not only create a suitable environment for smoother implementation, but will also ensure the accountability of the NGOs in the States .

Monitoring: Empowerment of the Panchayati Raj Institutions and Community-based organisation is the need of the hour with systematic monitoring of schemes at all levels in utilisation of funds meant for scheduled areas in the country. I am also pained to say that there is gross under utilisation of funds in the Ministry of Tribal Affairs allocated under Article 275(1).

In Andhra Pradesh in the year 2009-10, out of the total allocated Rs. 5283 lakhs, only Rs. 1946.2 lakhs were released and in 2010-11, out of the allocation of Rs. 5526 lakhs, only Rs. 5187 lakhs were released, and in 2011-12 and 2012-13 also, the same situation happened in spending the amount.

It is sad to note that regarding funds allocated under SCP and STP also there is gross negligence in releasing the funds.

श्रीमती रजनी पाटिल: इस राज्यसभा में पहली बार अपने विचार व्यक्त करने के लिए मैं खड़ी हुई हूँ। इस साल में रखे गये बजट के समर्थन में मैं अपना वक्तव्य व अपेक्षाएं भी यहां रखूंगी।

इस साल का बजट जो यू.पी.ए. सरकार, डा० मनमोहन सिंह और पी. चिदंबरम माननीय अर्थमंत्री जी ने दिया वह बहुत ही पारदर्शी, सुस्पष्ट, स्थायी विकास देने वाला और आर्थिक प्रगति पर धीरे-धीरे जाने वाला बजट है। जो नकारार्थी परिणाम इस देश की अर्थव्यवस्था पर, पूरे विश्व की अर्थव्यवस्था नाजुक होने के कारण हुआ उसको धीरे-धीरे कम करने का काम माननीय अर्थमंत्री महोदय ने इस बजट में ज़रूर किया है। साथ ही समाज में जो उपेक्षित वर्ग हैं, जिनको मदद का हाथ बढ़ाना ज़रूरी है, उन वर्गों को चाहे महिला हो, पिछड़े वर्ग हो, पिछड़ी जाति हो, आदिवासी हो, अल्पसंख्यक हो या आम आदमी हो हर एक के दिल को छूने का काम ये बजट करता है और सबसे महत्वपूर्ण बात यह है कि पहली बार अर्थमंत्री महोदय ने प्रस्ताव किया है कि बजट का पैसा जिसको allocate हुआ है वह कालबद्धता के साथ खर्चा किया जाये न कि आखिर के 4-5 महीनों में।

[श्रीमती रजनी पाटिल]

इस समाज में सबसे बड़ी समस्या यह है कि हम कभी भी महिलाओं को समानता के नजरिये से नहीं देखते। हम मुंह से बोल तो लेते हैं परन्तु हमारी मानसिकता आज भी पुरुषों के अहंकार से जुड़ी हुई है। जब तक हम 50 प्रतिशत आबादी में रहने वाली महिलाओं को आत्मनिर्भर नहीं बनाएंगे तब तक हमारा देश पूरी तरह विकास नहीं कर सकता। और इसी को ध्यान में रखते हुए इस बजट में भी आधा आकाश व्याप्त करने वाली इन महिलाओं का विचार सबसे ज्यादा किया गया है।

इस देश के इतिहास में पहली बार एक महिला बैंक बनाने का उत्कृष्ट कार्य इस सरकार ने किया है। ऐसे बैंक पूरे देश में होने चाहिये। खास तौर पर जो पिछड़े इलाके हैं, जहां बैंक नहीं है उन इलाकों में ऐसे बैंक होने चाहिये।

माइक्रो क्रेडिट में काम करने वाले प्रो० मोहम्मद युनुस ने जब देखा कि बांग्लादेश में असंगठित क्षेत्र में काम करने वाली महिलाएं जो हर रोज साहूकार से सुबह 900 रुपये लेकर जाती हैं और शाम को 990 रुपये वापिस देती हैं तब इस माइक्रो क्रेडिट की कल्पना ने जन्म लिया। इन्हीं छोटी-छोटी महिलाओं ने जिनको 900 रुपये देना मुश्किल था इस साइलेंट रेवोल्यूशन द्वारा एक ग्रामीण बैंक की स्थापना की। हमारे यहां अगर यह महिला बैंक सक्षम होकर काम करना शुरू कर दे तो यह बैंक कम से कम 50 हजार करोड़ का बैंक हो सकता है। लेकिन उसमें यह ध्यान देना जरूरी है कि पूरी पारदर्शिता से यह बैंक काम करे। इसमें सेल्फ हेल्पग्रुप से लेकर बड़े-बड़े उद्योगों को समर्थन मिले। सिर्फ पापड़, अचार, मसालों तक सीमित न रहते हुए महिलाएं बड़े-बड़े काम करें, इंडस्ट्री खड़ी करें, एग्रो बेस व्यवसाय करें जिससे इस देश को आगे ले जाने में महिलाओं की भागीदारी 50 प्रतिशत हो।

नौकरी के लिए महिलाओं को हर क्षेत्र में आरक्षण देना जरूरी है। चिदंबरम साहब ने बहुत ही अच्छे शब्दों में एक बार बोला था कि आज हमारे समाज में महिलाओं के प्रति एक **unsaid discrimination** होना है और उसी शब्द को आगे ले जाते हुए मैं कहना चाहूंगी कि इसी समाज की भावना को समझते हुए हमारे भूतपूर्व प्रधानमंत्री राजीव जी ने हम महिलाओं को अपना आत्मसम्मान देने का प्रयास किया।

जी हां, पंचायत राज या बिल केवल राजनीतिक बिल नहीं था, वो था--महिलाओं में आत्मनिर्भरता लाना, उनको स्वयंपूर्ण बनाना, उनको खिड़की के बाहर का आसमान समझ लेना, उनको धीरे-धीरे निर्णय प्रक्रिया में साथ ले जाना, यह सब उसी का परिणाम है कि आज महिलाएं हर क्षेत्र में आगे आ रही हैं।

आज जब पूरे देश में चर्चा हो रही है महिला सुरक्षा की तो इस देश की महिलाओं को सुरक्षित रखने का काम अधिक मजबूती से करने के लिए "निर्भया फंड" निर्माण किया गया।

मेरा सरकार से अनुरोध है कि एन.जी.ओ. स्वयंसेवी संस्थाओं के माध्यम से 1000 करोड़ का जो प्रावधान इस निर्भया फंड को दिया गया है, उसका मैकेनिज़म ज़ल्द तैयार किया जाये, जिसके द्वारा सुरक्षा अधिक बेहतर हो।

सर, इस देश के मज़दूर को काम मिलने के लिए MG NAREGA तो है ही लेकिन इस बजट में कृषि के क्षेत्र में भी अच्छा प्रावधान बढ़ाकर कृषि को बढ़ावा देने का प्रयास किया है।

सिर्फ एक मांग में यहां रखना चाहती हूं कि महाराष्ट्र में इस साल अभूतपूर्व अकाल पड़ा है। खास तौर से घीड़, उस्मानाबाद, जासना, सानारा, सांगली क्षेत्रों में भयंकर परिस्थिति है। गोधन को संभालना मुश्किल हो गया है। बहुत सारे किसानों ने अपने घर के गोधन को capital camp में रखा है। खाने के लिए अनाज तो है लेकिन पीने का पानी नहीं है। लोग शहरों में स्थानांतरित हो रहे हैं। महाराष्ट्र के मध्य भयंकर अकाल के कारण सरकार ने प्रावधान किया है कि लोगों को राहत ज्यादा से ज्यादा मिले। इस अकाल के लिए यहीं में आपके माध्यम से अर्थमंत्री जी को कहना चाहूंगी कि इस देश में कोई भी व्यक्ति भूखा ना सोए, इसलिए इस सरकार ने "अन्न सुरक्षा विधेयक" लाना ज़रूरी समझा और उसके लिए 10,000 करोड़ रूपयों का प्रावधान भी किया है। आम आदमी को केन्द्र बिन्दु मानकर उसी प्रतिबद्धता से डायरेक्ट केश ट्रांसफर की योजना शुरू की है। एक रूपये के 15 पैसे।

अध्यक्ष जी, यह जो बजट है वह समाज के हर तबके को स्पर्श करता है, हर भौगोलिक क्षेत्र को जाकर छूता है। यह बजट ना "पापुलरिस्ट" है ना "चुनाव केंद्रित" है। इस बजट के द्वारा इस देश के हर एक नागरिक को आगे चलने की प्रेरणा मिलेगी और आने वाले कल में हमारा देश हर चुनौती का सामना करने के लिए सक्षम होगा। इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं पूर्ण विराम लेती हूं।

धन्यवाद।

श्री कप्तान सिंह सोलंकी: महोदय, देश की आर्थिक स्थिति का हवाला देते हुए माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने खुद यह स्वीकार किया है कि आज देश 1991 की परिस्थिति में पहुंच गया है। उनका यह कथन इस बात से भी सिद्ध होता है कि राजकोषीय घाटा 2.5 से बढ़ कर पांच प्रतिशत हो गया है। वर्ष 2004 में एनडीए सरकार के समय विकास दर 8.4 प्रतिशत थी, जो घट कर 4.5 प्रतिशत हो गयी है। आज कृषि की विकास दर 3.4 प्रतिशत रह गयी है और देश का विदेशी मुद्रा भण्डार खत्म होने की स्थिति में आ चुका है। वित्त मंत्री जी, आपने यह खुद स्वीकार किया है कि यह बजट क्रिकेट के खेल के समान है, जो पिच और मौसम के ऊपर निर्भर करता है। आपको जैसी पिच और जैसा मौसम मिला है, वैसा ही आपने बजट बनाया है। यह बजट आपकी कुशलता को तो इंगित करत ही है, पर देश की आर्थिक स्थिति की बदहाली की ओर भी संकेत करता है। एक शोध के अनुसार, हमारा देश गरीबी उन्मूलन के

[श्री कप्तान सिंह सोलंकी]

मामले में नेपाल और बंगलादेश से भी पीछे हैं। नेपाल की गरीबी उन्मूलन दर जहां 4.2 प्रतिशत है, वहीं यह बंगलादेश की 3 प्रतिशत है, जबकि भारत की यह दर मात्र 1.2 प्रतिशत है।

माननीय मंत्री जी, आपने अपने बजट भाषण में तीन वचन दिए हैं, जो देश के गरीब, युवा और महिलाओं के बारे में हैं, लेकिन इन तीनों वर्गों के बारे में भी जो आपने बजट में आर्थिक व्यवस्था की है, वह एकदम निराशाजनक है। गरीबों के लिए खाद्य सुरक्षा के बारे में सरकार के ऊपर एफसीआई का 33000 करोड़ रुपये बकाया है, जो आपको देने हैं। उसी तरह से राष्ट्रीय खाद्य सुरक्षा बिल के लिए आपने सिर्फ 10000 करोड़ रुपये देकर गरीबों का मजाक बनाया है। युवाओं के कौशल विकास के लिए आपने 1000 करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था की है, जबकि गुजरात जैसी सरकार 800 करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था करती हैं। महिलाओं के लिए 33 प्रतिशत आरक्षण कानून आत अब तक पास नहीं करा पाए, तो 1000 करोड़ रुपये देकर उनके लिए बैंक की स्थापना करने से उनका कौन-सा कल्याण होने वाला है? मेरा निवेदन है कि आपने अपने तीनों वचनों में किसानों और मजदूरों को छोड़ दिया है। 1995 से लेकर अब तक 2 लाख 90 हजार किसानों ने आत्महत्याएँ की हैं। किसानों को जो कर्ज बांटा जाता है, उसमें घपले उजागर हो रहे हैं। जब हम मजदूरों का विचार करते हैं, तो हमें ख्याल आता है कि उन्होंने 21-22 फरवरी को देशव्यापी हड़ताल की थी, जिससे 26000 करोड़ रुपये का नुकसान हुआ। आप अगर उन्हें 26000 करोड़ रुपये दे देते, तो उनका भला हो जाता। मैं आपके ध्यान में लाना चाहता हूँ कि असंगठित क्षेत्र में मजदूरों की संख्या 42 करोड़ है, जबकि 40 प्रतिशत मजदूर निर्माण के क्षेत्र में और 50 प्रतिशत मजदूर सेवा के क्षेत्र में ठेकेदारी प्रथा में काम कर रहे हैं। ऐसी स्थिति में हम यह कैसे सोच सकते हैं कि इस देश का सर्वांगीण उत्थान होगा?

मुझे लगता है कि देश के वित्त मंत्री जी के सामने एक बड़ा यक्ष प्रश्न यह है कि देश की आर्थिक स्थिति को पटरी पर कैसे लाया जाए? मेरा निवेदन है कि इसके लिए वित्त मंत्री जी को गुजरात, मध्य प्रदेश तथा छत्तीसगढ़ जैसे राज्यों ने आर्थिक क्षेत्र में जिस प्रकार से विकास किया है, उसकी तरफ देखना चाहिए और उससे सबक लेनी चाहिए। जैसे, गुजरात ने ऊर्जा के क्षेत्र में अकल्पनीय उदाहरण पेश किया है। गुजरात में वर्ष 2001 में जब नरेन्द्र मोदी मुख्य मंत्री बने, तब ऊर्जा की जो दर उपभोक्ताओं से ली जाती थी, आज भी वही दर कायम है और उसमें कोई भी परिवर्तन नहीं किया गया है। इसके बाद भी गुजरात का विद्युत बोर्ड 700 करोड़ रुपये के लाभ में है। गुजरात में 24 घंटे बिजली मिलती है, वहां हर गांव में बिजली है तथा कृषि एवं उद्योग क्षेत्र में ऊर्जा का कोई भी संकट नहीं है। स्थिति यहां तक पहुंच गई है कि साधनों की पर्याप्तता के कारण महाराष्ट्र से उद्योगपति गुजरात की ओर पलायन कर रहे हैं। गुजरात एक ऐसा राज्य है, जो करपान फ्री, टेरर फ्री एवं लीकर फ्री है। मध्य प्रदेश राज्य ने कृषि के क्षेत्र में अकल्पनीय विकास किया है। जहां देश में कृषि की

विकास दर 3.4 प्रतिशत है, वहीं मध्य प्रदेश की कृषि विकास दर 18.91 प्रतिशत है। वहां सिंचाई के क्षेत्र में वर्ष 2003 में 7 लाख हेक्टेयर सिंचित भूमि थी, जो कि बढ़ कर अब 25 लाख हेक्टेयर हो गयी है। वहां किसानों को हम जीरो प्रतिशत पर कर्ज देते हैं और इसको देखते हुए स्वामीनाथन कमिटी, जिसमें 16 सदस्य थे, ने कृषि विकास का मूल्यांकन करते हुए उसे कृषि कर्मण का प्रथम पुरस्कार दिया है। उसी तरह, छत्तीसगढ़ ने पीडीएस, जिसमें गरीब लोगों को खाद्य वितरण होता है, उसमें अभूतपूर्ण बढ़ोतरी की है जो कि देश के लिए एक उदाहरण है। मुझे लगता है कि फूड सिक्योरिटी बिल की सफलता इस बात पर निर्भर करेगी कि हमारा खाद्य वितरण कैसे होता है? मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि आप इन तीनों प्रदेशों के विकास के ढांचे का अध्ययन कराएं और देश के सम्पूर्ण राज्यों में इसे लागू करने का प्रयास करें, तभी देश का आर्थिक बजट विकासोन्मुख तथा उत्तम होगा।

अंत में, मैं एक बात यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि जितनी योजनाएं बजट के माध्यम से जनता के लिए लागू की गयी हैं, उनका सही क्रियान्वयन करने के लिए निष्ठावान प्रशासनिक तंत्र की आवश्यकता है। इसके अभाव में विकास और लोक कल्याण का धन उचित स्थान और पात्र तक नहीं पहुंच पाता है और राजकोष की बंदरबांट हो जाती है। प्रशासनिक गुणवत्ता बढ़ाने की दृष्टि से लगभग तीन दर्जन समितियां और आयोग बने। प्राक्कलन समिति ने भी प्रशासनिक सुधार पर सुझाव दिए, लेकिन राजनैतिक कार्यपालिका अनिर्णय का शिकार रही। 5 जनवरी, 1996 को पहला प्रशासनिक सुधार आयोग बना, जिसके अध्यक्ष मोरारजी देसाई थे और जो कि बाद में मंत्री बन गए। इसके बाद आयोग ने के. हनुमंतैया की अध्यक्षता में काम किया। हनुमंतैया ने यह टिप्पणी की कि बीते 20 वर्षों में भारतीय प्रशासन में न्यूनाधिक परिवर्तन अधिक हुए हैं, लेकिन सुधार नहीं हुए हैं। फिर उन सिफारिशों के आधार पर योजना आयोग का पुनर्गठन हुआ। योजना आयोग की सिफारिश पर राष्ट्रीय विकास परिषद् बनी, जिसकी आज श्रीमती सोनिया गांधी अध्यक्ष हैं, लेकिन तंत्र संबंधी प्रशासनिक सुधारों पर कोई काम नहीं हुआ, इसलिए भारतीय प्रशासन को जनोन्मुखी बनना जरूरी है। केन्द्रीय बजट में काफी बढ़ोतरी हुई है, जिसके कारण संस्थानिक, प्रशासनिक व वित्तीय प्रबंधन का सुदृढीकरण जरूरी हो गया है। इसके बिना प्रभावी तंत्र का निर्माण नहीं होगा और राजकोष की लूट होती रहेगी।

SHRI RANGASAYEE RAMAKRISHNA: With an experience spanning over decades in Budget presentation and with a reputation of dishing out dream Budgets, there was high expectation from Shri Chidambaram this year that he will pull a rabbit out of a hat. But the Budget 2013-14 has indeed turned out to be a damp squib.

After the invocatory blame for all our ills on the global slowdown—a theme common to both the President's Address to Parliament on 21 Feb and FM's overture in the Budget speech of 28 Feb—the Finance Minister acknowledged that the economic space is constrained because of a high fiscal deficit; reliance on foreign inflows to finance the current account deficit; lower savings and lower investment; a tight monetary policy to contain inflation and strong external headwinds.

[Shri Rangyasayee Ramakrishna]

There was never a self appraisal as to what was the UPA Govt's own acts of omissions and commissions that brought the country to this pause and what is the Govt's road map for lifting the country out of the current stagflation.

Let us look at hard facts. The Prime Minister in his closing intervention on the Motion of Thanks to the President's Address cleverly manipulated the NDA record of achievements with a dose of amnesia when he observed that NDA took on a legacy of 6.7% GDP growth and left a legacy of 8.1% on the UPA in 2004. He conveniently forgot that NDA had a six year rule and not a five year rule. The GDP growth in 1997-98 was only 4.3% (the 6.7% growth was in the first year of NDA rule and the NDA improved on this to a parting gift of 8.1% on 2003-04. It was the UPA which inherited this 8.1% growth and brought it—up or down?—to its present 4.8% level. In inflation, however, the UPA did improve on its inheritance. The inherited growth rate of 8.1% has been brought down to 4.8%; here, I would like to add that growth would have been even lower had it not been supported by the much higher growth rates even in double digits in NDA-ruled States. The inflation has however been doubled by the inherited level of about 5% being improved to its present level of about 10%.

But let me not dwell upon these contrasts between our rule and their rule. We have already been cautioned that arrogant pride goes before fall and hence I shall abide by this advice and turn my attention to some of the core concerns in the Budget.

In his Budget speech, FM acknowledges that the twin deficits—one of fiscal and the other of current account—are causes for concern but he gives greater weight to current account deficit. I cannot refrain from emphasising once again that the current account during the NDA years was one of surplus. The transition from surplus to deficit commenced from 2004 itself and it has steadily deteriorated to its present level of minus 4.2. As a way out, FM reiterates that foreign investment is an imperative. Foreign investment is certainly desirable in infrastructure. But we are encouraging FDI in areas where it will curb our share of manufacturers still further. In the recent IKEA case, we have seen how the Govt. has diluted the local procurement clause in such a manner that local industry gets no benefit.

Significant amount of long-term foreign investment, debt and equity, will be required to meet the domestic infrastructure needs. Even as China has floated Yuan bonds, we could have attracted substantial funds from abroad by way of rupee bonds raised outside. Presently, there is only a limited secondary market for sale and purchase of bonds. Creation of a secondary market will help the investors in repatriating the money invested by them in such bonds.

The emphasis on FDI makes it appear as if everything is OK with domestic investment. Ground reality is that domestic investment is also slackening. In recent times, there has been a decline in both savings and investment. Last year witnessed an eight year low of 30.8% in savings. The savings profile has also seen significant changes. The share of public savings progressively declined from 20% in the eighties to 3.3% in the 2000s. It is also a matter of worry that while household savings is declining, saving in physical assets (property, gold and jewellery) is steady but saving in financial assets is declining (last year only 8% GDP). The Budget has not found any solution for the lust for gold which not only distorts savings but also to avoidable imports.

Not to speak of FDI, even domestic investment is declining. It is observed that our entrepreneurs are investing more abroad than in India. Why? We are still a highly regulated economy. With the change in direction in 1991 and the abolition of Licence Raj one thought we have liberalised the economy. But what we find is that there are far more clearances required today than one had even in the pre 1991 years. It is learnt that for Greenfield investments, *e.g.* in the pharmaceutical industry there are as many as 122 clearances required. The oft repeated panacea of single window clearance is no solution as long as that single window is clogged with too many prescribed clearances. There are other nuances; a major part of the incentive of tax holiday is eaten up even before the entrepreneur completes all the clearances and sets up his plant. No wonder that one prefers to shift to some of our neighbouring countries in East Asia which provide far better incentives, and far lesser clearances.

Our labour laws are archaic. It is axiomatic that once you deregulate the entry, you should also deregulate the exit route. Even after 20 years of liberalisation there is no proper exit policy. It is time that our labour laws are reviewed in the context of changing ground realities such as contract labour and outsourcing.

[Shri Rangyasayee Ramakrishna]

The steadily dwindling share of GDP for manufactures is a cause for serious concern. We dream of emerging as a major strategic power but our Defence Forces depend almost to 75% on import of armaments: Why is it that neither the corporate sector nor the Govt. is taking any initiative for channelising manufacture in areas where we do not have any presence such as armaments, the whole gamut of electronic hardware or aerospace industry?

Why has the FM only flagged areas of concern but not given solutions? *e.g.* Why has he not initiated steps for break-up of Coal India? Has the coalgate scam thwarted his innovative initiatives? In his previous Budget, he used to set up dozens of commissions and task forces—why has he not thought of a commission to go into the whole issue of augmenting the share of manufactures in GDP and particularly a task force for slimming down the number of clearances? Why has he not hinted at any specific measures for restoring the current account deficit to sustainable levels?

Let me now come to the second major area of concern *viz.* inflation. FM once again shifts the blame to overseas, when he says some inflation is imported. He draws solace from the fact that WPI inflation has been brought down to 7%. He is not realising that he is sitting on a landmine of food inflation which will unseat him in the election year. He does not realise that even in the WPI where he is patting his back, the rise in food inflation from 1.45% in January 2012 to 10.39% in December 2012 was indeed a little too steep. Retail food inflation stood at 13% in December 2012. A CSO study shows that inflation even in rural areas is hovering around 13%. In food articles, the highest price rise was seen at 21.4% in pulses and 23% in vegetables. This is a sad commentary on our food policy. All our initiatives have resulted in cereals, and that too, staples and not coarse cereals edging out all other agr. commodities. As the life style improves, the emphasis on balanced nutrition with more intake of vegetables and fruits and less of cereals is unavoidable. It is high time that our policy in Minimum Support Price is either universalised to cover all crops or it is scrapped altogether. The Budget does not even address this problem. It is also time that our internal trade policy is reviewed such as to bring about a closer interface between the wholesalers and retailers rather than through adatis and mandis.

I now come to the third major concern *viz.* fiscal deficit. Here beyond paying

lip service, FM has exhibited nothing but a knee jerk reaction. Revenue growth is over estimated and expenditure growth grossly underestimated *e.g.* there is a 30.7% reduction in the BE 13-14 as compared to BE 12-13 for the Ministry for Textiles. There is an over ambitious reduction in subsidy bills. All these amount to inept window dressing. A year-on-year study of growth in public expenditure shows that the curve invariably peaks in a pre election year. In the year 1998-99 it peaked at 20.4%; in 2003-04 at 17.7% and in 2008-09 at 24%. How can it then be pegged at 11.7% in, 2013-14? How can he usher in the Food Security programme on a mere 1000 cr? As LoP correctly described it, it is a PC Sorcar act! FM is obviously planning for a huge supplementary Budget. Inflation will still mount up; interest rates will further harden; the CAD will further peak up; rupee will further get devalued and our miseries will further accentuate.

On balance, for the first time we find that Mr. Chidambaram is out of steam. The cat has vanished, but the grin remains. Mr. Chairman, you may be curious to know which is the grin. The grin is the customary couplet from the sage Tiruvalluvar.

श्री अजय संचेती: आदरणीय उपसभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी को वर्ष 2013-14 का बजट पेश करने के लिए बधाई देता हूँ। यह बजट जो सरकार द्वारा पेश किया गया। यह पालिसी स्टेटमेंट और देश के डवलपमेंट के प्रति उनके विजन को दर्शाता है। आने वाले वर्ष और समय में देश की आर्थिक सेहत कैसी रहेगी, यह भी देश का वित्तीय बजट दर्शाता है। जब भारत के फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर बजट पेश करते हैं तब न सिर्फ देश के बल्कि सारी दुनिया के इनवेस्टर्स और डिसिज़नस मेकर्स की उस पर गरी नज़र होती है और देश की पाज़िटिव या निगेटिव तस्वीर पेश करने में यह एक सब से महत्वपूर्ण टूल की तरह यूज़ किया जाता है।

सर, मैं वित्त मंत्री जी को उन्होंने जो बजट में आंकड़े पेश किये हैं, उसकी चर्चा में उलझना नहीं चाहूंगा लेकिन कुछ विषयों पर अपनी बात रखना चाहूंगा। साढ़े पांच लाख करोड़ का बजट पेश किया गया, उसमें एस.सी., एस.टी. और ट्राइब्लज़ के लिए 63000 करोड़, महिलाओं के कार्यक्रमों के लिए 97000 करोड़ बच्चों के कार्यक्रमों के लिए 77000 करोड़ दिये गये तथा टोटल बजेटरी आउटले का 16.5 प्रतिशत यानी 27300 करोड़ एजुकेशन के लिए प्रस्तावित है। इनफ्रास्ट्रक्चर डवलपमेंट के लिए तकरीबन 80000 करोड़ प्रस्तावित है। यह सारा फाइनेंशियल आउटले सराहनीय है लेकिन इसे वास्तव में उसी समय सराहा जाएगा जब आने वाले समय में यह पूरे तरीके से खर्च होगा और रिवाइज्ड बजट में फिगरज़ को कम नहीं किया जाएगा। फार एग्ज़ेम्पल पिछले साल देश को इरीगेशन प्रोजेक्ट के लिए 14000 करोड़ रुपये भारत सरकार ने देने का प्लान किया था लेकिन प्राप्त जानकारी के अनुसार केवल साढ़े तीन हजार करोड़ के आसपास ही दिए गए। इसलिए मेरा सम्माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी से आग्रह है

[श्री अजय संचेती]

कि The money proposed to be spent on a particular head should not look only lucrative, but it should also turn into real expenditure और हम सब की पैनी नज़र इसे हमेशा देखती रहेगी। इस पूरे बजट में सम्माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने world economic crisis का हवाला दिया और कहा कि इससे विपरीत हमारे देश की आर्थिक स्थिति इस मुकाबले में बेहतर हैं। मैं मानता हूँ कि दुनिया की आर्थिक स्थिति चिंताजनक है लेकिन मैं आपके माध्यम से सीधा प्रश्न करना चाहता हूँ कि पिछले 10 वर्षों में लगातार बिगड़ती हुई भारत की आर्थिक स्थिति के लिए कौन जिम्मेदार है? मेरा दृढ़ विश्वास है कि फाइनेंशियल प्लानिंग देश की नब्ज होती है और इसे महेशा पार्टी पालिटिक्स से उपर उठ कर देखना चाहिए। सरकार भी सभी से उम्मीद करती है कि वह नीति निर्धारण में जो देश हित में हो, उसका साथ दे। यह अपेक्षा गलत नहीं है लेकिन सरकार को भी सारे आंकड़ों व तथ्यों को पेश करते समय ईमानदारी का निर्वाह करना होगा। आज देश में इरीगेशन, पावर, आयल, डीज़ल और कोयले की डिमांड और प्राइसिंग की स्थिति इतनी बिगड़ चुकी है कि लगे हुए उद्योग बंद हो रहे हैं। नये इनवेस्टमेंट आ नहीं रहे हैं। परिणामस्वरूप देश का उद्योग जगत भारी संकट से गुजर रहा है। Telecommunication, Power, Coal, Steel इनसे जुड़ी इंडस्ट्रीज़ की हालत यह है कि देश के बैंकों में देश के उद्योगों को दिया हुआ तकरीबन 10 लाख करोड़ का लोन कैसे वापस आएगा। इस पर प्रश्न चिन्ह लग गया है। प्राप्त जानकारी के अनुसार बैंकों के पास तकरीबन 30000 करोड़ के CDR के प्रोपोज़ल हर क्वार्टर में आ रहे हैं। This is highly alarming.

Sir, इन सब का impact मंहगाई पर इतना पड़ा है कि आम आदमी की कमर टूट गई है। माननीय अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी की एन.डी.ए. सरकार के समय इस देश में खाना, पीना, रहना और शिक्षा प्राप्त करना हर आम आदमी के बस में था और आज इन basic needs की पूर्ति भी एक भीषण समस्या बन गयी है। Food inflation पिछले कई वर्षों से लगातार 10 प्रतिशत है। आयल और डीज़ल के रेट सरकार अब महीनों में नहीं बल्कि हफ्तों में बढ़ाने लगी है। हमारा देश आज policy paralysis से ग्रसित है। पालिसी सिर्फ पेपर पर है उसका स्पीडी ओर टाइमली इंप्लीमेंटेशन एक गंभीर समस्या बन चुकी है। ये सिर्फ हम नहीं कह रहे हैं देश के बड़े उद्योगपतियों ने स्वयं सम्माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी को पत्र लिख कर अपनी पीड़ा व्यक्त की है।

हम भारत को कृषि प्रधान देश कहते हैं और आज कृषि के क्षेत्र में अनेक संकट हैं। किसान को बिजली, पानी, खाद नहीं मिल रहा है। वह कर्ज के बोझ से परेशान है। Food items की कीमतें आसमान को छू रही हैं। लेकिन किसान को उचित मूल्य नहीं मिल रहा है। किसान आत्महत्या कर रहा है। मेरी सरकार से अपील है कि दृढ़तापूर्वक स्वामीनाथन आयोग की सिफारिशों को तुरंत लागू कर देना चाहिए।

मैं वित्त मंत्री जी से अपील करता हूँ कि जितना आऊटले उन्होंने जिस सेक्टर के लिए प्रोपोज़ किया है, वह एचीव हो, इसके लिए सभी सहयोगी मंत्रालयों का जरूरी सहयोग ले कर देश में चिंतित औद्योगिक वातावरण को दूर कर के आम आदमी मंहगाई की समस्या को

समझकर इन आंकड़ों को real expenditure में परिवर्तित करे अन्यथा यह बजट सिर्फ एक दिखावा रह जाएगा।

अंत में सुप्रसिद्ध जैन संत परम पूजनीय आचार्य महाप्रज्ञाजी की बात दोहराना चाहूंगा "विश्वास प्राप्त करना ओर विश्वास दिलाना, यही मनुष्य जीवन का सार है"। आदरणीय वित्त मंत्री जी, मैं यही आपको याद दिलाना चाहूंगा। धन्यवाद।

श्री रघुनन्दन शर्मा: माननीय सभापति जी, मैं वर्ष 13-14 के भारतीय बजट पर बोलने के लिये खड़ा हूँ। मैंने वित्तमंत्री जी के भाषण को ध्यान से सुना है उन्होंने अपने भाषण के अन्त में स्वामी विवेकानन्द को एवं तमिल के महान कवि संत तिरुवल्लुवर को स्मरण किया है। यदि मैं भाषण को प्रारंभ में इन महानुभावों के बोध वाक्य को स्मरण करके चलता तो इन्हें बजट में भारतीय दृष्टि मिलती। इस बार हमेशा की तरह वित्त मंत्री जी व चाणक्य याद रहे नहीं गांधी व शेक्सपीयर महोदय व्यक्ति के अनुसार मार्गदर्शक भी बदलते रहते हैं। मैंने पिछली बजट बहस में भाग लेते हुए कहा था कि भारत की सामाजिक व्यवस्था इतनी प्रायोगिक है कि पश्चिम में तूफान का प्रभाव हिमालय से टकराकर वापस लौट जाता है।

महोदय, विश्वव्यापी मंदी की आंधी भारत की संयुक्त परिवार व्यवस्था तथा बचत की घरेलू प्रवृत्ति से टकराकर लौट गई। यह मंदी भारत की अर्थव्यवस्था को हिला नहीं पाई। किन्तु आपने विदेशी प्रेरणा से प्रभावित होकर हमारी संयुक्त परिवार व्यवस्था पर प्रहार किया, मर्मन्तक चोट से इसे तोड़ने का प्रयत्न किया। गैस कनेक्शन में एक परिवार के लिए सीमित सिलेन्डर देने की घोषणा ने संयुक्त परिवार की व्यवस्था को हिला कर रख दिया। 30-30, 40-40 व्यक्तियों के परिवार को तोड़कर अपने परिवार में चार-चार चूल्हे चौके बनाने पड़े, अलग-अलग रसोईघर तैयार करने पड़े एवं छोटे-छोटे राशन कार्ड बनाकर परिवार को विभाजित रूप में दिखाना पड़ा। आप सिलेन्डर की संख्या परिवार की संख्या इसमें साथ एक रसोई में भोजन करने वालों की संख्या से जोड़ें। अपनी मानसिकता को भारतीय बनाने का प्रयत्न करे तो ही देश की अर्थ-व्यवस्था मजबूत रह सकेगी।

माननीय सभापति जी, वित्त मंत्री के एक बचकाने वक्तव्य की ओर ध्यान दिलाना चाहूंगा। उनके भाषण के बिन्दु 168 में यात्रियों को उत्पीड़न से मुक्त करने, शिकायत दूर करने की बात कही है। पुरुष को 50 हजार तथा स्त्री को 1 लाख का सोना लाने की अनुमति प्रदान की है। सोने का मूल्य तो घटता बढ़ता है, इसलिए कस्टम एवं कर विभाग का उत्पीड़न तो घटेगा नहीं बढ़ेगा ही, कृपा करके इसे रुपये के बजाय वजन से जोड़िये, व्यावहारिक बनिये अपनी सद्बुद्धि का उपयोग कीजिए।

वित्त मंत्री जी ने भाषण के बिन्दु क्रमांक 186 में जीएसटी कानूनी का पास करने का अनुरोध किया है, मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि केवल अपील से केवल शब्दों से काम नहीं चलेगा। आप कृपा करके इस कानून के पश्चात राज्यों के राजस्व में होने वाली हानि की क्षतिपूर्ति का ठोस विकल्प दीजिए। दृढ़ संकल्प से युक्त होकर उनकी क्षति को पूरा करने का वजन दीजिए, परिणाम सकारात्मक होगा।

[श्री रघुनन्दन शर्मा]

सभापतिजी, वित्त मंत्री जी, ने यह कहते हुए लज्जा का आभास भी नहीं किया कि 2004 में संप्रग की सुविचारित नीति के कारण भारत की विकास दर 8% थी वह घट कर आज आधी रह गई, आज 4% है किन्तु निर्लज्जता आने पर व्यक्ति अपनी गलती को स्वीकार नहीं करता।

महोदय, बिन्दु क्रमांक 43 में आंकड़ा देते समय चालाकी से इस वर्ष का कृषि ऋण 7 लाख करोड़ किया है। वस्तुतः 5 करोड़ 75 लाख तो पहले से ही बनाया था। बढ़ाया केवल एक करोड़ 25 लाख करोड़ ही है। किन्तु दिखाया ऐसा मानो इन्होंने 7 लाख करोड़ रुपये कृषि ऋण बढ़ा दिया है। चालाकी पूरे भाषण में परिलक्षित है। सभी स्थानों पर करोड़ या लाख करोड़ रुपये की बजाय सारे आंकड़ें प्रतिशत में दर्शा दिये जिससे पिछले बजट का सरलता से तुलनात्मक अध्ययन ही न हो सके।

सभापति जी, अब तो बजट का कोई महत्व नहीं बचा, चाहे जब यानि वर्ष में कई बार महीने में दो बार ही डीजल पेट्रोल एवं घरेलू गैस का मूल्य बढ़ता दिखाई देगा, यही नहीं अब बजट के पूर्व भी और पश्चात् भी रेल यात्रा की दरें बढ़ती दिखाई देगी। यह गरीबी का उन्मूलन करने वाली नहीं, गरीबों का उन्मूलन करने वाली सरकार है।

वित्तमंत्री जी ने इस सरकार ने स्वयं माना है कि निर्यात में गिरावट हो रही है तथा आयात में अप्रत्याशित उछाल है। अपने भाषण के पृष्ठ 2 पर बिन्दु क्रमांक 11 में यह स्वीकारोक्ति है बर्बादी की स्वीकारोक्ति है। यह मिटने के लक्षण हैं।

सभापति जी, एक चिन्ता का विषय है कि चीन के बड़े हथियार निर्माता तथा निर्यातक देशों में आ गये हैं और आज भी हम हथियार आयात करने वाले बड़े देशों में हैं, यहां तक कि इजरायल जैसे छोटे देशों से भी हम हथियार खरीद रहे हैं। क्यों हमने हथियारों के कारखाने स्थापित नहीं किये। लाखों करोड़ों रुपये के हथियार खरीदने वाला धन हथियार फैक्ट्री में लगाते तो हम भी हथियार निर्माता ही नहीं हथियार निर्यातक देश बन जाते।

महोदय, खाद के दाम छलांग लगा कर बढ़ रहे हैं। कृषि उत्पादन प्रभावित होगा और यदि यह हुआ तो हमारा सकल घरेलू उत्पादन भी घटेगा जो देश की अर्थव्यवस्था को कमजोर करेगा। कृषया खेती का लाभ का व्यवसाय बनाइये। गांवों में रोजगार पैदा कीजिये। मनरेगा तो रचनात्मक एवं विकास कार्य की योजकता को बढ़ाने के बजाय भ्रष्टाचार तथा ग्रामीण युवाओं के निकम्मेपन को बढ़ाने वाली योजना है। इसे विभाजित ग्रामीण विकास के साथ जोड़ा जाना चाहिए।

घरेलू कम्पनियों पर अधिक करारोपण से कम्पनियां हतोत्साहित होंगी जिससे विकास दर पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ेगा। माननीय महोदय, आज की भीषण बढ़ती मंहगाई को देखते हुए करारोपण की प्रथम स्लेब 3 लाख रुपये से शुरू होनी चाहिए। यदि सरकार सच्चे मन से इस देश के सर्वांगीण विकास की चिन्ता करना चाहती है तो ग्रामीण सड़कों तथा रेलमार्गों को विस्तार देने के लिए युद्ध स्तर पर योजना कार्यान्वित करनी पड़ेगी। माननीय अटल जी के

सपनों के भागीरथ प्रयास नदियों को जोड़कर उसके जल को निरर्थक समुद्र में मिलने से रोकना होगा। उसे उर्वरा भूमि में प्रवाहित करना होगा। यदि ये कुछ कार्य कर डाले तो काले धन को ले आये, भ्रष्टाचार पर रोक लगा लें तथा लालफीताशाही की अंग्रेज परस्त नीति को ध्वस्त कर दिया। विदेशी निवेश को हमारे अधोसंचना में अव्यावसायिक विदेशी निवेश को रोका तो भारत विश्व की महाशक्ति बन सकेगी। सरकार अपनी देश निष्ठा का परिचय देकर भारतीयता के अनुरूप विचार करते हुए आय-व्यय का अनुमान करे तो देश के देशवासियों का हित होगा।

धन्यवाद।

श्री वीर सिंह: उपसभापति महोदय, वर्ष 14-2013 के सामान्य बजट के संबंध में आपने मुझे बहुजन समाज पार्टी की तरफ से चर्चा करने का समय दिया उसके लिए मैं आपका व अपनी पार्टी अध्यक्ष आदरणीय बहन कुमारी मायावती जी का धन्यवाद करता हूँ। महोदय आम बजट सरकार की आर्थिक नीतियों तथा आर्थिक आंकड़ों का लेखा-जोखा होता है। साथ-साथ उसमें राजनीतिक एजेंडा विशेष रूप से नीतिगत घोषणाएं भी की जाती हैं, जिससे जनता को पता चलता है कि सरकार उन्हें राहत पहुंचाने के लिए क्या कुछ करने जा रही है। यही नीतिगत फैसले जनता को आकर्षित करते हैं। माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी जब बजट पेश कर रहे थे तो उस समय देश जी जनता बहुत ही आशा के साथ देख रही थी कि संग्राम सरकार के दूसरे कार्यकाल के आखिरी पूर्ण बजट में क्या-क्या लोकलुभावन घोषणाएं होने जा रही हैं, परंतु बजट भाषण में माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने सभी वर्गों को विशेषकर आम आदमी व अति गरीब लोगों को न केवल निराश किया बल्कि उन्हें मंहगाई ने निजात दिलाने हेतु कोई कारगर उपाय नहीं किए हैं। अतः सरकार का दावा कि बजट प्रावधान से आम आदमी का कल्याण होगा, सार्थक नहीं होने वाला है। यह आम बजट मंत्री जी की बाजीगिरी का बजट है जिसमें महिला, युवा और गरीब को केन्द्र में रखकर सभी को सामने की विवशता ओर अर्थव्यवस्था को उबारने की मजबूती ने कमोवेश सभी को निराश किया है। बजट 14-2013 के लिए 16 लाख 65 हजार 297 करोड़ रुपये के कुल व्यय तथा 5 लाख 55 हजार 322 करोड़ रुपये के योजना व्यय का अनुमान है जो कि पिछले वित्तीय वर्ष के बजट की तुलना में करीब 24 प्रतिशत अधिक है। लेकिन मंहगाई जिस अनुपात में बढ़ी है उसके अनुरूप यह बजट नाकाफी है। बजट में राजकोषीय घाटा, सकल घरेलू उत्पाद का 5.3 प्रतिशत जो कि लगभग 5 लाख 20 हजार 9 सौ 25 करोड़ रुपये होता है, दिखाया गया है। वित्त मंत्री जी ने इसे अगले साल तक 4.8 प्रतिशत तक कम करने का भरोसा जताया है और इसके लिए कदम उठाने की बात कही है तथा प्रमुख रूप से प्रत्यक्ष विदेशी निवेश बढ़ाने का रास्ता बताया है परंतु यह प्रत्यक्ष विदेशी निवेश मात्र एक छलावा ही साबित होगा क्योंकि वर्तमान में सरकार के पास लगभग 7 लाख करोड़ के निवेश का मामला लंबित है वहीं, कोयला घोटाले के कारण ऊर्जा क्षेत्र की प्रगति पर भी प्रश्नचिन्ह लग गये हैं अतः माननीय मंत्री जी राजकोषीय घाटा कम कैसे करेंगे यह मैं जानना चाहूंगा।

महोदय, आर्थिक सर्वेक्षण में आर्थिक मोर्चे पर जो उम्मीद जताई गई थी, बजट में ऐसा

[श्री वीर सिंह]

कुछ विशेष दिखाई नहीं देता है जो मंहगाई और बेरोजगारी जैसी गंभीर समस्याओं का समाधान कर सके। मान्यवर, आज आम आदमी मंहगाई की मार से मर रहा है। खाने-पीने की वस्तुओं में मंहगाई आसमान छू रही है। बजट बाद भी मंहगाई पर अंकुश नहीं लगा रहा है। वित्त मंत्री जी ने मंहगाई पर लगाम लगाने हेतु कुछ नहीं किया है। वह खाने-पीने की चीजों समेत रोज-मर्रा की जरूरत की वस्तुओं पर कर आदि में कमी कर जनता को संदेश दे सकते थे कि संग्रह सरकार मंहगाई कम करने के लिए कटिबद्ध है। लोग मंहगाई से राहत चाहते हैं परंतु इससे निजात नहीं मिल रही है। उल्टे सरकार ईंधन उत्पादों को डिक्ट्रोल कर, और ऊंची कीमतों, कारों व सेवा प्रभारों को और बढ़ाने जा रही है। पेट्रोलियम और उर्वरक कीमतों को बढ़ाने का रोडमैप पहले ही लागू हो चुका है। डीजल के मूल्यों में बेहताशा वृद्धि हुई है। इसी दौरान जमीनी हकीकत की उपेक्षा करते हुए सरकार ने गैस सिलेंडरों की सीमा बांध दी है जिसके परिणामस्वरूप काफी भ्रम पैदा हो गया है और कालाबजारी ने गैस सिलेंडरों की कीमतें बढ़ा दी हैं। सभी प्रकार के परिवहन लागत तुरंत बढ़ जाने के साथ-साथ इसका सभी प्रकार की वस्तुओं के मूल्यों में वृद्धि का बहुत बुरा प्रभाव पड़ा है। पेट्रोलियम पदार्थों के लगातार बढ़ रहे मूल्यों को आगे ओर बढ़ाने का बजट में साफ-साफ संदेश दे रखा है। बजट में पेट्रोलियम सब्सिडी पर 36,980 करोड़ रुपये बचाये गये हैं। इससे यह पता चलता है कि पेट्रोल, डीजल और गैस के मूल्य और बढ़ेंगे। स्वाभाविक है इसका सीधा असर आम आदमी के जीवन से जुड़े उपभोग की सभी वस्तुओं के मूल्यों में भारी वृद्धि होगी। मेरा माननीय मंत्री जी से आग्रह है कि मंहगाई व मुद्रास्फीति को रोकने हेतु विशेष कदम उठाए तथा सब्सिडी वाले गैस सिलेंडरों की संख्या नौ से बढ़ाकर बारह करने की घोषणा भी करें। जिससे आम जनता को राहत की सांस मिल सके। माननीय मंत्री जी का दावा है कि इस बजट से मंहगाई दर थमने में सहूलियत होगी, जो कि संदेहास्पद है। मैं मंत्री जी से चाहूंगा कि खाद्य उत्पादों की कीमतों में तेजी को रोकने के लिए आपूर्ति पक्ष को बेहतर बनाये तथा राजकोषीय घाटे को नियंत्रण में करने हेतु टोस कइम उठाए जिससे मंहगाई की दर कम हो सकती है।

महोदय, मंत्री जी ने अपने भाषण में कहा था कि भारत एक बहुल और विविधता वाला देश है और यदि महिने सदियों से वंचित, उपेक्षित और गरीब तबके पर विशेष ध्यान नहीं दिया तो समाज के कई वर्ग पीछे छूट जाएंगे लेकिन उन्होंने इस उपेक्षित तबके की तरफ जो बजटीय आवंटन विशेष रूप से अनुसूचित जाति उपयोजना और अनुसूचित जनजातीय उपयोजना के आवंटन में मूल रूप से बढ़ाने की बात कही है वह वर्तमान जरूरतों के लिहाज से नाकाफी है क्योंकि देश में अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति की आबादी लगभग 25 प्रतिशत है तथा आवंटन का प्रतिशत भी उसकी सामाजिक, आर्थिक दशा व कुल संख्या के हिसाब से करीब 1,45,000 करोड़ होनी चाहिए। किंतु इस वर्ग विशेष के विकास के लिए बजट में व्यापक व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है जिससे देश के बहुत बड़े गरीब तबके को निराशा हाथ लगी है। बजट में यह घोषणा की गई है कि उन परयोजनाओं में आवंटित धनराशि का प्रयोग किसी अन्य मद या योजना में करना वर्जित है। यह सरकार का एक अच्छा कदम है, स्वागतयोग्य है। इसके

इस उपेक्षित तबके को विकास की मुख्यधारा में लाने में कुछ सहायता मिल सकती है तथा अवांछित धनराशि के दुरुपयोग कर अंकुश लगाया जा सकेगा। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार इन वर्गों के लिए बहुत सारी योजनाएं बनाती है परंतु इन वर्गों के विकास के लिए योजना आयोग से धनराशि समय पर अवमुक्त नहीं होती है। अतः मेरी माननीय मंत्री जी से गुजारिश है कि वे इन वर्गों के विकास के लिए प्रदेशों को स्पेशल कम्पोनेट प्लान के अंतर्गत धनराशि समय पर अवमुक्त करें जिससे एससी/एसटी के लोगों का सामाजिक, आर्थिक, शैक्षिक विकास हो सके। दूसरा, सरकार ने वर्ष 2010 में राष्ट्रमंडल खेलों में दिल्ली प्रदेश की सरकार ने दलितों के विकास की 744 करोड़ रुपये की धनराशि राष्ट्रमंडल खेलों के विकास में खर्च की थी। जिसका मामला बहुजन समाज पार्टी के सदस्यों द्वारा सदन में अनेकों बार उठाया गया था और माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी जो 2010 में देश के गृह मंत्री होते थे, ने सदन में आश्वासन दिया कि जल्द ही दलितों के विकास का पैसा, दलितों के विकास पर ही खर्च किया जायेगा। तो क्या माननीय मंत्री जी ये बताएंगे कि उक्त 744 करोड़ रुपये दिल्ली के दलितों पर खर्च कर दिया गया या नहीं।

महोदय, भारत कृषि प्रधान देश है। कृषि ही हमारी अर्थव्यवस्था का मूल आधार है। पूरे देश की तरक्की कृषि के ऊपर निर्भर करती है, क्योंकि यदि किसान को उसकी फसल का उचित दाम मिलेगा तो वह खुशहाल रहेगा, देश की तरक्की होगी। जब गांव खुशहाल होगा, तो शहर खुशहाल होगा और गांव और शहर जब खुशहाल होंगे, तभी हमारे देश की तरक्की संभव है, क्योंकि जब किसान के पास अच्छी फसल होती है और उसकी फसल का उचित दाम उसको मिलता है, तो वह मकान बनाता है, अच्छे ढंग से शादी-विवाह करता है। वह मकान बनाएगा, तो सामान खरीदने के लिए शहर में व्यापारी के पास जाएगा और सरिया, सीमेंट खरीदेगा। अगर बच्चों की शादी करेगा, तो शहर में व्यापारी के पास जाकर कपड़े वह सोना-चांदी आदि खरीदेगा। जब किसान खुशहाल होगा, तो व्यापारी भी खुशहाल होगा और जब दोनों खुशहाल होंगे, तो देश की तरक्की होगी, इसलिए मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से निवेदन करूंगा कि कृषि के लिए जो बजट 27,049 करोड़ रुपये दिया गया है, वह पर्याप्त नहीं है। हालांकि माननीय मंत्री जी ने कृषि सुधार के लिए काफी प्रयास किए हैं, जिसके लिए हम उनका शुक्रिया अदा करते हैं। कृषि अनुसंधान हेतु आपने जो 3,415 करोड़ रुपए का प्रावधान बजट में किया है, वह पर्याप्त नहीं लगता है। वित्त मंत्री जी को इस पर विचार करना चाहिए और शोध कार्यों के लिए आबंटन बढ़ाना चाहिए। कृषि भण्डारण, खाद्य प्रसंस्करण, कृषि विपणन पर भी तत्काल ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है। मेरा मानना है कि रेल बजट की तरह कृषि का भी अलग से बजट तय होना चाहिए क्योंकि देश की उन्नति कृषि के ऊपर काफी हद तक निर्भर करती है।

हमारे 80 प्रतिशत से ज्यादा किसान लघु और सीमांत हैं उन्हें बाजार में बहुत मुश्किलें आती हैं। इस संदर्भ में कृषि उत्पादन संगठनों को सहायता प्रदान करना काफी महत्वपूर्ण है परंतु इसके लिए काफी कम संसाधन जुटाए गए हैं। महोदय कृषि वाणिज्यिक होती जा रही है और खर्च बढ़ रहे हैं ऐसे में किसानों को निजि स्रोतों से लोन लेने से बचाने के लिए संस्थागत

[श्री वीर सिंह]

ऋण को बढ़ाना अनिवार्य है इससे निजी निवेश को भी बढ़ावा मिलेगा। इन सबके बावजूद बजट में ऐसी खामियां हैं जिन पर गौर न करने से कृषि क्षेत्र पर तात्कालिक और दूरगामी दुष्प्रभाव पड़ सकता है। जिस प्रकार से हमारे देश के किसान कर्ज के बोझ तले आत्महत्याएं कर रहे हैं। विशेषतया महाराष्ट्र में विदर्भ क्षेत्र में तथसस देश के अन्य प्रदेशों में भी किसानों ने आत्महत्याएं की हैं। उससे पता चलता है कि आज भी किसानों की दशा अति शोचनीय है। हमें किसानों व कृषि का लाभकारी बनाने की दिशा में कार्य करने की आवश्यकता है। इस बार बजट में कृषि ऋण का लक्ष्य 7 लाख करोड़ रूपए रखा गया है जो कि प्रशंसनीय है परन्तु वितरण लाभार्थी तक पहुंचने यह देखने की आवश्यकता है। नहीं तो, यह आवंटन भी पहली कर्ज माफी योजना की बंदरबाट किया जा सकता है। मान्यवर, केन्द्र सरकार की योजना की सही जानकारी पीड़ित किसान को मालूम नहीं होती है। अतः इसकी पब्लिसिटी बैंकों के माध्यम से किसानों को दी जानी चाहिए। सरकार ऋण माफी योजना में व्याप्त खामियां जैसे वास्तविक लाभार्थी तक पहुंचने हेतु प्रबंधन तंत्र की स्थापना, कर्ज माफी किसानों की सूची, कर्ज के लिए पात्रता में छूट व बैंकों को ऋण वितरण हेतु दिशानिर्देश आदि बनाने की आवश्यकता है। मेरे संग्यान में आया है कि जनवरी 2013, से अब तक अकेले विदर्भ में लगभग 43 आत्महत्याएं हुई हैं तथा एक बार ऋण माफी के बाद किसान ऋण के बोझ तले मर रहा है। यह इसलिए हो रहा है क्योंकि किसानों को अपनी उपज की सही कीमत नहीं मिल रही है। लागत का खर्चा लगातार बढ़ रहा है। खाद, बीज, दवाएं, बिजली, पानी, डीजल सब महंगे हो रहे हैं और न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य में मामूली बढ़ोतरी हो रही है। लागत ओर कीमत का फासला कम हो रहा है, इसलिए किसान को घाटा बढ़ रहा है। कृषि मूल्य आयोग के गेहूं और धान के लागत में समर्थन मूल्यों के आंकड़ों का अगर आकलन करें तो साफ होता है कि किसान कर्ज के बढ़ते बोझ तले दबा जा रहा है। इसलिए किसानों को लागत के आधार पर लाभकारी मूल्य देने की आवश्यकता है स्वामीनाथन कमीशन ने इसका एक सूत्र दिया है उनके अनुसार लागत खर्च से 50 प्रतिशत ज्यादा समर्थन मूल्य होना चाहिए, तभी किसान को लाभकारी मूल्य मिलेगा। खेती लाभकारी होगी और किसान कर्ज के बोझ तले नहीं दबेगा।

मान्यवर, देश में आवास की बहुत कमी है। बड़े शहरों में यह एक गंभीर समस्या है। हमारे देश में करीब बीस करोड़ लोग आज भी नीले आसमान के तले ही अपनी रात गुजारते हैं। अभी तक सरकार आवास के मुद्दे पर बड़ी सफलता नहीं प्राप्त कर पाई है। इस बजट में भी केवल आवास की लागत 45,000 रुपये से बढ़ाकर 70,000 रुपये कर दी गई है। जिसमें मकान बनाने जैसे विषय पर प्रश्नचिन्ह खड़ा कर दिया है। इस महंगाई के जमाने में इतने कम पैसे में एक गरीब कैसे अपना मकान बना सकता है। यह सोचने का विषय है। यदि सरकार वास्तव में गरीब को मकान देना ही चाहती है तो आप उत्तर प्रदेश के मान्यवर, श्री कांशी राम शहरी गरीब आवास योजना में बनाए गए मकानों को जरूर देख लें। हमारी पार्टी की सुप्रीमों आदरणीय बहन कुमारी मायावती जी ने अपनी सरकार में लाखों गरीब लोगों को दो कमरे के पक्के मकान मुफ्त में दिए जिसमें रसोई, स्नानघर, शौचालय आदि है जो कि हमारी पार्टी का उत्तर प्रदेश में एक सफल उदाहरण है। मैं सरकार से गुजारिश करूंगा कि वे भी हमारी पार्टी

के उत्तर प्रदेश में बनाये गये मकानों के माडल को अन्य प्रदेशों में आवास विहीन करोड़ों गरीब लोगों को इसी प्रकार के मकान बनाकर प्रदान कराए।

मान्यवर, माननीय मंत्री जी ने पहला घर खरीदने पर 25 लाख तक के होम लोन पर एक लाख की अतिरिक्त ब्याज बजत से एलआईसी हाउसिंग फाइनेंस जैसी कंपनियों को लाभ मिलेगा। इससे रियल एस्टेट सेक्टर में भी उछाल आने की उम्मीद हो सकती है परंतु गरीब को घर मुहैया नहीं हो सकता है। आज भी हमारे देश के करोड़ों लोग रेल की पटरी के किनारे, गंदे नाले के किनारे, मलिन बस्तियों और खुले आसमान में झुग्गी-झोपड़ी बनाकर रहते हैं क्योंकि वह मंहगे घर नहीं खरीद सकते हैं। केन्द्र की किसी भी सरकार ने इस ओर ज्यादा ध्यान नहीं दिया। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से निवेदन करूंगा कि इस ओर विशेष ध्यान देकर हमारे देश में ऐसे जो गरीब लोग हैं, जिनका अपना आशियाना नहीं है जो खुले आसमान के नीचे रहते हैं, जो मलिन बस्तियों में रहते हैं, जो गंदे नालों के किनारे रहते हैं, उनको भी मकान मुहैया कराया जाए। कभी-कभी महानगरों में मलिन बस्तियों को उजाड़ा जाता है, भू-माफिया उनकी बस्तियों में आग लगा देते हैं, उनकी कमाई का जो धन होता है, वह भी उसमें जलकर राख हो जाता है। इस तरफ की शिकायतें ज्यादातर महानगरों में मिलती हैं और इनके बारे में आये दिन समाचार-पत्रों में छपता रहता है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से निवेदन करूंगा कि पूरे देश में जितनी इस प्रकार की मलिन बस्तियां हैं, पूरे देश में जितने गरीब लोग रेलवे लाइन की पटरियों के किनारे, गंदे नालों के किनारे झुग्गी-झोपड़ी बनाकर रह रहे हैं जो खुले आसमान के नीचे रह रहे हैं, उनके लिए एक विशेष अभियान चलाकर ऐसे सर्व-समाज के गरीब लोगों को सरकार द्वारा मकान बनाकर देने चाहिए जिससे कि वे अच्छी तरह से जीवन-यापन कर सकें और अपने बच्चों को अच्छा वातावरण दे सकें तथा उनके बच्चे भी अच्छी शिक्षा प्राप्त कर सकें।

मान्यवर, देश की सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली ध्वस्त है। राशन का 70-60 प्रतिशत गेहूं व 25-20 प्रतिशत चावल गरीबों तक पहुंचने के बजाय बाजार पहुंच जाता है। गरीबी की रेखा से नीचे वाले लोगों की पहचान भी घपला है। वास्तविक गरीबों के पास बीपीएल कार्ड नहीं है। केन्द्रीय सत्ता गरीबी को परिभाषित भी नहीं कर पाई। अर्जुन सेन गुप्ता समिति से लेकर तेंदुलकर समिति तक ने 80 प्रतिशत लोगों को अभावग्रस्त बताया है। सरकार के पास इनकी पहचान और ईमानदार सूची बनाने वाले प्रबंधन तंत्र का अभाव है।

आज बीपीएल कार्ड एक बहुत बड़ी समस्या है क्योंकि पूरे देश में जो बीपीएल की श्रेणी में लोग आते हैं, उनको बीपीएल का राशन कार्ड प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है। अगर इसका पूरे देश में सर्वे कराया जाए, तो जो इसका पात्र व्यक्ति है, उसको बीपीएल का कार्ड नहीं मिला है, अंत्योदय का कार्ड नहीं मिला है, क्योंकि जब बीपीएल या अंत्योदय के कार्ड बनाए जाते हैं तब सरकारी कर्मचारी सरपंच या प्रधान के पास जाता है। वह सरपंच या प्रधान की बैठक पर सीधे जाता है और उसी सरपंच या प्रधान से सूची ले लेता है कि आपके गांव में कौन-कौन गरीब लोग हैं, जो बीपीएल की श्रेणी में आते हैं या अंत्योदय की श्रेणी में आते हैं। वह सरपंच उन लोगों के नाम लिख लेता है जिसने उसे वोट दिए हैं और सरपंच बनाया है, चाहे वे इस श्रेणी

[श्री वीर सिंह]

में आते हैं या नहीं आते हैं, वे इसके लिए पात्र है या नहीं है। आज पूरे देश में ऐसे लाखों-करोड़ों लोग निकलेंगे जो साधन संपन्न हैं, लेकिन जिनके पास बीपीएल या अंत्योदय का कार्ड है। हमारे देश में ऐसे भी करोड़ों लोग है जो बीपीएल या अंत्योदय के कार्ड के लिए पात्र व्यक्ति हैं, जिनको बीपीएल श्रेणी का लाभ मिलना चाहिए, जिनको अंत्योदय कार्ड का लाभ मिलना चाहिए, लेकिन उनको इसका लाभ नहीं मिल रहा है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से मांग करूंगा कि वे देश में बीपीएल श्रेणी की सही पहचान करावें और पात्र गरीब व्यक्तियों को केन्द्र से दी जाने वाली खाद्यान्न व अन्य सहायता का पूरा-पूरा लाभ उनको दें। आज भी जो अनाज भंडारण की सुविधा के अभाव में बेकार सड़-गल जाता है उसे भी ऐसे पात्र गरीबों को बांट दिया जाना चाहिए। बजट में खाद्य सुरक्षा के लिए 10 हजार करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था की गई है जोकि राजनीतिक दृष्टि से आधार कार्ड, आपका पैसा आपके हाथ योजना की तरह एक सुविचारित योजना है। वास्तविक लाभार्थी को इसका लाभ पहुंचे। इसके लिए सरकार को आवश्यक प्रबंधन तंत्र बनाने पर गौर करने की आवश्यकता है। वर्ना यह योजना भी अन्य योजनाओं की तरह भ्रष्टाचार की भेंट चढ़ जायेगी।

मान्यवर, बजट में सामाजिक सेवाओं मसलन शिक्षा, युवा कल्याण, खेल, स्वास्थ्य, जल आपूर्ति और सफाई इत्यादि पर पिछले साल की तुलना में खर्च में मामूली बढ़ोतरी की गई है। यदि इसको जीडीपी के लिहाज से देखा जाये तो इसमें 13-2012 (संशोधित अनुमान) के 17 प्रतिशत की तुलना में 14-2013 में महज 1.9 (बजटीय अनुमान) प्रतिशत की बढ़ोतरी की गई है। 14-2013 में इन क्षेत्रों में कुल बजटीय खर्च जीडीपी के 7 प्रतिशत के आस-पास है। सामाजिक क्षेत्र में यह खर्च विकसित और कई विकासशील देशों के औसत स्तर की तुलना में काफी कम है। वस्तुतः इन देशों में यह औसत जीडीपी का 14 प्रतिशत है। सामाजिक सुरक्षा स्कीमों के लिहाज से केवल राष्ट्रीय स्वास्थ्य बीमा योजना (आइबीएसवाई) के लिए विशेष प्रावधान किए गए हैं। इसका दायरा बढ़ाते हुए कुछ अन्य श्रेणियों को इसमें शामिल किया गया है। नेशनल सोशल असिस्टेंस प्रोग्राम (एनएसएपी) के लिए बजटीय आवंटन पिछले साल के 8,382 करोड़ रुपये से बढ़ाकर 9,541 करोड़ रुपये किया गया है। लेकिन इस मामूली बढ़ोतरी से लाभार्थियों का दायरा बढ़ने की गुंजाइश नहीं दिखती।

मान्यवर, गरीबी उन्मूलन के लिए सरकार का रवैया हकदारी का है न कि सशक्तिकरण का। मनरेगा एक ऐसी ही योजना है जिसमें गांवों में रहने वाले गरीबों व बेरोजगारों को 100 दिन का रोजगार की गारंटी दी गई है। महोदय साल में 365 दिन होते हैं परंतु रोजगार के अवसर केवल 100 दिन ही मिलते हैं। ऐसे में गरीब 265 दिन बेकार रहता है। उसका भविष्य अधर में है। इससे यह पता चलता है कि सरकार गरीबों की उन्नति के लिए प्रयासरत नहीं है। वह नहीं चाहती कि देश तरक्की करे और कोई बेरोजगार या गरीब अपने बच्चों को पालनपोषण कर बड़ा करे या उन्हें अपने पैरों पर खड़ा करे। अतः मैं मंत्री जी से मांग करूंगा कि वे 100 दिन के रोजगार को बढ़ाकर कम से कम 300 दिन करने की घोषणा करें। केन्द्र

सरकार से प्रदेशों को मनरेगा के लिए जो पैसा दिया जा रहा है, वह काफी कम है। जो लोग मिट्टी का काम करते हैं और कच्चे कार्य हैं, उनको बहुत कम मजदूरी, ज्यादातर 120 से 140 रुपये, मिलती है और यह उनके लिए पर्याप्त नहीं है। मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि उनको केवल मिट्टी के काम के लिए ही यह मजदूरी न मिले, बल्कि इसमें और काम भी शामिल किया जाए। मैं समझता हूँ कि सरकार की यह सोच है कि गरीब मिट्टी में मिलकर उसकी बुद्धि भी मिट्टी जैसी हो जाए, वह विकास न कर पाए और आगे न बढ़ पाए। वह बाहर जाकर 250 रुपये कमाता है, लेकिन गांव में उसको 120 रुपये या 140 रुपए में लगाकर रखा जाता है। वे रुपए भी उसको पूरे नहीं मिलते हैं क्योंकि वे रुपए तो सरपंच के रहमों करम पर मिलते हैं। सरपंच जिसकी हाजिरी भर देता है, उसको पैसा मिल जाता है। उस पैसे का सही उपयोग नहीं हो रहा है। मेरा निवेदन है कि इस पैसे में बढ़ोतरी हो और मिट्टी के कच्चे काम की जगह उसको पक्का काम मिले। मिट्टी के काम का कुछ पता नहीं चलता है क्योंकि बरसात आई तो वह खत्म हो जाता है। चाहे उसको आधा ही काम मिले, लेकिन पक्का काम मिलना चाहिए क्योंकि, वह टिकाऊ तो होगा। गांव में रहने वाले गरीब लोगों को और सर्व-समाज के लोगों को इसका लाभ तो होगा। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि माननीय मंत्री जी इस ओर भी ध्यान देंगे और 120 से 140 रुपये की मजदूरी को बढ़ाकर 250 से 300 रुपये करने की महती घोषणा भी करेंगे।

मान्यवर, मंत्री जी, हमारे देश में बेरोजगारी एक बहुत बड़ी समस्या है। हमारे देश में लाखों पढ़े-लिखे बेरोजगार युवक हैं। पढ़ने-लिखने के बाद भी उनको नौकरी नहीं मिलती है, जिसके कारण वे परेशान हैं। आज हमारे देश का नौजवान बेरोजगारी के कारण हताश और निराश हैं। सरकार ने बजट में बेरोजगारों को रोजगार देने के संबंध में कोई उचित प्रावधान नहीं किया है और न ही इस समस्या का कोई समाधान किया है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से गुजारिश करूंगा कि वह बेरोजगारी दूर करने हेतु आवश्यक रोजगार सृजन करे जिससे इस समस्या का निदान हो सके। इसके साथ-साथ मैं आपके संज्ञान में वर्षों से खाली पड़े पदों की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ। अनुसूचित जाति, अनुसूचित जनजाति और पिछड़ी जाति के ऐसे बैकलॉग पद विभिन्न विभागों में लाखों की संख्या में पड़े हैं जिन्हें आज तक नहीं भरा गया है। माननीय मंत्री जी, यदि सरकार इस बैकलॉग को पूरा करती है, तो पूरे देश में लाखों अनुसूचित जाति, अनुसूचित जनजाति और पिछड़ी जाति के पढ़े-लिखे बेरोजगार युवकों को रोजगार मिल जाएगा, नौकरी मिल जाएगी जिससे कि बेरोजगारी की समस्या का काफी हद तक समाधान होगा। मान्यवर, मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि हमारी पार्टी की नेता आदरणीय बहन कुमारी मायावती जी जो हमारी पार्टी की राष्ट्रीय अध्यक्षा भी है उन्होंने अपने मुख्यमंत्रित्व काल में उत्तर प्रदेश में विशेष अभियान चलाकर वर्षों से खाली पड़े सरकारी नौकरियों में अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति तथा पिछड़े वर्ग के पढ़े-लिखे बेरोजगारों को लाखों नौकरियां दीं। अतः माननीय मंत्री जी केन्द्र के विभिन्न विभागों में पड़े खाली पदों को तुरन्त भरने हेतु आवश्यक कदम उठाएं।

[श्री वीर सिंह]

मान्यवर, देश में विद्युत उत्पादन, जिसका लक्ष्य 11वीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में 78,000 मेगावाट रखा गया था, वास्तव में केवल 54,000 मेगावाट हो पाया है। नवीन एवं नवीकरण ऊर्जा के लिए 12वीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में 40 हजार करोड़ रूपए की आवश्यकता बताई गयी थी। बजट में 20 हजार करोड़ रूपये भी नहीं दिया गया है। रेल, बंदरगाहों, तेल और गैस जैसे अन्य बुनियादी क्षेत्रों का कार्य निष्पादन पूरी तरह से निराशाजनक है। अतः इन क्षेत्रों में विशेष ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है जिससे चरणबद्ध तरीके से निवेश बढ़ाया जा सके और आशाजनक तरीके से लक्ष्यपूर्ति हो सके।

मान्यवर, हमारे देश में शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में कुल सार्वजनिक खर्च सकल घरेलू उत्पाद का 3.31 प्रतिशत है। जबकि कोठारी कमीशन ने सकल घरेलू उत्पाद का छह प्रतिशत खर्च किए जाने का अनुशंसा की है। इस बजट में शिक्षा पर कुल बजटीय आवंटन सकल घरेलू उत्पाद का 0.69 प्रतिशत किया गया है जो विगत वर्ष के संशोधन अनुमान जीडीपी के 0.66 प्रतिशत की तुलना में मामूली रूप से बेहतर है। शिक्षा के अधिकार (आरटीई) एक्ट के क्रियान्वयन का जिम्मा सरकार के सर्वशिक्षा अभियान (एसएसए) पर है लेकिन इसके लिए बजटीय आवंटन पिछली बार की तुलना में महज 3,613 करोड़ बढ़ाया गया है। इसमें 13-2012 के 23,645 करोड़ रूपये के बजटीय आवंटन की तुलना में 14-2013 में धनराशि को बढ़ाकर 27,258 करोड़ रूपये किया गया है। निर्धारित अवधि के भीतर आरटीई लक्ष्यों की प्राप्ति के लिहाज से यह नाकाफी है। मान्यवर, इस तरह से अपर्याप्त बजटीय प्रावधानों से सभी बच्चों की पढ़ाई का सपना दूर को कौड़ी ही साबित होगा। नई राष्ट्रीय उच्च शिक्षा स्कीम लांच की गई है लेकिन उसके लिए भी महज 400 करोड़ रूपये की व्यवस्था की गई है। हालांकि राष्ट्रीय माध्यमिक शिक्षा अभियान के लिए बजटीय प्रावधान पिछले साल के 2,423 करोड़ रूपये की तुलना में इस बार बढ़ाकर 3,124 करोड़ किया गया है। लेकिन यह भी 12वीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में की गई सिफारिशों की तुलना में कम है। फिर भी कमोवेश, माननीय मंत्री जी ने बेहतर शिक्षा के लिए काफी प्रयास किए हैं, किंतु इन्होंने अनुसूचित जाति, अनुसूचित जनजाति तथा आदिवासी क्षेत्र में रहने वाले बच्चों की शिक्षा हेतु बजट में कोई भी चर्चा नहीं की है। इस क्षेत्र में रहने वाले बच्चों की शिक्षा हेतु आई.टी.आई., मेडिकल कॉलेज, नर्सिंग कॉलेज इत्यादि का होना अत्यंत जरूरी है। विशेषकर झारखंड, छत्तीसगढ़, महाराष्ट्र, पूर्वी, उत्तर प्रदेश तथा देश के अन्य राज्यों में ऐसे कॉलेज का होना अति आवश्यक है, अतः इन क्षेत्रों में रहने वाले बच्चों की शिक्षा हेतु बजट में प्रावधान किया जाना अत्यंत जरूरी है। मेरे संज्ञान में आया है कि एससी/एसटी/ओबीसी के छात्रों को दी जाने वाली छात्रवृत्ति समय पर प्रदेशों को निर्गत की जाए जोकि केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा प्रदेशों को अत्यंत विलम्ब के साथ निर्गत की जाती है जिसका खमियाजा इन छात्रों को उठाना पड़ता है। मान्यवर, हमारे देश में दोहरी शिक्षा व्यवस्था प्रणाली है जो अमीरों के लिए अलग व गरीबों के बच्चों के लिए अलग है। मैं आपसे मांग करूंगा कि इस दोहरी शिक्षा व्यवस्था को तत्काल प्रभाव से खत्म किया जाए जिससे गरीबों के बच्चे को भी समान अवसर प्राप्त हो सके।

मान्यवर, 13-2012, में स्वास्थ्य के क्षेत्र में सार्वजनिक खर्च जीडीपी का महज एक प्रतिशत था वैश्विक दृष्टि से इस मामले में हम निचले पायदान पर खड़े हैं। केवल स्वास्थ्य मदों में भारी खर्च के कारण हर साल लाखों लोग गरीबी रेखा से नीचे जीवन जीने को विवश होते हैं। लिहाजा स्वास्थ्य सुविधाओं का ढांचा सुधारना सरकार के समक्ष बड़ी नीतिगत चुनौती है। बजट में राष्ट्रीय स्वास्थ्य मिशन के लिए 21,239 करोड़ रुपये आवंटित किए गए हैं। यद्यपि इस मिशन का दायरा बढ़ाने की रणनीतियों के लिहाज से उम्मीद थी कि इस बार कुल स्वास्थ्य बजट में एनएचएम के हिस्से के आवंटन में बढ़ोतरी होगी लेकिन उसके बजाय इसमें गिरावट दर्ज की गई। हालांकि महत्वाकांक्षी स्वास्थ्य इंश्योरेंस कार्यक्रम के तहत राष्ट्रीय स्वास्थ्य बीमा योजना शुरू की गई है। इसमें रिक्शा चालकों, ऑटो और टैक्सी ड्राइवर समेत गरीबी रेखा से नीचे गुजर बसर कर रहे (बीपीएल) श्रेणी के 3.4 करोड़ लोगों को शामिल किया गया है जो कि एक अच्छा कदम है। माननीय मंत्री जी से गुजारिश करूंगा कि स्वास्थ्य सुविधाओं और सेवाओं का दायरा देश के ग्रामीण अंचलों में भी बढ़ाएं जिससे गरीबों विशेषकर एससी/एसटी/ पिछड़े वर्ग के समुदायों को स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं का समुचित लाभ मिल सके।

मान्यवर, शुद्ध पेयजल हमारी एक बड़ी आवश्यकता है। पेयजल हमारा जीवन है। शुद्ध पेयजल उपलब्ध कराने के सहस्राब्दी विकास लक्ष्यों को पूरा करने के लिए सरकार ने 11वीं पंचवर्षीय योजना तक 1,45,000 करोड़ रुपये खर्च किए हैं। हालांकि 2011 की जनगणना के मुताबिक 43.5 प्रतिशत लोगों के पास वाटर सप्लाई की सुविधा है। 11 प्रतिशत लोग कुएं से जल प्राप्त करते हैं। 42 प्रतिशत लोग हैंडपम्प/ट्यूबवेल और 3.5 प्रतिशत लोग अन्य स्रोतों से जल प्राप्त करते हैं। दूसरी तरफ स्वच्छता के मामले में तस्वीर निराशाजनक है। 51.1 घरों में अभी भी शौच की सुविधाएं नहीं हैं। समाज के पिछड़े वर्गों का हालतो इस मामले में और भी दयनीय है। इसके बावजूद इस बार ग्रामीण पेयजल और स्वच्छता के मामले में बजटीय आवंटन जीडीपी का महज 0.13 प्रतिशत किया गया है जो पिछले साल 0.14 प्रतिशत था। मेरा मानना है कि मानव विकास के इन बुनियादी पहलुओं पर सरकार ने अपेक्षित आवंटन नहीं किया है। अतः इस तरफ भी ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है।

मान्यवर, देश की बाह्य व आंतरिक सुरक्षा देश के सामने एक बड़ी चुनौती है। चूंकि जिस प्रकार से देश में आतंकवादी घटनायें घटित हुई हैं वे देश के कई प्रदेशों में कानून व्यवस्था बिगड़ी है उसे देखकर ऐसा लगता है कि अभी देश की सरकार को दृढ़ इच्छाशक्ति के साथ सबको साथ लेकर चलते हुए इस चुनौती का सामना करना चाहिए। देश की सरहदों, मैदानी एवं समुद्री रास्तों से आतंकवादियों का आगमन हमारे देश में निरंतर बढ़ रहा है। इसको रोकना बहुत जरूरी है।

जहां आज एक ओर देश के जवानों विशेषकर अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सीमाओं पर तैनात जवानों पर हमलों से मनोबल गिरा है, वहीं पूर्व सैनिक को वन रैंक वन पेंशन का लाभ न मिलने से हताश का माहौल है। मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से मांग करता हूं कि पूरे देश में पूर्व

[श्री वीर सिंह]

सैनिकों को वन रैंक वन पेंशन की नीति समय-सीमा में बनाकर लागू कराये ताकि करोड़ों पूर्व सैनिकों को इसका लाभ मिल सके।

मान्यवर, अंत में, मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि इस बजट में वित्त मंत्री ही ने कई अच्छी और सकारात्मक घोषणाएं ही हैं परंतु कई ऐसी घोषणाएं भी हैं जिनमें दी गई राहत दिखती है परंतु वह वास्तव में समझ से परे हैं। जैसे महज बयालीस हजार आठ सौ अमीरों पर टैक्स बोझ बढ़ाने से गरीबों का कितना भला होगा। गरीबों का भला तब होगा जब उन्हें भूख लगने पर पोषक भोजन की उपलब्धता सुनिश्चित हो सके। रहने के लिए छोटा परंतु स्वच्छ आवास मुहैया हो सके। बीमार होने पर तुरन्त इलाज की सुविधा उपलब्ध हो, स्वच्छ पेयजल, शिक्षा व रोजगार के उचित अवसर प्राप्त हो सकें। इस बजट के माध्यम से गरीबों का अधिकाधिक कल्याण किया जाना हम सभी के लिए बड़ा मुद्दा है और इस ओर हमें भविष्य में आवश्यक कदम उठाने की दरकार है। मैं अपने सुझावों के साथ इस बजट का समर्थन करता हूँ। इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं अपना भाषण समाप्त करता हूँ।

धन्यवाद।

श्री राजपाल सिंह सैनी: माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया और धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ अपनी नेता और बहुजन समाज पार्टी की राष्ट्रीय अध्यक्ष बहिन कुमारी मायावती जी को जिन्होंने मुझे और मेरे अति पिछड़े सैनी समाज को सम्मान दिया और इस सम्मानित सदन का सदस्य बनाकर यहां भेजने का कार्य किया। आज तक अन्य किसी पार्टी ने मेरे समाज को यह सम्मान देने का कार्य नहीं किया। आज देश का सैनी शाक्य, कुशवाह, मौर्य समाज टीवी पर यह देखकर खुश हो रहा होगा और धन्यवाद दे रहा होगा बहिन कुमारी मायावती जी को जिन्होंने मुझे यहां भेजकर बोलने का अवसर प्रदान कराया। केवल अति पिछड़े सैनी समाज को ही नहीं वरन मेरे साथ में बैठे अति पिछड़े कहार कश्यप समाज में जन्में भाई नरेंद्र कश्यप व अति पिछड़े ही गडरिया पाल बघेल समाज से ताल्लुक रखनेवाले साथी एस.पी. सिंह बघेल के समाज को भी सम्मान देकर बहिन कुमारी मायावती जी ने इनको भी राज्य सभा में भेजने का कार्य किया।

महोदय, आज भारत में अगर किसी वर्ग की सबसे दयनीय स्थिति है तो वह किसान वर्ग है। ऐसा लगता है कि सरकार किसानों की समस्याओं के प्रति संवेदनशील नहीं है। महोदय, आज आम बजट पेश किया जाता है तो केवल दिखावे के लिए कृषि और किसानों का नाम लिया जाता है जबकि सत्तर प्रतिशत देश की आबादी इस पेशे पर निर्भर करती है। इस आम बजट में भी सरकार कृषि और किसान पर मेहरबान दिखाई नहीं देती। सस्ते कर्ज से लेकर डीजल सब्सिडी और खाद समेत किसान की तमाम उम्मीदों पर पानी फेर दिया। डीजल पर सरकार किसानों के लिए सब्सिडी देती है, लेकिन इस सब्सिडी पर पूरा लाभ उद्योगपति व

पूंजीपति उठाते हैं। इसलिए सरकार किसानों के लिए ऐसी नीति बनाए जिससे डीजल सब्सिडी का सीधा लाभ किसानों को मिल सके। महोदय, इस बजट से किसानों के हाथ मायूसी ही लगी है। मनरेगा के लिए तैतीस हजार करोड़ रुपये देने की बात जरूर है पर किसानों की आय बढ़ाने का जरिया इस बजट में नजर नहीं आता। सिंचाई की समस्या को इस बार भी नजरअंदाज किया गया है। देश का करीब 60 प्रतिशत क्षेत्र अभी भी सिंचाई सुविधाओं से वंचित है। इसके बावजूद जब ढांचागत विकास की बात आती है तो सड़क, हवाईअड्डे और बंदरगाह आगे बढ़ जाते हैं और किसान के लिए सिंचाई परियोजनाएं मीलों पीछे छूट जाती हैं। इसलिए इस बजट में ऐसा कुछ देखने को नहीं मिलता जिससे कहा जा सके कि कृषि और किसान के लिए कोई बदलाव होने जा रहा है। महोदय, पिछले वर्ष के बजट में कृषि का ऋण पौने छह हजार करोड़ रुपये था और इस वर्ष का बजट पेश करते हुए माननीय मंत्री जी ने कृषि ऋण के लक्ष्य में केवल 125 हजार करोड़ रुपये की बढ़ोतरी की है। लेकिन सीधे तौर पर इसका फायदा किसानों को मिलने के बजाय हमेशा की तरह कोर्पोरेट्स ही ज्यादा फायदे में रहने वाले हैं। महोदय, किसान को अपनी फसल तैयार करने में जितनी लागत लगानी पड़ती है, उसकी तुलना में फसल का लागत मूल्य भी किसान को नहीं मिलता। महोदय आज तेल कंपनियों को तेल का भाव तय करने की आजादी है। उद्योगपति अपने द्वारा निर्मित सामान का भाव स्वयं तय करता है। दुकानदार अपने माल को अपने भाव पर बेचता है, परन्तु दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि जब किसान की उपज का मूल्य सरकार द्वारा तय किया जाता है तो किसानों का कोई भी प्रतिनिधि उसमें शामिल नहीं किया जाता। उसकी फसल का मूल्य वे लोग तय करते हैं जिनको यह भी पता नहीं है कि कितनी बार और कब गन्ने, गेहूं, धान, सब्जी, दलहन व तिलहन को खाद व पानी दिया जाता है? और कितनी बार किस-किस समय उसकी निराई-गुड़ाई की जाती है। महोदय, मैं किसान का बेटा हूं, किसान हूं और स्वयं अपना ट्रैक्टर चलाकर खेत तैयार करता हूं व खुद उसकी बुवाई करता हूं। मैं किसान की समस्या व दर्द को भलीभांती समझता हूं। इसलिए मेरी सरकार से पुरजोर अपील है कि किसान की उपज का मूल्य तय करते समय उसका प्रतिनिधि भी शामिल रखा जाए।

महोदय, कृषि अनुसंधान के लिए 3415 करोड़ रूपए की राशि रखी गयी है और वहीं कुछ नए कृषि अनुसंधान खोलने की बात भी कही गयी है। इससे सरकार किसान के हित के लिए बात करती है। परन्तु महोदय, इससे आम किसान को कोई फायदा नहीं मिल रहा है क्योंकि वह तो अपनी पारंपरिक खेती करता है। स्वयं बीज पैदा करता है, क्योंकि उसको उन्नत बीज व खाद समय पर नहीं मिल पाता। महोदय, मैं पहले भी कह चुका हूं कि किसान को उसकी उपज का सही व समय पर भुगतान नहीं मिलता, जिससे किसान की रूचि कृषि से हट रही है। यदि किसान को समय पर भुगतान नहीं होगा तो महोदय वह कर्ज की अदायगी कैसे कर पाएगा? ऊपर से किसान मौसम की मार का भी शिकार होता है। कभी बाढ़ कभी ओलावृषि, कभी सूखा किसान को तबाह कर देता है, इसलिए यदि किसान की हालत में सुधार

[श्री राजपाल सिंह सैनी]

के लिए नहीं सोचा गया तो किसान खेती करनी छोड़ देगा। इसका क्या परिणाम होगा, इससे सभी भलिभांति परिचित हैं। आज जंतर-मंतर पर किसान अपनी मांगों के लिए धरना दिए बैठे हैं, वे अपनी उपज का उचित मूल्य दिए जाने की मांग कर रहे हैं। सरकार उनकी मांगों की ओर कोई ध्यान नहीं दे रही है। आप खाद्य सुरक्षा बिल की बात कर रहे हैं, परंतु किसान के बारे में कुछ नहीं सोच रहे हैं। इससे परेशान होकर यदि किसान का कृषि से मोह भंग हो गया और उसने पैदावार करनी छोड़ दी तो इस खाद्य सुरक्षा बिल का क्या होगा? खाद्यान्न की आपूर्ति कहां से होगी? आज कोई भी किसान अपने बेटे को कृषि के कार्य में नहीं लगाना चाहता क्योंकि वह जानता है कि यह फायदे का कार्य नहीं है।

महोदय, मैं आर्गनिक कृषि की बात भी करना चाहूंगा। आर्गनिक फसल की पैदावार बढ़े इस ओर भी सरकार को अधिक ध्यान देना होगा। इसमें किसान की रूचि बढ़ाने के लिए सरकार को कुछ कदम उठाने होंगे। क्योंकि इसकी पैदावार के लिए किसान को बहुत अधिक मेहनत करनी पड़ती है, लेकिन उपज कम निकलती है। इसलिए सरकार को इसका मूल्य सामान्य उपज से कम-से-कम पांच गुना अधिक रखना होगा। आर्गनिक उपज की भी मिनिमम सपोर्ट प्राइज तय करनी होगी तथा किसान की इस उपज को सरकार को खरीदने की गारंटी देनी होगी तभी किसान आर्गनिक कृषि की ओर बढ़ेगा।

महोदय, पशुधन के लिए सरकार ने इस बजट में केवल 360 करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान किया है, जो कि बहुत कम है। इस पर भी सरकार को सोचना होगा।

मान्यवर, भारत की 70 प्रतिशत आबादी कृषि पर निर्भर है। लेकिन आबंटन कुल बजट का 3.6% है। इससे पता चलता है कि सरकार 70 प्रतिशत आबादी के बारे में क्या सोच रखती है।

महोदय, दूरदर्शन पर दुनिया भर के चैनल केवल मनोरंजन के लिए चल रहे हैं, लेकिन इस आधुनिक युग में किसानों के लिए आज भी कृषि कार्यक्रमों को प्रसारित करने के लिए कोई टीवी चैनल उपलब्ध नहीं है। अतः मेरी सरकार से मांग है कि किसानों को समय-समय पर उनकी भाषा में कृषि से संबंधित नवीनतम जानकारी और कृषि साहित्य उन तक पहुंचाने के लिए टीवी चैनल चलाया जाए। इससे किसान लाभ उठा सकेंगे।

महोदय, मैं पश्चिम उत्तर प्रदेश के जनपद मुजफ्फरनगर से आता हूँ। पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश में सबसे अधिक गन्ने की पैदावार होती है। मुजफ्फरनगर में एक समय एशिया की सबसे बड़ी गुड़ मंडी हुआ करती थी और आज वह समाप्ति के कगार पर है। जिससे इससे जुड़े किसान-कामगार और आदती भारी नुकसान उठा रहे हैं। इसलिए सरकार मंडियों के लिए ऐसी नीति बनाए जिससे मृत प्रायः रोजगार में जान पड़ सके तथा इससे जुड़े किसान-कामगार और

आढ़ती को दोबारा लाभ मिल सके। महोदय, अपनी बात समाप्त करने से पहले मैं मांग करता हूँ और यह किसानों की भी शुरू से ही मांग रही है कि जिस प्रकार रिक्शा चालक, आटो ड्राइवर व कबाड़ी को स्वास्थ्य बीमा योजना के अंतर्गत लाया गया है किसानों को भी इस योजना के अंतर्गत लाया जाए।

धन्यवाद।

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Sir, I come from the state of Kerala. Kathakali is the famous classical dance form of Kerala. A few days back the famous kathakali Maestro Ramankutty Aasan died. He was an expert in Pakarnattam. That means performing two *bhavas* at the same time. Like acting as both hanuman and Rakshasinat at the same time in *lanka dhahana*. It is a difficult exercise. Before the presentation of this year's Budget, the general feeling was, Mr Chidambaram will try to perform Pakarnattam. At the eve of an election, he would aim to address the issues of the common man and at the same time try to satisfy the global credit agencies and global capital. But sorry to say that, our Finance Minister has failed to perform thus. This Budget is a Budget only for the international credit agencies and global capital.

This Budget as Sitaram Yechuri correctly wrote in The Economic Times is neither growth-oriented nor "inclusive". Rather than reversing the current economic slowdown, these proposals may well make it worse. The economy is facing a serious crisis. While introducing the new economic policy in his 1991 July Budget speech, the then Finance Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh was worried about the Current account deficit and Fiscal deficit. At that time the CAD was 2.5% of the GDP. Now we have completed two decades of NEP with a current account deficit of 4.5% of GDP, which is the highest in our history. The economy is facing four problems simultaneously, that is CAD, Fiscal deficit, inflation and the depreciation of our currency. This shows the period of globalization did not help to resolve these issues but led to a deeper and more complex crisis of the economy.

Have these policies helped the country to become a trade surplus economy? Certainly the answer is no. The last time India enjoyed a trade surplus was in 1976-77. India's share of world exports fell from 2 percent at the time of Independence to 1.1% in 2007.

In the Budget speech the Finance Minister openly declared the *Mool mantra*,

[Shri K.N. Balagopal]

that is-high growth rate. Will the reforms give a big momentum to the Growth of Indian economy? India was growing at 5-6 percent between 1974 and 1990. Now the predictions are same as the pre reform period. These features show the reforms which have growth as their *mool mantra* of growth leading the economy to a deeper crisis.

The Finance Minister has criticised some growth-oriented States and stated that the UPA govt gives emphasis to improving human development indicators. But, what is the reality? When the reforms began in 1991, India was ranked 123rd among countries around the world in terms of the Human Development Index. In 2011 it had slipped to the 134th place. In 1991 the then Finance Minister stated that the fundamental objective of reforms is to bring about rapid and sustained improvement in the quality of life of the people of India. Is this the improvement, Sir,?

While reading the Budget speech, we could not find out a single reference to 'Inequality.' Intensifying inequality is one of the major consequences of reforms. In 2006 the UN published a comprehensive global study on personal wealth. As per that report the top 10 per cent of India's population owns 53% of the country's wealth. The bottom 10% controls a mere 0.2%. Now this difference has further widened. The Directive Principle of the Constitution of India, number 39c, clearly States that the operation of the economic system should not result in the concentration of wealth. That means the reforms are clearly against the Directive Principles of the Constitution of India. Sir, inequality is against the concept of growth. If the income of the majority is squeezed to feed a rich minority, how can they contribute to the growth processes? 'The Economist' weekly recently published a special issue on inequality. It stated that "the inequality has reached such a stage when it can be inefficient and bad for growth".

Without increasing the purchasing power of the people and strengthening the domestic market, we cannot improve the situation. I am totally against the mythology of the fiscal deficit cut. It is recommended by international financial agencies. According to me, in a recession period, the Government should stimulate the economy by increasing public spending. As China did, the Government should invest more in infrastructure and other sectors. It will create employment and

increase the purchasing capacity. This will give momentum to the economy. But the Finance Minister is still following the contrary path. Sir, the Finance Minister has stated that foreign investment is imperative. Since 1991 onwards, we are trying to attract FDI. What is the reality? 44% of the FDI came from a small country, Mauritius. Less than 10% of FDI has come from EU Countries, 7% from the USA, 5% from UK and only 4% from Japan. FII investments are the major component in the foreign capital coming into the country. They are not creating any employment, or any assets in this country. They are floating from one country to another country for more and more profit. They first arrived in India in 1993. By 2006 they were engaged in transactions worth Rs. 28,55,000 crore which was over one third of the country's GDP and more than six times the value of primary transactions. If we are considering FDI, the main component is equity, which is also drawing more and more profit from India. For example, the American private equity firm Warburg Pincus invested 292 million dollars in Bharati Tele Ventures between 1999 and 2001. It sold its shares in 2004-05 for one billion dollars retaining a stake of 700 million dollars. The implicit return calculated over a five year period is almost 500%. FDI is not playing any role in Indian investment. India's investment is financed almost entirely from domestic savings. But still we are giving more and more concessions to FDI. In his July 1991 Budget speech, the then Finance Minister gave the justification for the opening up of the economy. According to him the entry of the foreign capital would increase domestic investment. But two decades of reforms show this is not true.

On the contrary, Indian big business groups have grown to be a new class of TNCs, while their contribution to the Indian economy is less. According to our Commerce Minister Indian big business has created not less than 300,000 jobs in the US during 2004-07. Is the US giving any tax concessions to Indian companies. NO. Yet, they are also doing much business in developed and developing countries. Despite that, this Budget also fails to present concrete plans for utilizing Indian capital for investment but gives more benefits to volatile FII. Sir, the next choice for investment is the remittance of NRIs. The remittance from NRIs is higher than the FDI inflow into our country. But, as usual, this Budget has forgotten this sector completely. We cannot find any schemes for the welfare of NRIs. Sir, we have other sources of capital for investment. As per the Public- Enterprises survey, PSUs had a surplus reserve of Rs. 5,60,203 Cr in 2010-11, which has increased to 6,13,949 crores in 2011-12 showing, or by 9.5%. Why is the Government not ready to utilize

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this for further investment and employment generation? Instead of this, the Government will mobilize Rs. 25,000 crore through disinvestment of PSUs. This is totally illogical. During this period, The contribution of CPSEs to the Central Exchequer by way of different taxes has increased by 2.58%. The move of the Government to kill these milk giving cows is totally anti-national. If this Government is following the philosophy of fiscal deficit reduction, why are they concentrating only on cutting expenditure? Why does this Government keep silent on the revenue part? Yes the FM repeatedly mentions the world's lowest TAX GDP ratio. But still he is doing nothing to improve this.

While comparing the BE with the RE of 2012-13, the only sector in revenue collection which shows an increase is the Securities Transaction Tax. And there is a strong demand to increase this tax all over the world. But for giving more benefits to corporates the Finance Minister has reduced the Securities transaction tax. This will result in revenue loss and can also promote speculative transactions.

The Parliament of India has amended the rules for implementing GAAR and retrospective Taxation. But when Mr Chidambaram took over this portfolio, then he constituted a one-man committee and postponed the Parliament approved decision on this matter for three years. This is totally arbitrary and amounts to favouring global capital. While giving his reply to the last year's Budget discussions, the then FM stated in this same august House that countries like the UK had already implemented retrospective amendments in 2008 dating back to 1987. If they can then why can't we? This is a shameful situation. How can the Govt depend on a so-called tax specialist's one-sided opinion for overruling the unanimous decision of the Indian Parliament? This is an attack on the supremacy of Indian Parliament. The undermining of Parliament is also reflected in other areas such as Aadhaar, Pension Fund etc.

The Indian rich are now one of the lowest taxed segments of the global rich. We have abolished estate duty. More than 148 countries still have it. India is also the country which gives more and more tax exemptions to the super rich.-

The revenue forgone due to exemptions/ deductions/ incentives in the Central Government tax system is estimated to be Rs. 5,29,432 crore in 2011-12. This is 6 %

of GDP. Sir, this is higher than our fiscal deficit. The Govt is weeping about subsidies which are only 2% of the GDP? As per the calculation done by well-known journalist Sainath, since 2005-06 taxes and duties for the corporate world and the rich have been written off at the rate of Rs. 7 million a minute on average. While the Finance Minister complains about the passion for gold, he writes-off in this Budget the customs duties on gold, diamonds and jewellery that are worth Rs. 61,035 cr.

The Finance Minister is not ready to tax the super rich. Yes, in this Budget the Minister has declared a new cess on the super rich. But the impact of this on total tax collection is very small. Secondly, why is the Finance Minister not ready to increase the tax rate instead of imposing a cess? Sir, in the case of a cess there is no provision for distribution of a share of the revenue to the States; if it is in the form of a tax then it is the constitutional responsibility of the Centre to share it with States. Sir, India is a federal republic. But the rights of the States are being eroded day by day.

The state of inflation is alarming and food inflation is very high. The majority of the people are struggling to meet their daily needs. As per the answer given to me, the per capita food grain availability has declined by 57 gms in between 2000 and 2010. The rate of growth of foodgrains production (2.5% annum on average) exceeded the rate of population growth till the time the reforms began in the early 1990s. Since then the rate of growth of food grains production has fallen sharply to 1.25 while population has continued to grow at 1.6-1.9% per annum. Besides this, the main reason for the decline in per capita food grain availability is the declining purchasing capacity of the majority of the people. But the Budget fails to address this issue. Food Subsidy has been pegged at Rs. 90,000 crore in 2013-14 (BE), which is a small increase relative to the Rs. 85,000 crore in 2012-13 (RE) This allocation of Rs. 90,000 crore for 2013-14 includes an amount of Rs. 10,000 crore that the Government expects to be the incremental cost due to the implementation of the National Food Security legislation. This implies the lack of a sense of urgency in implementation of this. Universal distribution of rice and/or wheat and millets under PDS in the country would require additional funds to the tune of Rs. 148,471 crore. Sir, now the Minister has proposed to levy a CTT on future trading in non-agriculture commodities. This

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is a good step. But the exclusion of agricultural commodities will further increase the future trade in this sector which will increase food inflation.

The outlay for Petroleum Subsidy has been reduced significantly from Rs. 96,880 crore in 2012-13 (RE) to Rs. 65,000 crore in 2013-14 (BE), which would further increase the prices of petroleum products and affect price rise all round. This is coupled with Government's agenda to deregulate the pricing of petroleum products under the cover of Parikh Committee recommendations, which would further aggravate inflation. The pricing mechanism of petroleum products is the main cause of the increasing burden on account of subsidies. The production cost of diesel and petrol is, more or less, same as the market price. But the oil companies determine the price of petrol as per the parity with international price of petrol and diesel. India is not importing petrol or diesel, we are importing crude oil. The refining cost in India is the cheapest in the world. Why is the Government still hesitating to reconsider the pricing mechanism? The Budget failed to incorporate the recommendation of the Standing Committee to remove the import duty on crude and reduce the excise duty. This approach of the Budget will add fuel to the inflation.

Sir, in his Budget speech, the Finance Minister gave stress to inclusive growth. For inclusiveness, a Government should focus on social sectors and should give more allocations to the deprived sections of the country. But the reality is far away from that. In 2008-09 expenditure from the Union Budget on social services was 2% of the GDP. But in this Budget, the allocation is only 1.9% of the GDP. Going by last year's experience, the actual expenditure may be less than 1.7% of the GDP. The revised estimate for the current fiscal year shows that plan spending was nearly 20 percent below the Budget Estimates for 2012-13. In this Budget, the FM has resorted to a clever exercise by comparing the Budgetary allocation with the Revised Estimate for 2012-13. It had directed ministries to cut expenditures relative to the previous year's Budget allocations and is now making comparisons with that reduced figure to claim that it has increased allocations. The UPA's promise reiterating the Kothari Commission recommendation of 1966 remains unfulfilled even in 2013-14; the Union Govt's allocation for Education in 2013-14 stands at 0.69% of the GDP. This is one of the lowest in the world. The situation in health is the worst. The Centre's total expenditure on Health and Family Welfare as a proportion of the

GDP shows stagnation at 0.3 % in 2013-14. If we are combined both the state and central expenditures it is below 1% of GDP. This is the lowest in the world. Now the Ministry has announced the extension of the National Rural Health Mission to urban areas also. But the allocation is not sufficient. According to well known economist Jayati Ghosh India is the only country where public delivery of essential social services is presented as Government schemes that are gifts from the state to the people rather than the rights of its citizens. If we are considering the rural economy in totality the situation is the same. Rural expenditure includes expenditure on Agriculture and allied activities, Rural development, Special Area programmes, Irrigation and flood control and Village and small industries. The allocation to the Rural economy has declined from 2.3% of the GDP in the Revised Estimate for 2012-13 to 2.2% in the BE for 2013-14. As a proportion of total expenditure from the Union Budget, the expenditure on Agriculture and allied Activities shows a decline from 11.8% in 2011-12 (actual) to 10.4 % in 2013-14 BE. Expenditure on Agriculture and allied activities as a proportion of the GDP has also dipped from 1.7% in 2011-12 (actual) to 1.5% in 2013-14 BE.

This shows the Government is not concerned about the Agrarian Sector and the rural economy. UPA-II2 is forgetting the words of Mahatma Gandhi who said 'India lives in the villages'. Are these allocations to the Agricultural sector sufficient in a country where 2.5 lakh farmers had committed suicide in between 1995 and 2010? Is this sufficient for a sector on which half of the labour force depends for its means of living? The allocation for the MGNREGA is same as last year's. Last year the actual expenditure was far below of the allocation. This shows the interest of the Government in this flagship program is declining. In this Budget, the Finance Minister announced the next stage of PMGSY. But, Sir, the current Budget allocation for PMGSY has declined to Rs. 21,700 crore from Rs. 24,000 crore in 2012-13 (BE), which is a perceptible decline.

Sir, the working class is suffering miserably. As per the Economic Survey 2013, 95 per cent of the working class is in the informal sector. Contractualisation and casualization have increased. The share of wages in GDP has in fact halved since the 1980s and is in now the lowest in the world. Now a new category is emerging of people working for an honorarium. Nothing has been mentioned about the ASHA workers, anganavadi teachers etc.

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Irrespective of political differences,, the working class in the country resorted to a two day strike. It was a historic movement. Crores of workers participated in this two days' strike. This is the largest mobilization in the history of anti-globalization strikes in the world. But this Budget reflects the same anti-working class attitude of the Government. Tokenism in the form of a crude joke is reflected in the Budget through an allocation of only Rs. 1000 crore for social security of 47 crore unorganised sector workers.

Sir, are the allocations in this Budget sufficient to include the SC and ST and Minority? The share of SCSP (Schedule Cast Sub Plan) in the total Plan allocations has fallen from 10.20% in 2012-13 (RE) to 9.72% in 2013-14 (BE). There has been a decrease in the share of TSP in the Total Plan Allocations in the Union Budget from 5.77% in 2012-13 RE to 5.75% in 2013-14 BE.

Four important schemes which were initiated in 2012-13 for development of minorities have been scrapped in 2013-14. These include Scheme for promotion of education in 100 minority concentration towns/cities (out of 251 such town/cities identified as backward), Village Development Programme for Villages not covered by Minority Concentrated Blocks (MCBs)/Minority Concentrated Districts (MCDs), Support to District Level Institutions in MCDs and Free Cycles for Girl Students of Class IX. These figures show that this Government is against the interest of the marginalized sections of the country.

Sir, the President of India in his speech declared the formation of a new department for disabled persons. But there is no separate demand for grants for the Department of Disability Affairs indicating that the commitment to have a separate department is only on paper. The inclusive agenda excludes persons with disabilities. An outlay of Rs. 110 crore has been announced for ADIP scheme under the Department of Disability Affairs. However, the analysis of the demand for grant document revealed an outlay of only Rs. 96 crore.

Sir, children are the most ignored section in this Budget. Children, who represent 42% of the population of the country, have been earmarked allocations worth 0.67% of GDP in Union Budget 2013-14(BE). Total allocation for children has decreased from 4.8% of the Union Budget in 2012-13(BE)-to 4.6% of the Union

Budget in 2013-14(BE). In his Budget speech the Finance Minister gave importance to youth. The allocation for skill development is a good step in the right direction. But where will these skilled youth go for getting employment? The reforms are intensifying unemployment in the country. It is reflected in the jobless growth phenomenon. Between 1983 and 1994, when economic growth was 4-5% every year, employment in the organized sector grew at 1.2%. Between 1994 and 2005 when growth increased to 5-6%, employment growth turned negative at -0.3%. In the pre-reform period the rate of growth of employment was higher than the rate of growth of population. But in the post reform period the opposite has been the case. 10 % growth in manufacturing sector is the pre requisite for 1% employment growth in that sector. The Budget terribly failed to address the real issues of the youth in this country. The workers in the organized sector are also facing retrenchment. An estimate suggests that anywhere from half million to possibly ten million workers may have lost their jobs since September 2008, most of them in export sectors and export related areas of the informal economy. This Budget does not have any specific plans to address this phenomenon. The Minister gave priority to women and he has announced an exclusively women's bank. Is it sufficient for addressing the exclusion of women? According to the Indian Human Development study, 80% of the women in India have no bank account. Barely 13% of the rural women have bank accounts and only 28% in urban areas. Several women are in key position in banks and other institutions. But Sir, only 19% of the women between 15 and 59 years earn any cash income. Is a separate women-run women-focused bank is sufficient to overcome these hurdles? Definitely not. If the Ministry is concerned about women's banking, why is the ministry not giving clearance to the long pending demand for postal banking?

The allocation for Implementation of the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act has increased from a meagre allocation of Rs. 20 crore in 2012-13 to Rs. 67.5 crore, whereas the recommended outlay for the scheme by the Steering Committee on Women's Agency and Empowerment was Rs. 90 crore annually. It must also be noted that the entire allocation for 2012-13 remained unutilized. FM has announced Nirbhaya, but there is no proper allocation to the concerned Ministry. Sir, this is a Budget for FDI not for Indian citizens. This proves that this is a Government of the corporates, for the corporates, and by the corporates. If the Govt

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is not ready to consider the discontent among a majority of the people, the consequence would be unpredictable. I urge the Govt to reconsider the existing policy.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Sir, when we look at this Budget, we find an element of Alchemist as well as Fortune Teller, in our Finance Minister as he said and I quote, “Our goal is higher growth leading to inclusive and sustainable development. That is the *mool mantra*” (unquote). But, Sir, the *mool mantra* sounds like *bhool mantra*. Inclusive Growth and Sustainable Development have been proved to be merely slogans or rhetoric for public consumption. On a careful analysis of this anti-people Budget, one will find that in the name of reducing fiscal deficit, it fails to raise social sector expenditure which is badly needed for the poor. The Budget fails to stimulate growth and it makes relative economic stagnation and high inflation. The Govt’s bias towards foreign capital has become more brazen. When a quantum speeding leap is needed to make foodgrains available at affordable prices through a Universal Public Distribution System, the food subsidy is raised to laughable Rs 5000 crores over last year’s revised estimate. MNREGA has been frozen at last year’s level of Rs. 33,000 crores and well below its peak allocation of Rs. 40,000 crores. **Allocation to Health and Family welfare is raised by a paltry 8%** which is less than the inflation rate. This will lead to further impoverishment, ill health and miseries to poorer section of the society. **Allocation for Pradhan Mantri Gram Sarak Yojna has** also been reduced to half, which will affect road expansion in the Rural India.

Sir, Dr. Manmohan Singh and Sri P. Chidambaram have managed Finance portfolio for 14 years between them. But nothing has changed. The key concerns remain. Our economy is reeling under slowing growth rate, rising inflation, skyrocketing prices of essential commodities, widening current account deficit and the Govt. has undertaken a peculiar mechanism of cuts in subsidies like fertilizer, food and petroleum. This fiscal fundamentalism is not accidental, but is dictated by the views prevalent among credit-rating agencies, multinational companies and our corporate honchos. This is why I say time and again that this Govt. has surrendered to crony capitalism and it is transforming into a **‘Govt of the Chiselers, for the Chiselers and by the Chiselers.’** Govt is driven an urge to attract foreign investment

at any cost as the P.M. believes that foreign investment is an imperative. The Govt does not believe in raising the tax GDP ratio which has fallen to 10%, lowest for any large developing country. India's upper crust are among the lowest taxed people as they pay an average of 20% compared to 50% plus in the UK, Spain, Bulgaria or Sweden. Govt. claims that 10% surcharge has been raised on incomes above Rs. 1 crore to reduce inequality. If we take 42,000 individuals in this class as per Govt's calculation, the surcharge will yield an estimated Rs. 15,000 crores which is less than 1% of the projected total revenue increase.

Sir, the Govt's pro rich bias is writ large everywhere in this Budget .Revenue to the extent of Rs. 5, 73,630 crores were foregone in 2012-13 through tax write-offs and exemptions and this figure is 130% higher than in 2006-2007. This amount is larger than the entire fiscal deficit. And pursuant to this Budget, the poor must bear the burden from reduced social spending and higher indirect taxes on the commodities of mass consumption like kerosene, clothing and footwear. The Non-Performing Assets of PSU Banks rose to Rs. 2,25,000 crores in Dec'12. Who are the top 50 Wilful defaulters? Govt. has taken refuge to RBI Rules not to disclose their names. More than Rs. 13000 crores have been diverted by a number of Big Companies for the past 3 years in contravention of the External Commercial Borrowing Scheme.

No punitive action has yet been taken by the Reserve Bank. Why and at whose instance? This is another scam. And this is the real picture of Aam Admi Sarkar.

Darkness and darkness is all around.

Sir, opening up Multibrand retail, aviation and Direct to Home Services to FDI, in addition to petroleum, power and real estate is not enough for the super greedy capital. It always wants more and our Govt. has invited foreign capital and suspect investment through tax havens or double taxation avoidance treaty like Mauritius and Finance Minister's declaration that Indian tax authorities will ask proof of income through routes like Mauritius proved to be a hoax since the next day of his Budget speech it was withdrawn following loss of 291 points in the Sensex. The implementation of GAAR has also been deferred in supersession of the Budget announcement of his predecessor-cum-office. The McKinsey Global Institute

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Report has estimated global capital flows were 13% lower in 2012 than 2011 and 61% below the peak of 2007. Hence, bank on FDI substantially would be suicidal for our alarming economic situation. If we do so, India will be a big Casino for the foreign players.

Sir, the FM has referred in his Budget that India ranks 10th among economically advanced countries. While I look at the UNDP's Human Development Report 2013, I find the HDI Profile of India is at 136 among 187 countries, 53.7% Indian live in Multi Dimensional poverty and another 16.4% are vulnerable to multiple deprivations. Only 29 countries do worse in this field than India. Maternal mortality rate per 1 lakh live births is 200 and Children under 5 mortality rate per 1000 live births is 63. Hence, insofar as the Human Development Report is concerned, we share our position with Equatorial Guinea, a country, name of which is hardly known to people. What a shame! Perhaps, this is why renowned social activist and a Member of NAG Smt. Aruna Roy has commented and I quote "the truth is: the Budget perpetuates what it claims to tackle centuries of neglect, discrimination and deprivation....." (Unquote). She has also deplored the so-called success story of Aadhar-based Direct Cash Benefit Transfer in most districts and has claimed no impact. More than 60% of our people do not get banking services. How will the benefits reach them within one year?

Hence, '*Aap Ka Paisa Aap Ka Haath*' is essentially a pre-election slogan like '*Garibi Hatao*' to ensure '*Aap Ka Vote Congress ke Saath*' *Lekin Desh Ki Janta Ki Awaz aap shun nahi pa rahe hai. Janta bol rahi hai 'Hamne ki thi unse bafa ki ummid Jo nahi jante bafa kya hota hai'*. Sir, India's trade imbalance is 11% of GDP. In terms of Fiscal Deficit, India's position is 148 among 150 countries. Import is more than Export-61% of GDP. External Debt is 25% more than our Foreign Exchange Reserve. Employment generation is 0.41% in 2011-2012 compared to 2.08% during 2004-2005. Inflation in Vegetables, Pulses etc. is about 11% at present. Yet the Govt. is happy with Moody's assessment. The Govt. has no assessment about the mood of the people. People feel themselves alienated. Fears abound that if India does not grow continuously at the rate of 8%, there will be danger to basic equilibrium that keeps India united. Derek Scissors of the Washington based think tank, Heritage Foundation has commented on our Budget saying (quote)" The proposal for the

year is a triumph of hope over courage: spending is to increase by 17%, yet the deficit is to fall to 4.8% of GDP. This won't happen. Govt. revenue and GDP will continue to disappoint, deficits will continue to be high and consumers will continue to suffer. This is the path India remains on." (Unquote) What a mess the mandarins of North Block and Yojna Ayog have created.

Sir, there is no whisper in this Budget about recovery of Black Money since the Govt. has willfully neglected and deliberately failed to recover Black Money from within and outside our country. Report of Washington based Global Financial Integrity of Nov. 2010, shows that between 1948 and 2008, *i.e.* 60 years of Indian Independence, illicit financial flow in our country was 213 billion US Dollars and it rose to 462 billion dollars in 2010, a rarest of the rare achievement that the UPA-II Govt. can claim. The underground economy of our country, as per the Report, was 640 billion US Dollars at the end of 2008. As per 2012 Report of Transparency International, India ranks 94 among 174 countries in Corruption Perception Index. So, Black Money also does not grow on trees, but blooms underground.

Sir, the National Commission to Review the Working of Constitution recommended *inter alia* in 2002 for doing away with surcharges as part of the Union's fiscal armoury. Yet in this Budget, 10% surcharge has been imposed on a section of private individuals, etc and additional 5% surcharges for domestic companies and 3% increase for foreign companies. Well, this is another way to deprive the States in revenue sharing since under Article 271 of the Constitution whole proceeds of such surcharges shall form part of the Consolidated Fund of the Union. The enhanced surcharge ought to have been in the direct tax net. Sir, examples are galore in regard to financial dictatorship of the centre. I am citing only one example. Take the case of West Bengal. A Govt. ruled and ruined Bengal for long 34 years; nowhere in the world this has happened. After the change of guards at Writers' Building in 2011, the newly elected Govt found that more than 2 lakh Crores of loan had been thrust upon it. Ms. Mamata Banerjee, the Hon'ble C.M of Bengal urged upon the Central Govt. not for any dole or package, but to put a Moratorium on this huge loan amount for a period of only 3 years and restructuring of the interest amount accordingly. But no murmur is heard as yet in response to the appeal of Mamataji. Even Twelfth Finance Commission characterized West Bengal as most debt stressed state. Why such indifferent attitude? Why Govt. has turned deaf

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ears? Is there any state in this country which has inherited from its previous Govt. a debt burden of Rs. 2 lakh crores? Then why Bengal should not be declared as a Special Category State? Does Bengal exist outside India? The Centre, as a part of political vendetta, has intentionally put an economic blockade to West Bengal which has not been taken kindly by the 8 crore people of the State. But I assure the Govt. that the voice of Mamataji can neither be throttled nor the demands of 8 crore people of Bengal can be ignored. She is Leader of the masses, rose like a finix and is committed to do justice to all her people, come what may.

Sir, the Govt. must take a lesson from history why the 22 Republics of the erstwhile USSR disintegrated. There were political upheavals. But the main reason was economic exploitation of the Centre towards the States. We are having an identical situation in India. For example, Centre is collecting revenue to the extent of more than Rs. 40, 000 crores from Bengal every year. And how much we are getting? Only 2% or so of the total allocation among the States. Govt. is glorifying itself with Centrally Sponsored Schemes.. But the successive Commissions on the Centre-State Relations, namely the Sarkaria Commission and the Punchhi Commission *inter alia* recommended that 'when the emphasis on the social justice, there is no escape from realignment of resources in favour of the States, because services and the programmes which are at the core of a more equitable social order come within the purviews of the States under the Constitution'. This is the Constitutional Scheme, Sir, If we still want to respect the first line of Article 1 of our Constitution, which says 'India, that is Bharat, shall be a Union of States', then we must come out of our age long obsession that India is more unitary than federal. As an ordinary student of Law and political science, I understand that it is the duty and obligation of the Centre to respect the spirit of federalism as embodied in our Constitution to fulfill the aspirations of 120 crores of our people living in different States to emerge and remerge as one nation under the Indian Federation. This Budget deviates from that goal. This Budget is Anti- Federal if not Unconstitutional.

Sir, the Finance Minister has assured that new Criteria would be devolved for future planning and devolution of funds, particularly to the Backward States. My pointed question is whether the Govt. would shirk off the vintage formula called

Gadgil Formula for distribution of revenues among the States? Whether the Govt. will redefine the role of Finance Commission and Planning Commission vis-a-vis our Constitution based on the recommendations of Sarkaria Commission and Punchhi Commission. As per Articles 268, 269, 270, 275, 280, 282 and 293, it is the Finance Commission which is the only Constitutional Authority to look into all aspects of financial relations between the Centre and States. Even though Planning Commission and different Ministries of the Govt. are allocating funds over the decades in the most arbitrary and unlawful manner, the Planning Commission has emerged as a robust extra constitutional centre of authority. Will the Govt. clip off the wings of Planning Commission and restrict its role to planning only? What about Plan and Non- Plan expenditure? Is there any such stipulation in our Constitution? Please try to look into these issues and redefine the status of a Special Category State only on the basis of economic backwardness.

Sir, We do not have any objection if any State is granted special relief within the framework of the Constitution. Our Leader Ms. Mamata Banerjee always says “let hundred flowers bloom”. In this Budget, not a single KM. road has been sanctioned for Bengal. No industrial corridor in the model of Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor has been proposed for any area under the Eastern Region? Is this not discrimination? Not a single paisa has been allotted for development of Jute cultivation in Jute-growing States of West Bengal, Bihar, Odisha, Assam, Tripura or Meghalaya which encompasses 4 million jute growers. This has caused financial deprivation of the entire Eastern Region. Should we not express our agonies?

Sir, I would urge upon the Finance Minister and the Central Govt to rise above the regional and political bias, but act according to the Constitutional mandate as enshrined in Article 275(ii) which guarantees equitable distribution of revenues and resources based on the principles of justice and fair play, as otherwise all your action or inaction will inflict grievous injury to the very root of our democratic structure endangering the unity and integrity of the nation. Centre must have a relook in continuous consultation with the States to remove the financial imbalances among the States and introduce a noble fiscal policy so that States march ahead in unison.

Sir, in fine I would like to quote the concluding sentences of the book titled “Under Cover Economist” authored by Tim Harford (over 1 million copies of the

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book have since been sold worldwide). It says, “Faced with the costs and risks of trial and error, should you and I try to experiment and adapt more than we do? What price would we pay in our quest to succeed?”

With these words, I conclude. Thank You, Sir.

DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Hon. Chairman, Sir, I rise in front of this august House to present the views of the Aam Aadmi. I speak for him because I strongly believe that he has not been adequately represented in the Budget presented by the honorable Finance Minister.

West Bengal Moratorium Issue

Let me begin with the plight of the Aam Aadmi of West Bengal. Sir, after 34 years of governance-or, may I say, mis-governance-by the Left Front Government, the State was won over by our party in 2011. Because ‘the Left, left the State in a fiscal mess’, we inherited a massive debt of more than 2 lac crore.

The debt servicing alone cost 22000 crore rupees every year. The Left Front Govt. of West Bengal kept on borrowing and the Union Govt. kept on pleasing them without any regard to the fiscal indiscipline in that state. Sir, from 2004 to 2008 when the Left front was the part of the UPA, West Bengal came down from the 6th worst State to the second worst State in terms of outstanding liabilities/Gross GDP.

This was the level of disregard towards fiscal discipline. Sir, if I may draw an analogy from the Mahabharata-it looks like the Union Govt. was acting.

Like Dhritrashtra with blind folds, even as West Bengal was being stripped off her economic sheen and dignity owing to the fiscal mis-deeds of the then West Bengal State Govt. Otherwise, how can one explain the fact that the State Govt. could borrow 5173 crores within 28 days just a few days before our party took office in West Bengal?

Since the time our Govt. took office the Sate Govt has been continuously requesting for a moratorium on the annual debt servicing cost of Rs. 22000 crores. Sir, I must clarify that the State Govt. is only asking for a moratorium of few years, not a waiver, and yet till today, nothing has been done for the Aam Aadmi of West

Bengal. Sir, I would like to highlight a very interesting factor here that even as the legitimate request of the people of West Bengal has been ignored with disdain, at the same time the Union Govt. pledged 10 billion dollars to the IMF for helping the Euro Crisis in 2012. Sir, through you I ask the Hon. Finance Minister, is this fair? Should the land that sparked the first War of Independence in 1857 and gave us our national anthem be treated with such humiliating levels of disrespect and contempt?

Manufacturing Sector

Sir, I would now like to highlight the omissions from this Budget towards the Manufacturing Sector. Sir, we all know that the manufacturing sector has the capacity to generate jobs and the Govt. keeps on talking about the need to create 10 million jobs every year, and yet this Budget seems to provide no priority to this sector. Sir, studies of the progress of other countries around the world show that economies progress from Agriculture to Manufacturing to Services. But in our case we have missed to notice that we as a country have skipped the step of manufacturing and gone to services.

Therefore, we are feeling the pinch of widespread unemployment. It pains me to say that only 16% of the country's GDP comes from manufacturing sector whereas this number is much higher for countries like China (30%) and South Korea. (31%). It is further shocking when I look around to our small immediate neighbours like Pakistan (19%), Sri Lanka (18%) and Bangladesh (18%) whose manufacturing sectors contribute more to their GDP than ours. This shows, Sir, that there is something wrong in our planning process and the Budget does not address this issue.

The amount of young population we have can prove to be a big asset, but if enough jobs are not created, then this young workforce, which could have otherwise yielded Demographic dividends, may well turn into a Demographic Disaster. Though the Finance Minister has allocated an amount for skill development programs, but lack of opportunities to absorb such skilled workforces will only lead to unemployment-driven frustration amongst the youth.

Defence Budget Cut

1. As the Hon'ble Finance Minister scrambles to cut costs, due to the

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dismal growth rate of our economy, defence spending has been hit the highest with the reduced allocation of defence Budget which is barely 1.79% of the GDP. This is a record low for India in three decades with the figure dropping from 3.16% of GDP in 1987 to 1.79% for 2013-14.

2. The defence Budget for 2013-14 (Rs 203,000 Crores) has increased by only 5% over the previous year (Rs 1,93,000 Crores) which has actually resulted in the decrease of expenditure in real terms. Sir, let me explain that a 5% increase in the Budget will not cover even the cost of inflation. I must highlight here that Rupee has depreciated more than 10% and it is continuing to do so, while 75% of our defence purchase are from foreign countries. So, a 5% increase will not allow us to maintain the same spending as of the previous year.
3. The war clouds may not exactly be hovering over India, but the seeds of war lay overwhelmingly on our borders with Pakistan occupied Kashmir and China occupied Tibet. China and Pakistan, single or in collusion, constitute a potent military threat to our National Security. Since the war can suddenly erupt on our turbulent borders, as it happened on a limited scale during the Kargil conflict, such threats dictate the imperatives of high state of war preparedness at all times.

General Douglas Mac Arthur said, I quote

“Whoever said the pen is mightier than the sword obviously never encountered automatic weapons” and yet the Budget cut by one stroke of the pen on defence spending by the honorable Finance Minister will have very serious implications as it will further increase the critical shortages of **weapons, equipment** and **ammunition** in the Armed Forces. *I must apprise the House that for almost 25 years, the Indian Artillery has not been upgraded. We may recollect that the **Kargil war** was a **limited war** in the true sense—Yet, the Indian Army had to use all available arty guns bought in 1987 and muster them to the War Zone in Kargil for achieving a very limited scale degradation of the enemy. *Since our ammunition arsenals were empty, the Govt had to run ‘helter**

skelter' to buy ammunition during the course of war from foreign countries at 3 to 4 times higher rate. Such was the extent of fire fighting for only Artillery.

4. There were extreme shortages in all 3 wings of the Defence Forces due to which we were ill prepared for a full scale war and were facing acute deficiencies in opening up other fronts with Pakistan for reducing enemy pressure in the Kargil sector. As a result, the Govt ordered the Army not to cross the LOC. By not crossing the LOC, the Army could not follow the basic teachings of first isolating the enemy locality from all directions, particularly blocking its routes for reinforcements as this could only be done by crossing the LOC.

Our soldiers had to thus launch the tactics of frontal attacks which, is a suicidal method of assaulting the enemy defences. The Officers and Jawans were being used as Cannon fodder due to frontal assaults. They knew very well that only few of them would survive a frontal attack, as the enemy would focus all weapons on them when they are climbing the high mountains and yet, their patriotism for the Nation made them charge blindly on the high peaks, following the political mandate of not crossing the LOC and the military weakness of not being equipped for an all out war. Sir, let me read the letter written by a 21 years' old young officer, Lt. Vijayant Thapar, to his father, just before going in for the attack on an enemy position during the Kargil war. You can make out from the letter that our young soldiers knew that returning from a frontal attack is almost impossible, yet they were fearless and they dedicated their lives to the Nation.

I quote

"Dearest Papa, Mama, Birdie and Grany,

By the time you get this letter, I will be observing you all from the sky enjoying the hospitality of Apsaras. I have no regrets; in fact even if I become a human again I will join the Army and fight for my Nation. If you can, please come and see where the Indian Army fought for your tomorrow. As far as the unit is concerned the new chaps should be told about this sacrifice. I hope my photo will be kept in the 'A' Coy Mandir with Karni Mata. Contribute some money to orphanage and keep on

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giving Rs. 50/- per month to Ruksana (Ruksana was a 5 year old Girl whose father was killed by the militants in the Kashmir Valley) and meet Yogi Baba. Best of luck to Birdie, never forget the sacrifice of these men. Papa you should feel proud. Mama so should you” It is time for me to join assault party.

Best of luck to you all.

Your’s

Robin (Nick Name of Lt. Vijayant Thapar)” unquote.

5. **I ask this House, for how long will the Govt. keep ignoring the importance of full scale defence preparedness and keep sacrificing our soldiers due to a sheer neglect and understanding of defence related issues.** The threat appreciation on our nation envisages a simultaneous “two and a half front war”, against **Pakistan, China** as well as the **internal insurgency and terrorism.** Army has bought not even half the equipment it planned to acquire during the Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-2012). The Former Army Chief Gen Deepak Kapoor told the CCS after the 26/11 Mumbai attack that the “Army was not ready for war”.
6. Today, Qhina is giving an open threat to us by **claiming the entire State of Arunachal Pradesh,** by claiming **large parts of Eastern Ladakh, Uttarakhand and Himachal Pradesh.** Their Navy is dominating in the International waters and posing a direct threat to our oil exploration plans and our **sea trade routes.** **Gwador port in Pakistan** is entirely under their control; they have influence on all **Indian Ocean Rim (IOR) countries** and thus surrounded us by a “**String of Pearls”** policy. As a result of defence cuts, the Naval strength will not be able to protect **our oil interests and protect our Island territories.** **The Indian Air Force is also woefully short of Combat squadrons.** Their contracted deal of 126 Fighter aircraft from France will get delayed, and also, the deal for 123 helicopters to replace the age old **Cheetas and Chetaks** may no more see the light of the day. **As per a study carried out, 50% of the Air Force equipment is obsolete.**

7. As we go to a low of 1.79% defence Budget allocation in terms of GDP, Pakistan remains at over 4% and China at 3.2% (though China is known to spend 60% more than the revealed Budget). For 2013-14 **China has increased its defence Budget** and now stands at more than \$ 115 billion. Chinese defence Budget is now about 3 **times the Indian defence Budget which stands at \$ 37 billion.**

8. Before and during the outbreak of war, heavy war machinery is required to move up on roads leading to the border. *I will request the Hon'ble Members to go once by road to Leh through the NH 1A Srinagar–Zozila- Leh road and particularly the NH–21–Manali–Leh Road.* The **state of roads is so pathetic** that for miles together, road patches are missing or are completely broken. The Border Roads is incapable of either constructing or maintaining the roads. **New technologies for road construction are not adopted due to the age old mind set.** These roads are unfit for taking the load of large scale war movement of men, material and logistics. If we have to move our heavy guns, rocket artillery, ammunition, tanks, heavy engineering vehicles, these would be taken as 'pot shots' by enemy Air Force as everywhere along the route their heavy columns would get stuck. Though China has deployed its tactical missiles opposite our border, the width of our roads cannot take the traffic of Prithvi/Brahmos/Agni missile systems and they also cannot be lifted by air alongwith their ground launch systems. There are some strategic areas on our borders which have extremely good **quality Roads constructed from the Chinese side** but own side is either devoid of any road (the locality being linked only by air) or we have very **poor quality ground tracks** which cannot take on the traffic of war accretions. **Hence, even if we have manpower and weapons, we stand to loose because our infrastructure does not permit a seamless build up for war.**

For some I may sound like an alarmist, who is seeing war clouds in the horizon. But, Sir, I am only trying to highlight the inadequacies and how under prepared we are, in case of a full scale war.

[Dr. Kanwar Deep Singh]

In conclusion, therefore, Sir, by neglecting the 90 million plus population of West Bengal and ignoring an employment-intensive sector like manufacturing, not only has the honourable Finance Minister presented an “*anti-Aam Aadmi*” Budget, but by cutting down allocations on defence, he has put national security in danger.

I sincerely urge the Minister to consider these points and take appropriate action to address them.

SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Hon’ble Chairman Sir,

I would like to thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak on the Budget. I would like to begin with a quote which summarizes the complete Budget:—

गरीबों के लिये ऐसा बजट लाया गया है,
दिखा कर झुनझुना जनता को बहलाया गया है।
अभी कुछ रोज राशन भी मिलेगा हमसे सस्ता,
लगा कर जखम अब जख्मों को सहलाया गया है।

Today we are facing a grave fiscal deficit situation. The main reason for this has been the Government’s lax effort in increasing the tax base of the country. Only 2.77% population of India pays Income Tax, which is one of the lowest in the world. When we compare it with other western countries that have more than 50% population paying income tax, we can easily see the reason for our low revenue. And the Government is responsible for this because of its lazy approach to bring more people under tax net.

The Budget presented by the Government is just a magic of numbers, which motive is to fool the people and cause harm to all sections of the society.

In this Government, the Budget has lost all its significance. All important decisions like raising taxes, petrol and diesel prices, removing subsidy etc. are taken by the Government and not by the legislature. Presenting Budget and debating it in the House has just become a formality.

In Budget 2012-13, the Plan Expenditure was Rs. 5,21,025 crore, which the Government revised to Rs. 4,29,187 crore; which is Rs. 91,838 crore lower than the initial target. Why did the Government cut the plan expenditure? Which projects

suffered due to this cut? Or whether the Government was not able to make the estimated expenditure? The Finance Minister should answer this.

Also, the market loan target increased from Rs. 4,67,384 crore to Rs. 4,84,000 crore; by 3.5% in Budget 2013-14; while the interest burden increased by Rs 54,000 crore by 17%. The total foreign loan on India has exceeded Rs. 20 Lakh Crore, which is more than 25% of the GDP. Till when will we be dependent on foreign countries and institutions to meet our needs? What long-term plan does the Government have to make our country external debt free and self dependent?

The Government informed in the last Budget that it plans to raise short-term loans of around Rs. 9000 crore in financial year 2012-13 but raise a whopping Rs. 45,746 crore, which is 400 % higher than the target. Also, the Government failed to meet its revenue target by Rs. 63,857 crore. It remained at Rs. 8,71,828 crore, much lower than the target of Rs. 9,35,685 crore. The Government needs to explain this.

The economy is going for a free fall. This is evident from the status of the Public Sector Banks in the country. The Gross Non Performing Assets of the Public Sector Banks has risen to Rs. 1,43,765 crore, out of which share of the State Bank of India is 32%. During my recent field trip to Mumbai for Finance Standing Committee, I found out that around 60% of the bad loan belong to people with more than Rs. 10 crore, 35% belong to people below Rs. 10 lakh, who are mostly farmers and students and rest are only 5%. The CIC ordered the Banks to release the name of these defaulters but the RBI refused to do so quoting the Public Financial Institutions (Obligation as to Fidelity and Secrecy) Act 1983. Why is the provision of this not applied to the farmer and student loans? They are given loans at 13-14% interest and when they are unable to repay, the banks disclose their names and cuts RC in their names at district, so that they have to pay 10% extra interest. Why this double standard? The Government is providing support to Public Sector Banks for three consecutive years. Rs. 20,157 crore in 2010-11, Rs. 12,000 crore in 2011-12 and Rs. 12,517 crore in 2012-13. This money is used by Public Sector Banks to write off bad loans of big defaulters. SBI has written off 1896 crore 2008-09, Rs. 1990 crore and Rs. 4,000 crore in 2010-11. Punjab National Bank has written off Rs. 2,911 crore, Bank of India Rs 2,008 crore, Union Bank of India Rs 2,005 crore, Allahabad Bank Rs. 1,810 crore, Indian Overseas Bank Rs. 1,593 crore, IDBI Bank Rs 1,559 crore, Bank of

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Baroda Rs 1,421 crore and Oriental Bank of Commerce Rs. 1,333 crore. Why is the Government showering public money on these big defaulters? The priority of the Government should be settling all the loans to the farmers and students, who have around 35% of the bad loan; and to provide them loans at low interest rates of 4% so that there will be no defaulters. And action to recover loan from the rest 60%, who have more than Rs. 10 crore worth, should be initiated immediately.

Not only this, the private Insurance Companies have siphoned off around Rs. 1,75,000 crore of public money in the past 10 years in the name of ULIP Policies but the IRDA and Government preferred to look the other way. People were promised double money in three years but half of the premium was cut as agent commission and administrative charges. IRDA gave permission for this. Due to this the total investment would double in 7-8 years. When investors realized this, they stopped paying further premiums and the paid premiums were not returned by the insurance companies. They included this in their profits. The total loss to investors was around 1.75 lakh crore rupees. In 2010, IRDA changed the guidelines but did not take any step to ensure that investors' money is returned. The Government also did not act. The Government should take immediate action and ask the companies to return the investor money. The reason and motive behind this inaction by IRDA and Government should also be investigated.

This Government has made the farmers of the country bleed with its policies. From high prices of urea and fertilizers to deregulation of diesel to scam in the loan waiver scheme, all Government actions are anti-farmer. The Government announced the Nutrient Based Subsidy scheme for fertilizers in 2010 even when the Fertilizer Minister, Mr. Alagiri, opposed the scheme. The Finance Ministry pushed the scheme and the scheme was implemented after the Prime Minister wrote in favour of the scheme. In this scheme, the Government fixed the subsidy on per kg. of nutrients but the fertilizer companies, were allowed to fix the market price. What is this policy? The companies are earning from both ends. The subsidy bill of Government on fertilizer has increased and the fertilizer price in the market has gone up manifolds. Price of DAP has gone up from Rs. 460 per bag in Dec. 2010 to Rs. 1200 per bag in Oct. 2011. Similar is the case for all fertilizers. How can any democratic Government allow this? Public money is being gifted to private

companies and they are also allowed to loot the farmers. This should stop. Companies like IIFCO and IPL are the main beneficiaries. There have been complaints against the MD of IIFCO U S Awasthi and his two sons for corruption and money laundering but no action has been taken. A CBI inquiry should be initiated in this and the guilty should be brought to justice. Even the Government ministers and officials should be investigated in this Rs. 50000 crore per year scam. No one should be allowed to loot the poor farmers of this country. Also, we are importing more than 50% of our UREA and 90% of fertilizer from abroad. No action has been taken by the Government to increase domestic production. Is it being deliberately done so that public money can be looted in the name of imports? The complete matter should be investigated.

Recently, a sting operation by Cobra Post brought forth matter of money laundering by certain Public Sector Banks namely, ICICI Bank, AXIS Bank and HDFC Bank. These banks were found assisting people deposit their black money without being checked. This is not a new matter. It has only come in the public domain recently. A person named Abdul Munaf Khan was arrested by CBI in 2011 for depositing Rs. 100 crore in various banks including HDFC, ICICI and Kotak Mahindra Bank. But he was released in just three days without investigation. The Intelligence Bureau sent a report in this matter to the RBI, Finance Minister and Prime Minister but no concrete action was taken. The matter was also reported in an internal report of Ministry of Finance. Why did the RBI and Finance Minister not act in the matter? I demand a high level inquiry in the matter to find the complete truth and bring the offender organizations and individuals to justice.

Also, a number of Chit Fund Companies are operating in States like Bengal. These companies are illegally taking money from the people without any permission from RBI or SEBI. Around 75 such companies are operating, the prominent ones being Rose Valley Corporation, Alchemist Group, Sharda Group, Prayag Group, Tower Group etc. Numerous complaints have been made by many Members of Parliament in the matter but no action has been initiated by the SEBI, RBI or Government. The matter should be thoroughly investigated and investors' money should be returned with complete interest promised. The hon'ble Supreme Court in a similar matter has asked the company to return the investors' money with complete interest. The Government should act immediately to stop these illegal activities and return the investors' money.

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The Government has being for the past three years has been setting targets for disinvestment to meet the expenditure of its social program, mainly MNREGA but has not been able to meet the targets. Last year's target was Rs. 30,000 crore which has been brought down to Rs. 24,000 crore. But still the Government has set an impossible target of Rs. 55,810 crore from disinvestment. How will the Government meet this? In which companies does the Government want to sell its stake? Why is the Government selling stakes when the market is down? Why the complete money is being used to fund MNREGA, where no asset is being created? Is the Government selling Public Sector Enterprises to fund its own agenda? The Government needs to give explanation on this matter.

The poor and middle class of the country is suffering under the huge burden of high prices and decreased Government assistance. The Government is saying that inflation is down at 6.84% but this is the whole sale inflation. The consumer inflation is at 10.91%, food inflation at 13.73% and vegetable inflation at 21.29%. The Government is unable to provide relief to the people even after repeated promises on the floor of the House for the past 3 years. Food is rotting in FCI Godown even after the Supreme Court asked the Government to distribute it to the poor. What will the people of the country? This Government will make the people of the country die of hunger. They are only talking of food security. There is no action. The price of diesel has been deregulated to make food production more costly and make farming more uneconomical. These are the policies of this Government. The people will teach them a lesson in the elections. They will have to pay for this.

This Government is only of the rich. They are protecting the 782 people, whose name has been given by the Swizetland Authorities. More than Rs. 27.50 lakh crore of the country is parked in various tax havens around the world. All the countries are working to bring its money back but not this Government. They have postponed the General Anti Avoidance Rule to protect people investing their Black Money through Mauritius. This is worse than East India Company. They are looting the country and not even repenting. This money can be used to build a new India from Cities to Villages. But they don't want this to happen. I want the Finance Minister to explain what the Government has done to bring Black Money back to the country.

Sir, I am ending my speech with a few lines for the present Government

पेट में रोटी नहीं और हाथ में पैसा नहीं,
आपकी सरकार में जहर भी सस्ता नहीं।

SHRI N.K. SINGH: Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I rise to speak on the Budget (General) 2013-14 and the Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 2013, the Appropriation Bill, 2013, and the Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 2013, as passed by Lok Sabha, and moved by the Hon'ble Finance Minister in the Rajya Sabha on March 18, 2013.

The exercise of Budgeting is an act of intrigue—working numerical improbabilities and keeping the other side guessing as they conceal more than they reveal, much like the game of *shatranj*. This game can become an obsession, much like the players of the *shatranj* in the 70s classic movie *Shatranj ke Khiladi* by Satyajit Ray, based on Munshi Premchand's short story. I understand that all Finance Ministers have a compulsion to present an optimistic picture, but in this Budget, the Finance Minister has not only been the *pasha*, he has pulled off the magic of a *gogia pasha*.

The GDP is a magician's trick much-loved by Finance Ministers all over the world—an optimistic GDP assumption makes all numbers look robust when calculated as a proportion of it. This is especially the case with deficit numbers, which look respectable because the denominator has been somewhat optimistic. However, an unrealistic diagnosis and remedy of the macro-economic situation can lead to problems festering go beyond any policy correctives. As I say this, I am reminded of philosopher Machiavelli who thought somewhat similar in matters of state-craft, who said, "*Physicians say of consumption, that in the early stages of this disease it is easy to cure but difficult to diagnose; whereas later on, if it has not been recognized and treated at the beginning, it becomes easy to diagnose and difficult to cure. The same thing happens in affairs of State.*"

So, let me raise some pertinent issues relating to the Budget arithmetic.

Credibility of economic forecasts

The CSO advance estimates for national income for 2012-13 indicate the growth rate of Real GDP at factor cost to be 5%. This is sharply lower

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than the 7.6% growth projection made by the Government in the Budget presented for 2012-13. Likewise, in the Budget for 2011-12, the Government had predicted 9% growth for 2011-12, whereas the result was 6.2%. A gap of approximately 2.5-3% between economic forecasts and the year-end actuals for two consecutive fiscal years is deeply disturbing.

Optimistic assumptions

The Finance Minister has Budgeted for a significant increase in tax collection of 19 per cent, even though nominal GDP is projected to increase by only 12.9 per cent. It is unclear how the projected expenditure increase can actually be financed while at the same time reducing the overall deficit. This estimate relies on very optimistic tax buoyancy, which is not completely warranted given that the current year shows a significant shortfall of more than 5% of actual tax collections over the Budgeted amount.

Subsidies are almost inevitably underestimated. For the year 2012-2013, subsidies were expected to be at Rs. 190015.13 crore. The revised estimate has come in at Rs. 257654.43 crore, which is almost 36% higher. This makes it very difficult to believe the next year's subsidy target of Rs. 231083.52 crore. It may be noted that the total subsidy bill is to be brought down by more than Rs. 26,000 crore—almost entirely on account of reduced outlays on fuel subsidies. This will necessarily require the Government to push through several unpopular price hikes, which might be particularly difficult in a pre-election year.

Two major problematic areas are the Budgeting of oil and fertilizer subsidies. At the beginning of 2012-13, oil subsidies were Budgeted to be Rs. 43,580 crore. The revised amount of Rs. 96,880 crore is more than double initial estimate, and even that is lower the actual under-recoveries of OMCs, which is estimated at Rs. 1,24,854 crore for the period of April-December 2012-13 alone (Chapter 3, Economic Survey, 2012-13). This is discounting the fact that nearly 40 percent of the

subsidy is given by ONGC, Gail and Oil India by sacrificing their profits. The third quarter results for ONGC alone show that the company paid out Rs. 12,433 crore in discounts (subsidies) to the oil marketing companies (OMCs).

The fertilizer subsidy is estimated at Rs. 65,974 crore for 2012-13, and Rs. 65,972 crore has been allocated for the 2013-14. However, the Minister of State for Fertilisers and Chemicals has indicated in a Parliamentary question that the actual requirement for 2012-13 is Rs. 1,02,207.39 crore. This leaves a gap of over Rs. 37,000 crore between actual subsidies required and the Budget's revised estimate. If this amount is rolled over to 2013-14, the Government will be left with just over Rs. 28,500 crore for the current year, which will be very difficult to meet the fertilizer subsidy for 2013-14.

Growth rate and savings (Investment Gearing Ratio)

As per the approach paper for the XII Plan, a savings rate of at least 36.2% and an investment rate of 38.7% is required to support a growth rate of 9.0%. In contrast, the CSO has indicated that the national savings rate this fiscal could be as low as to 30 per cent, declining further from the an eight year low of 30.8 per cent last fiscal. In light of the current low levels of savings and investment, the prediction of economic growth in the Twelfth Plan of 8.2% is unrealistic.

There is then the matter of fiscal discipline.

Fiscal Profligacy

Looking back, the years of high economic growth coupled with high tax buoyancy in an earlier period could have been used for retiring public debt and creating fiscal space. As John Maynard Keynes had said, " ***The boom, not the slump, is the right time for austerity at the Treasury.***" Instead, this fiscal space was frittered away by blatant fiscal profligacy.

The combined fiscal deficit in 2007-08 was just about 4 per cent and revenue deficit was very close to zero along with a primary surplus. In 2008-09, there was an increase in public expenditure of 28.4 per cent—

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economic stimulus measures like the farm loan waiver and the expansion of social security schemes under the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA), the Sixth Pay Commission award and subsidies for food, fertilizer and petroleum were introduced (leading the fiscal deficit to shoot up to 8.5 per cent of GDP against five per cent in 2007-08 and turning the primary surplus into a deficit of 3.4 per cent of GDP).

While this was necessary to some extent to counter-balance the effect of the global economic crisis in 2008-09, a further increase of Government expenditure by 30.4 per cent in 2009-10, was unwarranted. It worsened the fiscal situation with fiscal and primary deficits increasing to an unsustainable 10.1 per cent and 4.9 per cent of GDP respectively.

The excessive fiscal and monetary stimulus that was provided between 2008 and 2010 not only artificially inflated our growth rate, but also led to a massive increase in inflation. Without a corresponding growth in the number of goods and services, we now face a situation of high inflation coupled with a moderating growth rate.

Fiscal Discipline and Monitoring

Fiscal policy can no longer afford to be insensitive to the business cycle. The FRBM Act has not helped in bringing down overall fiscal liabilities of Government as it does not distinguish between what is structural and what is cyclical. Moreover, in the present form, it only requires the Government to justify its failure to achieve the specified targets. In practice, the Government is rarely held accountable for the breach of targets. We need to consider a mechanism which requires a deliberation and vote prior to incurring expenditure that would result in a breach of a hardline target, as opposed to the existing system of an *ex post facto* ratification. Failing this, the attempt at fiscal discipline will remain a weak and ineffective one.

This is also a befitting time to consider the recommendation of the Thirteenth Finance Commission regarding the need for a Fiscal Council that acts as an autonomous body reporting to the Ministry of Finance,

which should report to Parliament. In today's environment of high public debt and rising deficits, such an institution can play an important role not only in assisting the Government in the task of fiscal consolidation, but also add integrity to the Government's medium term plans for fiscal consolidation.

Most importantly, we need to concentrate our efforts towards achieving a framework which will enable economic growth.

Current Account Deficit

To bridge the widening CAD, we not only need economic policy reforms, but also their implementation. Even in a stagnant world economy, the export pessimism reflected in official statements can be overcome by undertaking the necessary internal reforms and making the policy environment friendlier for labour-intensive manufacturing. In 2011, India's share in the world merchandise exports was a minuscule 1.7% compared to China's 10.4%. India therefore has vast scope for export expansion just by increasing its share in global exports. We must encourage FDI and remittances and announce concrete measures for reviving exports.

Encouraging investment

There is a serious mismatch between the optimistic asseverations of Finance Ministers and India's unenviable standing in the global investment community. According to the report of a comparative survey on the ease of doing business in 185 countries published by the World Bank Group, for both 2012 and 2013, India has been ranked 132. In investor protection, it is down to 49 in 2013 from 46 in 2012. More alarmingly, it ranks 184th in enforcing contracts and 182nd in the issue of construction permits. As per the report of World Economic Forum for 2012-13, India ranks 59th amongst 144 economies in the Global Competitiveness Index for 2012-13. The high informal regulatory costs are especially worrying, especially when in the new global competitive environment the investors are to compete globally with low cost producers.

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We would also do well to apply the observations of former White House economic adviser, Lawrence Summers, to our context. He has observed that the uncertainty over the future of the corporate tax code is creating a drag on the US economy by making businesses hesitant to invest. Our situation is no different. The proposal to categorize foreign direct investments (FDI) and foreign institutional investors (FII) based on their holdings in a firm would require companies to undergo significant changes in their foreign shareholding structures and could unsettle the flow of overseas investments. Statistics indicate that in 217 of the 586 firms with FDI holdings, the overall foreign ownership is less than 10%. On the other hand, of the 1,317 companies with FII holdings, the overall foreign ownership is more than 10% in 380 firms. Going by the Budgetary proposal, all the 217 firms with FDI holdings less than 10% may need to raise such ownership to comply with the proposed classifications. If they fail to do that, the FDI entities will be reclassified as FII and will lose the promoter tag and any say in management. On the other hand, 57 key FII entities hold more than 10% in various listed firms. To comply with the new laws, they will have to sell their shares to bring down their holdings to below 10%. If they fail to do that, they will be tagged as promoters, getting certain voting and transaction benefits, but losing tax benefits and freedom from lock-in mandates. These issues should be ironed out at the earliest.

The Budget is much more than a mere accounting statement, and should hold some promise and comfort for the millions of poor and underprivileged Indians.

Inflation

Inflation, especially the CPI driven largely by food inflation, has been hovering at uncomfortably high levels for well over three years. A stubborn inflation not only wipes out the welfare gains achieved through public investment but it limits the options required for growth acceleration. There is a need for a comprehensive strategy to improve the supply side, including augmenting capacities in the manufacturing sector to keep pace with the growth in demand.

The issue of food inflation remains particularly relevant. Despite the increase in foodgrain production, which has been attributed to the raising of the minimum support price, foodgrain inflation has exacerbated. We need to rethink our strategy of tackling this issue. Even though there is an increase in the production of foodgrains, the distribution channels are not properly developed. In addition, with artificially high profitability of producing foodgrains, and there is no incentive for crop diversification. A durable solution to inflation would require simultaneously improving agricultural productivity as well as strengthening food supply chains.

Social Sector Expenditure

Even the claims of welfare spending are inflated, and do not present an accurate picture. The revised estimates for the current fiscal year show that Plan spending was nearly 20 per cent below the Budget estimates for 2012-13. The Budget claims larger spending with respect to the revised estimate which reflects the severe cut-backs, and does not reflect the actual spending trend vis-a-vis the original spending proposal.

For instance:—

- The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) was originally provided for Rs. 40,000 crore. In the past two years this amount has been reduced to Rs. 33,000 crore. The current year's actual estimate is at Rs. 29,387 crore. The Finance Minister has optically brought the proposed target back to Rs. 33,000 crore, which is lower than the Rs. 40,000 crore originally proposed.
- The Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana was initially Budgeted for Rs. 2301 crore. The revised estimate for this road construction plan in the current year is Rs. 900 crore, and it is proposed to increase the expenditure to Rs. 1743 crore.
- The food subsidy bill was estimated this year at Rs. 75,000 crore. The revised estimate is Rs. 85,000 crore. For next year's Budget, the estimate has been reduced to Rs. 80,000 crore, yet the Finance

[Shri N. K. Singh]

Minister claims to have provided Rs. 10,000 crore extra because of the Food Security Bill. Effectively it is only an increase of Rs. 5,000 crore, whose impact on food subsidy will be marginal.

Weakness in implementation

An analysis of expenditure trends in most social schemes suggests that the spending capacity is low. For instance, the combined Budget of the Centre and the States for the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) has increased nearly three-fold from Rs. 21,360 crore in 2007-08 to Rs. 61,734 crore in 2011-12. However, the expenditure has failed to keep pace with this increase. In fact, expenditure as a proportion of allocations dropped from 70% in 2007-08 to 61% in 2011-12, suggesting a serious capacity gap in spending capability.

Further, the current mechanism for transferring and utilization of funds from one level of Government to the next is beset with inefficiencies and bottlenecks. For instance, for two key infrastructure projects under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission in 2010-1—the integrated housing and slum development programme and the urban infrastructure and governance programme—as much as 49% and 44% of the money, respectively, was transferred only towards the end of the financial year, in March 2011. Effective implementation of funds is extremely difficult given the uncertain and opaque nature of disbursement of funds (Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General).

A bulk of the Central transfers is done through Centrally-Sponsored Schemes (CSS). Most of these schemes have rigid implementation norms. This has resulted in the creation of multiple, parallel departments, often with overlapping responsibilities. Consolidating these CSSs will help streamline management systems and could contribute to improving expenditure capacity at the district level. The Planning Commission should be advised to constitute a bi-partisan Committee of the Chief Ministers to prepare a new Roadmap for Consolidation of Centrally Sponsored Schemes and its implementation during the Twelfth Plan itself.

Regional focus:

Special Category Status

The Finance Minister has promised for a re-look at the present criteria for determining backwardness and granting of “Special Category Status” which is currently based on terrain, density of population and length of international borders. He has proposed to restructure the criteria for devolution of funds from the Centre to the States on the basis of parameters defined along the lines of the distance of States from the national average for multiple parameters such as per capita income, literacy and other human development indicators.

This is necessary for inclusive development, and should be welcomed unequivocally. While doing so, I expect the Finance Minister to come out with a time-bound action plan towards the implementation of this commitment. The parameters for the assessment of development should be identified, and Central investment should be targeted to enable and incentivize backward States to perform at par with the national average. The process should be broad-based and involve consultations with the Finance Commission, the Planning Commission and the Inter-State Council.

This is also the appropriate time to restructure the stalled Inter-State Council and create an Inter-State Economic Forum under the ambit of the Ministry of Finance to give content to federal related issues. Economic-policy making cannot remain in the exclusive domain of the Centre when it affects the states in more ways than one. In addition, given the importance of incentivizing agriculture in the Eastern Region, a Chief Ministers’ Committee comprising the Chief Ministers from the Eastern States should be constituted for a coherent Action Plan and adequate support from the Central Government.

Having said this, I compliment the Finance Minister for a delicate balancing act as he has both responded to the political requirements of a pre-election-year Budget and the economic compulsions of fiscal rectitude. The Finance Minister today is faced with his own impossible trinity of reconciling austerity with growth,

[Shri N. K. Singh]

fiscal rectitude with populist expenditure and moderating subsidies with compulsions of tax revenues. Yet, these need to be reconciled in a manner that the India Growth Story can be reinvigorated.

We don't have the luxury of an assured high economic growth anymore. Millions of people can slip back into poverty if there is a continued slowdown in economic growth coupled with the high levels of inflation.

The times are grim, with falling growth, widening Current Account Deficit, rising Debt to GDP ratio, stubborn inflation alongside falling inward capital flows. However, I draw hope from the same poet that the Finance Minister referred to in his Budget Speech,

*“There is nothing too difficult to be accomplished
When done carefully with unflinching endeavour.”*

- Tiruvalluvar

The underlying optimism in the Budget is contingent on several assumptions, which will be borne out in the coming months, including the behaviour of inflation, return to high growth path and more importantly the fate of legislations pending before Parliament.

In the absence of tangible action to carry out the measures embedded in the Budget Speech of the Finance Minister returning back to the high noon of growth will become increasingly difficult, necessary for poverty redressal and inclusive growth.

Finally, it is the implementation of the Budget that will test the resolve of this Government to remove poverty and hunger and bringing about inclusive growth. Failing this, the cynical observation made by John Kenneth Galbraith may well be a reality—*“they are a species who will only discover tomorrow that the prediction they made yesterday has not come true today”*.

Budget–Talking Points

The GDP is a magician's trick much-loved by Finance Ministers all over the

world—an optimistic GDP assumption makes all numbers look robust when calculated as a proportion of it. However, an unrealistic diagnosis and remedy of the macro-economic situation can lead to problems festering go beyond any policy correctives.

“Physicians say of consumption, that in the early stages of this disease it is easy to cure but difficult to diagnose; whereas later on, if it has not been recognized and treated at the beginning, it becomes easy to diagnose and difficult to cure. The same thing happens in affairs of State.”—Machiavelli

1. Credibility of economic forecasts

- CSO advance estimates for national income for 2012-13 indicate the growth rate of Real GDP at factor cost to be 5%. This is sharply lower than the 7.6% growth projection made by the Government in the Budget presented for 2012-13.
- Likewise, in the Budget for 2011-12, the Government had predicted 9% growth for 2011-12, whereas the result was 6.2%.
- A gap of approximately 2.5-3% between economic forecasts and the year-end actuals for two consecutive fiscal years is deeply disturbing.

2. Optimistic assumptions

- The Finance Minister has Budgeted for a significant increase in tax collection of 19 per cent, even though nominal GDP is projected to increase by only 12.9 per cent.
- This estimate relies on very optimistic tax buoyancy. However, the current year already shows a significant shortfall of more than 5% of actual tax collections over the Budgeted amount.
- Underestimated subsidies—In 2012-2013, subsidies were expected to be at Rs. 190015.13 crore. The revised estimate is Rs. 257654.43 crore (almost 36% higher). This makes it very difficult to believe the next year's subsidy target of Rs. 231083.52 crore.
- Fuel linked price hikes—It may be noted that the total subsidy bill is to be brought down by more than Rs. 26,000 crore—almost entirely on

[Shri N. K. Singh]

account of reduced outlays on fuel subsidies. This will necessarily require the Government to push through several unpopular price hikes.

- **Oil subsidies:—**

- Budgeted to be Rs. 43,580 crore at the beginning of 2012-13.
- This was revised to Rs. 96,880 crore (more than double initial estimate).
- The actual under-recoveries of OMCs, which is estimated at Rs. 1,24,854 crore during April-December 2012-13.¹
- In addition, nearly 40 percent of the subsidy is given by ONGC, Gail and Oil India by sacrificing their profits. The third quarter results for ONGC show that the company paid out Rs. 12,433 crore in discounts (subsidies) to the oil marketing companies (OMCs).

- **Fertilizer subsidy:—**

- Estimated at Rs. 65,974 crore for 2012-13, and Rs. 65,972 crore allocated for 2013-14.
- The Minister of State for Fertilisers and Chemicals, has indicated that the actual requirement for 2012-13 is Rs. 1,02,207.39 crore—leaving a gap of over Rs 37,000 crore between actual subsidies required and the Budget's revised estimate.
- If this amount is rolled over to 2013-14, the Government will be left with just over Rs. 28,500 crore for the current year, which will be very difficult to meet the fertilizer subsidy for 2013-14.

3. *Growth rate and savings (Investment Gearing Ratio)*

- As per the approach paper for the Twelfth Plan, a savings rate of at least 36.2% and an investment rate of 38.7% is required to support a growth rate of 9.0%.
- The Central Statistical Organisation has indicated that the national savings rate may be as low as 30 per cent this year, declining further from the an eight year low of 30.8 per cent last fiscal.

¹ Chapter 3, Economic Survey, 2012-13

- In light of the current low levels of savings and investment, the prediction of economic growth in the Twelfth Plan of 8.2% is unrealistic.

4. Excessive stimulus and fiscal profligacy

- The years of high economic growth coupled with high tax buoyancy in an earlier period could have been used for retiring public debt and creating fiscal space As **John Maynard Keynes had said, “The boom, not the slump, is the right time for austerity at the Treasury.”** Instead it was used for fiscal profligacy.
- The combined fiscal deficit in 2007-08 was just about 4 per cent and revenue deficit was very close to zero along with a primary surplus. In 2008-09, there was an increase in public expenditure of 28.4 per cent—economic stimulus measures like the farm loan waiver and the expansion of social security schemes under the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA), the Sixth Pay Commission award and subsidies for food, fertilizer and petroleum were introduced (leading the fiscal deficit to shoot up to 8.5 per cent of GDP against five per cent in 2007-08 and turning the primary surplus into a deficit of 3.4 per cent of GDP).
- While this was necessary to some extent to counter-balance the effect of the global economic crisis in 2008-09, a further increase of Government expenditure by 30.4 per cent in 2009-10, was unwarranted. It worsened the fiscal situation with fiscal and primary deficits increasing to an unsustainable 10.1 per cent and 4.9 per cent of GDP respectively.

5. Fiscal Discipline and Monitoring

- The FRBM Act does should be amended to distinguish between structural and cyclical liabilities of the Government, and systematically improve the fiscal health.
- In the present form, the FRBM Act requires the Government to justify its failure to achieve the specified targets. The Government should consider a deliberation and vote prior to incurring expenditure that would result in a breach of target, as opposed to the existing system of an *ex post facto* ratification.

[Shri N. K. Singh]

‘Need for a **Fiscal Council** that acts as an autonomous body reporting to the Ministry of Finance, which should report to Parliament (as recommended by the Thirteenth Finance Commission)—in the environment of high public debt and rising deficits, such an institution can play an important role not only in assisting the Government in the task of fiscal consolidation; it can also add integrity to the Government’s medium term plans for fiscal consolidation.

6. Current Account Deficit

- In 2011, India’s share in the world merchandise exports was a minuscule 1.7% compared to China’s 10.4%. India has vast scope for export expansion just by increasing its share in global exports. Undertaking the necessary internal reforms and making the policy environment friendlier for labour-intensive manufacturing can achieve this.
- In addition, we need to encourage FDI and remittances and announce concrete measures for reviving exports.

7. Encourage investment

- Mismatch between the optimistic asseverations of Finance Ministers and India’s unenviable standing in the global investment community.
- According to the report of a comparative survey on the ease of doing business in 185 countries published by the World Bank Group, for both 2012 and 2013, India has been ranked 132. In investor protection, it is down to 49 in 2013 from 46 in 2012. More- alarmingly, it ranks 184th in enforcing contracts and 182nd in the issue of construction permits.
- As per the report of World Economic Forum for 2012-13, India ranks 59th amongst 144 economies in the Global Competitiveness Index for 2012-13.
- The high informal regulatory costs need to be minimized, especially when in the new global competitive environment the investors are to compete globally with low cost producers.
- Former White House economic adviser, Lawrence Summers, observed—

the uncertainty over the future of the corporate tax code is creating a drag on the US economy by making businesses hesitant to invest. Our situation is no different.

- The proposal to categorize foreign direct investments (FDI) and foreign institutional investors (FIIs) based on their holdings in a firm would require companies to undergo significant changes in their foreign shareholding structures and could unsettle the flow of overseas investments. Statistics indicate that in 217 of the 586 firms with FDI holdings, the overall foreign ownership is less than 10%. On the other hand, of the 1,317 companies with FII holdings, the overall foreign ownership is more than 10% in 380 firms. Going by the Budgetary proposal, all the 217 firms with FDI holdings less than 10% may need to raise such ownership to comply with the proposed classifications. If they fail to do that, the FDI entities will be reclassified as FIIs and will lose the promoter tag and any say in management. On the other hand, 57 key FII entities hold more than 10% in various listed firms. To comply with the new laws, they will have to sell their shares to bring down their holdings to below 10%. If they fail to do that, they will be tagged as promoters, getting certain voting and transaction benefits, but losing tax benefits and freedom from lock-in mandates. These issues should be ironed out at the earliest.

8. Inflation

- Inflation, especially the CPI driven largely by food inflation, has been hovering at uncomfortably high levels for well over three years.
- Such high levels of inflation not only wipe out the welfare gains achieved through public investment but it limits the options required for growth acceleration.
- There is a need for a comprehensive strategy to improve the supply side. A durable solution to inflation would require improving agricultural productivity, strengthening food supply chains and augmenting capacities in the manufacturing sector to keep pace with the growth in demand.

[Shri Sukhendu Sekhar Roy]

- Food inflation remains a major issue. Despite the increase in foodgrain production (attributed to the raising of the minimum support price), foodgrain inflation has exacerbated, and there is no incentive for crop diversification. We need to rethink our strategy of tackling this issue.

9. *Social sector expenditure*

- The claims of welfare spending are inflated, and do not present an accurate picture.
- The revised estimates for the current fiscal year show that Plan spending was nearly 20 per cent below the Budget estimates for 2012-13.
- The Budget claims larger spending with respect to the revised estimate which reflects the severe cut-backs, and does not reflect the actual spending trend *vis-a-vis* the original spending proposal. For instance:—
 - The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) was originally provided for Rs. 40,000 crore. In the past two years this amount has been reduced to Rs. 33,000 crore. The current year's actual estimate is at Rs. 29,387 crore. The Finance Minister has optically brought the proposed target back to Rs. 33,000 crore, which is lower than the Rs. 40,000 crore originally proposed.
 - The Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana was initially Budgeted for Rs. 2301 crore. The revised estimate for this road construction plan in the current year is Rs. 900 crore, and it is proposed to increase the expenditure to Rs. 1743 crore.
 - The food subsidy bill was estimated this year at Rs. 75,000 crore. The revised estimate is Rs. 85,000 crore. For next year's Budget, the estimate has been reduced to Rs. 80,000 crore, yet the Finance Minister claims to have provided Rs. 10,000 crore extra because of the Food Security Bill. Effectively it is only an increase of Rs. 5,000 crore, whose impact on food subsidy will be marginal.

10. Implementation

- An analysis of expenditure trends in most social schemes suggests that the spending capacity is low.
- Since 2007-08, the combined Budget of the Centre and the States for the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) has increased nearly three-fold from Rs. 21,360 crore to Rs. 61,734 crore in 2011-12. But the expenditure has failed to keep pace with this increase. In fact, expenditure as a proportion of allocations dropped from 70% in 2007-08 to 61% in 2011-12, suggesting a serious capacity gap in spending capability.
- Further, the current mechanism for transferring and utilization of funds from one level of Government to the next is beset with inefficiencies and bottlenecks. For instance, for two key infrastructure projects under the JNNURM in 2010-11—the integrated housing and slum development programme and the urban infrastructure and governance programme—as much as 49% and 44% of the money, respectively, was transferred only towards the end of the financial year, in March 2011. Effective implementation of funds is extremely difficult given the uncertain and opaque nature of disbursement of funds.²
- A bulk of the Central transfers is done through Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS). Most of these schemes have rigid implementation norms. This has resulted in the creation of multiple, parallel departments, often with overlapping responsibilities at the district level, that make efficient management and expenditure near impossible. Consolidating these CSSs to a few consolidated schemes is an important step forward.
- The Planning Commission should be advised to constitute a **bipartisan Committee of the Chief Ministers** to prepare a new Roadmap for **Consolidation of Centrally Sponsored Schemes** and its implementation during the Twelfth Plan itself.

11. Regional Development

- The Finance Minister has promised for a re-look at the present criteria for determining backwardness and granting of “Special category Status”

² Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General

[Shri N. K. Singh]

which is currently based on terrain, density of population and length of international borders.

- The new parameters are to be defined in respect of the distance of the State from the national average under multiple criteria such as per capita income, literacy and other human development indicators.
- I expect the Finance Minister to come out with a time-bound action plan towards the implementation of this commitment. The parameters for the assessment of development should be identified, and Central investment should be targeted to enable and incentivize backward States to perform at par with the national average.
- The process should be broad-based and involve consultations with the Finance Commission, the Planning Commission and the Inter-State Council.
- While inclusive growth is an imperative, it should not result in the erosion of the federal structure of our polity.
- An appropriate time to restructure the stalled Inter State Council and given the preponderance of economic issues create an **Inter-State Economic Forum** under the ambit of the Ministry of Finance to give content to federal related issues. Economic-policy making cannot remain in the exclusive domain of the Centre when it affects the states in more ways than one.
- Given the importance of incentivizing agriculture in the Eastern Region a **Chief Ministers'** Committee comprising the Chief Ministers from the Eastern States should be constituted for a coherent Action Plan and adequate support from the Central Government. This was a promise by your distinguished predecessor and action on this is still awaited.

Having said this, I compliment the Finance Minister for a delicate balancing act as he has both responded to the political requirements of a pre-election-year Budget and the economic compulsions of fiscal rectitude.

The Finance Minister today has a different impossible trinity on reconciling austerity with growth, fiscal rectitude with populist expenditure and moderating subsidies with compulsions of tax revenues.

You need to reconcile these in a manner that the India Growth Story can be reinvigorated. We don't have the luxury of an assured high economic growth anymore. Millions of people can slip back into poverty if there is a continued slowdown in economic growth coupled with the high levels of inflation. Budget being much more than a mere accounting statement should hold some promise and comfort for the millions of poor and underprivileged Indians.

I am not possessed with the knowledge of Tamil unlike the Finance Minister, but in the present circumstances I can't find a line more appropriate than that of poet Tiruvalluvar, who said,

***“There is nothing too difficult to be accomplished
When done carefully with unflinching endeavour.”***

The underlying optimism in the Budget is contingent on several assumptions; action in the coming months—behaviour of inflation, return to high growth path and more importantly the fate of legislations pending before Parliament.

In the absence of tangible action to carry out the measures embedded in the Budget Speech of the Finance Minister returning back to the high noon of growth will become increasingly difficult necessary for poverty redressal and inclusive growth.

Finally, it is the implementation of the Budget that will test your resolve for a war against poverty, hunger and true quest for an inclusive growth. I have faith in your judgment more than the judgment of many of my fellow practioners of the dismal science namely economists about whom John Kenneth Galbraith had cynically said that, ***“they are a species who will only discover tomorrow that the predictions they made yesterday has not come true today”***.

DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM:* Hon'ble Vice Chairman Sir,

First, I would like to express my thanks to the Chairman for giving me the opportunity to participate in the discussion on Budget (General) 2013-2014. The

*Spoke in Tamil.

[Dr. K.P. Ramalingam]

Finance Minister has brought out this Budget for Indian women, Indian youth and Indian poor. I have the opportunity to speak about it. Hon'ble Finance Minister Sir, this is your eighth Budget. Your first Budget was presented seventeen years ago. I had the opportunity to express my opinions about your first Budget in Lok Sabha. Now, I am very happy, and I am very proud to speak about your present Budget in Rajya Sabha. Truly, I feel elated and delighted.

Indian economy has to go with the world economy. We alone cannot dissociate ourselves from the current world scenario. We have the grand philosophy of, "All land is our land. All human beings are our relatives". Therefore, we cannot have a different life. When other countries in the world are experiencing great economic depression, is it possible for us to achieve great progress? Nevertheless, I view this present Budget as the one which has protected Indian economy from depression. Now, our country is like a pile of camphor surrounded by burning flames. The members who are in the Opposition also aware of this. But a protective fence has been carefully constructed around such a pile of camphor to protect it from the surrounding flames. I consider the present Budget as a protective fence of such a nature. Hon'ble Minister of Finance, while presenting the Budget, stated that "our goal is higher growth leading to inclusive and sustainable development".

As far as India is concerned, can we afford to neglect agriculture if we talk about inclusive development? The Minister quoted a couplet from 'Thirukkural' while concluding his speech. I would also like to quote one more couplet from the same text, Thirukkural'.

"Who ploughing eat their food, they truly live:

The rest to others bend subservient, eating what they give."

That means those who earn their livelihood by means of agriculture are leading the best kind of life. Others are dependent on them for their food. Therefore others are subservient to farmers.

The average annual growth rate of agriculture and allied sector was 3.6% during the eleventh five year plan. This is not enough. As far as Indian economy is concerned, our slogan is 'Aam Admi'. That is, the growth of common man is very

important. 24% of the common men of our country constitute farmers. In 1980, I made my first speech in Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly and put forward a demand in that speech. The same demand, which I had put forward thirty three years ago, is repeated by me even today. That is, in India, we need an “exclusive Budget” for the Department of Agriculture as is the case with the Railways. Sir, I request you to allocate Rupees five lakh crore for five successive years for agriculture and then to monitor whether India has made progress or not.

Too much attention has been paid to the growth of share market. This will increase the number of lazy men and middlemen in our country. The Finance Minister is aware of this fact. India is a labour intensive country. Your great leader, *Perunthalaivar* Kamaraj’s policy was “Greatness lies in labour”. I will not make a casual remark that our Finance Minister did not pay attention to agriculture. We need more schemes based on production. Agricultural production alone can accelerate the development of our country in future.

In the present scenario, farmers are in a situation that they are likely to abandon agriculture gradually. If our farmers forsake the occupation of agriculture considering it as non-profitable, who will provide food to 110 crore people of India? Sir, I would like to ask you which other country is capable of providing such a huge quantity of food? No other country is capable of doing that. Therefore, I demand an exclusive Budget for agriculture. You have made Samsung Galaxy, iPhone, etc., available in the streets. Can’t you introduce modernization in agriculture?

A machine to pluck coconuts and a modern machine for cotton are needed. All the rivers in our country have to be interlinked. Drip irrigation facility has to be provided. Liquid fertilizers are to be introduced. Are these measures impossible for us? If all these measures are possible, we need an exclusive Budget for agriculture. I would like to put forward the demand to the Government through this House.

Many new schemes are announced which are to be implemented. At the same time, attention has to be paid to monitor the status of the schemes which were announced earlier. I welcome the Finance Minister’s initiative to develop Chennar Bengaluru Industrial Corridor. At the same time; I have some queries with regard to some other projects. What happened to the Coovam Corridor which was initiated by the Prime Minister? What is the present status of Chennai Port-Maduravayal

[Dr. K.P. Ramalingam]

Corridor? What are the reasons behind the obstacles created by the State Government? What is their expectation? I would like to have the reply.

I welcome the excise duty exemption given to readymade garment industry and to sago. More financial allocation to the Department of Science and Technology of India is a welcome initiative. The modern technology that will be obtained later due to this initiative has to benefit agriculture. Rs. 41,561 crore was allocated for the welfare of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. The allocation to minorities has increased by 12% in comparison to the allocation made last year. Rs. 1000 crore was allocated for setting up All Women's Bank. Rs. 65,867 crore was allocated to the Department of Human Resources Development. Rs. 37,330 crore was allocated to the Department of Family Welfare. All these measures deserve appreciation.

Sir, you have mentioned that six medical institutions will be set up on the line of AIIMS in Delhi. I request the Finance Minister that one such institution should be set up in Salem District, which is at the centre of Tamil Nadu.

It has been announced that a new outer harbour will be developed at Thoothukkudi, Tamil Nadu through Public Private Partnership mode. It is a welcome initiative. The air services that are available in Chennai have to be extended to other parts of Tamil Nadu. I request that power generation in Koodankulam Atomic power Plant should be started as early as possible.

I have one grievance with the Finance Minister. Income Tax ceiling limit has not been increased which is against the expectation of all. I think we can expect a new announcement soon with regard to this aspect, which will bring happiness to all.

In addition to the above, there are many more welcome measures in this Budget. But there is not enough time to list out all of them. I once again welcome and support this Budget. Thank you. Vanakkam.

SHRI SHASHI BHUSAN BEHERA: Sir, This is the last Budget of the present Government. It does not cater to the aspirations of common people. It lacks growth strategy and vision. It is not sensitive towards the need of the people. Finance Minister's projection is far from ground reality.

Present Finance Minister has played a long inning in Fiscal Management of this country. He is a player from both the sides, the treasury and the present opposition. So with his vast experience, we have expected the economic health will move in a right direction.

The fiscal deficit in 2012-13 is 5.02%, but it is, in 2013-14, pegged at 4.8% and it would be, by 2017, aiming for 3%. Besides Revenue Deficit is expected to be 1.5%, which is at present 3.9%, and expected to be, in 2013-14, 3.3%. With this rosy picture you want to shape-up the economy of the nation. Sir, what is your plan for the same? You have focussed attention on reining in the fiscal deficit. Slashing expenditure during the last month 2012-13 to reach the deficit at 5.2% and quoting the Budgetary expenditure increase the Receipts deliver at 4.8%, fiscal deficit to G.D.P figure for 2013-14. Because of this scenario, you are not able to allocate a larger amount for all Flagship Schemes of Central Government, for *e.g.*, NREGS provision for poor, *i.e.*, 33,000 crore. There is a slight increase of 29.357 crore.

Sir, you are insisting on higher growth rate as “MOOL MANTRA”, to achieve inclusive development with emphasis on improving human development. Sir, the Finance Minister has to deal with centuries of neglect, discrimination and deprivation. Sir, we hope that this will be an agro-based and Infrastructure based Budget. But it does not look like.

In your last Budget, the loan waiver scheme does not give a boost to Indian agro economy. The farmers are not happy. They are not getting Minimum Support Price for their product. It is the continuous demand from Odisha to enhance the Minimum Support Price of paddy this year. Odisha Government laid much emphasis on Agriculture and Budget allocation for Agriculture is Rs. 7,500 crore in a Budget of Rs. 62,000 crore. State Government with financial constraint gives a lot of incentives to farmers and for Infrastructure Development. More storage required in P.P.P. mode. Union Government also fails in supplying fertilizers, as required by the farmers.

Due to lack of storage, lakhs of tonnes of foodgrains are rotting. Finance Minister has tried his best to fill this gap of huge Current Account Deficit (CAD). How can this be possible without checking big scam and corruption? No such mention or reflection in the Budgetary Provision for bringing both; the Black Money, more than 500 billion dollars, or to check the ongoing Mega Scams.

[Shri Shashi Bhushan Behera]

So, depending on World Bank, IMF and Private Foreign Sources can't settle our slow down growth. Sir, this is hope against hope.

The former Finance Minister and Prime Minister of this country has his opinion that this Budget is prudent, productive and progressive. But there is a massive fall in Aggregate Subsidies. Food Subsidy, last year's 8,000 + this year's 10,000 crores, is a very small amount.

When it requires more than 1 lakh crore, the Fertilizer Subsidy is put at Rs. 65,971/- crores in 2013-14, just near to Rs. 65,974 in 2011-12. There is a fall in petroleum subsidy from Rs. 96,880 crore to Rs. 65,000 crore.

The Budget does not provide any stimulus to reverse this growth slowdown rather it will contribute to inflation.

The purpose of a Budget and job of the Finance Minister is to create the Economic space and find the resource to achieve the objective.

Your planning for tax G.D.P. ratio and widening of Current Accounts Deficit (CAD) for this, you require large dose of additional tax mobilisation.

For that you are going to create a new tax slab that taxable income is more than 1 crore to protect you from the financial constraint.

Tax paying in this range is Rs. 42,800 crore. This figure is a very small tax return and added to this "Miscellaneous Capital" that is from disinvestment or sale of spectrum. Now you have decided on disinvestment, the most profiting P.S.U., "NALCO", the Navratna Industry. There is strong opposition even from the employees of NALCO. The State Government and the people of Odisha also opposed it since this proposal was raised. This is not acceptable.

You want to escape from the Financial crisis which you have occurred from the global impact. You failed to go by with your own economic policy. Your dependency put you to depend on World Bank, IMF and other Private foreign capital to finance, the CAD and the fiscal deficit has to be controlled. With the helpless position you are promising an inclusive growth.

Still you are hopeful. But the reality is something else. Your protection for

Social Sector is not realistic in nature, it is only publicity nature . Sir, Finance Minister has emphasised on three main aspects of our population Women, Youth and Poor.

Women—only Rs. 1000 crore for Women Bank does not satisfy. Opening Women Bank and putting Rs. 1000 crore is a very little step for women empowerment. This is not much in support of women safety.

Youth—No clear youth policy, after 65 year of Independence, only draft policy. It is only an eye-wash. No specific planning for bringing the youth to the mainstream of nation building. No hope for rural youth.

Poor—Poverty Alleviation Programmes are not achieving the goals.

SC & ST—Sir, in Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan and S.T. Sub-Plan emphasis is not given as per requirement.

In social sector—Health, Education, Poverty alleviation.

Health—In health sector Government spending is only 26% of Health spending of the grant. The rest amount people used to spend from their pocket.

Education—Higher education is now far reaching for the poor. No stress on primary education. Budgetary insufficiency is continuing.

Drinking Water—Pure drinking water is still a dream for the poor. Rivers are polluted because of the industrial pollutant and urban wastage.

Road Sector—Importance is given in the Budget to include the major States, not the backward States in PMGSY.

Industry—Industrial Corridors are all planned for Mumbai, Delhi, Bangalore, not for the mineral based backward region.

Sir, we are neglected since long in overall development, my State Odisha.

In a federal structure we need special care. My CM, Shri Naveen Patnaik, has been demanding special category status for Odisha and has written many letters putting continuous pressure on behalf of the 4 crore Odiyas. In the plan Odisha is not satisfying the condition for special category State benefit. Centre rejected our demand. Sir, the Government is not going by the reality. It is going by the old

[Shri Shashi Bhushan Behera]

structured norms though the time Finance Minister made announcement that it would evolve a new policy for backward States. But this is also not clear if he has anything in position or planning. He should make it clear now.

Sir, our fight against Central negligence will continue till we get achieve justice.

Sir, this time Finance Minister has remember the saying of Swami Vivekanand.

He told the people, "All the strength and succor you want is within yourself, therefore make your own future"

Sir, Finance Minister came to understand very late this truth. I am not able to support this Budget as it was not pro-poor.

SHRI A. ELAVARASAN:* Hon'ble Vice Chairman Sir,

I thank you very much for giving me this opportunity to speak on this discussion on Budget (General) 2013-2014 on behalf of my party AIADMK. Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, the goddess of our hearts, revolutionary leader (*Puratchi thalaivi*) Amma, while expressing her opinion about this Budget, has said, "This Budget is full of such aspects as are against the welfare of the states and of the people". Many aspects of this Budget show that this Budget is full of day-dreams and adornments.

In this Budget 2013-2014, it has been mentioned that Rs. 16,65,297 crore has been allocated for total expenditure, 33% of which has been allocated for plan expenditure. That is, Rs. 5,55,975 crore has been allocated for plan expenditure and Rs. 11,09,975 crore has been allocated for non-plan expenditure. It seems that each department has been given more fund than was allocated in the previous year. But the fact can be known by seeing the Revised Estimates of 2012-2013. The Revised Estimates of 2012-2013 have been reduced and added in Budget 2013-2014 and an attempt has been made to present this as an attractive Budget.

I would like to point out an important thing by considering the value of time. The Government has approved a scheme for the financial restructuring of power DISCOMS (Distribution Companies). But, not a single rupee has been allocated for the said purpose. I would like to state that Tamil Nadu is greatly affected by this

* Laid in Tamil.

decision. Last year, no fund was allocated to the states from the revenue obtained from Goods and Services Tax. It is mentioned that Rs. 9,000 crore will be allocated to states from the revenue of Goods and Services Tax in 2013-2014. It is doubtful whether this amount will be given to the states though this is a meagre amount. I request you to enhance this allocation. In 2012-2013, the allocated fund was reduced in many sectors. I request that this fund may be enhanced and given to the states as per the assurance given last year.

I would like to point out that sufficient fund has not been allocated for the country's growth and requirement. In 2012-2013, Rs. 2,430 crore was allocated to the Ministry of Environment and Forests. The same amount has been allocated this year also. I would like to point out that this constitutes only 0.35% of the total allocation of the Union Government. Statistics reveal that more than six lakh people die every year due to air pollution.

It is mentioned in the Budget that Rs. 10,000 crore has been set apart for the implementation of the National Food Security Act after the bill is passed. Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu wrote a letter to the Prime Minister of India last December. In the letter, she mentioned that the National Food Security Bill is vague and confusing. She also mentioned that distribution of food grains on the basis of economic disparity through Public Distribution System will create certain problems. In Tamil Nadu, food subsidy is given to the tune of Rs. 4,900 crore every year. I request the Union Government to accept 50% of the expenditure on the Public Distribution System of Tamil Nadu.

Under the National Food Security Bill, direct cash transfer scheme instead of supply of food grains, is unacceptable. The poor and the downtrodden will not get food grains through direct cash transfer scheme. The scheme of food cards is also not suitable. The centre should not impose these schemes on the State Governments. 2.96 lakh tonnes of food grains is given to Tamil Nadu. If the Food Security Bill is passed, it will be reduced to 2.24 lakh metric tonnes. The Standing Committee has recommended that the Centre should issue orders to retain the allocation of food grains. This section should be amended and the allocation of food grains at the present stage should be retained.

It has been mentioned that in case of scarcity of food grains from Centre's corpus, cash will be provided as a substitute for food grains. This is not acceptable

[Shri A. Elavarasan]

to Tamil Nadu. This will create scarcity of food grains in states like Tamil Nadu. It cannot be purchased from market. In case there is a shortage of food grains in the states, it is the duty of the Union Government to import sufficient food grains. Therefore, I would like to reiterate the view of our Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu that our state, Tamil Nadu, should be given exemption from the National Food Security Act proposed by the Union Government.

We can see that presentation of Budget every year creates expectations in share markets and in some national and international organisations. But, it does not create any kind of expectations in the common man who has to struggle with his hunger on daily basis. The common man has no hope that the Budget is going to bring about any marked change in his life as the Budget will not bring down prices. The Government is routinely increasing the prices of petroleum products every month. The common man knows the sad fact that Government is not going to change its stand with regard to such price increases.

But the common man of Tamil Nadu is not suffering from such distressful situations. Our revolutionary leader (*Puratchi thalaivi*) Amma, Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu protects the common man of Tamil Nadu by distributing essential commodities like Urad Dal, Tur Dal, Palm oil, Sooji, Maida and Sugar at affordable prices through Public Distribution Shops. Moreover, she has provided free rice to the poor people. With a view to regulating the prices of food items in the market, she has set up a 'Price Stabilisation Fund' because of which fine variety of rice is available to the people at the rate of Rs. 25 per kilogram. At this juncture, I am very proud to state in this House that our Hon'ble Chief Minister is a role model to the other states.

As far as price of petrol is concerned, this Government has increased it for 19 times since 2010. The price of one litre of petrol has been increased by 90% during the last three and a half years. Recently, the price of petrol was increased by Rs. 1.50 per litre and the price of diesel was increased by Re. 0.45 per litre. Within two weeks, the price of petrol was further increased by Rs. 1.40 per litre, by pointing out the depreciation in the value of Indian Rupee and the international price rise. Therefore, I request the Government to withdraw the increase in the prices of petrol

and diesel with a view to benefitting the poor, the downtrodden and the middle class. I also request the Government to roll back its decision of authorising the oil companies to fix the prices of petrol and diesel. This is the request of our revolutionary leader (*Puratchi thalaivi*) Amma, Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, to the Union Government. I would like to draw the attention of the House towards her request.

In the present Budget, the Government has proposed to allocate Rs. 17,700 crore in 2013-2014, to Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS). This represents an increase of 11.7 per cent. Similarly the Budget has allocated Rs. 300 crore for the treatment of mothers and child malnutrition in the country. What is the present situation? Majority of the children in our country are malnourished.

Approximately 60% of children in rural areas are malnourished. I would like to cite a depressing incident that the fund allocated for Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS) in the state of Maharashtra has been utilized for buying buses. This news was published in all media. Therefore, I would like to point out that it is the duty of the Union Government to ensure that the fund allocated for the welfare of children is spent for the said purpose.

Similarly this Budget has proposed to allocate Rs. 27,049 crore to the Ministry of Agriculture, an increase of 22 per cent over the allocation of the previous year. It is very important that the growth obtained by this allocation has to reach all farmers. Hon'ble minister has stated in the Budget that the average annual growth rate of agriculture during the Eleventh plan was 3.6%.

But the prices of agricultural inputs are increasing. This is due to the wrong fertilizer subsidy policy of the Government.

The price of 50 kilo gram of fertilizer ATP is Rs. 486 in 2010. It has been increased to Rs. 1200 in 2012. Similarly the price of 50 kilogram of MOP has been increased from Rs. 231 to Rs. 840. Procurement price is fixed according to the wrong fertilizer subsidy policy. As a result, the prices of essential commodities in market are increasing. Prices of essential commodities has to be regulated by the economic policy of the Union Government. Therefore, I would like to reiterate the Union Government through this House that the Centre has to modify its economic policy and its fertilizer subsidy policy in such a way to control the prices of essential commodities.

[Shri A. Elavarasan]

Similarly, I would like to express that sufficient importance has to be given to infrastructure development with regard to storage of food grains. Production of food grains involves the arduous labour of our farmers. Therefore, proper steps need to be taken to store the food grains properly and infrastructure has to be developed accordingly. Recently, I examined a report of the Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) of India. It creates the suspicion that planned development may include corruption also. The CAG report says that under the agricultural loan waiver scheme announced in May, 2008, 22% of the beneficiaries are not qualified farmers. I would like to have the explanation from the Hon'ble Minister in this House, with regard to this report. Hon'ble Vice Chairman sir,

The human sufferings and the atrocities that are happening in Sri Lanka at present, have been brought to the attention of all, at the international level. All the countries reiterate to take action against the Government of Sri Lanka. Now, I request that our country also has to take suitable action considering its own responsibility. Last year, the Union Government has allocated Rs. 500 crore for the rehabilitation of Sri Lankan Tamils affected by war. It is doubtful whether this amount has reached the targeted mass. In this year's Budget, nothing was mentioned either about the rehabilitation measures of the Sri Lankan Tamils or about the allocation for such purpose. This is disappointing. The Tamils residing in Sri Lankan camps have to be resettled in their original settlements. Those who have committed war crimes, who have committed ethnic genocide in Sri Lanka have to be declared as war criminals. I request that this Government have to persuade the United Nations with regard to the above demands. What happened in Sri Lanka is ethnic genocide. They have killed many women and children. They have sexually harassed many women. War crimes have been committed.

India has to support the resolution put forward by America against Sri Lanka in the United Nations Human Right Council (UNHRC). India has to make some amendments in the resolution proposed by America. An enquiry has to be conducted at the international level and Sri Lanka has to be punished for committing war crimes. This enquiry has to be completed within six months. India has to impose economic embargo against Sri Lanka.

Due to the atrocities of Sri Lankan Navy, innocent Tamil fishermen are attacked many times. Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Dr. *Puratchi thalaivi* Amma has reiterated the Union Government to protect the welfare of innocent Tamil fishermen. Proper steps need to be taken to protect them. With these words, I conclude my speech. Thank you.

SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: Thank you, Sir. I rise to speak on the Budget 2013-14. The Economic Survey 2012 had predicted that the Indian economy would register growth of around 7.6 per cent, plus or minus 0.25 per cent, in 2012-13. But now, the economy is expected to register a growth rate of 5.0 per cent in 2012-13.

According to economic Survey, Growth rate in Agriculture, forestry and fishing has declined from 5.1% in the year 2005-06 to 1.8% in the 2012-13. Mining and Quarrying from 1.3% in the year 2005-06 to 0.4% in the year 2012-13, Manufacturing from 10.1% in the year 2005-06 to 1.9% in the year 2012-13, Construction from 12.8% in 2005-06 to 5.9% in the year 2012-13, Trade, Hotels, and restaurants, transport and communication from 12.0% in 2005-06 to 5.2% Service. The Growth Rate has declined significantly in almost all sectors during the period from 2005-06 to 2012-13. As a result, our GDP has declined from 9.3% in the year 07-08 to 5.0 in the year 2012-13. Fiscal Deficit increased from 2.5% in 07-08 to 5.01% in 2012-13. Capital formation also declined from 38.1% 2007-08 to 35.0% 2011-12.

Sir, the allocation in case of education, health and woman and child development in respect of the UPA II has decreased from UPA I . I would just give you data, in education it was 25.7 %, now in UPA II it is 21.7% . In health it was 19% now in UPA II it is 16.2% . In case of woman and child development it was 28.9 % now it is 25.4 % . There is inadequacy of the Budgetary hike for education sector. 25.7 %, now in UPA II it is 21.7% . The Education Minister informed press recently that a very little amount has been allocated to Education Ministry, and he will make a request to Finance to increase. Nothing has been done.

The Economic Survey also indicates that, the economy has slowed down due to euro crisis, uncertainty in fiscal policy in the United States and weak monsoon. Revenues did not keep pace with spending, the fiscal deficit threatened to breach the target, saving falls and private saving also shrinks. Current account deficit also increased.

[Shri Y.S. Chowdhary]

Sir, if we take the issue of Infrastructure projects, they are unable to complete due to inconsistent Govt. policies thus resulting huge PSU banks exposure and becoming NPA's.

While world-wide infrastructure financing is on long term basis, we have no Policy regarding Long Term Low Cost initiatives. Not only this, Sir, we have no proper gestation period methodology and combined with improper finance planning which is affecting Thermal/Gas based/Hydel Projects and they are all languishing.

In AP alone, I am told, 6000 MW equivalent power plants capacity is completed but due to environmental clearance (once given) are kept idle and this amounts to Rs. 30,000 Cr of Banks' Money which is completely stuck.

No proper Coal Linkages/non fuel supplies resulting in power plants being non-starters are posing a major setback to the whole Country, while Petroleum as well as Gas allocations which are not planned are affecting our foreign exchange outflow.

Sir, this kind of inconsistent approach towards the Industry will have serious ramifications on industries too, be it large, medium or small, and they are all not running beyond 30% of their capacity due to the lack of working capital or power cuts as all this is cyclical.

This would lead to people's unrest because most employees will eventually default in either housing loans or personal loans which eventually will affect the Country's ratings.

Sir, regarding Agriculture, this sector is constantly suffering either due to lack of fertilizers or lack of power or no proper financing. In fact no Indian farmer wants any dole as he is a respectable person. Our economy is pushing him to live on doles. Govt can give them a level playing field by supporting proper timely fertilizers, power, warehousing facilities and cold storage centers.

Sir, our farmers in Andhra Pradesh are going on Crop Holidays which was unheard in the past. Why is there no planning to address such issues when we are largely dependant on agriculture? Is there no responsibility to take care of farmer issues? I am sure though this Budget did not mention, at an appropriate time this Government will resort to some quick fix method in this election year to give a Loan

Waiver scheme in order to draw votes as well as help middle men as seen by the recent CAG's report on the earlier loan waiver scheme.

In order to accelerate the growth rate, all the major sectors, Agriculture, Industry and services, have to perform well. India has 1799000 square kms. of Agricultural Land. China has lesser agriculture land area than India and still it produces more agro products than India. Productivity per acre is much more there than in India. I would like to know from the Hon'ble Finance Minister what Government has in mind to increase productivity in agriculture.

Sir, in my Budget speech of last year in this House you may please recall that I have mentioned the way our economy is going and the way industries are going to their banks for Corporate Debt Re-structuring and unless this is not corrected it would hit the healthy banks which have played such a vital role in nation building. They are likely to land on the sick bed which may warrant a Special Banks Restructuring Cell. This will pull our Country's rating further down.

Sir, the problem is, there is total paralysis of the Govt. in terms of inter-Ministerial relationship, be it in fiscal issues or even internal law enforcement issues. There is total chaos in between Ministries. I had on several occasions cautioned that the way our economy is being neglected there would be very soon large scale NPA's and as the Manufacturing sector is already down. Very soon joblessness will rise and would Impact inflation. Our Imports and exports amounts to 44% of GDP and capital inflow and outflow represent 108 % of GDP.

Sir, Today we are discussing the most important issue, *i.e.* Finance of the Country and continuous slow down of the economy for the two/three years, which the Hon'ble Prime Minister has also accepted. I would like to know from Hon'ble Finance Minister, what concrete steps are being conceived to move up our economy and to contain inflation. Every Budget time, the Government takes the international crisis as the reason for the slowdown of the economy. International crisis was there in 2008. But in the year 2008-09 our economy was completely insulated. Why our economy today is so badly affected and why is the Government takes the reason of the crisis to the American crisis. India is a big country; we have a big domestic market. We should explore the possibilities to boost domestic market. There is a huge potential for the domestic consumption and market. I wish, the Hon'ble Finance Minister, would tell us what plans this Govt has for this.

[Shri Y. S. Chowdhary]

Unless India undertakes reforms, our economic growth will be far below potential. At this hour, there is a need to be innovative in terms of policy. But our Government have failed to spell the innovation in the policies in the Budget.

Sir, regarding my State of Andhra Pradesh which was one of the most flourishing States and several years back and was being compared to California/Singapore etc. The State which gave the best talent to the Software world and created so many jobs is today in total backwardness. This Budget has nothing to provide for issues like Power as am sure that many industries would be closing down while many more will become NPA's. Both Govts in Centre as well as the State are same but apathy been shown in such a way that the state is totally neglected.

Earlier we were told that we are a de-coupled economy and hence insulated. Does it now mean that are we now re-coupled economy?

Sir, this Budget has no direction. This Budget has failed to fulfil the dreams of the people of the country. With this, I conclude. Thank you, Sir.

DR. ASHOK S. GANGULY:

- (1) The Finance Minister presented the 2013-2014 Union Budget against a backdrop of a decelerating economy, an endemic fiscal deficit, the spectre of downgrades from rating agencies, general elections in 2014 and an embattled global economy. It was a time for "prudence, restraint and patience", said Mr. P. Chidambaram, and delivered a Budget focused on long-term revival of the economy rather than short-term triggers or radical moves.

Low on populist measures, this Budget aims to provide concrete outcomes in the form of faster growth and lower inflation. Given that the specifics demanded by the macroeconomic scenario include taming the fiscal deficit and spurring investment and saving, the fiscal discipline mooted by this Budget is arguably its biggest positive.

The Finance Minister has reduced the fiscal deficit for this year to 5.2% of GDP, against the expected 5.8% in 2012. Moreover, he has committed

to a fiscal deficit of 4.8% in the next year. Prioritization of expenditure and widening of the tax base would be crucial in reducing the risks to this fiscal marksmanship.

The crippling current account deficit, the foreign investment imperative and the necessity of curbs on gold imports

- (2) Oil and gold are the largest components of the import bill and largely responsible for the current account deficit (CAD) becoming the Indian economy's greatest worry. India imports over 70% of its crude requirement, which is essentially non-negotiable given soaring energy and transportation needs.
- (3) What is inexplicable however, is that despite the Economic Survey clearly stating that gold buying was actually fuelling India's CAD, gold imports—rising from around 0.5% of GDP till FY08 to 2.5% in FY12, have been rewarded with a higher duty-free allowance. Even a temporary sharp increase in customs and excise duty on gold would have added to revenue and diverted savings from an unproductive asset to financial assets.

The rising demand for gold is a symptom of more fundamental problems in the economy. The overarching motive underlying the gold rush is high inflation and the lack of financial instruments available to the average citizen, especially in the rural areas. A series of small measures with reference to the financial sector like reduction in securities transaction tax (STT), clarity on the securitization guidelines, and tax treatment on alternate assets are small steps in the right direction in encouraging savings away from gold and into financial assets.

- (4) The Finance Minister also unequivocally affirmed the imperative for foreign investment to mitigate the CAD and safeguard India's sovereign credit rating. While the clarity emerging from adoption of the Shome Committee recommendations is welcome, the acid test for foreign investors would be how the policy provisions—the tax residency certificate (TRC), the tax rate of royalty and fees for technical services (FTS), the distribution tax on buyback of unlisted shares, the tax on direct transfers—are enforced.

[Dr. Ashok S. Ganguly]

(5) **Widening of the tax base remains crucial**

Compared to a 10 year (FY03-13) average growth rate of 17%, Budget 2013-14 assumes a 19% growth in gross tax revenue, led by a 36% increase in service tax collection and a 20% increase in income tax with more modest increases in corporation tax (17%) and excise duties (15%). The tax growth assumptions — based on the assumption of a nominal GDP growth rate of about 13% evenly contributed by real GDP growth rate and inflation—appear optimistic given that GDP growth rates this year have been 5% to 4% with Q3 even lower at 4.6%.

- (6) There must be between 500,000 and 1,000,000 with annual income of more than rupees one crore a year. It is not clear what efforts are being made to correct this significant source of tax avoidance.
- (7) It is widely known that, at least in big cities, the bulk of the real estate transactions are carried out in cash and is a major source of money laundering.
- (8) The crucial Goods and Services Tax (GST) rollout has been commissioned in an effective way through the drafting of the Constitution Bill by the state Finance Ministers. Though imperfect, it will hopefully be implemented in 2013.

Despite the increase in the surcharge for high-net-worth individuals and certain companies, stemming from the compulsion to increase revenues, the tax slabs in India remain lower than in many advanced economies. However, efforts to widen the tax base remain more crucial. The proposed commission on tax administration—necessary to raise revenues without having to raise tax rates—is important in light of the realization that our tax administration is antiquated.

- (9) After reaching a peak of 11.9% in 2007-08, the tax-GDP ratio declined to 9.6% in 2009-10 and improved only marginally to 9.9% in 2011-12. Raising the tax-GDP ratio to above 11% is crucial to sustaining the process of fiscal consolidation in the long run.

Delivering on pro-investment investment initiatives in infrastructure

- (10) A strong multiplier effect on the economy is possible with the big boost to infrastructure development in Budget 2013-14 through long-term infrastructure debt funds, the enhanced limit for tax-free bonds 'to Rs.50,000 crores, an investment allowance for manufacturing companies which would encourage asset creation, support for innovative financing for infrastructure projects, the extension of benefits under Section 80-1 A for power projects by a year, the commitment to award 3,000 km of road projects in the first half of 2013-14, with, a regulatory authority for the road sector, new industrial corridors and a bigger role to private firms in coal.
- (11) The recent announcement of the establishment of the apex Cabinet Committee on Investment is most welcome and will hopefully expedite revival of investment in major FDI projects and infrastructure projects.

A greater growth orientation is possible with higher involvement of the private sector. The Government envisages the private sector contributing half of the \$1 trillion needed for infrastructure development in the Twelfth Plan. There are, however, "miles to go" before this can happen. The cumbersome, and unpredictable process of approvals from various authorities, particularly in the states, which complicates funding and loan repayment, needs to be simplified. As must the hurdles in acquiring land and securing environmental clearances and the political hurdles in charging appropriate political tariffs after investing thousands of crores on infrastructure projects.

- (12) Budget 2013-14 has been pragmatic in balancing the need to reduce the fiscal deficit and the need to attain social, political and growth objectives. Political will is, however, just one element of the framework required to improve the investment climate and revive growth. Improved governance through proactive consensus is the pivotal link for actioning the legislative and political agenda.

SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Boosting Investments

That our economy is facing challenging times is the politically non-alarmist way of describing our current situation.

Judged on virtually every macroeconomic parameter, the parallels between today and the crisis period of 1990-91 are striking. At 4.8% of GDP, in fact, the current account deficit is at a historical high, much higher than the 3% it recorded during the 1990-91 crisis. Likewise, as former CEA Virmani points out, the growth rate of GDP at constant market prices is at 3.3%, only slightly better than it was at the height of the earlier crisis. And another red light that's flashing is high inflation rate—particularly the 9% average rise in GDP deflator for private consumption.

To quote a recent article—*“India has become a low growth-high inflation economy (officials remain in denial), and the macro healing will be protracted and uneven.”*

Dharmakriti Joshi, Chief Economist, CRISIL Ltd, said, in a recent article in Business Standard dated 04 July, 2012—*“Growth slipping to 5.3% in a developing economy is as worrisome as stagnation or near-zero per cent growth in advanced countries. India needs to grow faster on a sustained basis.”* Further, that *“If the current low growth-high inflation environment continues, incomes will not rise fast enough, while inflation will continue to erode the purchasing power of consumers, particularly those whose wages are not indexed to inflation.”*

Sir, so let us not underestimate the challenges facing us and effort required to get our economy growing again.

Before I say anything further, I want to bring to your attention the need to harmonize the way various people in Government are talking about our economy.

C. Rangarajan, Chairman, Prime Minister's Economic Advisory Council (PMEAC), stated in an event in Chennai, on 01 February, 2013—*“Actions of Government have started showing change in bid sentiment. 2013-14 is expected to be better than 2012-13 and we need to get back to 8-9% growth rate.”*

Later in February 2013, he then wrote—*“It is pertinent to note that stagflationary tendencies have already reared their head in emerging markets, like India, where financial intermediation was never a problem.”*

Similar bullishness from the Deputy Chairman of Planning commission who

has—in my research team’s count—on over 11 occasions since 2010, predicted that Food Inflation will ‘soon’ be brought under control and almost everyday trots out rosy predictions of the Economy. In February last year, he predicted blithely that in 2013-2014, the economy would grow at 7% and we would ‘soon’ be back to 9%.

We also have a recent admission by the Hon’ble Prime Minister on 13 March, that he expected the economy to get back to a “*robust growth path*” only in two or three years, and on 14th March, by the Chief Economic Advisor, Raghuram Rajan that “*Indian Economy is not facing stagflation, and that growth is picking up.*”

Sir, before I focus on the real challenges and solutions to get us out of the current near stagflation—let me make an earnest and sincere request. There are too many people talking all over the place about our economy. I wouldn’t mind’ this if they were not all contradicting each other and confusing participants in our economy. This is increasingly helping the perception that there is a lot of shooting in the dark going on in terms of our economic strategy, rather than a smart, coherent, well-thought-through medium term plan.

I am no economist, but as someone who has been an entrepreneur and understands the difficulties of persuading long term investors to put capital into India, I can tell you this—this kind of confused messaging will not help your cause in boosting investor confidence and substantially increasing capital flows.

Sir, I have had the privilege of speaking on every Budget discussion since I was first elected to this august House in 2006, and if you go through my speeches, I have consistently tried to draw your attention to the dangers of hubris and the consequent lack of focus on the real Governance issues.

But being an Independent MP, whilst it has some advantages, has the disadvantage of being easily ignored. But for what it’s worth, I have been right on almost all my economic predictions.

I said way back in 2008 in this House, that our Inflation trends are all to do with capacity constraints and that the Government must focus on boosting investments, and not just consumption. This year’s Economic Survey confirms that the economic stimulus package of 2008—whilst necessary—was flawed in its design and short term in its focus—may be because of the elections around the corner in 2009.

[Shri Rajeev Chandrasekhar]

In his column in Business Standard dated 04 July, 2012, Dharmakriti Joshi of CRISIL had also said “*Growth has been suffering owing to sagging investment sentiment, tardy decision -making and global headwinds.*”

I have repeatedly said that unless you address the core structural concerns about Investors, *i.e.*, Governance and regulatory reforms—our economy will not see the large FDI capital flows that we need, and will continue to be plagued by and dependent on FII flows to fund our Current Account. Ignoring this real reforms and focusing instead on reforms as defined by FDI limits and road shows and rhetoric, has caused the chickens to come to roost. As Dr. Rangarajan wrote recently, “*The first lesson to be derived from the policy response to the current crisis in advanced economies is that while monetary policy is a powerful macroeconomic tool for stabilizing business cycles, it cannot revive growth by sweeping structural problems under the carpet.*”

The Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission said in January 2012—“*I think there is a very good chance that in next 20 years you will see the Indian Economy grow somewhere between 8-9 per cent per year*”, and in March 2013 this year, predicted that growth will be 7-8% in next four to five years.

First, let’s accept that misguided, blithe, over the top and baseless optimism in Government don’t make for a good formula for economic recovery of any sort as long as there is excessive pessimism in Industry and investors—least of all, a sustainable one over a medium term which is what we need if we are to effectively address our issues of poverty and deprivation.

Rangarajan says—“*India may need to cool consumption and clear supply side bottlenecks by switching public expenditure from subsidies to more of investment. This would help growth and lower inflation over the medium term.*”

So sir, while this Government has one more year to go, let’s focus on what is really needed to be done *i.e.* Boost investments and make our Economy more efficient.

Steps for Boosting Investments

These are not just red-tape issues, but rather a deep structural set of reforms

required to address squarely the issue of Governance risks and public policy quality:

1. Address the issue of increasing concentration of risk in the banking sector—where 10-11 corporate sector borrowings account for almost 95% of the net worth of the Indian Banking sector. This is unprecedented and far worse than any comparable emerging economy.
2. Cease the practice of using taxpayer money to recapitalize PSU banks repeatedly. It is resulting in inefficient and unaccountable banks and creating a culture of complacency and dependence on taxpayer funds. Strict norms for proportionate asset creations and increases in return of equity should be used as hurdles for additional capital from Government—at a time of scarce capital.
3. country has crores of rupees locked up in incomplete projects—that are effectively an unproductive waste of capital. These incomplete projects have gone from Rs. 10,000 Crores in 1999 to Rs. 7,95,000 Crores currently. This is an unacceptable and terrible waste of capital—locked up as it is without creating any economic activity. The Government must put together an interministerial group or a committee focused on working the details of each of these projects, and unlock the many crores of rupees invested and bring them into economic ‘activity. This will have a seriously positive impact on many, many projects that are waiting
4. There is a need to relook at our disinvestment policy—whether this trickle, handful of shares being sold in adverse market conditions is resulting in true returns to the shareholders, *i.e.*, citizens of the country. If we are serious about disinvestment, then we must examine the options that maximise returns to the nation, and not just look at the least politically controversial options. A ‘reluctance’ to have a real revenue realization plan for public assets is not in the best interest of the nation.
5. Strengthening our institutions of governance:
 - (a) Improving the delivery efficiency of the Executive
 - (b) Capacity building in regulatory bodies

[Shri Rajeev Chandrasekhar]

6. The problems of Governance arise from the issue of “unfettered administrative discretion”—in dealing with Public Assets and doling out Government contracts and spending with very little oversight and failure/compromise of institutions like independent regulators—leading to repeated instances of public policy and regulatory capture by vested interests.
7. The Government should usher in a Value-for money culture—to reinforce that Government is only a trustee of public money and assets. The spending of this money and handling of public assets must always pass the test of national interest.
8. Four point strategy for introducing a culture of fiscal responsibility and value for public money within the Government:
 - (a) Statutory disclosures by all Government departments on commercial decisions.
 - (b) More effective oversight by the Finance Ministry on all decisions related to spending, contracts and public assets.
 - (c) Increased use of technology for ensuring better disclosure and expenditure management. Specially, the TAGUP’s recommendations of an Expenditure Information System should be implemented.
 - (d) A relook at the Independent Regulatory institutions.
9. Focus on reforms of the Independent regulatory framework to ensure long term public policy stability and consistency. A comprehensive review and amendments of laws and creating more independence and development of a new cadre of regulators—that are distinguished by their independence, integrity and competence. Strengthen CCI to ensure that monopolies or cartels are not created in Indian economy either foreign or domestic. Implement the ARC recommendations in this regard.
10. Need for a comprehensive and transparent policy for monetization of public assets like spectrum, mines, oil blocks etc.—to ensure benefit to

the exchequer and the citizens, and avoid lopsided PPP deals in the favour of the private investor.

11. The primary area of consensus that needs to be created is around the declining state and state institutional capacity. While the last several years have been years of economic reforms, the next decade must urgently focus on undertaking governance and state institutional reforms.

After straying away from FRBM, which will go down in history as a big mistake, claims of fiscal prudence will always been seen with a 'wait and watch' attitude—because the Government's track record in financial terms has been absent of credibility—be it inflation management or spending or growth. *But this kind of profligate spending is no longer an academic issue, it is dangerously putting at risk the future direction and options for the country. If there is any doubt of the consequences of profligate spending by Governments, examples of southern Europe countries that, for many years, fostered a social spending/welfare state funding by borrowings and fiscal recklessness, should serve as cautionary lessons to us. And as Dr. Rangarajan has himself written "But quite apart from following a contra-cyclical fiscal policy, another object lesson from advanced countries is that generis social compacts are difficult to renegotiate. It is, therefore, imprudent to put in place generous compacts that are affordable when societies are young and trend growth is high, but become unaffordable as society ages and growth moderates."*

Sir, the Finance Minister, in a recent Consultative Committee meeting, referred to my views as cynicism. But sir, you need a few like me to counter this self serving, and sometimes delusional rhetoric of a preordained destiny of an economic superpower headlines. In my last Budget speech, I had quoted Andy Grove of Intel, where I worked several years—"Only the paranoid survive". So yes, we can meet our destiny of being an economic superpower, but only working hard and in a determined, disciplined, efficient way and implementing real structural changes in Governance and not through sloganeering and profligacy.

Jai Hind.

SHRI ANIL DESAI: (1) Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I rise to oppose the General Budget, 2013-14, for various reasons which I will enumerate during the course of my

[Shri Anil Desai]

speech. Though Maharashtra is reeling under the worst drought conditions for the first time in the last forty years, neither there has been any mention about it in the speech of the Finance Minister nor any allocation to tackle the gravity of the situation. People are not asking water for irrigation but for drinking purposes. Many villagers have locked their houses in the villages and have migrated to cities and towns. I am deeply disappointed with the speech of the Finance Minister. It is insipid and uninspiring.

(2) Maharashtra was sidelined in the Railway Budget and now Finance Minister has done more injustice to the State. Our contribution towards central taxes is the highest. We were expecting a special package due to drought but we have been ignored.

As we all know, Mumbai is the commercial capital of India. It is also one of the world's top ten centres of commerce in terms of the global financial flow, generating five per cent of India's GDP, and accounting for 25 per cent of industrial output, 70 per cent of maritime trade in India (Mumbai Port Trust and JNPT); and 70 per cent of capital transactions to India's economy. It is undenyng the fact that Mumbai is the largest contributor of revenue to the Central exchequer. However, it gets step motherly treatment and ignored in the allocation of adequate funds in this Budget.

(4) This Budget is yet another example of the UPA's disconnecting with the people of the country. The FM tried to be populist at the cost of the aam aadmi. They do not know what the people want. . There is no direction for improving the growth rate of the country. There is also no linkage of the Budget with the Twelfth Five Year Plan nor is there any commitment to reduce the fiscal deficit which is as high as 5.9 per cent and going up and up over the years. I am sorry to say that there is also no direction for skill development or employment generation for the youth.

(5) The Budget fails to signal a stable, friendly tax regime. The FM has failed to take any major steps to improve India's tax regime in keeping with global best practices. He also has not sent any signal that India's tax regime will be stable and friendly and, instead, has introduced measures that would last just one year.

(6) Unfortunately, there is nothing significant in this Budget for the healthcare sector as such. Increased Budgetary allocation for the National Rural and Urban Health Mission may improve access. However, a planned allocation on Universal Health Coverage initiative was highly expected. The industry also expected that the Government will take measures to make all imported life saving drugs more affordable to the patients by eliminating import duty, unfortunately, this has not happened.

Thus, in our view, the healthcare concerns of the country have not been given adequate importance in the Budget proposals to help improving the healthcare needs of the nation.

(7) The Budget is high on rhetoric, low on funds for food security. For all the talk of the UPA Government about the seminal step the proposed National Food Security Bill will be on eradicating hunger and malnutrition. The FM's Budgetary allocation for it is meagre. The FM said he will be setting aside an extra Rs. 10,000 crore, apart from the usual provision for food subsidy, towards the "incremental cost" likely, once the legislation is enacted.

(8) The FM has not said how he is going to fund various social welfare schemes.

This Budget falls flat on offering measures to curb inflationary pressures on the economy.

How much has FM provided? Part-II of the Expenditure Budget documents show it is Rs. 90,000 crore. The document clarifies: "The provision of Rs. 90,000 crore for food subsidy, and also includes a provision of Rs. 10,000 crore for implementing the National Food Security Act."

How much was the food subsidy Budgeted in the last Budget, 2012-13? It was Rs. 75,000 crore, and the Revised Estimate was above Rs. 85,000. But this estimate, as the Government itself has said—was based on population statistics of the year, 2000. In short, therefore, the actual provision is Rs. 5,000 crore which is very meagre.

(9) Does the Budget stimulate savings? There have been only feeble attempts to take in savings through the Rajiv Gandhi Equity Savings Scheme even though a

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lot has been spoken about the need to increase financial savings and move households away from gold. We do not see anything on increasing the tax limit on savings under 80C Section and therefore 'the Budget has not really addressed this issue which it could have done if it wanted.

(10) This Budget is neither populist nor pragmatic. It can be interpreted either way depending on how one looks at it. Given the commitment to inclusive growth, spending on MGNREGA cannot be contested nor can the expense on food subsidy related with the Food Security Bill. These are also necessities since we have, at least, 325 million poor people. It becomes the prime responsibility of the Government to provide support.

(11) India's Information Technology (IT) industry has little to cheer about because the FM has ignored most of the sector's direct tax requests in his Budget for 2013-14. For instance, the sector had been asking for companies located within the Special Economic Zones to be exempted from paying the Minimum Alternate Tax. There was no mention of it in the Budget speech of the FM.

In order to attract new investment and speed up project implementation, the FM had introduced an investment allowance for new high value investments in manufacturing, but ignored the IT.

Companies engaged in manufacturing which invest Rs.100 crore or more in plant and machinery will be entitled to deduct an investment allowance of 15 per cent of the investment.

The second negative relates to Section 80JJAA of the Income Tax Act, IT companies could claim 30 per cent deduction of additional wages paid to the new employees. The new proposal nullifies this Section and this deduction is now applicable for manufacturing of goods in a factory."

(12) The Government, it appears, is committed to promote chip manufacturing, an area where India is far behind countries such as Taiwan and China. Experts in India have been pointing out to the country's huge electronics import bill. The FM said in his Budget speech, "we recognise the pivotal role of semi-conductor wafer fabs in the ecosystem of manufacture of electronics." He has also said, "I propose

to provide appropriate incentives to the semi-conductor wafer fab manufacturing facilities, including zero customs duty for plant and machinery.”

The other hardware piece is the encouragement “for domestic production of Set Top Boxes”. The FM proposed to increase the import duty from five to ten per cent. Though well-intentioned, it is meant to keep Chinese and other Asian players at bay, but it could easily backfire on consumers.

(13) The UPA Government is bogged down by mega scams like 2G spectrum, Commonwealth Games, Bofors, IPL, Chopper scam and now another scam, that is, CAG report on loan waiver scheme to the BPL farmers. Is the UPA Government sincere to control corruption is a million dollar question?

To conclude, I would say that the UPA Budget for 2013-14 is a disappointing Budget. It has failed to address the issues related to boosting the economic growth, cutting down inflation, usher investments, creating skills and jobs and building infrastructure.

In short, the common man, *aam aadmi* will continue to feel the pinch of the price rise, the unemployment of the youth will continue, and the investors will experience economic uncertainty. Thus, this Budget lacks vision and is devoid of any strategy for growth of the nation and welfare of the people.

In view of these, I oppose the General Budget, 2012-13.

SHRI D. RAJA: Currently the economy is going through a tough phase. Not only has growth slowed down to one of the lowest in the last ten years with industrial production turning negative, there is also the added burden of inflation which has continued at very high levels for the last five years. The mismanagement of the economy in the last five years is also obvious from the fact that the country is currently faced with the twin deficits of fiscal deficit and the current account deficit. An immediate impact of this has been the decline in growth of consumption expenditure which is now growing at only 4% as against more than 8% earlier. This is partly because of the decline in real incomes due to inflation but also due to low availability of employment in the economy.

At this juncture, the Finance Minister was expected to boost consumption in the economy through public expenditure. On the other hand, the Finance Minister

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has given tax sops (revenue forgone) to the tune of Rs. 5,73,630 crore which is not only higher than the fiscal deficit of Rs. 5,20,925 crore but also a significant increase compared to last year. The notional increase in surcharge on the households with income of more than Rs. 1 crore (which is going to affect less than 43000 households) is not only a drop in the ocean but also insignificant compared to total tax generated. In nutshell, the Finance Minister has failed to use this opportunity to generate taxes from those who can pay despite his own admission in the Budget that the tax-GDP ratio has not only declined but is lower than what it was 10 years ago.

The entire burden of fiscal management has been shifted on the poor where there has been massive reduction in subsidies as well as other public expenditure. The revised estimates also show that the actual Expenditure last year was 4 per cent lower than the Budgeted. So the Finance Minister issuing Budgetary as well as non-Budgetary measures to cut down essential expenditures including NREGA for which the actual expenditure is 4000 crores lower than Budgeted. This is despite the fact that wages have gone up. Effectively, he has Budgeted for lower number of person days to be created in NREGA than what was there last year. This is worrisome considering that many parts of the country are going through drought and food production is expected to decline by 10 million tonnes.

The worst apart of the Budget is the miniscule provision of 5000 crores extra compared to last years expenditure on food security which is the poll promise of the UPA Government. The total food subsidy is not only lower in real terms but also lower than the amount projected by the standing committee for effective roll out of food security act.

The fact that the economic survey has recognised job creation and quality of employment as the centre piece of economic reforms is a belated but bold and welcome recognition of the structural, issues affecting the economy. It is indeed the key to any revival of the economy and this revival is very much contingent on how the economy absorbs the new entrants in the labour force as part of the growth process. But a crucial point highlighted by the economic survey is also the low productivity of existing employment, particularly in agriculture and rural areas. With

the economic survey predicting a shift of almost 10 per cent of workforce out of agriculture joining the pool of job seekers in the non-farm sector, the challenge is not only creating more jobs but also creating meaningful, decent and remunerative employment.

Unfortunately, there seems to be a mismatch between the stated objectives in the economic survey and the thinking of the Finance Minister, if one has to go by the announcements of this year's Budget. Part of the reason is the Finance Minister's belief that jobs are going to be created by the high capital intensive infrastructure sector alone. But more than that Budget 2013 misses the real issue which is that the process of revival of the economy has to be started at the bottom of the pyramid.

And this bottom of the pyramid is the workforce in rural areas, particularly those engaged in low productive agriculture. It is this huge work-force which amounts to more than half of total workforce which has seen deceleration in growth rates of incomes. While the drought in 2009 and 2012 have exposed the vulnerability of the agricultural sector to the vagaries of monsoon, the issues are not merely restricted to the decline in public investment in agriculture. As the second advance estimates for this year have reported, the food grain production is expected to decline by almost 10 million tonnes. The decline is not only restricted foodgrains alone with sugarcane production expected to decline by 7 per cent, cotton by 4 per cent and groundnut by 16 per cent. Clearly, insulating the farmer from the erratic rainfall by investing more in irrigation infrastructure should have been the first priority.

Unfortunately, as the economic survey notes, the total investment in agriculture as a percentage of total investment at 6.8 per cent is certainly much lower than even the share of agriculture in GDP at 14 per cent. But these look appalling considering that only 6.8 per cent of investment goes to a sector which accounts for more than half of total workers. What is worrying is that despite the agrarian sector slipping into crisis, there has not been any step-up in public investment. Whatever little increase in investment is observed in the recent years is accounted by the increase in private investment.

While the neglect of investment in agriculture is definitely worrying for the

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long term sustainability of the agricultural sector, what is worrying in the immediate present is the worsening of the profitability in agriculture. This has also been highlighted with as much seriousness in the various reports of the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP). Not only has there been a deceleration in income growth in the last four years but in case of some crops in some states, the net returns are negative. This is worrying since this is certainly going to affect the consumption demand in rural areas.

The obvious question is why incomes turned negative. Answer to this lies not in blaming the rain gods but our own policies for the agricultural sector. While the biggest increase in costs has been on account of rising wages probably as a response to the rising inflation thus starting a wage inflation spiral, the second biggest increase has been the costs of fertilisers and pesticide. Unfortunately, this has happened because of the introduction of nutrient based subsidy (NBS) regime in 2010. The result has been that the prices of non-urea fertilisers have trebled. This has led to many farmers shifting to urea which has created further pressure on supply and prices of urea. Net result has been an increase in urea as well as non-urea fertilisers. This Budget continues with the same measures and instead of correcting the imbalance between urea and non-urea fertilisers, it has ended up reducing the total fertiliser subsidy in real terms. Suffice it to note that the introduction of NBS has not led to any significant increase in domestic production which in any case was stagnant since 2001.

While the big-ticket reforms certainly did not materialize, even the existing promises which were meant to boost demand in rural areas received only cursory mention. While the economic survey mentioned leveraging MGNREGA to create infrastructure in the rural areas, this seems unlikely with the overall Budget of MGNREGA remaining constant. In fact, this translates into lower allocation considering that wages have gone up since the last Budget. But the biggest disappointment has been the token increase of food subsidy which is certainly not enough to roll out the ambitious national food security act. Even the idea of strengthening the farmer producer organization, an idea emphasised in the Twelfth Plan has only received a token attention with an outlay of 100 crores as the corpus grant.

But the real problem with this Budget is the approach to the agricultural sector. Unlike the economic survey which in some ways has at the least acknowledged the importance of employment and the need to shift workers out of agriculture, this Budget seems to be at variance with the broader vision of reform. Because the only way to shift workers from a low productive agriculture to high productivity non-farm sector is not by ignoring agriculture but by improving incomes and generating demand.

Dalits and Adivasis have been suffering from two-fold discriminations of social exclusion and economic exploitation for many years and this continues. This year again, as per the SCSP and TSP, meant to be a mechanism for the economic empowerment of SCs and STs, the quantum of allocation is very inadequate, which account to only 9.92 per cent to SCSP and only 5.7 per cent to TSP.

The Finance Minister has completely failed to identify the disease and root cause of disease of Indian Economy. He has tried, through Budget to treat only the symptoms not the disease.

Invoking the names of Stizler, Vivekananda and Thiruvallanvas will not help. FM cannot hoodwink people. People have understood the lip service to youth, poor and women.

CPI will continue fight the neo liberal economic policies pursued by the Government.

DR. BARUN MUKHERJI: The Hon'ble Finance Minister has presented the Budget 2013-14 in a situation when the Indian economy is passing 'through a crisis'. The Hon'ble FM affirms that it has happened in the context when 'global economic growth slowed from 3.9 per cent in 2011 to 3.2 per cent in 2012'. He further argues—'we are not unaffected by what happens in the rest of the world and our economy too slowed after 2010-11. In the current year—the RBI has estimated growth at 5.5 per cent,—which is below India's potential growth rate of 8 per cent'. But the Government's own Economic Survey 2013-14 indicates that domestic factors are also no less responsible for slowdown.

All these years were under UPA Government. Still no adequate explanation is given as to the reason for this economic slowdown, particularly when, against the

[Dr. Barun Mukherji]

world trend, China and Indonesia could grow at faster rate. It is interesting to note the Government's claim that 'the average for the Eleventh Plan period, entirely under the UPA Government, was over 8 per cent.' But the question remains whether the Government admits that with this growth—it has achieved its "mulmantra" of "inclusive and sustainable development", whether the GDP growth percolates to the poor and downtrodden people. In fact, deplorable inequality is the biggest tragedy of our present day society. There is no such indication in the Budget as to how to reach the goal of inclusive growth.

The other acute problem that haunts the people constantly is 'food inflation'. It is admitted in the Budget: "it is food inflation that is worrying, and we shall take all possible steps to augment the supply side to meet the growing demand for food items." But the allocation of Rs. 27,049 crore to Ministry of Agriculture may not be adequate for the purpose. Moreover, if the standard of living of the millions of poor and marginal farmers is not improved, agricultural productivity can not be improved. When thousands of debt-trapped farmers are compelled to commit suicide, how can we expect to improve the agricultural productivity? Unfortunately, the Budget does not emphasize on this point.

In response to a Calling Attention Motion at Rajya Sabha on 15th March, 2013, Mallikarjun Kharge, Minister of Labour and Employment has said in a written statement: "The challenge of employment, especially quality and remunerative employment in today's circumstances is truly formidable. There is no National level umbrella policy so far to address employment related issues." But the current Budget of the same Government does not provide any provision to properly address this vital national problem.

Another such regrettable omission is the issue of Black Money. The Hon'ble Finance Minister has carefully avoided this gigantic issue of unearthing the huge amount of Black Money, no less than several lakhs crore of Rupees, which otherwise could have funded several social development projects for the 'aam aadmi'. In view of the distressing deficit Budget can we afford to ignore this huge hidden wealth?

In fact, while meeting the formidable challenge of achieving the higher GDP

growth of at least 8 per cent, we expected some innovative plans and schemes from the learned F.M. But excepting one public sector women's bank, with Rs. 1,000 crore as initial capital, no other new scheme is offered. Of course, women's banks in cooperative sector are already operating for quite some years. The main emphasis of the Budget is to encourage foreign investment as much as possible, Hon'ble Finance Minister confirms—"if I may be frank, foreign investment is an imperative." The very high current account deficit (CAD) is proposed to be financed through FDI, FII or External Commercial Borrowing (ECB). The other large volumes of investment for infrastructure sector (Rs. 55,00,000 crore) are proposed to be met through Infrastructure Debt Funds (IDF) registered with SEBI or India Infrastructure Finance Corporation, in partnership with Asian Development Bank, or Multilateral Development Banks with assistance of World Bank and others. We are afraid, this extraordinary confidence and dependence in foreign investment and loan may eventually harm the development and growth of Indian economy.

श्री राम कृपाल यादव: उपसभापति महोदय, मैं 2013-14 आम बजट का समर्थन करता हूँ। किन्तु मैं सरकार से जानना चाहता हूँ कि बिहार के प्रति उसका नजरिया क्या है। बिहार BIMARU राज्य में से एक है और पिछले 65 वर्षों में अन्य राज्यों से विकास के संदर्भ में इसकी दूरी और बढ़ती जा रही है। इस बजट में सरकार ने 10.5 करोड़ जनता के लिए बहुत थोड़ी सी राशि का ही प्रावधान किया है। इस राशि में बिहार को कितना लाभ मिलेगा, यह बात न तो केन्द्र सरकार बता सकती है और न ही राज्य सरकार।

बिहार औद्योगिक रूप से पिछड़ा रहा है तथा 2002 में बंटवारे के बाद सारे उद्योग झारखंड चले गये। बचा हुआ सारा उद्योग बंद होने के कगार पर है। सर्वधिक विकास दर हासिल करने का दावा करने वाली राज्य सरकार इन रूग्ण उद्योगों में जान नहीं डाल पायी। फलस्वरूप पढ़े लिखे वर्ग का भी बिहार से निरंतर पलायन हुआ।

मैं सरकार से मांग करता हूँ कि वह बिहार के रूग्ण उद्योगों में जान डालने के लिए एक विशेष पैकेज दे। वर्तमान राज्य सरकार आज विशेष दर्जे की मांग कर रही है और उसके लिए गरीब बिहार राज्य का करोड़ों खर्च कर दिल्ली में प्रदर्शन आयोजित किया है। जबकि यही मांग हम लोग 2002 में राज्य के बंटवारे के समय से ही करते आ रहे हैं और इस पर हमने राज्य का एक पैसा भी बर्बाद नहीं किया।

राज्य सरकार विकास का दावा करती है किन्तु मैं एक हृदयविदारक घटना बताता हूँ। मेरे पुराने चुनाव क्षेत्र के फलवारी शरीफ में एक महिला को अपने पति के इलाज के लिए अपनी बेटी को 500 रुपये में बेचना पड़ा। हमारे पार्टी आरजेडी ने पहल की और उस महिला

[श्री राम कृपाल यादव]

को उसकी बेटी वापस दिलवाई, परंतु उसका पति बच नहीं सका। यह घटना जहां राज्य सरकार के दावों को खोखला साबित करती है, वहीं वहां के अस्पताल की स्थिति को बयां करती है।

सभापति महोदय, केन्द्र सरकार ने मुस्लिमों के शैक्षिक और आर्थिक पिछड़ेपन को दूर करने के लिए किशनगंज में AMU का एक केंद्र खोलने का निर्णय लिया पर राज्य सरकार ने इसके लिए जमीन देने में आनाकानी की थी फलस्वरूप इसे खोलने में विलंब हुआ था। परन्तु दुःख की बात है कि इस मद पर न तो केन्द्र सरकार ने और न ही राज्य सरकार ने आगे कुछ किया तथा इसके लिए कोई राशि निर्धारित की, फलस्वरूप मुस्लिमों का पिछड़ापन बरकरार रहा। मेरी मांग है कि सरकार BR(JU) की किशनगंज शाखा के लिए फंड दे क्योंकि BR(JU) की अन्य राज्य की शाखाएं अच्छा काम कर रही हैं।

सभापति महोदय, उत्तर बिहार प्रतिवर्ष बाढ़ की विभीषिकाओं का सामना करता है और स्वयं सरकार के आंकड़ों के अनुसार अब तक उसे 3000 करोड़ रुपये का नुकसान हुआ। मेरी सरकार से मांग है कि नेपाल के साथ वार्ता करे। सरकार इन क्षेत्रों में बाढ़ रोकने और लोगों को जानमाल के नुकसान से बचाने के लिए उस क्षेत्र में **Hydel Project** लगाये। इससे राज्य को न सिर्फ बिजली मिलेगी बल्कि बाढ़ से भी लोगों को निजात मिलेगी और रोजगार की संभावनाएं बढ़ेंगी। हालांकि राज्य सरकार इस संदर्भ में असफल ही रही है। बिहार जहां कि अनेकों नदियां बहती हैं वहां पीने के पानी की कमी है बहुत सारी जगहों में पानी का लेवल काफी नीचे गिर गया है तथा प्रदूषित हो गया है। वहां कई जगहों पर पानी में आर्सेनिक और फ्लोराइड की मात्रा अत्यधिक है और लोग अनेक प्रकार की बीमारियों तथा विकलांगता के शिकार हो रहे हैं। राज्य सरकार इस ओर कोई पहल नहीं कर रही है बल्कि असफल ही रही है। मेरी सरकार से मांग है कि वो इस दिशा में कार्य करे, पेयजलों को आर्सेनिक और फ्लोराइड मुक्त कराने के लिए **Action Plan** बनाये।

राज्य सरकार किसानों के लिए भी कुछ नहीं कर रही है जिससे कि बिहार के किसान बहुत दुखी हैं। बिहार में कृषि के अलावा कोई और रोजगार नहीं है। नहर क्षतिग्रस्त है, किसानों को सिंचाई के लिए पानी नहीं मिल रहा है। समय पर बीज और खाद नहीं मिलता जिससे उन्हें काफी नुकसान होता है, वे ठीक से खेती नहीं कर पाते। राज्य सरकार उनका अनाज समय पर नहीं खरीदती है और जो कुछ भी वह खरीदती है उसका उचित और समय पर भुगतान नहीं होता है। फलस्वरूप किसानों को मजबूरी में अपना अनाज औने-पौने भाव में व्यापारियों को बेचना पड़ता है और किसान ऋणों के जाल में और फंस जाते हैं क्योंकि उन्हें अपने उत्पाद का लाभकारी मूल्य नहीं मिल पाता है। किसानों का लगातार शोषण हो रहा है।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बजट का समर्थन करता हूं और साथ ही मांग भी करता हूं कि वह बिहार को इन कठिनाइयों से उबरने के लिए विशेष पैकेज दे।

SHRI A.V. SWAMY: Chairman Sir, I am thankful to you for allowing me to participate in this vital debate.

Sir, The General Budget introduced by our forward looking Finance Minister Shri P. Chidambaram is spiced with many provisions that cheer the deprived sections and neglected regions of the country.

Sir, I convey through you my appreciation and thanks for giving due importance to problems long ignored for the poor and depressed population besides under developed regions of the country.

Sir, The most welcome assurance by the Finance Minister to revisit the criteria for identification of states for special category. This raises high hopes for the state of Odisha which has been persuading the centre for this status since 2001 by our untiring Chief Minister, Shri Naveen Patnaik for twelve years!

Chairman Sir, Incidentally, this 12 year period matches with 12 years of Pandavas' (of Epic Mahabharata) Vanavas returning to Hastinapur to give their subjects their legitimate right to live happily.

Sir, The Finance Minister has stated that it may be more relevant to use a measure like distance from the state from the national average, per capita income, literacy and other human development indicators for determining Special Category Status.

Chairman Sir, 11 states of the country have been declared as special category states as per the earlier criteria.

Apart from the present criteria based on terrain, length of international border, all the other criteria are met by Government of Odisha in their representation. I am giving below some of the high lights to justify the claim of Odisha for special category state.

Indicators	Remarks
1. Population Density (269)	Lower population density than two states <i>i.e.</i> Assam (397) and Tripura (350).
2. Tribal population (22.19%)	Higher tribal population than five states <i>i.e.</i> Assam (12.42%), Himachal Pradesh (4.02%), Jammu and Kashmir (10.98%), Sikkim (20.61%) and Uttarakhand (3.02%).

Indicators	Remarks
3. GSDP (At constant Prices) (137585/-)	Highest compared to other states.
4. Per Capita Income (At constant Prices) (Rs. 26900/-)	Lower per capita income than seven states-Arunachal Pradesh (Rs.38130/-), Himachal Pradesh (Rs. 49817/-), Jammu and Kashmir (Rs. 28,932/-), Meghalaya (Rs. 38944/-) Nagaland (Rs. 41522/-), Tripura (Rs. 40411/-) and Uttarakhand (Rs. 47831/-)
5. Growth Rate of GSDP (7.18)	Lower growth rate of (GSD) than five states-Assam (8.42), Himachal Pradesh (7.59), Meghalaya (9.54), Tripura (8.87) and Uttarakhand (8.8).
6. Literacy (73.45%)	Lower literacy per cent than eight states - Himachal Pradesh (83.78%), Manipur (79.85%), Meghalaya (75.48%), Mizoram (91.58%), Nagaland (80.11%), Sikkim (82.20%), Tripura (87.75%) and Uttarakhand (79.63%).
7. Per capita power consumption (kWh) (837.55 kwh)	Lower power consumption than four states - Himachal Pradesh (1144.94 wkh), Jammu and Kashmir (968.47 kwh), Sikkim (845.40 kwh) and Uttarakhand (930.41 kwh).
8. Human Development Indicators (0.362)	Lower than all the 11 special category states.
9. Infant Mortality Rate (69)	Higher than all the 11 special category states.
10. Maternal Mortality Rate (258 per 1,00,000 live birth 2007-08)	Higher than the national figure of 212 per 1,00,000 live births.
11. Railway Density (14.6 %)	Lower than the national density of 19.13%.
12. Road Density (168.6 K.M. Per 100 Sq. K.M.)	Higher than the national density of 76.8 K.M. Per 100 Sq. K.M.

Indicators	Remarks
13. Access to safe drinking water (60.1)	Lower than eight states-Arunachal Pradesh (78.6), Assam (69.9), Himachal Pradesh (93.7), Jammu and Kashmir (76.8), Mizoram (60.4), Sikkim (85.3), Tripura (67.5) and Uttarakhand (92.2).
14. Use of mobile and landline phones (2.4%)	Lower than eight States - Arunachal Pradesh (5.6%), Himachal Pradesh (13.4%), Jammu and Kashmir (6.6%), Mizoram (7.2%), Nagaland (3.2%), Sikkim (3.5), Tripura(3.3%) and Uttarakhand (6.6%).
15. BPL population (%) (2009-10) as per Tendulkar Methodology (37.00%)	Higher than 9 states-Arunachal Pradesh (25.90%), Himachal Pradesh (9.50%), Jammu and Kashmir (9.40%), Meghalaya (17.10%), Mizoram (21.10%), Nagaland (20.90%), Sikkim (13.10%), Tripura (17.40%) and Uttarakhand (18.00%).

Sir, Odisha suffers from internal security in nearly two-third districts out of 30 districts in the state due to Naxalism—a greater unpredictable insecurity compared to border areas security. Our revered President Shri Pranab Mukherjee aptly coins the Naxal and terror zones as “Fourth World War Zones” deserving top priority to stall the menace.

Distress migration of lakhs of people every year more particularly from Western Odisha is a visible sign of under development of the state. I appeal to the Finance Minister through you Sir, to favourably consider Odisha’s claim as special category state under the revised criteria being initiated by him.

Sir, I welcome the Finance Minister’s acceptance of the Kelkar Committee Report. Even though the modalities for un-utilised prime lands of PSUs and Port Trust are yet to be worked out, care should be taken that such lands are not diverted to private companies and the original owners who have been dispossessed and displaced should have a stake either in the form of land or cash compensation.

Sir, Finance Minister has also announced a long awaited demand from the public for revival of Nalanda University as centre of educational excellence.

[Shri A. V. Swamy]

In Odisha Pushpagiri ranks along with Nalanda, Vikramsilla and Thakyasilla universities as one of the primary institutions of higher learning in ancient India. It is one of the earliest Buddhist Maha Vihar spread across Jajpur district of Odisha (ancient Kalinga). Latilgiri, Udayagiri and Ratnagiri are integral parts of Pushpagiri University Complex. Unlike other ancient universities, Pushpagiri was not discovered until 1995 and hence did not received the importance that is due to it.

Sir, I would appeal to the Finance Minister to make adequate financial assistance for reconstruction Pushpagiri, which is 100 years older than Nalanda University located in Odisha.

Jai Hind...Jai Jagat....

श्री रणवीर सिंह प्रजापति: आपने मुझे बजट 2013-14 पर विचार रखने का मौका दिया। सर बजट को देख कर बड़ी निराशा हुई। हमारा देश कृषि प्रधान देश है। माननीय महोदय, मैं हरियाणा से आता हूँ। प्रदेश की जनता 80 प्रतिशत खेती पर निर्भर है। महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी ने भी अपने अभिभाषण में कहा कि देश के अन्दर किसानों ने बम्पर पैदावार की है और खास कर के धान और कपास की रिकार्ड पैदावार हुई है। लेकिन महोदय रिकार्ड पैदावार होने के बावजूद आज किसान कर्ज में डूबता जा रहा है। आत्महत्या करने पर मजबूर है क्योंकि सरकार की गलत नीतियों के कारण किसान को महंगी D.A.P. यूरिया और पेस्टीसाइड्स खरीदने पड़ते हैं हालांकि कृषि मंत्री जी ने एक प्रश्न के जवाब में उर्वरकों के बारे में आंकड़ा दिया था कि देश और प्रदेश के अन्दर डी.ए.पी. यूरिया की कोई कमी नहीं है। लेकिन जब किसान को अपनी फसल की बुआई करनी होती है तब उसको बाजार में डी.ए.पी. यूरिया उपलब्ध नहीं होती है और उसे एक ही जवाब मिलता है कि रैक नहीं आया है। उसे ब्लैक में यूरिया और डी.ए.पी. खरीदनी पड़ती है। माननीय महोदय, मुझे समझ में नहीं आता है कि जब हमें यूरिया, डी.ए.पी. उर्वरक विदेश से आयात ही करने हैं तो हम समय पर आयात क्यों नहीं करते। सरकार को चाहिए कि किसान की फसलों की MSP फिक्स करे और न केवल MSP फिक्स करे बल्कि उस पर सरकार सुनिश्चित करे कि किसान की फसल अगर बाजार से सस्ते दाम पर बिक रही है तो सरकार MSP रेट पर स्वयं खरीदे। जब हरियाणा में चौधरी ओम प्रकाश चौटाला की सरकार थी तब उन्होंने सरकारी एजेंसियों को निर्देश दिए थे कि वे किसान की फसल चाहे बाजरा हो, गेहूँ हो, कपास हो, सरसों इत्यादि MSP रेट पर खरीद करें। लेकिन दुर्भाग्य है कि आज किसान जो पूरे देश का पेट भरने का काम करता है, वह खुद का घर चलाने के लिए संसाधन नहीं जुटा पाता। सरकार का हर महीने डीजल के रेट में बढ़ोत्तरी करने का निर्णय किसान को और कर्ज में डूबाने का काम कर रहा है।

पेट्रोलियम पदार्थों की कीमत में लगातार हो रही बढ़ोत्तरी के कारण न केवल किसान बल्कि आम आदमी पर लगातार महंगाई का बोझ बढ़ रहा है। इस बजट में आम आदमी को निराशा ही हाथ लगी है। इस बजट में जहां किसान को भारी नुकसान है वहीं मजदूर का संकट और अधिक गहरा हुआ है क्योंकि बजट में महंगाई पर रोक लगाने का कोई प्रावधान मुझे नजर नहीं आया जिसके कारण खेती और मजदूर से जुड़ा हर गरीब मजदूर और परेशान हो गया है।

माननीय महोदय, आज देश की राजधानी दिल्ली समेत देश में कानून व्यवस्था के हालात चिन्ताजनक हैं। महिलाओं पर अपराध निरंतर बढ़े हैं और जब कानून व्यवस्था बिगड़ती है तब गरीब आदमी, चाहे दलित हों या पिछड़ा वर्ग से हों, वे सब से ज्यादा अपराध के शिकार होते हैं। पिछले कुछ समय में हरियाणा के हालात बद से बदतर हुए हैं। यहां तक कि एस.सी., एस.टी. आयोग के राष्ट्रीय चेयरमैन महोदय ने भी हरियाणा की स्थिति को चिन्ताजनक बताते हुए हरियाणा प्रदेश को रेप प्रदेश की संज्ञा देने का काम किया। इस बजट में इस प्रकार के मामलों की रोकथाम के लिए कोई विशेष बात नहीं है। महामहिम महोदय ने अपने भाषण में 10 लाख मकान गरीबों को (BPL) देने की बात कही है लेकिन जब केन्द्र की सरकार की नीति-नीयत यह है कि 28 रुपये प्रतिदिन कमाने वा व्यक्ति BPL में नहीं आएगा तो फिर मनरेगा के तहत जो मजदूर काम करते हैं उनका नाम भी BPL की सूची से बाहर होगा। जब BPL की सूची से मजदूरों का नाम ही कट जाएगा तो सरकार मकान किस को बना कर देगी। 'ना नौ मन तेल होगा, ना राधा नाचेगी।'

सर, मैं माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी से कहना चाहूंगा कि उन्हें इस बजट में डीजल के दामों में जो लगातार बढ़ोत्तरी हुई है, किसान की हालत देखते हुए उसे डीजल में सब्सिडी दे कर सस्ता डीजल उपलब्ध करवाना चाहिए तथा DAP यूरिया उर्वरकों पर बढ़ोत्तरी तुरंत वापिस लेनी चाहिए। सर, रसोई गैस मामले को लेकर हुई नीति पर भी पुनः विचार करके लगाई गई लिमिटेशन हटानी चाहिये ताकि आदमी राहत की सांस ले सके। धन्यवाद।

SHRI C.M. RAMESH (Andhra Pradesh): Thank you Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, to speak on the Budget for 2013-14. Except creating Nirbhaya Fund, exclusive bank for women and one or two other initiatives, this Budget is insipid and devoid of any concrete reforms to bail but the Indian economy out of its present doom and gloom. Sir, the fall in Sensex by 300 points on the day of Budget and Finance Minister's pleading the super-rich even to impose 10% surcharge gives enough indication that it is not only the scriptwriter, but even the script is wrong.

As a layman and person who know little about economics, I see the Budget from *Aam Aadmi's* point of view. This Budget will spur inflation as subsidies bill has been brought down from 2.58 lakh crores to 2.31 lakh crores for 2013-14. Not only

[Shri C.M. Ramesh]

this, the subsidy on petroleum products has also been reduced from 98,000 crores to 65,000 crores. These two retrograde initiatives alone would hit *Aam Aadmi* the most.

Sir, even an ordinary man, on reading the Budget, will understand that Finance Minister is interested in controlling fiscal deficit instead of addressing the socio-economic problems being faced by the people of this country for the last 10 years. To rein in fiscal deficit at 5.2%, the Finance Minister has cut 92,000 crores in the Plan expenditure in the current year. Sir, plan expenditure is what Government spends on implementation of various social sector schemes and asset creation. So, Finance Minister has 'sacrificed' social sector schemes and asset creation to contain fiscal deficit at 5.2%. It is good that he has not gone beyond 5.2%. If he thought of taking fiscal deficit to 2007-08 level of 3.1%, probably, he would have provided just a few lakh rupees as Plan expenditure and you can imagine the plight of *Aam Aadmi* in such a scenario. Secondly, look at the sectors where he has imposed the cut. BE of Agriculture for 2012-13 was 16,121 crores, but it has been reduced to 13,787 crores now; HRD from 61,427 crores to 56,223 crores; Rural Development's expenditure which implements NREGA has been brought down by more than 21,000 crores to name a few. This reflects his concern towards the social sector of this country. Can there be a bigger joke and betrayal of the people of this country than this?

Thirdly, even if you look at the Gross Budgetary Support, it is also disappointing. The Hon. Minister asserted that there is 30% increase in the Plan expenditure for 2013-14 over the RE of 2012-13. Surely, it will be there. Because you have reduced 92,000 crores of Plan expenditure at the RE stage for 2012-13! Sir, Finance Minister is well aware of the fact that a meaningful comparison can only be made between two similar items. In this case either between two BEs or two REs and not between BE and RE. So, if you look at this year's Plan expenditure, it is 5.21 lakh crores while the Plan expenditure for next year is 5.55 lakh crores. The hike is just 6.5% which is not commensurate with the inflation which is now hovering around 7.5%. This clearly shows that his claim of 30% increase is baseless and misleading. He can sell his script by saying that there is a 30% increase to *Aam Aadmi* as they do not understand his financial jugglery, but not to others.

Sir, next I come to National Food Security which was an election promise of

the UPA Government in 2009. Congress has been dragging it since 2009 and, I am sure, that it would not drag it any further and will enact the Bill just before the next elections to reap electoral gains. Last month a meeting of all Food Ministers of States was held to discuss various issues. Many States have expressed reservations on the Bill. In fact, some States like Tamil Nadu wanted to be excluded from this scheme. Even though the objective of the scheme is laudable, but with just 10,000 crores allotted in this Budget, I am deeply worried and unsure as to how it is going to be implemented. Sir, even the NAC, headed by Smt. Sonia Gandhi, has criticised this move. Let me give details. This year food subsidy bill is estimated to be 75,000 crores. But, the actual RE shows an expenditure of 85,000 crores. Now, the Finance Minister, for 2013-14, has given 80,000 crores which is 5,000 crores less than the RE of 2012-13 and provided 10,000 crores extra for Food Security Bill. But, effectively, the increase is only 5,000 crores. So, I fully agree with Shri N.C. Saxena, Member of NAC, that it is nothing but deceit to fool the people of this country. The Government will implement this scheme in the next 10 months. So, the Finance Minister should have, at least, provided 40,000 crores for Food Security Bill. Otherwise, it clearly shows that Government is not serious about addressing hunger and mal nourishment in the country.

I will now mention as to how the Hon. Finance Minister has played havoc with other social sector schemes. Sir, it is with these schemes the UPA Government wants to achieve the inclusive growth and wipe out disparity between rich and poor. And, it is with the slogan "*Congress Ka Haath, Aam Adami Ke Saath*" this Congress-led Government came to power. But, Finance Minister has other plans in his mind. He said in his speech that wisdom lies in finding the correct level of Government expenditure. And, he has shown this "wisdom" not in words, but in deeds at the cost of *Aam Aadmi*. I will give you an example. Hon. Finance Minister boasted that he has given 33,000 crores to NREGA for 2013-14, but it is the same amount that was provided this year. PMGSY is 21,700 crores for 2013-14 which is roughly 10% less than Rs. 24,000 crores given in 2012-13. RGGVY is given 4,500 crores for 2013-14 which is about 8% less than 4,900 crores allocated during the current year. The list goes on. Why he has done all this? He has done this only with a single objective in mind and that is to prove his point and hidden agenda that the country is in the dire need of foreign investment. Does India require foreign

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investment by resorting to such anti-people measures? My party does not subscribe to such investment at the cost of common man. The former Finance Minister, Shri Pranab Mukherjee, has rightly said that India lived without foreign investment earlier and India will survive without foreign investment, if required, in future as well. That is the reason why I say that this Budget is not in the interest of the common man.

I now come to agriculture credit. I congratulate the Finance Minister for increasing agriculture credit from 5.75 lakh crores this year to 7 lakh crores for 2013-14. It is nearly 10 times of target set in 2002-03. It is good. But, the point is, farmers have been requesting for reducing the interest to 3% . But, in this Budget, Finance Minister has not shown any mercy towards farmers. It is their genuine demand if you look at the investment required for production and the amount that he gets for his produce through MSP. So, I only urge the Finance Minister to be magnanimous towards the farming community and provide farm loan at 3%. Secondly, hon. Minister is well aware that the farming community is in deep trouble. Farmers are looking for debt waiver again. Even Shri Chandrababu Naidu also demanded for waiving the agriculture loans in his Padayatra. This will help the farmers a lot. So, I request the Finance Minister to seriously think about it.

Sir, I now come to personal tax. Every tax payer eagerly waits for the Budget with the hope that he would get some tax relief. We all know that it is only the salaried class which cannot escape from the clutches of tax net as their entire income is like an open book unlike business people. What relief Minister has given to salaried tax payers this time is virtually nothing ! He has given 2,000 exemption to those whose income is less than 5 lakhs per annum. If you calculate, it comes to 166 p.m. It is a pittance. So, I request tax relief, particularly for women. Secondly, there is indiscipline in tax administration and tax collection. Current year's tax collection fell by 40,000 crores of BE. This year, the Finance Minister has set a target of 12.33 lakh crores of direct and indirect tax collections. I suggest him to be strict and adopt intelligent means to achieve this target.

I welcome that the Finance Minister has shown **generosity** towards first home buyers by giving additional interest deduction of 1 lakh up to loan amount of 25 lakhs. But, it should have been given for, at least, 3 years which will boost the real

estate sector which is **subdued** in the last few years. Secondly, real estate is considered as the major sector of engine of growth and there have been demands from the real estate sector and also from others for giving infrastructure status to the real estate sector. Further, RBI is allowing only 6% of total lending of banks to real estate sector at a time when the global average is 25% that needs to be corrected especially when construction costs have escalated significantly. The Government has introduced the Real Estate Regulatory Bill without consulting the Confederation of Real Estate Developers Association of India and other stakeholders. The real estate sector is opposing this Bill as it mandates to deposit 70% of sale proceeds in bank account and there are other provisions which are detrimental to this sector. I request the Hon. Finance Minister to accord infrastructure status to real estate sector and persuade the RBI to provide, at least, 20% of total lending of banks to real estate sector for its sustainable growth and address their concerns in the Bill.

We are not getting foreign investment and MNCs are not coming mainly due to lack of infrastructure. There is no mention in the Budget what Government is going to do to provide infrastructure. If we provide necessary infrastructure only then MNCs will come and we will get revenue which increases our growth. So, I suggest for putting more emphasis on infrastructure.

I read closely the Budget Speech of the Finance Minister to find out whether he has announced any steps to curb black money and bring back black money stashed in foreign banks. Some reports say the amount is 1.4 trillion dollars, CBI says 500 billion dollars and some reports say it is more than 2 trillion dollars. Whatever may be the figure, but the fact of the matter is that lakhs of crores of money belonging to the poor man of this country are stashed illegally in foreign banks. All I ask the Finance Minister is to share with us the details of the roadmap drawn by him to bring back this black money.

Secondly, banks are mandated to give loans to MSME, agriculture and other sectors which need it the most. But, if you look at the Credit Suisse Report 2012, it indicates that 11 companies debt is 6 lakh crores which is 14% debt of total bank loans and 98% of networth of banking system. The growth rate of corporate lending is 50% and for agriculture, MSMEs it is much less. So, this clearly shows that Indian

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banking system, in the last five years, is driven by a select few corporate groups. I request the Minister to rectify this anomaly.

Sir, I also welcome the proposal for setting up of water purification plants to cover *arsenic* and *fluoride* affected rural areas. And, for this Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation has been given Rs. 1,400 crores. Sir, 19 districts in AP and 16 districts in Tamil Nadu are affected with fluoride. The Minister might be aware that Nalgonda district in AP is the worst fluoride affected district in the country. So, I request the Hon. Minister to set up sufficient number of water purification plants in AP.

Sir, these are some of the views I wish to place before the Hon. Minister and request him not to forget the common man. Otherwise, they will forget you in the coming elections. The Prime Minister has rightly said, while replying to the debate on the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address, that the so-called BIMARU States have done much better in UPA period. So, I only advise the Hon. Finance Minister rise above the party politics and not to grudge but provide more financial support to any State which has done this country proud both at the national and international level.

Since public is the shareholder and the Govt. being the management appointed by these shareholders as the custodian of public finances, the Govt. needs to put in place its Key Performance Indicators which are SMART (Stretch, Measurable, Actionable, Result and Time-oriented) broken into 12 monthly targets along with Quarterly, Half Yearly and Annual Performance Reviews by the general public. Hence, I urge the Finance Minister to put in place a barometer for people of this country to measure Govt.'s Budgetary targets Versus achievements on periodic basis, thereby making Budget a meaningful and relevant exercise for them.

When in the case of M/s Satyam Computers despite not having much loans and any bank debts on its books, the Govt. promptly initiated SFIO and other investigations, took immediate control and changed the management as soon as the fraud was reported in Satyam, why Govt. is keeping silent and has not initiated any action so far against M/s Deccan Chronicle which is indebted with bank loans of more than Rs. 7500 crores and when the financial bungling and misappropriation has

been widely reported with many of the banks having already initiated legal actions for recovering their dues? Your silence in such matters of public and Govt. interest is raising doubts about your sincerity with double standards being adopted to nab and apprehend the perpetrators of the financial crimes in the country.

Today's one of the leading national business daily newspaper has widely reported about the "Road to loan recovery tough for banks" with the top ten most indebted leading, prestigious and famous (or infamous) Corporate Houses having a Market Capitalization of Rs. 1,90,738.2 crores as against their consolidated borrowings (including all their group companies) of Rs. 4,35,734.8 crores (as on 31.03.2012). Further all listed companies (with their debt higher than their market cap) have a total borrowing of Rs. 16,18,618.7crores as against their market cap of only Rs. 6,67,288.5 crores, thereby, implying a huge unrecoverable gap of Rs. 9,51,330.2 crores. This is already in the public knowledge and I would like to know as to what actions are being taken by Hon. Minister for ensuring the safety of the public money as well as the retail shareholders who are at loss as well as the risk of losing their hard earned money in the current scenario.

With these words, I conclude my speech.

Thank you !!!

SHRI P. KANNAN (Puducherry): Hon. Chairman, I would like to lay following point in the Budget presented by Hon. Finance Minister.

The tax for A/c Restaurant may be reconsidered and pl. be withdrawn as it is against the interest of middle class people as they generally go for such restaurants and moreover now a days the mere A/c may not considered as luxury at all.

श्री महेन्द्र सिंह माहरा (उत्तराखंड): मान्यवर चेयरमैन सर, पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं के लक्षित बिन्दुओं को वार्षिक रूप से प्रतिरूपित करने का आधार आम बजट ही है, जिसके माध्यम से योजनाओं को प्रगति व समीक्षा किया जाना संभव हो पाता है। बजट देश की आर्थिक प्रगति, नीतियों की एक तस्वीर देश व दुनिया के सामने रखने व सरकार की दृढ़ इच्छा शक्ति का परिचायक है। मान्यवर, वर्तमान वित्तीय वर्ष के बजट में सरकार ने अपने पूर्व निर्धारित लक्ष्यों की प्राप्ति एवं सामाजिक व आर्थिक जगत के विकास में विशेष प्रयास किए हैं। बुनियादी ढाँचे के लिए राजकोषीय घाटे को कम करना, विदेशी निवेश को आकर्षित करने, आंतरिक बचत बढ़ाने के लिए भौतिक व वित्तीय सम्पत्तियों के आवंटन के तरीकों में बदलाव हेतु नये संस्थागत

[श्री महेन्द्र सिंह माहर]

उपायों, जैसे महंगाई से जुड़े बांड, राष्ट्रीय महंगाई बचत पत्र, एक्सचेंज ट्रेडेड फंड का सरलीकरण, राजीव गांधी इक्विटी योजना द्वारा 12 लाख तक के वर्ग को प्राथमिक व द्वितीयक बाजार में प्रवेश के अवसर एवं पांच लाख तक की वार्षिक आय तक के वर्ग के करदाताओं को 20,000 रुपये की अतिरिक्त क्रयशक्ति दी गयी है।

मान्यवर, ऋण बाजार के विकास व उसे प्रभावी बनाने के लिए मध्यम व लघु उद्योगों की संख्या वृद्धि व आर्थिक दृढ़ता प्रदान करने के उपायों को प्राथमिकता दी गयी है। इससे समाज के मध्यम व निम्न आय वर्ग के लोगों को रोजगार के विशेष अवसर प्राप्त होंगे।

मान्यवर, उत्तराखंड के परिप्रक्ष्य में यह बजट सराहनीय है। राज्य के 6.66 लाख पंजीकृत बेरोजगारों व अन्य शिक्षा प्राप्त युवाओं के लिए स्किल डेवलपमेंट फंड की राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर स्थापना की घोषणा उनकी तकनीकी कुशलता व आत्मनिर्भरता में वृद्धि के अवसर पैदा करेगा एवं इस राज्य से युवा शक्तियों के पलायन को रोकने में प्रभावी होगा तथा उनके विश्वास व आय बढ़ाने में सहायक रहेगा। इस योजना में प्रशिक्षण पूर्ण कर प्रमाण पत्र के साथ स्वरोजगार व उद्यमिता विकास हेतु दी जाने वाली 10 हजार की राशि उन्हें शारीरिक व मानसिक रूप से तैयार करेगी।

मान्यवर, खनन व रेटा व्यवसाय तथा अन्य समकक्ष व्यवसाय से जुड़े राज्य के खनन मजदूरों के लिए राष्ट्रीय बीमा योजना उन्हें सामाजिक व आर्थिक सुरक्षा प्रदान करेगी।

मान्यवर, महिला बाहुल्य उत्तराखंड राज्य में इनकी सामाजिक सुरक्षा व आर्थिक विकास हेतु महिला बैंक व निर्भया फंड की स्थापना विशेष उपलब्धि रही। इसके लिए महिला व बाल विकास तथा अन्य संबंधित मंत्रालयों के माध्यम से शीघ्र योजनाओं का क्रियान्वयन सरकार की दृढ़ इच्छाशक्ति का परिचायक है।

मान्यवर, ग्रामीण स्वास्थ्य मिशन योजना से उत्तराखण्ड के छोटे व दुर्गम गांवों को विशेष लाभ विगत वर्षों में प्राप्त हुआ है। इससे चिकित्सा सुविधाओं में विशेष उल्लेखनीय वृद्धि हुई है। इसी से प्रेरित 108 एम्बुलेंस ने चिकित्सा सुविधा प्रदान कर सेवा के क्षेत्र में विश्व कीर्तिमान बनाया है। प्राप्त सफलता को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए शहरी क्षेत्रों को भी राष्ट्रीय स्वास्थ्य मिशन के अंतर्गत लाना स्वागतयोग्य है।

मान्यवर, कृषि क्षेत्र में खाद्यान्न की उपलब्धता बढ़ा कर अंतर्राष्ट्रीय महंगाई को नियंत्रण में लाने का बजट प्रस्ताव भारत जैसे कृषि प्रधान अर्थव्यवस्था के लिए महत्वपूर्ण है। इसके लिए 22 प्रतिशत बजटीय वृद्धि, कृषि अनुसंधान व संस्थागत विकास सघन उत्पादकता को प्रेरित करेगी। राष्ट्रीय कृषि विकास एवं खाद्य सुरक्षा मिशन की निरंतरता को बजट में बनाए रखने से प्रथम हरित क्रांति के राज्यों उत्तर प्रदेश पंजाब, हरियाणा व द्वितीय हरित क्रांति से पूर्वोत्तर राज्यों को प्रोत्साहन प्राप्त होगा तथा यूपीए सरकार का इस प्रकार के प्रोत्साहन का बजट

प्रस्ताव विशेष प्रयास व उपलब्धि है। इसका सीधा लाभ उत्तराखंड के कृषकों को पिछले कई वर्षों से प्राप्त हो रहा है और वर्तमान बजट से स्पष्ट होता है कि यह आगे भी निरन्तर जारी रहेगा।

मान्यवर, पशुधन उत्तराखंड की आय व आत्मनिर्भरता का प्रमुख स्रोत रहा है। इसके लिए राष्ट्रीय पशु मिशन और दाने-चारे के लिए उपमिशन की शुरुआत इस क्षेत्र को आत्मनिर्भर बनाने व आर्थिक विकास दर बढ़ाने में सहायक होगी।

मान्यवर, संयुक्त प्रगतिशील गठबंधन की हमारी सरकार की ग्रामीण विकास योजनाएं विगत वर्षों में विशेष उपलब्धि कारक प्रयोगवादी व अनूठी रही हैं। महात्मा गांधी रोजगार गारंटी योजना, प्रधान मंत्री सड़क योजना, राजीव गांधी ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण योजना, इंदिरा आवास योजना जैसी सामाजिक व आधारमूलीय आर्थिक योजनाओं ने विश्व का ध्यान भारत की ओर आकर्षित किया है। इन योजनाओं से आर्थिक सेवा का क्षेत्र मजबूत हुआ है और क्रयशक्ति की प्रगति से महंगाई व बेरोजगारी जैसी विश्वव्यापी समस्याओं में तुलनात्मक रूप से नियंत्रण संभव हो पाया है, जो आगे भी जारी रहेगा।

मान्यवर, ग्रामीण पेयजल व स्वच्छता मिशन से जीवन स्तर में गुणात्मक परिवर्तन भारत के ग्रामीण परिवेश में दृष्टिगोचर हुआ है। सर्वशिक्षा अभियान व मिड-डे मील जैसी लोकप्रिय योजनाओं ने गरीब व आर्थिक रूप से विफल तबकों के शैक्षिक उन्नयीकरण में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका प्रस्तुत की है।

मान्यवर, अनुसूचित जाति, जनजाति, अल्पसंख्यक वर्ग तथा बीपीएल के लिए आर्थिक सहायता व सर्वांगीण विकास हेतु आधारभूत सुविधाओं के प्रसारण, नियोजन ने एक नया परिवर्तन भारतीय समाज को दिया है। इससे समेकित सुरक्षा बीमा व अल्प बचत की अनेक योजनाएं सफल हुई हैं। यही प्रावधान इस वर्ष के बजट में पुनः किया गया है।

मान्यवर, इसी राष्ट्रीय प्रगति का प्रतिनिधित्व कांग्रेस शासित उत्तराखंड राज्य करता है, जिसका अधिकांश भाग पर्वतीय है। उपरोक्त योजनाओं के माध्यम से युवाओं के पलायन में प्रभावी कमी, रोजगार के साधनों के अवसरों में वृद्धि तथा आर्थिक विकास के लिए ढांचागत सुविधाओं के विकास से वर्तमान में उत्तराखंड राज्य ने राष्ट्रीय विकास दर से अधिक गति प्राप्त की है, जो कि संप्रग सरकार की स्वच्छ संचालन की देन है।

मान्यवर, मुझे बजट जैसे महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर बोलने का अवसर प्रदान किया, इस हेतु मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ और प्रस्तुत बजट का समर्थन करता हूँ।

SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Chairman Sir, Thank you very much Sir for permitting me to speak on the Budget which is growth-oriented, progressive and aimed at fiscal consolidation. It is a balanced Budget with

[Shri Palvai Goverdhan Reddy]

substantial increase in the allocations to health, rural development, education and special fund for women's development. The all- new women bank with Rs. 1,000 crores as corpus shows that it is the only UPA which can think of welfare and well being women and destitute in the country. Sir, even if you look at the Economic Survey released a day before the Budget presented a bright future with GDP expected to reach 6.7% in the coming year. With World Bank's prediction that the prices of global commodities, including oil prices, would come down in 2013-14, I am confident that our economy would surpass the 7% growth rate. There is no doubt that this year's growth rate would be around 5%. But, if one looks at the overall growth rate since 2009-10, it is 8% which is more than what NDA has achieved during its time.

I welcome that he has taxed the super rich, doubled from 5% to 10% and exempted the low income groups which is a good balancing act from the Finance Minister.

Even if you look at the allocations made, they are very impressive. Finance Minister has increased allocation for food from Rs. 75,000 crores in BE in 2012-13 to Rs. 90,000 for 2013- 14 and an additional Rs. 10,000 crores for Food Security Bill.

Agriculture credit target has been increased from Rs. 5.75 lakh crores in 2012-13 to Rs. 7 lakh crores in 2013-14. In this Budget the Finance Minister has extended the interest subvention to private commercial banks as well to achieve the target. The notable feature of the Budget is a Rs. 500 crore fund for National Mission on Crop Diversification. This would help farmers to switch over to commercial crops such as oilseeds and pulses.

Finance Minister has set aside Rs. 1,400 crores for water purification plants. It is the need of the hour as many States in the country are reeling under severe water problem and important of them are Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, West Bengal apart from other States. I only request the hon. Minister to set up more water purification plants in Telangana region of Andhra Pradesh which is facing a lot of problem with quality of water such as fluoride, arsenic, etc.

I welcome that the Minister has proposed to provide 6% interest on working

capital and term loan for handloom weavers. He has allocated Rs. 96 crores for this. I request him to increase this to, at least, Rs. 500 crores. It is only then the weavers in the country are benefited. There is a quantum jump in the allocation for health sector from Rs. 26,760 crores in 2011-12 to Rs. 37,330 crores for 2013-14. Allocation for education has gone up from Rs. 55,000 crores in the current year to more than Rs. 65,500 crores.

The agriculture loan waiver as must, so that the agriculturist can start afresh with a clean slate. He can be free from the clutches of money lenders and banks and retain self confidence and keep the pride of the nation as a whole. Government banking laws require a re-look. The Grameena Banking System is envisaged to cater to the rural people, more particularly the agriculturist, at a lesser rate of interest than commercial bank, whereas, the ground reality is different. The Grameena Banks have been charging 5 percent more rate of interest than the commercial banks. This should be put an end to. On some pretext or the other, the loan recovery has been thoroughly defective and disastrously dangerous to the rural folk.

Chairman Sir, More than 60% of the population in the Country live on Agriculture. The Economic Survey shows that there has been induction of 2% of GDP in the Economic growth of the Country in this sector. This is quite alarming the Union Government will have to take necessary steps to see that there is good improvement. Great importances have to be given to Agriculture. Let us see the reasons for this said state of affairs:

1. There has been a great investment by the farmers for some necessary inputs such as the cost of fertilisers which has increased immensely. The loan the farmers take is mostly spent on the purchase of this commodity. Another important input is the Seed. Seed supplied in the market is not only costly but it is normally defective, which does not give the necessary result. A mechanism has to be derived by the Government to ensure better seed. The cost of this input has also increased enormously.
2. Agriculture Labour has been expensive and scarce to the farmers. The MNREGS introduced is no doubt a boon to the agriculture labour, but it

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has increased wages enormously and the works undertaken by them are only in the Agriculture Seasons where the farmer is in need of his assistance. Secondly the wages paid under this scheme has upset the wage structure on Farming. The wages paid are enormous for two or three hours of work. The Budget provided under this is mismanaged and middlemen are sharing benefits. This scheme must necessarily be implemented during non- agriculture season when the Agriculture labours require work. The result is that a small Holder of Land is giving his land on Lease and has taken up work under MNREGS. This has become more profitable. The result is that there has a drastic decline in Agriculture Production.

3. The M.S.P announced annually does not commensurate with the expenditure the farmer incurs. Normally the farmer is in great need of money the moment the crop is harvested. He gives it to the traders at a price not conducive to his expenditure. The traders knock if the advantage of N.S.P if the market is dull. There is a great need to make effort to see that the farmer gets the N.S.P directly from the Government Agencies as it is done in Punjab and Haryana. There is also a great need to allow export of Cash Crops such as Turmeric and Sugar etc., to maintain the Standard value of the Cash Crop, if not all it must be at least for substantial stock.
4. The farmers get good income in Vegetables, Fruits and Flowers. These are perishable Commodities, which needs cold storages. There is a need to encourage establishment of Cold Storage on a large scale, either through the co-operative or by offering subsidy to private sector.
5. Power and Irrigation are the other two main ingredient to the farmer especially in areas where there is no facility of canal irrigation. Today erratic power supply is the order of the day. Heavy subsidies are being given to Private Power suppliers who do not keep up their commitments. This affects farming in upland areas and both the farmer and the labour are severely affected.

The Union Government must direct the State Government to make better arrangements in power supply and give incentive to those who adhere to the Union Government Directions.

Irrigation

Water is a gift of humanity by Nature. Irrigation is life blood to agriculture. There are mighty rivers in south India. Godavari, Krishna and Cauvery and several other rivers, which if well, harnessed and used equitably to back ward areas as per their catchment area, is a great boon to the agricultural community.

Unfortunately the union Government left the harnessing of river water to the States, without keeping an effective control, with the result the State Governments are not doing proper justice to people who have a right to utilize the river waters for their needs. For example the State of Andhra Pradesh is endowed with the benefit of using the Godavari waters in the North and Krishna River in the South. The A.P. State Government is acting in flagrant violation of the awards given by the water tribunals to the disadvantage of some backward regions and backward classes of people. For example the A.P. State Government has taken up a big project namely Polavaram which is to irrigate 7 lakhs of acers by storing water. A dam on River Godavari is not possible to get a sound foundation. All experts have continuously opined that only a Barrage may be constructed as a dam on Rock filled Foundation cannot withstand the heavy floods in the rainy season. There are objections to the dam by the Odisha and Chandigarh Governments as their villages would be submerged under a 70 feet dam. In the State also it will submerge about 3 Lakhs Tribal villages and also 2 lakh acers of land of the tribal's in Telangana area. The famous Sri Rama Temple at Bhadrachalam is likely to be submerged.

Experts such as Sri Hanumanth Rao, Former-Engineer-in-Chief of Andhra Pradesh has made alternative design for Polavaram Project to irrigate the same area and generate the same power as envisaged under the dam, by constructing 3 Barrages upstream which would save submergence in Odisha and Chhattisgarh which are regboureng States and also save submergence effecting 3 lakh tribal habitant and save about a lakh of acers of tribal land from submergence.

Unfortunately the State Government officials and Engineers and Leaders due to their own vested interests are not ready to even examine the proposal of an

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eminent Engineer like Sri Hanumantha Rao, which could be done at a lesser cost. I had met the CPWC officers several times to save the calamity but they for reasons best known to them are not interested to examine the proposal themselves. The affected people in the state are represented through their M.P. of the both the houses of Parliament. Therefore I feel it is the duty of Union Government to save the people from catastrophe. Especially the submerging areas is a 5th Schedule area belonging to Tribal's. Another glaring instance of the Andhra Pradesh State Government is that when the water Tribunal had ordered that the Rayalaseema Region of the State shall utilise only 150 TMC of water for irrigation, but the State Government which has to divert the 29 TMC for SRBC canal and 15 TMC for drinking water for Chennai State through Pothi Reddy Padu outlet has now increased its capacity from 4000 Cusecs to 40,000 Cusecs per day, thereby utilising about 360 TMC of water to One Region at the cost of others. This has badly affected the rights and irrigation projects of Telangana area.- It has been deprived of its legitimate share under the Water Tribunals Award. This is the only project only to produce the power not for irrigation A.P. constructed project without planning commission, Central Water Commission and Finance Department with Andhra Pradesh Government funds.

Chairman Sir, It is necessary to take up entire Godavari River as National Project and construct 11 barrages to produce power in each barrage and supply to agriculture through lifts. 3500 megawatts power will come through these 11 barrages and through this power we can lift the water during Karif season to cultivate around 20 lakh acres in dry times through irrigation dry crops during Karif season. Navigation of 300 Metric Ton sea going vessels as in Saint Laurence River in U.S is possible and the same is not possible in dam design which has navigation path through a small tunnel.

It is also wonder to construct canals without dam design and approval of Central Water Commission. They had spent 3000 crores on the canal.

I therefore request the Government of India to alter the design of Polavaram project which saves 300 villages, only 70 villages in Telangana and Andhra area will submerge apart from there is no submersions in Odisha and Chhattisgarh.

Government of India should be brought irrigation under the union list so that the disputes can be avoided and optimal utilization principle can be implemented so that in future there will be no wars and bloodshed for the sake of water.

Chairman Sir, You are requested to direct the Government of India to examine all the possibilities to save 2 lakhs tribals and their agricultural land and examine all these possibilities by not depending only on State Government proposals.

I am also laying herewith a copy of Polavaram Project “Why An Alternative Design for Head Works” for the persuasion of the Government of India through high expert committee.

Overall picture, I submit that, I totally and honestly support this Budget with all kudos to the Finance Minister Sri Chidambaram Ji, our beloved Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh Ji and Madam Sonia Ji for the people’s welfare Budget. I also thank you all for this opportunity.

Jai Hind !!!

Jai Telangana !!!

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): Sir, I am grateful to the hon. Members. With your permission and with the permission of the House, what I intend to do is, I will cull out all the major points in the speeches and prepare one comprehensive reply and circulate it to the Members. Individual points that are made by Members, which deserve to be examined carefully, will be sent to the concerned Departments. The Departments will examine them and I will try to reply to them in due course.

With these words, I conclude. Thank you.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): I shall first put the Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 2013 to vote. The question is:

That the Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of a part of the financial year 2013-14, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

The motion was adopted.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): We shall now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

Clauses 2 to 4 and the Schedule were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, I move:

That the Bill be returned.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): I shall now put the Appropriation Bill, 2013 to vote. The question is:

That the Bill to authorize payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 2012-13, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

The motion was adopted.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): We shall now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

Clauses 2 and 3 and the Schedule were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, I move:

That the Bill be returned.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): I shall now put the Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 2013 to vote. The question is:

That the Bill to provide for the authorisation of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India to meet the amounts spent on certain services during the financial year ended on the 31st day of March, 2011 in excess of the amounts granted for those services and for that year, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

The motion was adopted.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): We shall now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

Clauses 2 and 3 and the Schedule were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, I move:

That the Bill be returned.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

(A) THE BUDGET (JHARKHAND) 2013-14

and

(B) GOVERNMENT BILLS--Contd.

(i) THE JHARKHAND APPROPRIATION BILL, 2013

(ii) THE JHARKHAND APPROPRIATION (NO. 2) BILL, 2013

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): We shall now take up the Budget (Jharkhand) 2013-14, the Jharkhand Appropriation Bill, 2013 and the Jharkhand Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 2013. The hon. Minister.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) Sir, I move:

That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Jharkhand for the services of the financial year 2013-14, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

Sir, I also move:

That the Bill to authorize payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Jharkhand for the services of the financial year 2012-13, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

The questions were proposed.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Now, the Motion is moved. I have got five names before me. Kindly follow the same procedure which we followed for the other Appropriation Bills. Kindly lay your speeches on the Table of the House before the rising of the House.

SHRI DHIRAJ PRASAD SAHU (Jharkhand): Sir, I lay my speech on the Table of the House.**

SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE (West Bengal): Sir, I lay my speech on the Table of the House.**

SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI (Jharkhand): Sir, I lay my speech on the Table of the House.**

SHRI SANJIV KUMAR (Jharkhand): Sir, I lay my speech on the Table of the House.**

श्री जयनारायण सिंह (झारखंड) : सर, मैं झारखंड बजट पर अपनी स्पीच सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ।**

DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU (Jharkhand): Sir, I lay my speech on the Table of the House.**

*श्री धीरज प्रसाद साहू: महोदय, झारखंड राज्य को स्थापित हुए 12 वर्ष से ऊपर हो गये हैं, किन्तु इस अवधि में इस राज्य में राजनैतिक असमंजस के साथ-साथ राज्य की पूरी प्रशासनिक एवं व्यूरोक्रेटिक व्यवस्था चरमरा गई है। इस स्थिति का खमियाजा राज्य की गरीब जनता को सीधे-सीधे भुगतना पड़ रहा है। राज्य की अपनी खुद की वित्तीय हालत गत सरकार ने खस्ता कर दी है। इसका अंदाजा इसी से लगाया जा सकता है कि पूर्वी भारत के सभी 6 राज्यों में ग्यारहवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान GSDP वृद्धि दर झारखंड में सबसे कम 7.27 प्रतिशत रहा, जो बिहार, छत्तीसगढ़, मध्य प्रदेश, उड़ीसा एवं पश्चिमी बंगाल, सभी राज्यों से कम है। यूं तो माना जाता है कि झारखंड खनिज एवं प्राकृतिक संपदाओं से भरपूर समृद्ध राज्य है एवं झारखंड में बड़े-बड़े औद्योगिक शहर जमशेदपुर, धनबाद, बोकारो, हजारीबाग बसे हुए हैं। जब बिहार का विभाजन होकर झारखंड का गठन हुआ था, तब हमें बड़ी आशा जगी थी कि प्राकृतिक संसाधनों एवं खनिजों की समृद्धि एवं अपने औद्योगिक आधार के कारण झारखंड भारत का एक चमकता सितारा बनेगा, लेकिन हुआ इसके ठीक उलटा।

महोदय, जहां पूर्वी भारत के अन्य सभी राज्यों ने अपने कर एवं गैर-कर राजस्व में 200 से 300 प्रतिशत की बढ़ोतरी की, ग्यारहवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान झारखंड राज्य अपने राजस्व संग्रह में दूसरे राज्यों के मुकाबले आधी बढ़ोतरी करने में भी समक्ष नहीं हुआ। फल

* All speeches laid on the Table of the House.

** All Speeches are given from page 686 onwards

यह हुआ कि वर्ष 2012-13 के लिए झाखंड की योजना का आकार मात्र 16,300 करोड़ रूपए पर सीमित हो गया। इससे भी लगभग साढ़े चार हजार करोड़ के मार्केट Borrowing एवं लोन तथा 600 करोड़ के एडिशनल रिसोर्स मॉबोलाइजेशन के विरुद्ध प्रगति बहुत धीरे होने के कारण यह 16,300 करोड़ रूपए का प्लान सफलीभूत होने के कोई आसार नहीं हैं। इसके कारण राज्य की कई योजनाओं का विकास अवरुद्ध हो गया है। इसके चलते केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा दी जाने वाली सहायता राशि में भी राज्य के मैचिंग ग्रांट के अभाव में प्रगति अवरुद्ध हो गई है। उदाहरण के तौर पर योजना आयोग द्वारा बार-बार झारखण्ड सरकार पर यह दबाव दिया जाता रहा है कि राष्ट्रीय कृषि विकास योजना, जिसका सीधा-सीधा लाभ झारखंड के गरीब कृषकों को होगा एवं जिससे नक्सलवाद रुकेगा, इसका पूरा फायदा उठाने के लिए राज्य अपने कृषि क्षेत्र की योजना का आकार बढ़ाये, लेकिन गत राज्य सरकार को उसकी कोई चिंता नहीं रही एवं फल यह हुआ कि राष्ट्रीय कृषि विकास योजना के अधिकांश मदों में झारखंड वंचित रह गया। मुख्य मुद्दा यह है कि गत वर्षों में राज्य सरकार के प्रशासनिक तंत्र में पूरी जड़ता आ गई है एवं किसी भी योजना के कार्यान्वयन करने की शक्ति ही इस तंत्र में अब नहीं बची है। हमारे भारत सरकार के ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री के अथक प्रयासों के बावजूद भी राज्य सरकार महात्मा गांधी रोजगार जैसी महत्वपूर्ण योजना में भी अपने आवंटन का आधे से अधिक पैसा जनवरी, 2013 तक खर्च नहीं कर पायी थी। इन्दिरा आवास योजना, राष्ट्रीय स्वास्थ्य मिशन, सर्वशिक्षा अभियान, सभी की हालत यही रही थी। राष्ट्रपति शासन लगाने तक मात्र 32 प्रतिशत ही व्यय हो पाया था। अभी राष्ट्रपति शासन के दौरान हमारे महामहिम राज्यपाल महोदय के विद्वान सलाहकारों के अथक प्रयास से वित्तीय संसाधन में तेजी से सुधार हो रहा है एवं योजनाओं की प्रगति में भी काफी सुधार हो रहा है। हमें आशा है कि अगर इसी गति से झारखण्ड में प्रशासनिक चुस्ती बनाने का माहौल जारी रखा गया तो राज्य की गाड़ी फिर से अपनी पटरी पर आकर सरपट दौड़ने लगेगी।

महोदय, मेरा सदन के माध्यम से वित्त मंत्री जी से आग्रह होगा कि झारखण्ड की स्थिति में सुधार लाने के लिए एवं विकास की गाड़ी जो पहले पटरी से बिल्कुल उतर चुकी थी, उसको फिर वे चलायमान करने के लिए केन्द्र सरकार के स्तर पर भी गहन मॉनेटरिंग की व्यवस्था हो। वित्त मंत्री जी से यह भी अनुरोध होगा कि तेरहवें वित्त आयोग एवं एआईवीपी, जिसमें सीधे-सीधे वित्त मंत्रालय से राज्य सरकार को पैसा दिया जाना है, राज्य का पूरा आवंटन रिलीज करना सुनिश्चित किया जाए। सुवर्ण रेखा बहुउद्देश्यीय परियोजना जैसी महत्वपूर्ण परियोजनाएं जो काफी विलंब से चल रही हैं, किन्तु गत दो माह में केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा पूर्व में दी गई राशि का सदुपयोग तेजी से बढ़ा है, उनको चलायमान रखने के लिए फंड का अभाव न होने दिया जाय, ताकि झारखंड, उड़ीसा एवं पश्चिम बंगाल के लाखों नए किसान जो इस वर्ष इनसे लाभान्वित होने वाले हैं, वास्तव में लाभान्वित हो सकें।

महोदय, मेरा माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी से यह भी अनुरोध होगा कि झारखंड सब्जी का

[श्री धीरज प्रसाद साहू]

सबसे बड़ा उत्पादक राज्य है, इसके मदेनजर सब्जियों के पोस्ट हार्वेस्ट प्रोसेसिंग एवं वेल्यू एडिशन के लिए राष्ट्रीय फूड प्रोसेसिंग मिशन में झारखंड को शामिल करते हुए विशेष दर्जा देने के लिए फूड प्रोसेसिंग मंत्रालय से विशेष रूप से अनुरोध करें। धन्यवाद।

SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE: On Jharkhand Appropriation Bill, 2013 and Jharkhand Appropriation Bill (2), 2013

- People of Jharkhand State migrate to other States to earn their daily bread even the State of Jharkhand is having the richest reserve of minerals. And other natural resources.
- Indifferent attitude towards the people by different Government has added more misery to common people of Jharkhand as the benefits of Development projects do not percolate downward for the benefits of Dalits and Tribals. Naturally, they do not enjoy all civic amenity.
- Forceful displacement of Tribals from their land, particularly from the forest areas is common in Jharkhand.

Starvation, poverty, unemployment, lack of irrigational areas, illegal transfer of land, rampant deforestation added with problems created by money lenders are major factors of migration of local people of Jharkhand.

- Fraudulent activities like Coal Gate Scam, arrests, of number of Ministers have become a common factor.
- When the State of Jharkhand was carved out of Bihar, the Union Government has shown us a golden picture of Jharkhand.

But now the condition became just opposite.

- The Government must explain what we gained through creation of smaller States?
- Recommendations of Ranganath Mishra Committee and Sachar Committee, which stressed on the need of reservation for Muslims have not been implemented.

It Though Urdu is the 2nd language in the State, but posts of Urdu teachers are lying vacant.

- Funds out of Tribal sub-plan are being spent for sports and General Welfare purpose which need to be enquired into.
- Unless the attitude of the Government towards the people is changed, such anti-people activities will continue and people will suffer.

SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI:

आदरणीय अध्यक्ष महोदय,

नवम्बर 2000 में झारखण्ड राज्य बना तब तेज विकास और जीवन-स्तर में सुधार की आशा लोगों में जगी थी। लेकिन राज्य में अपार प्राकृतिक संपदा होते हुआ भी इसकी लगातार उपेक्षा होती रही है। एक के बाद एक राज्य सरकारों से हमने विकास, सुशासन और रोजगार के वादे सुने। लेकिन सबके सब विफल रहे। बार-बार लगे राष्ट्रपति शासन से भी कुछ हासिल नहीं हुआ।

मैं जब यह निवेदन कर रहा हूँ तब मुझे खेद हो रहा है। लेकिन लगातार राष्ट्रपति शासन से लोगों का वैध अधिकार छिन जाता है और लोगों की ऊर्जा कमजोर पड़ जाती है। सर। मैंने पहले भी कहा है कि राष्ट्रपति शासन कभी सुशासन का पर्याय नहीं हो सकता। केवल चुने हुए प्रतिनिधि की लोगों की आकांक्षाओं को पूरा कर सकते हैं और वार्षिक योजनाओं में बनी स्कीमों को राज्य की भलाई के लिए क्रियान्वित कर सकते हैं।

सर! माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने बजट पेश करते वक्त कहा कि: 'सबका समावेश कर के स्थिर विकास के जरिये अधिक वृद्धि हासिल करना हमारा लक्ष्य है।' यह मूल-मंत्र है। लेकिन झारखण्ड के लोगों का समावेश इस तथा कथित 'inclusive growth' में नहीं हुआ है।

मुझे यह जानकर खुशी हुई कि राज्य में राजस्व की कमी नहीं है और FRBM कानून के सिद्धान्तों का पालन हो रहा है। यह भी खुशी की बात है कि राज्य का ऋण भी दिवालियेपन की हद तक नहीं बढ़ा है और GSDP के 25 प्रतिशत की सीमा में ही रहा है।

दुर्भाग्य यह है कि नियोजित लक्ष्यों को हासिल करने के लिए जरूरी पर्याप्त धनराशि झारखण्ड नहीं जुटा सका। इसकी वजह से राजस्व की स्थिति ठीक बनी रही। लेकिन वर्ष 2013-14 में, राज्य के 19,152 करोड़ रुपये के अनुमानित खर्च में केन्द्र सरकार का योगदान केवल 2,352 करोड़ रुपये रहेगा जो कि राज्य में विकास को बढ़ाने के लिए बहुत कम है। क्योंकि अखिल भारतीय औसत के मुकाबले झारखण्ड में गरीबी का अनुपात ज्यादा है।

सुशासन (Good Governance)

जनता की सलामती और कानून-व्यवस्था पर अपनी सुरक्षा के लिए जनता का भरोसा सुशासन की पहली शर्त है। यह तभी संभव है तब राज्य में लोकप्रिय सरकार हो। जैसा कि

[Shri Parimal Nathwani]

आप जानते हैं, झारखण्ड लगातार नक्सल समस्या से जूझ रहा है। करीब 20 जिलों में इसका खतरा है। राज्य में घोर गरीबी के कारण कुछ अतिवादियों के प्रभाव में गरीब लोग हिंसावादी संगठनों से जुड़ते हैं। इसके लिए सही नीति 'बुलेट का जवाब बुलेट' नहीं है। बल्कि दूर-दराज इलाकों के लोगों को विकास की धारा से जोड़ना इसका सही उपाय है। जख्मों को भरने की मानवीय प्रक्रिया लोगों को अंतिमवादी गुटों से दूर रखेगी। आंध्र प्रदेश का उदाहरण हमारे सामने है। वहां सरकार कई अंतिमवादी गुटों तक पहुंची ओर उन्हें मुख्यधारा में शामिल किया। यह समय की मांग है। हमें मार्गों का निर्माण कर के, रोजगार दे कर ओर असरग्रस्त क्षेत्रों के लिए विशेष पैकेज दे कर इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर बढ़ाना चाहिए।

रेलवे

हाल ही में पेश किए गए रेल बजट से मुझे निराशा हुई है। राज्य की अवहेलना हुई है और आम जनता निराश हुई है। कई महत्वपूर्ण मांगों को पूरा नहीं किया गया है। जैसे कि: राजधानी एक्सप्रेस की फ्रीक्वेंसी बढ़ाना, मुम्बई जैसे प्रमुख शहरों को जोड़ती नई ट्रेनें शुरू करना। रांची-कंदरा के बीच एक नई रेल लाइन बिछाने की महत्वपूर्ण मांग पूरी नहीं हुई है। पुरानी योजनाएं पूरी होना शेष है। ऐसा लगता है कि मानो झारखण्ड रेलवे के नक्शे पर है ही नहीं। इन मुद्दों को भी मैं उठा चुका हूँ लेकिन मुझे निराशा ही हाथ लगी है।

पीने का पानी

राज्य की 62 प्रतिशत बस्तियों में ही सुरक्षित पेय-जल के साधन हैं। केवल 23.7 प्रतिशत ग्रामीण आबादी को ही पाइप के जरिए पानी की आपूर्ति उपलब्ध हैं। औसत बारिश 1200 मि.मि. है लेकिन जल-संचय की कोई नीति न होने की वजह से उड़ीसी व पश्चिम बंगाल जैसे पड़ोसी राज्यों में पानी बह जाता है। मैंने बार-बार कहा है कि महाराष्ट्र और गुजरात की तर्ज पर झारखण्ड के लिए चैक-डैम विषयक नीति बने। राज्य के मेरे दौरों में मैंने जगह-जगह टूटे चैक-डैम देखे हैं। चैक-डैम विकास की कोई ठोस नीति नहीं है। मुझे खुशी है कि वर्ष 2013-14 में 50 ग्रामीण पाइप जल आपूर्ति योजनाएं पूरी होंगी और 60 नई योजनाएं शुरू होंगी। लेकिन मैं दृढ़तापूर्वक मानता हूँ कि अगर राज्य में जल-संचय की कोई स्पष्ट नीति नहीं है तो जल संकट की समस्या बनी रहेगी। चैक-डैम के लिए भारी रकम मूहैया करा कर इसे दूर किया जा सकता है।

सिंचाई और कृषि

झारखण्ड में अधिकांश आबादी आदिवासियों की है। अन्य वैकल्पिक रोजगार-अवसर न होने से 66 प्रतिशत लोग कृषि पर आधारित है। जमीन-धारण और उत्पादकता कम है। सिंचाई की सम्भावनाओं का न होना भी एक कारण है। कुल बुआई क्षेत्र के 25 प्रतिशत क्षेत्र में ही

सिंचाई संभव है। मुझे आशा है कि ग्यारह सिंचाई योजनाएं समय पर पूर्ण होगी। तभी 1.45 लाख हेक्टर अतिरिक्त सिंचाई का लक्ष्य हासिल होगा।

सरकार ने चैक-डैमों की जरूरत को समझा है और जैसा कि माननीय वित्त मंत्री ने बताया कि इससे अतिरिक्त 20,000 हेक्टर सिंचाई क्षमता बढ़ेगी।

रोजगार

राज्य में भरपूर खनिज संपदा है। झारखण्ड में देश के 29 प्रतिशत कोयला भण्डार और 28 प्रतिशत लौह-अयस्क भण्डार हैं। देश के प्रमुख विद्युत उत्पादन संयंत्र झारखण्ड की खानों से निकाले हुए कोयले से चलते हैं। देश में इस्पात उद्योग का विकास झारखण्ड का आभारी है। इतनी प्राकृतिक सम्पदा के बावजूद राज्य में रोजगार के अवसर बहुत कम हैं। सुरक्षा, राजनैतिक अस्थिरता, विद्युत की कमी और प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों की कमी के कारण प्रमुख उद्योग राज्य में आने से कतराते हैं। एक त्वरित उपाय यह है कि राज्य में रिक्त सरकारी पदों को फौरन भर दिया जाए। सालों से भर्ती नहीं हुई है। पुलिस फोर्स कम होता जा रहा है क्योंकि कान्स्टेबल की भर्ती नहीं हो रही है। जब तक हम युवाओं को रोजगार मुहैया नहीं कराएंगे तब तक वे दिशाहीन हो कर भटकेंगे।

बिजली

यह दुःख की बात है कि राज्य के 3000 गांव अंधेरे में जी रहे हैं। बिजली एक मूलभूत आवश्यकता है और लगभग कई राज्यों ने सफलतापूर्वक तमाम घरों में बिजली की रोशनी पहुंचाई है। कोयले जैसा ईंधन सप्लाई करनेवाले राज्य में इस मूलभूत अवसंरचना का विकास न होना दुःख की बात है।

यह प्रसन्नता की बात है कि रिफार्म एजण्डा तय हो चुका है। बिजली उत्पादन, संप्रेषण और वितरण की नई कम्पनियां बिना बोज के शुरू होगी जिससे राज्य में बिजली की स्थिति में सुधार होगा।

अगर राज्य में विद्युत सेक्टर में सुधार करना चाहते हैं तो रु 1,000 करोड़ के आबंटन को दुगुना करना जरूरी है।

मार्ग-व्यवस्था

यह सर्व विदित है कि झारखण्ड में मार्गों का घनत्व राष्ट्रीय औसत से कम है। यह जरूरी है कि मार्गों के लिए 2,590 करोड़ रुपये का आबंटन समय पर मार्ग-निर्माण में खर्च हो। दूर-दराज इलाकों के लोगों तक हम तभी पहुंच सकेंगे। प्रधान मंत्री ग्राम सड़क योजना के अधीन निर्माण किये जाने वाले 2000 कि.मी. मी ग्राम्य सड़कों का काम जल्दी से पूरा किया जाए। आप भली भांति समझ सकते हैं कि दूर-दराज क्षेत्रों तक सड़कों का होना आर्थिक

[Shri Parimal Nathwani]

विकास की पहली सीढ़ी है। इन योजनाओं पर लगातार निगरानी रखना जरूरी है, अन्यथा से योजनाएं अपरिपूर्ण रह जाएंगी।

गरीब कल्याण योजनाएं

SC, ST और OBC तथा माइनोरिटीज को ध्यान में रखकर राज्य एवम् केन्द्र सरकार की कई योजनाएं हैं। दुर्भाग्यवश इन योजनाओं का लाभ सही लोगों को मुश्किल से मिलता है। मुझे खुशी है कि इन वर्गों को सीधे लाभ के लिए 1,009 करोड़ रुपये का आबंटन किया गया है।

उपसंहार

सर! हमें यह स्वीकार कर लेना चाहिए कि झारखण्ड जैसे गरीब राज्य में सुशासन और विकास की कई समस्याएं हैं। राष्ट्रपति शासन की लगातार बढ़ती अवधियां, खर्च पर निगरानी का अभाव और कानून-व्यवस्था में बिखराव के कारण लोगों का विश्वास डगमगा जाता है। छिटपुट प्रयास कारगर नहीं होते। मैंने राज्य का काफी दौरा किया है और लोगों को हतोत्साह देखा है। राज्य के लिए एक उच्च स्तरीय निष्ठावान टीम की निगरानी में एक विशेष पैकेज जरूरी है। 19,151.90 करोड़ रुपये की वार्षिक योजना कुछ चालू विकास योजनाओं के लिए ठीक है लेकिन राज्य में इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर की तेजी लाने के लिए पर्याप्त नहीं है। हमें लोगों को रोजगार के अवसर प्रदान करने हैं जिससे प्रति व्यक्ति आय में इजाफा हो।

वित्त मंत्री ने कहा: "भारत की वैविध्यपूर्ण और बहुल समाज व्यवस्था, कुछ लोगों की सदियों से चली आई उपेक्षा, अवहेलना और भेद-भाव आदि के कारण अगर उन पर ध्यान न दिया गया तो समाज का एक बड़ा वर्ग पीछे रह जाएगा।" सर! यह सुनिश्चित किया जाए कि झारखण्ड के लोग पीछे न रह जाएं। उनका विशेष ध्यान रख कर ही झारखण्ड के लोगों की आकांक्षाओं को परिपूर्ण किया जा सकता है।

SHRI SANJIV KUMAR: Chairman Sir, I have the opportunity to read the speech of Shri P. Chidambaram, Hon'ble Finance Minister on the Jharkhand Budget for the year 2013-14. To my utter surprise, I find that the most burning issues which required attention have not been addressed in the Budget. Sir, displacement and migration are one of the most blazing problems Jharkhand is facing since decades. Out of total population of about 3.25 crores, 14.6 % of the population has been displaced because of land acquisition. As there is no concrete policy or proper Land Acquisition Act, hence there is no adequate rehabilitation, compensation, etc. At the time of acquiring land, big promises are being made with regard to proper rehabilitation, adequate compensation, employment, etc. but these gigantic promises

never fully fulfilled. The Government officials, the middlemen of the companies and corporate agents deceive the poor people and take undue advantage in the pursuit of getting them speedy payment of compensation and other benefits. It is glaringly visible that land is acquired than required for a particular industry or factory, for example, in the case of Bokaro Steel City, 34,000 acres of land was acquired, whereas the entire township was built only on 12,000 acres of land. 7300 acres of land in which 19 villages exists since several decades was to be returned to the persons to whom the land belong to. But the management is still looking for an opportunity to evict those villages. Similarly, thousands of people were displaced when BCCL, CCI, ECI, DVC, Mithon Power Plant etc., were brought in existence. There are so many other factories, plants were opened by acquiring land in all over Jharkhand. In every case of land acquisition, the people were displaced and tall promises of compensation, rehabilitation, development and other benefits were remained only on paper. Sir, recently, the Government of Jharkhand have proposed to acquire 45,000 acres of land for the Mittal Steel Co. All the coal mines, minerals, factories and other industries are situated on the land owned by the people of Jharkhand and in the process they are displaced and every time they were cheated in the name of compensation, job opportunities, development etc. I find the displacement of the people from their land made them destitutes and forced them to migrate to other states in search of jobs for their survival. In spite of existing vast coal mines, minerals, factories, industries, etc. the people of Jharkhand go to other States for petty jobs. Birsa Munda and Sido Kano were the tribal revolutionaries who fought the British Raj for jal, jungal and jameen. Even after independence, discontentment is brewing in Jharkhand, for example, the uprising of farmers of Nagdi in the district of Ranchi should be treated as a warning call. The displacement and migration problem of Jharkhand should be given top priority and all who have suffered because of land acquisition should be properly rehabilitated, compensated and maximum job opportunities should be offered to them.

Sir, the other burning problem Jharkhand is facing today is total confusion and chaos of state finance. It should be immediately brought under "Special Category State". Jharkhand fulfills all the criteria with regard to Special Category State. Jharkhand is most hilly and difficult terrain. 26.9% of its total population is tribals. 91% of its tribal population lives in very hilly and difficult terrain. It is strategically located because of its borders along with Nepal and Bangladesh.

[Shri Sanjiv Kumar]

Jharkhand gives 32% of total coal production in the country, 28% of iron ore, 25% of copper ore, apart from lime stone, graphite, pyrite, etc. to the national coal and mineral reserves. Since Jharkhand is contributing so much to the national wealth, still the people of Jharkhand are migrating in search of petty jobs for survival to other parts of the country, because of displacement from their own lands and non-payment/fulfillment of adequate compensation, employment, rehabilitation, etc. I urge the Government, the, problem can be solved only by way of Jharkhand be made a SPECIAL CATEGORY STATE.

Sir, the other most important aspect I found in the Budget speech that there was no mention of financial problem the Jharkhand is facing. On 15.11.2000, three States, namely, Jharkhand, Uttarakhand and Chhattisgarh were created by enacting Bihar Reorganisation Act, 2000, Uttar Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2000 and Madhya Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2000 respectively. It is most surprising that in the case of Uttarakhand and Chhattisgarh, pension liability of the successor State was fixed on the basis of population ratio but in the case of Jharkhand, the same has been fixed on the basis of number of employees. As such Jharkhand is put under immense financial crunch and as a result Jharkhand has been asked to pay Rs. 2584 crores as pension liability to Bihar and this process will continue further. Sir, I want to bring to the knowledge of this august House that till date since 1956, whenever a new State is created, always population has been made the basis to fix pension liability. But for no reason, in the case of Bihar Reorganisation Act, 2000, a discriminatory provision of employee ratio has been incorporated to solely to single out Jharkhand to disadvantageous position. On the last session of the House, I have already raised the present issue but the Government even did not deem it fit to reply. However, now I urge the Government to amend section 4 of the Bihar Reorganisation Act, 2000 and fix pension liability on the basis of population ratio forthwith.

Sir, in your Budget speech, you have talked about an allocation of meager sum of Rs. 776.23 crores to bridge critical infrastructural gaps. I want to bring it to the knowledge of the august House that thousands of tons of coal and minerals are mined and transported every day. Apart from mining, there are big industries all over Jharkhand. In the process because of pollution the people are suffering from asthma, TB, cancer etc. In the course of mining and transportation, all the natural water

reserves are also getting polluted/contaminated and people are further suffering from innumerable diseases including heart ailments. There are three medical colleges, including one in the capital Ranchi. All of them are in a very pathetic condition. In the absence of proper treatment, people are going to Vellore, AIIMS New Delhi etc. Very recently on the floor of the House, above aspect has been brought to the knowledge of the august House by me and demanded a sophisticated hospital at Dhanbad from the Corporate Social Responsibility Fund of Coal India. I also brought to the knowledge of the Government that since the Government was proposing to start six AIIMS like hospitals, on a suitable location of Santhal Paragana of Jharkhand which comprises of Jamtara, Godda, Sahebganj, Deoghar, Dumka and Pakur so that people affected by pollution should be treated in Santhal Paragana itself instead of going to other states. I hope the Government will understand the problems of the people of Jharkhand and immediately accept the above proposals apart from strengthening the hospitals and medical health centres which are in pathetic condition.

Sir, so far education is concerned, Jharkhand is facing immense problem. There are 80,000 para-teachers who are in fact looking after the educational needs of children upto middle school level because Government schools do not have requisite number of teachers. The schools are situated in hilly and difficult terrain and those para-teachers perform their duties in the absence of other alternative. The para-teachers are being paid Rs. 5000-6000 as honorarium. They are striving hard since many years that their demand of stability and enhanced salary. I also think there is justification in their demand because now a days it is very difficult for a family on a meager amount of Rs. 5000-6000. Always it has been the case, that those who rule Jharkhand if the demand of para-teachers are accepted, the economy of Jharkhand will collapse. It is not 80000 para-teachers, but it involves 80000 families of Jharkhand and a suitable package/solution is utmost warranted and as such I urge the Government to come out with a special package and solve the problem of these para-teachers without delay.

Sir, the condition of Government schools and colleges of Jharkhand are pitiable condition. There is shortage of teachers, lectures and other staff apart from acute shortage of infrastructure. As such, these problems are to be addressed on a war footing. The problem faced by Jharkhand cannot be solved in President's rule as

[Shri Sanjiv Kumar]

such if there is no possibility of formation of a popular Government, the House be dissolved immediately.

श्री जय प्रकाश नारायण सिंह: राज्य में राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू रहने के कारण संसद में झारखंड बजट 2013-14 पेश हुआ है। मैं राष्ट्रपति शासन के लागू होने के कारणों और परिस्थितियों पर नहीं जाना चाहता पर यह सभी को मालूम है कि प्रत्यक्ष या अप्रत्यक्ष किस प्रकार एक लोकप्रिय सरकार अपदस्थ हुई। झारखंड सरकार ने बहुमत से विधान सभा भंग पर पुनः नया जनादेश लेने का आग्रह राज्यपाल से किया था। परन्तु वर्तमान केन्द्रीय सरकार ने अपना राजनीतिक स्वार्थ साधने के लिए विधान सभा को भंग नहीं कर निलंबित कर दिया ताकि राष्ट्रपति शासन के अंतर्गत कांग्रेस का निहित स्वार्थ पूरा किया जा सके।

वर्तमान बजट लगभग 39,500 करोड़ के बजट में जो प्राथमिकताएं उभरकर आयी हैं वे राज्य के समेकित विकास और विशेषकर गांव, गरीबों के हितों के प्रसंग में पर्याप्त नहीं हैं। झारखण्ड के संदर्भ में बड़ी आसानी से कह दिया जाता है कि अकूत संपदा के बीच गरीबी पसरी हुई है। मैं वित्त मंत्री से पूछना चाहता हूं कि झारखण्ड की संपत्ति कहां जाती है? उसके बदले झारखण्ड के निवासियों तथा आदिवासियों को, सुदूर वन्य क्षेत्रों में रहने वाले गरीबों, गांव के किसानों, मजदूरों को क्या मिलता है? मात्र 2300 करोड़ की रायल्टी खनिजों से प्राप्त होती है, जो उस क्षेत्र के प्रदूषण नियंत्रण एवं टूटती सड़कों की मरम्मत के लिए पर्याप्त नहीं है।

जो राज्य पूरे देश को ऊर्जा देने के लिए, पर्याप्त कोयला की आपूर्ति करता है वे कोयलाचंचल के निवासी धूल पीते हैं, बीमारियों में जीते हैं और उन्हें शुद्ध पानी भी नहीं मिलता। मुझे यह कहने में किंचित संकोच नहीं कि खनिजों की निकासी के बाद परित्यक्त भूमि कृषि, बागवानी आदि के लिए सौ वर्षों में भी उपयुक्त नहीं होगी। इसके बदले सिर्फ राज्य को 13 प्रतिशत रायल्टी मिलती है। राज्यों को रायल्टी देने के नियम को मूल्याधारित किया जाए न कि टन के हिसाब से। कोयले का दाम आए दिन पेट्रोल, डीजल और गैस की तरह ही बढ़ रही है फिर भी झारखण्ड को पुराने तर्ज पर टन के हिसाब से रायल्टी मिलती है, यह सर्वथा अन्याय है इसीलिए मांग है कि रायल्टी मूल्याधारित तय की जाए ताकि खनिज संपदा के दोहन का समुचित लाभ झारखण्ड निवासियों को मिल सके। पूर्व मुख्यमंत्री अर्जुन मुण्डा ने प्रधानमंत्री जी को पत्र लिखकर एनडीसी की बैठक में एवं अन्य सभी आर्थिक मंचों से उपरोक्त मांग की थी।

इस बजट से विकास को कोई संदेश नहीं जाता। यदि हम बाजार और आर्थिक मापदण्डों पर समीक्षा करें तो यह राज्य को पीछे ले जाने वाला बजट है। 16,800 करोड़ की योजना मद स्थिर मूल्य पर खिसककर कहां जाएगा, यह अर्थशास्त्री बतायेंगे? आपने योजना मद में निरंतर वृद्धि की है, पिछले वर्ष यह राशि 16,300 करोड़ की थी।

जहां तक विकास की बात है राज्य बड़ी तेजी से प्रगति के पथ पर आगे बढ़ रहा था। वर्ष 2011-12 में योजना उद्व्यय का 84 प्रतिशत खर्च करके मुंडा सरकार ने 12.8 प्रतिशत विकास दर हासिल की। इसमें प्राथमिक, द्वितीय तथा तृतीयक क्षेत्रों का योगदान संतुलित रहा। यही स्थिति कृषि क्षेत्र में भी रही जो सबसे उपेक्षित क्षेत्र रहा है। उक्त वर्ष में धान की इतनी फसल हुई कि बड़े पैमाने पर लगभग 434 करोड़ रुपये के धान की खरीद सरकार ने समर्थित मूल्य पर की। साथ ही इस वर्ष भी 1250 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल की दर से धान खरीद की घोषणा की गई थी। वर्तमान सरकार धान की खरीद के संबंध में क्या नीति अपनाती है ताकि पूर्ववर्ती सरकार का अनुसरण कर किसानों को लाभ दे सके।

धान खरीद के समय गोदामों की कमी के कारण धान को स्टोर करने में काफी कठिनाइयां आईं जिसके चलते धान क्रय अपने लक्ष्य को प्राप्त नहीं कर सका। कृषि विकास योजना अंतर्गत पैक्स, लैम्स, कोऑपरेटिव ग्रेन बैंकों तथा व्यापार मंडलों में गोदामों का निर्माण कराया जाए तथा ग्रेन बैंक जो कि झारखण्ड सरकार की कोऑपरेटिव पैक्स है, इसके पास गोदाम काफी संख्या में है तथा जमीन भी काफी उपलब्ध है। उनके गोदामों की मरम्मत कर अनाज रखने की जगह को बढ़ाया जा सकता है।

भारत सरकार ने 2008 में सरकारी बैंकों, कोऑपरेटिव बैंकों से किसानों द्वारा लिए गए कर्ज को माफ करने के लिए एग्रीकल्चर ऋण माफी स्कीम (जो तकरीबन 70 हजार करोड़ रुपये की थी) लागू की थी। यह अत्यंत उत्कृष्ट योजना थी, परंतु दुर्भाग्य है कि संथाल परगना के देवघर जिला स्थित झारखण्ड सरकार के सहकारी कोऑपरेटिव ग्रेन बैंक के 17 हजार कर्जदार किसानों का कर्ज उक्त ऋण माफी योजना के अंतर्गत माफ नहीं हो पाया, जिसकी राशि मात्र दो करोड़ रुपया है। किस कारण और कैसे कर्ज की यह राशि माफी से छूट गयी? यह विचारणीय है। जैसाकि विदित है प्रत्येक किसान पर 600-800 रुपये से ज्यादा यह राशि कर्ज काफी के लिए नहीं होगी। झारखण्ड सरकार ने 2004 में कृषि ऋण राहत योजना के तहत कोऑपरेटिव ग्रेन बैंक के किसानों का कर्ज माफ किया। अतः मेरा आग्रह है कि इस बजट में भी इन किसानों के कर्ज राशि को भी माफी के लिए शामिल किया जाए। ये सभी किसान 80% गरीबी रेखा से नीचे बसर करने वाले हैं।

सरकार ने विकास का एक रोड मैप तैयार कर बड़ी तेजी से राज्य को 12वीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान गति देने का प्रयास किया था। इसमें राईट टू सर्विस एक्ट, इलेक्ट्रानिक्स सर्विसेस डिलीवरी एक्ट के माध्यम से सेवा, पांच रुपये में भरपेट दाल-भात के लगभग 500 मुख्यमंत्री दाल-भात केन्द्र खुले तथा जरूरतमंदों ने भरपूर भोजन किया परंतु इस बजट में इस योजना का नामोनिशान नहीं है।

सामाजिक समरसता, एवं नारी उत्थान के लिए मुख्यमंत्री लाइली लक्ष्मी योजना का सफल कार्यान्वयन किया गया। नारी उत्थान के उपक्रम में बितिया वर्ष एवं बचपन बचाओ,

[श्री जय प्रकाश नारायण सिंह]

किशोरी स्वास्थ्य स्वच्छता कार्यक्रम, किशोरी स्वास्थ्य कार्ड की परिकल्पना को साकार किया गया। लगभग 30 लाख किशोरियों की जांच स्वास्थ्य कार्ड के अंतर्गत किया गया। मुख्यमंत्री कन्यादान योजना के अंतर्गत आर्थिक सहायता राशि 10,000 रुपये से बढ़ाकर 15,000 रुपये की गयी। जोकि गरीब बच्चियों की शादी के लिए यह बहुत बड़ी सहायता राशि है। कहा जाता है कि कन्यादान में मदद करने वाले व्यक्ति तथा कन्यादान कराने वाले व्यक्ति को समाज में सर्वोच्च माना गया है तथा इससे बड़ा कोई पुण्य का काम नहीं है। परंतु जैसे ज्ञात हुआ है सरकार ने इस बजट में इसका कोई प्रावधान नहीं रखा है।

झारखण्ड के चतुर्मुखी विकास के लिए मुण्डा सरकार ने अनेक जन कल्याणकारी योजनाओं का सफल कार्यान्वयन किया। **पूरक पोषाहार कार्यक्रम, पिछड़ा क्षेत्र अनुदान कोष योजना, गोकुल मित्र प्रशिक्षण योजना, पंचायत युवा क्रीड़ा एवं खेल अभियान योजना, अन्नपूर्णा एवं राजीव गांधी विद्युतीकरण योजना में** मुण्डा सरकार ने सफलतम कीर्तिमान स्थापित किए।

32 वर्षों के अंतराल पर पंचायती राज संस्थाओं का सफल निर्वाचन, 34वें राष्ट्रीय खेलों का गरिमापूर्ण संचालन, झारक्राफ्ट के उत्पादों को वैश्वीकरण, रेशम श्रमिकों की न्यूनतम मजदूरी दर का उन्नयन, तीन नये राजकीय अभियंत्रणा महाविद्यालयों का रामगढ़, चाईवासा एवं दुमका में स्थापना, जमशेदपुर में एक साफ्टवेयर टेकनोलॉजी पार्क एवं आई.आई.आई.टी. की स्थापना, आईएलएफएस के संयुक्त उपक्रम में 1500 कि.मी. सड़कों का उन्नयन, 6510 हेक्. अतिरिक्त सिंचाई क्षमता के सृजन के साथ ही 2007 पंचायत भवन, 2167 आंगनवाड़ी केन्द्र, 64 स्वास्थ्य उपकेंद्रों का निर्माण मुण्डा सरकार के विकासोन्मुख अभियान की कुछ झलकियां हैं।

बजट में कृषि, समाज कल्याण, शिक्षा, स्वास्थ्य, रोजगार आदि क्षेत्रों की प्राथमिकता होनी चाहिए। जो स्पष्ट दिखाई नहीं देती। मुण्डा सरकार ने बिटिया वर्ष में मुख्यमंत्री लाइली लक्ष्मी योजना के तहत 60 हजार नवजात बच्चियों को लाभान्वित किया। इस वर्ष +2 में पढ़ने वाले सभी बच्चों को युवा एवं कौशल विकास वर्ष में लैपटाप देकर तकनीक से जोड़ने की योजना की थी परंतु यह समझ में नहीं आता कि यह सरकार युवाओं से क्यों खफा है? उनको उच्च तकनीक से सरकार जोड़ना नहीं चाहती इसलिए इस बजट में लैपटाप के प्रावधान को नहीं रखा गया है।

12वीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में रोजगार पर बल दिया गया है। राज्य में 1.1 करोड़ युवा शक्ति है जिन्हें विभिन्न स्तरों पर रोजगार चाहिए। इसमें बड़ी संख्या में ऐसे लोग हैं जो आधुनिक तकनीक से युक्त नहीं हैं। इनके लिए बजट में कोई कार्ययोजना नहीं दी गई है। इसीलिए वर्ष 2013-14 12वीं पंचवर्षीय योजना का दूसरा वर्ष है। इस वर्ष के बजट में समग्र विकास की स्पष्ट रूपरेखा होनी चाहिए थी।

विकास के लिए क्षमता वृद्धि, आंतरिक संसाधनों में वृद्धि, मार्केट बौरोंविंग का बेहतर प्रबंधन, निजी क्षेत्रों का संसाधन वृद्धि में साझेदारी और संतुलित क्षेत्रीय विकास के माध्यम से राज्य के हर युवा के कौशल विकास को राष्ट्रीय मानक के साथ जोड़ना, राज्य को उत्पादक राज्य बनाना, सूक्ष्म एवं मध्यम उद्योगों को प्रोत्साहन एवं ग्रामीण महिलाओं के कौशल विकास के लिए एस.एच.जी. का गांव-गांव में गठन का पूर्ववर्ती सरकार ने सामाजिक सहकारिता आधारित एक रोड मैप बनाया था, इसी के साथ सी.एस.आर. के साथ पर्यावरण संतुलन, पानी प्रबंधन और पंचायती राज संस्थाओं को विकास का आधार स्तंभ बनाने का भी संकल्प लिया था। 4423 पंचायतों को प्रज्ञा केन्द्र से जोड़कर सूचना एवं संवाद का व्यापक नेटवर्क खड़ा करने का संकल्प था। परंतु इस बजट में ऐसे किसी संकल्प को सरकार से सम्मिलित नहीं किया है। ऐसा बजट विकास को दर्शाता नहीं है।

झारखण्ड जैसे राज्य के ऊपर विकास राशि खर्च नहीं किए जाने का लेबल लगा दिया जाता है। इस प्रसंग में मैं कहूंगा कि केन्द्र के संतुलन क्षेत्रीय विकास की अवधारणा को दरकिनार कर पब्लिक चूज के आधार पर राशि देना शुरू कर दिया है। 34 प्रतिशत का केंद्रीय समर्थन 23 प्रतिशत पर आ गया है। जबकि केंद्र ने अपना बजट समर्थन बढ़ा लिया है। फेडरल सिस्टम में यह राज्यों पर दबाव डालता है। एक बार केंद्र को विचार करना चाहिए कि झारखंड केंद्र को कितनी राशि देता है और केंद्र से कितनी राशि प्रत्यावर्तित होती है।

यहां अधिकांश क्षेत्रों में जनजातीय बसते हैं लेकिन योजना आयोग के अध्ययन दलों की अनुशंसा के बावजूद भी क्या इनको राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर लाने के लिए संसाधन दिया गया है? झारखंड में एसजीडीपी आधारित प्रति व्यक्ति औसत आय का मूल्यांकन नहीं होना चाहिए, यहां पर गरीबी आधारित मूल्यांकन होना चाहिए। ताकि गरीबी का डाटाबेस बन सके। राज्य सरकार 23 लाख चिन्टित बीपीएल परिवारों के अतिरिक्त और 11.44 लाख बीपीएल परिवारों को अपने संसाधन से खाद्यान्न समर्थित मूल्य पर (एक रूपया प्रति किलो की दर से 35 किलो चावल) प्रदान करती है, परंतु केंद्र सरकार ने इसे अभी तक अंगीकार नहीं किया।

मुण्डा सरकार ने 12वीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के रोड मैप के लिए चार दिनों तक सभी लोगों से विमर्श के आधार पर अति आवश्यक प्रोग्राम (नीड बेस्ट प्रोग्राम) तैयार किया था। उसमें गांव से लेकर नगर तक, शिक्षा से लेकर स्वास्थ्य तक सभी क्षेत्रों के सहभागी विकास की रूपरेखा तैयार की थी। सरकार की चिंता थी कि 12वीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में एक ओर जहां 1 हजार मेगावाट सरप्लस बिजली उत्पादन हो वहीं 5 हजार कि.मी. सड़क के लिए भी संकल्प लिया था। पानी प्रबंधन का हर प्रकार के रोजगार सृजन के लिए एक दिशा तय की थी। नयी औद्योगिक नीति 2012 में बहुस्तरीय औद्योगिक विकास को समर्थन एवं संवर्द्धन के लिए भी दिशा तय की गई थी परंतु सदन में रखे गए इस बजट में इस तरह का कोई संदर्भ नहीं है।

बहुआयामी रांची-बोकारो-धनबाद एक्सप्रेस हाइवे जो एग्रो इंडस्ट्रियल कोरिडोर बनाता, उसका उल्लेख नहीं है। उसी प्रकार ढांचागत विकास के अनेक कार्यक्रम अछूते रह गए हैं।

[श्री जय प्रकाश नारायण सिंह]

केन्द्र सरकार सोलर एनर्जी के अधिस्थापन में भी पक्षपात करती नजर आती है। इस बजट के माध्यम से मैं केन्द्रीय वित्त मंत्री तथा झारखण्ड सरकार से आग्रह करूंगा कि नार्थ-ईस्ट राज्यों की तरह झारखण्ड को भी सोलर एनर्जी में 90% सब्सिडी देने की व्यवस्था बजट में करें ताकि किसानों के साथ-साथ गांवों का समुचित विकास हो सके। झारखण्ड की संरचना भी नार्थ-ईस्ट राज्यों की तरह की है। फिर नार्थ-ईस्ट राज्यों में दी जाने वाली सहायता से झारखण्ड को क्यों वंचित रखा जाता है? बजट में इसका उल्लेख होना चाहिए।

पठारी क्षेत्र होने के कारण झारखण्ड की खेती वर्षा पर ही निर्भर है। झारखण्ड के संथाज परगना में पुराने भाल्को, झाल्को, लिफ्ट इरीगेशन सिंचाई योजनाओं का जीर्णोद्धार कर नदी से खेती को पानी देने की व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिए ताकि अकाल का सामना करने से बचा जा सके, बजट में इसका भी कोई प्रावधान नहीं है। रेयती बांधों (जमाबंदी) तालाबों का निर्माण तथा जीर्णोद्धार कराया जाए ताकि वर्षा का पानी ज्यादा से ज्यादा संचित कर खेतों को सिंचित कर उसका लाभ लिया जा सके। अभी तक देखने में आया है कि सरकार सिर्फ सरकारी बांधों का ही जीर्णोद्धार करती है जबकि झारखण्ड में रेयती बांधों की संख्या सरकारी बांधों की तुलना में तीन गुना ज्यादा है। तथा यह तीन गुना ज्यादा सिंचाई भी करते हैं क्योंकि यह पानी के कैचमेंट एरिया में पुराने समय में बनाए गए हैं इस मंहगाई में अभी किसानों की आर्थिक स्थिति अच्छी नहीं है कि इन बांधों की मरम्मत की जा सके। अतः सरकार बजट में प्रावधान कर पानी संवय, सिंचाई तथा भूगर्भ जल संवय को बढ़ाया जा सके। इन फायदों को ध्यान में रखते हुए सरकार इस बजट में स्पेशल फंड मुहैया कराए।

बड़ी सिंचाई योजनाओं का कार्य झारखण्ड में संयुक्त बिहार के समय से ही कालग्रसित हो गया है। यह योजनाएं झारखण्ड की धरती के लिए जीवनरेखा है। उदाहरण के तौर पर सिकटिया बैराज योजना, पुनासी जलाशय योजना, बुढई जलाशय योजना, कृष्णा सागर डैम योजना, कन्हर सिंचाई योजना, तोराई जलाशय योजना, पगला नदी बांध योजना, बरनार सिंचाई योजना, सुंदर जलाशय योजना, त्रिवेणी नहर योजना, स्वर्ण रेखा एवं बांध सागर योजना (इंटरस्टेट) सिंचाई के लिए जो बजट में दी गई है उससे यह सब योजनाएं पूरी नहीं हो सकतीं। इसके लिए सिर्फ झारखण्ड के बजट से ही नहीं केन्द्र से स्पेशल पैकेज लेकर इन सबका निर्माण कराया जाए।

अभी तक झारखण्ड में ग्रामीण जलापूर्ति योजना का प्रतिशत 3.5 प्रतिशत है। जबकि शहरी जलापूर्ति योजना पर विशेष ध्यान दिया जाता है तथा उसकी प्लानिंग की जाती है, यह बहुत ही अच्छी बात है। परंतु ग्रामीण परिवेश को भी शुद्ध जल पिलाने की चिंता इस बजट में पूर्णतया नहीं है। ग्रामीण क्षेत्र की आबादी शहरी क्षेत्र से 90 प्रतिशत ज्यादा है तब भी सरकार का ध्यान इस पर नहीं जाता। इसलिए ग्रामीण जलापूर्ति योजना को भी अतिरिक्त धन देकर बजट में शामिल किया जाए।

अभी झारखण्ड में स्वास्थ्य लाभ योजना के अंतर्गत बीपीएल वालों को स्पेशल प्रीवलेज है। सरकार उन्हें चिकित्सा के लिए डेढ़ लाख रुपये तक मुहैया कराती है तथा उनका चिकित्सा बीमा भी कराती है। मैं सरकार से यह आग्रह करूंगा कि बीपीएल के अलावा एपीएल भी झारखण्डवासी हैं तथा अत्यंत ही गरीब हैं। प्रोपर अगर बीपीएल कार्ड बनता तो इन लोगों को भी कार्ड मिलता। परंतु सरकार अपनी गलती को एपीएल बनाकर भी कोई स्वास्थ्य लाभ नहीं देती। यह झारखण्ड की जनता के साथ बहुत बड़ा अन्याय है। अतः मेरा आग्रह होगा कि झारखण्ड की सारी जनता का स्वास्थ्य बीमा सरकार करे और इसका पूरा लाभ सबको दे।

सरकारी विद्यालयों, महाविद्यालयों में शिक्षकों एवं प्राध्यापकों की बहुत कमी है जिसको पूरा करने के लिए पारा शिक्षकों का सहयोग लेकर स्कूल के पठन-पाठन को खींचकर चलाया जा रहा है। पारा शिक्षकों को उचित मानदेय नहीं मिलने के कारण बराबर स्ट्राइक का सामना विद्यालयों को करना पड़ता है। जिससे पढ़ाई बाधित होती है। अतः शिक्षकों को उचित मानदेय मिलना चाहिए, इसकी व्यवस्था भी बजट में की जाए। साथ ही साथ बहाली की प्रक्रिया बहुत ही लम्बी खिंचती चली जाती है जिससे समय पर बहाली हो नहीं पाती इसलिए स्पेशल ड्राईव चलाकर शिक्षकों, कर्मचारियों, पुलिस आरक्षी बलों की भर्ती की जाए तथा बजट में अभी इसका समावेश किया जाए।

हाई स्कूल एवं +2 विद्यालयों के भवनों की स्थिति बहुत ही दयनीय है। बच्चों के बैठने के लिए जगह नहीं है। इन स्कूलों में कमरों का निर्माण कराया जाए तथा साथ ही साथ सभी विद्यालयों में डेस्क उपलब्ध कराने की व्यवस्था की जाए।

डाक्टरों और नर्सों की बहुत ही कमी है जिसके चलते ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के सरकारी अस्पताल बंद रहते हैं और नागरिकों को समुचित चिकित्सा लाभ नहीं मिल पाता। इन अस्पतालों में चिकित्सा उपकरणों की भी बहुत कमी है, जिसके कारण डाक्टर समुचित इलाज नहीं कर पाते। हास्पिटलों में जांच के लिए आधुनिक चिकित्सा उपकरण उपलब्ध कराए जाएं। साथ ही साथ झारखण्ड में आयुष चिकित्सकों की भी बहुत कमी है क्योंकि 20 वर्षों से इस पद पर कोई नियुक्ति नहीं की गई तथा अन्य डॉक्टरों की तरह इनकी भी रिटायरमेंट आयु 65 वर्ष की जाए। राष्ट्रीय स्वास्थ्य ग्रामीण मिशन में आयुष के लिए आवंटित राशि खर्च नहीं हो पा रही है क्योंकि आयुष निदेशक को अभी तक वित्तीय अधिकार नहीं दिया गया है। लेकिन गैरतलब यह भी है कि आयुष अस्पतालों में पिछले पांच वर्षों से दवा की सप्लाई नहीं की गई व इन आयुष अस्पतालों में मूलभूत संरचनाओं की काफी कमी है। सरकार इसे बजट में शामिल कर जनता को सुविधा उपलब्ध कराए।

गोड्डा होम्योपैथिक कॉलेज में अभी तक किसी प्रकार की बहाली नहीं हो पायी है जिसके चलते इस कॉलेज को मान्यता नहीं मिल पा रही है। देवधर में पंचकर्म के लिए आवंटित राशि संरचना के अभाव के चलते उपयोग में नहीं आ पा रही है। झारखण्ड राज्य में कोई प्राकृतिक चिकित्सालय नहीं है। सरकार बजट में इसका प्रावधान कर ऐसा चिकित्सालय खोलने का कष्ट करे।

[श्री जय प्रकाश नारायण सिंह]

ग्राम प्रधानों की तरह मूल रैयतों को भी मानदण्ड देने की व्यवस्था की जाए। संथाल परगना टेंडेन्सी एक्ट के तहत ग्राम प्रधान तथा मूल रैयत को एकसमान माना गया है तो सिर्फ प्रधान को ही मानदण्ड देना और मूल रैयतों को नहीं देना यह मूल रैयतों के साथ अन्याय है। इसलिए आग्रह होगा कि समानता का रूख अपनाकर दोनों को समान मानदण्ड दिया जाए। बजट में इसका भी प्रावधान किया जाए।

पंचायतों, जिला परिषद् के उनके अधिकार के साथ-साथ सभी सदस्यों को मानदण्ड देने की व्यवस्था बजट में की जाए।

केंद्र सरकार की नीति के अनुसार सभी सरकारी बैंकों को निर्देशित किया गया है कि उच्च शिक्षा ऋण बच्चों को उपलब्ध कराया जाए ताकि बच्चे उच्च शिक्षा ग्रहण कर देश का भविष्य बनें परंतु बैंक इसकी अवहेलना कर बच्चों को ऋण नहीं देते। केन्द्र सरकार की तर्ज पर ही झारखण्ड को भी यह योजना लागू करनी चाहिए तथा बजट की राशि में इसका प्रावधान अवश्य हो।

जब किसान की बात आती है तो उसकी खुशहाली के लिए सिंचाई के साथ-साथ डेयरी फार्म, पालेद्री फार्म, फिशरी फार्म, बागबानी के बिना खेतिहर किसान अधूरे हैं। जब इन्हें लोन और सब्सिडी देने की बात आती है तो बैंक वाले लोन देने में आनाकानी कर स्कीम को लैप्स करा देते हैं जिससे किसान को उसका पूरा लाभ नहीं मिलता। इसलिए हरेक जिला के लिए अलग से बजट में प्राविजन होना चाहिए और सरकार को बैंको के लिए यह अनिवार्यता फिक्स करनी होगी ताकि किसान के साथ बैंक वाले कोई मनमानी न कर सकें। खासकर ग्राम्य विकास निगम पर विशेष जोर दिया जाए ताकि देश दूध के मामले में आत्मनिर्भर हो सके। केंद्र सरकार के बजट में इसकी व्यवस्था तो है लेकिन झारखण्ड सरकार में भी ऐसी व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए।

झारखंड के समक्ष एक नया प्रसंग आ खड़ा हुआ है। पेंशन का मामला। तीन राज्यों का पुनर्गठन एक साथ हुआ परंतु बिहार के साथ अस्तित्वों एवं दायित्वों के बंटवारे में पेंशन का मामला झारखंड के माथे मढ़ दिया गया है और अब कहा जा रहा है कि 2800 करोड़ रुपये अब तक का झारखण्ड सरकार एकमुश्त दे दे, यह कौन सा न्याय है? यह सिर्फ झारखण्ड के लिए ही ऐसा क्यों हो रहा है? ऐसी पद्धति और राज्यों में क्यों लागू नहीं की गई? अभी तक जितने भी राज्यों का बंटवारा भारत में हुआ जनसंख्या के आधार पर पेंशन का निर्धारण किया गया। फिर झारखण्ड के लिए ऐसा क्यों? इसके लिए भारत के वित्त मंत्री को विशेष उपाय करना चाहिए और कानून में सुधार करना चाहिए ताकि वनांचल झारखंड पिछड़े राज्य की जनता को न्याय मिल सके।

झारखण्ड में राष्ट्रपति शासन लगाने के बाद पूर्व मुख्यमंत्री अर्जुन मुण्डा पर प्रतिशोधात्मक कार्यवाही करने के दृष्टिकोण से वायरलैस मैसेज एसपी एवं थाने को रांची से दी गई कि अर्जुन मुण्डा की सभी क्रिमीनल केसेज का फाइल देखी जाए तथा तैयार की जाए। इसे देखने के बाद ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि कांग्रेस गर्वनर के माध्यम से झारखण्ड में भारतीय जनता पार्टी को कमजोर करना चाहती है। यह तो बजट का अंश नहीं है परंतु फिर भी कहना इसलिए जरूरी है कि सरकार झारखण्ड के विकास पर विशेष ध्यान दे न कि पार्टी नेताओं को इसमें उलझाने का काम करे।

राष्ट्रपति शासन लगता है तो जनता समझाती है कि अब स्वस्थ एवं मजबूत प्रशासन मिलेगा परंतु लॉ एण्ड आर्डर इतना बिगड़ गया कि गड़वा, चतरा एवं पतरातु में पुलिस को फायरिंग करनी पड़ी।

गर्वनर महोदय खुले आम मंच से कहते हैं कि जिसके नाम के पीछे गांधी लग गया वह महान हो गया। उदाहरण के तौर पर इंदिरा गांधी, राजीव गांधी, सोनिया गांधी, राहुल गांधी का नाम लेकर कहते हैं कि आप लोग इनके पदचिन्हों पर चलें, आप भी महान हो जाएंगे। यह बहुत दुःखद बात है कि एक प्रदेश का राज्यपाल खुले मंच से किसी दूसरे दल के नेता की इस तरह प्रशंसा करे, यह चाटुकारिता की हद हो गयी है। इसलिए ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि केंद्र की कांग्रेस सरकार ने राज्यपाल के रूप में इन्हें अपने एजेंट के तौर पर नियुक्त किया है ताकि कांग्रेस की बात व कांग्रेसजनों को सुदृढ़ और मजबूत किया जा सके। यह बहुत ही चिंतनीय विषय है।

अंत में मैं इतना कहना चाहूंगा कि केंद्र सरकार के समक्ष जो झारखंड की आर्थिक मांगे बारबार मुण्डा सरकार द्वारा रखी गयी हैं, उन्हें दिया जाए। डेवेल्यूशन ऑफ टैकसेज के फार्मूलों में बदलाव लाकर खासकर झारखण्ड जैसे राज्यों को 32 प्रतिशत की जगह 50 प्रतिशत स्टेट शेयर दिया जाए, ये उन केंद्रीय योजनाओं को राज्य के प्रसंग में कैसे लाभदायी हों, यह राज्य के साथ मिलकर तय किया जाए।

अर्जुन मुण्डा ने इस सभी पक्षों को ध्यान में रखते हुए नवंबर 2011 में प्रधानमंत्री को झारखण्ड को विशेष राज्य का दर्जा देने का पत्र लिखा था और उन सारे कारणों व परिस्थितियों का जिक्र किया था। मेरा आग्रह होगा कि जिन मापदण्डों के आधार पर 11 राज्यों को विशेष राज्य का दर्जा दिया गया है उसी कसौटी पर झारखण्ड को तोलते हुए विशेष राज्य का दर्जा दिया जाए।

यह बजट झारखण्ड विकास का प्रतिरूप स्थापित नहीं करता है इसलिए वित्त मंत्री सभी

[श्री जय प्रकाश नारायण सिंह]

पहलुओं को देखते हुए विशेष विचार एवं विशेष दर्जे की पहल करें। साथ ही साथ बजट की राशि को झारखण्ड के समुचित विकास के अनुरूप किया जाए।

डा. प्रदीप कुमार बालमुचू:

- तीन बार राष्ट्रपति शासन लगा। दूसरी बार पार्लियामेंट में बजट पेश किया गया।
- 12 साल के कालखण्ड में बी.जे.पी. को 9 बार बजट पेश करने का मौका मिला।
- 12 साल में करीब 85,000 करोड़ बजट प्रोविजन किया गया और मात्र 55,000 करोड़ खर्च किए गए।

पिछले साल के बजट को लें, तो यह आंकड़े चौंकाने वाले हैं:

	Spl. Plan		Ex.p.		% खर्च	
2012-13	16,300		7,205		44%	
	CSPS	EXP	%	CPS	EXP	%
2010-11	1487.78	580	39%	490.39	222	46%
2011-12	1338.79	685.75	51%	485.33	157	32%

Employment Vacancy

पुलिस	-	40,000
शिक्षक	-	54,000
डॉक्टर	-	7,000
पारा मेडिकल स्टाफ	-	18,000

Not fulfilled by the previous Government.

मैं भारत सरकार को धन्यवाद एवं आभार प्रकट करना चाहता हूँ।

- कभी पैसे की कमी नहीं होने दी
- पंचायत चुनाव एवं अधिकार कांग्रेस द्वारा राष्ट्रपति शासन में दिया गया
- 20 ITIs चालू करने का प्रस्ताव (2013-14)

- कृषि महाविद्यालय आरम्भ करने की योजना-गोड्डा एवं गढ़वा
- Engineering college-Chaibasa, Dumka, Ramgarh
- Dairy Technology at Haldiya, Dumka
- Fishery Technology at Gumla

योजना उद्व्यय की वर्षवार राशि (करोड़ में)

2000-01	-	651
2001-02	-	2551
2002-03	-	2651
2003-04	-	2935
2004-05	-	4139
2005-06	-	4519
2006-07	-	4795
2007-08	-	6676
2008-09	-	8015
2009-10	-	8200
2010-11	-	9240
2011-12	-	15300
2012-13	-	16300

12 वर्षों में कुल योजना उद्व्यय की राशि: 85972 करोड़ रूपए

खर्च: 55000 करोड़ रूपये

ईश्वर ने झारखण्ड को प्राकृतिक सौंदर्य के साथ-साथ खनिज, वन एवं सम्पदाएं भरपूर मात्रा में प्रदान की हैं। सम्पूर्ण देश की एक विशिष्ट सम्पदा झारखंड में पाई जाती हैं। देश का एक-तिहाई कोयला 32 प्रतिशत, आयरन ओर 26 प्रतिशत, तांबा 91 प्रतिशत, पायराइट एवं ग्रेफाइट 98 प्रतिशत झारखण्ड में पाया जाता है।

[श्री जय प्रकाश नारायण सिंह]

झारखण्ड के सर्वांगीण विकास के लिए 12 वर्षों में लगभग 86 हजार करोड़ रुपए की योजना बजट की स्वीकृति राज्य की विधान सभा की तरफ से राज्य को दी गई है। योजना मद के लिए अर्थात् राज्य के सम्पूर्ण विकास के लिए 86 हजार करोड़ रुपए की राशि की स्वीकृति के बाद भी झारखण्ड की स्थिति 12 वर्षों के उपरांत जस की तस बनी हुई है।

विश्व में खनिज के मानचित्र पर एक विशिष्ट स्थान रखने वाले झारखण्ड में गरीबी, भुखमरी, स्वास्थ्य, शिक्षा, बेरोजगारी, अपराध कई अन्य समस्याएं चट्टान की तरह खड़ी दिखाई पड़ती हैं।

1. झारखण्ड में अब भी 70 प्रतिशत लोग गरीबी की रेखा से नीचे हैं।
2. राज्य में साक्षरता दर 44 प्रतिशत से अधिक नहीं है।
3. पलामू, गढ़वा, चाईबासा, गुमला, लोहरदगा, पाकुड़, दुमका आदि कई ऐसे जिले हैं, जहां के लोगों को 5 प्रतिशत भी मूलभूत सुविधाएं उपलब्ध नहीं हैं और अत्यन्त गरीबी में आज भी जंगली कंद-मूल से जीवन-यापन करते हैं।
4. झारखण्ड में प्रति व्यक्ति आय राष्ट्रीय औसत से बहुत ही कम, मात्र 23 हजार 591 रुपए प्रति वर्ष है, वहीं दूसरी ओर सकल घरेलू उत्पादन क्षेत्र में भी झारखण्ड में यह राष्ट्रीय औसत से बहुत पीछे है।
5. राज्य में 70 प्रतिशत आबादी कृषि पर निर्भर है। राज्य में कृषि उत्पादन दर का अनुमान इसी आंकड़े से लगाया जा सकता है कि राज्य को प्रति वर्ष 44 लाख टन खाद्यान्न की आवश्यकता है, जबकि उपज मात्र 20 लाख टन ही होता है। इस तरह, करीब 24 लाख टन खाद्यान्न का अभाव आज भी बना हुआ है।
6. राज्य में कुल भौगोलिक क्षेत्र 79.71 लाख हेक्टेयर है, जबकि 29.74 लाख हेक्टेयर खेती योग्य भूमि है। एक सरकारी आंकड़े के अनुसार अब सिंचाई की वृहद एवं लघु योजनाओं के ऊपर लगभग 5-6 हजार करोड़ रुपए स्वीकृत किए जा चुके हैं। इसके बावजूद भी राज्य की सिंचित भूमि 15 से 20 प्रतिशत से अधिक नहीं है। उल्लेखनीय है कि राज्य निर्माण के पूर्व झारखण्ड राज्य में 10 प्रतिशत खेतों में सिंचाई की व्यवस्था उपलब्ध थी।

जल स्रोत

झारखण्ड में सरफेस एवं ग्राउंड वाटर की उपलब्धता को देखें, तो हम पाते हैं कि प्रकृति ने झारखण्ड को जल की कमी नहीं प्रदान की है। दोनों स्रोतों से झारखण्ड में

29,781 क्यूबेक मीटर जल उपलब्ध है, जबकि हम मात्र 6 हजार 104 क्यूबेक मीटर जल का उपयोग कर पाते हैं। इस तरह, 80 प्रतिशत जल के संग्रहण की व्यवस्था सरकार नहीं कर पायी है।

ग्यारहवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना--सरकार के द्वारा झारखंड में ग्यारहवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना अर्थात् 2007-2012 योजना में सिंचाई परियोजनाओं के लिए लगभग 7 हजार करोड़ रुपए का लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया गया है।

इन पांच वर्षों में सिंचाई के लिए 7212 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था नहीं हुई।

बिरसा मुण्डा आवास

दस वर्षों में लगभग 20 हजार बिरसा मुण्डा आवास की स्वीकृति पूरी नहीं हुई।

विद्युत उत्पादन

प्रतिदिन आवश्यकता	-	1200 मेगावाट
1. पतरातु	-	70-130 MW
2. तेनुघाट	-	225
3. सिकीदीरी	-	30
कुल	-	385 MW

राज्य सरकार लगभग 1500 करोड़ रुपए की बिजली प्रति वर्ष खरीदती है। जब राज्य के सभी गांवों में बिजली लग जाएगी, तब जरूरत 4 हजार मेगावाट की होगी। 12 वर्षों में करीब 17000 करोड़ की बिजली खरीदी गई है।

राज्य के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में मूलभूत सुविधा 3 से 5 प्रतिशत के बीच उपलब्ध है।

उर्जा

ग्यारहवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के लिए 4 हजार मेगावाट प्रतिदिन बिजली उत्पादन के लक्ष्य में 12 हजार करोड़ रुपए की जरूरत होगी, तो ये 12 हजार करोड़ रुपए कहां से आएंगे?

उद्योग

झारखण्ड पंजीकृत लघु उद्योगों की संख्या--32144

बंद पड़े उद्योगों की संख्या--13 हजार 822 को चालू करने की कोई योजना नहीं है।

[श्री जय प्रकाश नारायण सिंह]

शिक्षा

राष्ट्रीय मानक के अनुसार झारखण्ड में उच्च और मध्य विद्यालयों का अभाव है। शिक्षकों के 30 हजार पद कई वर्षों से रिक्त हैं।

स्वास्थ्य

राष्ट्रीय मानक के अनुसार ग्रामीण/शहरों में चिकित्सा सुविधा नहीं है। चिकित्सकों के 7 हजार पद रिक्त हैं। राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण स्वास्थ्य मिशन के लिए प्राप्त केन्द्रीय राशि के समुचित उपयोग करने में राज्य सरकार विफल।

वित्तीय प्रबंधन

राज्य सरकार प्रतिवर्ष 60 प्रतिशत योजना मद की राशि खर्च नहीं कर पाती। 12 वर्षों में 26 हजार करोड़ रूपए ऋण लेकर भी सरकार प्रगति नहीं कर पाती है। प्रतिवर्ष के लिए निर्धारित राजस्व की वसूली नहीं हो पाती।

सड़क

कुल पथों की लम्बाई	-- 17056 कि.मी.
NH	-- 1859 Km.
State Highway	-- 1886 Km.
PWD	-- 5880 Km.
Village Road	-- 6223 Km.

74% ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में आवागमन के लिए सड़क नहीं है।

ऋण-जमा अनुपात

झारखण्ड का ऋण-जमा अनुपात 45 प्रतिशत है। 24 में से 20 जिलों का ऋण-जमा अनुपात 35 प्रतिशत से भी कम है।

मनरेगा

मनरेगा की राशि का झारखण्ड में दुरुपयोग। मजदूरों को सुनिश्चित रोजगार नहीं। समय पर भुगतान नहीं।

प्रति व्यक्ति आय

प्रति वर्ष 23 हजार रुपए मात्र। राष्ट्रीय औसत से आधा।

मानव संसाधन

विभिन्न विभागों में 80 हजार सरकारी पद खाली।

पर्यटन

रोजगार एवं राजस्व का बहुत बड़ा साधन। 12 वर्षों में कोई विकास नहीं।

आदिम जन-जाति

कुल जनसंख्या - 38358

95 प्रतिशत गरीबी रेखा से नीचे, कुपोषण के शिकार, रोजगार के अवसर नहीं।

राजीव गांधी ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण योजना

केन्द्र से प्राप्त राशि का अब तक क्रियान्वयन नहीं। योजना को वर्ष 2009-10 में ही समाप्त किया जाना था। कुल मिलाकर झारखण्ड सरकार उक्त योजना का लाभ लेने में विफल।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): I shall first put the motion regarding the consideration of the Jharkhand Appropriation Bill, 2013 to vote. The question is:

That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Jharkhand for the services of the financial year 2013-14, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

The motion was adopted.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD (Bihar): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I take this occasion to raise one point for consideration of the hon. Finance Minister. Since Jharkhand is under President's rule, kindly ensure an impartial role of the Governor. There is a serious kind of allegation about the biased approach of the Governor. I am only flagging that issue. The present Governor of Jharkhand; I think, that is the very issue; a patent partisan behaviour of the Governor gives serious cause for concern. That is all I am flagging today.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): Sir, my colleague, Shri Jairam Ramesh, is holding a meeting in Ranchi on the 23rd of this month, to which all hon. Members of the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha from Jharkhand have been invited. Please express whatever views you wish to express in that meeting. I will certainly speak to the Governor, and I will certainly speak to the two Advisors. But we intend to run, I hope, for a very short period, President's rule with the full cooperation of all elected Members of Parliament from Jharkhand.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Thank you. We shall now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

Clauses 2, 3 and the Schedule were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, I move:

That the Bill be returned.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): I shall now put the motion regarding consideration of Jharkhand Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 2013 to vote. The question is:

That the Bill to authorize payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Jharkhand for the services of the financial year 2012-13, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

The motion was adopted.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): I shall now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

Clauses 2, 3 and the Schedule were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, I move:

That the Bill be returned.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

STATUTORY RESOLUTION AND GOVERNMENT BILL

Disapproving the Criminal Law (Amendment) Ordinance, 2013

The Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill, 2013

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Mr. D. Raja, kindly move the resolution.

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I rise to move the following Resolution:

That this House disapproves the Criminal Law (Amendment) Ordinance 2013 (No. 3 of 2013) promulgated by the President on 3rd February, 2013.

श्री राम कृपाल यादव (बिहार): सर, यह हिन्दी में इन्टरप्रेट नहीं हो रहा है।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Would you like to speak? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI D. RAJA: Now Minister will have to speak, after that, I will speak. The Minister will have to move the Bill, and then I will speak.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE): Sir, I move:

That the Bill further to amend the Indian Penal Code, the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 and the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री विनय कटियार (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, हिन्दी में इन्टरप्रेट नहीं हो रहा है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री राम कृपाल यादव: सर, मैं आपका ध्यान आकृष्ट कर रहा हूँ कि हिन्दी में इन्टरप्रेट नहीं हो रहा है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, I have to speak first. ...*(Interruptions)*... I seek your protection. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Actually, you have to make a speech and then the hon. Minister has to reply. ...*(Interruptions)*... But you missed the chance. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please quickly make your speech. ...*(Interruptions)*... ..Let him make his mention.

श्री दर्शन सिंह यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, हिन्दी में इन्टरप्रेट नहीं हो रहा है।... (व्यवधान)...

चौधरी मुनब्वर सलीम (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, हिन्दी में नहीं आ रहा है।... (व्यवधान)...

چودھری منور سلیم : سر، ہندی میں نہیں آ رہا ہے۔۔۔ (مداخلت) †

श्री अरविन्द कुमार सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, पहले इसे ठीक करवाइए।... (व्यवधान)...

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE CHAIR

Re. problem with microphone system in the Chamber

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): I have to inform the hon. Members that the CPWD has intimated that there is some problem with the microphone system in the Chamber and, accordingly, they have switched over to the standby system. I hope the hon. Members will kindly bear with me the inconvenience caused till the microphone system is restored to a functional state. ... (Interruptions)...

STATUTORY RESOLUTION AND GOVERNMENT BILL—(Contd.)

Disapproving the Criminal Law (Amendment) Ordinance, 2013

and

The Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill, 2013

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, today is a solemn moment for the Indian Parliament as we acknowledge the unfortunate and the bitter truth that there is widespread and systematic sexual violence against women in India. As stated in the Justice Verma Committee Report, this reflects that even after more than 60 years of our Independence, women citizens—I mean women citizens—do not enjoy the Constitutional guarantee of equality and non-discrimination. Sir, post the gang rape in Delhi and the death of the young brave heart, the people particularly the youth and women of India, expressed their outrage at the impunity with which sexual violence was being committed in India and demanded an end to this state of affairs.

It is the duty of the Parliament to respond to this, through legislative amendments. The Government responded by appointing the Justice J.S. Verma Committee, which, in a record time, placed before us a comprehensive analysis and

† Transliteration in Urdu Script.

path-breaking recommendations. But, in a haste and without due consideration, the Government issued an Ordinance on 3rd February, 2013. This Ordinance did not respect the letter and spirit of the Verma Committee Report. In fact, it introduced legal provisions in contradiction to the recommendations of the Verma Committee. The Ordinance also showed disrespect for parliamentary process by not waiting for the report of the Parliamentary Standing Committee, deliberating on the Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill 2012. I am also a Member of this Committee. Not only was the Ordinance ill-conceived, but it was also an abuse of constitutional power, as there was no emergent situation that required the enactment of the Ordinance when the Parliament, the supreme legislative body, was scheduled to be convened on 21st February, 2013. The Ordinance reflects complete lack of seriousness on the part of the Government to respond to such a grave issue. The Ordinance has created unnecessary confusion and controversy in the Media and in the minds of the public. All this was highly undesirable.

I am glad that, now, the Bill is before the Parliament, which is an appropriate forum for due deliberation, consideration and passage of amendments to the law. The Home Minister should please take note of it. I recall the Speakers of the Lower House of Parliament have disapproved the decisions of the Government to issue an Ordinance when the date of commencement of Parliament Session is not very far from the date of promulgation of an Ordinance. Here, I would like to quote the observations of the Speaker of the First Lok Sabha, when an Ordinance was issued in such circumstances. I quote, "The procedure of promulgation of an Ordinance is inherently undemocratic. Whether an Ordinance is justifiable or not, the issue of a large number of Ordinances has psychologically a bad affect. The people carry on an impression that the Government is carried on by Ordinances. This House carries a sense of being ignored. And, the Central Secretariat, perhaps, get into the habit of slackness that necessitates Ordinances and an impression is created as if the House has no alternative but to put its seal on matters that have been legislated upon by Ordinances. Such a state of thing is not conducive to the development of the best parliamentary traditions." This was the observation of Shri G.V. Mavalankar, the Speaker of the First Lok Sabha. So, as the people, particularly the women and the youth of this country, look at Parliament with expectation and hope, I urge upon all of us to rise to the occasion and make necessary amendments to the laws which will

[Shri D. Raja]

ensure that all forms of sexual violence against women are declared as crimes, be it the crime of sexual harassment or stalking or voyeurism or rape. These amendments and our discussions in Parliament should focus on how to make the law an effective law, procedures and the criminal justice system more accessible and robust for women who suffer sexual violence. Discussions around misuse of law are harping upon civilizational agony, prejudice and discrimination, which we have to fight against, both through law and other mechanisms, if we are indeed committed to bring an end to all forms of violence against women so that women of all classes, religions, castes and communities can enjoy active citizenship as promised by the Indian Constitution.

Sir, while I speak on this Bill, I have already moved several amendments. When the amendments are taken up, I will be able to say a few more things.

Sir, at this moment, my heart goes to the millions of our women, half of our society, our citizens, the women citizens, the female citizens, that this Parliament is sensitive to their concerns, that the Parliament is sensitive to the violence, the continued violence, against our women. Sir, at this moment, my heart also goes to the women all over the world, and the Parliament of India can set a model. Here is an ancient civilization. India is a civilized nation and India stands up in defence of women and their rights; and this message will go to the world. My heart, particularly, goes to the thousands of women who live in Sri Lanka, who live under Army occupation, who are being subjected to sexual violence by the Army. They are subjected to army rape! Sir, my heart goes to them.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Mr. Raja, kindly conclude.

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, today when UNHRC meets for a final vote at Geneva, I hope my Government will play a crucial role in strengthening the Resolution showing India's concerns for Sri Lankan Tamils and India's fight for justice for Sri Lankans in the past, justice for the present. Sir, if we strengthen this piece of legislation properly, it will stand out as a model not only to our neighbouring countries but also to the entire world that Indian civilization stands up in defence of women and their rights.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Okay. Thank you.

SHRI D. RAJA: With these words, Sir, I move this Resolution.

SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE: Sir, I rise to move the Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill, 2013 for consideration and passing of this august House.

Over the past few months, the whole nation was convulsed with the aftermath of events following the extremely tragic case on 16th of December, 2012, of the gangrape and subsequent death of a young woman. The conscience of the whole nation was shaken in an unprecedented manner. The whole nation rose as one and demanded not only that justice be delivered speedily in this case but a clarion call was given for a complete overhaul of our laws relating not only to rape but to the whole fabric of laws pertaining to crimes against women. The present Bill is a culmination of our efforts towards that end.

I would like to recall that the Government had been seized of these issues and had introduced the Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill, 2012 in the Lok Sabha on the 4th of December last year with the intention of strengthening our criminal laws pertaining to rape and the associated matters. This Bill stood referred to the Department-related Standing Committee on Home Affairs before 'the whole issue was overtaken by the unfortunate events of 16th December. After the horrendous incident of gang rape, the Government set up a Committee, headed by Justice J.S. Verma, to make recommendations on amending various laws to provide for speedy justice, as also to provide for enhanced punishment for offenders in cases of sexual assault of an extreme nature.

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL (Kerala): Sir, he is not replying to the Statutory Motion.

SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE: I would reply to the Statutory Motion also but I am presenting the Bill. I would reply to what he has said.

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Sir, the procedure is, before he makes the presentation, he must reply to the Statutory Motion.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Please, allow the ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE: The Verma Committee submitted its Report within one month. ...(*Interruptions*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Hon. Minister, the procedure is, you have to reply to them and only then start speaking on the Bill.

SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE: All right, Sir. I shall reply to them. ...(*Interruptions*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Please try working that out, because the procedure on Statutory Resolution has already begun. So, you may cover that point.

SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE: Sir, I shall certainly do that.

Responding to the emergent situation, Government promulgated the Criminal Law (Amendment) Ordinance, 2013 on 3rd February, 2013, which covered most of the aspects recommended by the Justice Verma Committee. The Government has considered recommendations made by the Justice Verma Committee, recommendations of the Parliamentary Standing Committee, suggestions received from leaders of various political parties in the meeting held on the 18th March, and suggestions received from various quarters, including women's groups, for drafting The Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill, 2013. This Bill has been passed in the Lok Sabha on the 19th March and has received wide support in that House.

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, what is the procedure in the case of a Statutory Motion?

SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE: I will reply to that.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): The procedure is that the Mover has to make his presentation and then, the hon. Minister could speak on that. Otherwise, he can take his time and after he moves the Resolution, when all hon. Members have made their presentations, he could reply to the Resolution too.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): Sir, I am sorry, this is a Statutory Motion. A Statutory Motion, once it is placed in the House. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE: Even in the Lok Sabha, the same procedure was followed.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Please, bear with me for a minute. When a Statutory Motion is actually moved in the House, the Minister will have to reply and then, the House decides whether to accept or reject it. It cannot be kept in abeyance. That is the meaning of a Statutory Motion according to the rules. So, you will have to take a decision on that. That is the procedure.

SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE: In the other House, both were taken up together.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, it is possible that if the Mover of the Resolution says, 'in view of the fact that the Bill is now being discussed, I withdraw my Statutory Motion', then it is acceptable. But if he does not do that, then we have to vote so that it is accepted.

SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE: There was no question of withdrawal. Even in the Lok Sabha, the Statutory Motion was moved. Subsequently, I had presented the Bill. But when I made the reply afterwards, at that time, the Mover was not present in the House. He had wanted to actually withdraw it.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Then, you must ensure that this Mover is also not present! ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, a Statutory Motion cannot remain on the agenda without a decision. That is the meaning of a Statutory Motion.

SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE: I agree with you.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): This is the procedure that we are actually following in this House. Kindly let it be as it is.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, as the Chair, if you ask us to follow a procedure that violates the rules, what else can we do? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI D. RAJA: The fact of the matter is, only when this Ordinance is disapproved by the House can we take up the new Bill, that is, The Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill, 2013.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): The procedure followed by this House is that the Resolution can be allowed to be made; the Mover can make the presentation.

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, the Resolution has been moved. Now, the House should say, 'Yes, we agree with the Resolution'.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): We are following this procedure.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, you may give a ruling. ...*(Interruptions)*... May I suggest, that as the Chair, you may give a ruling that the Statutory Motion has been moved and along with the discussion on the Bill, this would also be discussed in the House. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is not clear.

DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, both the Statutory Resolution moved by the hon. Member and the Motion moved by the Minister can be taken up together and then replied to. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): That is the procedure that we are following here.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: That must be put on record.

SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE: The Government has considered recommendations of Justice Verma Committee, Parliamentary Standing Committee, the suggestions received in the meeting with the leaders of various political parties held on 18th March and the suggestions received from various quarters including women's groups for drafting the Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill, 2013. This Bill has been passed in Lok Sabha on 19th March and received wide support in that House.

The broad scheme of the Bill can be categorized into three parts. The first part deals with the definition of rape. Acts like disrobing of women, voyeurism, stalking, trafficking and sexual exploitation of persons and minors will now be new offences in the Indian Penal Code. Specific provisions are being made for acid attacks for which there was no specific provision earlier.

Secondly, the Bill provides for meting out harsher punishments in certain cases. In cases of rape where the offender inflicts any injury which causes the death of the victim or causes her to be in a persistent vegetative state, the offenders would get a minimum of 20 years which can extend to the rest of his natural life or death. Minimum punishment of 20 years, extendable to sentence for life, has been

prescribed for gang rape and sentences up to death will be given for repeat offenders of rape or gang rape.

At the third level, the laws are being made more women friendly by providing for protection of dignity of women during the recording of evidence as well as during their cross-examination. Provisions are being made for compensation, medical treatment and related issues. Providing for minimum punishment in grave cases and removing judicial discretion in others would help in plugging loopholes in the existing system.

Sir, we now stand at the threshold of a revolutionary step in ushering in a new era in our criminal laws pertaining to women. Linked with this is also the larger issue of gender sensitivity and empowerment. Needless to say, the eyes of the whole nation are upon us and we must deliver and delivery quickly. Let us honour the memory of that brave heart who sacrificed her life fighting for her honour and dignity by ensuring a smooth and speedy passing of this Bill. By doing so, we would ensure that the Legislative Framework remains relevant to the changing times and protects the women in our society.

Sir, I now commend the Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill, 2013 for consideration and passing of this august House.

The questions were proposed.

...(Interruptions)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU (Karnataka): would like to know from the hon. Minister why the Bill is not having the Statement of Objects and Reasons. For bringing this Bill, it should be part of the Bill. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE: It is there. *...(Interruptions)...*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Now, the Statutory Resolution and the Motion of consideration of Bill are now open for discussion. Kindly cooperate with the Chair. All the parties have decided that we have to complete our discussion before 2.30 p.m. so that the Minister can reply, clause-by-clause consideration can be done and the Bill can be passed before 3.00 p.m. Otherwise, we may have some difficulty. Kindly cooperate.

1.00 P.M.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Finally, the Bill should be passed before 3 o'clock. Otherwise, we will be having some difficulty in it. Kindly co-operate. Now, Shrimati Maya Singh... *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, this is not possible. Please, do not do this. We understand the sentiment of the Government. They want to show that they are bringing in this Bill. We appreciate it. Please, don't humiliate.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Okay. Shrimati Maya Singh.

श्रीमती माया सिंह (मध्य प्रदेश): उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपकी आभारी हूँ। प्रस्तुत विधेयक जिस पृष्ठभूमि में इस सदन में आया है, वह सिर्फ एक दर्दनाक घटना की उपज नहीं है, बल्कि हमारे देश में तमाम सालों से महिलाओं और बच्चियों पर जो अनेक तरह की शारीरिक और मानसिक प्रताड़नाओं का इतिहास रहा है, वह भी इसका एक कारण है। दामिनी की घटना ने तो यातनाओं के गर्त में दबे उन सभी दर्दों को फिर से ताजा कर दिया है और आखिरकार उस दर्द का अहसास हमारी सरकार तथा संसद को हुआ कि अब अति हो चुकी है और इसकी इति आवश्यक है, इसलिए यह विधेयक आज हमारे सामने है। अगर हम इस घटना और इस तरह की तमाम घटित होने वाली घटनाओं को लें, तो पहले मैं उस पर एक नजर डालना चाहूंगी कि कल हमारे सामने क्या सवाल थे और यह विधेयक उन सभी प्रश्नों का सार्थक उत्तर है? पहले मैं उन सभी समस्याओं का जिक्र करना चाहूंगी और बाद में इस विधेयक में दी गई धाराओं के संबंध में अपनी बात कहूंगी और सरकार से अपेक्षा करूंगी कि महिलाओं के सम्मान को बचाने के लिए, उनकी मर्यादाओं को बचाने के लिए तथा उनको सुरक्षा प्रदान करने के लिए विधेयक में जो उपाय किए गये हैं, वे सिर्फ उपाय ही न रहें, बल्कि इसके क्रियान्वयन पर भी उसकी पैनी नजर होनी चाहिए।

सर, दामिनी की घटना के बाद महिलाओं के सामने कई गंभीर सवाल थे, जिनमें पहला सवाल सुरक्षा का था। आज महिलाओं में सुरक्षा का अहसास बिल्कुल खत्म हो गया है। महिलाएँ कहीं भी सुरक्षित नहीं हैं, सड़क से लेकर घर, ऑफिस, बाजार, स्कूल, कॉलेज, बस, ट्रेन, कहीं भी महिलाएं अपने को सुरक्षित महसूस नहीं कर रही हैं। सबसे बड़ी बात यह है कि रास्ता चलते महिलाओं को खींच कर गाड़ी में डालना और उनका रेप करना, बसों में रेप करना, गैंग रेप करना और रेप के बाद उनको या तो मार डालना या फिर अधमरी करके सड़क पर फेंक देने की घटनाएं और पब्लिक ट्रांसपोर्ट में छेड़छाड़ करना, मारपीट करना, पार्कों में दुर्व्यवहार करना, आदि घटनाओं से ऐसा लगता है कि यह सामान्य दिनचर्या का एक अंग सा बन गया

है। लोगों के द्वारा नेट के जरिए फ्रेन्डशिप, डेट का बहाना करके ले जाना, कोल्ड ड्रिंक में दवा मिलाकर पिला देना और फिर रेप करना, इसी तरीके से एमएमएस बना कर ब्लैकमेलिंग करना, छुप-छुप कर तस्वीरें लेना और ऑफिसेज या वर्क प्लेस में महिलाओं के साथ बलात्कार की घटनाओं में लगातार वृद्धि हो रही है। आज महिलाएं अपने घर तथा अपने रिश्तेदारों के बीच में भी सुरक्षित नहीं हैं। तमाम घटनाएं ऐसी हुई हैं, जिनमें बच्चियों के साथ दुर्व्यवहार और रेप की घटनाएं सगे-संबंधियों के द्वारा की गईं।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, लोगों की विकृत मानसिकता का पता इस बात से चलता है कि देश के 53 परसेंट बच्चे सेक्स अब्यूज का शिकार होते हैं। दिल्ली स्थित एक एनजीओ "Voices from Silent Zone" के अनुसार तीन-चौथाई अपर और मिडल क्लास की बच्चियां यौन हिंसा का शिकार होती हैं और उनके परिवार के ही अंकल्स, भाई और कजन ने उन्हें शिकार बनाया होता है, तो ऐसी जगह तो पुलिस भी नहीं जा सकती और एनजीओ भी नहीं पहुंचते हैं। जब घर के अंदर ही महिला सुरक्षित नहीं है और ऐसी यातनाएं झेल रही है, तो घर के बाहर वह किस हौसले और स्वाभिमान के साथ काम करेगी, अपनी लड़ाई लड़ेगी, इस बात के ऊपर आपकी इजाजत से मैं एक शेर कहना चाहती हूं:

"दरिया के तलातुम से तो बच सकती है कश्ती,

पर कश्ती में तलातुम हो तो साहिल न मिलेगा।"

आज की महिला घर के तूफान से भी लड़ रही है और बाहर के झंझावातों से भी लड़ रही है। महिलाओं के सामने दूसरे सबसे महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न यह है कि क्या इन स्थितियों से निटने के लिए हमारे पास पर्याप्त कानून हैं? अगर हमारे पास पर्याप्त कानून हैं, तो उन कानूनों को पालन कराने के लिए क्या हमारे पास यह ढांचा मौजूद है, जो समयबद्ध तरीके से पीड़ित को न्याय दिला सके? तीसरा महत्वपूर्ण बिन्दु कानून का अक्षरशः ढंग से पालन होना है, तो क्या लॉ एन्फोर्समेंट एजेंसीज के पास पर्याप्त मैनपावर है, जो पूरे देश में महिलाओं की सुरक्षा की गारंटी दे सके और इसके साथ-साथ वह निष्पक्ष भी हो? चौथा महत्वपूर्ण बिन्दु, जो बहनों के सामने है, वह यह है कि रेप या सेक्सुअल असॉल्ट के लिए महिलाओं की अदालतें हों, ज्यादा से ज्यादा महिला पुलिस ऑफिसर्स हों, इसके साथ-साथ पर्याप्त लैब्स हों, जिनकी रिपोर्ट्स जल्दी से जल्दी उपलब्ध हों, ताकि अदालतें समय पर केस का निपटारा कर सकें। बहनों के सामने पांचवा सवाल पुलिसिंग की व्यवस्था से संबंधित था, जैसे कि जगह-जगह पर सीसीटीवी कैमरों का होना तथा विक्टिम काम्पन्सेशन और उसकी सहायता करना। अब यह देखना है कि यह बिल हमारी इन सब अपेक्षाओं पर खरा उतरता है या नहीं।

दामिनी और उस जैसी तमाम महिलाओं के लिए इंसाफ मांगने के दौरान पहली मांग यह थी कि इस तरह के मामलों को जल्दी सुलझाया जाए और उसके लिए सरकार ने फास्ट ट्रैक कोर्ट्स बनाने की बात कही थी। सरकार ने 11वें फाइनेंस कमीशन की सिफारिश पर

[श्रीमती माया सिंह]

1734 फास्ट ट्रेक कोर्ट्स को प्रारंभ करने की प्रक्रिया शुरू की, जिनके लिए आपने 502 करोड़ की ग्रांट भी दी, लेकिन वह मार्च, 2011 में बन्द कर दी गयी, जिसकी बजह से फास्ट ट्रेक कोर्ट्स के लिए पर्याप्त फंडिंग न होने के कारण बहुत सारे राज्यों में इनको बन्द करना पड़ा। मैं महोदय जी से यह जानना चाहूंगी कि अब क्या स्थिति है और आने वाले बजट में आपने इसके लिए क्या प्रावधान किए हैं?

इसके साथ ही साथ मंत्री जी, सीआरपीसी के सेक्शन 26 के अनुसार, कोई भी अपराध जो सेक्शन 376, 376ए और 376डी के तहत होता है, उसका ट्रायल, मैं कहना चाहती हूँ कि जहां तक प्रैक्टिसिबल हो, वह महिला जजेज़ के द्वारा किया जाना चाहिए। इसके पीछे मेरा एक तर्क भी है कि जब सेक्शन 164 के तहत स्टेटमेंट रिकॉर्ड होती है, तो जजेज़ तरह-तरह के सवाल पूछते हैं, वकील तरह-तरह के सवाल पूछते हैं, जबकि महिला किसी भी मेल मेम्बर के सामने अपने को सहज महसूस नहीं करती है। हमें सिर्फ दिल्ली के हिसाब से नहीं देखना है, बल्कि हमें यह भी ध्यान में रखना है कि गांव में, ग्रामीण परिवेश तथा भारतीय संस्कृति एवं परम्पराओं में पली-बढ़ी जो महिलाएं या बच्चियां होती हैं, वे इतने संकुचित विचारों की होती हैं कि वे मेल जजेज़ के सामने अपने ऊपर हुए इस घृणित व्यवहार और इस अपराध को न तो शब्दों में बोल पाती हैं और न ही वे इस केस से संबंधित प्रश्नों का उत्तर देना पसंद करती हैं। यही वजह है कि कभी-कभी इस प्रकार के दुर्व्यवहार के कारण बहुत-सी बहनें या तो आत्महत्या कर लेती हैं या फिर उन्हें जिन्दगी भी घुट-घुट कर जीना पड़ता है। इसलिए मैं यह चाहती हूँ कि सेक्शन 26 में बदलाव करना चाहिए। दिल्ली में भी इस तरह के मामले हुए हैं, जिनमें कुछ महिलाओं की जब स्टेटमेंट रिकॉर्ड करायी गयी, तो उन्होंने बताया कि जजेज़ जब उनसे सवाल पूछ रहे थे, वहां बैठे लोग मुस्कुरा रहे थे और बड़ी अश्लील फक्तियां कस रहे थे। इस मामले से जुड़िशरी इन्क्वायरी भी हुई। इसलिए मेरा मानना है कि महिलाओं से संबंधित कुछ ऐसे प्रश्न होते हैं, जिन्हें महिला जज या वकील ही पूछ सकती है और समझ सकती है।

महोदय, मैं आगे यह कहना चाहूंगी कि सेक्शन 164 के प्रोवाइजों के अनुसार, कन्फेशन की वीडियो रिकॉर्डिंग जरूरी है और यह अमेंडमेंट वर्ष 2009 में किया था, लेकिन मंत्री जी, अधिकतर मामलों में यह सुनने में आया है कि विडियो रिकॉर्डिंग नहीं होती है। इस सेक्शन में और भी अमेंडमेंट की जरूरत है कि विक्टिम को हमें अदालत की प्रताड़ना से बचाना चाहिए, क्योंकि एक तो उसका रेप होता है और फिर अदालत में जाने पर उसका वहां भी टॉर्चर होता है। काफी विक्टिम इसलिए भी सामने नहीं आती है कि व्यक्तिगत रूप से अदालत में उनकी उपस्थिति उन्हें असहज बना देती है। इसलिए मेरा यह मानना है कि अमेंडमेंट करके वीडियो कान्फ्रेंसिंग के जरिए स्टेटमेंट रिकॉर्ड की जानी चाहिए। इसका मैं आपसे आग्रह कर रही हूँ। इसके अलावा एक मामला यह है कि सेक्शन 376 से लेकर सेक्शन 376(डी) के

अन्तर्गत केसेज को आपने टाइम बाउंड निबटाने की बात कही है। क्रिमिनल लॉ अमेंडमेंट बिल-2009 के द्वारा सी0आर0पी0सी0 के सैक्शन-309 में यह प्राविजो डाला गया था, जिसके अनुसार आई0पी0सी0 की धारा-376 के तहत किए गए अपराधों की सुनवाई दो महीने के अंदर पूरी करनी होगी। मैं यह जानना चाहती हूँ कि इस संबंध में कोर्ट की कोई जवाबदेही है या नहीं? मान लीजिए, अगर दो महीने के अंदर सुनवाई पूरी नहीं होती है तो क्यों नहीं हुई, इसकी जवाबदेही क्या कोर्ट की होगी या अन्य किस की होगी, यह आप हमें बताएंगे? मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह भी जानना चाहती हूँ कि आई0पी0सी0 की धारा-376 के अन्तर्गत कितने मामले लम्बित हैं, इसके क्या कारण हैं तथा वे क्यों लम्बित हैं? इसके अलावा 2009 में जो अमेंडमेंट आपने किया था, उस अमेंडमेंट का क्या असर हुआ? इसी से जुड़ा हुआ एक और मामला है कि जब कोई ऐसे केसेज कोर्ट में आते हैं तो प्रोसीक्यूशन को मेटेरियल एविडेंस पूरा करके देना होता है। जिसका मतलब है कि मेडिकल टैस्ट रिपोर्ट, डी0एन0ए0 की सेम्पलिंग, लेकिन महीनों तक मेडिकल रिपोर्ट कोर्ट में नहीं पहुंचती है। इस बात की आपको जानकारी होगी। लेब नहीं हैं और अगर हैं तो पर्याप्त एक्सपर्ट नहीं है, जो डी0एन0ए0 सेग्रीगेशन का सकेँ या सेम्पल ले सकेँ और सेम्पलिंग के लिए डॉक्टर की उपस्थिति भी बहुत जरूरी होती है। लेकिन वहां डॉक्टर उपस्थित नहीं होते हैं। इसी तरीके से सेम्पलिंग की वजह से या तो केसा छूट जाते हैं और पीड़िता को न्याय नहीं मिल पाता। रिपोर्ट नहीं आपने की वजह से बहुत से मामले कोर्ट में लम्बे समय तक चलते रहते हैं।

अब एक मामला ऐज का आया था, वह तो ठीक है कि देर-आयद-दुरुस्त-आयद। आपने उसमें कोई परिवर्तन नहीं किया। लेकिन मैं एक बात संसद के संज्ञान में लाना चाहती हूँ। शिमला के पास, मशोबरा स्थित बालिका आश्रम में एक 13 साल की बच्ची लाई गई, जो कि गर्भवती है। इस बच्ची को गर्भ का अहसास नहीं है, वह हॉस्पिटल में है। वह बच्ची वहां डॉक्टर से भी बात करना पसंद नहीं करती है, बल्कि उसकी आंखों के नम आंसू उसके दर्द को बयान करते हैं। उसके पेट में तकलीफ क्यों हो रही है, उसको क्यों दर्द हो रहा है, उसका भी अहसास उसे नहीं है, क्योंकि वह बदकिस्मत बच्ची है, जिसके मां-बाप बचपन में ही गुजर गए थे। जिस बच्ची को अभी यह भी नहीं पता कि अपने मां-बाप का प्यार क्या होता है तथा जिसे अपने मां-बाप का सहारा नहीं मिला है, तो यह 13 साल की बच्ची मां बनने के बाद अपने पैदा किए हुए बच्चे को किस तरीके से एक मां का प्यार देगी? यहां मैं उस बात पर खास तौर से जिक्र करना चाहती हूँ। इस घटना को सुनकर ऐसा लगता है कि हमारी मानवता कहां तक खत्म हो गई है। इसलिए इसी के संबंध में मैं यह कहना चाहूंगी कि यदि कोई जुवेनाइल रेप करता है तथा शारीरिक और मानसिक रूप से वह ऐसा करने में सक्षम है और इसके परिणाम भी समझता है, तो इसको जुवेनाइल नहीं माना जाए। जुवेनाइल बोर्ड यह सिफारिश करे कि उसका भी सामान्य कानून के तहत ट्रॉयल किया जाना चाहिए और उसे सजा दी जानी चाहिए। अगर अपराधी 18 साल से कम उम्र का और 16 साल से ज्यादा का

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होता है तो उसे जुवेनाइल मान लिया जाता है। माननीय मंत्री जी, आज का युग इलेक्ट्रॉनिक मिडिया का, इन्फार्मेशन टेक्नॉलोजी का युग है, हम तरह-तरह की चीजें कम्प्यूटर में और टेलीविजन के माध्यम से देखते हैं और उसी के ऐसे परिणाम सामने आ रहे हैं। इसलिए मैं समझती हूँ कि आईपीसी के सैक्शन-376 में ओवर राईडिंग पॉवर देते हुए यह संशोधन किया जाना चाहिए कि अगर कोई 16 साल से अधिक उम्र का व्यक्ति रेप करता है तथा रेप करने के बाद उसकी हत्या कर देता है तो उसे रेअरेस्ट ऑफ रेअर मानते हुए मृत्युदण्ड दिया जाना चाहिए, क्योंकि वह अपने द्वारा किए गए काम का परिणाम समझने में सक्षम है। सरकार ने आईपीसी के सैक्शन-376 के अंतर्गत अपराध को जेंडर न्यूट्रल बनाया। महोदय, 18 साल से कम उम्र के बच्चों का सेक्सुअल एक्सप्लॉयटेशन बहुत होता है और हमें मेल और फीमेल दोनों को इस एक्सप्लॉयटेशन से बचाना है। मैं दोनों की बात कर रही हूँ। यहां मैं खास तौर पर कहना चाहूंगी कि लॉ का उम्र के आधार पर कैटिगरीजेशन करने से बेहतर होता कि 18 साल से अधिक के लिए इस सेक्शन को वीमेन सेंट्रिक होना चाहिए क्योंकि सेक्सुअल एक्सप्लॉयटेशन का शिकार सामान्यतः महिला ही होती है। 18 वर्ष के ऊपर का लड़का इस समस्या का शिकार नहीं होता है बल्कि ज्यादातर महिलाएं ही होती हैं। इसलिए मैं चाहूंगी कि आप इस बारे में गंभीरता से सोचें। इससे महिलाओं के प्रति गंभीरता कम हो सकती है।

महोदय, विक्टिम कम्पेनसेशन के मामले में कहना चाहूंगी कि स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को विक्टिम के परिवार की आर्थिक स्थिति और उस महिला की स्थिति को ध्यान में रखकर, इस बारे में फैसला जल्द-से-जल्द होना चाहिए। इसी तरह से आईपीसी से सम्बंधित जो सीरियस क्राइम्स होते हैं, उनमें पहले डेथ पेनल्टी रूल था और उसमें भी लाइफ इम्प्रिजनमेंट अपवाद के रूप में रेअरेस्ट ऑफ रेअर केसेज में आता था, लेकिन आज इसके ठीक उल्टा हो रहा है क्योंकि हमने लॉज को ह्यूमनाइज किया है। मेरा मानना है कि रेप के केसेज में एज एक रूल डेथ पेनल्टी होनी चाहिए और इस सम्बंध में आपने अनेक अपराधों को अपने ऑर्डिनेंस में सूचीबद्ध भी किया है, लेकिन आपसे आग्रह करते हुए कहना चाहूंगी कि आईपीसी की धारा 376 के अंतर्गत आनेवाले इन्सेस्ट क्राइम को मैं सबसे घृणित अपराध में रखूंगी।

महोदय इन्सेस्ट क्राइम को आपने कहीं भी शामिल नहीं किया गया है। महोदय, अक्सर अखबारों में आता है कि एक भाई ने अपनी बहन को और बाप ने बेटी को अपनी हवस का शिकार बना लिया। महोदय, यह हमारे संबंधों और भरोसे का कत्ल है। इस सम्बंध में दिल्ली की सेशन कोर्ट ने स्टेट वर्सेज संतराम केस में वर्ष 2010 में अपनी ऑब्जर्वेशन दी थी और जज कामिनी ला ने कहा था कि हमारे देश में इन्सेस्ट क्राइम की श्रेणी में नहीं आता। महोदय, कई कार इन्सेस्ट के मामले में भी ऑनर किलिंग हो जाती है। कई देशों में ऐसे अपराधों के खिलाफ कानून हैं, लेकिन हमारे देश में इस अपराध के संबंध में कोई कानून नहीं है। ऐसे अपराधों की पीड़ित बच्चियां समाज के डर से खामोश रहती हैं और इस प्रताड़ना को

सहती हैं। मैं आपसे आग्रह करूंगी कि आप ऐसे अपराधों के विषय में भी खास ध्यान देकर अपने ऑर्डिनेंस में शामिल करें।

महोदय, मैं इसमें एक चीज और जुड़वाना चाहती हूँ। मैं चाहूंगी कि इसमें फेमिली के साथ-साथ एजुकेशन इंस्टीट्यूशंस को भी जोड़ा जाना चाहिए। बच्चियां स्कूलों व कॉलेज में पढ़ती हैं। वहां उन्हें पढ़ाने वाले शिक्षक/प्रोफेसर भी कई बार उन बच्चियों के साथ गलत व्यवहार करते हैं। वहीं छात्रावासों में रहने वाली बच्चियों के साथ भी कई बार गलत व्यवहार होता है। इसलिए मैं चाहती हूँ कि एजुकेशनल इंस्टीट्यूशंस को भी इस लॉ के अंतर्गत लाना चाहिए। अगर किसी बच्चे के साथ यौन हिंसा होती है तो उसका ओनस एक्चूज होना चाहिए।

महोदय, आखिरी बात कहकर मैं वर्मा कमीशन की रिपोर्ट के माध्यम से उन बच्चियों व माताओं की आवाज को उदबोधन देते हुए कहना चाहती हूँ कि एक नारी में एक मां, बहन, पत्नी, बेटा, उद्यमी और कामयाब महिला का हृदय होता है। आज वह घर संभालती है, ऑफिस संभालती है और देश की सरहदों की रक्षा के लिए भी आगे आई है। आज कोई भी ऐसा क्षेत्र नहीं बचा है, जिसमें उसने अपनी क्षमताओं व योग्यताओं के बल पर अपनी छाप न छोड़ी हो। महोदय, मैं इस सदन के माध्यम से पूरे देश से आग्रह करना चाहती हूँ कि अगर आप देश की आधी आबादी की आगे बढ़ने में मदद न कर सकें तो कम-से-कम उसकी राह में रुकावट न बनें। उससे उसके बचपन का अहसास न छीने, उसे भी उन्मुक्त भाव से गांव के आंगन में खेलने का मौका दें। एक महिला जहां पन्ना धाई बनकर अपने बच्चे की कुर्बानी देती है, वहीं जीजा बाई बन अपनी माटी के अस्तित्व की रक्षा के लिए शिवाजी भी तैयार करती है। महिला अबला जरूर है, लेकिन असहाय नहीं है। उसमें भी रजिया और लक्ष्मीबाई का संबल है। मेरी आप सबसे अपील है कि उसे भी मुक्त गगन में ऊंचाइयों को छूने दो।

महोदय, मैं अपनी बात को समाप्त करते हुए इस बिल का समर्थन करती हूँ। आपने जो मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया, उसके लिए धन्यवाद।

डा. प्रभा ठाकुर (राजस्थान): उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया, धन्यवाद। यह एक ऐसा विशेष विधेयक है, जिस पर आज पूरे देश की आंखें लगी हुई हैं। पूरा देश, देश के छात्र-छात्राएं, सभी बड़ी गम्भीरता से देख रहे हैं कि संसद में आज उनके हितों के लिए या उन्हें ऐसी भयानक घटनाओं, हादसों का शिकार होने से बचाने के लिए किस रूप में विधेयक पारित होता है, सांसद क्या बात करते हैं, क्या सुझाव देते हैं? सबसे पहले तो मैं अपनी सरकार को, माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी को बधाई देना चाहती हूँ, जिन्होंने तत्परता दिखाते हुए यहां यह विधेयक लाया। दामिनी के साथ दिल्ली में जो दिल दहलाने वाला प्रसंग हुआ, जिसने पूरे देश की आत्मा को झकझोर दिया और जिस तरह से यहां छात्रों ने, नौजवानों ने मूवमेंट चलाया और पूरे देश में जगह-जगह आंदोलन हुए, उसने देश के लोगों को हिला कर रख दिया। सरकार ने इस बारे में अपनी संवेदनशीलता दिखाई और अपनी भावना एक

[डा. प्रभा ठाकुर]

ऑर्डिनेन्स के रूप में देश के सामने लेकर आई। उसमें उम्र 18 वर्ष ही थी, लेकिन बजाय इसके कि सरकार एक रेप विरोधी बिल ला रही है, मिडिया में 16 साल और 18 साल की बहस चल पड़ी कि किस उम्र में संबंध बनाएंगे। मैं माननीय गृह मंत्री शिंदे साहब के प्रति बहुत आभार प्रकट करना चाहती हूँ कि इन्होंने भी तत्परता के साथ अपने सहयोगियों के साथ इस दंड विधि (संशोधन) विधेयक को तैयार किया। यूपीए की अध्यक्ष श्रीमती सोनिया गांधी जी को भी मैं बहुत धन्यवाद देना चाहती हूँ, जो उस पीड़िता से जाकर मिलीं, सारी बात को समझा, छात्रों से मिलीं, उनकी भावनाओं को समझा और उन्होंने पूरी तत्परता दिखाई कि इस मामले में जल्दी से जल्दी एक कठोर कानून ऐसा बनाना चाहिए, जिससे हमारी बच्चियाँ, हमारी बहन-बेटियाँ सुरक्षित रह सकें और उनको इस तरह की दर्दनाक वेदना से न गुजरना पड़े।

महोदय, मैंने इस विधेयक को पढ़ा है, हालांकि यह एक विस्तृत विधेयक है, बहुत डिटेल् में है। कहते हैं कि कई बार सोच अगर बहुत गहरी हो जाती है, तो डिटेल् में जाना होता है। इसमें जो मूल मुद्दा है, मैं सरकार से यह जरूर कहना चाहूंगी कि अगर आप इसको ओर अधिक स्पष्ट बना सकें, तो अति कृपा होगी। वैसे हमारे कांग्रेस के कुछ साथियों ने एक ज्ञापन दिया है, हमने एक मांगपत्र दिया है। यहां कम से कम कुछ मामलों में, जहां शंका की, संदेह की भावना की गुंजाइश नहीं है या ब्लेकमेलिंग की, लालच की भावना नहीं है, जहां बच्चियों के साथ, नाबालिगों के साथ रेप होता है, जहां गैंग रेप होता है, जैसा दामिनी के साथ हुआ, उससे पहले भी बहुतों के साथ हुए, क्या वह हत्या से कम है? वह तो हत्या से कई गुना बढ़ के, दस गुना, सौ गुना बढ़ के है। अगर वह लड़की मर जाती है, तो कई लोग कहते हैं कि उसकी मिट्टी सुधर गई। जो बच जाती है, वह जिंदगी भी खुद भी मर-मरकर जीती है, समाज भी उसे जीने नहीं देता, उसके पूरे परिवार को भुगतना पड़ता है, कई बार शहर छोड़कर जाना पड़ता है, मोहल्ला छोड़कर जाना पड़ता है। इसलिए इस तरह के मामलों में, जहां यह स्पष्ट है कि लड़की का बयान काफी है, मेडिकल जांच काफी है, जहां कोई लालच नहीं हो सकता, ऐसे मामलों में, बच्चियों के रेप के मामले में तथा गैंग रेप के मामलों में कोर्ट के लिए इस विधेयक में यह व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए कि 30 दिनों या 60 दिनों की समय सीमा के भीतर उस केस का निर्णय होगा और अपराधियों की पहचान के आधार पर मृत्यु दंड ही होगा। पीड़िताएं पहचान करें तथा जो बयान दें, उसी को पर्याप्त आधार मानना चाहिए।

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, अगर निकट के रिश्तेदार ऐसे काम करते हैं, तो यह विश्वासघात है, यह विश्वास की हत्या है। ऐसे लोगों को भी एक समय सीमा के भीतर यह सजा मिलनी चाहिए। पुलिस थानों में, जहां महिलाओं की रक्षा होनी चाहिए, वहां यदि ऐसी वारदातें होती हैं, तो उन मामलों में भी मृत्यु दंड की सजा होनी चाहिए। मैं बाकी मामलों में भी मृत्यु दंड की

सजा मांग रही हूँ, जहां प्रमाणित हो जाए, अच्छी तरह से जांच कर ली जाए, वहां मृत्यु दंड देना चाहिए, लेकिन ऐसा न हो कि कोई इसको दुरुपयोग करके किसी निरपराध को फंसा दे। जहां आशंका हो कि कोई ब्लैकमेलिंग तो नहीं, कोई दुश्मनी तो नहीं, कोई बदले की भावना तो नहीं, कोई लालच तो नहीं, वहां जरूर देखें, लेकिन उसकी भी एक समय सीमा हो कि 6 महीने या 8 महीने में न्याय मिले। अगर देर से न्याय मिलेगा, तो वह भी अन्याय है।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Please conclude. Kindly cooperate. We have to cooperate.

डा. प्रभा ठाकुर: उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं अपनी समय सीमा में ही बोलूंगी, माया जी से कम समय ही लूंगी। आपने उधर समय दिया है। मैं पूरा कोऑपरेट कर रही हूँ। मैं जानती हूँ कि कोऑपरेशन हम लोगों से ही मांगा जाता है।

इसमें कई बातें हैं जैसे घूरना, पीछा करना, दूसरी बार पीछा करने पर दंड देना, ये बातें मेरी समझ में नहीं आईं, क्योंकि यहां रेप के मामलों में तो सजा होती नहीं है, फिर इन मामलों में हो सकता है कि कई लोगों को सिर्फ परेशान किया जाए। हां, यदि किसी लड़की का कोई निरंतर पीछा करता है, दो बार, चार बार, पांच बार कोई लगातार पीछा कर रहा है, तो अवश्य ही उसकी नीयत खराब है और कल को हो सकता है कि वह हताशा में उस लड़की को मार डाले। इसलिए वहां यह गंभीरता होनी जरूरी है।

इसके अलावा अगर पुलिस किसी थाने में एफ.आई.आर. दर्ज नहीं करती है, वैसे गृह मंत्री जी ने स्पष्ट बताया है कि यह जरूरी होगा और उन्होंने जोर दिया है कि एफ.आई.आर. दर्ज हो। जहां भी ऐसा न हो, वहां कुछ ऐसी व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए कि वहां के सत्र न्यायालय में या एस.डी.एम. कोर्ट में या कलक्टर कोर्ट में एफ.आई.आर. दर्ज कराने की मांग वह पीड़िता कर सके। आवश्यकता पड़ने पर उन पीड़िताओं के लिए निःशुल्क वकील भी उपलब्ध होने चाहिए। वैसे सरकार ने एक प्रश्न के जवाब में मुझे बताया भी है कि हर जगह पीड़िताओं को जरूरत पड़ने पर वकील उपलब्ध कराए जाते हैं।

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, जहां तक पहनावे का सवाल है, छोटी बच्चियों का ऐसा क्या पहनावा होगा कि रेप की नौबत आए? असल में लोगों के दिमाग में ही गंदगी है, ये परवर्टेड माइंड्स हैं, जब तक ऐसे लोगों को मृत्यु दंड नहीं मिलेगा, तब तक यह समस्या नहीं सुलझेगी। यदि इस विधेयक के पास होने के बाद इस तरह की वारदातें रूक जाती हैं, तो देश की जनता मानेगी कि यह विधेयक कामयाब रहा, प्रभाव रहा, लेकिन अगर उसके बाद भी ऐसी वारदातें नहीं रूकती हैं, इसका मतलब यह होगा कि जो एक परसेंट औरतें ऐसी घटनाओं की रिपोर्ट करती हैं, वे भी रिपोर्ट करने नहीं जाएंगी, क्योंकि उन्हें लगेगा कि न्याय तो मिलता नहीं, ऊपर से बदनामी मिलती है, तो वे क्यों जाएंगी? बाकी औरतें तो बदनामी के डर से रिपोर्ट करने

[**डा. प्रभा ठाकुर**]

नहीं जाती, उनकी हिम्मत ही नहीं होती है। अगर उन्हें न्याय मिलेगा तो ज्यादा महिलाएं जाएंगी और वे जाकर न्याय के लिए गुहार लगाएंगी। जब ज्यादा से ज्यादा महिलाओं को न्याय मिलेगा, जब ऐसे अपराधियों को फांसी की सजा होगी, तो इससे लोगों में खौफ होगा कि नहीं, हमें मृत्यु दंड मिलेगा।

[**THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY) in the Chair**]

जब दो-चार अपराधियों को फांसी हो जाएगी, उसके बाद आप देखिएगा कि कैसे इस तरह के अपराध कम होते हैं? क्या मिडल ईस्ट में, एशिया में, चाइना में मर्द नहीं हैं, औरतें नहीं हैं? लेकिन वहां का रेश्यो देख लीजिए कि इतना कम क्यों है? इस तरह के निमर्म बलात्कार पर, जिसको मैं हत्या से भी बढ़कर मानती हूँ, वहां मृत्युदण्ड का प्रावधान है, इसलिए वहां इस तरह की वारदातें कितनी होती हैं, यह आप पता कर लीजिए। उस व्यवस्था की यहां आज नहीं, तो कल जरूरत पड़ेगी इसलिए मेरा अनुरोध है कि इस पर भी ध्यान दें।

महोदया, मैं अहिल्याबाई के न्याय की याद दिलाना चाहती हूँ। बलात्कार के मामले में महारानी अहिल्याबाई ने अपने बेटे को हाथी तले रौदवाकर न्याय दिलवाया था। जहांगीर का न्याय भी सुप्रसिद्ध है — वहीं दूध का दूध और पानी का पानी। और क्यों न हो? कोई महिला कैसी है, अगर पुलिस पूरी ईमानदारी से मोहल्ले में उसके बारे में मालूम कर ले, तो उसे जानकारी हो जाएगी। कॉलेज, स्कूल में मालूम करे, तो पता चल जाएगा कि यह लड़की किस तरह की है? कार्यस्थल में जाएं, तो वहां प्रॉब्लम, प्रमॉशन में प्रॉब्लम, नौकरियों में प्रॉब्लम, सब जगह प्रॉब्लम। वे कहां-कहां भुगतान करें? नौकरियों में भी छिपे हुए बलात्कार हैं, तो इनको रोकने के लिए सरकार महिलाओं को सरकारी नौकरियों में आरक्षण दे। अगर सरकार 33 फीसदी आरक्षण दे, तो वे महिलाएं कई जगह मजबूर नहीं होंगी। इसी तरह प्रमोशन में भी कोई ऐसी पारदर्शी स्थिति और इस तरह के आरक्षण की व्यवस्था होगी, तो अच्छा होगा। अगर हम अपनी बहन-बेटियों को ऐसी स्थितियों से बचाना चाहते हैं, तो उसके लिए और दो कदम बढ़ाकर, विधेयक में और भी संशोधन लाकर उनको नौकरियों में प्रमोशन में 33 फीसदी आरक्षण दें। आज हमारी बच्चियां खूब पढ़ रही हैं और हर घर में बच्चियां नौकरी करना चाहती हैं, लेकिन सब इज्जत से जीना भी चाहती हैं। वे कहीं मजबूर न हों, इसके लिए आज हर क्षेत्र अपने आपको प्रमाणित कर रही हैं और उनको मौका मिलना चाहिए।

महोदय, यह सरकार एक संवेदनशील सरकार है। हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी और हमारी यू.पी.ए. की अध्यक्ष महिलाओं के प्रति विशेष संवेदनशील हैं। हमारे यहां, हम कांग्रेस के लोगों को यह निर्देश नहीं है कि अगर दिल्ली में रेप हो, तो उसके बारे में हम न बोलें। हम उस पर भी बोलते हैं, आवाज़ उठाते हैं, लेकिन जब मध्य प्रदेश और छत्तीसगढ़ में कहीं रेप की बात हो और उस इशु को अगर मैं यहां उठती हूँ, तो हमारे बी.जे.पी. के साथी उसके विरोध

में खड़े हो जाते हैं, बोलने नहीं देते हैं। लेकिन कांग्रेस में, जो हमारी अध्यक्ष हैं, उनकी तरफ से ऐसी कोई बात नहीं कही जाती है कि हमें ऐसी बातों को छिपाना है। हमें यह निर्देश है कि बलात्कार तो बलात्कार है, चाहे वह किसी भी राज्य में हो, हमें उसे छिपाना नहीं है, हमें उसके खिलाफ आवाज़ उठानी है। मैं अपने साथियों से भी कहूंगी कि कम से कम बलात्कार जैसे संगीन मामलों में, चाहे वह किसी भी प्रदेश में हों, चाहे वहां आपकी सरकार हो या न हो, हम सबको एक स्वर में मांग उठानी चाहिए और इस मामले में राजनीति नहीं होनी चाहिए।

महोदया, मैं अंत में सरकार को धन्यवाद देते हुए कहना चाहती हूँ कि बहुत लोग समझते हैं कि औरतें बड़ी कमजोर होती हैं, जबकि एक तरफ नारी को "शक्ति" कहा जाता है। जयशंकर प्रसाद ने तो कहा था "नारी तुम केवल श्रद्धा हो।" फिर मनुस्मृति में कहा गया " यत्र नार्यस्तु पूज्यते रमन्ते तत्र देवताः ।" बहुत विशेषण दे दिए, लेकिन जब नारियों को न्याय देने की बात होती है, उनको अधिकार देने की बात होती है, तो कई बार कई तरह के मजाक होने लगते हैं। नारी को अर्द्धांगिनी कहते हैं, लेकिन देखा जाए तो कई घरों में उसकी स्थिति क्या रहती है? जब चाहे घर तेरा, जब चाहे तब तेरा घर नहीं, तू घर से बाहर जा, इस तरह की हालत है, मगर यहां पर मैं यह कहना चाहती हूँ--

"कागज की किश्तियां भी बहुत काम आएंगी,
जिस दिन तुम्हारे शहर में सैलाव आएगा।"

तो ये महिलाएं ही हैं, जो समाज को संभाले हुए हैं, समाज के संतुलन को संभाले हुए हैं, अपने बच्चों के, युवा-पीढ़ी के चरित्र को संभाले हुए हैं और नैतिकता को संभाले हुए हैं। आज उनकी रक्षा करना, उनके अधिकारों की रक्षा करना और उनको न्याय देना हर सरकार का पहला धर्म है। इसलिए इसको टाइमबाउंड बनाया जाए और इसमें यह गुंजाइश न रहे कि पांच साल से बीस साल, बीस साल या मृत्यु दंड भी, तो गुंजाइश न रहे। एक कहावत है कि कानून में अगर सुई बराबर भी छेद रह जाए, तो उसमें से हाथी निकल सकता है। इसलिए वह सुई बराबर छेद न रहे, मेरी आपसे यही अपील है, ताकि कोई ऐसा अपराधी बचकर निकल न सके। धन्यवाद।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): Now, before I call the next speaker, I have a request to make. There are a lot of hon. Members who want to speak. All of us are passionate about this subject. It would be very nice if all of us can be generous towards each other and ensure that we give the opportunity to all those who want to speak on this subject. स्पीकरर्स कृपया संक्षेप में बोलें और फोकस्ड ढंग से बोलें ताकि it is a meaningful debate. हम कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि we have a brisk pace and we have a very fruitful debate on this subject.

The next speaker is Satish Chandra Misraji.

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा (उत्तर प्रदेश): धन्यवाद उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदया, मैं सबसे पहले आपको और अपनी पार्टी के नेता बहन मायावती जी को धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि उन्होंने मुझे इस गंभीर विषय पर बोलने का और इस बिल पर अपनी बात रखने का मौका दिया। महोदया, शुरू में ही मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि हम इस बिल के पक्षधर हैं और हमारी पार्टी इसके सपोर्ट में बोल रही है। इस चीज के लिए हमारी पार्टी की नेता ने पहले ही यह बात बाहर भी रख दी है और हम यहां सदन में भी रख रहे हैं। जहां तक इस बिल का संबंध है, इसमें एक सवाल उठाता है कि इन प्रावधानों की जरूरत क्यों पड़ी? एक प्रश्न उठ रहा है कि जब आज आईपीसी में रेप के खिलाफ पब्लिक ऑलरेडी प्रोवाइडिड है तो इसकी क्या आवश्यकता है। इस पर गंभीरता से सोचने के बाद यह बात सामने आती है कि इसकी जरूरत इसलिए पड़ी क्योंकि जो प्रावधान पहले से थे, वे प्रावधान काफी नहीं थे, जिससे, जो दहशतगर्द लोग हैं, जो इस तरह की वहशी मानसिकता के लोग हैं, जो इस तरह के कार्य को करने के लिए आगे बढ़ते हैं, उनको कुछ ऐसे दंड दिए जाएं और उनके खिलाफ ऐसी प्रक्रिया अपनाई जाए कि वे इस तरह के कुकर्म करने के पहले दस बार सोचने का काम करें और ऐसे कुकर्म न करें।

महोदया, आज पूरे देश में रेप की घटनाएं बढ़ रही हैं, रेप ही नहीं गैंगरेप की घटनाएं बढ़ रही हैं। दिल्ली में जो गैंगरेप हुआ, उसके बाद केन्द्र की सरकार कुम्भकरण की नींद से जागी। अच्छा है, कम से कम वह इस संबंध में जागी तो सही। एक इन्सिडेंट यहां पर हुआ, जिसमें जनता बाहर निकली, उसने आवाज उठायी और इस तरह का एक बिल, जो कि आज से बहुत पहले आना चाहिए था, वह आज सामने आया है। इसके पहले अनेकों इस तरह के गैंगरेप्स, इस तरह के रेप्स हुए हैं। जहां से हमारे माननीय होम मिनिस्टर साहब आते हैं, महाराष्ट्र में भंडारा जिले में तीन नाबालिग लड़कियों को रेप करने के बाद मार करके कूएं में डाल दिया गया, लेकिन आज तक वह मामला ऐसे ही पड़ा है। महोदया, केवल एक यही किस्सा नहीं है। इसके अलावा हमारे लखनऊ शहर में आशियाना नामक जगह पर सात वर्ष पहले गैंगरेप हुआ। उस गैंगरेप के होने के बाद सात वर्षों में भी आज तक वह मुकदमा शुरूआत की स्टेज में है और आगे नहीं बढ़ पाया है। इसका असर क्या होता है? लोगों को यह लगता है कि हम इस दुष्कर्म को करने के बाद आराम से घूम सकते हैं और दूसरी ओर, जिसके साथ रेप हुआ, अगर वह जीवित है, तब भी उसका जीवन समाप्त हो चुका होता है। जैसा कि मेरे पूर्व वक्ताओं ने भी इस बारे में कहा है। उन्होंने बिल्कुल सही कहा कि उनका घर में जीना, उन लड़कियों का, उनके घर-परिवार के लोगों का घर से बाहर निकलना दूभर हो जाता है और जीना मरने के बराबर हो जाता है, लेकिन जिसने रेप किया है, वह खुलेआम सीना ठोककर घुमता है और अपनी बहादुरी दिखाने का, उसका बखान करने का काम करता है क्योंकि हम लोग, उसके खिलाफ जो सख्त कार्यवाही होनी चाहिए, जो तुरंत कार्यवाही होनी चाहिए, वह नहीं करते हैं। इसलिए ऐसे व्यक्तियों पर, जो इस तरह के कार्य करते हैं, ऐसे लोगों के जो केसेज आते हैं, उनमें तुरंत कार्यवाही होनी चाहिए। ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिए कि

सालों-साल मुकदमा चलता रहे। आज आपने फास्ट ट्रैक कोर्ट की बात कही है। दिल्ली में फास्ट ट्रैक कोर्ट है। दो महीने में मुकदमे तय होने चाहिए, लेकिन जो दिल्ली का गैंगरेप हुआ, उसको भी आज साढ़े तीन महीने हो गए हैं, लेकिन अभी तक हम लोगों को यह नहीं मालूम कि कब यह मुकदमा तय होगा। इसी तरह से लखनऊ केस में सात वर्ष हो गए हैं, लेकिन वह गैंगरेप का केस अभी शुरूआती स्टेज पर ही है। इस तरीके से एक नहीं, अनेकों केस हैं। पिछले एक वर्ष में लखनऊ को छोड़िए पूरे उत्तर प्रदेश को ही खाली हम ले लें, तो देश की बात अपने आप सामने आ जाएगी क्योंकि तीन हजार से ज्यादा रेप के केस हो चुके हैं, जो कि दर्ज हुए हैं और जो दर्ज नहीं होते हैं, उनका आंकड़ा अलग हैं अब इस कानून में कम से कम एक प्रावधान आया है कि जो पुलिस अधिकारी केस दर्ज नहीं करेंगे, उनको सजा मिलेगी। यह बहुत जरूरी है। पुलिस रेप के केसों को दर्ज करने में हिचकिचाती है। वह कहती है कि नम्बर बढ़ जाएंगे और नम्बर बढ़ जायेंगे, तो हमारे ऊपर प्रेशर बढ़ जाएगा, हमको इस केस को खत्म करना पड़ेगा, इसलिए पुलिस केसा दर्ज नहीं करती है। जब एक बार उनके ऊपर सजा का एक डंडा चल रहा होगा कि आप खुद सजा याफता हो जायेंगे, तो वे केस दर्ज करने का काम करेंगे। जहां तक एफ.आई.आर. दर्ज न करने वाले के ऊपर एक सजा रखी गई है, इसका हम लोग समर्थन करते हैं। हमारी पार्टी का मानना है कि इसमें एक प्रावधान यह भी होना चाहिए कि जहां बड़े-बड़े लोग, जहां पहुंच के लोग, जहां मंत्री लोग होते हैं, मेम्बर ऑफ पार्लियामेंट हैं, एक्स मेम्बर ऑफ पार्लियामेंट हैं या एम.एल.ए. हैं, एम.एल.सी. हैं, अगर वे इस तरह की चीजों में आते हैं और जो अपने को पावरफुल कहते हैं, उनके खिलाफ कोई पुलिस वाला रिपोर्ट दर्ज नहीं करता है। ऐसे में *suo motu* कार्यवाही होनी चाहिए और *suo motu* की हैसियत से ऐसे मामलों में रिपोर्ट दर्ज होनी चाहिए। ऐसा नहीं है कि हम ऐसे ही बात कर रहे हैं। इस तरह के मामले हमारे सामने आये हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश के ही एक कैबिनेट मंत्री ने भरी सभा में, एक लेडी डिस्ट्रिक्ट मजिस्ट्रेट थी, उन्होंने उसके ऊपर भद्दा कमेंट किया। उन्होंने उसको ही नहीं, उसके पूर्व भी जो महिला जिलाधिकारी थीं, उसके बारे में भी कहा। उन्होंने शर्मनाक बातें प्रयोग कीं, जिनको हम शायद कह नहीं सकते, उनकी *physique* के बारे में, उनकी खूबसूरती के बारे में पता नहीं क्या-क्या कमेंट किये। ऐसा पब्लिक मीटिंग में हुआ। इससे पहले कानपुर में भी एक केन्द्रीय मंत्री ने महिलाओं के बारे में एक हल्का सा कमेंट किया था, वह भी हमारे सामने आया था। इसी तरीके से एक्स मेम्बर ऑफ पार्लियामेंट हैं, उन्होंने ट्रेन में एक महिला साथी के साथ, जो कि उसी कूपे में चल रही थी या बगल के डिब्बे में थीं, उन्होंने उसके साथी बदतमीजी करने की कोशिश की और मामला रफा-दफा हो गया। ऐसे मामलों में पुलिस उनके खिलाफ कैसे एक्शन ले, किस तरीके से ले, इसलिए इसमें ऐसे लोगों को, जो इस तरह की घटनाएं होती हैं, इसके संबंध में भी *suo motu* कार्यवाही करने की जरूरत है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्रीमती रेणुका चौधरी): आप समाप्त करिए।

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा: उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदया, मैं घड़ी देख रहा हूँ। मुझे जितना वक्त मिला है, मैं उतने वक्त में अपनी बात समाप्त कर दूंगा। मुझे 10 मिनट का समय मिला है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्रीमती रेणुका चौधरी): नहीं, आपको 9 मिनट का समय दिया गया है।

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा: उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदया, इसमें जो प्रॉविजन्स voyeurism के लिए, stalking के लिए, disrobing के लिए, acid attack के लिए लाए गए हैं, ये सब बहुत गंभीर हैं। आज हर व्यक्ति के घर में मां, बहन, बेटी और पत्नी है। सबको यह मालूम है कि जब वे घर से बाहर निकलती हैं, तो उनको कितनी तकलीफ होती है। अगर वे बाजार जाती हैं, स्कूल में पढ़ने जाती हैं, ट्रेन में चलती हैं, बस में चलती हैं, बस से उतरती हैं, तो उन्हें हर वक्त यह डर लगा रहता है कि उनका कौन पीछा कर रहा है और किस तरह बदतमीजी से बोल रहा है और यह भी किसी से छिपा नहीं है कि किस तरह के कमेंट्स उनके ऊपर किए जाते हैं। इससे लड़कियों को और महिलाओं को बहुत मानसिक पीड़ा होती है। इसलिए इसको बैन करना चाहिए और उनकी परेशानियों को हमें समझना चाहिए। हम लोग इस बात को इसलिए समझते हैं कि हम लोगों के यहां भी, हम लोगों के घर में भी मां, बहन, बेटियां सब हैं। इनके संबंध में जो कानून लाया गया है, इसके बारे में कुछ लोगों का यह कहना था कि यह बहुत ज्यादा हो गया है, यह excess है और ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिए। मैं मानता हूँ कि इस तरह की जहां पर 10 हजार घटनाएं रोज होती हैं, शायद कोई एक एफ.आई.आर. दर्ज कराने के लिए जाता होगा, कोई हिम्मत ही नहीं करता है एफ.आई.आर. लिखवाने के लिए, क्योंकि वह महिला जानती है कि उसके साथ में ही बदतमीजी होगी, अगर वह पुलिस स्टेशन जाकर इस तरह की रिपोर्ट लिखाएगी। पूरे देश में दस हजार से अधिक इस तरह की घटनाएं रोजाना होती हैं और जिनकी रिपोर्ट नहीं होती है। इसलिए इस प्रावधान को लाना बहुत जरूरी था। इस प्रावधान को इस बिल में लाया गया है, इसलिए हम इसका स्वागत करते हैं।

जहां तक फास्ट ट्रैक कोर्ट का सवाल है, मैं समझता हूँ कि केवल दिल्ली शहर में फास्ट ट्रैक कोर्ट बनाने से काम नहीं चलेगा, आपको फास्ट ट्रैक कोर्ट पूरे देश में बनानी पड़ेगी। ...(व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): Thank you, Shri Misra, for giving very good suggestions. The next speaker is Dr. T.N. Seema.

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा: फास्ट ट्रैक कोर्ट आपने बनाई और जो आपने इसके लिए 2011 तक बजट दिया, उसको आपने खत्म कर दिया। महिला जजेज़ का अपॉइन्टमेंट बहुत जरूरी है। आज जब जजेज़ की वैकन्सीज खाली पड़ी हुई हैं तो फिर आप फास्ट ट्रैक कोर्ट्स बनाकर, उनमें किनको बैठाएंगे? आज हाई कोर्ट्स और लोअर कोर्ट्स में लाखों की संख्या में रेप, बलात्कार से संबंधित जो केसेज़ चल रहे हैं, वे पेंडिंग हैं। वे इसलिए पेंडिंग हैं, क्योंकि

वहां पर जजेज़ नहीं हैं अगर कहीं कोर्ट है तो जज नहीं हैं। आपको इन चीजों को भी एक साथ लेकर चलना पड़ेगा। अगर आप जजेज़ अपॉइन्ट नहीं करेंगे, जो एग्जिस्टिंग स्ट्रेंथ है, उसको फिल नहीं करेंगे, तो आप न्याय नहीं दे पाएंगे। इसलिए मैं दोबारा यह कहते हुए अपनी बात समाप्त करना चाहूंगा कि इस तरह के इन्सिडेंट्स को रोकने के लिए यह जरूरी है कि हम सबके मान में भी एक डर पैदा हो। वह डर यह हो कि इस तरह की हरकत करने के बारे में अगर हम सोचेंगे तो भी बहुत सख्त सज़ा मिलेगी। इसी के साथ मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ और अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): Thank you.

The next speaker is Dr. T.N. Seema.

DR. T.N. SEEMA (Kerala): Madam, I support the Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill, 2013, on behalf of my party, the Communist Party of India (Marxist). But, Madam, I would like to express my disappointment and dissatisfaction about the Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill, 2013, which has already been passed by the Lok Sabha, and which is being discussed by us now. I am disappointed because I don't think that this Government has made sincere efforts to consider very important and relevant recommendations of the Justice Verma Committee. Actually, if there had been a pinch of sincerity, they would not have ignored and neglected the main recommendations of the Justice Verma Committee. Madam, I take this opportunity to sincerely appreciate the Justice Verma Committee for considering and addressing the real issue of increasing gender violence in our society. But, unfortunately, the Government missed the chance to become the champion of change in the lives of crores of women in this country. Madam, the Verma Committee had done a tremendous job by bringing out a comprehensive Report. But what happened? Nothing! This Bill is not carrying the spirit of Justice Verma Committee's recommendations. So, I express my dissatisfaction over this.

Madam, I have moved many amendments for the Bill, but I do not want to go through all the amendments. Here, I would like to point out certain important issues. Madam, my first point is about the age of consent. Here, I would like to add one provision, namely, "Provided that consent shall be a valid defence if the complainant is between sixteen years and eighteen years of age and the accused person is not more than five years older". Why do we demand this change? We, parents, don't want our children to get into relationships and end up in sexual relationships. But

[Dr. T.N. Seema]

the social reality is that there are many instances of consensual sexual activity between girls in the age range of sixteen to eighteen, and boys may be the same age or may be a couple of years older. Will it not lead to injustice, if these young boys are prosecuted for rape? How can we send our young boys to jail for being in love or for biological infatuation? In many such cases, we have seen that if the girl's family is influential or they are rich or they belong to higher caste, and if the boy belongs to a poor Dalit family, definitely, the boy will end up in jail or in juvenile home. It is, therefore, suggested that such consensual activity should be exempted from the purview of statutory rape provided that the accused is not more than five years older. We must protect fundamental rights of youth, including the right to choice and sexual autonomy and agency. My next point is about Section 375 of the IPC. There is an exception statement, Exception 2. It says that 'sexual intercourse or sexual acts by a man with his own wife, the wife not being under fifteen years of age, is not rape.' This Section should be deleted. What is this? The Government wants to give legal sanction to the husbands to have forced sex on their wives. We know that at times sex is used as a weapon to make women surrender, make them weak even in the marital relationship. What Justice Verma Committee Report says about exemption of marital rape in the 2012 Bill is that it stems from a long outdated notion of marriage which regarded wives as no more than the property of their husbands. This clause is against the provisions of the Indian Constitution which considers women as equal human beings and who have the right to live with dignity and be free from violence within or outside the marriage. Many people share the anxiety that if the marital rape is included, their family structure will be disturbed. But is it justified to demand a sacrifice from women in this manner. How can we protect family structure if it continues to be patriarchal all built upon the sufferings of women? So, if we want a firm and a very good family structure, then make it democratic and for that we have to teach our men and our boys to consider women as human beings who have rightful right over their bodies and their lives. My next amendment is on Section 376(2) sub-section (k). It is about crime committed by persons in positions. Actually, the earlier proposed Bill of 2010 had added that if rape is committed by a person in a position of social, economic and political dominance, it would be considered as aggravated form of an offence. But the

present Bill completely dilutes the suggestion and removes the words, 'social, economic, and political'.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): Dr. Seema, you are running out of time. ...(*Interruptions*)...

DR. T.N. SEEMA: Madam, please. ...(*Interruptions*).. We rarely get time to speak on women. ...(*Interruptions*)... Why was it removed? Why is the Government not prepared to directly address the issue of increasing violence on women by people who are in political positions? They exploit women very easily and escape by using their political influence. There are many recent cases—I do not want to name anybody—in which we have seen that many people who are in higher positions, political and social, exploit women, not only women, but even minor girls. But they escape very easily by using their political influence. Actually, they bypass the democratic system in the country, they bypass the legal system. They challenge the legal system in this country. But, what about the victims?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): Dr. Seema, please conclude.

DR. T.N. SEEMA: They are living in isolation in our society fighting and fighting expecting that one day they will get justice. That is the irony Madam, Verma Committee recognizes the class, caste and gender discrimination existing in our society, but the Government has shown its incapability of recognizing the complexity and depth of the gender discrimination by missing the vulnerable sections of our society, that is, the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. So, Madam, I request, through you, to the hon. Minister that rapes by higher caste men on the Scheduled Caste and the Scheduled Tribes women should be considered as an aggravated form of rape. Section 376B, ...(*Interruptions*)... One minute, Madam. Section 376B, which prescribes a lesser period of imprisonment for rape on a separated wife, clause should be deleted. Why should there be a lesser punishment for this crime? A separated wife means, maybe, she is waiting for a divorce, that is, separation for ever. What is the authority of a man to have forced sex on his separated wife? That clause should be deleted please, get out of the patriarchal mindset and see women as individuals who have right to be treated as equals.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): Thank you, Dr. Seema. I have to call the next speaker. ...(*Interruptions*)...

DR. T.N. SEEMA: Madam, my last point is this. ...(*Interruptions*).. I was happy that you are there. ...(*Interruptions*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): It does not mean that we do not observe discipline. ...(*Interruptions*)...

DR. T.N. SEEMA: Lastly, I would like to humbly remind the hon. Minister again about the important reforms recommended by the Justice Verma Committee with regard to judiciary and police. No legislation can bring any change in the existing system unless the delivery mechanism gets revamped. We are saying it again and again during so many other discussions. I am not going into the rape data. ...(*Interruptions*)... This is my last sentence. ...(*Interruptions*)... How are we going to make the system work? That is the challenge the Government has to take up. Women do not want any more rhetoric of 'golden era' or 'goddesses'. We do not want any empty promises. We are fed up with these jargons and cliches. We want accountability; we want responsibility; we want sincerity from the Government. And, we need concrete action. Thank you.

श्री देवेक ओब्राईन (पश्चिमी बंगाल): "बेटा हुआ, बेटा हुआ, बेटा हुआ।" A Boy is born, a boy is born, a boy is born." This is the 2nd of July, 1972. Zulfikar Ali Bhutto and Indira Gandhi have signed the Simla Accord. And, a message has to be sent on telex to Delhi. So, the message's code is 'बेटा हुआ, बेटा हुआ, बेटा हुआ' if the Agreement is signed successfully; if, by chance, the Agreement was unsuccessful, then, the planned coded message was "बेटी हुई, बेटी हुई, बेटी हुई।" This is the situation. That's why, perhaps, there has been so much of confusion also that the Congress-led UPA Government has been totally confused in the last 3-4 months because if you look, in December, there was the Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill, 2012, then, there was an unfortunate rape in Delhi, then, the Verma Committee, which did such a wonderful job in just three weeks, was constituted, then, we had an Ordinance in 2013, which had no mention of the word 'rape' in it. Then, we come to the Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill, 2013. In three months, we have come to three dissimilar legislations. So, I just begin to wonder: Do they legislate in haste and repent in leisure, just like they did in the TADA? But, over all, I would say that party is

happy with this 'reasonably' good law. And, I would like to appeal to so many of my friends in the Media also not to please make it a debate between 18 and 16 because it has suddenly become the focus of the debate. It is beyond 18 and 16.

Madam, let me focus on some of the good things in this law. Because of the limited time, I would go through each one of them very quickly. First, of course, is broadening the definition of 'rape'. In added words, penile intercourse is not the only way of rape because there have been some sordid stories in the last ten years or so about all kinds of instruments being penetrated into women's vagina. So, that's great that the definition of 'rape' has been truly broadened. On 'consent', one has an explanation. And, this is very, very welcome. And, I will tell you why. Otherwise, a woman had to actually prove either through marks on her body or scratches. So, at least, now, there is a comfort where she does not need to go and prove this. The downside of that is, "is this a loose woman?" Because you don't have any marks, you have, kind of, invited me. That's a very positive sign. The third one, which we find extremely positive, is on the new offences. These include disrobing, we have been reading in newspapers that dalit women are often disrobed; acid attack, we keep talking about what happened in December, but I take Members back to one case, it was a very, very brave girl, called Sonali Shakti, the girl on whose face acid had been thrown and her whole life got changed; stalking and voyeurism. Good ! I know a lot of people are scared that the offences of voyeurism and stalking will trap innocent men. And, to be frank, there are some reasons to be of little concern about this. But, over all, when we are talking about observing a woman, think of that woman who goes to an open toilet, somewhere on the fields, and there is somebody waiting for this. So, I think, we should look at 'stalking' and 'voyeurism' in the broader sense. And, if the men here are a little bit scared that this will be misused, I am sure, we have a belief in the ladies of India that this will not be misused and this will be a positive, positive development. There are issues of stalking and voyeurism. But, I think, over all, it is very good. Look at the case of Priyadarshini Mattoo. We need to understand one thing, rape is the top of the pyramid. A man does not rape a woman suddenly in one night. You build it up from the bottom of the pyramid. How many girls or boys have not been groped in a bus, in a city?

[श्री देरेक ओब्राईन]

2.00 P.M.

I will make an honest confession, Madam. When I was 13, I was groped in a Kolkata bus. What do you do? You don't feel like telling anybody. But the idea here is, there has to be that social awareness, and this is not just passing a law. The social awareness has to come like I gave you the example of the bus. If you see somebody in a bus, who has been groped, the lady first needs to scream out loud and, then people will be socially aware. The schools have a role to play; the media have a role to play, and also the implementing authorities. Now when I say implementing authorities, here again, the Government has rushed through this because there is also the question of funding; there is money involved. The States will handle this. But, I am afraid, the States were not given enough time, 72 hours to reply. So, I think the Government will need to put its money where its mouth is. If it really wants to create a social awareness, it needs to earmark some funds to make this social awareness possible.

There is one more quick point that I want to make on hospitals. That's good. There is a good and there is a bad. The good part is that the woman who is in a traumatic state does not need to go to a hospital and register an FIR. It is good. The hospital needs to do the FIR. But the dangerous part is—and, here, please take note of it—that the Government will have to spell out a reimbursement formula for practitioners. Otherwise, I am afraid, this provision, every time, will be challenged in court! I will conclude.

Madam, the three most favourite people in my life are all women—my mother, my wife and my daughter; and they have been listening to this and I have been talking to them. I said, 'What would you like to be?' You know we talk about women being deified, they are Gods, they are sisters, they are mothers; all very well. They need to be what they really are. They are half the earth; they are half the sky. We owe to all these women. Let's make them citizens of India. Thank you.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): Thank you very much, more for sticking to your time. It is very good. Now, Jaya Bachchanji.

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Madam, last time when I was given an opportunity, I resisted because I was time-bound. Please don't do it.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): No, no, you are still time-bound. Your time is six minutes. Please speak for six minutes.

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: No; I am sorry. I am not going to accept that.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): That's your free will if you don't want to speak. But the rule applies to every person in this House. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Throw me out of the House. But I will speak. I am trying my best to keep it ...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): Please start speaking. Don't waste your time like that.

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: I am not wasting my time.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): You have six minutes. Please start.

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Madam, because of the time constraints, I am not going to go into the details of the Bill. I will go by the spirit of the Bill. I would like to point out some very serious points that have just been discussed here, श्री सतीश मिश्रा जी ने अभी बताया ...(*व्यवधान*) श्री सतीश मिश्रा जी ने बताया कि people in high positions, whether in Parliament or outside Parliament, misuse their position. कल एक ऐसा हादसा हुआ कि पार्लियामेंट के एक बहुत सीनियर मेम्बर ने एक लेडी मीडिया पर्सन के ऊपर बहुत गलत टिप्पणी की, और this is done after the Bill that has been passed in the Lok Sabha. The Parliamentarian is from Lok Sabha. I am just bringing this to your notice to tell you how ineffective you are. This is an eyewash. हड़बड़ी में आप इस बिल को लाए हैं, लेकिन यह बिल हड़बड़ी में नहीं आना चाहिए था। इसके लिए आपको wide spectrum of people बात करनी चाहिए थी, उनकी राय लेनी चाहिए थी, उसके बाद इस बिल को लाना चाहिए था। What kind of disciplinary action are you going to take against such people? It's a shame.

जिन्होंने मेहनत करके यह बिल रखा है या इसकी तैयारी की है, मैं उनकी प्रशंसा करती हूँ, but I have reservations. आप बहुत देर से आए, लेकिन दुरुस्त नहीं आए। I am sorry. I have been asked to support this Bill by my Party, and since I am a sincere Party worker, I will support it. But, on an individual basis, I have many, many

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reservations, because reality is different from what is on the papers. You cannot give justice; today, women have accepted it. You used patronizing words like 'protection'; Women have accepted it. वे पल्लू झाड़ देते हैं कि अब तो ये लोग इसी तरह बात करते हैं। Talk about equality. You have gone into great lengths about how the sexual act should be. Now, everybody knows what a sexual act is. But you have not really spoken about actual justice, actually taking notice of what is going on, complaining and speeding up the justice process. It is a pity that we have not been able to prove that we mean business, even after three-and-a-half months of what happened in the Capital of this country, by just giving speedy justice. You are talking about juvenile age. It is really crazy that in order to show that there is a juvenile, who has committed a certain crime, you are presenting a school age certificate. It is ironic. The Government did not accept the school certificate for proving the age of a Chief of the Army, but, very readily, accepted the school certificate of the so-called juvenile, who was the most barbaric and violent of the lot in the December 16 incident. This shows our seriousness. Anybody, a boy or a girl, who is capable of getting into a sexual act, has no age, not today, not in this generation. So, let us not play with age and with words. Let us punish if someone has to be punished. You are talking about consent in marriage. Please do not get carried away by what you see in cinema—सुहागरात में म्यूजिक बज रहा है, फूल लगे हुए हैं। Most of the time, in the rural areas, especially, when a marriage takes place, whatever happens, how are you going to prove that the woman has given her consent? She has not even looked at the man she is married to, forget the next part of the act! So, this consent is, again, funny. Now, let us come to 'stalking'. What is stalking? How is a girl going to prove that she has been stalked? She just goes to the police station and tells, 'मुझे स्टॉकिंग की जा रही है।' जब पूछा जाएगा कि वे कैसे कर रहे हैं, तो आप इसे कैसे प्रूव करेंगी? आपको चार लोग चाहिए, जिन्होंने देखा है कि आपकी स्टॉकिंग हो रही है। It is humiliating; it is really humiliating. And then, that is bailable and so, अगर किसी बड़े घर का लड़का स्टॉक करेगा, तो उसकी बेल हो जाएगी। The girl then gets totally discouraged and the next time, he would commit a crime; he would rape the girl. There are many such incidents. I know of a recent incident that has happened in Mumbai. Madam, a Minister's son has raped a girl. I know this case because the girl had come to me personally. She said, 'I don't know what to

do. If I tell my parents, they are going to throw me out of the house; they will disown me. If I go to the police, they will not take recognition because he is the son of a Minister. What do I do? On top of that, I have to go through medical examination.' And a medical examination is most humiliating after a rape, because that examination is horrible. You know the process and the detail. 'I do not have the mental strength to go through it. What do I do?' I thought that, maybe, after this Bill is passed, I will go and tell her what she should do. But I am sorry, I don't think ...*(Interruptions)*...

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN) in the Chair.]

According to me, यह जो बिल है, इसमें एक बहुत बड़ी गलती है और वह यह है कि पुरुष विरोधी बिल है। In order to give justice to one sex, you cannot be unfair to the other. So, I think that this is something you need to look into because this can be misused. Stalking is done not by men alone; stalking is done by women also. Every second day you hear a girl say, 'Oh, he is so hot'. These are also very, very wrong things. So, Sir, please look into this. This is very important. Please do not do justice to the one part of the society, leaving the other part. Your recommendation on acid attack should be considered as 'murder' because the intention of the attack is to kill or destroy. 'To destroy' means 'to kill'. Please do not look at it in a lenient manner, it needs to be punished. The person who commits the crime needs to be called a 'murderer' and he should get the same punishment as a rapist or as a murderer gets. सर, मुझे ज्यादा बोलने का समय नहीं है, जब कि मैं बहुत कुछ बोलना चाहती थी।...*(व्यवधान)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Actually, all of us have decided to pass the Bill today. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: I know what you are going to say. ...*(Interruptions)*... आप लोग आवाज़ तो यहीं दबा देते हैं, बाहर क्या बोलेंगे, anyway. I am totally confused because I have prepared certain points. सर, जब मैं इसके बारे में सोचती हूँ कि हमारे समाज में इस तरह की चीजें क्यों हो रही हैं और यह मीडिया में ज्यादा आ रहा है। अब आप किसी पालिटिशन्स से पूछिए या पार्लियामेन्टेरियन से पूछिए या मिनिस्टर से पूछिए, तो वे कहेंगे कि आज कल मीडिया वाले ला रहे हैं, यह तो पहले भी आता था। So, the attitude is very casual. यह तो पहले भी हुआ करता था, मगर ये

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मीडिया वाले आज कल इसको बहुत हाइलाइट कर रहे हैं। this kind of attitude should really be controlled. When people talk so irresponsibly, thank God that the media is bringing focus into such crimes. That is why we have been compelled to stand and talk today about this. And the days are not very far, Sir, when justice is not done to women they will all become Phoolan Devi and Putli Bai. उत्तर प्रदेश में गुलाबी गैंग के बारे में आपने सुना ही होगा। Women are going to take laws into their own hands. ऊपर से आपने पेपर स्त्रै को भी चीप करा दिया। These are such patronizing acts. कभी-कभी मैं सोचती हूँ कि आज समाज ऐसे क्यों है? मुझे याद है कि जब we were born after independence. When we were growing up, we heard of such great stories about our leaders. महात्मा गांधी जी ने अपने नॉन वायलेंस मूवमेंट से देश को आजादी दिलाई। बहुत बड़े-बड़े नेता उनके साथ थे और आजादी दिलाने में उन्होंने बहुत कुछ किया, उन्होंने अपनी जाने गंवाई। Do we have any such ideal in front of our youth today? अगर कोई इस तरह की पोजीशन में आना भी चाहता है, तो हमारी सोसाइटी आज ऐसी बन गई है, we have a crab mentality; we try to pull them down. Therefore, we have no heroes.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Madam, you have been given double the time. Kindly cooperate. ...*(Interruptions)*... All of us have to complete this process. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Sir, I am not going to complete. It will be incomplete. But I will conclude. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is incomplete. I will conclude. I remember, जावेद अख्तर जी ने एक फिल्म में एक गाना लिखा था। It was a very sad song. At that time, I did not understand, but today, there is a relevance to that song, as a girl tells her father कि अबकी जो कीजो आगे न कीजो, दूजी बार मुझे बिटिया न कीजो। थैंक यू।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): I am requesting all the hon. Members to kindly restrict to two to three minutes because we want to complete this process. You know very well that our friends have some other things also to say. Now, Shri Shivanand Tiwari.

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी (बिहार): उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अपनी ओर से और अपनी पार्टी की ओर से इस बिल का समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। महोदय, दिल्ली में जो घटना हुई, वह बर्बर घटना थी और उस घटना के परिणामस्वरूप यह बिल हम लोगों के सामने आया

है। महोदय, वर्मा साहब की अध्यक्षता में जो कमिटी बनी, उसको मैं मुबारकबाद देना चाहता हूँ कि उसने तीन महीने के कम समय में अपनी रिपोर्ट दी और इस देश में आजादी के बाद पहली दफा जेंडर इक्वालिटी के आधार पर कोई रिपोर्ट दाखिल की गयी है। संविधान में औरत को जो अधिकार है, उस अधिकार को ध्यान में रख कर पहली दफा यह सिफारिश की गयी है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह कानून बना रहे है, इसकी जरूरत थी, इसमें कहीं कोई संदेह नहीं है, लेकिन क्या कानून बनाने से औरतों के खिलाफ जो हिंसा है, उसको हम रोक सकते हैं? यह एक बड़ा जबर्दस्त सवाल आज के दिन मेरे मन में है। नजमा जी ने दो-तीन दिन पहले हमको यह बतलाया कि अमेरिका जैसे मुल्क में औरतों के खिलाफ हिंसा काफी बड़े पैमाने पर होती है। हमको इस बारे में कोई जानकारी नहीं थी। हम बहुत चौंके कि अमेरिका, जिसको हम लोग एक आदर्श देश के रूप में जानते हैं और जिसका हम अनुकरण कर रहे हैं, उस देश में औरतों के खिलाफ इतनी हिंसा होती है। मैंने सुना है कि वहां की पुलिस भी बहुत सक्षम है। हालत ऐसी है कि वहां आप पुलिस को खबर कीजिए, तो वह मिनटों में हाजिर हो जाती है, जबकि हमारे यहां की पुलिस में हम उस इफिशन्सी की कल्पना भी नहीं कर सकते हैं। मैंने देखा कि अमेरिका में एक साल में दो-दो लाख, ढाई-ढाई लाख औरतों के खिलाफ वायलेंस का केस होता है, जो दर्ज नहीं होता है। वहां 20 परसेंट महिलाएं ऐसी है, जिनके साथ उनके जीवन में कभी न कभी सेक्सुअल वायलेंस होता है। उसके बाद भी औरतों के खिलाफ वहां जो वायलेंस है, उसमें कोई कमी नहीं आ रही है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरी उम्र 70 साल की है। हमको बचपन की याद है और हमने यह देखा है कि समाज में औरतों के खिलाफ हिंसा बराबर होती रही है, लेकिन पिछले 15-20 वर्षों से हमारे मुल्क में औरतों के खिलाफ हिंसा जिस तरह से बढ़ी है, इसका कोई जवाब नहीं है, वह डरावने ढंग से बढ़ी है। हमको लगता है कि देश जो तरक्की कर रहा है, इस तरक्की के साथ-साथ कहीं औरतों के साथ हिंसा तो नहीं बढ़ रही है? इसके पीछे कारण क्या है? इस सदन में एक बार पहले भी चर्चा हुई थी और तब मैंने कहा था कि हमारे देश में आर्थिक सुधारीकरण के बाद जो कन्जूमरिस्ट कल्चर आया, उसने औरत के शरीर का व्यापारीकरण कर दिया। आज यह हम विज्ञापनों में देखते हैं। आप शहरों में बड़े-बड़े बिलबोर्ड्स देखिए, उनमें औरत कम कपड़े पहले हुई दिखाई देती है। आज हम टेलीविजन पर औरत को गंजी का विज्ञापन करते हुए देखते हैं, जिसका पूरा का पूरा रोल ललचाने वाला होता है, जिसमें औरत को हम सिडविटव रोल में देखते हैं। आज यह स्थिति है।

महोदय, हमने एक बार पढ़ा था कि चेन्नई में एक हिन्दी सिनेमा गया था, जिस पर एक तमिलियन ने अखबार में एक आर्टिकल लिखा था। महोदय, तमिलनाडु बहुत कन्जर्वटिव शहर है और वहां औरतों की इज्जत का बहुत ध्यान रखा जाता है। उस आदमी ने लिखा कि उस सिनेमा में जब डांस का दृश्य आया, तो पूरा का पूरा हॉल इस तरह ऊफान में आ गया

[श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी]

कि जिसका कोई हिसाब-किताब नहीं था। लोग चौंक गए। जो छोटे-छोटे बच्चे हैं, ये औरतों को विज्ञापन में जिस ढंग से देख रहे हैं, फिल्मों में जिस ढंग से देख रहे हैं, उनसे उनकी क्या मानसिकता बनती है? वे औरत को सिर्फ एक ही रूप में देखते हैं, वे उसे सेक्स के ऑब्जेक्ट के रूप में देखते हैं। यह हालत है। इसलिए मेरा कहना यह है कि आप सख्त कानून बनाइए, इसमें कहीं कोई शुबहा नहीं है। लेकिन इस पर विचार करने की जरूरत है। कानून हम रोज बनाते जा रहे हैं, उसमें सख्ती लाते जा रहे हैं लेकिन औरतों के खिलाफ वॉयलेंस बढ़ता जा रहा है। इसके पीछे हमारे देश के कल्चर में जो चेंज आ रहा है, हम तथाकथित आधुनिकता की ओर बढ़ रहे हैं। आधुनिकता के साथ जो सेक्सुअल क्राइम है, औरतों के खिलाफ जो वॉयलेंस है, वह भी बढ़ता जा रहा है। इसलिए सिर्फ अगर कानून बनाकर के हम चुप बैठ जाएंगे, उससे औरतें सुरक्षित नहीं रहेंगी। औरतों को सेक्स का ऑब्जेक्ट बनाकर जो हम समाज में परोस रहे हैं, उसको हम जब तक नहीं रोकेंगे, तब तक हम औरतों को सुरक्षा प्रदान नहीं कर सकते हैं। इसी चेतावनी के साथ मैं इस बिल का समर्थन कर रहा हूँ।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Thank you, Tiwariji. Now, Shrimati Vasanthi Stanley. Kindly confine your speech to two minutes.

SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I thank you for giving me the opportunity to express my views on the Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill, 2013. Sir, here, on this occasion, I would make only one point. This Ordinance has been brought especially after the Delhi gang rape incident, which shocked the entire nation. The conscience of the nation was awakened and we had to bring in the Ordinance. My only one question to the ruling Government is: when the name of the Delhi gang rape victim has not yet been revealed, the photograph of the girl is not out in the open, why is it that most of the photographs of the Sri Lankan Tamil victims are coming out in all the media? More than a lakh of women invariably, whether they are children, whether they are small girls, whether they are aged women or whether they are middle-aged, are raped, victimized and ill-treated there in Sri Lanka. I just leave it to the conscience of the ruling Government to rise to the occasion and do the needful. Considering my health, I request that I may be allowed to lay my views on this Bill. Thank you very much.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): No, there is no rule for that. Kindly keep the papers, we can use the same in some other debate. Shri Baishnab Parida. Kindly cooperate with the House and finish it within two minutes. ..(Interruptions)..

SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY; Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Pardon.
..*(Interruptions)*..

SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA (Odisha): Sir, I thank you for giving me the opportunity to express my views. At the outset, Sir, I support the Bill.
..*(Interruptions)*.. Are you speaking?

SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY: Sir, then, kindly allow me some time.
..*(Interruptions)*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Please.
..*(Interruptions)*.. Please proceed, Mr. Parida. ..*(Interruptions)*..

SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Sir, at the outset, I express my support to the present Bill. It is timely, and, in our country, even after 64 years of Independence, the number of crimes, assaults and discrimination against women is growing everyday.. In our political system, we have given many rights to women, which include the right to get elected to Assemblies, Panchayats or other political bodies. But, everyday, when we open the newspapers or watch the television, what do we see? When we gave fifty per cent reservation to women in the Panchayat system, everyday, we used to see 50 rape cases in the newspapers. So, it is a sheer joke to our system, to our justice delivery system, and, to our democratic system. Now, it is high time to be serious about this.

We are living in a society where the perpetrators of sexual crimes are not condemned, but the victim is looked down here in this society. This attitude has been continuing since medieval times. This medieval mindset is still prevailing not only in families but also in the society. We can make stringent laws to prevent these crimes. So far as I remember, when late Mrs. Indira Gandhi was the Prime Minister of this country, there was a great Parliamentarian whose name was Bhupesh Gupta who fought during those days for brining a stringent law against sexual crimes and Mrs. Gandhi took all interest to bring that law, and that was the most powerful law in post-independent India.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Okay, thank you. Thank you, Paridaji. Please cooperate.

SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Sir, after making all these stringent laws, what is the situation in the country? We have not practised those laws. We can make laws, but the question lies: How much are we implementing it? That is the issue. We are now so much vocal. We are condemning rape, sexual assaults and all these things. But after making this law, can we be serious? Can this Indian society be prepared to execute that law? Can we make the women folk, the poorer section in our society...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): I am going to call the next speaker now. Please cooperate.

SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Sir, I am supporting this Bill. Law must be stringent...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): It is okay. Shrimati Vandana Chavan.

SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: ... but if the mind of the political leadership, the rulers of this country and the common man is not changed, we can't make a 21st century India...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Okay, thank you.

SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: I don't have much time. With these words, I support this Bill.

SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN (Maharashtra): Thank you, Sir, for giving me an opportunity to speak on this very important legislation.

SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY: Vice-Chairman, Sir, on the Budget, everybody has laid the papers. You have allowed all the people. Please allow me, Sir. *..(Interruptions)..*

SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN: Vasanthiji, let me speak please. *..(Interruptions)..* Thank you very much, Sir, for giving me an opportunity *..(Interruptions)..*

SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY: Sir, please allow me to lay the papers. *..(Interruptions)..*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): It is a very important Bill. Kindly sit down. *...(Interruptions)..*

SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN: Sir, I would have liked to make some introductory and opening remarks and also point out some highlights which are positive as far as this Bill is concerned. However, considering the paucity of time, I only restrict myself to the grey areas which exist in this Bill. *...(Interruptions)..*

SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY: Sir, please allow me to lay the papers. *...(Interruptions)...*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): You are disturbing your own colleague. Kindly sit down. We will decide it.

SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN: You have had your say. Please allow me to speak. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY: Sir, you could give me an answer. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN: Sir, I want to bring to your notice four points which *...(Interruptions)..*

SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY: Sir, what is this? Please allow me. *...(Interruptions)...*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Please sit down. *...(Interruptions)...* Please sit down. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY: Sir, you have allowed everyone to lay the papers. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN: Sir, in clause 8 in Chapter II, there is substitution of section 370 by new sections 370 and 370 A. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY: Sir, please allow me. *...(Interruptions)...*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Kindly sit down. We will take a decision. Please sit down.

SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY: Okay, Sir. Thank you.

SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN: This deals with trafficking and exploitation of a trafficked person. Sir, you will see that the new section 370 prescribed different punishments for different levels of trafficking such as a person, more than one person trafficking of minor, trafficking of more than one minor, and all these punishments are not less than 7 years, not less than 10 years, not less than 14 years, not less than life imprisonment. However, sexual exploitation of a person who is trafficked, in fact, is a more serious offence than just trafficking. But the punishment prescribed here is not less than 5 years or not less than 3 years. I feel sexual exploitation of a person who is trafficked is a more serious offence, and, therefore, the punishment which should be prescribed for that also should be of a higher degree. Therefore, I feel there is a serious anomaly in this section which needs to be addressed.

Secondly, Sir, I invite your attention to clause 9 of Chapter II which defines rape and also substitutes the earlier Sections 375, 376A to 376D and now adds Section 376E. Sir, in this also there is a serious anomaly about the punishment prescribed. In most of the Sections, up to so much imprisonment and fine. We can see in two sub-sections here. *...(Interruptions)...*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Thank you, you have made your points. Dr. V. Maitreyan. *...(Interruptions)...* Kindly cooperate. We have to pass the Bill. *...(Interruptions)...* You understand the situation. *...(Interruptions)...* That is why we want to complete it today. Kindly understand the situation.

DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: We can get it passed tomorrow. *...(Interruptions)...* It is discrimination. *...(Interruptions)...* Two political parties are not allowing an important legislation to be discussed. *...(Interruptions)...*

DR.V. MAITREYAN (Tamil Nadu): Don't accuse like that. *...(Interruptions)...* Don't accuse like that. आप लोग कितने दिन करते रहते हैं? रोज हाउस को रेनसेक करते हो और हमसे कहते हो। *...(व्यवधान)...*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Kindly conclude quickly.

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I have not yet started.

Some searching questions are to be seriously looked into and pondered over in the context of the Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill, 2013 which is before the House for discussion.

Can a Bill, an act or a law alone provide a panacea and address the ills afflicting the society in general and the evil of rape in particular? Can a Bill hastily and hurriedly be prepared and introduced to score a point merely to appear rising to the occasion to sternly and strictly deal with the dastardly act perpetrated against the girl in Delhi on the 16th December? Undoubtedly the barbaric and heinous act done not only with that girl but with any other women as well deserves to be condemned in the harshest of the word possible.

But was it, in fact, the lack of a law or a Bill or an Act which proved to be instrumental in letting this barbaric act to take place? Was it the lack of law that failed the administration to stop that despicable act? Will the proposed Bill, in any way, guarantee that no such incident would recur in future? The answer is, perhaps, a big no.

I am of the view that this Bill has been prepared by the Government in utmost haste without giving any attention to its pros and cons, simply to deflect the attention of the public from its failure in implementing the existing laws of the land in letter and spirit.

I would like to point out one thing. I would have been happier if the Government before rushing through this Bill, through an Ordinance, would have tried to forge a broad consensus through wide consultations on such contentious issues—whether to call the crime as rape or sexual assault, whether 16 or 18 should be the age of consent for sex, how to define voyeurism, stalking, etc., so as to make the Bill healthy and balanced. But if the motive is only to score a point and only a point at any cost, all these noble tasks are bound to be thrown into backburner. I would have been happy if the Government, in addition to making this Bill, had taken some tough measures to streamline and strengthen the existing implementing law agencies on whose shoulders lie the success or failure of the Act. Steps such as, police reforms, fixing responsibility and accountability for failure to maintain law and order and check heinous crimes, fast tracking of dispensation of justice, ensuring conviction, etc., could have been steps in the right direction. No law of the land,

[Dr. V. Maitreyan]

however powerful it may be, can prove to be a deterrent unless enforced forcefully and within a reasonable time frame because justice delayed is not only justice denied, but delayed justice also encourage brazen defiance and violation of law.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Dr. Maitreyan, please conclude. Please cooperate.

SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI (Andhra Pradesh): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on this historic piece of legislation, the Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill, 2013. About 45 rape cases were reported within 15 days of Nirbhaya's incident; and about 145 cases were reported after issuance of the Ordinance of 3rd February. This clearly shows that there is no fear in the minds of such people even after this horrific incident. So, this mandates us to be as stringent as possible not only in making laws but also in implementing the same.

Sir, firstly, the Minister has rightly said that it is the onerous responsibility of each one of us to protect the honour and dignity of women in this country. I agree; but, the honour is at stake now and the dignity is at the crossroads. And, both can be protected only if this Bill is given retrospective effect, and not as mentioned in the "Short title and commencement" of the Bill under clause 1. By doing this we give a clear message to the country that even if there are no stringent laws and if any such offences are committed, Parliament, in its wisdom, would enact and implement laws with retrospective effect. Sir, I welcome the inclusion of new forms of offences such as acid attack under Section 326A, voyeurism under Section 354C and stalking under Section 354D of IPC. But under Section 354D, you are saying whoever 'watches' or 'spies' on a woman. Here there is no mention of what the definition of 'watches' is. Nowhere has it been mentioned.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Okay, thank you. Dr. Ashok Ganguly.

SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI: Then, Sir, let me lay it on the Table. I am going to lay the rest of my speech on the Table. You are just giving one or two minutes only.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): There is no such rule like this. We have to take a decision. We will consider it afterwards. Please sit down.

DR. ASHOK S. GANGULY (Nominated): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I support the Bill, but I would like to raise a fundamental issue. We are rushing through this Bill. We did not have a debate on the Budget. Sir, I think we are all responsible for creating this problem of lack of time. These are important issues. Can law change a deep criminal tendency in a caste and male dominated society? Can it put an end to national hypocrisy? That is the important question. We can make law, but can the society change? The society has been complicit in this shameful compact of silence. The Bill is late, but it is a comprehensive recognition by India of the shameful fate of Indian women. The sexual threat to women in India is now a worldwide alert. Tourists now hesitate to visit India. Some countries have given advisories. I think this Bill will reassure some of the countries, but not everybody will be satisfied. New laws may not shame the Indian society. We have to rise as people and stoutly oppose male behaviour which is happening every minute. Let us fight this curse on all Indian males and not only depend on laws and the police. Change the national male mindset towards all women and domestic violence. Mr. Minister, I wish you all the best, but this is the beginning of a campaign. Thank you.

DR. BHARATKUMAR RAUT (Maharashtra): Sir, before I start my speech, I would like to know how much time you have given me.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Only two minutes. If you confine to less than that, I will be happy.

DR. BHARATKUMAR RAUT: Sir, I do not know what to say when we are spending so much time on many other things. It is a very important Bill. Why are we rushing it through, I can't understand. What is the idea? Why is this Bill being passed in such a way?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): You have to understand the situation.

DR. BHARATKUMAR RAUT: Sir, when I stand here, apart from the citizen of the country and apart from the Member of Parliament, I also stand here as son of my

[Dr. Bharatkumar Raut]

mother, husband of my wife, brother of my sister and father-in-law of my daughter-in-law. Sir, I feel ashamed that in the 21st Century we have to bring in such legislation which is not as effective as it should have been. Due to lack of time, I am skipping all the points. Here we have to really look at the judicial system of hearing the rape cases. When the judge is a man and the advocates are men, and when cross-examination happens in the court and the type of questions that are put in front of a male judge, imagine the plight of a woman who has already undergone the atrocity. I think one basic amendment that we should have done is that such cases should be heard only by a woman judge in camera and the cross-examination should be done only by women counsels.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Now, Dr. Najma Heptulla.

DR. BHARATKUMAR RAUT: Sir, let me complete.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): You have completed. You have given a very good suggestion. You have made a new point. Kindly co-operate.

DR. BHARATKUMAR RAUT: Sir, I want to make another point. This Bill is for victims of rape and for taking action against rapists. But what happens to those who have been entrusted with the responsibility of maintaining law and order. They have been given the *dandi* in their *haath* because they are supposed to prevent such cases. Now if the police cannot prevent such a thing, then, everything else is post mortem, post facto.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Okay, you conclude.

DR. BHARATKUMAR RAUT: A woman who is raped is raped. It is another thing that the accused should be punished. But it is the responsibility of the police to prevent such things. For that, the police force has to be effective. Our Home Minister is a former police officer. I would suggest to him to bring in such a provision by which the police is held responsible...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Thank you, Dr. Raut. ...(*Interruptions*)... I am now calling the next speaker.

DR. BHARATKUMAR RAUT: ... that they have some sense of responsibility and their *wardi* has some respect.

DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: Sir, my party has ten minutes and there are two speakers from my party. So, I will take my time.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Kindly come to the point directly.

DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: I am coming to the point, Sir. I am sorry that the Government has to bring this Bill in such a hurry, when Members, both men and women Members, of Rajya Sabha wanted to bring some important points to the notice of the Government. That is why Rajya Sabha is important too in participating in the legislation. I want only one commitment from the Minister. He has brought this Bill in a hurry because the President's Ordinance would, otherwise, lapse. The Minister should make a commitment in the House that after the Session resumes, we are going to have a full-fledged discussion, and whatever amendments and suggestions we are going to make, he will be liable to accept them because we have not discussed them at all.

Sir, I feel that the recommendation of the Standing Committee of Home Affairs has not been taken into consideration fully. The legislation is quite on this issue. The Minister has to give that explanation. The other thing which I would like to mention here is that such a serious legislation, which has been brought after an uproar in the whole country when the gang rape of a girl took place in Delhi,—an Ordinance was brought in and the Bill, to replace it, has been brought in a hurry—you should not look at this Bill in isolation. The whole problems of women and the society have to be taken in totality. Without bringing any change in the Juvenile Justice Act, this Bill has no meaning. It cannot be implemented. Every time we give the examples of America, Europe and other countries, and I would like to state what the laws of these countries say. The Juvenile Justice Law in the U.S. says, “In some cases, usually, when the crime is particularly heinous, a juvenile may be tried as an adult.” The same is the case in the U.K. or, for that matter, in China and in many

[Dr. Najma A. Heptulla]

other countries. I would like the Government to bring back the Juvenile Justice Act. If a person, who is under 18 years, commits a heinous crime, he should not be confined along with a person who has done petty crimes like stealing bread or pick pocketing or things like that. These are two different crimes and they should be taken differently. Sir, I wanted to speak very seriously on the issue. I am a Zoologist; I am a scientist. We believe in evolution, the Darwin's law of evolution. How do you think that the evolution of our mind has totally stopped, that the evolution of our thinking has stopped? Evolution is a continuous process. Today evolution is connected with environment. With the access to knowledge and the access to information which the children of today have, they get much more matured than what we were. I am sure, Sir, you were a very innocent person when you were 16 years or 18 years old. But, today, children are not like that. So, I would want the Minister to come back to the House. There is no time now, and I can see that you are getting impatient, so is the whole House. I would only like to mention to the Home Minister one thing. I am not going to repeat what other Members have already mentioned as to how serious it is. But the main thing is that you have to come to the House after the recess with a Juvenile Justice Act, rethinking on a juvenile justice and then we will re-think on this legislation. There are so many discrepancies here. In this Bill, there are contradictions. Sir, you have written, "In a marriage, if the girl is 15 years...", it means you are accepting that there are child marriages in our country? What kind of a contradiction do you bring in your own written Bill? That is the sad part of it. Sir, I know you are very kind.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Thank you. Thank you, very kind of you. Thank you very much.

DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: Sir, I want that you come back to the House. You discuss in peace. You discuss the entire Bill once again and if we feel, and you also feel, there is a need to relocate it, please relocate it. It is not necessary that if you pass a Bill it becomes sacrosanct; it cannot be reopened again before implementing it. We have six months to amend the rule. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Mr. Parasaran, would you like to say something?

DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: So, you have to come back to the House again.

SHRI K. PARASARAN (Nominated): Sir, I would like to say that I support the Bill and I do not want to take the precious time of this House. Thank you.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E. M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Thank you very much for your cooperation. Mr. Dua is also following you. Now, Shri Pyarimohan Mohapatra. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PYARIMOHAN MOHAPATRA (Odisha): Sir, I will just take two minutes and not more than that.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, you have permitted others.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E. M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Kindly cooperate. You know the situation.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: I know the situation. We have been cooperating. You are not giving us the least consideration. What does it mean?

SHRI PYARIMOHAN MOHAPATRA: I will come straight to the point. In Section 166B, please increase the punishment for refusal of treatment by medical officers from three years to seven years, not one year. One year won't do because a Scheduled Caste girl who had witnessed the gang rape of her friend, another Scheduled Caste girl, and volunteered to stand as witness was, therefore, gang raped by the rapists again, who were politically very powerful. She was refused treatment by the primary health centre, refused treatment by the district medical hospital. Finally, after a lot of howling by NGOs, she was taken to the medical college hospital. She died after a month, subsequently. Now, Rs. 10 lakhs was declared as compensation. Nobody visited her in the hospital. Nobody important, from the Government, visited her in the hospital. This happened in Odisha. So, please make this stringent. What business have doctors not to treat? Just because the rapists belong to powerful political sections. This won't do. Acid attack creates more trauma, it is a worse situation than rape. This is my view because the person lives, suffers throughout life and the suffering is visible. So, please increase the penalty and see that the entire cost of rehabilitation of the victim is exacted as fine.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Thank you very much. You made your point. Kindly cooperate.

SHRI PYARIMOHAN MOHAPATRA: Sir, just one point more. I draw the attention of the Minister to explanation 2 under 375, “Consent means an unequivocal voluntary agreement when the woman by words, gestures or any form of verbal or non-verbal communication...” will be treated as consent. By words or verbal is alright, but gestures and non-verbal give a tremendous amount of advantage to the man and man can prove that consent was given. Please drop this or suitably amend this. Thank you.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E. M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Now, Shrimati Irani.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, my party has cooperated.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E. M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Kindly cooperate.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: We need our representation. You are not accommodating our Members for certain reasons. Kindly permit another Member.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E. M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Please sit down. We will consider it. Shrimati Irani.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: We are cooperating to the maximum extent and you are giving the least consideration, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E. M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): We know the situation. We want to pass it.

श्रीमती स्मृति जुबिन ईरानी (गुजरात): सर, मैं जानती हूँ कि समय का कोई जेंडर नहीं होता, इसलिए शायद समय महिला की व्यथा को नहीं समझता और सांसदों को अपनी मर्यादा में बांधने का काम करता है। Respected Vice-Chairman, Sir, in bullet points I would like to attract the attention of the hon. Home Minister to the fact that Section 354A(1)(v) which was there in the Ordinance has been removed. I would, through you, Sir, draw the attention of the hon. Home Minister to the fact that the definition of ‘sexual harassment’ in the Ordinance says, “sexual harassment includes any other unwelcome physical, verbal or non-verbal conduct of sexual nature.” It has been removed from the Bill. Why is it so? I seek an explanation from the hon. Minister on this.

Now, I come to the issue relating to stalking. Section 354D(1)(i) says that a woman has to give a clear indication of disinterest. I think any indication of disinterest should suffice. Also, it speaks about spying on a woman only if it results in fear of violence or serious alarm or causes distress. Will it be considered as stalking? My request to the hon. Home Minister, through you, is mere an act of spying on a woman should be considered as a crime.

Sir, one of my colleagues from the NCP drew the attention of the hon. Home Minister to the issue of sexual exploitation of minors who are trafficked. Under Section 376 of the IPC, rape is punishable with an imprisonment for seven years and can be extended to life. However, in the case of sexual exploitation or trafficking minors, according to the proposed Bill, the imprisonment is prescribed only for less than five years and can be extended to seven years. Why has this exception been made in the case of trafficking minors is something I seek the hon. Home Minister's explanation? And, whoever is engaged/employed in trafficking children were punished under the Ordinance. However, an exception has been made in this Bill. I would request, through you, Sir, trafficking of children and those who are knowingly employing trafficking of children should also be punished, so that such children will have the protection of law.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Okay. Thank you.

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: Sir, I beg your indulgence for only one minute.

Section 376(2) says, "Whoever is in a position of control or dominance over a woman..." I would request, through you, Sir, the hon. Home Minister to define 'dominance' and 'control' by taking economic, social and political aspects into consideration.

Sir, under punishment for repeat rape offenders, all those convicted under Section 376C have not been included under this section. So, could you please consider inclusion of such offenders who are convicted under 376C also under the ambit of punishment for repeat offenders?

Sir, Shivanand Tiwariji has spoken about obscene exhibition and objectification

[Sharimati Smriti Zubin Irani]

of women. My request, through you, Sir, is, under Section 292 of the IPC, such exhibition is only punished either by imposing a fine of Rs. 2,000 or a punishment for two years. My request is to please make the punishment mandatory.

Sir, my last sentence here is this. I would like to quote Mr. Derek O'Brien who started his speech today by saying that during the Shimla Agreement the Telex Code अगर अग्रीमेंट अच्छी तरह से हुआ, सार्थक हुआ, तो बेटा हुआ, ऐसी घोषणा करनी चाहिए थी। मैं आज ओब्राईन साहब से कहना चाहती हूँ कि इस सदन में भले ही rushed एक चर्चा हुई, लेकिन आज की सार्थक चर्चा के बाद देश में कम से कम परिवार गर्व से कह सकेंगे कि आज इस सदन में जो भी चर्चा इस बिल के संदर्भ में हुई ultimately बेटी हुई, बेटा हुई और बेटा हुआ।

श्री राम कृपाल यादव: उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने मुझे एक महत्वपूर्ण विधेयक पर बोलने की अनुमति दी, इसके लिए मैं आपका आभार व्यक्त करना चाहता हूँ। महोदय, मैं आपसे निवेदन करूंगा कि ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY: Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, please allow me to lay my speech... (*Interruptions*)... Sir, he has allowed Vandana and other Members.

SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN: He did not allow. He only took a note of it.

SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY: Okay. Let him allow me to lay my speech also. Otherwise, Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, allow me to speak. Sir, you have not given me the time. At least, allow me to lay my speech.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Vasanthi, please, you have made your speech. Please cooperate.

SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY: No, Sir. You said you will give your ruling. You tell me what you are going to decide on that. This is not fair.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Can you cooperate with the Chair? ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: We have been cooperating with the Chair. That is why we asked for permission to lay it on the Table. Kindly permit her now to read it. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY: We have been cooperating, Sir. I am asking you. You had said you would give the ruling. What is your ruling now? I am seeking protection from the Chair, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E. M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Kindly obey the Chair. Please sit down. We will take a decision. That is what I have been telling you repeatedly. Kindly sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Laying it on the Table has not been accepted by the Chairman. So, please allow her to speak. Despite her illness, she will speak. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY: She had been permitted to lay her speech on the Table. Either allow me to lay it or allow me to read it, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Please cooperate. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: That is what we are doing. We are asking you to allow her to speak. That is all.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E. M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): You please leave it to the Chair.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: I have spoken to the Chairman.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Please sit down. You have stated your grievance. Please cooperate now.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: But that has been rejected. Kindly permit her now to speak. She will speak despite her illness.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E. M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Please cooperate. And please sit down.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: We have cooperated to the maximum extent and now you are telling us that we have yet to cooperate. Why don't you consider it?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Can you understand what I am saying? Kindly understand what I am saying. We will give a chance to you. Kindly sit down now.

SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY: Thank you, Sir.

श्री राम कृपाल यादव: सर, आज हम यहां एक महत्वपूर्ण बिल पर चर्चा कर रहे हैं। सदन इस विषय पर चिंतित है और पूरा देश भी चिंतित है। दिल्ली गैंग रेप के बाद पूरा देश उसके खिलाफ खड़ा हो गया। पूरे देश के पैमाने पर समाज के हर कोने से यह बात आई कि इस तरह के घटनाक्रम को रोकने के लिए कोई ठोस उपाय करना चाहिए। आज माननीय गृह मंत्री जी इसके लिए जो कानून लाए हैं, मैं उसका स्वागत करता हूं।

महोदय, आज महिलाओं के प्रति समाज की विचारधारा में बहुत ज्यादा गिरावट आ गई है। महिलाओं के प्रति जो हमारा नजरिया रहा है, जो देश की संस्कृति और सभ्यता रही है, वह यह है कि हम महिलाओं को माता मानते हैं, उसको भगवान का रूप मानते हैं। आज महिलाओं के साथ जिस तरह की ज्यादती हो रही है, उसे देखकर बहुत ही शर्म महसूस होती है। आज महिलाओं के साथ गैंग रेप की घटनाएं बहुत बढ़ गई हैं। पूरे देश में इस तरह की घटनाएं हो रही हैं, लेकिन मैं आपको अपने प्रदेश के बारे में बताना चाहूंगा कि वहां सिर्फ कुछ ही वर्षों में आठ हजार रेप और गैंग रेप हुए हैं। सर, आज हमारा समाज कहां जा रहा है? हम कानून तो बना लेंगे, लेकिन जब तक समाज की सोच में बदलाव नहीं आएगा, तब तक कानून बनाने से कोई लाभ नहीं होगा। जो हमारे यहां बेटी और बाप का संबंध होता है, भाई और बहन का संबंध होता है, उनके बारे में भी आज खबरें आती हैं कि वहां भी रेप की घटनाएं हो रही हैं। आज हमारा समाज कहां जा रहा है, हम कहां जा रहे हैं? आज हमारी सभ्यता और संस्कृति किस तरफ जा रही है? जब तक समाज में बदलाव और सोच में परिवर्तन नहीं आएगा तब तक कानून बनाकर रेप, बलात्कार जैसे अत्याचार के शोषण नहीं कर सकते हैं। हमें समाज में निश्चित तौर पर हर तबके और हर वर्ग की सोच में बदलाव लाना पड़ेगा, तभी हमारा कानून असरदार होगा। कानून तो पहले से भी है, लेकिन कानून होने से क्या रेप, गैंग रेप नहीं हो रहे हैं? आज हम इसमें कुछ परिवर्तन कर रहे हैं। हो सकता है कि इसके बावजूद भी जिस कानून के माध्यम से समाज में इस घृणित काम को रोकना चाहते हैं, वह शायद न सके।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Okey, thank you. Now, Shrimati Stanley.

श्री राम कृपाल यादव: मैं एक-दो मिनट में ही अपनी बात समाप्त कर दूंगा।

महोदय, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि यह बात ठीक है कि आप कानून बना रहे हैं और माननीय सदस्यों ने कई महत्वपूर्ण सवालों पर भी डिस्कशन किया है, केस त्वरित गति से निष्पादित हों, इसके लिए आपने कौन-सा उपाय सोचा है? फास्ट ट्रैक कोर्ट बने, क्या इसके लिए विचार किया या नहीं किया है? बहुत-से ऐसे केसेज़ हैं, जो पिछले दस साल, बीस साल और पच्चीस सालों से पेंडिंग हैं, क्या उनके निष्पादन के लिए आपने कोई उपाय सोचा है? क्या आपने इस बिल में उनके लिए कोई प्रावधान करने का काम किया है?

3.00 P.M.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E. M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Okay. Please sit down now. ...(*Interruptions*)... Nothing will go on record. Kindly cooperate. I have given you enough time. Vasanthi Stanley now.

श्री राम कृपाल यादवः*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Please sit down as nothing is going on record. ...(*Interruptions*)... I am sorry to say that nothing is going on record, please sit down. Now, Smt. Vasanthi Stanley. Please confine your speech to two minutes.

SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY: Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, thank you. I am going to put my points very short.

Under gender neutrality in defining a rape victim, Sir, I recommend that the third gender, the transgender, should also be included. With very hard fighting the transgenders have won their civil liberties. I request that under 'rape', please bring the gender neutrality to include the third gender, the transgender.

On the watering down of voyeurism and stalking, Sir, I would like to say that it is extremely important to stress what is being targeted is not only innocent gestures, but also unwanted overtures by men that end up in harassing women. In this, I would like to remind you about Sarika Shah's case in 1998 which happened in Tamil Nadu. Our leader, very stringently brought about the Tamil Nadu Prohibition of Eve Teasing Act. So, only by retaining this stalking and voyeurism as offences, backed by stringent punishment, will we be able to prevent a repeat of such cases .

On the issue of marital rape, Sir, in 2011, UNIFEM, the U.N. wing working towards women empowerment, in its report titled 'Facts and Figures on Violence against Women', stated that 37 per cent of Indian women faced physical and sexual intimate partner violence in their lives. Among the 104 countries who have already made marital rape as an act to be prosecuted, only four countries have not done and India is one among them. I wish that one amendment to section 375 should be brought which reads, "Consent will not be presumed in the event of an existing marital relationship between the complainant and the accused."

* Not recorded.

[Shrimati Vasanthi Stanley]

I do have my reservations about the age of consent also, Sir. Acid attack should be taken very seriously. The recent two cases of Vinodini and Vidya in Tamil Nadu have to be taken very seriously.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Please cooperate and conclude, Madam. Now, Shri Venkaiah Naidu.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, we are discussing a very important piece of legislation and I have been the Chairman of the Standing Committee which has deeply gone through this subject.

Secondly, the Leader of the Opposition, who has got a legal expertise, also wants to add something. I request both the parties and others also to cooperate. Please spare another half-an-hour or forty-five minutes. Afterwards, we can conclude passage of the Bill. Then, we can go on to other issues. If they do not want to allow it, then I would leave it; I can't help it. My suggestion is, this is an important Bill, the entire country is watching what the Parliament is going to do. We have seen in the other House yesterday; when the Bill was approved, there was a criticism saying that certain aspects were not discussed and that the number of Members present in the House also was less. It is only my request; if they do not agree, I will sit down, I have no problem also.

Sir, for one month, we have devoted time in going through each and every word of the Bill. Still, there are certain points which need to be discussed. I am not going to add anything now. I only would like to request hon. Home Minister, through you, Sir, to kindly go through the recommendations, not through the provisions of the Bill alone. As is said by many hon. Members, mere passage of the Bill is not going to solve the problem. Of course, it is a good step in the right direction. We are here to support the Bill. It is a progressive Bill. This is the first point I wanted to suggest.

Secondly, coupled with that, what is required also is the political will of all political parties. There is a need for a change of mindset across the country. That can happen only through a social mobilisation.

The third point I would like to suggest is, as Shri Shivanand Tiwari said, the

cinema and television have a greater role to play in creating awareness as also in avoiding vulgarity, obscenity and violence in films. That is causing immense harm to our social fabric. They should understand this.

Coming to the fifth point, Sir, as I have suggested to you, there is another important aspect which is not there in the Bill. I request the hon. Minister to take note of that. This ragging has become a big problem across the country. Children are committing suicide also in various campuses. So, make it a cognizable offence. That is the recommendation made by the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Home Affairs.

Sir, coming to the responsibility the higher officers,...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, he is Chairman of the Standing Committee and he has got more points. We have decided to take up this Bill considering the importance of it. Since we have taken it up, he wants some more time; if the sense of the House is that we can continue for half-an-hour more, we have no objection.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD (Bihar): We are really grateful. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, at the same time, I would also like to point out that at this crucial hour, lakhs of Tamils from Sri Lanka have been killed. The Geneva Vote has just started. I want to make that also registered in this House the betrayal by the UPA Government to the Tamil people of Sri Lanka. The betrayal is done. The posterity will remain. The voting has just started. The item is first on the agenda. The discussion has started. India is making an oral submission. That is all they are doing. They have not even informed their US counterparts as to what submissions they are going to make. This is the state of affairs. I want to register that also at this point of time.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, we are totally not happy with the way the Government of India is behaving in the UNHRC in Geneva. The Government has totally let us down. We feel very much reluctant. The Government of India has not given any amendments and it has not influenced upon. But, after all, this is also a very important Bill—this is also a very sensitive issue—we yielded today, and we have already taken it up. That is why we said, ‘whatever has been written on the head of the Tamils, and whatever the Government is going to do...’ ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: We are bound to be back-stabbed; we are bound to be ditched. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: We can take it up also. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI D. RAJA: Just a minute. ...(*Interruptions*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): We will complete this one. ...(*Interruptions*)...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, the crucial moment has started there. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): We all put it on record that the Government has terribly let down the cause of Tamil people in Sri Lanka. I came to know that only oral submission is going to be made by the Government of India. In fact, the Prime Minister was here; the External Affairs Minister was here. They could have indicated what India's stand is going to be at Geneva. We were kept in the dark. The Parliament was not taken into confidence. We strongly protest... ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, the American Envoy is influencing all the countries to support the Resolution. ...(*Interruptions*)... The Sri Lankan Government is influencing to support their cause. But the Indian Government's representative is keeping cool, and he is not supporting the Resolution ! He has not done anything on this issue.

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, we strongly protest against this. ...(*Interruptions*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): You have already made your point. Please sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI D. RAJA: We agree to continue the debate on this issue. ...(*Interruptions*)...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, 90 per cent women in Sri Lanka have been made widows, courtesy our Government also.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, what our friends have raised is an important issue. I share their sentiments.

Sir, I request the Home Minister to take note of the suggestion made by the

Standing Committee about filing of FIR, making it a mandatory. This is number one. And also, fixing a time limit to complete the inquiry, and filing of charge-sheet, there has to be a specific time limit, and the reasons have to be given in writing.

Sir, the fourth point is counseling the police force across the country and sensitizing them.

Sir, the fifth point is increasing the strength of women police. Sir, as per the records given by the Home Ministry, the strength of women police in Delhi is six per cent only. So, the Committee has made a recommendation to increase it to 33 per cent, after consulting various State Governments. It will go a long way, if there are 33 per cent or 30 per cent women in police stations at various places.

Then, another suggestion was about compensation to the acid victims. Without waiting for the judgement to come and then the accused be mandated to pay the compensation, the Government should step in through the Women and Child Development Department to take care of the need of medical treatment to the helpless women. That is another recommendation made.

Sir, another thing is judicial reforms. The Home Minister has informed us that between 2010 and 2015, they want to spend around Rs. 5,000 crores for judicial reforms. Sir, going by the demand for fast track courts, filling up of the vacancies of judges at various levels and the need to have a number of additional courts, there is every need to increase this amount from Rs. 5,000 crores to Rs. 10,000 crores. A mere Rs. 1,000 crores Nirbhaya Fund is not going to be sufficient in any manner. Then coming to moral education in school, Sir, when we were all students, you and me and we all, there used to be a subject as moral science. That is missing in our educational curriculum. I would request the Home Minister to take it up with the HRD Minister and see to it that again that is brought into our curriculum. Sir, then comes the response by the higher officer, which I was mentioning earlier. If the lower officer wilfully fails to perform his responsibility and if it is within the knowledge and the know of the higher officer, if the higher officer fails to see that this particular thing is done as per the law, he should also be made responsible by making an entry into his ACR. That is another recommendation made. About the repeat offenders, Sir, in various Western countries the repeat offenders' names are publicised and published. I would request the Home Minister to take steps to see

[Shri M. Venkaiah Naidu]

that such a kind of thing is also introduced in India. Sir, at the end of it, I would only like to say that the Government has brought this Bill. They had appointed the Justice Verma Committee. They had not given adequate time. Even the Standing Committee was not given adequate time. Thirdly, even Parliament is also not getting adequate time. But, at the same time, this is not the end of the story. There is every possibility to improve it further going by the inputs we received from various quarters of the country. I would request the Home Minister to have an open mind and include all those suggestions and at a future date incorporate them and bring a more progressive and comprehensive legislation. The entire country is watching us. I do not consider this as an issue between men and women. It is about the entire society. We are a civilised society, we have a great civilisation. Keeping that in mind, the entire country and the entire polity of the country, including Parliament, we should all work in unison and see to it that we bring a good legislation and then we all are committed to its good implementation. Sir, I do not know whether the Home Minister is aware or not, all these things are going on. Yesterday there was a news item that in the court premises in Delhi, in the chamber of a lawyer, there was a complaint that a woman was raped in the chamber of that advocate within the court premises. I am not criticising. These things are happening in different parts of the country, not in one State ruled by this party or that party. I am not holding any one party responsible for this. This malady is across the country. Keeping that in mind, let us all resolve together and see to it that we stop it with all our might. That is the appeal I want to make. Thank you very much.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, I am grateful for allowing us to raise two-three quick issues. Hon. Home Minister, my first question is about Clause 21 of the Bill. In Clause 21, you are providing for an amendment to Section 309 of the CrPC whereby you say that in all offences relating to women, the trial shall be held on a day to day basis, and, as far as offences relating to rape are concerned, the trial shall be concluded within a period of two months from the filing of the charge-sheet. We are very happy, hon. Home Minister, that you are incorporating it in law itself. But you need proper judicial infrastructure to have adequate judges. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: You allow others also. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am sorry. ...*(Interruptions)*... I totally agree with him. ...*(Interruptions)*... Allow others also to make intervention.

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी: सर, हम लोगों को भी बिल्कुल समय नहीं मिला...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: I would like to thank both the DMK and the AIADMK. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी: हम लोग इनका आभार व्यक्त करते हैं, लेकिन हमें भी ...*(व्यवधान)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): You can seek clarifications. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: We are very happy. Let all hon. Members whose time was curtailed because of the 3 o'clock thing, if they have some points left, please allow them also to make their points. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री जी.एन. रतनपुरी (जम्मू और कश्मीर): सर, हमें भी दो मिनट बोलने का समय दीजिए ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Unless we have proper judicial infrastructure, the statutory mandate of day to day hearing and completion of rape trial within two months will become frustrated. The special court allocations have already been curtailed. How do you wish to address it?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Let him make his statement. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let hon. Minister make his reply, then you can seek clarifications. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, I have only one more question. In clause 23 of the Bill you are adding Section 357C that if a rape offence of a woman is there, every medical hospital is required to provide first-aid to her. I am very happy that it has been made a part of the law. But what happens if nobody is willing to provide that? That provision is equally important because of a large number of experiences on the ground in remote and other areas. It is not an offence. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): You can seek clarifications. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please cooperate. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI D. RAJA: No, Sir. Before the Minister, I wish to say something.
...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Let the Minister reply. After that, you can... (Interruptions)...

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, do you, as a Chair, want to violate the rule?
...(Interruptions)... No; no. ...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Okay. But be brief.

SHRI D. RAJA: Okay, Sir. I will be very brief. I will give a brief comment on the Ordinance. The Constitution, of course, provides that an Ordinance can be promulgated only in exceptional circumstances. The Ordinance, which was promulgated by the Government to deal with violence against women and recurrent rape cases, could have easily been waited. I quote a perceptive author from the United Kingdom. He referred to the manner in which the British House of Commons has been overlooked by the Executive. He, very sarcastically, pointed out that the Parliamentary Democracy, in that country, is gradually getting 'precedencilised'. And, I don't want my country to go on that path. The Home Minister and the Government should take note of it.

Then, coming back to the Bill, we are all for a strong and effective Bill to fight sexual violence against women. But the larger perspective is to provide gender equality, gender justice and treat our women as equal citizens. Sir, because of the constraint of time, I endorse most of what Mr. Venkaiah Naidu has said. He is Chairman of the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Home Affairs. I am a Member of that Standing Committee. The Standing Committee went into the details of the earlier Bill, that is, the Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill, 2012. We went in detail, clause-by-clause, word-by-word. And, the Report of the Standing Committee has been submitted. But, in the meantime, an Ordinance was issued. Why did you go for an Ordinance? It was just to score political mileage, political point. How far was the Government serious? This is the point I am trying to raise. Now, there is the Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill, 2013. It has not gone to any Standing Committee. It has not gone to any Select Committee. ...(Interruptions)... No; no. This Bill has not gone to any Committee. It was 2012 Bill, which had been referred to the Standing Committee.

We had worked on that Bill. That's why Mr. Derek says that the Government is in confusion. This confusion has been continuing for three months.

Coming to certain aspects of the Bill, I agree with Dr. Najmaji, when she pointed out that Section 375 of the Indian Penal Code says 'wife not being under 15 years of age', how you can, then, stop the child marriages. I think, that has to be changed. It should, at least, be, 'the age of wife not being 18 years'. That is the minimum age of marriage. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Home Minister should take note of it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Conclude please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI D. RAJA: Okay, then, I have circulated the amendments. At the time of amendments, I can take the opportunity. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): That is a separate thing. ...*(Interruptions)*... I don't know whether your amendments have been admitted or not.

SHRI D. RAJA: No, Sir. These have been admitted and circulated too.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Okay, you conclude the first part.

SHRI D. RAJA: You just allow us. Only then, will we be able to make our point. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): You know the problem. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI D. RAJA: I understand the environment. I am equally charged about what is happening. But the point is, we will have to express our views. I don't want to go into much details. The Home Minister should take note of the aspect pertaining to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. ...*(Interruptions)*... No; no. If the rapist is non-SC, non-ST, knowing fully well, the women happen to be SC/ST ...*(Interruptions)*... No; no. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Mr. Raja, address to me.

SHRI D. RAJA: This Bill talks about communal and sectarian violence. But, as many hon. Members have pointed out, ours is a caste-ridden society. In a caste-ridden society, you will have to have a differential approach to protect the interests of women who belong to the SC/ST category. That is what I am trying to make out. Sir, even Mr. Venkaiah Naidu has pointed out about acid victims, rape victims, etc. There, the responsibility for medical treatment and for rehabilitation of victims must be of the State. The State should not depend upon the fine paid by the accused. Whether the accused pays the fine or not, State must take the responsibility.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Mr. Raja, please cooperate. The Hon. Minister has to reply.

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, finally, as Shri Venkaiah Naidu has suggested, the Home Minister should with an open mind take positive suggestions into consideration. Even if the Bill is passed today, he must be prepared to re-visit some of the issues to strengthen the legislation, so that this legislation will stand out in protection of our women, their dignity, their rights and their equality in our society. With these words, I conclude. Thank you.

SHRI G.N. RATANPURI: Sir, please give me two minutes to speak.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): I have already told you that after the hon. Minister has made the reply, if you find that....

SHRI G.N. RATANPURI: Why not now, Sir? Everybody has spoken. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Please, you can seek your clarifications. I will give you a chance. Please sit down.

SHRI G.N. RATANPURI: Sir, I want two minutes now. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Whatever questions you want to raise, you can raise after the reply. I will give you a chance to seek clarifications. Please sit down.

श्री सुशीलकुमार शिंदे: उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय जी, मैं पूरे सदन का आभारी हूँ कि आज

इस बिल पर एकता का दर्शन हो गया है। हमारे विरोधी दल के नेता तथा विरोधी दल के सभी सदस्यों ने भी एक मत से इस बिल को सपोर्ट दे दिया है, इसके लिए मैं धन्यवाद देता हूँ। ऐसे बहुत कम वक्त होते हैं, जब कि हम सब लोग देश के सवाल के लिए इकट्ठा हो जाते हैं। अभी स्टैचुटोरी रेजलूशन के बारे में श्री राजा साहब कह रहे थे कि इसको आपने इतना जल्दी में क्यों किया? इसको इतना जल्दी नहीं करना था।

(श्री सभापति पीठासीन हुए)

मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि 16 दिसम्बर का जो इन्सिडेन्ट हो गया, उसके बाद पूरे देश में चिंता का एक सवाल खड़ा हुआ था और एक हवा बन गई कि महिलाओं के लिए एक नया कानून बनाना हमारा कर्तव्य होगा और इसके लिए जस्टिस वर्मा कमेटी अपॉइन्ट की गई पहले आपने जिस 2012 के बिल का जिक्र किया है, वह बिल स्टैंडिंग कमेटी के सामने था और जस्टिस वर्मा के पास भी हम 2012 का बिल लेकर गए थे कि आप इसको भी देखिए, तो उन्होंने इस बिल के सारे प्रावधानों को स्वीकार किया और उन्होंने उसमें रिकमन्डेशन्स की और हमने उनकी रिकमन्डेशन्स को भी स्वीकार किया है। हमारे स्टैंडिंग कमेटी के चेयरमैन साहब कह रहे थे कि स्टैंडिंग कमेटी की सारी रिकमन्डेशन्स को स्वीकार नहीं किया गया है। सारी रिकमन्डेशन्स तो कभी स्वीकार नहीं की जाती हैं, पर हमने इस पर बहुत सारी रिकमन्डेशन्स को स्वीकार किया है। मैं श्रीमती माया सिंह जी को धन्यवाद दूंगा कि जब उन्होंने खुद भाषण किया, जब भी उसका जिक्र किया था कि सरकार ने इस पक्ष में जो काम किया है, उसका मैं स्वागत करता हूँ। मैं उनको धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ। उन्होंने यह बात जरूर कही कि माइनर के बारे में और भी ज्यादा अग्रेसिव रहना चाहिए। मैं आपको ये सब पढ़ कर बताऊंगा।

मैं राजा साहब को यह बताना चाहूंगा कि हमें एक ऐसा मौका मिल गया था और डिमिनी ऑफ वुमन के लिए कानून बनाना बहुत महत्वपूर्ण हो गया था। इतना कानून और ऑर्डनेंस करने के बाद भी कोई रेप कम हो गये, मैं ऐसा नहीं समझता हूँ। यह जो आप अभी कन्सेंट ऐज 16 साल के बारे में कह रहे थे, इसको अभी 18 किया गया है। हमने ऑर्डनेंस में तो 18 किया था, लेकिन जस्टिस वर्मा ने उसको 16 किया। आपके मालुमात् के लिए मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि 1860 में जो इंडियन पीनल कोड बना, उसमें भी कन्सेंट ऐज 16 साल थी, आज तक वही चल रहा है। आज हमारे ख्याल में यह बात आ गयी कि हमें इसको 18 साल करना था। यह अभी तक हमारे ख्याल में नहीं आया था। हमें धन्यवाद देना चाहिए कि जब यह क्रिमिनल लॉ बिल आ रहा है, तब हम सब लोगों के ख्याल में यह आ गया कि इंडियन पीनल कोड में कन्सेंट उम्र 16 साल है। आप यह देखिए कि हम जस्टिस की बात करते हैं और इसमें हमारी इतनी इग्नोरेंस हो गयी है? लेकिन, ऐसी कोई बात नहीं है? ऐसा नहीं है कि

[श्री सुशीलकुमार शिंदे]

अगर यह एक बार हमसे दुर्लक्षित हो गया, तो इसे करैक्ट नहीं करना है। मैं आपसे पूरी तरह से सहमत हूँ कि यह कानून 1860 का है, लेकिन ऐसा नहीं है कि कोई नया कानून आ गया, वह परमानेंट हो गया और उसमें कुछ करेक्शन ही नहीं किया जा सकता। ऐसा कभी नहीं होता है। कानून में सुधार तो लाना ही पड़ेगा, उसमें अमेंडमेंट लानी ही पड़ेगी और इस कानून में भी यह बहुत ओपन है। अगर इसमें और भी ज्यादा कुछ करना होगा, तो हम उसे करने के लिए तैयार हैं।

यहां एक बड़ी बात यह कही जा रही थी कि इसमें पुलिस एक्टिव नहीं होती है और एफ0आई0आर0 का रजिस्ट्रेशन नहीं होता है। इसलिए इसमें हमने इस बात पर परपजली ख्याल रखा और पुलिस ऑफिसर्स को अकाउंटेबल बनाया। अगर उसने एफ0आई0आर0 रजिस्टर नहीं की है, तो उसे छः महीने से दो साल तक सजा देने का भी प्रावधान हमने इसमें किया है। ऐसा कभी नहीं हुआ था।

वेंकैया नायडु साहब ने अभी-अभी एक सवाल उठाया था, लेकिन वक्त कम है, इसलिए मैं भी प्वाइंटिडली बोल रहा हूँ। सवाल यह था कि यह सुविधा हॉस्पिटल्स में मिलेगी या नहीं? अगर वह मिलेगी, तो किस तरह से मिलेगी? अगर वह सुविधा दी जाएगी, तो उस पर आपका क्या बंधन रहेगा? अगर ये रेप केसिज़ हॉस्पिटल्स में होते हैं, चाहे ये केसिज़ प्राइवेट हॉस्पिटल्स में हों या सरकारी हॉस्पिटल में हों, अगर वहां कोई भी विक्टिम जाएगा, तो उसे इमीडिएटली ट्रीटमेंट देनी पड़ेगी। यदि उसे ट्रीटमेंट नहीं दी गयी, तो उसके लिए भी एक साल की सज़ा का प्रावधान है। चाहे वह हॉस्पिटल प्राइवेट हो या गवर्नमेंट का हो, हमने उसमें किसी प्रकार की कोई दूसरी बात नहीं की है।

यहां स्मृति ईरानी जी ने यह बात कही और हमाने बहुतेरे सदस्यों ने भी कही कि ये जब पोजिशन में होते हैं, तो उस पर एक असर होता है और वे विक्टिम बन जाते हैं। आपने कहा है कि बाकी सब लोगों के लिए तो आपने किया, लेकिन पॉलिटिशंस के लिए कुछ नहीं किया। मैं आपको बताना चाहूंगा कि हमारे कानून में, 376 में यह बहुत ही क्लीयरली लिखा है कि **being in position of control or dominance**. कंट्रोल या डॉमिनेंस चाहे किसी का भी हो, चाहे वह इकनॉमिकल हो, फाइनेंशियल हो, ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव हो या पॉलिटिकल हो, इसमें सब कवर हो जाते हैं। इसमें फिक्र करने की कोई जरूरत नहीं है, इसमें पॉलिटिशन भी आ जाता है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री एम. वेंकैया नायडु: इसमें डाउट इसलिए आया कि आपने पहले जो बिल हमें सर्कुलेट किया, उसमें पॉलिटिकल था, आपने ऑर्डिनेंस में एक्सक्लूड किया है और रट्टेंडिंग कमिटी ने ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सुशीलकुमार शिंदे: यह मैं आपको बताता हूँ।

श्री एम. वेंकैया नायडु: आपके पास बिल है, उसको आप देखिए।

श्री सुशीलकुमार शिंदे: देखिए, इस पर सभी के साथ चर्चा हुई और चर्चा होने के बाद ही इसको निकाला गया। इसमें केवल इतना ही नहीं हुआ कि आपकी स्टैंडिंग कमिटी में इस पर चर्चा हो गयी, बल्कि सभी लीडर्स के साथ भी इस पर चर्चा हुई और दोनों सदनों के लीडर्स के साथ इस पर चर्चा हुई, उसके बाद ही यह निर्णय लिया गया है। यह कोई ऐसी बात नहीं है कि भविष्य में यह आ नहीं सकेगा। हम सब लोग यहां कानून बनाने वाले हैं, यहां विद्वान लोग बैठे हैं, हम कभी भी इसको ला सकते हैं, लेकिन डॉमिनेंस, *it is a matter of interpretation of words and law* और मुझे पूरा विश्वास है कि आप इस पर ज्यादा सवाल नहीं उठाएंगे।

हमने पहली बार इस कानून में एसिड अटैक का प्रावधान किया है। हम बहुतेरे ऐसे केसिज देखते हैं, जिनमें रास्ते में आते-जाते स्कूटर सवार द्वारा किसी लड़की पर तक एसिड फेंक दिया जाता है, जब वह बस के इंतजार में खड़ी होती है। इस संबंध में जो यह पहला कानून है, इसमें हमने बहुत रिजिडली लिखा है और उसको 10 साल की पनिशमेंट दी है। एसिड फेंकने के बाद विक्टिम को जो इंजूरिज़ होती है, उसके लिए पनिशमेंट 10 साल की है, लेकिन वह *extendable to life* भी है। इसी प्रकार, जिसने एसिड अटैक करने का प्रयास किया हो, उसके लिए पांच साल की सजा का प्रावधान है और वह *extendable to 7 years* है। अभी इन *new offences* में आपने देखा होगा कि विशेषकर *disrobing* में *सेक्शन-354b* में बहुतेरे हमारे सदस्य कह रहे थे तथा मैं प्रभा ठाकुर जी को भी धन्यवाद दूंगा कि जिन्होंने जिक्र किया कि विशेषकर देहातों में दलित और आदिवासी महिलाओं को नंगा किया जाता है और उसकी बारात निकाली जाती है। अभी तक कभी हमने इस पर ध्यान नहीं दिया था। लेकिन पहली बार हमने *disrobe* को पनिशेबल किया है। इसके लिए पुलिस स्टेशन में एफ0आई0आर0 भी करने के लिए पुलिस को जिम्मेदार बनाया है। दूसरी बात जो *voyeurism* की बात है और *stalking* की बात है, यह बात सही है। केवल हमारी एक महिला ने जिनका अनुभव बहुत बड़ा है, फिल्म का है, सब कुछ है लेकिन उनके दिल में यह शंका पैदा हो गई कि यह पुरुष विरोधी बिल है, इस तरफ उन्होंने ध्यान दिलाया है। एक अकेली महिला ने पुरुषों के साथ बोला है। लेकिन मैं आपको आश्चर्य करता हूँ कि यह पुरुषों के विरुद्ध नहीं है। हम यह चाहते थे, सब पुरुष भी यह चाहते थे कि इस तरह का कानून हो जाए और हमारी मां, बहनों को पूरा प्रोटेक्शन इस देश में मिल जाए, यही हमारी भावना थी। मैं आपकी भावना को समझ सकता हूँ कि जिस तरह से यहां किसी ने तो *cognizance* लिया, यह भी हमारे लिए बहुत अच्छा है। लेकिन सबसे बड़ी बात है कि बहुत दिन से हमारा यह कानून रह गया था। हमने उस केसेज के लिए कानून में कड़ी से कड़ी सजा का प्रावधान किया है, जिनमें रेप

[श्री सुशीलकुमार शिंदे]

पीड़ित vegetative state में चली जाती है। मुझे याद है कि मुम्बई के के0एम0 हॉस्पिटल का एक केस है, यहां भारतकुमार राऊत जी दिखाई नहीं दे रहे हैं, वे चले गए हैं। वहां वह लड़की अभी तक vegetative state में है। ऐसे केसेज होने पर कानून में अब तक कोई इलाज नहीं था। तो अब कानून में इसका इलाज बीस साल की सजा से किया है। It can also be extended.

सभापति महोदय, human trafficking के बारे में जो सवाल उठ रहा था, यह बच्चों का और विशेषतः minor girls का human trafficking बहुत जोर से होता है और prostitution के लिए इसका उपयोग किया जाता है। इसके लिए हमने जो सैक्शन एड किए हैं, 370 में trafficking of a person उसके लिए 7 से 8 साल की सजा दी है और फाइन भी है। Trafficking of more than one person उसके लिए 10 years to life imprisonment की सजा है Trafficking of a minor के लिए 10 years to life imprisonment की सजा है। Trafficking of more than one minor के लिए 14 years to life imprisonment की सजा है। Repeat of offence of trafficking के लिए life imprisonment की सजा है। लेकिन उसमें यह भी प्रावधान किया है कि reminder of the person's natural life तक उसको वहीं रहना पड़ेगा, इसमें यह भी किया है। Public servant or police officer involved in trafficking of a minor के लिए भी life imprisonment with fine किया है। इसमें पुलिस ऑफिसर या कोई अन्य ऑफिसर भी होंगे। इसके अलावा किसी Executive से काम करने वाले ऑफिसर होंगे, तो उसके लिए भी हमने यह प्रावधान किया है। बाकी बहुतेरे हम नए सैक्शन लाए हैं, 370A नया लाए हैं, 377A भी नया कानून लाए हैं। 370D और 376E, repeat offence-सैक्शन-376, 376D उसको भी natural life तक पनिशमेंट दे दिया है। महोदय, मैं समझता हूँ कि हम सब ने एक ऐसा कानून पास किया है, जिसका असर आनेवाले कई वर्षों तक समाज पर होगा। हमने एक बहुत ही कड़ा और रिजिड कानून देश को दिया है, जोकि पिछले कई सालों में नहीं आया था। मैं इसके लिए आप सबको धन्यवाद देता हूँ। साथ ही हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी और सोनिया गांधी जी, जो हमारे यूपीए की चेयरमैन है, उन्होंने हमारे यंगस्टर्स और महिलाओं के लिए जो मेहनत की है व तकलीफ उठायी है, उसके लिए मैं उन्हें भी धन्यवाद देता हूँ। महोदय, अगर किसी ने अच्छा काम किया है, तो उसे अच्छा कहने में क्या बुरा है? हम तो अरुण जेटली जी और आप सभी को अच्छे काम के लिए धन्यवाद देते हैं। डेमोक्रेसी में ऐसा होना चाहिए। हम यदि आंख बंद कर के डेमोक्रेसी में नहीं चलते हैं, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि हमारी डेमोक्रेसी प्रबल डेमोक्रेसी हो जाएगी और भविष्य के लिए हमारा रास्ता जेंडर बेस्ड नहीं रहेगा और हमारी बहनें, माताएं और हम सब एक हैं, इस प्रकार का एक विश्वास लेकर, हम समाज में चलते रहेंगे।

सभापति जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से सदन से विनती करता हूँ कि वह इस महत्वपूर्ण बिल को अपनी मंजूरी प्रदान करे।

DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: Sir, I want to seek a clarification, ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri G.N. Ratanpuri, the Chair promised to give you time. Please ask a question; not a statement.

श्री जी.एन. रतनपुरी: सर, हम दुनिया की सबसे पुरानी तहजीब के वारिस हैं और हमें अपनी पांच हजार साल पुरानी संस्कृति, सभ्यता और अपने संस्कारों पर बहुत नाज है* ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You cannot refer to what happened in another legislative body. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please ask your clarification on the statement. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI G.N. RATANPURI: I want to know why can't we be sensitive. मैं बहुत खुश हूँ कि हम बहुत संसेसिटिव हैं about plight of women all over the country, लेकिन यही संसेसिटिविटी हम नॉर्थ-इस्ट की वीमेन, दलित वीमेन और कश्मीर की खातून के बारे में नहीं दिखाते* ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सभापति: यह आप क्या कर रहे हैं? You ask your question please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI G.N. RATANPURI: My question is Why the people in uniform have not been included in the ambit of this Bill? Why should they have any immunity? How can rape or assault against women be in the line of duty?

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: It should be expunged. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, reference to a party should be expunged. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Anything which is inappropriate will be expunged. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री मोहम्मद अदीब (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, यह बिल बहुत अच्छा है।

† جناب محمد ادیب (اثر پردیش): سر، یہ بل بہت اچھا ہے۔

श्री सभापति: आपको क्लैरिफिकेशन चाहिए?

श्री मोहम्मद अदीब: सर, मुझे यह क्लैरिफिकेशन चाहिए कि जुवेनाइल एक्ट के तहत जो बच्चा उम्र के हिसाब से बच जाता है, उसके लिए हमने क्या किया है और जिन फेमिलीज में ये दर्दनाक वाकयात हो रहे हैं, उन फेमिलीज को आपने कितना कम्पनसेशन देने के लिए कहा है, जिन फेमिलीज के साथ यह हो रहा है? सर, 15 और 17 साल के बच्चे यह अपराध कर रहे हैं। आज सबसे ज्यादा क्राइम इस उम्र के बच्चे कर रहे हैं। इसके लिए उसमें कोई प्रावधान नहीं है।

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

† Transliteration in Urdu Script.

[श्री मोहम्मद अदीब]

† جناب محمد ادیب : سر، مجھے یہ کلیرفیکیشن چاہئے کہ 'جووینائل ایکٹ' کے تحت جو بچہ عمر کے حساب سے بیچ جاتا ہے، اس کے لئے ہم نے کیا کیا ہے اور جن فیملیز میں یہ دردناک واقعات ہو رہے ہیں، ان فیملیز کو آپ نے کتنا کمپنیشن دینے کے لئے کہا ہے، جن فیملیز کے ساتھ یہ ہو رہا ہے؟ سر، 15 اور 17 سال کے بچے یہ اپراڈھ کر رہے ہیں۔ آج سب سے زیادہ کرائم اس عمر کے بچے کر رہے ہیں۔ اس کے لئے اس میں کوئی پراودھان نہیں ہے۔

(ختم شد)

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: Sir, I want a clarification.
...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have already made a statement. ...(Interruptions)..
This cannot be an endless exercise. ...(Interruptions)...

DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: Sir, while making a very short intervention, I have requested and told the Minister that he cannot take this legislation in isolation. You have to take cognizance of the Juvenile Justice Act also. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE: That is covered under the different law.
...(Interruptions)...

DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: Sir, with your admittance in the House, due to that happening in Delhi, this Ordinance was brought. But the culprit is getting scot-free because he was two or three months younger than 18 years. How can this justice be given to anybody? अगर आप जुवेनाइल एक्ट को चेंज नहीं करेंगे तो आप कैसे उसको सज़ा देंगे? जब तक आप इस मामले को इन-टोटलटी नहीं देखेंगे, इस लॉ के आने से आपका काम पूरा नहीं होगा।

MR. CHAIRMAN: We are considering the proposed legislation, not subsequent action.

DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: No, Sir, what I am saying is they are related to each other. One legislation cannot be undertaken without taking the cognizance of other legislation which gives punishment. So, you will have to consider it. Sir, we are thinking about this after a long deliberation and reading the Bill. सर, आपने सब की तारीफ कर दी, मगर आपने वेंकैया जी, जो स्टैंडिंग कमेटी के चेयरमैन है, ...(व्यवधान)... उनकी नहीं की।

MR. CHAIRMAN: But, that is not a clarification.

† Transliteration in Urdu Script.

श्री सुशील कुमार शिंदे: नाम नहीं लिया, लेकिन किया, उनका तो पहले किया।
...(व्यवधान)...

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी: सर, मेरा क्लैरिफिकेशन है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि कन्ज्युमरिस्ट क्लर ने जिस डंग से औरत को सेक्स ऑब्जेक्ट बना कर पेश किया है, उसके शरीर का बाजारीकरण किया है, उसका नतीजा है कि इस तरह से रेप का, औरतों के खिलाफ सेक्सुअल क्राइम का एक माइंडसेट बनता है। जब तक आप उस पर रोक नहीं लगाएंगे, ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: आप इस लेजिस्लेशन पर अपना सवाल पूछिएगा।

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी: सर, इसके लिए आप कड़े से कड़ा कानून बनाइए। आपने इस बारे में कुछ नहीं कहा। इसलिए हम चाहेंगे कि आप इस बारे में भी स्पष्टीकरण दीजिए कि इस बारे में आप क्या करने जा रहे हैं?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes, Mrs. Smriti Irani, what is your clarification? You have already spoken.

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: Sir, I just have pointedly three clarifications to seek. One, on page 5, I would like to draw the Home Minister's attention to section 370 that reduces sentence and punishment for sexual exploitation of trafficked minors. I had attracted the Home Minister's attention to it, why there was this reduction. Sir, please look at page 5 and the reduction of punishment *vis-a-vis* IPC. I had also attracted your attention to the provision of stalking on page 3. I had also attracted your attention to the fact that under-punishment for repeat offenders, those convicted under section 376C, is not included. Would you include this? This is the submission that I want to make.

श्रीमती कुसुम राय (उत्तर प्रदेश): सभापति जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से कहना चाहती हूँ कि सभी चीजों पर हमने यहां चर्चा की है, लेकिन जब किसी भी महिला के साथ चाहे बलात्कार हो, चाहे गैंग रेप का मामला हो, सुबह से लेकर शाम तक मीडिया के लोग उसका रिपीटेशन करते रहते हैं, क्या इसके बारे में आपने कोई उपाय सोचा है? ...(व्यवधान)... जब किसी महिला के साथ ऐसी घटना हो जाती है, तो उसको लेकर सुबह से रात तक मीडिया में बताया जाता है। आपने इस बारे में कुछ सोचा है या नहीं सोचा है?

प्रो. अनिल कुमार साहनी (बिहार): सभापति महोदय।

श्री सभापति: आप सवाल पूछिए, भाषण मत दीजिए।

प्रो. अनिल कुमार साहनी: सर, हम भाषण नहीं दे रहे हैं, क्लैरिफिकेशन पूछ रहे हैं। मंत्री महोदय, आपने नियम बनाया है तांक-झांक का, देखने का, मगर जो अश्लील गाना कहीं-कहीं पर चलता है कि 'मिस कॉल मारा तारा, किस देब का हो', जब ऐसा गाना चलेगा, तो युवा का क्या होगा? ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: थैंक यू। बैठ जाइए, बैठ जाइए। हो गया।

प्रो. अनिल कुमार साहनी: कहने के लिए वह अश्लील गाना है। क्या उस पर रोक लगाने के लिए आप कानून बना रहे हैं? देखने वाले, झांकने वाले, ताकने वाले, कनखी मारने वाले पर आप केस कीजिएगा, लेकिन जो गाना बना रहा है, जो सीडी बना रहा है, उसके खिलाफ कुछ नहीं कीजिएगा। उसके खिलाफ भी कानून बनाइए, उसको भी जेल भेजने का प्रावधान कीजिए।

श्री सभापति: बैठ जाइए, हो गया।

SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE (Rajasthan): Sir, I have a very short and a specific question. Sir, the juvenile has a cut-off date of, let us say, 18 years. Suppose, a person attains the age of 18 years on 30th of March, one day before, on 29th, it is okay. On 30th March, he has this problem and one day later, he gets punished. Is that the right way of going about it?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, don't deprive the fraternity of lawyers from arguing a fine point in a court of law. Yes, Mr. Derek O'Brien.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): Sir, I have a clarification-cum-suggestion to you and through you, to the Home Minister. In this debate today, we have used the term 'rape victim'. About ten-twelve times, the Home Minister used the word 'rape victim'. Would you consider, for the purpose of records in Rajya Sabha, using the words 'rape survivor' and not the 'rape victim'?

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put the Resolution moved by Shri D. Raja to vote.

The question is:

That this House disapproves the Criminal Law (Amendment) Ordinance, 2013 (No. 3 of 2013) promulgated by the President on 3rd February, 2013.

The motion was negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall put the motion moved by Shri Sushilkumar Shinde to vote.

The question is:

“That the Bill further to amend the Indian Penal Code, the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, the Indian Evidence Act, 1972 and the

Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.”

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up the clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: In Clause 3, there are two amendments (Nos. 1 and 2) by Dr. T.N. Seema. Are you moving the amendments?

DR. T.N. SEEMA: Sir, I am not moving the amendments.

Clause 3 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 4 and 5 were added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: In clause 6, there is one amendment (No. 3) by Dr. T.N. Seema. Dr. Seema, are you moving the amendment?

Clause 6—Amendment of Section 354

DR. T.N. SEEMA: Sir, I move:

That at page 3, *for* lines 1 to 5, the following shall be *substituted*, namely:-

“354.(1) The following acts shall constitute the offence of sexual assault:-

- (a) intentional touching of another person when such act of touching is of a sexual nature and is without the recipient’s consent;
- (b) using words, acts or gestures towards or in the presence of another person which create an unwelcome threat of a sexual nature or result in an unwelcome advance.

Explanation: For the purposes of this section, acts shall include the display and dissemination of pornographic material.

[Dr. T.N. Seema]

- (2) Any person who commits the offence mentioned in clause (a) of subsection (1) shall be punishable with rigorous imprisonment that may extend to five years, or with fine, or both.
- (3) Any person who commits the offence mentioned in clause (b) of subsection (1) above shall be punishable with imprisonment of either description that may extend to one year, or with fine, or both.”

The question was put and the motion was negated.

Clause 6 was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: In clause 7, there is one amendment (No. 4) by Dr. T.N. Seema. Dr. Seema, are you moving the amendment?

CLAUSE 7—INSERTION OF NEW SECTIONS 354A, 354B, 354C AND 354D.

DR. T.N. SEEMA: Sir, I move:

That at page 3, *lines 7 to 19, be deleted.*

The question was put and the motion was negated.

Clause 7 was added to the Bill.

Clause 8 was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: In Clause 9, there are 11 amendments (Nos. 5 to 9) by Dr. T.N. Seema and (Nos. 12 to 17) by Shri D. Raja. Let us first take up the amendments by Dr. T.N. Seema. Dr. Seema, are you moving the amendments.

CLAUSE 9—SUBSTITUTION OF NEW SECTIONS FOR

SECTIONS 375, 376, 376A, 376B, 376C AND 376D

DR. T.N. SEEMA: Sir, I move:

5. That at page 6, *for* lines 1 and 2, the following be *substituted*, namely:-
“*Sixthly*=With or without the complainant’s consent, when such complainant is under eighteen years of age.

Provided that consent shall be a valid defence, if the age of the complainant is between sixteen years and eighteen years of age and the accused person is not more than five years older than the complainant.”

6. That at page 6. lines 13 and 14, be *deleted*.
7. That at page 7, *for* lines 2 and 3, the following be *substituted*, namely :-

“(k) being in a position of economic or social or political dominance commits sexual assault on a woman under such dominance; or

(1) being a man, who is not belonging to Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe, commits rape on a person belonging to Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe, knowing that the person belongs to Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe; or”

8. That at page 7, lines 31 to 36, be *deleted*.
9. That at page 8, *after* line 26, the following be *inserted*, namely:-

“376F.(1) Whoever, being a public servant in command, control or supervision of the police or armed forces, or assuming command whether lawfully or otherwise, fails to exercise control over persons under his or her command, control or supervision and as a result of such failure offences under section 354, section 354A, sub-section (1) of section 376, clauses (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (h), (i), and (j) of sub-section (2) of section 376, section 376B or section 376C or section 376D of the Indian Penal Code, 1860 are” committed, by person under his or her command, control or supervision, shall be guilty of the offence of breach of command responsibility, where,-

55. such public servant either knew or owing to the circumstances shall have known that the person under his or her command, control or supervision may commit such offences; and

56. such public servant failed to take necessary and reasonable measures within his or her power to prevent or repress the commission of the said offences.

[Dr. T.N. Seema]

57. Whoever is guilty of the offence of breach of command responsibility shall be punished with rigorous imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than seven years, but may extend to ten years.

Explanation 1: For the purposes of this section, police officer shall have the same meaning as the word police under the Police Act, 1861.

Explanation 2: For the purposes of this section, armed forces means the naval, military and air forces and includes any member of the Armed forces enumerated in the Schedule, including the paramilitary forces and any auxiliary forces that are under the control of the Central or State Government.

The questions were put and the motions were negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now take up the amendments by Shri D Raja. Shri D. Raja, are you moving the amendments?

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, I move:

- (12) That at-page 6, lines 13 and 14, *for* the words “wife not being fifteen years of age,” the words “the wife not being eighteen years of age,” be *substituted*.

- (13) That at page 6, *after* line 14, the following be *inserted*, namely:-

Exception 3:- Except for cases falling under sub-section (2) of section 376, any sexual intercourse or sexual act covered by section 375 of Indian Penal Code, 1860 is not rape when she being between the age of sixteen to eighteen years consents to such sexual intercourse or sexual act with him and he is below the age of eighteen years.

- (14) That at page 7, *after* line 7, the following be *inserted*, namely:-

“(o) being a man, who is not belonging to Scheduled Caste or a

Scheduled Tribe, commits rape on a person belonging to Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe, knowing that the person belongs to Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe.”

(15) That at page 7, *after* line 24, the following be *inserted*, namely:-

“(e) For the purposes of clause (0) of sub-section (2) of section 376, the court may presume from the facts and circumstances of the case that the accused knew or ought to have known, or believed that the victim belonged to a Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe and the accused was acquainted with the victim or the family of the victim.”

(f) That the victim of rape in under clauses (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (g), (1) and (0) of sub-section (2) of section 376, shall be any person.

(16) That at page 7, line 30, the words “or with death” be *deleted*.

(17) That at page 8, lines 25 and 26, the words “or with death” be *delete*

The questions were put and the motions were negatived.

Clause 9 was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: In Clause 10, there is one amendment (No. 10) by Dr. T.N. Seema. Dr. Seema, are you moving the amendment?

CLAUSE 10—AMENDMENT OF SECTION 509

DR. T.N. SEEMA : Sir, I move:

(10) That at page 8, lines 27 to 30, be *deleted*.

The question was put and the motion was negatived.

Clause 10 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 11 to 13 were added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: In Clause 14, there is one amendment (No. 11) by Dr. T.N. Seema. Dr. Seema, are you moving the amendment?

CLAUSE 14—AMENDMENT OF SECTION 160

DR. T.N. SEEMA: Sir, I move:

(11) That at page 9, lines 25 and 26, *or* the words “under the age of fifteen years”, the words “under the age of eighteen years” be *substituted*.

The question was put and the motion was negatived.

Clause 14 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 15 to 17 were added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: In Clause 18, there are two amendments (Nos. 18 and 19) by Shri D. Raja. Shri D. Raja, are you moving the amendments?

CLAUSE 18—AMENDMENT OF SECTION 197

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, I move:

(18) That at page 10, line 9, the words, bracket and figure “after subsection (1)” be *deleted*

(19) That at page 10, line 12, *for* the words “in case of a public servant” the words “in case of all persons covered under this section” be *substituted*.

The questions were put and the motions were negatived.

Clause 18 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 19 to 22 were added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: In Clause 23, there is one amendment (No. 20) by Shri D. Raja. Shri D. Raja, are you moving the amendment?

CLAUSE 23—INSERTION OF NEW SECTIONS 357B AND 357C

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, I move:

That at page 10, line 49, the words “and shall immediately inform the police of such incident” be *deleted*.

The question was put and the motion was negatived.

Clause 23 was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: In Clause 24, there are two amendments (Nos. 21 and 22) by Shri D. Raja. Shri D. Raja, are you moving the amendments?

CLAUSE 24—AMENDMENT OF FIRST SCHEDULE

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, I move:

- (21) That at page 12, line 8, *for* the word “Bailable”, the word “ Non - bailable be *substituted*.
- (22) That at page 12, line 23, *for* the word “Bailable”, the word “Non-bailable be *substituted*.

The questions were put and the motions were negatived.

Clause 24 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 25-30 were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE: I move:

That the Bill be passed.

The question was put and the motion was adopted

STATEMENT BY MINISTER--Contd.

Regarding concerns raised with regard to recent changes notified by the Union Public Service Commission for Civil Services Examination, 2013

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): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Government gave an assurance in this House on 15.03.2013 that it will have a re-look on some aspects of the newly notified pattern of Civil Services (Main) Examination in view of the concerns raised by the Members of this House and representations received in this regard. The Government has reviewed the concerns raised. Having taken into account all the views expressed by the Hon'ble Members and the

[Shri V. Narayanasamy]

representations received on the recent Notification regarding the Civil Services Main examinations 2013, the government, in consultation with different agencies concerned has decided the following:

...(Interruptions)...

1. A candidate will be allowed to use anyone regional language from the 8th Schedule of the Constitution of India or English as the medium of writing the examination as before.

....(Interruptions)...

2. Conditionality of a minimum of 25 candidates in that medium and the requirement to have that language as the medium of examination at graduation level is proposed to be dropped.
3. Further more, as before, a candidate will be allowed to take up literature as his/her optional subject (to be chosen from a list of 23 literature subjects - 22 of the 8th Schedule languages and English) without the conditionally of having to do his/her graduation in that language's literature.

...(Interruptions)...

4. The English component (of 100 marks) from the Essay Paper will also be dropped and the *status quo* ante of 2 qualifying papers of 300 marks each in any Modern Indian Language and in English - shall be restored. The Essay Paper will now be of 250 marks to be written in the medium/ language of candidate's choice.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House stands-adjourned till 11.00 A.M. on 22nd March, 2013.

The House then adjourned at fifty-eight minutes past three of the clock till eleven of the clock on Friday, the 22nd March, 2013.