

The House met at eleven of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

Question No.301

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, the answer gives details of the stampede that took place in Hardwar. But this was not the first incident. Incidents of such kinds keep taking place in the country, not just in Hardwar but in several places of the country...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Would you confine your supplementary to the question?

SHRI D. RAJA: I am confining myself to it. I know my limits. My supplementary is whether the Home Ministry or the Government has made a comprehensive review of these incidents and worked out some advisories or guidelines to be sent to State Governments as to how to manage crowd on such occasions.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, these incidents have happened on many occasions in the past, and it is sad and unfortunate. We have reviewed the situation from time to time. Advisories were issued on

Question No.301 (Contd.)

21st February, 2005, 1st October, 2008 and on 1st July, 2010...(Interruptions)

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि: सर, मंत्री जी पर आरोप(व्यवधान)

श्री पुरुषोत्तम खोडाभाई रूपाला: सर, आरोपी मंत्री ...(व्यवधान)

श्री विजय कुमार रूपाणी: महोदय, ये स्कैम के आरोपी हैं ...(व्यवधान) ये जवाब कैसे दे सकते हैं? ...(व्यवधान)

श्री सभापति: आप बैठ जाइए ...(व्यवधान) Please do not interrupt...(Interruptions) बैठ जाइए ...(व्यवधान)

श्री राजनीति प्रसाद: यह क्या मतलब है, क्या उनको बोलने नहीं देंगे आप? ...(व्यवधान)

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, three advisories have been issued...(Interruptions) If the hon. Member desires, I can give the copies of the advisories...(Interruptions) I can also give him the substance of the advisories...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Does the House wish the Question Hour to run?(Interruptions) I ask this because the Chair is genuinely perplexed about the effort made by a section of the House to disrupt the Question Hour, and, therefore, I put the question to the wisdom of the House...(Interruptions)

Question No.301 (Contd.)

DR. V. MAITREYAN: We do not disrupt unnecessarily. We do it out of reason...(Interruptions)

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: We are interested to run the Question Hour. We give our questions and we are here to put supplementaries...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, second supplementary...(Interruptions) I put a question to you...(Interruptions) But you know the procedure...(Interruptions)

DR. V. MAITREYAN: We have got a right to censure the Minister...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, let Mr. Raja put his second supplementary.

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, there are reports that security forces have blamed a particular Ashram for not involving the police in crowd control. I am expanding this aspect a bit. The role of police becomes questionable because India is a vast country where we have religious functions and festivals on different occasions in different parts of the country.

(Continued by 1B)

Question No.301 (Contd.)

SHRI D. RAJA (contd.): Even today, *Dalits* are not allowed to enter into some temples. There are mobilisations on both sides. The Police comes into action and there are cases of Police firing in which people are killed. On such occasions, what guidelines are given by the Home Ministry to State Governments? In this case also, the State Government has constituted an inquiry committee. What is the outcome of the inquiry committee? Has the Home Ministry received any report from the State Government? I am saying this because in future we will have to see how people's safety could be ensured and how communal harmony could be protected. This is why I am asking this question.

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि: रामचन्द्रन जी, इसका जवाब आप दीजिए।
...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, it is shameful that the *Dalits* are not allowed to enter temples. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री पुरुषोत्तम खोडाभाई रूपाला: सर, ...(व्यवधान)... ये खुद आरोपी हैं।
...(व्यवधान)...

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि: ये खुद आरोपी हैं, सर। ...(व्यवधान)...

Question No.301 (Contd.)

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: It should be condemned. As far as this particular case is concerned, the District Magistrate has instituted an inquiry to be conducted by... (Interruptions)

श्री नरेश चन्द्र अग्रवाल: सर, ...(व्यवधान)... कुछ सुनाई नहीं दे रहा है।
...(व्यवधान)...

श्री वी. हनुमंत राव: सर, ...(व्यवधान)... Question का reply देने दीजिए।
...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: The same is in progress. (Interruptions)
The case is.... (Interruptions) ...under the Cr.P.C. (Interruptions)...
A case has been registered against the organizers of the birth centenary programmes of Acharya Sri Ram Sharma.

...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down and allow the Question Hour to proceed. ...(Interruptions)... Shri Rajniti Prasad.

श्री राजनीति प्रसाद: सर, मेरे दिमाग में एक सवाल है, जो मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: On this question.

SHRI RAJNITI PRASAD: Yes, Sir. On this question. वैष्णो देवी में लाखों की भीड़ होती है, लेकिन आज तक वहाँ एक भी injury नहीं हुई, क्योंकि वहाँ

Question No.301 (Contd.)

एक सिस्टम बनाया गया है। इनको पता था कि वहाँ यज्ञ में लाखों की भीड़ होगी। प्रशासन को इसका पता था। उनको एक ऐसा arrangement करना चाहिए था, जिससे वहाँ भीड़ कम हो। इस तरह के हादसे कई जगह हो चुके हैं। तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या प्रशासन ऐसे मेलों में और ऐसे यज्ञों में लोगों के आने-जाने की, उनके रहने की कोई विशेष व्यवस्था करने के लिए तैयार है या नहीं? मेरा यही प्रश्न है।

श्री नरेश चन्द्र अग्रवाल: माननीय सभापति जी, यह तो state subject है।
...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI RAJNITI PRASAD: This is not a State Subject.
...(Interruptions)...

श्री नरेश चन्द्र अग्रवाल: Law and order तो State Subject है।
...(व्यवधान)...

श्री राजनीति प्रसाद: नहीं, नहीं। ... (व्यवधान)... वहाँ 60 लोग मारे गए
...(व्यवधान)... यह स्टेट का क्वेश्चन है? ... (व्यवधान)...

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

एक माननीय सदस्य: स्टेट पुलिस क्या कर रही थी? ... (व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: राजनीति जी, आपने अपना सवाल पूछ लिया। अब इसका जवाब सुनिए।

Question No.301 (Contd.)

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, while law and order is, indeed, a State Subject but... (Interruptions) ...is naturally concerned with... (Interruptions)

श्री विजय कुमार रूपाणी: सर, ...(व्यवधान)... इस्तीफा दो। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: At Vaishno Devi, there is a board under the Governor... (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is not correct, Dr. Maitreyan. (Interruptions)

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: It is the State Government which must put in place measures to control the crowd. They must anticipate the size of the crowd. They must deploy adequate Police force and they must take steps to see to it that such unfortunate incidents do not occur.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Dr. Gyan Prakash Pilania.

DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA: Sir, I am grateful to you for your kind indulgence. But I am bound by certain rules of my own Party.

MR. CHAIRMAN: So, you don't wish to ask the question.

...(Interruptions)...

(fd. by 1c/kgg)

प्रश्न संख्या 301 (क्रमागत)

श्री वीर पाल सिंह यादव: माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि इस तरह के धार्मिक आयोजन पूरे देश में होते हैं और अक्सर ऐसे हादसे होते रहते हैं, क्या इतने बड़े आयोजन की पहले से कोई परमिशन ली गई थी और परमिशन ली गई थी, तो Collector ने, वहां के प्रशासन ने क्या कोई सुरक्षा व्यवस्था की थी? अगर सुरक्षा व्यवस्था नहीं की गई थी, तो संबंधित अधिकारियों को दंडित करने के लिए आपके पास कोई प्रावधान है?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, according to the report...
(Interruption)

श्री पुरुषोत्तम खोडाभाई रूपाला: सर ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री विजय कुमार रूपाणी: सर ...(व्यवधान)...

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

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, according to the report, these celebrations were at the knowledge of the police. Adequate police forces were deployed at Laljiwala. Devotees started gathering in large numbers at the Yagashala site. (Interruption)

श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना: सर...(व्यवधान)...

Question No.301 (Contd.)

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, again it is the same story! (Interruption)

श्री पुरुषोत्तम खोडाभाई रूपाला: सर ...(व्यवधान)... इस्तीफा दो
...(व्यवधान).. इस्तीफा दो ...(व्यवधान)..

श्री विजय कुमार रूपाणी: सर...(व्यवधान)... इस्तीफा दो ...(व्यवधान)..
इस्तीफा दो ...(व्यवधान)..

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

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Because of excessive amount of smoke in the Yagyashala, the devotees were suffocated and this resulted in the death of 20 devotees and injuries to 35. Since the inquiry is underway, it is premature to come to any conclusion about who should... (Interruption) Once the inquiry report is made available, we will be able to tell the House who is at fault.

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

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी: सर, यह तो बहुत गलत बात है। उनको अगर सवाल नहीं पूछना है, तो वे नहीं पूछें, लेकिन दूसरे members को क्यों deprive कर रहे हैं?
...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: आप उनको सवाल पूछ लेने दीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)... कृपया आप बैठ जाइए। ...(व्यवधान)...

प्रश्न संख्या 301 (क्रमागत)

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि: वे कुछ नहीं कहते हैं...(व्यवधान)... वे कुछ नहीं बोले, तो इसका मतलब यह है कि कल हम सब एक साथ मिल कर इस्तीफा मांगेंगे।
...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please ask your question.

श्री हुसैन दलवाई: धन्यवाद, सर। जहां-जहां इस तरह की यात्राएं होती हैं, वहां-वहां इस तरह के stampede होने लगे हैं। हमारे महाराष्ट्र में दो दफा इस तरह हुआ है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जिस जगह बड़ी-बड़ी यात्राएं होती हैं, क्या सरकार वहां सारी सुविधाएं देने, रास्ते को चौड़ा कराने, मैदान उपलब्ध कराने आदि के बारे में विचार करती है?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, I agree with the hon. Member.
(Interruption)

SHRI M. VENKAI AH NAIDU: Sir, what is this? (Interruption)

श्री पुरुषोत्तम खोडाभाई रूपाला: सर...(व्यवधान)...

श्री विजय कुमार रूपाणी: सर...(व्यवधान)...

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

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, I agree with the hon. Member. We have issued a detailed advisory to all the State Governments to take action according to that. (Interruption)

प्रश्न संख्या 301 (क्रमागत)

श्री नरेश चन्द्र अग्रवाल: माननीय सभापति महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है।
...(व्यवधान)... मेरा point of order है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: Question Hour में point of order नहीं होता है। कृपया आप बैठ जाइए।...(व्यवधान)... Question No. 302.

(Ends)

Q.No. 302

SHRIMATI RENUBALA PRADHAN: As for the interest waiver, will the Government right to the banks to waive the penal interest and the balance interest?

SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI: Sir, as per the Third Handlooms Census of India, 43.32 lakh weavers and ancillary workers are engaged in about 24 lakh handlooms. Many of them are from the rural areas. Nearly 40 per cent of the people are from the rural India. Sir, a hundred per cent loan waiver is given by the Government of India. We have sanctioned Rs. 3,884 in that; Rs.3,137 crores is the share of the Government of India and Rs.747 crores is from the State Governments. We instructed all the banks to clear the loan waiver issues.

SHRIMATI RENUBALA PRADHAN: Will the Government consider sufficient allocation of funds to help weavers and their societies, to get loans for their revival?

SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI: Sir, as per the Census, we circulated a proforma. Through that, we collected the data on the

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number of borrowed persons. As per the guidelines, we sanctioned that amount.

(Followed by ds/1d)

TDB-DS/11.15/1d

श्रीमती विमला कश्यप सूद: सभापति महोदय, हिमाचल प्रदेश का कुल्लू शॉल बहुत फ़ेमस है। वहाँ टोपी और शॉल का निर्माण होता है, जिनका उत्पादन वहाँ छोटे-छोटे घरों में ही होता है। मैं सरकार का धन्यवाद भी करना चाहती हूँ कि उसने 2.03 करोड़ का कर्जा माफ़ किया, परन्तु मैं मंत्री जी से यह पूछना चाहती हूँ कि 50 प्रतिशत से कम आमदनी वाले जो बुनकर हैं, क्या उनके लिए सरकार की कोई योजना है?

SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI: Sir, this loan waiving is for all the weavers, including the shawl weavers. We can give loan waiving to individual weavers also.

श्री मोहम्मद अली खान: चेयरमैन सर, मैं वजीर-ए-मौसूफ़ा से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि नवम्बर 2011 में 6234 करोड़ का पैकेज बुनकरों के लिए अनाउंस किया गया, जिसमें 3884 करोड़ की माफ़ी दी गयी। इससे 13 हजार लोगों को फायदा हुआ। मैं मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि 2012 का जो पैकेज है,

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क्या वह आन्ध्र प्रदेश के बुनकरों के लिए अनाउंस हुआ है और अगर हुआ है, तो वह कितना अनाउंस हुआ है?

جناب محمد علی خان : چیئرمین سر، میں وزیر موصوفہ سے یہ کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ نومبر 2011 میں 6234 کروڑ کا پیکج بنکروں کے لئے اناؤنس کیا گیا، جس میں 3884 کروڑ کی معافی دی گئی۔ اس سے 13 ہزار لوگوں کو فائدہ ہوا۔ میں منتری جی سے یہ جاننا چاہتا ہوں کہ 2012 کا جو پیکج ہے، کیا وہ آندھرا پردیش کے بنکروں کے لئے اناؤنس ہوا ہے اور اگر ہوا ہے، تو وہ کتنا اناؤنس ہوا ہے؟

SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI: Sir, we have allotted nearly Rs.506.64 crores to Andhra Pradesh for Andhra weavers. Not only that, Sir. This amount is tentative, and the Scheme is essentially demand-driven. All eligible persons will get the benefit of the Scheme.

DR. MAHENDRA PRASAD: Sir, I have a very small question. How many families or persons have been benefited from this Scheme in the State of Bihar?

SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI: Sir, as far as Bihar is concerned, we have sanctioned Rs.20.88 crores for the beneficiaries in the State.

(Ends)

Q. No. 303

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: Sir, the hon. Minister in her response has said that Phase-I of the Rajiv Awas Yojana is for a period of two years from the date of approval of the Scheme with a Budget of Rs.5,000 crores. Could you please highlight, Madam, where and at what stage are the approvals awaited, and when will your Ministry approve the same?

KUMARI SELJA: Sir, first of all, I would like to compliment the hon. new Member of the House for having focussed on this subject, which very often gets neglected, the issue of the urban poor, especially the slum dwellers.

Sir, the UPA Government undertook a massive programme of urban renewal. It was the biggest initiative ever in the history of urban India under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission. Sir, having learnt from our experience of the Mission, now we have started a new scheme of Rajiv Awas Yojana. Sir, what we have discovered is that all too often when we undertake new schemes, the preparatory work is not in place. Sir, when we started the Rajiv Awas Yojana, we have, first of all, earmarked Rs.100 crores for the preparatory

Q. No. 303 (Contd.)

schemes, for the slum survey to be undertaken in about 250 major cities in the country. Sir, Rs.99.98 crores have been disbursed to the States. Sir, about 157 cities have undertaken this survey, and we are eliciting pilot projects. I would like to appeal to the hon. Members of the House that they should pursue with the State Governments to give us pilot projects. As of now, only about five good pilot projects have come to us. So, the real progress has to be based on the real survey on the ground, real work on the ground, participation of the community on the ground. And I hope that in the near future, we will get some more pilot projects from State Governments.

(Contd. by 1e-kl)

KLS/1E-11.20

KUMARI SELJA (CONTD): In fact, yesterday, Sir, the Prime Minister addressed the States, various stakeholders, State Ministers, Mayors, a lot of representatives of local bodies, etc., and in his speech also he emphasised the need for undertaking all these activities. I am sure that the States will gear up and they are gearing up. A lot of work is

Q. No. 303 (Contd.)

underway and we shall certainly help the States as early as possible and as soon as they give us the project.

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: Sir, while I thank the hon. Minister for her compliments, I would like to say something about the project cost which is approved. We all know project costs are approved one time and I am wondering whether inflation is taken into account when project costs are approved because due to increasing input cost like the price of cement and steel, it is often seen that implementation is adversely affected and the project cost goes up. So, would you consider revising project cost during the project period due to increase in cost of inputs so that projects can be implemented effectively? In your response to my question, you spoke of pilot projects. I would like to invite you to Gujarat which is successfully implementing these projects in the State.

KUMARI SELJA: Sir, a lot of States are undertaking their own projects, their own programmes which are actually supplementing and complementing what the Government of India has undertaken in its initiatives under JNNURM and RAY. Andhra Pradesh is one, Gujarat

Q. No. 303 (Contd.)

is one and many other States are undertaking their own projects which are very good. In fact, I think the MPs should go and visit all the States and see the kind of work that is being done. Having said that, Sir, the first part of the hon. Member's question is about escalating cost. This was deliberated upon yesterday. A lot of States have brought it to our notice and we are also aware of it. But, Sir, you will understand that when we make allocations, we have to make allocations with limited sums of money. Many States have found this difficulty of cost escalation and many projects do remain incomplete. This has come to our notice. But the States had undertaken this when they agreed to this programme of the Government of India that cost escalation would be factored in by the States themselves. But we do understand that this is a problem and under Rajiv Awas Yojana, we hope to take care of many of these like problems.

DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR: Thank you very much Sir. Like unemployment, housing in the major cities in the country is also becoming very acute. We are getting contradicting pictures. On the one hand, in the cities there are multi-storeyed buildings, estate

Q. No. 303 (Contd.)

agents are acquiring the land more and more with the connivance of political class in the country mainly and with the bureaucracy, and on the other hand, people are just pushed to the footpaths. For a city like Mumbai, more than ten lakh people are living on footpaths alone. I am closely aware that the Government is adopting some policies for giving houses to the slum-dwellers. But, Sir, this piecemeal approach, according to me, will not help. Through you, I would ask the Minister whether the Government will seriously consider giving houses at affordable prices to the slum-dwellers and treat it as a national problem. Will the Government consider making it an integral part of planning process in the country? Thank you very much.

KUMARI SELJA: Sir, this point is well taken. In fact, in his address the P.M. himself has said and I quote, "the city planners must rethink about traditional town planning." Sir, what we are faced with today is a result of a faulty planning. We adopted some Western model, some other models of planning in our country which were totally unsuited. Our climate is very different, our needs are very different and our livelihoods are very different. Somehow, those models, we have

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found, have not worked in our country. That is why we must think of it afresh. We have to plan afresh and we have to take the human factor into account. That is the reason why under the new initiative of Rajiv Awas Yojana, we have made the programme which is extremely flexible. It also factors in the needs of such people who need rental housing, affordable housing. We also need to tackle the reasons behind what the situation is today.

(Contd by 1F)

SSS-NB/11.25/1F

KUMARI SELJA (CONTD.): Sir, we have a multi-pronged whole city, whole slum approach and city planning also occupies centre stage of this programme and I am sure, Sir, that with the active cooperation of the State Governments they will be in a position to assign property rights to the poor people. We hope to see a brighter and better future for the slum dwellers and the urban poor in the country.

DR. ASHOK S. GANGULY: Sir, through you, while complimenting the hon. Minister for a number of steps that she has shared with this House, I would specifically like to know what progress, if any, has

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been made on the world's largest slum, the Dharavi project which has been talked about for the last twenty years.

KUMARI SELJA: Sir, I will collect that information and give it to him.

SHRI PYARIMOHAN MOHAPATRA: Sir, will the Minister tell us if she is aware of the promise made by the Government in the beginning of this Government's term to have a slum free India in five years and is she also aware that because of the schemes not being finalised, hardly any progress has been made and you are coming to a pilot stage. Will this Government be able to ensure a slum free India by 1914, as was promised, and if not, why?

KUMARI SELJA: Sir, may I point out that while on the one hand the slums, colonisation of land is solely with the State Government, on the other hand, Government of India has taken great initiatives. As I said, we took the initiative of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission and now, when the President in her speech -- at the beginning of this Government's tenure -- spoke of slum free India it also entails, let us not forget, that we need active cooperation of the State and it was also said that those States which are willing to assign

Q. No. 303 (Contd.)

property rights to its people, to the slum dwellers, only there we will be able to achieve success. Here Government of India is willing to help the State Government and I would like to set the record straight, Sir, let there not be any misgivings on this account because State Governments are cooperating, State Governments are going ahead with the surveys. You will appreciate that without data on the ground it is very difficult to deal with these subjects and especially when it comes to dealing with the poor, when you don't even know the exact data. So, we are undertaking surveys, we are undertaking all kinds of preparatory work so that the poor people actually become participants in this great initiative which has been promised by not only our Government but also the State Governments because they will have to be active participants in this and the States will have to cooperate and the money will not be found wanting.

DR. CHANDAN MITRA: How can you say that this Government...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Q. No. 304.

(Ends)

Q. NO. 304

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: I am happy that the hon. Minister said that the number of crimes have come down. But, Sir, I am sure this is not the actual representation because there are certain crimes which are not reported and even if they are reported they are not recorded and not registered.

SHRI RUDRA NARAYAN PANY: *

MR. CHAIRMAN: Panyji, please sit down. (Interruptions) Will you please sit down? Sit down.

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: I think, Sir, that should be removed from record. It is unauthorised and kindly see that it does not go on record.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It does not go on record. Please go ahead with the question.

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Sir, it is not only entrusted in three to four States. I am talking about the country as a whole. What the hon. Minister has...

* Not recorded.

Q. NO. 304 (Contd.)

श्री रामदास अग्रवाल : नॉन-कांग्रेस गवर्नमेंट वाले राज्यों में ... (व्यवधान)

श्री विजय कुमार रूपाणी : आपकी intention खराब है ... (व्यवधान)

(Contd. by PB/1G)

-SSS/PB-MP/1g/11.30

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please ask the supplementary question.

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Sir, I am saying that crimes are taking place in all the States. In every State, it is happening. Let me correct myself. ...(Interruptions)...

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

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Sir, the hon. Home Minister has mentioned various police measures. But I would like to say, Sir, that there are preventive measures, punitive measures and deterrent measures. Those details have not been furnished here. I would like to ask, Sir, that similar to NIC recommendations, are there any peace committees at various districts, especially the crime-prone districts, as could be proved from records for the last 10 years? Those measures are important for a long-lasting peace because this country

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cannot afford to ignore the crimes against the microscopic minorities in some States. It is a heinous crime.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question, please.

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Sir, I would request the hon. Home Minister to kindly elucidate as to what are the preventive measures, punitive measures and the deterrent measures to stop these crimes against the helpless minorities in this country. ...(Interruptions)....

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि : सर (व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)... Please. Panyji, don't come into the well. ...(Interruptions)... पाणि जी, आप यहां well में नहीं आएंगे। ...(व्यवधान)... Please do not come into the well. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO: Sir, action should be taken. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री तारिक अनवर : इनको बांधकर रखिए, ये हमेशा well में चले आते हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please. ...(Interruptions)...

Q. NO. 304 (Contd.)

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, the Government has always been very deeply concerned about the attack on minorities. ...(Interruptions)...

The minorities, in India, are entitled to protection. ...(Interruptions)..

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

...(Interruptions)...Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: This country believes in secularism and this country will never bow down by the majoritarian or authoritarian regime. ...(Interruptions)...

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

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: As far as guidelines are concerned, in June 2008, the Government of India issued revised guidelines on communal harmony. ...(Interruptions)... I am willing to place a copy of this on the Table of the House. ...(Interruptions)... This details the preventive measures, the administrative measures, the personnel policy, the participation of the stakeholders, ...(Interruptions)...

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

Q. NO. 304 (Contd.)

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: ... and monitoring of cases. ... (Interruptions)... This details the measures to be taken for relief and rehabilitation. ... (Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Sit down, please. ... (Interruptions)...

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: But anyone who subscribes to the secular interests ... (Interruptions)... in this country will condemn the atrocities on minorities. ... (Interruptions)... The State Governments, I hope, will implement these measures in order to protect the minorities in this country. ... (Interruptions)...

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: I am happy, Sir, that the hon. Minister has clearly stated the administrative measures, the various preventive measures and the various deterrent measures that are there, and he also stressed the need to protect the legitimate interests of the minorities.

While thanking the hon. Home Minister for his reply, as my second supplementary, I would like to know the legislative measures that the Government proposes to take. For instance, when some *Dalit* Christian woman is raped, the relief is not given under the Prevention

Q. NO. 304 (Contd.)

of Atrocities Act because she is a Christian. So, at least, for the limited purpose of protecting the *Dalit* Christian woman from being raped, will you amend the Preventive Atrocities Act to include the *Dalit* Christians and the *Dalit* minorities who are raped and who are subject to heinous crime not only by individuals but by organized groups in this country? There is a need of this. I want a categorical answer on this. ... (Interruptions) ...

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, action is underway to redefine 'rape'. ... (Interruptions) ... We are introducing legislation to define 'sexual assault.' 'Sexual assault' is sexual assault whether it is committed on a woman belonging to one community, one religion. ... (Interruptions) ... Action is underway and those amendments will strengthen the law in respect of sexual harassment. ... (Interruptions) ...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Balbir Punj. ... (Interruptions) ...

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: No; Sir, we will not allow him to ask the question. They are not allowing the Minister to reply. ... (Interruptions) ...

Q. NO. 304 (Contd.)

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

(Followed by 1h/SKC)

1h/11.35/skc-sc

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, he would be asking a question. I hope, he would listen to the answer. (Interruptions)

SHRI BALBIR K. PUNJ: Sir, I do not wish to put any question to Mr. Chidambaram. (Interruptions)

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

SHRI BALBIR K. PUNJ: Sir, I had a question to ask, but I would not be putting that to Mr. Chidambaram. (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Well, then please, sit down. Mrs. Vasanthi Stanley.

SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY: Sir, I would like to know from the Minister whether he is aware of an incident that took place during September, 2011, in Paramakudi in Tamil Nadu. There, a Dalit leader, Emanuel Shekaran, had been brutally murdered in the year 1957. Every year, Dalit Christians and other members of the Dalit community gather in Paramakudi, very peacefully, to pay their tributes to him. The Police fired at the people who had gathered there to pay their

Q. NO. 304 (Contd.)

tributes, and more than seven people were killed. Has the Ministry taken note of the incident? Have they taken any action against them and tried to inquire what had happened there? (Interruptions)

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, this is a law and order subject and it is a State subject. (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is not your turn. (Interruptions)

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, she has no *locus standi* to ask that question. (Interruptions)

SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY: Sir, Emanuel Shekaran was a Christian. (Interruptions) He belonged to the minority Christian community. People had gathered there to pay tributes to their leader. (Interruptions)

DR. V. MAITREYAN: A commission of inquiry is on which has not...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let the Government reply to it. Why are you anticipating the response? (Interruptions)

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, she has no *locus standi* to ask that question. (Interruptions)

Q. NO. 304 (Contd.)

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, he is not the Minister. (Interruptions)

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, this is a State subject. (Interruptions)

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, the Minister is here. (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: May I request all concerned to... (Interruptions)

SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY: What is this, Sir? They are interrupting on every issue. (Interruptions)

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

SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY: Sir, more than seven people got killed in firing by the Police. (Interruptions)

SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO: Sir, people who had gathered to pay tributes... (Interruptions)

SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY: No rule was followed, Sir. (Interruptions)

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, a commission of inquiry has been...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let the answer be given. If you have any objection, then... (Interruptions)

Q. NO. 304 (Contd.)

SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY: Sir, has the Ministry taken cognizance of the incident? (Interruptions)

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, this is a State subject. (Interruptions)

श्री मोहम्मद अली खान : चेयरमैन सर,..(व्यवधान)..

جناب محمد علی خان: چیئرمین سر، ...مداخلت....

श्री सभापति : खान साहब, आप बैठ जाइए। ..(व्यवधान)..

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, that incident was not a communal incident. That incident was a law and order incident, and to the best of my information, the State Government has instituted an inquiry, and after the inquiry is completed, we would know the facts. (Interruptions)

श्री मोहम्मद अदीब : सर, ज्यादातर फसादात में पुलिस वालों पर इल्जाम पाया गया, चाहे मलियाना हो, हाशिमपुरा हो या हैदराबाद की मक्का मस्जिद हो, पुलिस इसमें इन्वॉल्व्ड है। मैं मंत्री जी से यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या आज तक किसी पुलिस वाले पर कोई ऐक्शन हुआ है और पुलिस वालों को कोई सज़ा दी गयी है? यदि नहीं दी गयी है तो क्यों नहीं दी गयी है?

جناب محمد ادیب : سر، زیادہ تر فسادات میں پولیس والوں پر الزام پایا گیا، چاہے ملیانہ ہو، ہاشم پورہ ہو یا حیدرآباد کی مکہ مسجد ہو، پولیس اس میں انولڈ ہے۔ میں منتری جی سے یہ پوچھنا چاہتا ہوں کہ کیا آج تک کسی پولیس والے پر کوئی ایکشن ہوا ہے اور پولیس والوں کو کوئی سزا دی گئی ہے؟ اگر نہیں دی گئی ہے تو کیوں نہیں دی گئی ہے؟

Q. NO. 304 (Contd.)

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, it is not correct to blame the Police in every riot situation. The Police are doing an unenviable task. In many cases, the Police is wrongly blamed, but there are cases where the Police may have used excessive power. In such cases, if a magisterial inquiry or any other judicial inquiry finds fault with the Police, the State Government is obliged to take action against the Police and we insist that action be taken against the Police. But, I do not think it is correct to say that in every riot situation the Police is wrong. (Interruptions)

SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: Sir, as mentioned by the hon. Minister, such incidents involving Christians and other minorities happen in various States, but the question is that of crime against people. A criminal has no religion, no language. What has happened in Delhi? If you look at the cases of harassment of people belonging to the North-eastern region, including victims of rape, 60 per cent of them were Christians. This trend must be curtailed and the hon. Minister should ensure that measures are taken for their protection and proper inquiry is made against people involved in such criminal activities.

(fd. on 1j/hk)

Q. NO. 304 (Contd.)

HK-MCM/1j/11.40

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, the main question concerns communal incidents in States and atrocities in States...(Interruptions)... I do not think the harassment of north-eastern boys and girls will qualify the communal support...(Interruptions)... Delhi Police has been instructed to ensure that all the north-eastern citizens are protected in Delhi and they have taken a number of measures for their protection ... (Interruptions)...

(Ends)

Q.No.305

SHRI H.K. DUA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Minister has laid the statement of custodial deaths for the last year in the House. They are horrendous figures. 1574 people died in India in one year under police and judicial custody. This amounts to more than four deaths a day. This is a shameful record of police administration across the country. People think that the judicial custody is safer than the police custody. Out of these 1574, 1426 died in the judicial custody and 146 died in police custody. Even judicial custody is not safe in India. Has the Minister some explanation for this?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, the judicial custody deaths include the natural deaths also...(Interruptions)...

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, I have a small supplementary. ...(Interruptions)...

We have to find a solution. These are all very important questions and we should know what the Government is doing. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री मोहम्मद अदीब : सर यह क्या हो रहा है?.....(व्यवधान)

جناب محمد ادیب : سر یہ کیا ہو رہا ہے؟ --(مداخلت)--

MR. CHAIRMAN: One minute please. ...(Interruptions)...

Just one minute please. ...(Interruptions)...

बैठ जाइए!.....(व्यवधान) Don't interfere. ...(Interruptions)...

The Chair wishes to clarify the position.

Q. NO. 305 (Contd.)

...(Interruptions)... Please resume your places. ...(Interruptions)...

The procedures are very clear. The hon. Member has addressed the question to a specific Minister of the Government, and it is incumbent on the Minister to reply. So, there should be no confusion about it. Questions are not addressed vaguely or generally. They are addressed to specific Minister. Please go ahead...(Interruptions)...

श्री नरेश चन्द्र अग्रवाल : सर, जब सदन व्यवस्थित नहीं है तो.....(व्यवधान)

MR. CHAIRMAN : That is the end of the matter. उनको सवाल पूछने दीजिए।.....(व्यवधान)

श्री नरेश चन्द्र अग्रवाल : मंत्री जी क्या जवाब दे रहे हैं, सुनाई नहीं दे रहा है।.....(व्यवधान)

श्री सभापति : आपको रिकार्ड से मिल जाएगा।.....(व्यवधान)

श्री नरेश चन्द्र अग्रवाल : फिर हम सप्लीमेंट्री क्या पूछेंगे।.....(व्यवधान)

श्री सभापति : बैठ जाइए।.....(व्यवधान)

SHRI H.K. DUA: Para 2 of Minister's statement says, whenever there is a death in police custody or judicial custody, there is mandatory judicial inquiry which is followed by action against culprits. Can the Minister give the figures how many policemen have been punished for

Q. NO. 305 (Contd.)

deaths in their custody, whether in police custody or judicial custody, in the last one year? That figure should be available to us.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: That figure is not available with us. ... (Interruptions)... It will take time. ... (Interruptions)...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: The Minister has given an elaborate answer but it is missing some details. It is a matter of real concern that within a period of one year 1,574 people died in custody. This may include natural death. I think this figure is up to March 2011.

(Contd. by 1k/VKK)

-HK/VKK-ASC/1k/11.45

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (CONTD.): Couple of months have passed. Out of 1574 deaths, how many are natural deaths and how many are unnatural deaths and in the natural deaths, what is the role of the concerned custodian of those prisoners? At least, you can provide a break-up of natural and unnatural deaths. If you can provide that, I think, it will be useful in understanding the depth of the problem.

Q. NO. 305 (Contd.)

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, this is based on the statistics compiled by NCRB. (Interruptions) We will collect information from the State Crime Record Bureau. (Interruptions) But, bulk of the deaths in judicial custody are natural deaths. (Interruptions) But, I cannot give a break-up of the exact number of natural deaths. (Interruptions) It can be collected. (Interruptions) It will take time to collect. (Interruptions) But, bulk of them are natural deaths. (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Bandyopadhyay. (Interruptions)

श्री नरेश चन्द्र अग्रवाल : माननीय सभापति जी, एक मिनट।

श्री सभापति : आप बैठ जाइए। ... (व्यवधान).. Questions have to be rotated around the House. आप बैठ जाइए। प्लीज़, बैठ जाइए। ... (व्यवधान)..

SHRI D. BANDYOPADHYAY: Sir, since autopsy is mandatory under the guidelines given by the National Human Rights Commission, I would like to know one thing. Out of the custodial deaths, how many of them died because of body injury and torture?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, as I said, it is very difficult for me to essentially compile information about the nature of the deaths. (Interruptions) These are State matters. (Interruptions) Jail is State

Q. NO. 305 (Contd.)

subject. (Interruptions) We can compile the information. (Interruptions) Specific information may be available with the States (Interruptions) and we are ready to ask the States. (Interruptions) But, I cannot give information about each State and what happens all over the country. (Interruptions) It is simply not possible. (Interruptions)

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, will the Minister enquire about it? (Interruptions)

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: We will collect the material and provide it to you. (Interruptions)

श्री नरेश चन्द्र अग्रवाल : सभापति जी, मंत्री जी ने जो जुडिशियल कस्टडी डेथ 1426 उत्तर दिया है, उसमें ज्यादातर मौतों का कारण अधिक उम्र के लोगों को जेलों में बंद रखना बताया है।

माननीय सर्वोच्च न्यायालय ने आजीवन कारावास को 14 सालों से हटाकर till the last breath कर दिया है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जुडिशियल कस्टडी में इतनी अधिक डेथ्स को देखते हुए आप क्या कोई ऐसा कानून बना रहे हैं कि जो 70 साल से अधिक उम्र के कैदी जेलों में बंद हैं, उनको सरकार छोड़ देगी?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, there is no proposal under consideration to that effect. (Interruptions)

Q. NO. 305 (Contd.)

श्री नरेश चन्द्र अग्रवाल : फिर ये मौतें कैसे रुकेंगी? मौतें रुकने का उपाय तो बता दें? यदि आप इनका उपाय नहीं बताते हैं, इतनी डेथ्स पर आप कोई न कोई निर्णय तो ले सकते हैं कि जो 90, 95 उम्र के लोग जेलों में बंद हैं....(व्यवधान)

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

श्री नरेश चन्द्र अग्रवाल : आप यह तो inhumanity वाली बात कर रहे हैं। ...(व्यवधान)..

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

श्री नरेश चन्द्र अग्रवाल : यह हठधर्मिता है। ..(व्यवधान).. माननीय मंत्री जी के इस रुख पर हम सदन का बहिष्कार करते हैं।

(तत्पश्चात् कुछ माननीय सदस्य सदन से बाहर चले गए)

(समाप्त)

Q. No.306

SHRI RANJITSINH VIJAYSINH MOHITE-PATIL: Sir, whether any other country has done such type of agreement with the US and what is their experience?

SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Sir, the question is very focussed on our ongoing suggestion mechanisms with the United States of America. We have a very structured process by which we are engaging with the US on many, many issues. Part of that structured process involves not only the Government but also the private sector. There is a Trade Policy Forum that has been set up and I am going to elaborate on this in a very succinct manner. Both, the Commerce Minister and the US Trade Representative, are chairs of that Trade Policy Forum. There is a private sector advisory group that has been set up within that Forum which has six members from the private sector, from both the Indian side and the US side. There is also a CEO Forum that has been set up from both the Indian and the American side. There is a very specific agenda of CEO Forum that looks at biotechnology, infrastructure, clean energy and education. There have been 15 meetings of that CEO Forum till date.

(Contd. by USY/1L)

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-VKK-USY/1L/11.50

SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA (CONTD.): There is a commercial dialogue between both the Governments -- the US and India. There is a Joint Working Committee. There is a group on IT and communication, which has been set up. This had met seven times till December 2010. There is a Hi-Tech Committee between the two countries, which is working on three-four very, very key areas, primarily defence and strategic issues, on bio-technology, on nano-technology and on communication. Finally, there is an Indo-US Education Dialogue which has also been set up following President Obama's visit. We had the first Indo-US Education Summit, which was held in October, 2011, details of which I can provide to the hon. Member.

SHRI RANJITSINH VIJAYSINH MOHITE-PATIL: Sir, my second supplementary is this. What are the steps that the Government is taking to solve the visa issues and what is the outcome?

SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Sir, this is a very, very important issue for the Government of India and for the private

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sector of India. There are five or six major issues that has come up with regard to visas and movement of services and professionals. The first is the whole issue of the Zadroga Act which has been promulgated by the United States, which is a 4.2 billion dollar health and compensation Act, formulated by their House. This, in effect, has also raised the fees for H1B, meant for professionals travelling from India, and L category visas. This is a very, very serious issue and we are taking it up. We are also experiencing the fact that there is a centralized blanket kit 'L' category visa centre at Chennai, which implies, in many ways, that people from the North-East and other parts of the Northern India have to travel for almost 2000 km. to get the centralized blanket visa form. Also the Ohio Order is impacting our IT companies. With regard to all these issues, the Government of India has taken a very, very serious and firm stand with the US Government. These issues were raised during US President Obama's visit in 2010. It is very important that greater movement of professionals across the border is, in every way, encouraged by both the countries. Following that, the External Affairs Minister met with

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the Secretary of State, Hillary Clinton, in New Delhi, on 19th July. He raised these issues once again. She had assured us that she will convey these concerns to her Government, following which, I think, the Joint Working Group between both the Governments has been constituted on consular matters. The first meeting was held on 25th July, 2011. Also, our Commerce and Industry Minister, my senior colleague, had met with the USDR in September, 2011 and raised these issues. What we have emphasized through all these meetings and through the consular dialogue recommendations is that this is not only an issue for India, but over the long term this is also going to become an issue for the US because by allowing Indian professionals to be able to contribute, it is also helping the US becoming much more comparative at the global front. So, it is something that will hit the interests of the US also in the long term. Therefore, it is important to be able to resolve these issues at the earliest.

DR. BHARATKUMAR RAUT: Sir, the experience of the visa seekers, particularly in the city of Mumbai is very humiliating. Those people who want to go to America for jobs, they have been treated shabbily

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by the US Consulate there. Not only that, a few years ago, a folk artist wanted to go to US. She applied for the visa. The reply given was, "We don't think you can dance". These types of answers are given. A social activist, a social worker, a Magsaysay Award winner was denied visa only because sufficient bank balance was not found. The point is that there is not even a note or protest from the Government on this type of behaviour on the part of visa consulate. What is the Government's reaction to this?

SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Sir, unfortunately, my mandate is very limited with regard to visas because only H1B and L category visas come under the domain of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. The rest of the visa applications will come under my senior colleague's domain, who is in-charge of the Ministry of External Affairs. (Interruptions) I am trying to satisfy you. Please allow me to reply. It is a very important issue that has been raised by the hon. Member. This is an issue that, I think, affects not only India....

(Contd. by 1m — KR)

Q. NO. 306 (Contd.)

AKG-KR/1M/11.55

SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA (CONTD.):.. but also globe on a major scale, not only from business angle, but from cultural angle and from many other angles where, I think, India has tremendous repository of strength. I think, these issues must be raised and resolved. On our side, I have in a very detailed manner outlined the steps that we have taken between ourselves and the MEA to highlight the issues and make sure that early resolution takes place on these issues. Needless to say the Government of India is committed to ensure that movement of professionals across the board happens, at the earliest, and happens in a most facilitative manner from India to other parts of the globe because we believe that India has tremendous amount of software power that India can export to others.

DR. BHARATKUMAR RAUT: Sir,..

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, you cannot continue with that.

DR. BHARATKUMAR RAUT: I had asked a question about H1 visa. There are problems in getting H1.

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MR. CHAIRMAN: It is not a discussion. Please understand that.

श्री श्रीगोपाल व्यास : धन्यवाद सभापति जी। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी के इन प्रयासों की तो सराहना करता हूँ कि ये विषय उठाए गए हैं, परन्तु आपको पता है कि अमेरिका की आर्थिक प्रगति में हमारे आईटी इंजीनियर्स का बहुत बड़ा योगदान है। इसको ध्यान में रख कर क्या आप हमें आश्वस्त करेंगे कि अगली बैठक में इस प्रकार की घटनाएँ दोहराए न जाने का वे हमें आश्वासन दें?

श्री ज्योतिरादित्य माधवराव सिंधिया : सर, यह बड़ा गम्भीर मुद्दा है, जो सांसद महोदय ने उठाया है। सरकार भी बड़ी गम्भीरतापूर्वक इस पर विचार कर रही है और इस पर एक्शन भी ले रही है। मैंने अपने उत्तर में बड़े डिटेल्स में बताया है कि सरकार ने क्या कदम उठाए हैं। मैं इस हाउस को आश्वस्त करना चाहूँगा कि सरकार की तरफ से इस विषय पर हर कदम पर प्रयास किए गए हैं और हम इस मामले का हल जल्द-से-जल्द निकलवाएँगे।

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: My query will remain confined purely to commerce and industry. I think some of the issues that we have raised at the bilateral level, we appreciate that. But I hope you will appreciate the issue is political particularly in the USA. In view of the economic slow down in the USA, now a demand is coming repeatedly of blocking Indian business, commerce and

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entrepreneurs. I do not want to name any Indian big business leaders how they have shared their concern. In the light of this, how best the Government is meeting this challenge at the political level? These kinds of voices in America to contain Indian commerce and industry in the USA are stopped at the earliest.

SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the hon. Member has raised an important point. From Indian perspective, we are very, very committed and very, very clear in our articulation that movement of services and professionals is very, very key for us. We have outlined details. It is important that the dialogue, for the first time, in the history of both countries at the Counselors' dialogue has been set up. That committee has met a number of times. As I mentioned, the latest meeting was held on the 25th July. As I mentioned to the Member earlier, we are committed from Government's point of view to provide free movement of services and professionals between the two countries. I think, the USA also realizes that it is in its long term interest. Today, we have close to about 45,000 people that are moving from both sides. Not only this but thee

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is also another issue which I would like to highlight which is as important which is the whole issue of the Totalisation Agreement where social security tax is paid by our professionals when they are in the U.S. Now, we have brought to the light of the U.S. as well, similarly, social security tax is paid by their professionals while they are in India. Therefore, a Totalisation Agreement is also in the interest of both the countries. We have also decided to start the dialogue towards pursuing of that and we are hopeful that we will be able to achieve that at the earliest possible.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Q.No.307

प्रश्न संख्या307

श्री कप्तान सिंह सोलंकी : सर, पहले तो मैं सदन को बधाई देना चाहता हूँ कि इतने disruptions के बाद भी हम सातवें क्वेश्चन पर आ गए।

श्री सभापति : आप जल्दी से सवाल पूछ लीजिए।

श्री कप्तान सिंह सोलंकी : मेरा प्रश्न यह है कि भारत और चीन की चार हजार किलोमीटर की सीमा में पूर्व में अरुणाचल प्रदेश से लेकर पश्चिम में लद्दाख तक जो वास्तविक नियंत्रण रेखा है, उसका अभी ठीक तरह से निर्धारण नहीं हुआ है। उसका परिणाम यह हो रहा है कि चीन उस नियंत्रण रेखा के अन्दर चला आता है, अरुणाचल प्रदेश में चला आता है और कई बार तो वह अरुणाचल प्रदेश पर अपना अधिकार जताता है।

MR CHAIRMAN: Question Hour is over.

SCH-MKS/12.00/1N

MR. CHAIRMAN: Papers to be Laid on the Table. Shri A.K. Antony.
...(Interruptions)...

श्री नरेश चन्द्र अग्रवाल: महोदय, मेरा एक प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर है।

(श्री उपसभापति पीठासीन हुए)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let the papers be laid first.

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श्री नरेश चन्द्र अग्रवाल: महोदय, मेरा प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर है। मैं नियमावली के विषय पर आपसे व्यवस्था का एक प्रश्न पूछना चाहता हूँ ...(व्यवधान) सर, आप मेरी बात तो सुन लीजिए।

श्री उपसभापति: पेपर-ले में व्यवस्था का क्या प्रश्न है?

श्री नरेश चन्द्र अग्रवाल: सर मेरा एक प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर है।

श्री उपसभापति: इसमें प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर क्या है?

श्री नरेश चन्द्र अग्रवाल: श्रीमन्, आप नियमावली का नियम 51ए देखें, उसमें दिया हुआ है कि प्रतिदिन 175 क्वेश्चन लिए जाएंगे, जिनमें से 20 ओरल होंगे, बाकी रिटन होंगे। 20 ओरल प्रश्नों का अर्थ है कि कम से कम 20 में से 15 प्रश्नों का यहां पर जवाब आ जाएगा, जिन पर सप्लीमेंट्री क्वेश्चन हो जाएंगे। लेकिन, श्रीमन्, प्रतिदिन मैं देख रहा हूँ कि यहां पर पांच-छः क्वेश्चन से ऊपर नहीं होते हैं। 14 क्वेश्चन अनुत्तरित रह जाते हैं। यह तो हमारे अधिकारों का हनन् हो रहा है। मैं जो बात कह रहा हूँ, यह बहुत गम्भीर बात है।

श्री उपसभापति: आपने सही सवाल उठाया है। हम जनरल परपज कमेटी में इस प्रश्न को डिस्कस करेंगे।

श्री नरेश चन्द्र अग्रवाल: सर, यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दा है। आप चेअर की तरफ से इस पर रूलिंग दे दीजिए।

श्री उपसभापति: नहीं, इस प्रश्न पर यहां रूलिंग नहीं दे सकते।

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श्री नरेश चन्द्र अग्रवाल: सर, यह हमारे अधिकार का प्रश्न है, जब आप नियम बदल सकते हैं, तो रूलिंग क्यों नहीं दे सकते? आप इस नियम को शिथिल कर सकते हैं अथवा बदल भी सकते हैं, इसीलिए हम आपसे कह रहे हैं।

श्री उपसभापति: नहीं-नहीं, इसके ऊपर रूलिंग नहीं दे सकते।

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

SHRI A.K.ANTONY: Sir, I lay on the Table, under sub-section (4) of Section 347 of the Cantonments Act, 2006, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Defence Notification No. S.R.O. 6 (E), dated the 1st August, 2011, publishing the Cantonments (Payment of Allowances to Vice-President and Elected Members) Rules, 2011, along with delay statement.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: Sir, I lay on the Table, under sub-section (3) of Section 12 of the Working Journalists and other Newspaper Employees (Conditions of Service) Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1955, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Labour and Employment Notification No. S.O. 2532 (E), dated the 11th November, 2011, publishing recommendations of the Majithia Wage Boards.

KUMARI SELJA: Sir, I lay on the Table—

I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

- (a) Forty-first Annual Report and Accounts of the Housing and Urban Development Corporation Limited (HUDCO), New Delhi, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's

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Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation.

II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

(a) Annual Report of the Nava Nalanda Mahavihara, Nalanda, for the year 2009-10.

(b) Annual Accounts of the Nava Nalanda Mahavihara, Nalanda, for the year 2009-10 and the Audit Report thereon.

(c) Review by Government on the working of the above University.

(d) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) and (b) above.

SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Sir, I lay on the Table—

I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(a) Sixteenth Annual Report and Accounts of the National Centre for Trade Information (NCTI), New Delhi, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Centre.

II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under Section 25 of the Spices Board Act, 1986:—

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- (a) Annual Report of the Spices Board, Cochin, for the year 2010-11.
- (b) Annual Accounts of the Spices Board, Cochin, for the year 2010-11, and the Audit Report thereon.
- (c) Review by Government on the working of the above Board.

III. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (3) of Section 21 and sub-section (4) of Section 18 of the Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority Act, 1985:—

- (a) Annual Report of the Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA), New Delhi, for the year 2010-11.
- (b) Annual Accounts of the Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA), New Delhi, for the year 2010-11, and the Audit Report thereon.
- (c) Review by Government on the working of the above Authority.

IV. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-sections (2) and (3) of Section 22 of the Tobacco Board Act, 1975 :—

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Tobacco Board, Guntur, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Board.

V. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (i) (a) Forty-fifth Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian

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Institute of Packaging (IIP), Mumbai, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
- (ii) (a) Forty-seventh Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Institute of Foreign Trade (IIFT), New Delhi, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
- (iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Council for Cement and Building Materials (NCCBM), Ballabgarh, Haryana, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Council.
- (iv) (a) Fifty-seventh Annual Report of the Tea Board of India, Kolkata, for the year 2010-11.
 - (b) Fifty-seventh Annual Accounts of the Tea Board of India, Kolkata, for the year 2010-11, and the Audit Report thereon.
 - (c) Review by Government on the working of the above Board.
- (v) (a) Seventy-first Annual Report of the Coffee Board of India, Bangalore, for the year 2010-11.
 - (b) Annual Accounts of Coffee Board of India, Bangalore, for the year 2010-11, and the Audit Report thereon.
 - (c) Review by Government on the working of the above Board.

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- (vi) (a) Fifty-sixth Annual Report and Accounts of the Cashew Export Promotion Council of India, Kochi, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Council.
- (vii) (a) Seventh Annual Report and Accounts of the Pharmaceuticals Export Promotion Council (PHARMEXCIL), Hyderabad, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Council.

SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI: Sir, I lay on the Table—

I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

- (i) (a) Forty-third Annual Report and Accounts of the National Textile Corporation Limited (NTCL), New Delhi, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation.
- (ii) (a) Forty-first Annual Report and Accounts of the Cotton Corporation of India Limited (CCI), Navi Mumbai, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor

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General of India thereon.

- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation.

II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (4) of Section 12 and Section 12A of the Central Silk Board Act, 1948:—

- (a) Annual Report of the Central Silk Board, Bangalore, for the year 2010-11.
- (b) Annual Accounts of the Central Silk Board, Bangalore, for the year 2010-11, and the Audit Report thereon.
- (c) Review by Government on the working of the above Board.

III. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Central Wool Development Board (CWDB), Jodhpur, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Board.
- (ii) (a) Forty-sixth Annual Report and Accounts of the Wool and Woollens Export Promotion Council (WWEPC), New Delhi, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Council.
- (iii) (a) Forty-sixth Annual Report and Accounts of the Wool Research Association (WRA), Mumbai, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above

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Association.

(iv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Northern India Textile Research Association (NITRA), Ghaziabad, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Association.

(v) (a) Twenty-eighth Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Silk Export Promotion Council (ISEPC), Mumbai, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Council.

(vi) (a) Twenty-fifth Annual Report and Accounts of Export Promotion Council for Handicrafts (EPCH), New Delhi, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Council.

(vii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Apparel Export Promotion Council (AEPC), New Delhi, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Council.

(viii) Fifty-seventh Annual Report and Accounts of the Cotton Textiles Export Promotion Council of India (TEXPROCIL),

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Mumbai, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU: Sir, I lay on the Table, under sub-section (1) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers—

(i) (a) Fifty-ninth Annual Report and Accounts of the Hindustan Shipyard Limited (HSL), Visakhapatnam, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

(b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

(ii) (a) Ninety-fifth Annual Report and Accounts of the Garden Reach Shipbuilders and Engineers Limited (GRSE), Kolkata, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

(b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

SHRI SAUGATA RAY: Sir, I lay on the Table, under Section 58 of the Delhi Development Act, 1957, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Urban Development:—

(1) G.S.R 685 (E), dated the 16th September, 2011, publishing the Recruitment Regulations of Additional Commissioner (Landscape), Delhi Development Authority, 2011 (newly created post).

(2) G.S.R 686 (E), dated the 16th September, 2011, publishing the Recruitment Regulations of Director (Survey), Delhi

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Development Authority, 2011 (newly created post).

- (3) G.S.R 687 (E), dated the 16th September, 2011, publishing the Recruitment Regulations of Deputy Director (Revenue), Delhi Development Authority, 2011 (newly created post).
- (4) G.S.R 688 (E), dated the 16th September, 2011, publishing the Recruitment Regulations of Commissioner (System), Delhi Development Authority, 2011 (newly created post).
- (5) G.S.R 689 (E), dated the 16th September, 2011, publishing the Recruitment Regulations of Commissioner (PR), Delhi Development Authority, 2011 (newly created post).
- (6) G.S.R 690 (E), dated the 16th September, 2011, publishing the Recruitment Regulations of Deputy Chief Security Officer, Delhi Development Authority, 2011 (newly created post).
- (7) G.S.R 691 (E), dated the 16th September, 2011, publishing the Recruitment Regulations of Additional Chief Legal Advisor, Delhi Development Authority, 2011 (newly created post).
- (8) G.S.R 692 (E), dated the 16th September, 2011, publishing the Recruitment Regulations of Protocol Officer, Delhi Development Authority, 2011 (newly created post).
- (9) G.S.R 693 (E), dated the 16th September, 2011, publishing the Recruitment Regulations of Assistant Protocol Officer, Delhi Development Authority, 2011 (newly created post).

SHRI JITENDRA SINGH: Sir, I lay on the Table, under sub-section (4) of Section 34 of the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Annual Accounts of the National

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Human Rights Commission, New Delhi, for the year 2010-11, and Audit Report thereon.

(Ends)

MESSAGE FROM LOK SABHA

THE CABLE TELEVISION NETWORKS (REGULATION) AMENDMENT Bill, 2011

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I have to report to the House the following message received from the Lok Sabha, signed by the Secretary-General of the Lok Sabha:

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 96 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Lok Sabha, I am directed to enclose the Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Amendment Bill, 2011, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 13th December, 2011."

Sir, I lay a copy of the Bill on the Table.

(Ends)

REPORTS OF DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON ENERGY

SHRI MOTILAL VORA (CHHATTISGARH): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Reports of the

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Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Energy
(2011-12):-

- (i) Twenty-first Report on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in their Fifteenth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on Funding of New and Renewable Energy Projects relating to Ministry of New and Renewable Energy; and
- (ii) Twenty-second Report on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in their Sixteenth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on Small and Mini Hydel Projects relating to Ministry of New and Renewable Energy.

(Ends)

**STATEMENT RE. STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF FORTIETH
REPORT OF DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY
STANDING COMMITTEE ON LABOUR**

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): Sir, I make a statement regarding Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Fortieth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Labour on the 'Problems being faced by workers due to sickness of HMT Units'.

(Ends)

-MKS-TMV-PSV/10/12.05

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Zero Hour mention, Shri Derek O'Brien.

(Interruptions)...

SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: Sir, I have given notice.

(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have given notice. But that has not been admitted. (Interruptions)...

SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: Sir, I have given notice.

(Interruptions)... He was declared as a member of the banned outfit, ULFA... (Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It has not been admitted.

(Interruptions)...

SHRI BIRENDRA PARASAD BAISHYA: This is a serious issue, Sir.

(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, I have called him.

(Interruptions).... Please. (Interruptions)... There is a procedure. (Interruptions)...

SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: This is a serious issue, Sir.

(Interruptions)...

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SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA: The Minister's name was taken by the ULFA, a banned organisation, saying that he was their activist. He is in the Council of Ministers of Assam Government. (Interruptions)...
If a Member of Assam can't raise his voice here, where will he raise his voice? (Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No. He can raise it. He has given notice. (Interruptions)...

SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: No. I have given notice... (Interruptions)...

SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA: He has given notice to raise this issue on the floor of the House. (Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: As far as this issue is concerned, there is no accompanying document. (Interruptions)...

SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA: You are blaming different Governments that people against whom there are charges are not being removed. (Interruptions)... But here is a person who is involved in terrorist activities and he is a Minister. (Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You are just saying this. There is nothing. (Interruptions)... That should be examined. (Interruptions)...

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SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: The issue concerns national security. (Interruptions)...

SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA: It is a matter of national security. (Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Ravi Shankar Prasad, I agree. It has to be examined because you are making an allegation against a person who is not a Member of this House. (Interruptions).... That has to be examined. (Interruptions).... It is under examination. (Interruptions)....

SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA: You could have said that it is pending. But you have rejected it. (Interruptions)....

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is under examination. (Interruptions).... He has to give some more documents. (Interruptions).... Please. It will be taken up. (Interruptions)....

SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA: The Constitution of India says... (Interruptions)....

श्री उपसभापति: अहलुवालिया जी, मैं आपसे क्या कहूँ, you are a senior member. ...(व्यवधान)... Mr. Ahluwalia, you are a senior Member. There is a procedure. आपने एक नोटिस दे दिया ...(व्यवधान)... He

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has to substantiate these allegations. Then only will it be taken up.

(Interruptions)...

SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA: If a person violates the Constitution of India, if a person gets involved in anti-national activities, how can he continue? (Interruptions)... How can he continue?

(Interruptions)...

श्री उपसभापति: आप यह क्या कर रहे हैं? ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA: I am not talking about you, Sir. I am talking about that person. (Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He has given notice. It is under consideration. (Interruptions)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: But unfortunately you have rejected it. (Interruptions)...

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: You have rejected it, Sir.

SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: It is a question of the sovereignty of the nation. (Interruptions)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: That is what he is saying. If it is under consideration, we can understand. It is a serious matter. (Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You give it tomorrow. (Interruptions)...

SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: Why not today, Sir?
(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No. When the Chairman has not given permission, you can't ask me. (Interruptions)... You give notice tomorrow. (Interruptions)... You give notice. We will see. (Interruptions)..

SHRI CHANDAN MITRA: Tomorrow if he gives notice, it must be accepted. It is a very serious matter.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is for the Chairman to decide. You give notice. Let us follow the procedure.

MATTER RAISED WITH PERMISSION OF THE CHAIR.

RE: NEGLECT AND APATHY TOWARDS FAMILY OF A.N.I. PRESS CAMERAMAN WHO RECEIVED BULLET WOUNDS IN ATTACK ON PARLIAMENT ON 13.12.2001 AND DIED SUBSEQUENTLY.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (WEST BENGAL): Sir, yesterday, while the nation mourned the death of nine brave hearts ten years ago, the tenth person killed in that horrific Parliament attack was, although a private person, Vikram Bist, the camera person of ANI, who first received a bullet injury on the spine and subsequently died at AIIMS. One is not suggesting that a private citizen be treated specially because he was hurt and injured and died outside the Parliament. But I appeal on humanitarian grounds to the conscience of this House because his widow, and his family have been running all around the place for the last ten years. He was the tenth person who was killed in that attack. In fact, when yesterday those nine pictures were put up there his picture was not even there. Understandably, it may be because he was a private citizen. But can we do something for this gallant media person's widow and his family?

(Ends)

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SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD (BIHAR): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Derek O'Brien. (Ends)

श्री तरुण विजय (उत्तराखण्ड): सर, मैं इस विषय के साथ खुद को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

(समाप्त)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The entire House associate itself with it. The Government may take note of it. (Contd. by 1P/VK)

VK-VNK/1P/12.10

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN (CONTD.): Now Special Mentions to be laid on the Table of the House.

SPECIAL MENTIONS*

YSR/9A

DEMAND TO TAKE MEASURES TO ENSURE FOOD SECURITY FOR THE POOR

DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA (RAJASTHAN): It is a matter of grave concern that India's food security situation continues to rank as

* Laid on the table of the House.

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“alarming” according to the International Food Policy Research Institute’s Global Hunger Index, 2011. It ranks 67th of the 81 countries of the world with the worst food security status. This means that there are only 14 countries in the world whose people have a worse nutritional status. India’s GHI for 2011 was 23.7, lower than it was last year, but higher than it was 15 years ago, giving it a rank of 67th. Pakistan, Nepal, Rwanda and Sudan all did better than India. India has the ignominy of being among the countries with the least improvement in the last ten years. It has, however, moved from having an “extremely alarming” food security situation — the worst grade given by the IFPRI — to “alarming”, that is, having GHI between 20 and 29.9. China, Iran and Brazil are among the countries that have more than halved their GHI scores over the last decade. The GHI is composed of three equally weighted indicators — the proportion of the population that is undernourished, the proportion of children who are underweight, and under-five child mortality. The poorest and most vulnerable people bear the heaviest burden when food prices spike or swing unpredictably.

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In view of above alarming scenario, I would urge the hon. Minister for Food and Public Distribution for ensuring food security for the poor.

(Ends)

VKK/9b

**DEMAND TO PAY ROYALTY ON CRUDE OIL TO STATE OF
GUJARAT AT MARKET DRIVEN PRICES**

SHRI DILIPBHAI PANDYA (GUJARAT): Sir, the royalty on crude oil is to be paid to the concerned States including the State of Gujarat in accordance with the provisions as prescribed vide notification dated 16.12.2004 and 20.08.2007 and resolution of 17.03.2003 of the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas and the same is based on well head price of the crude oil. The well head price has been clearly defined in resolution dated 17.03.2003 as being derived from the market driven price obtained/obtainable by the producers based on “arms’ length transactions” for the purpose of royalty calculation.

The Government of Gujarat had taken up the matter with the Secretary, Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas in the year 2008 and requested for the payments of royalty to the State Government as per the ongoing methodology i.e. at a market driven price. Further, hon.

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Chief Minister of Gujarat State has requested the hon. Prime Minister to make payment of the royalty at the market driven price vide letter dated 24.12.2008, however, the Ministry of Petroleum has not accepted the request of the State Government.

The estimated short payment of royalty is Rs.2807 crore and penalty is approximately Rs.700 crore. The State Government expects that the Ministry of Petroleum should direct the ONGC to make a payment of this amount as well as future royalty at pre-discounted price.

It is to be noted that ONGC has made payment of royalty on crude oil till April 2008 (March-2008 production) on post discount price. As per the directives of the Ministry, ONGCL started to offer discount in oil prices sold to down stream oil companies under the Government of India.

Through this august House, I request the hon. Minister to take this matter on priority basis and resolve this issue, and issue directives to ONGC to make the payments of royalty to the Government of Gujarat at the earliest.

(Ends)

KR/9C

**CHANGING OF NOMENCLATURE OF BOMBAY HIGH COURT TO
MUMBAI HIGH COURT**

DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR (NOMINATED): Mr Deputy Chairman, nomenclature of Bombay was changed into Mumbai in 1995 under article 3 of the Indian Constitution. Two main purposes of changing the nomenclature were: one, to get rid of the colonial legacy of naming the cities according to the convenience of the colonial rulers, i.e., the Britishers; and two, to rename them as they have been identified with the aspirations of the local people who have shaped these cities.

However, this exercise of noble intent remained half-hearted as many institutes retained their nomenclature as Bombay. One such prime institute is Bombay High Court. Since the Bombay High Court's jurisdiction, along with its Benches at Aurangabad, Nagpur and Goa, covers a significantly large population, many litigants, lawyers and Hon. Judges have to unwillingly use this obsolete nomenclature. Even the media has to use the term Bombay High Court without choice. Neither the State Executive nor the State Legislature can ensure changes in nomenclature of the High Courts. Indian Constitution's

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articles 214 to 231 unequivocally empower only the Union Parliament to deal with Constitution and functioning of the High Courts. Therefore, it would be most appropriate that the Union Government immediately brings in the legislation for changing nomenclature of Bombay High Court to Mumbai High Court, which, I believe, will receive support from all the Members of this august House and that will fulfill a longstanding demand and aspirations of the people of Maharashtra.

(Ends)

MKS/9D

**DEMAND FOR RESTORING INCOME TAX EXEMPTION FACILITY
TO COOPERATIVE BANKS AND STRENGTHENING COOPERATIVE
MOVEMENT IN THE COUNTRY**

DR. BARUN MUKHERJI (WEST BENGAL): Sir, it is a matter of concern that the State Cooperative Banks and the District Central Cooperative Banks of the country, led by their National Federation (NAFSCOB), have had to observe a one-day (8/12/11) strike to press their long-pending demand to restore the income tax exemption allowed to them under Section 80(p) of the Income Tax Act, 1961. The State Cooperative Banks (SC) and the District Central Cooperative Banks (DCCB) used to enjoy this income tax exemption

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under Section 80(p) of the IT Act since long time. But, unfortunately, this provision of I.T. exemption was abolished in 2006. In spite of repeated representations, the Union Government declined to restore this exemption, as a result of which the Cooperative Banks are in great financial difficulties. In fact, the whole cooperative movement of the country has a setback due to such unfriendly attitude of the Union Finance department.

We should keep in mind that the cooperatives are run by the people and for the people. Cooperative banks stand in-between the public sector banks and the private sector banks, and they have a great social value. It tries to bring financial equity in the society. It is a matter of regret that the Government is grossly neglecting one such socially important public movement which has crossed the threshold of 100 years in our country. Presently, there are 31 SCBs, having 950 branches, and 370 DCBS, having 13,000 branches, throughout the country. Cooperative banks of, at least, 20 States joined the strike. I would request the Union Government to immediately restore their I.T. exemption facility and help strengthening the century-old cooperative movement of our country. (Ends)

TMV/9E

**DEMAND FOR SETTING UP A BENCH OF
SUPREME COURT IN SOUTH INDIA**

PROF. P. J. KURIEN (KERALA): Sir, article 130 of the Constitution of India stipulates that the “Supreme Court shall sit in Delhi or in such other place or places, as the Chief Justice of India may, with the approval of the President, from time to time, appoint”. The Law Commission has also submitted a report to the Government suggesting division of the Supreme Court.

In this regard, I wish to submit that there is an urgent need to set up a separate Bench of the Supreme Court in South India, owing to the following reasons:

- (iii) More than 25% of litigation in the Supreme Court is from the South Indian States. Having a Bench of SC in South India will considerably lower expenses of litigants from the region.
- (10) Supreme Court in Delhi is not easily accessible to people in the South India and many are compelled not to fight against the injustices meted out to them by the

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Government and the lower courts. A South Indian Bench of the Supreme Court will make people in this region more accessible to the highest court in the country, for protecting their fundamental rights.

- (11) As per reports, more than 50,000 cases are now pending for disposal in the Supreme Court alone. Setting up of a separate Bench in South India will pave the way for appointment of more judges and speedy disposal of the pending cases.
- (12) The lawyers in the South India also struggle to handle their cases in the SC at Delhi, while the South Indian Bench will be more convenient to thousands of lawyers from this region to effectively deal with cases pending before the SC.

I, therefore, request the Government to take immediate steps to establish a separate Bench of the Supreme Court in South India.

(Ends)

ASC/9F

**DEMAND TO GIVE PROPER TECHNICAL TRAINING TO THE
TRAIN DRIVERS TO PREVENT FREQUENT TRAIN ACCIDENTS IN
THE COUNTRY**

श्रीमती हेमा मालिनी (कर्णाटक) : महोदय, आधुनिकीकरण के तहत रेलवे मंत्रालय ने विदेश से कंप्यूटराइज्ड इंजन आयात कर लिए हैं और उनसे यात्री ट्रेनें भी दौड़ाई जा रही हैं। लेकिन आधुनिक इंजनों को चलाने के लिए रेलवे ने ड्राइवरों को उच्च स्तर का तकनीकी प्रशिक्षण नहीं दिया। हैरत की बात यह है कि आज भी रेलवे में ड्राइवरों की शैक्षिक योग्यता 10वीं (आईटीआई) है। रेलवे विशेषज्ञों का कहना है कि राजधानी, शताब्दी, दुरंतो व सुपरफास्ट ट्रेनें दौड़ा रहे ड्राइवर इंजन के सिस्टम के बारे में पूरी तरह से अनजान हैं। यह सीधे तौर पर गुणवत्तापरक सेवा और रेल यात्रियों की सुरक्षा से खिलवाड़ है।

देश की पटरियों पर वर्तमान में 550 से अधिक कंप्यूटराइज्ड इलेक्ट्रिक व डीजल इंजन दौड़ा रहे हैं। मौजूदा व्यवस्था में ट्रेन ड्राइवर को 15 दिन का अल्पकालिक प्रशिक्षण दिया जाता है। इसमें कंप्यूटराइज्ड इंजन की आधुनिक तकनीक के बजाए परंपरागत तकनीक का प्रशिक्षण दिया जाता है। रेलवे में लगभग आठ हजार से अधिक इलेक्ट्रिक — डीजल इंजन हैं। इनमें से कोई इंजन वातानुकूलित नहीं है। 90 प्रतिशत इंजनों में ड्राइवर के केबिन में पंखे अथवा हीटर नहीं हैं। उनके केबिन में सामान्य तापमान से 2-4 डिग्री अधिक तापमान (सर्दी-गर्मी) रहता है। इंजन में टॉयलेट का प्रावधान नहीं है। इसका प्रभाव

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उनकी क्षमता व एकाग्रता पर पड़ता है। अधिक घंटों तक ज्यूटी करने से ड्राइवरों को तनाव, मधुमेह, ब्लड प्रेशर आदि बीमारियां घेर रही हैं।

अतः सरकार से मेरी मांग है कि वह ट्रेन ड्राइवरों को तकनीकी प्रशिक्षण दे जिससे ट्रेन हादसों एवं जानमाल की रक्षा की जा सके।

(समाप्त)

VK/9G

**DEMAND TO ISSUE DIRECTIONS FOR DEBARRING VICE-
CHANCELLOR OF ALIGARH MUSLIM UNIVERSITY FROM
CHAIRING MEETINGS OF EXECUTIVE COUNCIL TILL
COMPLETION OF INQUIRY BY C.B.I.**

SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB (UTTAR PRADESH): Sir, two inquiries were held against the present Vice-Chancellor of Aligarh Muslim University for various financial irregularities and malpractices committed by him. The case was transferred to CBI for investigation which was given three months time. That period is already over and the CBI has not submitted its report. Although the Vice-Chancellor is under cloud, he continues to preside over the meetings of various important bodies of the University such as Court, Executive Council and Academic Council. The appointment of new Vice-Chancellor is due next month. By chairing the Executive Council, he can influence the selection of the panel for the new Vice-Chancellor. In the fitness

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of things, it is only appropriate that till the report of the CBI is received, the Vice-Chancellor may be debarred from chairing meetings of various bodies of the University.

I request the hon. Minister of Human Resource Development to kindly issue necessary directions to the Vice-Chancellor, immediately, in this regard. Thank you. (Ends)

LP/9H

**CONCERN OVER THE VIOLATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS OF HINDUS
LIVING IN PAKISTAN**

श्री तरुण विजय (उत्तराखंड) : इस वर्ष ईद के दिन पाकिस्तान के शिकारपुर शहर में 4 युवा हिंदू डॉक्टरों को गोली से मार दिया गया। उसी दौरान सिंध हैदराबाद जिले से 28 हिंदू परिवारों के 151 सदस्य भारत पलायन कर गए। कुछ महीने पहले पाकिस्तान की सिंध विधानसभा के सदस्य रामसिंह सोढा को परिवार सहित भारत पलायन करने पर विवश होना पड़ा था।

दिल्ली में आए 151 हिंदू फिलहाल तम्बुओं में रह रहे हैं। लगभग 75 वर्ष की वृद्धा लक्ष्मी ने बताया कि हम न वहाँ मंदिर बना सकते हैं, न श्मशान घाट। मंदिरों में देवी-देवताओं के कैलेंडर और पोस्टर लगाकर ही पूजा की जाती है। बच्चे स्कूलों में जबरदस्ती इस्लामियत का पाठ पढ़ने पर मजबूर किए जाते हैं। वहाँ हिंदू अल्पसंख्यकों के लिए अलग स्कूल खोलने की इजाजत नहीं है।

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इस जत्थे के नेता अर्जुनदास ने बताया कि वहाँ पर उन्हें दीवाली भी चुपचाप घर में मनानी पड़ती है और किसी की मौत हो जाए तो वे लाश को दफनाने पर मजबूर करते हैं। वे श्मशान घाट में लाश जलाने पर शोर मचाते हैं कि उन्हें बदबू आती है। हिंदुओं के श्मशान घाट भी चारों ओर से अतिक्रमण से घेरकर कम करते जाते हैं।

सरकार पाकिस्तान में हिंदुओं के मानवाधिकारों के गंभीर हनन के बारे में पाकिस्तान सरकार से तुरंत बातचीत करे और उसे अपनी चिंता से अवगत

कराए तथा भारत में अपने प्राणों की रक्षा के लिए शरण लेने वाले हिंदुओं को यहाँ काम करने का परमिट और नागरिकता शीघ्र उपलब्ध कराए।

(समाप्त)

9J/AKG

DEMAND TO TAKE STEPS FOR PROVIDING SOCIAL SECURITY AND WELFARE OF THE WORKERS IN UNORGANIZED SECTOR
श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि (उड़ीसा) : महोदय, यह सर्वग्रहणीय तथा सर्वदा स्मरणीय होना चाहिए कि सन्निर्माण श्रमिकों से लेकर घरेलू कामगार तक असंगठित क्षेत्र में कार्यरत प्रायः 45 करोड़ श्रमिकों के परिश्रम पर भारत निर्माण हो रहा है। देश के सकल घरेलू उत्पाद (जीडीपी) वृद्धि में इनका योगदान सबसे अधिक है, इसमें कोई दो राय नहीं है। अतः असंगठित क्षेत्र में कार्यरत श्रमिकों के अन्दर काम करने वाला भारतीय जनता मजदूर महासंघ (बी.जे.एम.एम.)

यह जो माँग करता है कि जी.डी.पी. का तीन प्रतिशत असंगठित क्षेत्र के कामगारों की भलाई के लिए व्यय किया जाए, यह सर्वस्वीकार्य होना चाहिए। असंगठित क्षेत्र के श्रमिकों की सामाजिक सुरक्षा की दृष्टि से 2008 में जो अधिनियम बना है, उसके अंतर्गत “सामाजिक सुरक्षा कोष” में पर्याप्त राशि का प्रबन्ध किया जाना चाहिए।

महोदय, असंगठित क्षेत्र के श्रमिकों के कल्याणार्थ भारतीय जनता मजदूर महासंघ की निम्न माँगों के प्रति भी मैं सरकार का ध्यान अत्यंत गम्भीरतापूर्वक आकर्षित कर रहा हूँ :

1. असंगठित क्षेत्र के कामगारों को न्यूनतम 1,500 रुपए पेंशन राशि का भुगतान किया जाए।
2. सभी असंगठित क्षेत्र के श्रमिकों को निर्धनता सीमा रेखा के नीचे (बी.पी.एल.) का माना जाए।
3. ई.एस.आई. की तर्ज पर इन कामगारों के लिए भी स्वास्थ्य सेवा का प्रावधान किया जाए।
4. इन मजदूरों का पंजीयन सरलतम हो और राष्ट्रव्यापी एकरूप हो।
5. असंगठित क्षेत्र के मजदूरों का भविष्य निधि (पी.एफ.) क्रमांक ‘आधार’ कार्ड में उल्लिखित हो।

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6. इन कामगारों के लिए उत्तम आवासीय व्यवस्था से लेकर इनके मेधावी बच्चों के लिए उच्च शिक्षा तथा तकनीकी शिक्षा का प्रबन्ध कराया जाए और
7. इनके रोजी-रोटी के अधिकार को मौलिक अधिकार माना जाए।

महोदय, इस मौके पर मैं यह भी माँग करता हूँ कि कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि (एम्प्लाइज प्रॉविडेंट फंड) की ब्याज दर में कटौती का कोई प्रयास न किया जाए, बल्कि यह ब्याज दर 10.25 % से भी ज्यादा की जानी चाहिए। उस प्रकार के 1995 के एम्प्लाइज पेंशन स्कीम (ई.पी.एस.) के अंतर्गत दी जाने वाली पेंशन राशि को भी पर्याप्त मात्रा में बढ़ाया जाना चाहिए। असंगठित क्षेत्र के कामगारों की भविष्य निधि के प्रति भी सर्वाधिक ध्यान दिया जाए, ऐसा मेरा विनम्र निवेदन है।

(समाप्त)

SCH/9K

**DEMAND FOR INQUIRY INTO THE ALLEGATIONS OF TORTURE
BEING GIVEN TO SWAMI ASEEMANAND IN AMBALA JAIL.**

श्री श्रीगोपाल व्यास (छत्तीसगढ़): महोदय, अम्बाला की जेल में बन्द स्वामी असीमानन्द ने महामहिम राष्ट्रपति एवं प्रधानमंत्री सहित अन्य संबंधित लोगों को ज्ञापन देकर जेल में उनके साथ किए गए अत्याचारों एवं यातनाओं का वर्णन

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किया है। यदि वे सही हैं, तो यह अफसोस की बात है। उन्होंने धर्म के आधार पर उनके साथ अन्याय व दुर्यवहार की बात भी कही है।

मेरा सरकार से निवेदन है कि इसकी जांच हो और यदि उनके आरोपों की पुष्टि हो तो अपराधियों को दंड मिले, ताकि भविष्य में कोई दुर्यवहार न हों, इसकी निश्चिंति हो सके।

कानून का पालन अवश्य हो, पर धर्म के आधार पर भेदभाव न हो, यह भी आग्रह है।

(समाप्त)

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि (उड़ीसा): महोदय, मैं इनके इस विशेष उल्लेख का समर्थन करता हूँ।

(समाप्त)

9L/SPL.MEN./14.12.2011

**DEMAND TO ENSURE THE ADEQUATE SUPPLY OF UREA TO
FARMERS OF BIHAR.**

श्री राम कृपाल यादव (बिहार): महोदय, बिहार में अभी उर्वरकों की भयंकर कमी है। वहाँ किसान अपनी फसलों में खासकर यूरिया डालने के लिए परेशान हैं, किन्तु उन्हें यूरिया मिल नहीं रहा है। यह पूरे बिहार राज्य की स्थिति है। एक ओर यूरिया किसानों को उचित मूल्य पर मिल नहीं रहा है, वहीं दूसरी ओर

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इसकी कालाबाजारी खुलेआम हो रही है। मुझे सूचना मिली है कि किसानों को 1200 रुपए में एक बोरी यूरिया खरीदने के लिए मजबूर होना पड़ रहा है। राज्य सरकार केन्द्र पर आरोप लगा रही है कि केन्द्र से समुचित मात्रा में उर्वरकों की सप्लाई राज्य को नहीं की जा रही है। केन्द्र सरकार कहती है कि यूरिया की खपत 53 प्रतिशत बढ़ी है। यह पूरे देश का आँकड़ा है। किन्तु, खपत बढ़ाने के बजाय किसानों की जरूरत के अनुसार भी उचित मूल्य पर यूरिया बिहार में उपलब्ध नहीं है।

अतः मैं केन्द्र सरकार से आग्रह करता हूँ कि वह बिहार को पर्याप्त मात्रा में यूरिया की सप्लाई सुनिश्चित करे, जिससे किसानों को उचित मूल्य पर समुचित मात्रा में खाद मिले।

(समाप्त)

RG/9M

INVISIBLE STATUS OF AAM AADMI

DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE (MAHARASHTRA): The *aam aadmi* was at the centre-stage and, therefore, he was visible. But now he has disappeared into invisibility. His status was high and amazingly important. But he has lost it. It is zero and even minus now. The *aam aadmi* cannot stand, sit or walk because he has no spine and bones in his body. The *aam aadmi* was invented by us for our political

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survival. But we don't need him any more. We have realised that he is not fit for survival. Our survival does not depend upon his survival any more. Those who cannot face the market have no right to exist. The market is supreme because it is sovereign. A nation cannot claim sovereignty. We need not stick to the old, outdated political theory. It is the will of the market, and not the will of the people, that constitutes a State. The will of the market cannot be regulated. If you regulate it, the economy will not grow. The economy should grow without any such regulation. It has nothing to do with poverty or inflation. Prices of foodgrains, vegetables, petrol, diesel, kerosene, etc. should not be controlled. Let demand and supply alone fix the prices. The Government should not interfere with the prices of commodities. *Aam aadmi* should not come in the way. Let the market forces throw him away. Let the price rise; sky is the limit for them. And yet, I urge upon the Government to take measures to make the common man visible.

(Followed by 9N)

9n/ks

**DETERIORATING CURRENT ACCOUNT DEFICIT
IN THE COUNTRY**

SHRI N. K. SINGH (BIHAR): Sir, India's external economic performance has proven to be the bright spot amidst the cooling of domestic expenditure. Indeed, over the previous four quarters from Q2 FY 2010-11 to Q1 FY 2011-12, exports and imports have grown at average rates of 21.2 per cent and 11.5 per cent in real terms, respectively, representing a massive acceleration from the 0.3 per cent and 5.2 per cent average growth rates achieved in the previous year. Moving forward though, both exports and imports growth (on a Y-O-Y basis) are noticeably losing momentum. Preliminary trade data for October reported by the Economic times was particularly weak. Export growth came in at a two-year low rate at 10.8 per cent Y-O-Y. Considering that it was only in July when growth was at a staggering 81.8 per cent Y-O-Y, a slowdown is clearly underway. Import growth picked up to 21.7 per cent Y-O-Y from 17.2 per cent but remains well below trend, with the twelve-month average growth rate at 25.7 per cent. Despite the rupee weakening considerably,

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exports are not likely to pick up due to the economic crisis in key export markets. Taking into consideration the fact that export growth is starting to show some slackness, industrial production figures point to a further deterioration in external demand conditions. The recent decline in oil prices suggests that the growth of import payments might also reduce, which would be offset by a falling rupee. Therefore, it is clear that there is going to be a slump in India's trade activity, with a deterioration of the current account deficit in the country.

I urge the Government to take note of this and take remedial measures urgently.

(Ends)

Kgg/9o

**DEMAND FOR FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE FOR STATE OF SIKKIM
TO REBUILD THE STATE DEVASTATED BY EARTHQUAKE**

SHRI O.T. LEPCHA (SIKKIM): As the House is aware, a severe earthquake at 6.9 on Richter scale occurred in Sikkim in the month of September, 2011. The impact of the earthquake was so devastating that it has put the State 5 years behind. The earthquake has caused

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severe damage particularly in the north Sikkim which has been almost demolished. Around 100 people have died and thousands have become homeless besides there is severe damage to roads, buildings and other infrastructure of Sikkim. According to a rough estimate, the total loss to the State, is around Rs.10,000 crores. The impression of the earthquake is still fresh in the minds of the people and they are afraid of going to their villages. The people of Sikkim are deeply grateful to the Prime Minister, the Home Minister, the Minister of Development of North-Eastern Region and General Secretary of Indian National Congress for their visits to the State which has given some confidence to them. We are particularly thankful to the Prime Minister for announcing a package of Rs.1,000 crores for rebuilding the State. However, the destruction in the State is so vast that it will take years to bring normalcy in the lives of the people of the State. The Government of the State has sent a demand of Rs.7,000 crores to the Central Government for rebuilding the infrastructure in the State and for helping the people who have lost their homes and other belongings. I request that the Central Government should accept the demand of the State Government and help it. (Ends)

TDB/9P

**DEMAND TO PROVIDE FINANCIAL AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE
FOR WIND POWER GENERATION IN ANDHRA PRADESH**

SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY (ANDHRA PRADESH): Sir, wind power energy is one of the cleanest energies available in abundance, particularly in India. This energy has not been tapped to the full potential in the country so far.

Sir, the Central Wind Energy Institute (C-Wet) has identified 30 locations in Andhra Pradesh for wind power development, spread across Ananthapur, Kurnool, Cuddapah, Chittoor and Nellore Districts. Ananthapur accounts for the highest wind power potential in Andhra Pradesh. As per ICSEA India Limited, the Non-Conventional Energy Development Corporation of Andhra Pradesh (Nedcap), Andhra Pradesh has a technical wind potential of around 800 MW against which capacity installed by private sector companies is around 110 MW and the rest is yet to be exploited. Installation of the projects for the remaining potential will not only boost economy and generate employment in the region but also will fulfill the increasing demands of energy in the State. It will also help protect the environment and save

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the resources. The Government needs to take initiative for developing wind energy in all the potential districts in Andhra Pradesh.

Sir, I urge upon the Government to take necessary action in this direction and provide all financial and technical assistance to the State of Andhra Pradesh required for the purpose.

(Ends)

KLS/9q

NEED TO PROMOTE URDU LANGUAGE

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ (JAMMU & KASHMIR): Sir, the promotion of Urdu language needs attention at the highest level in the Government of India.

This language is spoken and understood throughout India and it is in a vibrant situation in Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Maharashtra and Delhi.

On the basis of its contribution to the freedom struggle and promotion of Hindu-Muslim unity, it should since have been declared as the second official language in the country after Hindi. That has not unfortunately happened.

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In the meantime this language suffers discrimination in certain areas and the Minister of HRD would be well advised to take notice of what is happening on ground.

There are 110 Central Schools in the country and not even in one of these schools Urdu is being taught as no Urdu teacher has been posted. So, Urdu teachers need to be appointed for these schools on the pattern that has been adopted in U.P. and Delhi.

Urdu lovers in the country felt shocked recently to know that the sum of Rs.100 crores that has been earmarked for promotion of Urdu language had been allowed to lapse last year as the CEO of Prasar Bharti did not take measures to organize programmes for promotion of Urdu language.

It is unfortunate that the CEO did not implement the recommendations of the Commission it had itself appointed to organize programmes of Urdu language. The Commission had selected 123 programmes out of 840 programmes put up before it by the Prasar Bharti itself.

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These are just a couple of instances to show the Administration's apathy towards promotion of Urdu language and literature.

This apathy must stop as it runs counter to the UPA's avowed position to promote Urdu language and literature. Thank you.

(Ends)

9r/VNK

**DEMAND TO ALLOT THE LAND OF CLOSED INDU
TEXTILES MILL OF NTC AT DADAR IN MUMBAI TO
BABA SAHEB B.R. AMBEDKAR TRUST**

श्री रामविलास पासवान (बिहार): महोदय, मैं एक अतिमहत्व के विषय की ओर सदन का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। मुम्बई के दादर में चैत्य भूमि ट्रस्ट के पास एन.टी.सी. की इन्दू मिल पिछले 25 सालों से बंद पड़ी है। पिछले 15 सालों से बाबा साहेब अम्बेडकर के अनुयायी इस जगह की अम्बेडकर स्मारक के लिए मांग कर रहे हैं। पिछले 6 दिसम्बर 2011 को बाबा साहेब अम्बेडकर के परिनिर्वाण दिवस के अवसर पर अम्बेडकरवादियों ने बाबा साहेब अम्बेडकर और भगवान बुद्ध की मूर्ति की स्थापना उस जगह पर कर दी है। प्रतिदिन हजारों की संख्या में भगवान बुद्ध और अम्बेडकर के अनुयायी उस स्थान पर दर्शन के लिए आ रहे हैं। सरकार द्वारा अभी तक चैत्य भूमि ट्रस्ट को जमीन नहीं सौंपने के निर्णय से दलितों में काफी रोष है। मैं प्रधान मंत्री से मांग करता हूँ कि वे तत्काल

इस मामले में हस्तक्षेप कर इन्दू मिल की जमीन बाबा साहेब अम्बेडकर ट्रस्ट के नाम से आवंटित करके वहां पर एक अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर के स्मारक का निर्माण कराएं।

(समाप्त)

9S/DS

**DEMAND TO EXEMPT THE MEMBERS OF GOVERNING BODY OF
NEHRU YUVA KENDRA FROM THE OFFICE OF PROFIT BY
AMENDING THE PARLIAMENT (PREVENTION OF
DISQUALIFICATION) ACT, 1959**

डा. विजयलक्ष्मी साधौ (मध्य प्रदेश): महोदय, नेहरू युवा केन्द्र संगठन के विषय में चौदहवीं लोक सभा की लाभ के पद की संयुक्त समिति द्वारा अपनी नौवीं रिपोर्ट में यह संस्तुति की गयी है कि नेहरू युवा केन्द्र संगठन के सन्दर्भ में सभापति, अध्यक्ष तथा उपसभापति का पद लाभ के पदों की श्रेणी से मुक्त है, क्योंकि ये पद उन संस्थाओं से सम्बन्ध रखते हैं जो सोसायटीज ऑफ रजिस्ट्रेशन एक्ट 1860 के तहत रजिस्टर्ड संस्थाओं से सम्बन्धित हैं। अतः यह विचार व्यक्त किया गया कि नेहरू युवा केन्द्र संगठन के शासी मण्डल के सदस्य, जो संसद सदस्य हैं तथा इस संगठन के शासी मण्डल में नाम निर्देशित किये जाते हैं, वे लाभ का पद धारण नहीं करते, ऐसा माना जाना चाहिए।

चूंकि इस विषय में कोई कानूनसम्मत निर्णय प्राप्त नहीं है, अतः मेरा अनुरोध है कि नेहरू युवा केन्द्र के शासी मण्डल में संसद सदस्य का नाम

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निर्देशित किये जाने के लिए तथा उन्हें वह पद ग्रहण करने के लिए यह अति आवश्यक होगा कि एक निश्चित विधि मत प्राप्त किया जाए और वह तभी सम्भव है जब इस पद को Parliament (Prevention of Disqualification) Act, 1959 (as amended in 2006) में लाभ के पद से बाहर रखने के लिए इस क़ानून में बदलाव लाया जाए।

अतः सरकार से मेरा अनुरोध है कि उपर्युक्त क़ानून में संशोधन कर नेहरू युवा केन्द्र संगठन के शासी मण्डल को इस क़ानून में डाला जाए।

(समाप्त)

SSS/9T

**DEMAND TO SET UP AN AVIATION UNIVERSITY AT BEGUMPET
AIRPORT IN ANDHRA PRADESH**

SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI (ANDHRA PRADESH): Sir, I welcome Government of India's decision to set up National Aviation University not only to address issues like fake pilots, below standard training academies but also to provide aviation training, flying, management, safety, security. AAI also wanted to set up AATI to offer technical courses and other related training in communication, navigation systems and ATM, as India will have passenger traffic of 30 crores by 2020 and lot of technical and other manpower is required to

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sustain growth. After opening up of Shamshabad Airport, Begumpet Airport has become inoperative. So, Government of Andhra Pradesh thought to utilise available land at Begumpet optimally and proposed to set up Aviation University with the help of AAI in 300-400 acres out of 800 acres of land. BCAS accepted this proposal and HRD Ministry is also positive on this. Last year Chief Minister had written a letter to PM. Since AAI has already agreed for this proposal, people of Andhra Pradesh are thinking that the project would come up soon. But, Cabinet Secretary in November last asked State Government to provide alternative site of 400 acres for the proposed University. I understand that Cabinet Secretary wants to use Begumpet airport for VIP movements. It is not prudent to stop university for VIP movements or air shows which only happen once in a year. By keeping airport idle, I strongly feel we are just misusing public property and wasting tax-payers money. In view of this, I request Government of India to kindly approve setting up of Aviation University at Begumpet Airport without any further delay.

(Ends)

NBR/9U

COASTAL SECURITY -- A CAUSE FOR CONCERN

SHRI SANJAY RAUT (MAHARASHTRA): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, the ambitious plans of the Central and State Governments to strengthen the Mumbai Coastal Police in the aftermath of the 26/11 terrorist attacks have not led to much on the ground. Over these three years, the Mumbai Coastal Police recruited 116 helpers on boats, 12 steering wheel controllers and 8 engine drivers. They have also hired second class masters and more engine drivers on a contract basis. It is appalling.

Out of 19 boats available with the police, seven are not functioning because there is nobody to operate them. Though recruitment is in progress, there is not much strength despite the promises made after 26/11. Also, the training leaves much to be desired. There is Government rule stating that any individual who has studied till Class IV and has some knowledge of sea can be a part of the coastal police. So, they are recruiting officers with hardly any qualifications. This has affected the quality of their work.

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Another shocking news is that the weaponry which was allotted for the Mumbai Coastal Police by the Central Government has not reached the Mumbai Coastal Police. It is still lying in the docks. No attempt has been made to transfer it to Mumbai in over a year. Not only that Coastal Police which guards the 140 KM-long Mumbai coastline now has 19 speed boats in comparison with six that were available before the attacks. However, a large number of these boats are dysfunctional. Of the seven boats available with the Yellow Gate Police Station, three are currently out of use because of problems with their engines.

I urge upon the Home Ministry to depute a team from the Centre to redress these problems immediately before any untoward incident happens.

(Ends)

USY/9w

**DEMAND TO TAKE IMMEDIATE MEASURES TO PREVENT THE
SPREAD OF KALA AJAR IN BIHAR**

DR. C.P. THAKUR (BIHAR): Kala Azar (visceral leishmaniasis) has killed thousands in Bihar only. This disease is present in Bihar for

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more than 100 years. In the year 1903, Leishman and Donovan discovered this parasite. It was named Leishmania Donovanii. Bihar was heavily affected along with Assam, Bengal, Eastern UP and some parts of Orissa and Tamil Nadu. The neglect on the part of the authorities towards the control programme led to big epidemics with one lac cases in 1977, and with 2,50,000 cases in 1991-1992. The percentage of deaths was quite high. Now, the whole scheme is under the Central Government's National Rural Health Mission. There is still increase in the number of cases. There were roughly 30,000 cases this year. However, there is a scientific report that the actual number is seven times more than the Government's figures. Therefore, urgent steps are to be taken by the Government in this regard. The Government should come forward with positive steps.

(Ends)

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL TERRITORY OF DELHI LAWS (SPECIAL PROVISIONS) SECOND BILL, 2011

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAMAL NATH):

Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I move :-

That the Bill to make special provisions for the National Capital Territory of Delhi for a further period up to the 31st

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Day of December, 2014 and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

Sir, the Delhi Laws (Special Provisions) Act, 2006 was introduced on 9th May, 2006 for one year. The objective was not only to protect certain forms of unauthorized developments from punitive action in the National Capital Territory of Delhi but also for providing an opportunity for Governmental agencies to finalise the norms, policy guidelines and feasible strategies as well as their orderly implementation.

This has been followed by subsequent legislations. The last such legislation made viz. the National Capital Territory of Delhi Laws (Special Provisions) Act, 2011 will cease to operate after 31.12.2011.

Delhi has added about 30 lakh to its population in the last decade and 44 lakh during the period from 1991 to 2011.

(Contd. By 1Q)

RG/12.15/1Q

SHRI KAMAL NATH (contd.): Thus, total addition in the last 20 years has been more than 100 per cent of the population till 1980. While progress has been made in evolving policies, norms and strategies

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towards implementation of this Act, more time, at least three years, is needed to bring an orderly arrangement, keeping in view the current ground realities and fast evolving nature of urbanisation in Delhi.

The Master Plan for Delhi (MPD-2021), notified on 7th February, 2007, has provided for its review and revision every five years, to account for such modifications and corrections that emerge based on ground realities. The first review of MPD-2021 has already commenced, and is expected to lead to necessary modifications in the existing guidelines. The revised MPD would not only cover unauthorised colonies, village abadi, etc., but the whole of the National Capital Territory of Delhi.

It is expedient to introduce a legal framework to ensure that no hardship is imposed on people until the revision of the Master Plan is completed, besides facilitating its smooth implementation on the ground.

(Ends)

The question was proposed.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA (JHARKHAND): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I am speaking on the National Capital Territory of Delhi Laws (Special

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Provisions) Second Bill, 2011. While supporting the Bill, I would like to draw the attention of the House that this is the fifth time, since 2006, that the Minister of Urban Development has come before the House for an extension of this provision. He has come to the House, almost every year, for extension. Everybody knows about the history of Delhi. When Delhi was established, its population was 3.50 lakhs. At the time of independence, it was 7.50 lakhs. And now, it is nearing 2 crores. Delhi is expanding and the density of population is also increasing. The open areas are less. The green areas are less. You will find green areas in Lutyens' Delhi alone. You do not find it in other areas. The Master Plan was prepared, but not implemented. It was challenged in the Court, and the Court interfered. On the direction of the Supreme Court, demolition started. And, when the Administration again wanted to bring certain changes in the Master Plan, the Minister has brought a Special Provision for the NCT of Delhi for a further period, that is, up to 31st day of December, 2014. I am sure, after 2014, he will again come back to this House. I may not be there to support it; but those, who will be there, will have to speak the same things which I am going to speak today. The point is that so many

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people are entering Delhi for their livelihood, for their education, for their health care or for a better living. But the conditions are deteriorating day-by-day. Why is it so? It is due to wrong planning, wrong administration and lack of infrastructure. The basic infrastructure facilities, which are required, are roads, sanitation, sewerage, drinking water, health, education and the lung of the society, that is, the green park. But we are failing in our duty to provide these things. Now, we have given plenty of things. We are getting information that in some areas we are improving our position. But when we look at the civic facilities available in Delhi, we are short of them. The point is that there is the River Yamuna in Delhi. It is a historic river, and on the bank of this river, the Delhi town is situated.

(Continued by 1R)

1r/12:20/ks

SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA (contd.): Now, we need to save the Yamuna. With so much of a population, there is pollution in Yamuna. But that is the only source of water. We must keep it clean. What is your programme for that? What is your plan? What is your programme and plan for taking care of the sewerage? What is your

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programme for sanitation? What is your programme for roads? What is your programme for the movement of traffic? What is your plan for hospitals? Yes, all of these may not be coming under your charge but they constitute the 'basic infrastructure' that is required, and that is your responsibility.

Now, you are saying that you are yet to finalize the Farm Policy for Delhi. When we visit cities like Bangaluru, Mumbai, etc., people there say that there are very good farm houses in Delhi. I do not live in a farm house but I do hear about farm houses. But what is the policy of the Government in regard to farm houses? Are farm house owners also given tax rebates equivalent to what the farmers get? What is your policy on that? What is your policy on *jhuggi jhopadis*? What is your policy on unauthorized colonies? Every now and then, we read in newspapers that there was a meeting of the Cabinet and the Government of the NCT of Delhi and it was decided to regularize certain unauthorized colonies. Now, unauthorized colonies do not mushroom overnight. The number of such colonies is growing day-by-day. What is your Vigilance Department doing? Why do unauthorized colonies come up? A recent report of the United

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Nations says that three lakh people were uprooted in order to accommodate the Commonwealth Games. Nobody knows whether they were given any alternative accommodation.

Now, Delhi has such a large population. We know very well that each household requires a helper, a maid servant or an office assistant. These people cannot afford to live in areas on the periphery of Delhi. They need houses. Where will they go? Where are housing colonies for them? Are these colonies located somewhere near, or, are there any satellite colonies? The satellite colonies are now going beyond Kundli. These people come to Delhi for work from areas as far away as Ghaziabad, Sonapat, etc. Why don't we identify areas within the heart of the town to accommodate these people, where people from the middle class and the lower middle class could survive and get a shelter? What programme do you have for them? I do not see any such programme being reflected in your Master Plan.

Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, through you, I would request the Government to come forward with a comprehensive plan along with the Bill, so that we do not have to extend or amend this again and again, every year or every couple of years. This is a temporary

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arrangement. A permanent arrangement is required, considering the futurology of Delhi and the amount of migration that is going to take place. Till that time, you have to make arrangements. In the NDA regime, we had thought about providing urban facilities in rural areas but we could not implement that. Delhi is a land of opportunities, a land of education, a land of employment, a land of good health. People run to Delhi. But they must have a good living when they are here. To provide that good living to people, you must have a good Master Plan. You must have the latest technology and eco-friendly towns. Do you have that? Do you have pollution-free towns? So, on such issues we are failing in our duty, Sir.

So, my request to the Government is that it should come forward with a comprehensive Bill next time. During these two years', please formulate some plans and programmes after talking to all the stakeholders. Make this a beautiful city where no one feels suffocated, no one suffers and everybody lives happily and has a decent life.

(Ends)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, one hour has been allotted for this Bill. Shri Prasanta Chatterjee now.

(fd. by 1s/kgg)

1s/12.25/kgg

SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE (WEST BENGAL): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, thank you for this opportunity. At the present moment, we have no other alternative but to support this Bill. This is three years' extension in place of the yearly extension, as it was done previously. It is proved now that the development of Delhi, the National Capital of the country, was undertaken in such a way after spending huge sums of money, spending crores and crores; the other metropolitan areas were demanding and demanding, but only the National Capital has been taken care of. In spite of huge spending by the national economy, now it has been told that it was a faulty planning resulting in huge appearance of unauthorised areas.

First of all, I would like to emphasise that the urban development has been only on the urban areas only, the urban planning only. But, the urban development has a nexus—the Minister must pay attention

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to this fact—with the rural development. While dealing with the problems of the urban areas, the rural problems will have to be taken into consideration. That is why, I would like to emphasise that the land reforms is the very important answer in the urban development. Moreover, in the recent scenario of the country, when the entire economy has been in a bad shape, many of the big industries are closing down, the agrarian crisis is also looming large—which would be discussed in this House—resulting in the influx of farmers into urban areas, after being displaced from the rural areas. The rural people are coming here. The situation has been worsened with the liberalisation, the bad economy, bad planning and corruption. These have resulted in such a situation even in the capital city of India.

Sir, in Delhi, one will understand that in this scenario, the settlement of the poor people in unauthorised areas. But, the unauthorised areas are developed for commercial purposes, for the rich people! One should look into the implementation of the Act. How we have looked after the situations is very important.

Sir, as I have mentioned, Delhi has been taken care of as compared to other metropolitan cities. Still, such a horrible picture is

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there in its urban development. While preparing a new concept plan, I urge the Government to undertake some exercises. Even there are unauthorised slum areas in Delhi. Their physical improvement should be considered. The Government will have to acquire those private lands, which are there for long many years. Jhuggi and jhopris have appeared and slums have appeared. They will have to be given tenancy rights, on lease rents. Those will have to settle like that.

Such concepts of physical settlement of the poor people should be there after acquiring the land, giving them on monthly lease with a proper arrangement of sewage, roads, water; these will have to be undertaken. It is not the job of one Minister of Urban Development. But, the entire Government will have to consider all these things.

With these few words, at this stage, I support the Bill. Thank you.

(Ends)

(Followed by tdb/1t)

TDB-MP/1T/12.30

SHRI N.K. SINGH (BIHAR): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I also rise to support the basic intent and the purpose of this Bill. However, I would

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like to just bring to the hon. Minister's notice one or two basic facts about the issues of pressure of population in land, particularly in Delhi. Would the hon. Minister like to consider, while devising a new Master Plan for Delhi, the entire range of issues which relate to FSI, which inhibits high-rise buildings to come up? If you really give a more liberal treatment to FSI which results in a more optimum utilization of space and that you are able to have the concomitant infrastructure in terms of cost of electricity, water, drainage, sewerage and road, then, that is the only way you can make use of the more limited space which the region of Delhi has, which has a huge pressure of population building on it. Sir, I think, if the hon. Minister looks at the best international experience and practice, I am sure, that somebody like him will come to the rather ready conclusion that all over the world, Sir, where there is pressure of population on limited land, they have gone in for a more optimum use of the land which is available by a more liberal treatment in terms of permissible area, no doubt, by the concomitant backing up of the required infrastructure. Our laws, Sir, not only in terms of rent, but our laws in terms of buildings today are antiquated. The Minister, of course, knows this very well that the two

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Reports which are under his consideration, one Report on which he himself has taken a major initiative, the Isher Ahluwalia Committee Report has a huge section on what can be done in terms of development of important metro cities. So, while I support this particular Bill, would the Minister like to use this opportunity for a more generic review of antiquated rules, regulations and laws which do not really benefit a country like India, which has a huge pressure of population? Sir, you know, one broad statistic which is clear that India may be the home of 1/6th of the population. Our urbanisation is yet to take off, but we, unfortunately, have only 1/25th of the global space. The pressure of urbanisation in the next ten-fifteen years, Sir, will increase dramatically. This is, therefore, an area where the Minister can take a lead in signalling the kind of changes which, at least, large metro cities, particularly Delhi need to really adopt. Thank you, Sir.

(Ends)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shrimati Vasanthi Stanley — not here. Prof. S.P. Singh Baghel. You have got just two minutes.

प्रो. एस.पी.सिंह बघेल (उत्तर प्रदेश) : डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर, इस बिल को हम कुछ सुझावों के साथ स्वीकार करना चाहेंगे। माननीय प्रधान मंत्री महोदय को

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शहरी विकास मंत्रालय और ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय को महीने में कम से कम एक बार जरूर बैठाना चाहिए। गांवों में अगर सरकार नागरिक सुविधाएं दे दे — सड़क, स्कूल, बिजली, पानी, नाली, खड़ंगा, चिकित्सा, शिक्षा और रोजगार - तो लोग शहर नहीं आना चाहेंगे। आप रोज ऐसे मास्टर प्लान बनाते रहेंगे, यदि गांवों से पलायन न रोका गया तो शहरों की जनसंख्या विस्फोटक स्थिति में आ जाएगी। लोगों को यह मौलिक अधिकार है कि वे कहीं भी जा सकते हैं। इसको आप किसी कानून से नहीं रोक सकते हैं। गांवों की जनता को केवल देहात में विकास करके ही रोका जा सकता है, खास तौर से अगर सिविक फसिलिटीज़ मिल जाएं, गुड क्वालिटी एजुकेशन देहात में हो जाए, रोजगार मिल जाए और चिकित्सा का अच्छा इंतज़ाम हो जाए, तो लोग शहर नहीं आएंगे।

सर, शहरों में भी दो-तीन चीज़ों पर ध्यान देना पड़ेगा। दिल्ली इस समय जाम का शहर बन गया है।

(1U/SC पर क्रमशः)

[-mp/sc/12.35/1u](#)

प्रो० एस.पी.सिंह बघेल (क्रमागत) : अगर आप सोचें कि किलोमीटर और मिनट के अनुपात से आप एयरपोर्ट जाएंगे तो आपका जहाज छूट जाएगा। अगर नॉर्थ एवेन्यू या साउथ एवेन्यू से आप नई दिल्ली रेलवे स्टेशन या निजामुद्दीन जाना चाहेंगे तथा किलोमीटर, गाड़ी की गति और समय के अनुपात से चलेंगे तो ट्रेन

छूट जाएगी। इसी तरह से पार्किंग की बहुत बड़ी समस्या से आज दिल्ली शहर गुजर रहा है। मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जो मास्टर प्लान बनता है, यह जब से लागू होगा, उसके बाद अगर एक भी अतिक्रमण हो गया तो उसके लिए कौन जिम्मेदार होगा? नए मास्टर प्लान बनने के साल-दो साल बाद अतिक्रमण विरोधी दस्ता जब अतिक्रमण हटाता है तो उसके लिए वे लोग तो जिम्मेदार हैं ही, जो अतिक्रमण करते हैं, उससे ज्यादा वे लोग जिम्मेदार हैं, जिनकी जिम्मेदारी उस अतिक्रमण को रोकने की थी और जिनके कार्यकाल के दौरान यह अतिक्रमण होता है। भले ही वे वहाँ से दूसरे इलाके में स्थानांतरित हो जाएं या रिटायरमेंट पर चले जाएं, ऐसे लोगों के खिलाफ कार्यवाही की जानी चाहिए। उनकी पेंशन को रोकना चाहिए, उनकी ग्रेजुएटी को रोकना चाहिए और सेवा में रहते हुए ऐसे लोगों के खिलाफ विभागीय कार्यवाही होनी चाहिए, जिनके कार्यकाल के दौरान इस प्रकार से अतिक्रमण होता है। पहले अतिक्रमण होता है, फिर उसे तोड़ा जाता है लेकिन वह फिर से बन जाता है! मास्टर प्लान बनाते हुए यह जरूर ध्यान दिया जाए कि लोग कुछ सुविधाएं चाहते हैं - यातायात ठीक हो, सड़क हो। अब केवल स्कूल से काम नहीं चलेगा। आज चार पांच प्रकार की शिक्षाएं हो गयी हैं। एक वह शिक्षा है जो बच्चे विदेश में पढ़ रहे हैं। दूसरी प्रकार की शिक्षा है जो मेरु अजमेर में कॉलेज है, नैनीताल का शेरवुड है, ग्वालियर का सिंधिया कॉलेज है - यह दूसरी क्वालिटी की एजुकेशन है। तीसरे वे हैं, जो पीटर्स, पेट्रिक्स और चार्ल्स जार्जेज नाम से अंग्रेजी स्कूल हैं, पब्लिक स्कूल हैं।

चौथे वे प्राइवेट स्कूल हैं, जो कुछ लाल-नीली टाई लगाकर अधकचरी अंग्रेजी को पढ़ाने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं और पांचवीं प्रकार की शिक्षा चुंगी के स्कूलों की, नगरपालिका की, डिस्ट्रिक्ट बोर्ड वाली है। मास्टर प्लान बनाते हुए यह भी ध्यान रखा जाए कि हम गुड क्वालिटी एजुकेशन पर भी ध्यान देंगे। सर, अदम गोंडवी का एक शेर है कि

सौ में सत्तर आदमी फिलहाल जब नासाद हैं,
दिल पर रखकर हाथ ये कहिए, देश क्या आज़ाद है?
कोठियों से मुल्क के नयार को मत आंकिए,
आधा हिन्दुस्तान तो फुटपाथ पर आबाद है।

इसलिए जब तक इस देश में एक बड़ी जनसंख्या फुटपाथ पर रहेगी, जब तक हम सारे लोगों को सुविधाएं प्रदान नहीं करते हैं, तब तक इस प्रकार के मास्टर प्लान बनाना एक बड़ी बेईमानी साबित होगी। मैं आपसे यही अनुरोध करना चाहूंगा कि ग्रीनरी का भी ध्यान रखा जाए, ट्रैफिक जाम न हो, उसका भी ध्यान रखा जाए, पार्किंग का भी ध्यान रखा जाए। महोदय, शेरशाह सूरी ने अगर एक हजार साल पहले ये मार्ग न बनाए होते, तो क्या होता? उनकी दूरदर्शिता देखिए, आज एक हजार साल बाद जीटी रोड से और शेरशाह सूरी मार्ग से हम लोग जा रहे हैं, वरना अभी तो शहर जाम हो रहे हैं, जो शहरों की जीवन रेखाएं हैं, जैसे आगरा का एमजी रोड है, वह लाइफलाइन है, लेकिन वह जाम है, आज हमारा आगरा डेड शहर हो गया है। अगर हमारे पुरखों की इतनी दूर की सोच न होती तो देश जाम हो गया होता। सर, मेट्रो के साथ मोनो रेल के बारे में भी बात

हो जाए।..(समय की घंटी).. दिल्ली का हर इलाका मेट्रो के साथ जुड़ जाए। सर, हमारे लोक सभा क्षेत्र के लोग दिल्ली आते हैं। कहने को वे शहर में रहते हैं, लेकिन वे लोग एक अधकचरी जिंदगी जी रहे हैं। गांव में रहते तो उनको दूध का भाव कम मिलता, अच्छी सब्जी खाते, वहां पॉल्यूशन नहीं होता। कहने को वे कहते हैं कि दिल्ली में रहते हैं। जब लड़के की शादी करते हैं तो दहेज मांगते हैं कि दिल्ली में रह रहे हैं, लेकिन यहां पर वे नारकीय जीवन जी रहे हैं। जब हम ऐसी बस्तियों में जाते हैं तो हम कहते हैं कि आप चाहे दिल्ली में रह रहे हैं, इससे तो अच्छा आपका गांव था।

श्री उपसभापति : अब समाप्त कीजिए।

प्रो० एस.पी.सिंह बघेल : मेरा कहने का मतलब यह था कि कहने को वे शहर में, दिल्ली में रह रहे हैं लेकिन वे यहां पर नारकीय जीवन जी रहे हैं। इससे तो अच्छा वे गांव में थे। मेरा आपसे यही अनुरोध है कि आप यहां पर ऐसी सुविधाएं प्रदान करें कि लोगों को दिल्ली कहते हुए शर्म न आए और उनकी कालोनी में जब रिश्तेदार आए, उनके दोस्त आए तो उन्हें शर्म महसूस न हो।

(1डब्ल्यू-एमसीएम पर क्रमशः)

SSS/1W/12.40

प्रो० एस.पी.सिंह बघेल (क्रमागत) : उन्हें ऐसा लगे कि वे एक साफ-सुथरी दिल्ली, हरी दिल्ली, स्वच्छ दिल्ली, राजधानी दिल्ली, तुगलकों की दिल्ली, गजनबी की दिल्ली, गौरी की दिल्ली, शेरशाह सूरी की दिल्ली, मुगलों की

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दिल्ली, राजपूतों की दिल्ली और अब कांग्रेस की दिल्ली में रह रहे हैं। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

(समाप्त)

DR. E. M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN (TAMIL NADU): Sir, I support the National Capital Territory of Delhi Laws (Special Provisions) Second Bill, 2011. I would, first of all, congratulate hon. Minister, Shri Kamal Nath for bringing a comprehensive amendment Bill on the Master Plan which was already notified as early as 7th February, 2007. This Master Plan is to be implemented in a very specific manner taking into consideration the development of Delhi as one of the world's top metropolitan cities. It has to somewhat catch up with the top ten cities in the world. The countries which are having new cities are already giving a clear picture of how in 30 or 50 years that city will be developed, how people will be accommodated and how expansion can take place. These are all things which are taken into consideration. We Indians are having an attraction for capital cities. Therefore, every day plenty of people are coming to Delhi and wherever places are available they are occupying it. Therefore, this particular amendment Bill which wants three years' time to have a

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clear thinking and make the Master Plan complimentary was already notified so that people can cooperate fully for making this city an attractive city, an international tourist destination also. For that, Sir, already there is a provision given for urban poor and provision is given for street vendors, farm houses and residential areas, non-residential areas, commercial areas also. These are disputes which already existed at the level of the High Court and Supreme Court and many of the orders, interim orders and final orders were passed. Every time, when an act has to be amended it has to come before the Parliament but now the hon. Minister has taken a clear stand that within three years everything will be settled. Therefore, there is no need for coming every year and it is better to come in December 2014 so that everything is settled properly, according to the notified Master Plan. Sir, as other hon. Members mentioned, we have to see that Yamuna again lives. It is a living river. It is having life. It is a perennial river. But, unfortunately, we cannot see water on certain days. It should have a perennial river flow. That is one of the things that every international city has. Every city, wherever we go at the international level, there will be river flowing forever. But, in Delhi also it should be

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there. It is a prestige for us to revive the Yamuna to the original position and see that every city, every road is properly done. In one of the cities when we visited Intestine City we saw that after the Second World War, the Communists got the Government of Eastern Germany. Utilizing the opportunity the narrow streets were widened. Now the streets are very much widened. They tell the tourists very proudly, that when we were re-constructing the destroyed city of the World War, we made the narrow lanes into wide streets. That should be the attitude of our citizens of Delhi and they should cooperate with the Government, Municipalities and State Governments so that we get a good, rich city of Delhi.

(Ends)

(Followed by NBR/1X)

-SSS/NBR-ASC/1X/12.45.

SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY (TAMIL NADU): Thank you Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, for giving me this opportunity to speak on the National Capital Territory of Delhi Laws (Special Provisions) Second Bill, 2011.

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I rise to support the Bill. I congratulate the hon. Minister for bringing this comprehensive Bill. Actually, the Delhi (Special Laws Provisions) Act, 2006, refers to protect certain forms of unauthorized structures with punitive action in the national capital. And, then, there were subsequent legislation. Then, we have the National Capital Territory of Delhi Law (Special Provisions) Act, 2011, and then we have the Master Plan.

Sir, due to time constraint, I have only two points to make. Whenever big occasions take place in Delhi like the Commonwealth Games or the Asian Games or whatever, the workers are brought from outside Delhi. Then, they tend to stay back here and this promotes unauthorized colonization. I would like to make a suggestion for consideration of the hon. Minister. Recently, in Andhra Pradesh, there is a project called Micro Housing which does not cost more than Rs. 5 lakhs to Rs. 7 lakhs. So, instead of letting the workers live in unauthorized colonies, along with the main project, another project should be developed for the workers so that they do not have to make unauthorized colonization in Delhi.

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The next point is: We are talking about beautification of Delhi and other things. Other hon. Members have spoken, in detail, about the Bill. But, I would like to speak for the Members of Parliament. Sir, we, the Members of Parliament, are being attacked by people like Anna Hazare. We are the poor people who are targeted all over the country. But, whenever we go abroad, we compare ourselves with the other Parliamentarians over there. There, they are given more facilities than what we are getting here. I want the hon. Minister or the Secretariat officials to come and visit our flats in North Avenue or South Avenue or other places. Whenever there is rain, it is literally raining inside the flats. There is heavy seepage -- they call it *seelan*. One room is exclusively left for this and every, now and then, the people from the CPWD come and do some work on war-footing. But, there is no improvement. We need something to be done for Members of Parliament. The hon. Minister has to look at the whole of Delhi. The hon. Minister is present here. I don't know whether it falls within his jurisdiction. If not, he has to collaborate with other concerned departments and do something for Members of Parliament. I had an opportunity to go and see a flat at Meena Bagh.

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Yesterday, I had been to my colleague's house, Smt. Ratna Bai. She has closed one room totally due to *seelan*. As a result, she is not able to use her three-bed room flat. So, I request that something should be done to provide a better accommodation to Members of Parliament...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You take it up with the House Committee.

SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY: Sir, when you are beautifying the entire Delhi, why not the houses of Members of Parliament? Where else we can express our feelings?

So, with these observations, I welcome this Bill. Thank you.

(Ends)

श्री किशोर कुमार मोहन्ती (उड़ीसा) : डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर, The National Capital Territory of Delhi Laws (Special Provisions) Second Bill, 2011 आज इस सदन में आया है, मैं उसका समर्थन करता हूँ। मुझे यह आश्चर्य होता है कि हम दिल्ली में हर साल रोड्स के लिए, नालों के लिए करोड़ों रुपए खर्च करते हैं। हम इसके सौन्दर्यकरण के लिए पेड़ आदि लगाते हैं और इन पर भी कई हजार करोड़ रुपए खर्च करते हैं, अगर हम दूसरे राज्यों की कैपिटल के लिए इतना पैसा खर्च करते, तो कोई न कोई स्टेट कैपिटल आज नेशनल कैपिटल के बराबर हो जाती।

मुझे याद है जब इसी सदन में कॉमन वैल्थ की बात आई थी और उसके लिए 76,000 करोड़ रुपए खर्च हुए थे, उनमें से लगभग तीस से चालीस हजार करोड़ रुपए ड्रेन्स व रोड्स पर तथा पेड़-पौधे लगाने पर खर्च किए गए। मैं साऊथ एवेन्यु में रहता हूँ। मैंने देखा है कि वहां पर जो अच्छा रोड था, उसको भी तोड़कर बना दिया और यह काम रातों-रात कर दिया। जब बरसात का मौसम आया, तो पानी भरने की वजह से हमें एयरपोर्ट व स्टेशन जाना भी मुश्किल हो गया। हमें दिल्ली को और अच्छी बनाने में और कितने साल लगेंगे? दिल्ली पूरे देशवासियों की है और देश के सभी लोग यहां पर आएंगे। उनको यहां पर रहने और रोजगार करने का पूरा हक है और हमें उन लोगों को यह हक देना पड़ेगा। हम लोग उनके हक को नकार नहीं सकते हैं, इसलिए हमें उनको यहां रहने की सुविधा कर देनी चाहिए।

(1Y/LT पर जारी)

-NBR-USY/LT/1Y/12.50

श्री किशोर कुमार मोहन्ती (क्रमागत) : जितनी भी स्टेट कैपिटल्स हैं, हम लोग उनमें जाते हैं। आप स्टेट के लिए एक अलग नियम क्यों कर रहे हैं? आप स्टेट को भी उतनी सुविधा दीजिए, जितनी एक नेशनल कैपिटल को दे रहे हैं। आज मेट्रो सिटिज़ हैं। आज जब भुवनेश्वर के लिए अलग नियम, कोलकाता के लिए अलग नियम, मैसूर के लिए अलग नियम है, तब दिल्ली के लिए इस मामले में

अलग से नियम क्यों बना रहे हैं? आज आप यह बिल लाए हैं, हम समर्थन इसका कर रहे हैं। यह 2014 तक के लिए है, जबकि 2021 तक का मास्टर प्लान था। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आप यह बिल इतनी जल्दी-जल्दी क्यों ला रहे हैं? अगर आप इस हाउस में एक कम्प्रिहेन्सिव बिल लाते, तो हम भी उसका अच्छे तरीके से समर्थन कर सकते थे। दिल्ली केवल दिल्लीवासियों की नहीं है, यह किसी एक एरिया की नहीं है, यह सारे भारतवर्ष के आदमियों के लिए है। इसलिए हम यह चाहेंगे कि आप इसके साथ-साथ स्टेट कैपिटल को भी देखिए। आप स्टेट कैपिटल के लिए जो नियम कर रहे हैं, उसको यहां भी लागू कीजिए। आप स्टेट कैपिटल के लिए बोलते हैं कि वहां के घर, झुग्गी-झोंपड़ी तोड़कर रास्ता चौड़ा कीजिए, अच्छे से रास्ता बनाइए, लेकिन मैं सुन रहा था, टी.वी. में देख रहा था कि दिल्ली में, अगर आज देखा जाए तो यहां पर, पॉश एरिया में जो कई बिल्डिंग्स बनी हुई हैं, वे सब बिना परमिशन के बनी हुई हैं। वे टूट भी रही हैं, कई आदमी मर भी रहे हैं, तो यह सब कैसे हो रहा है? अगर आप ये नियम-कानून दिल्ली में तोड़ रहे हैं, तो कई स्टेट में, स्टेट कैपिटल को आदेश देने से कहां से होगा?

मुझे एक चीज और कहनी है। आप यहां पर फार्म हाउस का जो जिक्र कर रहे हैं, यह फार्म हाउस हमारी सरकार को क्या रेवेन्यू देता है? अगर रेवेन्यू नहीं देता है, तो उसके लिए क्या नियम रखें? वे लोग हजार-हजार एकड़ के फार्म हाउस बनाते हैं, वहां पर जितने भी शादी-ब्याह कराते हैं, उनसे सालों करोड़ों

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रुपये कमाते हैं, उनके लिए कोई नियम नहीं है। आप यहां पर, दिल्ली शहर में, फार्म हाउस के लिए परमिशन दे रहे हैं, जबकि एक आम आदमी को जगह देने के लिए हमारी सरकार के पास समय नहीं है, उनको घर देने के लिए उनके पास रुपया-पैसा नहीं है, तब ये फार्म हाउस बनाने के लिए उनको इतनी सुविधाएँ क्यों मुहैया कराई जाती हैं? आप क्यों उस पॉश एरिया में इतने ड्रेनेज सिस्टम, रोड सिस्टम तैयार कर रहे हैं, किसके लिए तैयार कर रहे हैं? अगर आपने एक आम आदमी के लिए इतनी सुविधा तैयार कर दी होती, तो यह दिल्ली कब की एक अच्छा शहर बन गई होती। आज जितनी भी स्टेट कैपिटल्स हैं, आप उन स्टेट कैपिटल्स को भी थोड़ा देखिए ताकि स्टेट कैपिटल्स भी अच्छी बनें। जो आदमी स्टेट कैपिटल से नेशनल कैपिटल, दिल्ली में आता है, वह कम से कम यह न सोचे कि मैं दिल्ली में रह जाऊं और स्टेट कैपिटल न जाऊं। स्टेट कैपिटल्स की हालत इससे बदतर है। आज कई स्टेट कैपिटल्स की हालत बहुत बदतर है। आप पटना चले जाइए, भुवनेश्वर चले जाइए, राँची चले जाइए, छत्तीसगढ़ के रायपुर में चले जाइए, ये स्टेट कैपिटल कहलाने के लायक नहीं हैं। आपको उस स्टेट कैपिटल को, जो आपके अधीन है, उसको तवज्जो देनी होगी। आज आप इस बिल को लाए हैं, हम इसका समर्थन कर रहे हैं, लेकिन यदि आप 2014 की जगह, 2021 तक का एक कम्प्रिहेन्सिव बिल लाए होते तो हम आपका अच्छी तरह से समर्थन करते। आप नेशनल कैपिटल को अच्छी तरह

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रखिए, लेकिन इसमें जो दुर्नीति हो रही है, कंस्ट्रक्शन के काम में जो करप्शन हो रहा है, आप उसको रोकिए।

श्री उपसभापति : समाप्त कीजिए।

श्री किशोर कुमार मोहन्ती : आपने 40,000 करोड़ रुपये नेशनल कॉमनवेल्थ गेम्स में खर्च कर दिये, लेकिन कोई उन्नति नहीं हुई। थैंक यू, धन्यवाद।

(समाप्त)

SHRI SYED AZEEZ PASHA (ANDHRA PRADESH): Sir, my first point is with regard to unauthorized colonies. Much is talked about the unauthorized colonies. But I only wanted to say that we will have to take a holistic approach towards this problem. My second point is with regard to *jhuggi jhopri* and slum areas. In Delhi, about 18.7 per cent population lives in *jhuggi jhopris* and slum areas. I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister towards an important locality, that is, Batla House. When I tell the miserable condition of the people of Batla House locality to the people of other cities, they are really shocked to hear and wonder whether it is really located in Delhi. There are no basic amenities, like, drinking water, sewerage, etc. The Ministry should take a sympathetic view towards this colony

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because this colony has turned into ghetto. At least, some basic facilities should be made available to this colony.

My third point is with regard to Dwarka sub city. It is a very beautiful colony. There are about 30-40 Group Housing Societies. But, I am sorry to say that despite allotment, possession of apartments is not given to the owners. We have made so many representations in this regard. I personally met the Lt. Governor of Delhi two-three times. I met other concerned officials also. But all in vain. After that, we all met together and made self-draws.

(Contd. By 1z — PB)

PB-AKG/1z/12.55

SHRI SYED AZEEZ PASHA (CONTD.): So, when the things are not moving, what to do? We have to take the things in our hands. We have had self-draw and now all those people are there in their respective flats. But, between construction and handing over of these flats, there was a gap of nearly 3-4 years. The possession was not handed over and the flats were getting dilapidated. So, what I mean to say is that the Government should consider that after the construction of flats is completed, immediately the flats should be handed over to

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the beneficiaries. Otherwise, on the one hand, the Government will lose, and, on the other hand, the beneficiaries will have to pay the bank loans with interest, besides paying rent for those flats where they are staying. So, this is one of the important problems which I see in Delhi. I hope, the hon. Minister will give a serious thought to it.

With these suggestions, I support the Bill. Thank you.

(Ends)

श्री उपसभापति : श्री राम कृपाल यादव। आप दो मिनट में अपनी बात समाप्त कीजिए।

श्री राम कृपाल यादव (बिहार) : उपसभापति महोदय, सबसे पहले तो मैं आपके प्रति आभार व्यक्त करता हूँ कि आपने मुझे इस महत्वपूर्ण विधेयक पर बोलने का अवसर प्रदान किया। मैं इस विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूँ।

महोदय, दिल्ली देश की राजधानी है, यहाँ की आबादी लगभग दो करोड़ है, उसमें लगातार वृद्धि हो रही है और इसके इलाके भी बढ़ाए जा रहे हैं, मगर मैं समझता हूँ कि जिस रफ्तार से दिल्ली की वृद्धि हो रही है, जनसंख्या बढ़ रही है, उससे अधिक रफ्तार से यहाँ की समस्याएँ भी बढ़ रही हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि बिहार के लगभग 40-50 लाख लोग यहाँ रहते हैं, जहाँ से मैं आता हूँ। उस प्रदेश में गरीबी है, फटेहाली है, बेरोजगारी है। कई समस्याओं से जूझ रहे बिहार के लोग और देश के अन्य भागों के लोग दिल्ली आते हैं और वे अपनी जीविका

उपार्जन कर रहे हैं, पढ़ाई-लिखाई कर रहे हैं। वह एक अलग समस्या है। यह बात और है कि देश की अच्छी-खासी राशि राजधानी दिल्ली में लगाई जा रही है, मगर यह ट्रेंड ठीक नहीं है कि शहरीकरण ज्यादा हो रहा है। अगर विगत 10 वर्षों के आँकड़ों का आकलन कर लिया जाए, तो लगेगा कि सिर्फ दिल्ली में ही लोग नहीं बस रहे हैं, बल्कि जितने महानगर हैं, वहाँ भी लोग आ रहे हैं और स्टेट्स के कैपिटल्स की भी आबादी बढ़ रही है। शहरीकरण बहुत जबर्दस्त रूप से हो रहा है। वैसे यह और बात है कि सरकार ने शहरीकरण को देखते हुए कई महत्वपूर्ण योजनाओं को लागू किया है, जैसे नेहरू शहरी मिशन योजना और कई महत्वपूर्ण योजनाएँ हैं, मगर मैं समझता हूँ कि वहाँ की जो समस्याएँ हैं, उनके लिए वे कारगर ढंग से पर्याप्त नहीं है। मैं समझता हूँ कि सरकार को इसके लिए चिन्ता होनी चाहिए। सबसे पहले तो गाँव तक ही आबादी रुक जाए, इसकी व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए। चूँकि गाँव में इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर नहीं रहता है, इसलिए लोगों की चाह हो गई है, अच्छी पढ़ाई के लिए, बिजली में रहने के लिए, वहाँ पीने के पानी की अच्छी व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए, चिकित्सा की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए। वहाँ रोजगार की कमी है। आज कल गाँव में hands की कमी हो रही है। गाँव में उत्पादन में जो कमी हो रही है, उसका एकमात्र कारण है कि गाँव के पर्याप्त लोग शहरी जीवन को अपनाने का काम कर रहे हैं। सर, यह ट्रेंड ठीक नहीं है। अगर हमने गाँवों की आबादी को रोकने का काम नहीं किया और इसी तरह से लगातार शहरीकरण होता गया, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि किसी दिन ऐसा

हो जाएगा कि लोगों को खाने के लिए भी चिन्ता करनी पड़ेगी। इसलिए सरकार को निश्चित तौर पर इस प्रयास में अपनी महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभानी चाहिए कि हम शहरों की आबादी पर नियंत्रण करें और गाँव की आबादी गाँव तक सीमित रहे, उसके लिए हमें व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए।

सर, मैं एक-दो बातें और कहूँगा। निश्चित तौर पर यह जो बिल आया है, उससे बहुत सारी समस्याओं के निदान हो जाएँगे, मगर मैं समझता हूँ कि यह जो विधेयक आया है, यह दस साल पहले की आबादी के आधार पर लाया जा रहा है। पिछले दस साल में बहुत सारी आबादी बढ़ गई, बहुत सारी समस्याएँ हो गईं।

(2ए/एससीएच पर जारी)

2a/1.00/skc-sch

श्री राम कृपाल यादव (क्रमागत) : तो वर्तमान् स्थिति को देखते हुए सरकार को यह बिल लाना चाहिए था और कानून में अमेंडमेंट करना चाहिए था। चूंकि बाद के दस सालों में जो समस्याएं आएंगी, आबादी बढ़ेगी, अगर आपने उसके नियन्त्रण के लिए अभी से कोई ठोस उपाय रखने का काम नहीं किया ...(समय की घंटी) तो वह समस्या, जिसके लिए आप चिन्तित हैं और इस बिल को लाने का काम किया है, वह समस्या खड़ी की खड़ी ही रह जाएगी।

महोदय, मेरा निवेदन यह होगा - चूंकि अभी दिल्ली सरकार ने जो अवैध कॉलोनियां हैं, उन पर सैकड़ों लोगों को Show Cause Notice देने का काम

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किया है और अपने इस आधार को दर्शाया है, लेकिन अभी भी लगभग 70% आबादी इससे अफैक्ट करेगी। जब यह कानून बन ही रहा है चूंकि लोगों का समर्थन इसके साथ है, इसलिए मैं चाहता हूं कि सरकार इस पर पुनः विचार करे और वर्तमान् में जो आबादी है, उसे देखते हुए, उसी के अनुसार समस्याओं के निदान के लिए इस बिल को लाने का काम करे। आज के दिन तक की आबादी को इसमें कंसिडर किया जाना चाहिए ताकि वर्तमान् समस्याओं का उचित निदान हो सके ...(समय की घंटी)

उपसभापति महोदय, आज भी दिल्ली में पानी की कमी है, बिजली की कमी है, चिकित्सा की कमी है, आधारभूत संरचना की कमी है ...(व्यवधान)

श्री उपसभापति: समाप्त कीजिए।

श्री राम कृपाल यादव: आए दिन हम देखते रहते हैं कि इन समस्याओं को लेकर लोग एजिटेटिड रहते हैं, इसलिए सरकार को निश्चित तौर पर इन समस्याओं की तरफ ध्यान देना चाहिए। चूंकि आप बार-बार इशारा कर रहे हैं, इसलिए इन्हीं चन्द शब्दों के साथ इस बिल का समर्थन करते हुए मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूं। आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया, इसके लिए धन्यवाद।

(समाप्त)

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD (BIHAR): Sir, I wish to make some very pointed suggestions to the hon. Minister. This is his fifth attempt to extend the law, because he has to finalize the policy, device the

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strategies, etc., etc. The Delhi Development Act (Revised Plan) came in 2007. It would remain valid till 2021. You need to revise it after five years and have a re-think on what you are doing; hence this Act. Now, the reason why I have chosen to intervene at this late stage is to tell him, 'please, take the initiative back in your hands'. Why I am saying so is, Delhi has become a mess because of Court intervention and lack of action on the part of the Delhi Government. Your DDA Plan is under challenge before the Supreme Court which is asking, 'do you have the infrastructure for this liberal plan'? Now, you are going to review it. What is the meaning of an unauthorized colony? Why should one remain in a stigma over unauthorized colonies? What is this *urban village*? What is this *village abadi*? What is *Lal dora*? What is mixed land use? What is a *jhuggi-jhopadi* cluster? These are issues on which you need to have some clarity. Just look at the trouble your institutions are facing because of this lack of clarity. I want the institutions to work well, but what is happening? Judges make monitoring committees, lawyers' committees, have a defined view, poor officers are subjected to contempt and they are supposed to follow you, follow 'my lords'. So, that becomes the problem.

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Speaking for myself, if a particular body is not working well, sorry, my Lords, you cannot take over the activity; you can give directions, because to run an institution like MCD or DDA is basically an executive function. But the hon. My Lords say, "Where is the law? Where is the clarity? We would give the direction". Therefore a mess has been created. The reason as to why I am intervening is to say, please, find a way out. Please, take the initiative back in your hands. Have clarity. I know that some of your officers are very well-meaning, but the lack of clarity is creating a serious problem where they are literally suffering from the orders of the judiciary on the one hand and the need for following the law as it stands today on the other. That is my core request to you because now you have taken two years' indulgence by this law which I support here, but please, come with some clarity. Once you finalize, stick very strongly with it. That is my suggestion to you.

Now, let me give you one very practical observation. There are old industrial plots in Delhi, but due to the growing pollution, industries have been shifted. But then there is the requirement that industrial plots cannot be sub-divided. Now, if the great grandfather bought a

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plot, his great grandsons cannot sub-divide it. If they sub-divide it, there would be a notice. Now, these are completely impractical prohibitions which are there, which need to have a proper structured review. Therefore, my request to you is, please monitor at your level how many cases are pending in the High Courts and the Supreme Court as far as this whole Master Plan is concerned. What is the response? There has to be a consistency in the response which should take into consideration the views of the Government of India, the DDA and the MCD. The lack of clarity is creating hell here. Now, the Supreme Court says that there are pressures of parking, pressures of waste management, availability of water resources. Therefore, I would like that a proper, holistic view be taken.

(contd. at 2b/hk)

HK/2b/1.05

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD (CONTD.): Finally, on the issue of Yamuna many of my friends have spoken. Yamuna is the heritage of India. Hon. Minister, I hope, you know it. It is not a river. Yamuna and Delhi have been integral. The kind of pathetic image we see of Yamuna in Delhi makes us cry. Being the Urban Development

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Minister, can you take some specific measures in a time-bound manner so that we can restore the glory of Yamuna? I think all of us are interested in the restoration of Yamuna as a river. Let the legacy of Yamuna in Delhi, or, Mathura, or, Vrindavan, or, Agra be restored. I am deeply grateful for giving me time.

(Ends)

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAMAL NATH):

Thank you, Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, and I would like to thank the hon. Members for some of the very valuable suggestions and ideas. Sir, undoubtedly, the urbanization of Delhi is a challenge. Today Delhi is the largest city in India. Just to digress for a moment, the 2011 Census does not only talk about urbanization in our mega cities, we are finding that in our *Nagar Palikas*, the small municipalities and the large municipalities, in percentage terms, the urbanization is much more. People are leaving villages and people are leaving *Nagar Panchayats* to go to *Nagar Palikas*, *Nagar Palikas* to go to *Nagar Nigams* and *Nagar Nigams* to come to *Mahanagar Nigams*, which are our big metropolises. Sir, this obviously has led to a big infrastructure deficit whether it is in sewage, in parking, in roads, in water, etc.

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People have moved because economic activity has been concentrated in these areas. Economic activity is the magnet which is drawing these people away from the villages. And this developmental process has preceded infrastructure. So, we have this huge infrastructure deficit. Even what we have built and what we will be building in the next five years will not be building for the future; we will be catching up with the past. That is the enormity of the problem which we have. So far as Delhi is concerned, the size of Delhi is limited. The huge urbanization which is taking place has led to such high density. We have areas classified in Delhi as agricultural lands. Now everybody knows that there is no such agriculture in Delhi and these have been taken over for residential purposes, for commercial purposes, etc. We have a Master Plan which was there prior to 2007. It was antique. It did not take into consideration these realities; it did not take into consideration the huge urbanization which will take place. Sir, 2007 Master Plan provides that every five years there will be a revision. Now, this revision has started. And this revision, I do believe, I hope and I will attempt that it takes into account the realistic aspects of Delhi. My friend, Mr. Ravi Shankar Prasad, gave one example of

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industrial areas which have moved out. Sir, it is so complex. There is no clarity in the Master Plan. And this Master Plan, I have said this outside this House also, requires not merely revision but requires serious revision. A mention was made about FAR and FSI. When we have limited area in Delhi and the density is so high, of course, we have to look at higher FAR and FSI. It depends whether that area has the carrying capacity and whether that area can provide that carrying capacity in terms of infrastructure. If not, we would have to build the infrastructure to enable high rise. There are multiple agencies in Delhi. We have Delhi Government, DDA, MCD and Delhi Urban Arts Commission, and everything comes to a grinding halt. This is another problem which we have. So, the coordination of this becomes very, very difficult. Now the effort is that in the new Master Plan we look at a realistic Master Plan, a Master Plan which looks at the future and is just not making corrections of the past.

(Contd. by 2c/GSP)

GSP-VNK-1.10-2C

SHRI KAMAL NATH (CONTD.): Every time, we have a Master Plan, it makes corrections of the past. We do not have to make corrections

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of the past that we must make. But at the same time, we have to have a Master Plan, which looks at the future. We have our old areas, our traditional areas of Delhi like *Karol Bagh, Ghaffar Market*. Now, all these areas are clustered. Of course, there are safety issues. But provided safety issues are there, can we say that these should be demolished. These should be re-developed. Now, how should they be re-developed? It is for the people who live there for hundred years, fifty years or forty years to work on this. Government cannot start intervening in this. But, at the same time, we can't say that this does not have a road so broad, so, it should be demolished. These are the challenges that we face and these are some of the examples, which we face towards these complex issues which are there. As has been mentioned, we have various definitions. We have '*lal dora*', we have '*abadi areas*', we have this and that. These are very complicated issues. We have '*extended lal dora*'. I learnt of this myself, you see. I did not even know what this '*lal dora*' or '*extended lal dora*' was.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: All of them are quite unclear to understand.

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SHRI KAMAL NATH: Absolutely. I entirely agree with him. So, all these have to be looked at afresh including these so-called 'agricultural areas', and, so-called 'villages', as we name them. Now, we have given them a new name, 'urban villages', which is neither urban nor village. That is the provision which has been made. We don't want to let it be urban, we don't want to let it be village. We have something called the farm houses, which is neither a farm, nor a house because you can't build so much, and, you cannot do agriculture there. So, these are the absurdities, and, I say it very bluntly, in our Master Plan which we have today. It is for this that I have sought the approval of the House that we make a mid-term revision. We will be able to do this in three years period, and, have a plan, which is understandable, clear and user-friendly.

Sir, towards this, I have set up an Apex Committee. What is the process? MCD is involved, DDA is involved. So, I am dividing the city into various parts and we are also working on it. Each part of the city, whether it is West Delhi, East Delhi or North Delhi, will have an officer specially designated for the revision of the Master Plan so that people can also approach him. If somebody has got a suggestion, he does

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not even know whom to approach. Sir, I have had five to six hundred representations relating to the Master Plan. I cannot look into all these in detail. On the other hand, in the Ministry, I have set up an Apex Committee because at the end, it is the Ministry of Urban Development, which is accountable to this House. It has to approve the Master Plan. For the Ministry to be able to do it, the Ministry must have the requisite skills. I have set up an Apex Committee, which will in the end, before it is approved by the House, approve this, and, I do hope that we will be able to address these issues.

I have covered some of the issues raised by my friends here. A mention was made as to why should we not prevent urbanization. Some countries, for example, China, can prevent urbanization saying that people cannot move from the village. How do we prevent people from moving from villages? Today, we have a young society, we have a young age profile. It is a very aspirational society. We have, perhaps, the most aspirational society on this planet. It is aspirations, of course, it is also the infrastructure in the village, but, obviously, it is the aspirations of the people, which is drawing them to these urban areas, looking for better opportunities.

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In this, Sir, I believe that with the agricultural reforms, with greater knowledge, the younger generation will continue, to some extent, to stay in the villages but there is a pressure on land, and, we must not forget that. Previously, in 3 or 4 acres of land, ten people could survive. Now, with increase in families, twenty people cannot survive in that piece of land. How many heads one acre of land can serve? This is the challenge. With increasing education in our rural areas, and, with the educational facilities, which are being provided at the District levels, at the division levels, once they get educated, they don't want to stay in the villages. Then, numbers have increased in the villages.

(Contd. by YSR-2D)

-GSP/YSR/1.15/2D

SHRI KAMAL NATH (CONTD.): The number of members in families is increasing. It cannot sustain three or four or five acres of agricultural pattern which we have. That is another reason why this is taking place.

Mr. N.K. Singh raised a question of the FSI and the FAR. I completely agree with him. We have to see land economics in this.

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What do we charge? Many times we give higher FAR, but there are no takers. The cost of FAR is so high that it is not possible for anybody to utilise that. So, we have to look at land economics. We are trying to build skills in land economics. This is an area which is very important. Land monetisation would be required. The Government will not be able to fund many of our projects which are required for urban infrastructure. It does not have the resources. We have to come up with the PPP model. I am happy that this has started in India. Three-four days ago, I was in Nagpur where the first PPP water supply project was inaugurated. It is an integrated project from source to supply which is going to provide 24X7 water supply. It is the first PPP of its kind in the country. We will have to look at the PPP model. We will have to look at more creative methods of financing to be able to meet this infrastructural challenge which we have across the country. So, we are going to look at the FSI and the FAR. We are going to look at the optimum land use. Of course, we need greenery. Of course, we need roads. But what is the optimum FSI and FAR to meet the needs?

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Sir, why do jhuggi jhopries, come up? It is because there is not enough housing for the Economically Weaker Section. I have directed the DDA to make a plan for one lakh EWS houses. It is in process. Out of this, 30,000 units are being built, and another 30,000 units are being taken up. Even finding contractors to do this is difficult. Everybody is busy in doing something else.

A reference to micro-housing was made by one of my friends.

SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE: What will be its price? Do you have any idea about it?

SHRI KAMAL NATH: It will be affordable housing. I cannot give you a specific price. But it will be affordable. That is why I said housing for the Economically Weaker Section (EWS).

SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE: Is it really for the EWS?

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Yes, it is really for the EWS. You should have no doubt about that. It is not even for the Low Income Group. It is for the EWS. It is right that the workers, who came for the Asian Games, never went back. The workers came for the Commonwealth Games. They did not go back. That created another pressure. That is why jhuggi jhopries emerged. The only answer to jhuggi jhopries and our

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slums is not removing them, but building a large number of EWS houses. Even if we are going to build these houses for jhuggi jhopries at the location, they have to be moved somewhere while these units are being built. The courts come in. The courts grant stay when they are to be relocated. So a lot of things come to a standstill.

Sir, I took note of the suggestions made by various hon. Members. I am grateful to them for their support. I have also taken note of the issue of North Avenue and South Avenue and state of roads. I have taken note of the issues relating to Dwarka Housing Societies. I am told it was in courts. Now it has been vacated. I have taken note of Batla House issue. I have taken note of most of the things. There is a huge mess. It is mentioned that there is a fear of monitoring committee. People are living in fear all the time. They do not know when a notice will come. Sometimes no notice arrives, but the demolition squad arrives. I have taken this opportunity, through this Bill, to make a realistic Master Plan. I do hope that Delhi in the next three years will see a realistic, clear, user-friendly and visionary Master Plan coming up.

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On Yamuna Action Plan, I know that there are great sentiments attached to it. It is not just an issue of river. There are sentiments attached to the Yamuna. Under the Yamuna Action Plan, the Ministry of Environment and Forests is working on this. The Delhi Government has the Yamuna River Front Development. Its implementation has started.

(Contd. by VKK/2E)

-YSR/VKK-HMS/2e/1.20

SHRI KAMAL NATH: It is being implemented by the Delhi Government and with the model of it which I have seen, I am sure it is going to provide on the banks and for the river something which Delhi will be proud of. (Interruptions) I think, I cannot tell you about it as it is a Delhi Government project, but, as far as I remember, it was about three years back. Work has commenced. Thank you.

(Ends)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, the question is:

That the Bill to make special provisions for the National Capital Territory of Delhi for a further period up to the 31st Day of December, 2014 and for matters connected therewith or

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incidental thereto, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we shall take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

Clauses 2 to 6 were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula, the Preamble and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Sir, I move:

That the Bill be passed.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

(Ends)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House is adjourned for lunch for one hour.

The House then adjourned for lunch
at twenty-two minutes past one of the clock.

**The House reassembled at twenty-one minutes past two of the clock,
THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF.P.J. KURIEN) in the Chair.**

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN: Now, we will take up the Life Insurance Corporation (Amendment) Bill, 2011. Shri Namo Narain Meena

**THE LIFE INSURANCE CORPORATION (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2011
THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI
NAMO NARAIN MEENA):** Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, on behalf of my senior colleague, Shri Pranab Mukherjee, I move:

That the Bill further to amend the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

The basic objective of the LIC (amendment) Bill, 2011 is to bring the LIC Act, 1956 in consonance with the Insurance Act, 1938.

The Bill proposes to provide for raising minimum capital of the LIC from Rs.5 crores to Rs.100 crores to make it in consonance with the provisions under the Insurance Act, 1938, to enable LIC to create a Reserve Fund to be utilised for expansion of LIC's business and

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empower LIC to make regulations in respect of terms and conditions of the Agents.

The LIC (Amendment) Bill, 2009 was introduced in the 15th Lok Sabha on 31st July, 2009 and it was referred to the Standing Committee on Finance.

The Standing Committee presented its report to the Parliament on 12.3.2010. The Government have accepted almost all the major recommendations of the Committee including raising of capital beyond Rs.100 crores by further amendment of the Act rather than by Government Notification, enable LIC to raise other forms of capital for meeting their working capital requirements, maintaining the sovereign guarantee to the LIC policies and allow LIC to retain the powers of opening new branches while following the guidelines of IRDA.

However, the recommendations of the Standing Committee under Clause 5 pertaining to the distribution of valuation surplus could not be accepted because the provision should be kept in accordance with provisions of the Section 49 of the Insurance Act, 1938 and which is applicable to all other life insurance companies in the country. Presently, LIC is dependent on the financial support from the

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Government of India for expanding its operations. The funds so reserved will be used only for meeting the expenses towards expansion of insurance business, strengthen solvency margin and also help in fulfilling social sector objectives. Here, I would like to emphasise that the operation of this amendment will be with prospective effect and the existing policyholders will not be affected.

(Continued by 2G/MKS)

MKS-MP/2.25/2G

SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA (CONTD.): Further, vide clauses 8 and 9(i), it is proposed to shift framing of rules with respect to the terms and conditions of the agents by the Central Government and empower the LIC to frame regulations, with previous approval of the Central Government. These amendments would give flexibility to LIC to take care of the professional training needs of the agents and of their welfare, which is in line with the spirit of the recommendations of the Standing Committee.

Based on the Report of the Standing Committee, the Government introduced official amendments to the LIC (Amendment) Bill, 2009 in the Lok Sabha on 12th December, 2011. The Lok Sabha

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considered and passed the LIC (Amendment) Bill, 2009 with official amendments. With these words, Sir, I commend the Bill to the august House for consideration and passing.

(Ends)

The question was proposed.

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर (महाराष्ट्र) : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस प्रस्ताव को एक नए तरीके से स्पष्ट करना चाहता हूँ। इशू क्या है? ऊपर से तो मंत्री महोदय ने बताया कि केवल पांच करोड़ का कैपिटल है, उसको सौ करोड़ करने के लिए बिल लाया गया है, लेकिन क्या वास्तविकता यही थी? एक छोटे से बिल के सब-सैक्शन को जब हमने देखा तो पांच-छः बातें उसमें थीं। अब वे बदल गईं लेकिन एल.आई.सी. के बीमाधारकों को भारत सरकार की जो एक sovereign guarantee मिलती है, वह sovereign guarantee खत्म करने का प्रावधान उन्होंने किया था। स्टैंडिंग कमेटी की रिक्मंडेशन unanimous थी, इसलिए सरकार को स्वीकार करना पड़ा, तो सरकार का इरादा बहुत नेक नहीं था। यह मेरी पहली आपत्ति है। दूसरा, उन्होंने जो किया था कि अब एल.आई.सी. के branches कहां खुलेंगे, Division Offices कहां खुलेंगे, यह एल.आई.सी. तय नहीं करेगा, यह आई.आर.डी.ए. तय करेगा। तो यह किसको रोजगार दे रहे हैं आप? LIC is a professional body, और financial parameters को आप ठीक करेंगे तो यह तो नवरत्न कंपनी है। आप जान-बूझकर इस नवरत्न कंपनी

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की professional autonomy को निकालने की बात कर रहे थे, इसलिए उसका भी Finance की स्टैंडिंग कमेटी ने विरोध किया और वह आपको मानना पड़ा।

सर, तीसरी बात, एल.आई.सी. के सोलह लाख agents हैं, यह आपको पता होगा। आपने जब पहली पॉलिसी ली होगी, तब वह आपने जान-बूझकर नहीं ली होगी। कोई agent आता है, चार बार घर में मिलता है, फिर हम एल.आई.सी. की पहली पॉलिसी लेते हैं। एल.आई.सी. की पहली पॉलिसी जब लेते हैं, तो ऐसा काम करके insurance business को देहातों में पहुंचाने वाला यह एल.आई.सी. का agent होता है। उसके रिक्रूटमेंट, उसके सर्विस रूल्स, उसकी चीजों को भी आई.आर.डी.ए. तय करेगा, यह कौन सा regulatory mechanism है? Regulatory mechanism किसलिए होता है? अगर वहां कोई प्लेयर्स हैं और उनमें कोई झगड़ा होता है तो झगड़े का निराकरण करने के लिए वह होता है। एक तरह से arbitration का रोल है, लेकिन वे एक तरह से ऐसा कर रहे हैं कि प्राइवेट सैक्टरों को कैसे लाभ होगा और एल.आई.सी. डूब कैसे जाएगी, अगर ऐसा provision आप करेंगे, तो हम यह सहन नहीं करेंगे। इसलिए Finance Committee ने यह भी कहा और इसको सरकार ने भी माना है, लेकिन सर, आज दो बातें मैं आपके सामने रख रहा हूं। आपको पता होगा, एल.आई.सी. को जितना भी नेट प्रॉफिट मिलता है, वह जो इनका distributable surplus है, उसमें से 95 परसेंट बीमाधारकों का होता है। आज आपने यह बदलकर 90 परसेंट किया, तो क्या आसमान टूट गया था? क्या बुरा

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हो रहा था? लेकिन अब जब 95 का 90 किया है, तो क्या बुरा होने वाला है, यह मैं बताने जा रहा हूँ। लगता है कि ये 5 फीसदी कम करेंगे, लेकिन 5 फीसदी कम करके क्या करेंगे? वह जो खतरनाक provision है, उसको देखिए। What the law says or now, what the Amendment Bill says is, ninety per cent, instead of 95 per cent, or more of such surplus, as the Central Government may approve, shall be allocated or reserved for the life insurance policy-holders of the Corporation.” “Such percentage of remaining surplus as the Central Government may approve shall be credited to a separate account maintained by the Corporation.” So, the LIC will create one new account and we will put the money into it; five per cent is thus saved.

(Contd. by TMV/2H)

-MKS-TMV-SC/2H/2.30

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR (CONTD.): Then, what will it do?

“The funds available in the account maintained by the Corporation under clause (b) of sub-section (1) shall be utilised -- not by the Corporation -- for such purpose and in such manner as the Central Government may determine”.

You are taking away the financial freedom and autonomy of the LIC by adding this provision. This is an insult to our original scheme of

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arrangement, as far as LIC is concerned. हमें समझना चाहिए कि आज के हिसाब से 5 परसेंट का मतलब हर साल एक हजार करोड़ रुपए होता है और पांच साल में वह दो-चार हजार करोड़ रुपए बनते हैं। आप एक हजार करोड़ रुपए का एक फंड अलग बनाएंगे और यह खर्च कैसे होगा, इस बात को एलआईसी तय नहीं करेगी, यह केन्द्र सरकार तय करेगी। इस तरह से जो पॉलिसी होल्डर्स का हक है, उसका क्या होगा? केवल इतना ही नहीं है, उससे competitiveness of LIC is impacted adversely. This is the more serious point. Why are you interested in reducing the existing system? You have not given, Mr. Minister, any rationale for it. You must say why you want to reduce it. हां, अगर ऐसा कुछ होता कि सरकार को पैसा चाहिए, इसी वजह से हम लोगों को नहीं देंगे - चूंकि सरकार को बहुत सारा फिस्कल डेफेसिट है, सरकार के बहुत ज्यादा खर्चे हुए हैं, इसलिए सरकार को पैसा चाहिए, ऐसा कोई कहे और मांगे तो करो, लेकिन आज आप एलआईसी पॉलिसी होल्डर्स के पांच परसेंट निकालेंगे और उसे अपनी मर्जी से खर्च करेंगे, यह कतई नागवार है, इसे हम कभी सहन नहीं करेंगे। महोदय, आज प्राइवेट प्लेयर्स से ज्यादा कैपेसिटी एलआईसी की क्यों है? आज लोग एलआईसी की पॉलिसी में क्यों विश्वास करते हैं? लोग एलआईसी में इसलिए ज्यादा विश्वास करते हैं क्योंकि एलआईसी का रिटर्न उनसे ज्यादा है। प्राइवेट इंश्योरेंस कम्पनीज़ की ऐडवर्टिज़मेंट बहुत अच्छी होती है, लेकिन

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उनकी ऐडवर्टिज़मेंट से एलआईसी का रिटर्न ज्यादा है, क्लेम सेटलमेंट का रेश्यो ज्यादा है, इसीलिए लोग एलआईसी की पॉलिसी खरीदते हैं। आप उसकी कंपीटिटिवनेस को ही खत्म करना चाहते हैं - आज आपने उसे 90 परसेंट किया, कल 85 करेंगे और फिर 80 कर देंगे! आप ऐसा क्यों कर रहे हैं? इसका कोई तुक नहीं बनता है। महोदय, मैंने इस संबंध में अमेंडमेंट भी दिया है। यह एक अमेंडमेंट होना रहता है। हम चाहते हैं कि सरकार इसको भी स्वीकार करे। अगर लोक सभा में स्टैंडिंग कमेटी की रिपोर्ट के बाद एक तरह से आपने चार अमेंडमेंट्स स्वीकार किए, चार सिफारिशें स्वीकार कीं तो राज्य सभा की भी एक सिफारिश है कि 95 परसेंट का जो 90 परसेंट किया है, उसको आप उल्टा करो और पहले जैसे 95 परसेंट होल्डर का रखो। यह हमारी मांग है, इसे आपको समझना चाहिए। एक और चीज़ है, वह मेरा लास्ट मुद्दा है जो बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है। महोदय, अच्छा है कि चिदम्बरम जी यहां पर हैं। I am reading clause 6. It says:

“6. In section 37 of the principal Act, the following proviso shall be inserted, namely: ”.

What are you inserting? पहले अलग था, अब उसे थोड़ा बदल दिया है, लेकिन अभी भी क्या है?

“ Provided that the Corporation shall endeavour that its funds are invested in the attractive schemes formulated by it to

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ensure increased bonus to policyholders while having least investment risk so as to enable the Corporation to play a greater role in economic enrichment of the masses while maintaining its position as a leading player in the market”.

चार रोल हैं -- leading player in the market, economic enrichment of masses, least investment risk and increased bonus to policyholders. इसके लिए ऐसा इन्वेस्टमेंट करो, जिससे वह बहुत खुश हो। आज एलआईसी की क्या अवस्था है? एलआईसी में मई महीने से लेकर आज तक चेयरमैन तक नहीं हैं। जो पहले चेयरमैन चले गए, वे आज एमडी बन गए हैं क्योंकि उनका कार्यकाल पूरा हो गया, लेकिन नए चेयरमैन की नियुक्ति आज तक नहीं हुई। पहले जो चेयरमैन थे, जो अब एमडी बन गए हैं, वे घर में बैठे हैं, मई महीने से एक दिन भी वे काम पर नहीं आए हैं। इसका मतलब क्या है? No chairman and no managing director. अगर एलआईसी की यह स्थिति है तो क्या होगा? इसलिए हमें इस बात को समझना चाहिए। आपका इरादा एफडीआई लाने का है, आपका इरादा प्राइवेट कम्पनियों को फायदा पहुंचाने का है, आपका इरादा नेक नहीं है, आपका इरादा एलआईसी को उल्टा करने का है, इसलिए हम यह बात कह रहे हैं। सर, इन्वेस्टमेंट कैसे करते हैं? आपको याद होगा कि 2जी स्पेक्ट्रम में यूनीटेक का नाम है। अब यूनीटेक ने वहां पैसा पहुंचाया,

सीबीआई कह रही है, यूनिटेक ने जो पैसा वहां पहुंचाया, वह एलआईसी ने कैसे वापस दिया, यह कहानी है, यह स्कैम है।

(2जे-एमसीएम पर क्रमशः)

VK-MCM/2J/2.35

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर (क्रमागत) : यूनिटेक के दो करोड़ शेयर 314 रुपए के दाम से 682 करोड़ देकर एल0आई0सी0 को खरीदने को बाध्य किया गया। 682 करोड़ रुपए खर्च करके यूनिटेक के शेयर खरीदे। कब खरीदे? सर, जब 2008 में घोटाला हो रहा था, जब यूनिटेक से पैसा 2जी के लाभार्थियों को जा रहा था, तब यूनिटेक के शेयर 314 रुपए में खरीदे और आज उसकी कीमत क्या है? आज उसके दाम सिर्फ 44 रुपए है। इस तरह से 640 करोड़ का नुकसान है। केवल एक व्यवहार में एल0आई0सी0 को, पॉलिसी धारकों को, तुम्हें, हमें, सबको यह जो लॉस हुआ है, वह हमें समझना चाहिए। सर, दूसरी भी 2जी की कम्पनियां हैं। डी0बी0 रिअेल्टी है। इसके 14 लाख शेयर एल0आई0सी0 ने लिए और ये शेयर 468 रुपए के दाम से लिए। इसका आज दाम केवल 64 रुपया है। लॉस है 60 करोड़ रुपए। अब ओमेक्स तीसरा बिल्डर है। उसका भी नाम इसमें आया। उनके 29 लाख शेयर 456 रुपए के दाम से लिए। आज इसका 145 रुपए दाम है। इसमें 91 करोड़ का लॉस है। सर, अंसल बिल्डर भी है, इसके 22 लाख शेयर 266 रुपए के भाव से लिए, जिसका आज 26 रुपए दाम है। एल0आई0सी0 का घाटा 55 करोड़ रुपए है। सर, उस समय चिदम्बरम जी वित्त

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मंत्री थे। आर०बी०आई० सर्क्यूलर निकालती है कि रिअल्टी सैक्टर में दरियादिली दिखाओ, दिलदार होकर पैसा बांटो, रिअल्टी सैक्टर में इन्वेस्ट करो। तो एल०आई०सी० ने बांट दिया, जिसमें 5 हजार करोड़ इन्वेस्ट किया। आज 5 हजार करोड़ की कीमत एक हजार करोड़ भी नहीं रही है। यह 4 हजार करोड़ का स्केम है। अगर इस तरह के इन्वेस्टमेंट में गवर्नमेंट दखल करेगी तो यह बिल्कुल देश के साथ धोखा होगा। इसलिए मैं मांग करता हूँ ऐसी खिलवाड़ एल०आई०सी० के साथ मत करो। सर, मैं वहां ऑफिसर्स यूनियन का प्रेजीडेंट हूँ। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप एल०आई०सी० के साथ खिलवाड़ मत करो, उसको तुरन्त नवरत्न का दर्जा दे दो। उसकी जो एफिसिएंसी प्रोफेशनल है उसको बढ़ाने के लिए काम करो और सरकार उसमें बाधा न बने। यह जो 95 परसेंट का 90 परसेंट कर रहे हैं, उस पर राज्य सभा में सब लोग बोलेंगे, जो भी आपको सेंस मिलेगा, आप उसको वापिस लें। इसमें आप जिंदादिली दिखाओ और वह दिखाओगे तो हम इस बिल का जरूर समर्थन करेंगे, क्योंकि आपने बाकी चीजें मान ली हैं, एक ही रही है। वह काम करो और गवर्नमेंट का इंटरवेंशन खत्म करो। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

(समाप्त)

SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL (GUJARAT): Sir, I rise in support of the Life Insurance Corporation (Amendment) Bill, 2009, Bill No. 60 of 2009 which was introduced in Lok Sabha, on 31st July, 2009 and the

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Bill has already been passed by Lok Sabha. My friend, Shri Javadekar, pointed out certain anomalies. But he should appreciate that whether it is the Finance Committee or the Standing Committee of a particular Department, they are part and parcel of Parliament. The Government has accepted suggestions given by the Finance Committee and the Government has also accepted certain suggestions which were given by the Standing Committee. Now what is wrong? What is important is what finally we are doing. Now why are you pointing it out? Is it because we have accepted you pointing out mistakes? What is the difference between the LIC and the Government of India? LIC is a Central Government public sector corporation fully managed by the Finance Ministry. Approximately, 40,000 to 50,000 employees of the LIC

SHRI RUDRA NARAYAN PANY: This is fundamentally wrong. He is asking, "What is the difference between the LIC and the Central Government?" Sir, LIC is a corporation. NALCO is a public sector company. So, is there no difference between a PSU and the Central Government? How is he talking?

SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL: Odisha!

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SHRI RUDRA NARAYAN PANY: This is India; this is not Odisha. Sir, he is saying that there is no difference between LIC and the Government of India. What is he talking, Sir? Why were then PSUs made? Why did Pt. Nehru say that PSUs were Adhunik Mandir, modern temple?

(Followed by 2K)

RG/ASC/2.40/2K

श्री प्रवीण राष्ट्रपाल : पाणि जी, आप अपना काम करिए, लेकिन मुझे बोलने दीजिए। जब आपका बोलने का मौका आएगा तब आप भी बोलना। Please, don't disturb me.

Sir, it was in 1999 that liberalisation took place in this country. Otherwise, LIC had a monopoly of insuring life of people . And, there were four other Corporations for General Insurances as well, like, vehicles, property, etc. Finally, in 1999, it was agreed that private players should also be allowed because there was a lot of work in rural India. That was the main argument. The Government agreed, and as a result, twenty-one new companies came and started work in insurance along with LIC; LIC was already there. And now, it is found that the more successful work is being done by LIC only, and the 21

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private players, which are there, are not able to reach the rural population. Rural population is being reached more by LIC. Personally, I am very proud of LIC because my son is the A.A.O. in one of the Gujarat offices, and my daughter is a tax-paying insurance agent; that is her capacity to earn. She is a *crorepathi*; this is the designation given to those who collect premium worth Rs.1 crores. I feel that LIC is like my family. It gives employment, it gives profit to the Government, and it is one of the best among the corporations in India. Immediately, after independence, we brought the LIC Act of 1956. Now, here is the Amendment Bill. It is a small Amendment Bill. In this, the Government wants that the minimum capital of this large Insurance Corporation should be raised from Rs.5 crores to Rs.100 crores. And there is another provision that this may be enhanced to such an amount as the Central Government may, by notification, determine. So, the next time this has to be enhanced, no Minister needs to come before Parliament. The power is being given to the well-trained, well-experienced officials of the LIC to determine whatever capital they require, be it, Rs.500 crores or Rs.1,000 crores.

The Central Government will take a decision, and that will be declared in the Notification.

The second provision is to provide sovereign guarantee to the policies of the Life Insurance Corporation. It is only a public sector undertaking which can give sovereign guarantee to its policies. So, it provides sovereign guarantee to the policies of the Life Insurance Corporation. What is more important is that you are not required to go to LIC offices for paying premium, obtaining receipts, etc. You just need to register yourself online, and everything is done online at home.

Then, it has been stated in the Bill that it would allocate 90 per cent or more of surplus for policy-holders. Ninety per cent is a good number. You cannot go beyond 100 per cent. Now, my friends here say, “It should be made 95 per cent.”

Then, it empowers the Life Insurance Corporation to make regulations in respect of terms and conditions of the agents.” It is, after all, a well-organised, well-managed public sector undertaking.

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So, Sir, I support this Amendment Bill which seeks to amend the LIC Act of 1956. I am sure there is no further necessity for deferring the Bill, like yesterday.

(Continued by 2L)

21/2:45/ks

SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL (contd.): That is also a non-parliamentary style, of agreeing and not agreeing, and saying, "Why don't you defer it; why don't you defer it?". Let us work and let us pass the Bill.

(Ends)

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (WEST BENGAL): Sir, I rise to make my observations on the LIC Amendment Bill.

At the outset, I would like to refer to the 'mesmerising speech' of the hon. Finance Minister yesterday while replying to the clarifications sought on the Demands for Grants, although he spoke less on clarifications but more on the whole political approach of the Government to the so-called reform process and the appeal for a consensus. I am afraid, consensus may not be possible on all counts. But, at the same time, I welcome the LIC Amendment Bill which was

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introduced in the Lok Sabha and which has undergone certain changes, thanks to the collective wisdom of the Standing Committee on Finance. The Government, in its good sense, has accepted some of the recommendations of the Standing Committee, and has corrected the distortion that was brought about by the original LIC Amendment Bill -- I fully agree with my colleague, Rashtrapalji, that the LIC is one of the best managed Corporations in the country — putting the best managed Corporation in jeopardy. That is how the original Bill was architected, but it has gone through those changes and that danger has been warded off to a great extent. So, to that extent, I thank the hon. Finance Minister. But, at the same time, I would like to refer to the hon. Finance Minister's 'mesmerising speech' of yesterday where he talked about the resilience of the Indian economy to overcome and to combat crises. But he did not elaborate what the root of that resilience was. The root of that resilience is the foundation of companies like the LIC and other public sector financial institutions. These are the basic foundations which made the Indian economy resilient and combat the crisis that has come upon the whole world, the capitalist world, so to say. It could insulate itself to a great

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extent from the impact of the global financial melt down and is still charting its course of eight per cent growth. This is because the country's financial sector was not allowed to make itself a victim of reckless speculation, as Lehman Brothers did, in the process of which in many of the European countries, corporate bankruptcy has been converted into the bankruptcy of the state as a whole and, ultimately, common people are being pressurised. So, we are not in that danger. That is at the root of the resilience of our national economy and that resilience is delivered by companies like the LIC.

So, my request to the hon. Finance Minister and the Government is this. Please do not tinker with the companies which are functioning well, which are giving you the power of resilience, of combating conspiracy. I think the LIC Bill has to be looked at from that angle and the kind of amendments that the Government is wanting to bring need to be understood. In the original amendment that was brought about you had sought to change the equity structure. Apparently, it looked very nice. From five crores of rupees, you had made it Rs. 100 crores. But, at the same time, there is a provision that through the Executive power that equity structure could

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be changed. That is the danger. That is the anomaly, which is tinkering with the Government's own status in the LIC, and that needs to be blocked. The Standing Committee, in its wisdom, opined against that and I am thankful that the Government has accepted it. So, that is the thing. You have to come before the Parliament. You have made the equity structure of LIC subject to parliamentary approval and that means the LIC is saved from the distortion, saved from the danger.

The second issue is that of sovereign guarantee. I wanted to draw the attention of the House to the kind of service the LIC gave to the nation.

(cd. by 2o/kgg)

2m/2.50/kgg

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (Contd.): With a base of Rs.5 crore equity, till 31.3.2011, it has contributed more than Rs.7,49,150 crores to the investment on social sector. This is all from your data. I got it from your website. Of that, on housing, it is Rs.43,297 crores; on power sector, it is Rs.80,165 crores. These are the LIC's investments to the social sector, not to the stock market, not to push the sensdex index,

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not to the obsession of judging whether the fundamentals of the country's economy are strong or not. It is not based on how the sensex is rising; it is away from that. Very silently, the country's social sector is being funded by the LIC even when the country is in deep crisis. I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Finance Minister on the figures. Please go through the figures of private investment in 2009-10 when the global crisis was there. In most of the areas that were funded by the private sector--like in power sector and infrastructure—they were given land and tax concessions. They all have withdrawn. They have postponed their investments or spending on the national economy. Even during that period, LIC and other financial institutions and the country's public sector institutions spent money on the capital expenditure, pumped their money into the economy and kept the national economy afloat. I request you not to tinker on these areas. Do not disturb the public sector character of the national economy. There are areas where you can play, you may call FDI, go with them, dine with them; it does not matter. But, do not disturb these areas; that is my humble request. Because, that is what is delivering the country's economy, the resilient strength of

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combating crises. It is of crucial importance because the whole world's economy is in the midst of recurring crises, one coming after another. The metropolitan capitals of the countries are not being able to recover; while trying to recover from the crisis, they are going into deeper ones. In that kind of a situation, a mammoth country like ours requires resilient power to combat that. These are the institutions which deliver us. Please do not tinker; please do not disturb their fundamental strength. On that count, I would be urging upon the Finance Minister to use this occasion to strengthen them; please do not disturb the other area—the insurance sector. We are afraid, the Insurance Amendment Bill is pending with the Parliament. Please do not proceed with that. Please do not go in for disinvesting the public sector insurance companies. Please do not create an enabling situation of opening the floodgates for privatization.

With the same breath, I request you on one more thing, because this is part of the financial sector; the most retrograde step of amending the banking laws are pending in Parliament. Please do not proceed on that.

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Having said that, I would like to say that after the acceptance of the recommendations of the Standing Committee on Finance through an official amendment, one point remains—the surplus distribution. It was again tinkered upon from 95 per cent to 90 per cent. Please do not do that. My friend Rashtrapalji, please go through it again. It is not 90 per cent or more. Originally, it was 95 per cent. It was brought down to 90 per cent. Now, the LIC's capacity to serve the nation depends on its customer base. You are a hundred per cent correct. The private sector insurance was allowed with a great opposition from the Left with the plea that the rural areas have to be serviced. After the private sector was allowed, what do we see? They are not servicing the rural areas. The private guys come for cherry picking and speculate in the stock markets from public savings. Do not allow that, please.

The LIC is there to deliver and perform its role. The confidence of the policy holders is important. Servicing of the policy holders is important. So, 95 per cent of the surplus apportioned for the policy holders should not be disturbed. So, I insist upon you not to change that. Kindly accept the recommendations of the Standing Committee

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on Finance on that count also when you have accepted all others. Please be consistent with your approach. Please do not change that. On that count, I have already moved an amendment. I humbly request you to accept that amendment and please do not tinker. Please defend the country's capacity to be resilient to crises.

(Contd. by tdb/2n)

TDB-SCH/2N/2.55

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (CONTD.): At least, give left-handed compliment. Although it is left-handed, give that compliment to your country's public sector and public sector financial institutions. They are not so bad. There are empty areas to play on your FDI, dining and sipping interests... (Interruptions) Don't disturb it. With this, I request the hon. Minister to please accept my amendment, and I conclude my speech.

(Ends)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Hon. Members, I would like to remind you one thing. I think, some hon. Members have forgotten that the names should be given before the discussion starts. Now, names are coming again and again. There is problem in

management. So, that is direction by the Chair. So, keep it in mind hereafter, please. Now, Shri Naresh Chandra Agrawal.

श्री नरेश चन्द्र अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, माननीय वित्त राज्य मंत्री जी एलआईसी बिल में जो संशोधन लाए हैं, उसका विरोध करने के लिए मैं खड़ा हुआ हूँ। मुझे लगता है कि यह सरकार करीब-करीब कोमा की स्थिति में है तो कैसे देश पटरी पर आए, कैसे अर्थव्यवस्था ठीक हो? मैं रोज़ सुनता हूँ, वित्त मंत्री जी कल भी सदन में बोल रहे थे कि महंगाई पर हम काबू पा लेंगे, लेकिन रोज़ महंगाई बढ़ रही है। इंडस्ट्रियल ग्रोथ गिर गई है। कल ही सारे अखबारों में निकला था कि पिछले साल अक्तूबर महीने में जो ग्रोथ 13% थी, गिर कर वह (-) 5% पर आ गई है। यह ग्रोथ अगर और भी गिरती चली गई तो देश को उसका कितना नुकसान होगा, इसका कभी जवाब नहीं दिया गया।

श्रीमन्, हम तो नये सदस्य हैं, सब सुन रहे हैं, हमने सोचा था कि यहां बहुत सही तर्क सुनने को मिलेंगे, विधान सभा में भी हम सुनते थे, लेकिन मैं यह नहीं समझ पा रहा हूँ कि सदन की जो अवमानना हो रही है, सदन के सामने जो असत्य बोला जा रहा है, वह क्यों बोला जा रहा है? क्यों नहीं सत्यता को इस देश के सामने रखा जाता है? आज तो ऐसा लग रहा है कि हर मंत्री इसी कॉम्पिटिशन में है कि कौन सा अमेंडमेंट ला कर कितना बड़ा घोटाला किया जाए और कौन कितना बड़ा सिकन्दर बनता चला जाए। मुझे तो लग लग रहा है कि एक तरीके का कॉम्पिटिशन यहां चल रहा है। एक जमाने में ...(व्यवधान)

श्रीमन्, एक जमाने में एलआईसी की साख थी। हर आदमी जानता था कि अगर हमने लाइफ इंश्योरेंस करवा लिया, किसी योजना में पैसा लगा दिया तो इतने वर्ष के बाद गारंटी है कि हमें इतना पैसा मिलेगा। अगर वह स्वयं जिन्दा नहीं रहा तो उसके वारिस को उतना रुपया मिलेगा, जो उसमें नामित है। लेकिन आपने उदारीकरण के नाम पर इस देश में लगभग 21 निजी कम्पनियों को इंश्योरेंस के सेक्टर में एलाऊ कर दिया।

माननीय मंत्री जी, मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि उन 21 कम्पनियों ने शुरुआत में कितना पैसा इस सेक्टर में लगाया? वे यहां पर पैसा लगाने आए थे या मुनाफा कमाने आए थे? कम से कम आप यह देख लीजिए कि जब एलआईसी निजी क्षेत्र में नहीं आया था तो जनता से उसे कितनी वार्षिक पूंजी मिलती थी, लेकिन निजी क्षेत्र में आने के बाद एलआईसी की वार्षिक पूंजी कितनी रह गई। अगर पूंजी घटी, इम्प्लाइज़ हटे, उसके एजेंट कम हुए, विश्वास कम हुआ, तो आखिर उस विश्वास को बनाए रखने के लिए आपने क्या किया? आप तो जो 95% शेअर था, उसे घटा कर 90% कर रहे हैं और कह रहे हैं कि 5% से हम 100 करोड़ की गारंटी देंगे। लेकिन आप इस बात को भी तो क्लीयर करिए कि आखिर कौन सी गारंटी? अगर आप बहुमत के आधार पर चीज़ों को अमेंड करके इस देश को बेचने का ठेका ले रहे हैं, तो यह हम लोग एलाऊ नहीं करेंगे। हम इसका विरोध करेंगे। आप बहुमत के आधार पर कुछ भी कर लेंगे, ऐसा नहीं है। सदन की आवाज़ आपको सुननी होगी। अभी आपको मजबूर होना पड़ा,

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आपको लोकपाल बिल में तमाम चीजें मजबूरी में, जनता के दबाव में स्वीकार करनी पड़ीं। हमने स्वयं यह देखा। अभी यहां जन्तर-मन्तर पर भी देख कर लगा कि यहां पर ही लोकसभा और राज्य सभा बन गई हैं। चलिए, उसका जिक्र बाद में किसी और इश्यू पर करेंगे, लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जनता का जो विश्वास था, उसका ध्यान नहीं रखा गया।

श्रीमन्, अब नयी प्राइवेट पार्टीज आई हैं। एक जमाने में अगर हम एलआईसी में 10,000 रुपये की पहली किश्त जमा करते थे, तो हमको मालूम था कि हमारा 10,000 रुपया जमा हुआ।

20-psv पर जारी

-SCH/PSV-KLS/20/3.00

श्री नरेश चन्द्र अग्रवाल (क्रमागत): लेकिन, अब इनकी जो एक नई पॉलिसी चली, उसमें अगर हमने दस हजार रुपए जमा किए तो दस हजार में से साढ़े नौ हजार रुपए एजेंट का कमिशन और बीमा कम्पनी का मुनाफा आदि में चला गया, यानी हमारी पहली किश्त तो मुनाफे में ही चली गई और हमने जो रकम दी थी वह हमारी रही ही नहीं। इस तरह एक नई पॉलिसी का ट्रेंड चला दिया। यही कारण है कि जनता में विश्वास कम होता चला गया।

अभी हमारे एक साथी कह रहे थे कि ये जो निजी क्षेत्र में हैं, किस कम्पनी ने सरकार से वादा किया था? माननीय मंत्री जी, मैं आपसे पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या-क्या नियम इनके लिए बनाए गए थे, इन्होंने निजी क्षेत्र में आने के लिए

क्या-क्या assurances दिए थे? क्या वे अपने assurances का पालन कर रहे हैं? अगर उन्होंने गाँवों में जाने की बात कही थी, ग्रामीण अंचल में जाने की बात कही थी, तो क्या वे ग्रामीण अंचलों में गए? ग्रामीण अंचलों में जाने के बाद उन्होंने कितनी पूँजी का निवेश किया? जो चलन चल गया है-- प्रकाश जावडेकर जी कह रहे थे-- कि पब्लिक मनी को आप शेयर मार्केट में लगा दें, सरकार इसको कैसे अलाऊ कर रही है? जब हर्षद मेहता कांड हुआ था तब भी बहुत-सा पैसा डूबा था। तमाम कॉरपोरेशंस, चाहे वे नवरत्न हों, आठ-रत्न हों या बिना रत्न के हों, इन सभी ने पैसा शेयर मार्केट में लगा दिया। गवर्नमेंट इसे कैसे शेयर मार्केट में अलाऊ कर देगी? आप कॉरपोरेशन बना कर पब्लिक मनी को शेयर मार्केट में लगाने को अलाऊ कर दें, तो यह रूल्स के बिल्कुल खिलाफ है। फाइनांस रूल में यह कहीं भी दिया हुआ नहीं है। लेकिन, कॉरपोरेशन की स्वायत्तता के नाम पर अगर आप कॉरपोरेशन को छूट दे दें और छूट के नाम पर हमारी पब्लिक के मनी को मार्केट में लगा कर घाटे में डुबा दिया जाए! आज ये बैंक के सेक्टर में आ रहे हैं, एल.आई.सी. के सेक्टर में भी आ रहे हैं। आज कौन-सा सेक्टर ऐसा है, जिसका पैसा लग रहा है और वह नहीं डूब रहा है? यह सिर्फ गवर्नमेंट की गारंटी के आधार पर है, क्योंकि उसका भुगतान गवर्नमेंट करती चली जा रही है और इसी के मारे बजट का घाटा बढ़ता चला जा रहा है और आपकी वित्त-व्यवस्था नहीं सम्भल रही है। आप शून्य की स्थिति में हैं, ऐसा

लग रहा है। इस साल 13 बार ई.एम.आई. बढ़ा दी गई, कभी चार परसेंट, तो कभी..।

सर, हम तो समझते थे कि माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी और माननीय मोंटेक सिंह अहलुवालिया जी दोनों अर्थशास्त्री हैं। कहा जाता था कि ये दोनों अर्थशास्त्री उदारिकरण के इस युग में देश को 22वीं सदी में ले जाएँगे। इक्कीसवीं के तो बहुत दिन हो गए, अब 22वीं सदी में ले जाएँगे। ... (व्यवधान)... और तीसरे यहाँ बैठे हुए हैं- हमारे अहलुवालिया जी। ... (व्यवधान)... ये हमारे इस सदन के financial expert हैं। श्रीमन्, रिजर्व बैंक भी नहीं समझ पा रहा है कि आखिर हम इन चीज़ों पर कैसे रोक लगाएँ और कैसे व्यवस्था सही करें। आज विकट स्थिति है। माननीय वित्त राज्य मंत्री जी, अगर आप इस पर वाकई गम्भीरता रखते हैं-- क्योंकि कभी-कभी ऐसा होता है कि राज्य मंत्री को कितना काम दिया गया-- उसे सिर्फ सदन में बिल ही पेश करने का काम दे दिया गया हो और बाकी अधिकार न हों। बहुत बार हमने देखा कि राज्य मंत्रियों ने भी एसोसिएशन बनाई और उन्होंने अपने नेता को लिख कर दिया कि कैबिनेट मंत्री हमें अधिकार नहीं देते हैं, हम लोग तो सिर्फ बत्ती लेकर चलने वाले रह गए या सदन में जवाब देने वाले रह गए हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि आप ऐसे नहीं होंगे और आपको तो पावर होगी, क्योंकि फाइनांस मिनिस्टर ने आपको अधिकार दिए होंगे तभी तो आप यहाँ पर अधिकार से बात कह रहे हैं। लेकिन, मैं यह कहूँगा कि आप इन चीज़ों को समझिए, इन्हें गम्भीरता से लीजिए।

अगर आपने गम्भीरता से नहीं लिया, देश की अर्थव्यवस्था के साथ खिलवाड़ किया गया और जनता के धन को, पब्लिक मनी को अगर आपने लुटाने के लिए कुछ अधिकारियों को अधिकार दे दिए हैं, तो इसका यह सदन पुरज़ोर विरोध करता है, हमारा दल इसका पुरज़ोर विरोध करता है। हमारा aim है कि देश से गरीबी हटे और गरीबों का पैसा अगर देश में लगे तो वह गरीबों के हित में लगे। श्रीमन्, गरीबों का पैसा अगर चंद पूँजीपतियों को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए लगा तो हमारा दल इसका घनघोर विरोध करेगा। बी.एस.पी. इसका घनघोर विरोध करती है। मंत्री जी, इसके साथ ही मैं यह कहूँगा कि इसको पास कराने से पहले हम लोगों की जो शंकाएँ हैं, जो बातें हम लोगों ने कही हैं, उनके स्पष्ट जवाब सदन में दे दीजिए कि हम लोगों की जो शंकाएँ हैं, ये शंकाएँ दूर होंगी। अगर आप वाकई में वित्त-व्यवस्था को सही करने के लिए, एल.आई.सी. को मजबूत करने के लिए और एल.आई.सी. में करोड़ों देशवासियों का जो पैसा लगा है, उस पैसे की सुरक्षा के लिए यह amendment लाए हैं, तब तो हम इस पर विचार करेंगे, लेकिन अगर इसे वहाँ पर कुछ chairmen और M.Ds. को लुटाने के लिए लाए हैं, शेयर बाजार में पूँजी लगाने के लिए लाए हैं, तो हम इसका पुरज़ोर विरोध करते हैं और आपसे कहते हैं कि सम्भल जाइए। अगर आपने तय कर लिया है कि हमें डूबना है तो भगवान भी नहीं बचा सकते हैं, लेकिन अगर आप सम्भल कर चलना चाहते हैं तो जनता का विश्वास जीतिए। मैं इसका फिर विरोध करता हूँ। धन्यवाद। (समाप्त) (2पी/एस.एस.एस. पर आगे)

SSS/2P/3.05

SHRI PYARIMOHAN MOHAPATRA (ODISHA): Sir, I stand to oppose this Bill. I have only one or two things to say. One is, this Government has always been saying that when foreign players are coming and demanding that there should be a level playing field, Indian industries should not be given any extra facilities. You are conceding that you should not give level playing though in case of companies like Posco you have given SEZ while Indian steel companies have not been given SEZ facilities. Here, is a case where I find that you are totally confused. You tell us first, if you want that guidelines of IRDA to be applied, that if whatever is being done in case of foreign insurance companies or other private insurance companies should apply to LIC, then, make LIC completely independent.

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair)

Don't say that you will tinker with the LIC and as my friend, Mr. Javadekar said, that you are going to decide on investments. You tell them to put money in this company or that company. Once upon a time, I was nominated to a particular steel company by the Department of Insurance and by LIC and after two or three meetings I

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found that money has been posted into a company which wants to just waste that money and which is going down and which is going into bankruptcy. I resigned. I went to meet the Executive Director of Investment and I said that this is not a company where money should have been invested and I am quitting. This is one thing that Mr. Javadekar said. Now, you decide. Don't say that LIC is going to invest in housing, invest in electricity, invest in water supply. It can bail you out in a number of cases since it has a large reserve. Then, if you can apply all those criteria to the private insurance companies that they will do accordingly, they will invest in infrastructure etc. and that you can give them direction as you have put it here. Incidentally, I would like a clarification. I would like to know about Clause 6, Amendment of Section 37, the Proviso. In my copy I find that it has been cut. Mr. Javadekar was also referring to it. Hopefully, whether it is part of the Bill passed by the Lok Sabha or not, it should be clarified. It is peculiar that you are raising this from Rs. 5 crores to Rs. 100 crores and reserving the right by notification. What for? Whether it is by notification or Parliamentary approval, as Mr. Tapan Sen said, it does not make any sense. Mr. Minister, I would like you to please

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listen to what the Ministry of Finance, Department of Financial Services said before the Standing Committee. Raising this to Rs. 100 crores will also be of help to LIC in displaying a better capital structure to the regulators of those countries where it is operating. You have a million dollar equity capital. It will be raised to 20 million dollars. What is the great thing you are going to display before other countries? This 20 million dollars is peanuts as a capital base. If you are making it at least 100 million dollars I can understand. It makes some sense, but, not one million or 20 million. So, let us not start raising this kind of thing and then reserving again certain discretions to the Government instead of Parliament taking it by a notification. I oppose it.

(Contd. by NBR/2Q)

-SSS/NBR-DS/2Q/3.10.

SHRI PYARIMOHAN MOHAPATRA (CONTD.): After stating the main issues, you have to decide whether you are on this side or the other side. You cannot be on one side and don't call it a holy cow as you call the other PSUs. Sir, it is the holy cow for 25 crores of people who have invested their savings in the LIC and the holiness has cemented.

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So, please allow them to open new branches as they were having the authority to open new branches; there is no question of going to the IRDA and be equal to private players. Sir, don't impinge upon their authority about recruitment of agents, making regulations for agents, because it is one of the largest companies -- Mr. Javadekar has said that it has 15 lakh or 18 lakh agents -- where a lot of people are employed. It is like a self-employment. So, please don't tinker with it. I would again remind you to please listen to principles and criteria. If you are following a principle, let LIC get a level-playing field. If you are amending, don't take any amendment which does not give a level-playing field to the LIC. Thank you. (Ends)

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY (WEST BENGAL): Sir, I rise to support this Bill. For the LIC, it is the need of the hour to enhance its minimum paid-up capital up to Rs. 100 crores or more to be at par with private operators in our insurance sector as per the norms formulated by the IRDA. This Bill seeks to meet that objective and very rightly so.

Secondly, this Bill aims at empowering the LIC to make regulations in respect of terms and conditions of the agents and other

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employees, including the method of recruitment. There is no doubt that the very transparent and stringent method requires to be adopted by the LIC to save the people from unscrupulous agents.

Sir, many-a-man accuses the Government on many counts. But, majority of our countrymen, despite certain reservations about the Government, irrespective of which party or group of parties run the Government, deposit their hard-earned money in nationalized banks and execute policies of life and other insurance policies with the insurance companies in the public sector. This shows the trust and confidence in the public authorities of our country and LIC has won the test of time and has been rendering a commendable job in the insurance sector. सर, एल.आई.सी. का जो symbol है, उसमें दोनों हाथों से दीये को बुझने से रोकने की कोशिश हो रही है। हमारा जीवनदीप बुझने के बाद भी हमारे संसार का जीवनदीप बुझ न जाए, इस मुद्दे पर एल.आई.सी. सबसे आगे है और सभी को इस बिल को सपोर्ट करना चाहिए।

The employs of the LIC are also happy. The agents are also happy. Today, in a leading national newspaper, I have come across a news item which says that the staff, Development Officers and the agents of LIC are celebrating the passing of the Bill in Lok Sabha

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yesterday. They organized a victory procession at Vijayawada. This shows that different sections of our country, who are involved, directly or indirectly with the LIC, are happy with this development.

(CONTD. BY USY "2R")

-NBR-USY/HMS/2R/3.15

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY (CONTD.): Sir, I would like to sound a word of caution that the Government should not go for any such disinvestment which will be detrimental to the interests of the policy holders or which will shake the confidence of the policy holders.

Finally, I would like to say that the LIC should operate more and more in the rural areas and a day should come when the rural people will be the major stockholders in the LIC. It is said that this Bill, particularly section 18 of the Principal Act, is required to be amended. It says that as many divisional offices and branches should be established in each zone as may be decided by the Corporation, in accordance with the guidelines issued by the IRDA. My humble submission to the hon. Minister is that he should very diligently and cautiously see to it that the activities of the LIC are not concentrated in

cities and towns only, but it should grow more and more in the rural areas too.

With these observations, I, once again, support this Bill.

(Ends)

श्री वीर पाल सिंह यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश) : उपसभापति जी, मैं जीवन बीमा निगम संशोधन विधेयक, 2009 का समर्थन करता हूँ।

महोदय, मैं माननीय वित्त राज्य मंत्री जी को बताना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे जो भी सरकारी उपक्रम थे, चाहे वह टेलिफोन निगम हो या एअर इंडिया हो, सभी के competition में भारतीय जीवन बीमा निगम आगे रहा है और यह भी सही है कि हमारे देहातों में जहां गरीब और किसान हैं, वहां जितना अधिक कारोबार जीवन बीमा निगम में हुआ उतना प्रायवेट सेक्टर में नहीं हुआ। माननीय मंत्री जी, इस में आप को एक चीज और देखनी पड़ेगी कि जो प्रायवेट 21 कंपनियां आयी हैं, उन्होंने देहात के दूरदराज़ इलाकों में कारोबार क्यों नहीं किया? आप को उस के लिए जांच-पड़ताल करनी पड़ेगी। महोदय, मेरी अपनी राय यह बनती है कि इन्होंने देहात के क्षेत्रों में कारोबार इसलिए नहीं किया क्योंकि इन का कारोबार ज्यादा मुनाफे वाले क्षेत्रों में सीमित रहता है और कम मुनाफे वाले क्षेत्र में कोई भी प्रायवेट सेक्टर कंपनी जाने वाली नहीं है। प्रायवेट कंपनियां देहात के क्षेत्रों में इसलिए नहीं बढ़ रही हैं क्योंकि वहां इन को मुनाफा

कम मिलेगा और बड़े शहरी इलाकों में जहां Business men हैं, वहां मुनाफा ज्यादा मिलेगा। मेरा सुझाव है कि आप इन पर कंट्रोल करने के लिए एक और विधेयक लाएं और इन्हें निर्देशित किया जाए, इन को मजबूर किया जाए कि वे देहात के क्षेत्रों में जहां किसान और गरीब हैं, वहां ज्यादा-से-ज्यादा कारोबार करें जिस से कि किसानों व गरीबों को इस का लाभ मिल सके। मेरा सुझाव है कि आप प्रायवेट कंपनियों पर अंकुश जरूर लगाएं, लेकिन भारतीय जीवन बीमा निगम, जिस की साख इन क्षेत्रों में अच्छी है, उस पर सरकार की तरफ ज्यादा अंकुश न लगे। इस निगम ने अच्छा काम किया है, इसलिए उसे अपना काम स्वतंत्रतापूर्वक करने दें। साथ ही इन प्रायवेट कंपनियों का पूरा ब्योरा होना चाहिए कि इन्होंने किस क्षेत्र में कितना कारोबार किया। दूसरी बात यह कि प्रायवेट सेक्टर की जो कंपनियां मुनाफा कमाती हैं, उन के ऊपर अंकुश होना चाहिए कि उन को मुनाफे का एक निश्चित हिस्सा देश की गरीब जनता की शिक्षा तथा स्वास्थ्य पर खर्च करना अनिवार्य होगा।

(2 एस/एनबी पर क्रमशः)

NB/2S/3.20

श्री वीर पाल सिंह यादव (क्रमागत) : यह नहीं कि स्वास्थ्य का बीमा कर दिया या शिक्षा का बीमा कर दिया। इसके लिए बाकायदा संस्थान बनाने पड़ेंगे, चाहे वे शिक्षा के बड़े संस्थान हों, चाहे स्वास्थ्य के बड़े संस्थान हों। ये जो प्राइवेट सैक्टर की कंपनियां मुनाफा कमाती हैं, उसमें से इतना हिस्सा देश की जनता के

विकास पर खर्च हो, इस तरह का कोई अंकुश आपको लगाना पड़ेगा। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ। धन्यवाद।

(समाप्त)

श्री आर.सी. सिंह (पश्चिमी बंगाल) : उपसभापति जी, मैं इस बिल का विरोध करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ, क्योंकि मैं जानता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय जो बिल ला रहे हैं, उसमें उनकी नीति साफ नज़र नहीं आ रही है। LIC में करीब साढ़े तेरह लाख एजेंट्स हैं, एक लाख, पच्चीस हजार से ज्यादा employees हैं और 26 करोड़ से ज्यादा लोग इसमें involved हैं, जिन्होंने अपनी पालिसी वगैरह करा रखी है और करीब 26,000 करोड़ रुपए से ज्यादा का amount involved है। आज LIC की कैपिटल को आप 5 करोड़ से 100 करोड़ रुपए कर रहे हैं और इसके लिए उनका जो 95 प्रतिशत का सरप्लस था, उसको आप 90 प्रतिशत कर रहे हैं, यह सरासर उनके साथ गलत हो रहा है। आप देखेंगे कि हर साल प्रीमियम संग्रह बढ़ रहा है, प्राइवेट प्लेयर्स के आने के बावजूद भी प्रीमियम संग्रह बढ़ रहा है और दूसरी तरफ इसके जो उच्च पदस्थ अफसर हैं, वे रिटायरमेंट के बाद या VRS लेकर, उन कंपनियों को ज्वाइन कर रहे हैं और इसका लाभ उधर देने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं।

उपसभापति जी, LIC हमारी सोशल सिक्योरिटी के लिए गारंटी का काम करती है। बीमारी, बच्चों की पढ़ाई या दूसरे financial crisis जब आते हैं, तो LIC के द्वारा गारंटी मिलती है, जो दूसरी कंपनियों में संभव नहीं है। इसलिए मेरा मंत्री

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महोदय से आग्रह है कि वे इसके सरप्लस को घटाने की कोशिश न करें। इसका solvency margin करीब 40,000 करोड़ रुपए है और करीब 7 लाख करोड़ रुपए का सरप्लस LIC के पास है, इसके बावजूद आप इसके सरप्लस को 5 परसेंट घटाने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं, इस तरह आप जो disinvestment करने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं, मैं इसका विरोध करता हूँ।

उपसभापति जी, मुझे एक बात और कहनी है कि पहले LIC अपने हिसाब से बिज़नेस करती थी कि कहां पर सेंटर्स खोले, कहां पर अच्छा बिज़नेस करे, लेकिन अब IRDA की अनुमति के बिना वह ऐसा नहीं कर सकती, यह सरासर अनुचित होगा। इसलिए आप उसको स्वयं तय करने दीजिए कि कहां पर बिज़नेस करना है, कहां पर expansion करना है। इसलिए मैं आग्रह करता हूँ कि इस क्लॉज़ को उसमें न रखा जाए। इसके बाद regarding Clause 9 of the Bill amending Section 49 of the Act के बारे में मेरा कहना है कि आप इसमें recruitment के बारे में कंडीशंस लगा रहे हैं। आप देखिए कि पिछले साल कर्मचारियों की संख्या करीब 18,184 घटी है और एजेंट्स की संख्या भी कम हो रही है। तो उनके रिक्रूटमेंट के लिए LIC को ही अधिकार देना चाहिए और उसमें किसी दूसरी तरह का सरकारी हस्तक्षेप नहीं होना चाहिए, वरना LIC का काम hamper हो जाएगा और इसका structure collapse कर जाएगा। इसलिए मेरा कहना है कि यह जिस रफ्तार से चल रही थी, उसी तरीके से इसे काम करने की छूट दे देनी चाहिए। (2T/MP पर क्रमशः)

MP/2T/3.25

श्री आर.सी. सिंह (क्रमागत) : सर, अफसर लोगों के बारे में मैंने कहा कि रिटायरमेंट के बाद जो लोग वहां join करते हैं, इस पर रोक लगनी चाहिए, इसके साथ ही मैं इस बिल को oppose करता हूँ।

(समाप्त)

श्री विक्रम वर्मा (मध्य प्रदेश) : माननीय उपसभापति जी, इस सरकार के खाने के दांत अलग हैं और दिखाने के अलग हैं। यह सरकार किसी भी चीज को सदन में स्पष्ट और साफ तौर पर नहीं लाती है। ऐसा लगता है कि कोई हिडन एजेंडा है। ये लाना कुछ और चाहते हैं, लेकिन सदन में अलग भाषा में, अलग तरीके से उसको प्रस्तुत करने की बात करते हैं। इसमें भी क्लीयर है कि कैसे हम इसमें foreign companies को, बाकी कंपनियों को, प्राइवेट प्लेयर्स को लाएं और यह एफ.डी.आई. वाला मामला किस प्रकार बढ़ाने की बात करें, लेकिन उसकी शब्दावली बदलकर इसको लाने का प्रयास किया गया है।

अभी एक माननीय सदस्य कह रहे थे कि इसमें “नब्बे प्रतिशत या उतना अधिकतर प्रतिशत”, अब इसका interpretation वे कर रहे हैं कि वह नब्बे से ऊपर होगा। यह शब्दावली आप देखें, “नब्बे प्रतिशत या...” तो यह “या” डालने की क्या जरूरत है? वरना आप करते ‘not less than 90 percent’. आप उसको देखें “या उतना अधिकतर प्रतिशत, जितना केन्द्रीय सरकार

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अनुमोदित करे” तो यह सरकार पर छोड़ दिया। अब केन्द्रीय सरकार 85 भी करेगी, 80 भी करेगी। आप Central Government को powers delegate करने जा रहे हैं, इसलिए उसका interpretation आज और कल आप कुछ भी कर सकते हैं। इसलिए या तो ‘not less than 90 percent’ होना चाहिए था। पहली बात तो आपकी यही बतानी चाहिए थी कि आखिर 95 से 90 आप क्यों कर रहे हैं? इसका उद्देश्य क्या है? 95 परसेंट में आपको क्या प्रॉब्लम थी? As it is रखने में क्या प्रॉब्लम थी? आप उसका फंड बढ़ाए। पांच करोड़ से सौ करोड़ कीजिए, दो सौ करोड़ कीजिए, तीन सौ करोड़ कीजिए, उसमें कोई प्रॉब्लम नहीं है, आप कर लीजिए, लेकिन उसके लिए हम 95 से 90 परसेंट लाएं, आखिर इसका reason क्या है? कारण तो बताइए कि आप यह क्यों करना चाहते हैं? किस कारण आपको यह आवश्यकता पड़ गई? आप दोनों को एक साथ पढ़ें। फिर इसके बाद आप जो करने जा रहे हैं, इसका second part देखें कि “शेष अधिशेष का उतना प्रतिशत, जितना केन्द्रीय सरकार अनुमोदित करे, निगम द्वारा रखे गए पृथक खाते में जमा किया जाएगा” तो इसका एक separate account होगा और उस separate account को कौन operate करेगा? फिर “के अधीन निगम द्वारा रखे गए खाते में उपलब्ध निधियों का उपयोग ऐसे प्रयोजन के लिए और ऐसी रीति में किया जाएगा जो केन्द्रीय सरकार अवधारित करे।” यानी आप एक तरह से अलग फंड बनाने जा रहे हैं, लेकिन उसकी powers एल.आई.सी. को नहीं हैं। आप सारी powers केंद्र सरकार को देने जा

रहे हैं, वही sovereignty का प्रश्न है। वही उसके अधिकार का प्रश्न है। अब केंद्र सरकार उसका उपयोग कैसे करे, किस प्रकार से करे, यह सारा का सारा मामला जो है, इसमें सरकार की सारी चीजों में doubt create होता है। आपको मालूम है, पहले किसी समय बीमा क्षेत्र प्राइवेट था। प्राइवेट कंपनियां थीं, मेरा ख्याल है कि डालमिया वगैरह सब कुछ इसमें चलता था, लेकिन उसके बाद कुछ इस प्रकार की आर्थिक अनियमितताएं हुईं, जिनके कारण इसको nationalize करना पड़ा। उसके बाद से यह corporation अपने आप में एक समृद्ध corporation बना। इसने देश के अंदर करोड़ों लोगों का विश्वास जीता। कितने agents आज काम कर रहे हैं। एक agent चला जाता है, वह कोई government servant नहीं होता, लेकिन लोग उस पर विश्वास करके लाखों रुपए की पॉलिसी ले लेते हैं। आज लोग उसमें invest कर रहे हैं। तो एक प्रकार से उसने लोगों में इतना विश्वास अर्जित किया है, लेकिन इस विश्वास को आज आप एक प्रकार से भंग करने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं — एक प्रकार से ऐसी स्थिति बन रही है। आप इसमें देखें कि पूरा का पूरा जो regulation है, आप इसको आई.आर.डी.ए. को दे रहे हैं। अभी आज की तारीख में 26 परसेंट एफ.डी.आई. है। बीच में आया कि उसको 49 परसेंट तक करना चाहते हैं या इस तरीके से नहीं, उस तरीके से हम उसको धीरे-धीरे बढ़ाना चाहते हैं। आप प्राइवेट कंपनियों को आने दीजिए, कोई प्रॉब्लम नहीं है, competition करने दीजिए, लेकिन उनकी performance तो देखिए कि वह क्या है? Agriculture

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Sector में वे नहीं जा रहे हैं और agriculture sector में अगर गए, तो एक जो foreign company आई.सी.आई.सी.आई. बैंक के माध्यम से आई, जिसने पिछली बार महाराष्ट्र और मध्य प्रदेश के agriculture के दो districts लिए थे, तो उन्होंने मौसम आधारित फसल बीमा किया था।

(2U/SC पर क्रमशः)

-mp/sc-sk/3.30/2u

श्री विक्रम वर्मा (क्रमागत) : उसमें यह किया था कि इतने इंच बारिश होगी तो यह माना जाएगा, इतने इंच बारिश पर वह माना जाएगा। उसमें उन्होंने किसान का करोड़ों रुपया सोसायटी से ले लिया, लेकिन एक नया पैसा किसान को रिटर्न नहीं दिया। आप परफॉर्मेंस तो देखें, आप पता तो लगाएं कि आखिर वे क्या कर रहे हैं? वे हमारे यहां के लोगों से या गांव से या किसान से या बाकी लोगों से डील कर रहे हैं और उसका रिटर्न क्या मिल रहा है? उनकी स्कीम्स क्या हैं? उस पर आपका नियंत्रण नहीं है। हम किस पर नियंत्रण करना चाह रहे हैं? एलआईसी, जिसका इतना अच्छा परफॉर्मेंस है, जो इतना अच्छा काम कर रही है, जिसके प्रति लोगों का विश्वास है, जिसके साथ इतने लोग जुड़े हुए हैं, आप उसके विश्वास को खंडित करने का प्रयास कर रहे हैं। महोदय, मैं बताना चाहता हूं कि आपने रीयल इस्टेट के अंदर पैसा दिया। आप ज़रा पता तो लगाते कि रीयल इस्टेट ने उस पैसे का क्या किया? रीयल इस्टेट ने शहरों के आस-पास

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की सारी जमीनें खरीद लीं। उन्होंने एलआईसी का और फाइनेंस कम्पनीज़ सारा का पैसा लिया, शहरों के आस-पास की सारी ऐग्रीकल्चरल लैंड खरीदकर रख ली और एक प्रकार से लैंड बैंक बना लिया। वे दस-दस, बीस-बीस साल तक उसको नहीं बेचते हैं। उसको थोड़ा-बहुत डेवलप करते हैं, पांच, पचास प्लॉट बेच दिए और उसके बाद जब उसकी कीमत बढ़ने लगी, फिर से पांच, पचास प्लॉट बेचे, थोड़े समय बाद फिर से पांच, पचास बेचे। इस तरह से एक तरफ ऐग्रीकल्चर का नुकसान हो रहा है, प्रोडक्शन कम हो रही है, खेती कम हो रही है और दूसरी तरफ एलआईसी तथा फाइनेंस कम्पनियों के पैसे से एक नया लैंड बैंक तैयार हो रहा है। इस तरह से कुछ कम्पनीज़ रीयल इस्टेट के भाव बढ़ा देती हैं। हिन्दुस्तान में लोगों को, गरीब लोगों को जो आज मकान नहीं मिल रहे हैं, उसका कारण ही यही है। आज जो विकास प्राधिकरण हैं, हाउसिंग बोर्ड्स हैं, इनके पास जमीन लेने के लिए पैसा नहीं है, जमीन बची नहीं है। शहरों के आस-पास की सारी जमीन उन्होंने एक्वायर कर ली है। पैसा आपका है और जमीन उन्होंने ले ली, लैंड बैंक बना लिया, जब उनकी मर्जी होती है, उसका पैसा बढ़ाते हैं, जब मर्जी होती है, उसका भाव बढ़ा देते हैं, जिसके कारण आज यह असंतोष पैदा हो रहा है। आप जरा यह तो देखें कि ऐसा करके आप किसको फायदा पहुंचाने जा रहे हैं? आज जिन कम्पनीज़ को आपने फायदा पहुंचाया है, शेयर्स दिए हैं, उन्होंने किस प्रकार से घोटाले किए? आज 2जी स्कैम में किन-किन कम्पनीज़ का नाम आया? आप एलआईसी को क्यों इस प्रकार से घसीटना

चाहते हैं? क्यों आप एलआईसी का इन्वेस्टमेंट इसमें करना चाहते हैं? क्यों आप करोड़ों लोगों का विश्वास खंडित करना चाह रहे हैं? इसलिए आप जो बिल लेकर आए हैं, इसमें हमारा यह कहना है कि जो सुझाव अभी सामने आए हैं, उन पर आप गौर करिए। आप इसकी पूंजी बढ़ाईए, उसमें हमें कोई आपत्ति नहीं है, लेकिन उसका उपयोग करने का अधिकार केन्द्र सरकार को क्यों होगा? यह शेयर होल्डर्स का पैसा है, लोगों का पैसा है, इन्वेस्ट करने वाले लोगों का पैसा है, केन्द्र सरकार का पैसा नहीं है। यह पैसा हमने एलआईसी पर विश्वास करके दिया था। मैंने यदि पॉलिसी ली है तो मैंने एलआईसी पर विश्वास करके ली है, केन्द्र सरकार पर विश्वास करके नहीं ली है। इसलिए केन्द्र सरकार को आप यह अधिकार कैसे सौंपना चाहते हैं? आप उनका विश्वास उसमें रहने दीजिए, आप पैसा बढ़ाइए लेकिन उसका अधिकार एलआईसी के पास होना चाहिए। इसके बाद अभी वोटिंग का परसेंटेज है। एफडीआई कितना भी ले ले, लेकिन 10 परसेंट वोटिंग की पॉवर है, 10 परसेंट से ज्यादा वे वोट नहीं दे सकते हैं। इससे स्थिति क्या बनेगी? यदि 49 परसेंट तक आप पहुंचे, वोट परसेंटेज भी बढ़ेगा और कल से गवर्निंग बॉडी में, ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन में, मैनेजमेंट में, बाकी की चीजों में बोर्ड ऑफ डायरेक्टर्स में - सबका सब एक नया इंटरफीयरेंस आएगा और धीरे-धीरे हम इतने अच्छे नवरत्न को, इस कम्पनी को प्राइवेट हाथों में ले जाकर बर्बाद करने की कोशिश करेंगे। महोदय, इसमें कुछ प्रावधानों पर हमारी आपत्ति है, इन प्रावधानों को आप हटाइए, उसके बाद यदि आप आते हैं तो निश्चित रूप से

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इसको पास करने में हमें कोई कठिनाई नहीं होगी, यही मेरा निवेदन है। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

(समाप्त)

DR. BHARATKUMAR RAUT (MAHARASHTRA): Sir, I rise here to oppose the Amendment Bill. Most of the points which I wanted to raise have already been made by my good friend, Shri Prakash Javadekar. However, I would like to reiterate some of the points and make a mention of some more.

Sir, on the face of it, it looks like it is a very simple Amendment Bill. However, there is a lot that is hidden under the surface. The motive seems to be that the Government wants to take more and more control of the LIC, the financial powers of LIC, the administrative control of LIC, and, therefore, this Bill has been brought in.

Sir, it has been said that they want to reduce the valuation surplus to its policy holders from the existing 95 per cent. Why is this being done? The Government wants to spend the five per cent that is left as per its own will and wish.

(contd. 2w/hk)

HK/2w/3.35

DR. BHARATKUMAR RAUT (CONTD.): Sir, the basic purpose of having PSU was to give administrative and decision autonomy to the body. Here, it is not a sick unit. It is a profit-making and well-managed unit. Despite that, you want to take more control of the Corporation. Is it because you want to reduce the share of LIC in the market, particularly after many private players and multi-nationals have come in the field? If you reduce the profit margin and dividend to the policyholders, definitely policyholders will be unhappy and they will start looking at the private insurance companies. Do you want to have that type of scenario? Sir, at one point of time when LIC had the monopoly, 100 per cent policyholders were of LIC. Now when the private players have come, the share of LIC in the market is reducing every day. In such a situation, you should help in strengthening the LIC. Instead of doing that, you are reducing the dividend to policyholders. What does this mean? This surely means that there is a leakage; there is somebody who is interested in promoting private players against the Government-owned LIC. Sir, another thing is that you are attacking the basic autonomy of the PSU. Is that you want to

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spend those 5 per cent as per your own will and wish? How does it happen? There is a proper structure of Directors, Chairman and senior officers. Let them decide where to invest. Why does the Government want to intervene and decide where to invest? It means that you are throwing them in water with their hands tied up in the back and asking them to swim. How do they swim? If you are deciding where to invest and how to make profit, how do you hold the PSU responsible if something wrong happens? This policy stinks because perhaps the Government or people in the Government want to oblige certain industries. If it is not true, the Government should come out and say why it is doing so. Sir, so far LIC agents were proud to be LIC agents because they had respect all over. Now, let me tell you, many LIC agents in good number also take agency of private insurance providers in fake name. If I am an LIC agent, I am not supposed to work for any other private company. But I take the agency in the name of my brother, sister, brother-in-law, sister-in-law, etc., and function on his or her behalf. Why is it happening? It is because when the LIC agent goes to a client, the client says that he wants to take the policy of 'X' company. If I don't have the agency, I

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have to go back. So, here agents, like *kirana* shopkeeper, throws five policies to him of different companies including LIC. Then the client chooses the policy. In the process, Sir, the LIC is suffering. Not only that, (time-bell) many LIC employees, who have taken LIC agency again in the fake name, they are also running agencies of some private providers. This is happening because the pride of being LIC is reducing and the Government is helping them in doing so. On this issue, I had raised a Special Mention on 19th August, immediately after the original Bill was introduced in Lok Sabha. I am thankful to the Government that many of the suggestions that I had mentioned in my Special Mention have been admitted. Suggestions of the Standing Committee have also been admitted. My submission to you is that if you want to really be a trustee of the LIC, then take back the amendment regarding the surplus allocation.

(Contd. by 2x/GSP)

GSP-ASC-2X-3.40

DR. BHARATKUMAR RAUT (CONTD.): Please also take back the amendment about your right to spend that five per cent extra as per your own will and wish. Thank you. (Ends)

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SHRI Y. S. CHOWDARY (ANDHRA PRADESH): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I rise to speak on the LIC (Amendment) Bill, 2011. I really do not understand this move. Sir, LIC is a very old and giant organization operating for the past 55 years in this country, and, has been functioning very efficiently and serving the nation. Increasing the Paid-Up Capital from Rs. 5 crore to Rs. 100 crore has no relevance because, at present, it is hundred per cent owned by the Government of India, unless the Government is trying to privatize even the LIC or something like that. Sir, I just read a set of rules, and, I don't think that it is necessary to have this increase. However, too much of interference by the regulatory agencies is making a lot of sectors inefficient day by day.

Moreover, there is no accountability of the regulatory agencies as to what they are doing and why they are impeding the growth in various sectors. At the same time, reducing policy holders' dividend from 95 per cent to 90 per cent is nothing but making the public sector undertaking more inefficient and less attractive. We have already seen how the Air India, a public sector undertaking, was made an inefficient organization, whereby the private sector gained the benefits. The

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LIC, I am afraid, is going on the similar lines. I don't see any reason as to why the Government should interfere whereas in the free and liberalization environment, more delegation and empowerment is required to run organizations more efficiently.

There is one more issue. If every policy holder has been expecting to get about 95 per cent of the premium, which they have paid and the benefits or profits, and, you suddenly reduce it by five per cent and take that five per cent into Government fold, it has no meaning. It should be left to the various organizations, particularly, the LIC, being a giant organization, which has proven its efficiency for the past fifty-five years, to run on their own, based on market forces, so that everything takes place according to demand and supply, and, also as per the market forces. It is placing all the conditions like not to have Divisional Law Officers, not to have agents, not to recruit people, and, such other things. Post-nationalization, the RBI has been controlling the public sector banks, whereby a lot of banks went into loss-making. If we start controlling the LIC also, we may fall into similar lines. Therefore, I propose that some of the amendments have

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to be changed, and, I suggest that this Bill may be withdrawn. Thank you.

(Ends)

DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR (NOMINATED): Sir, before I make observations and the points in support of the Bill, let me begin by paying my tribute to late Shri C.D. Deshmukh, who was the Finance Minister in 1956, and, who introduced the Bill for nationalization of Life Insurance Corporation, obviously, with the support of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, and, the framers of economic policy under the aegis of Planning Commission. Sir, I have, with me, the speech made by late Shri C.D. Deshmukh but I don't want to take the precious time of the House by reading the quotation.

(Contd. by YSR-2Y)

-GSP/YSR/3.45/2Y

DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR (CONTD.): Sir, I place on record my appreciation for the collective wisdom of the Standing Committee. I have gone through the original Amendment Bill and the subsequent amendments to it made by the Standing Committee. I think the Bill in

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its present form before the Rajya Sabha is substantially improved. It is in the most acceptable form.

I appreciate the points made by my colleague, Shri Tapan Kumar Sen. Without commenting on other public sector undertakings in the country, I must appreciate the contribution made by the Life Insurance Corporation to the overall economic development of the country since 1956. You take any sector whether it is manufacturing sector, or, small-scale sector, or, service sector, or, handloom sector, or, education, etc. Practically the contribution of the LIC is substantial among other players. I also place on record my sense of appreciation for the services rendered by the employees and workers of the LIC.

Having said this, I must share with the House that we are discussing today the issue of graft, corruption, and black money. As the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Mumbai, for two years, I was member of the Policyholders' Council. I tried to interact with hundreds of policyholders in Mumbai. I found that in not a single case of LIC claim settlement money was asked from the claimant. The LIC employees were proud that not even one rupee was asked from the

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claimant during the settlement of LIC claims. That is why I said it's the substantial contribution right from the development of economy to the task of maintaining transparency. These were some broad observations.

Coming to amendments, I think all the amendments are acceptable. I do not know what exercises the Members of some of the opposition parties. Clause 3 says, “(4) There may be established as many divisional offices and branches in each zone as may be decided by the Corporation in accordance with the guidelines issued by the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority..”

Personally, I would have been extremely happy if this Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority is not brought in the picture and the entire task has been given to the Life Insurance Corporation itself.

I would submit to the Government that even after this Amendment Bill is passed, the Government should try to maintain the autonomy of the LIC so far as its management is concerned despite passing the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority Bill by Parliament. This particular clause seeks to serve two objectives. One

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is decentralisation. It is a large country. Decentralisation is extremely important for us. Another important objective, which this decentralisation will seek to achieve, is financial inclusion. Today, the credit structure in the economy is such that small and marginal farmers, handloom weavers, and even agricultural labourers are covered under the LIC because there is awareness among them. This clause will result in decentralisation and will also serve the objective of financial inclusion.

Now we have been debating what is given in clause 5. It says that ninety per cent or more such surplus as the Central Government may approve, shall be allocated to or reserved for the life insurance policy-holders of the Corporation. The entire discussion is centred upon 90 per cent or 95 per cent. I have got the corrigendum issued by the Secretary-General saying that at page 2 line 16, for the words 'ninety per cent,' the words 'ninety-five per cent' be substituted.

(Contd. by VKK/2Z)

-YSR/VKK-AKG/2z/3.50

DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR (CONTD.): This means, ninety-five per cent, or more surplus, as the Central Government may approve,

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shall be allocated to or reserved for the life insurance policy holders of the Corporation. This means, this clause is making provision for enhancing the welfare of the policy holders which is most welcome so far as this amendment is concerned.

Sir, the second point is, clause 5 substitutes Section 28 of the Act and sub-section (2) says, the funds available in the account maintained by the Corporation under clause (b) of sub-section (1) shall be utilised for such purpose and in such manner as the Government may determine. Now, apparently, this may cause some sort of constraint and apprehension. But, ultimately, the Government of India wants to undertake dozens of schemes which are basically welfare-oriented like education, health, drinking water, rural electrification, roads, etc. Ultimately, it will be the prerogative of the Government to use the surpluses of all public sector undertakings legitimately and judiciously for inclusive growth. Because, ultimately, it is not possible and desirable to continue to be dependent upon the fiscal deficit and ask the Reserve Bank of India to go in for printing currency notes. Therefore, according to me, this objective is also welcome. Clause 6 says, “Provided that the Corporation shall

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endeavour that its funds are invested in the attractive schemes formulated by it to ensure increased bonus to policy holders while having least investment risk so as to enable the Corporation to play a greater role in economic enrichment of the masses while maintaining its position as a leading player in the market.”

Now, my colleague, Shri Prakash Javadekar, was wondering as to how it would be possible to secure all these objectives simultaneously. It is absolutely necessary, essential and desirable to secure and fulfil all the four objectives. I submit to the Government that Government should adopt such policies, programmes and guidelines which will enable the LIC to fulfil all the four objectives simultaneously. According to me, it is from this point of view, LIC being the premier organisation or the premier undertaking, that the Government should take all possible steps to strengthen it.

Sir, lastly, while supporting this, I submit two observations in the form of apprehensions. One is, I heard about the Foreign Direct Investment in the Life Insurance Corporation. I heard this. There is no authentic statement. But, I think, there is a discussion in the air that the Government is thinking of increasing the FDI from 26 per cent to 49

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per cent. Now, there cannot be opposition to FDI as such, but as the Life Insurance Corporation since 1956 till today has played a pioneering role in laying down the foundations of the Indian economy, while raising the Foreign Direct Investment from 26 per cent to 49 per cent, we should take maximum care — this is my apprehension and I want to put it on record — to ensure that the Life Insurance Corporation, in no way, is destabilised.

The second thing is, a point was made about investment in real estate sector. Sir, today, in the morning, we were discussing about the houses which are to be given to the slum dwellers. We will have to take into account the prices of houses. It is not about the ordinary middle class people alone. Suppose tomorrow, after retirement, if the Government does not give house to the former Prime Ministers, Presidents of India, etc. free of charge, then, in this country, it would not be possible even for the former Prime Minister or the former President of India to purchase the house. That is why, under these conditions, nothing should happen which will jack up the prices of real estate artificially and which would make the housing beyond the reach

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of the common people. Sir, these are my two observations. With this, I support this Bill to the fullest possible extent. Thank you.

(Ends)

SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE (RAJASTHAN): Sir, I stand to speak on the Life Insurance Corporation (Amendment) Bill. My colleagues have put forth a lot of points. I will only take five minutes and put forward my ideas and suggestions to the Minister.

Sir, it is a fact that LIC since 1956 had a monopoly. There was no private sector or any other sector in this life insurance business.

(Contd. by KR/3a)

KR/3A/3.55

SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE (CONTD.): So, anybody who wanted insurance had to go only to LIC. It was only about 20 years ago, in 1999 that other players came about and this monopoly of the LIC is not there. They had to face a lot of competition. When one faces competition, they naturally have to give more to the consumer. So, that is what the LIC had to do. Now, there are about 21 or 28 more players in this field. I would like to ask the Minister: why is it that in the rural areas LIC is doing very well and not in the urban areas? Is it

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because the urban population understands the insurance business?

The subsidiaries are also getting value addition. That is why they can really find out which is the better policy. That means that the LIC has to really do something more to get more business in the rural areas. Is it because the people in the rural areas are gullible and LIC is having a monopoly sort of situation, but not in the urban areas? That is what I want to ask.

There is another question which the IRDA said that there is a statutory requirement to raise minimum capital from Rs.5 crores to Rs.100 crores. Why are they doing this? If they want to expand their investment, they have got a lot of money. Where are they investing? As Mr Javedkar has said, I am not in favour of their investing in the stock market because that is speculation. Even if they get zero bonus it is all right but if they lose money in speculation, in stock market, then, policy holders are going to be losers. Now, let me ask the Minister: Where is he making the investment? This is a dip where the Government dips into the programmes like REC programmes, it may be housing programmes and all those programmes. What do they get out of it? They get 5 per cent or 6 per cent from these institutions

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Now, if they are getting 5 per cent or 6 per cent, what are the policy holders going to get? Let me give you an instance. Suppose, you take a policy of Rs.1,00,000 and after 30 years, you will get Rs.1,50,000 because that is the maximum that you are going to get. If you are going to get Rs.1,50,000 after 30 years. What is the value of Rs.1,50,000? He will not be able to sustain in his old age with that Rs.1,50,000 or whatever it is because the inflation rate is rising by 9 per cent, 10 per cent and 11 per cent. That means the money what you can get out of Rs.1,00,000 after 30 years is Rs.1,50,000. Then, it becomes only Rs.50,000. That is reduced. So, what I want to suggest to the Minister is restructuring of these financial institutions. There are outstanding dues. Can you give me a statement how much amount is outstanding from these RECs and from these people who have not paid back to you? Everybody knows in this electricity field that the RACBs and SEBs of all the States are in the red. They do not pay to the RECs. They do not pay to the financial corporations and to the PFCs. They do not pay to the NTPC because they are all in the red. In other words, they do not pay to the LIC also. Why don't you restructure it?

(Continued by 3b)

MKS-PSV/4.00/3B

SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE (CONTD.): Then there is a question also on service tax. Now, you have also levied service tax on this. Who is going to pay this service tax? Is it the policy holder? It should be the agent who has to pay this. Who is paying this tax? If it is put onto this policy-holder, he loses money on that as well. These are the questions that I want to put to the Minister. ... (Time-bell) ... Keeping in view the portfolio investment, the LIC is not doing that well. If it has to stand in the competition, they have to give more to get that business, which they are not getting. Thank you very much, Sir.

(Ends)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Mr. Badnore. Now, the hon. Minister.

SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA: Sir, twelve hon. Members have participated in the debate. I would like to thank all of them for their suggestions and observations.

Before responding to the specific issues raised by hon. Members, I would like to place on record a few facts about the LIC. The LIC was set up in 1956 to ensure security to the policy-holders in

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the matters of their life insurance protection, to spread insurance much more widely, in particular, to the rural areas.

LIC is the only Government-owned life insurance company as against 23 life insurance companies in the private sector. LIC is the market leader in life insurance market, even after ten years of opening up of the insurance sector. The market share of LIC, as on 31.10.2011, is 74 per cent in terms of number of policies issued, and 78 per cent in terms of premium earned during the years.

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

The LIC's total investment on 31st March, 2011 is Rs.12.6 lakh crores, which is about 18 per cent of India's GDP in 2010-11. As on 31.10.2011, LIC has invested over Rs.4 lakh crores in Central Government securities, Rs.1.76 lakh crores in State Governments' securities and Rs.1.65 lakh crores in housing and infrastructure investments like power, irrigation, water supply, sewage, roads, ports, bridges and rails.

Sir, in 2010-11, the LIC has settled Rs.1.76 crore maturity claims by paying over Rs.49,000 crores to its policy-holders. Out of these claims, 96 per cent claims were paid, in advance, through post-dated

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cheques so that the policy-holders could get the money on due date. The LIC settled Rs.7.2 lakh death claims in 2010-11 by paying Rs.8,000 crores, of which 45 per cent claims were paid within 15 days from the date of intimation of the death. LIC rejected just only one per cent of individuals that claimed during 2010-11, compared to the average rejection rate of 8.9 per cent by the rest of the companies. The performance of the LIC is commendable.

Sir, now, I would like to reply to the issues raised by the hon. Members.

(Contd. by TMV/3C)

-MKS-TMV-VNK/3C/4.05

SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA (CONTD.): Shri Prakash Javadekar, Shri Bharatkumar Raut, Shri Tapan Kumar Sen and other Members also raised the issue of distribution of valuation surplus in the ratio of 95 : 5 instead of 90 : 10. As regards distribution of valuation surplus, I would like to reiterate, as I have mentioned in my initial opening remarks, that the objective of the amendment is to bring the LIC Act, 1956 in conformity with the Insurance Act, 1938 which is applicable to all other insurance companies in the country. There are 23 other

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insurance companies in the private sector. They are having 90 : 10 ratio. Only the LIC is having 95 : 5 ratio. The amendment also proposes creation of a reserve fund with the LIC. At present, the LIC is dependent on financial support from the Government of India for expanding its operations. A separate account is being created. At present, there is no account at all. Ninety-five per cent goes to the policyholders and the remaining is five per cent. Only some liabilities of the LIC are paid and the rest comes to the Government. If it has some money, where will the LIC deposit it? So, an account is being created. I would like to reiterate that the funds so reserved will be used only for meeting the expenses towards expansion of the insurance business like ensuring solvency margin, fulfilling the corporate responsibilities, business expansion, etc. I would like to once again emphasise and assure the hon. Members and the House that this amendment will take effect prospectively. This amendment will not have any adverse effect on the existing policyholders of the LIC.

Another question was raised by Mr. Javadekar and some other Members, in their passing references, about the Government

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guarantee. I would like to clarify that as per the Life Insurance Corporation (Amendment) Bill, 2011 the provisions of section 37 of the LIC Act, 1956 remain unchanged and the LIC's policies continue to enjoy the Government guarantee. A further proviso has been added.

SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA: That means the sovereign guarantee will continue.

SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA: Yes.

SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA: It will continue.

SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA: Yes. (Interruptions)... Let me complete. Further a proviso has been added advising the LIC to make efforts to maximise the returns on the funds to ensure increased bonus to the policyholders while having least investment risk. This proviso has been added in the spirit of the recommendation of the Standing Committee. Therefore, the guarantee will continue.

Several Members have raised the issue of rule-making powers of the Central Government for agents.

(Contd. by 3D/VK)

VK/3D/4.10

SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA (CONTD): The limited objective of this proposed Amendment in the LIC Act 1956 is to empower the LIC to make regulations rather than the Government making rules regarding terms and conditions of the services of LIC agents. In the Bill, the method of recruitment of employees and agents of the Corporation and the terms and conditions of the agents has been shifted from Section 48 to Section 49 of the LIC Act 1956. Even under Section 49, the LIC cannot issue regulations without the prior approval of the Central Government. Therefore, the Government still holds control over the LIC with regard to the method of recruitment of agents of the Corporation and terms and conditions of the agents. The LIC is being given flexibility. Yes, I agree, some hon. Members have raised this issue. It has over 13 lakh agents and they are doing a great service to this organization. They are being given a handsome commission also, which comes to roughly Rs. 13,000 crores. Average comes to roughly Rs. 1 lakh per agent. Now the LIC will make all regulations. There was an apprehension as to what will happen; the Government will not be able to make rules and regulations. The

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Government is giving this regulatory power, which is already there under Section 49. Of course, there is a Regulator for the insurance sector. The IRDA will issue guidelines and under those guidelines the LIC will frame rules. (Interruptions).

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): All Members are satisfied.

SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA: There are one or two clarifications. I would like to mention one thing. There was a question regarding investment by the LIC. Shri Naresh Agrawal, Shri Vikram Verma, Shri Pyarimohan Mohapatra and Shri Javadekar asked about the total investment. In 2008, investment in equity was Rs. 40,000 crores and the profit was Rs. 2,591 crores. In 2009-10, the investment was Rs. 61,000 crores and profit was Rs. 9,400 crores. In 2010-11, the investment was Rs. 43,000 crores and the profit was Rs. 17,000 crores.

SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE: Sir, he has not replied to my question. I have asked two-three very specific questions about restructuring of outstanding from financial institutions. Are they restructuring it? How

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much is the outstanding from financial institutions that affects the policy holders?

SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA: Sir, Shri Pyarimohan Mohapatra has raised a question about the investment pattern. There are three categories of funds with the LIC. They are: Life Fund, Pension and Group Scheme Fund and ULIP Fund. There is an investment pattern defined for each category. The combined book value for these categories: Central Government - 52 per cent; infra and social sector - 13 per cent; equity - 15 per cent; bonds - 10 per cent and the total investment is Rs. 11.93 lakh crores.

Sir, several hon. Members have raised certain issues and I have tried to address all of them.

(Contd. By 3E)

RG/HMS/4.15/2E

SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA (contd.): I would like to say that I have clarified all the points, and we have accepted almost all the recommendations of the Standing Committee. With these words, I request that this Bill be passed.

(Ends)

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SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, I would like to seek a clarification from the hon. Minister. The hon. Minister has said that the Government is giving money to LIC for its expansion. Now, he has himself stated, in his reply, that Rs.5,84,147 crores of LIC money have been invested in Government securities. Also, in the Eleventh Five Year Plan, an amount of Rs.5,28,390 crores has flown from the LIC to the Plan process. Both the figures are more than the concessions what the Central Government is giving to corporates. So, what is the big gesture that the Government is making when there is space for LIC's expansion? And what necessitates it to pull down the surplus figure of 95 per cent to 90 per cent?

(Ends)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Yes, Shri Javadekar. Just put your question.

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर : सर, मेरा क्लैरीफिकेशन यह है कि जैसे कि मैंने 4-5 उदाहरण दिए कि रिएल्टी सेक्टर में इनवैस्टमेंट किया, पांच हजार करोड़ का इनवैस्टमेंट एल0आई0सी0 में किया और आज उस की कीमत पांच सौ करोड़ रह गयी जिस से कि चार हजार करोड़ का घाटा हुआ। यह आर0बी0आई0 के निर्देश थे कि अगर रिएल्टी सेक्टर को पैसा दो ..(व्यवधान).. जब चिदम्बरम

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जी वित्त मंत्री थे तब की यह बात है। सर, मैंने तीन-चार कंपनियों - यूनीटेक, डीबी रिएल्टी है, जिन के शेयर में पैसा बहुत ज्यादा दाम पर दिया, आज उन के दाम पूरी तरह से गिर गए हैं। यही पार्टियां 2जी स्कैम में हैं। तो यह एक तरह से एलआईसी से पैसा आया और दूसरी जगह गया ..(व्यवधान).. मेरा क्लैरिफिकेशन यह है कि क्या मंत्री जी इस की जांच कर के खुलासा करेंगे। सर, मेरा क्लैरिफिकेशन इतना ही है कि इस केस की जांच कर के मंत्री महोदय सदन को जानकारी देंगे या नहीं? ..(व्यवधान)... और एलआईसी का चैयरमेन मई माह से नहीं है, वह कब आएगा यह भी बताइए?

श्री नमो नारायण मीणा : सर, जावडेकर जी ने जो प्रश्न उठाया है, मैंने उस का जवाब दे दिया था, लेकिन मैं पुनः उन को बताना चाहता हूं कि वर्ष 2010-11 में equity में 43 हजार करोड़ से ऊपर पैसा invest किया गया था, उस में 17 हजार करोड़ का फायदा हुआ है। ..(व्यवधान).. मैं यह कह सकता हूं कि some investments are under investigation. आप ने जो मुद्दा उठाया है, वह इस अमेंडमेंट से संबंधित नहीं है, लेकिन मैं यह कह सकता हूं कि some investments are under investigation.

(Ends)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Now the question is :

“That the Bill further to amend the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.”

The motion was adopted.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN: Now we shall take up Clause-by-Clause consideration of the Bill.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN: Now, we shall take up clause 3. There is one amendment (No.1) by Shri Prakash Javadekar. Would you like to move your amendment?

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR (MAHARASHTRA): Sir, I have only one demand on which he can really say something. This is about keeping it at 95 per cent...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN: He has already said it...

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर : सर, ऐसा है कि what he is saying...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN: Would you like to move your amendment or not?

(Followed by 3F)

3f/4:20/ks-nb

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Just a minute, please. आप यह कह रहे हैं कि चूंकि इंडस्ट्री का नियम है 90 परसेंट, इसलिए हम LIC का भी 90 परसेंट कर रहे हैं, लेकिन LIC जो corporate social responsibility उठाती है, बाकी प्राइवेट कंपनियां वह नहीं उठातीं। यदि आप वहां का नियम यहां लगा रहे हैं, तो यहां की responsibility वहां क्यों नहीं लगाते? यह मुद्दा है, जिसका खुलासा मंत्री महोदय नहीं कर रहे हैं।

श्री नमो नारायण मीणा : उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैंने पहले ही क्लेरिफाई कर दिया है कि 1938 का हमारा जो इंश्योरेंस ऐक्ट है, उससे सारी लाइफ इंश्योरेंस कंपनियां कवर होती हैं और प्राइवेट सैक्टर की जितनी भी कंपनियां हैं, उनमें 90 और 10 है, लेकिन केवल LIC में (व्यवधान) यह अलग ऐक्ट है, यह separate Act है। उसकी conformity करने के लिए हम यहां भी 90 और 10 कर रहे हैं तथा हम एक फंड क्रियेट कर रहे हैं। आज LIC के पास कुछ भी पैसा हो, तो उस पैसे को रखने के लिए उनके पास कोई एकाउंट नहीं है। इसलिए एक separate account बनाया जा रहा है। इसमें जो भी पैसा होगा, वह business expansion के लिए, solvency margin के लिए और social corporate responsibilities को fulfill करने के लिए होगा। अभी उन्हें कुछ भी जरूरत होती है, तो वे सरकार के सामने प्रस्ताव लाते हैं कि हमको इतना पैसा चाहिए। इसलिए यदि LIC के पास खुद का फंड होगा, खुद उस फंड को वह यूज़ करेगी, अपने business

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expansion के लिए यूज करेगी, तो इससे LIC को फायदा होगा

(व्यवधान)

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर : चेयरमैन की नियुक्ति कब होगी, यह आपने नहीं बताया, नए चेयरमैन की नियुक्ति कब होगी?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): So, are you moving the amendment?

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: No, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN: So, you are not moving the amendment. All right.

Clause 3 was added to the Bill.

Clause 4 was added to the Bill.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN: Now, we shall take up Clause 5. There are two amendments. Amendment No. 2 is by Shri Prakash Javadekar. Are you moving them?

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: No, Sir. The Government has already accepted them.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN: The second is Amendment No. 5 by Shri Moinul Hassan and Shri Tapan Kumar Sen. Are you moving it?

SHRI MOINUL HASSAN: I am moving it. I am not convinced with the reply of the Minister.

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THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Does the Minister have anything to say?

SHRI MOINUL HASSAN: Sir, this is a very simple thing. It was 95 per cent. Why is it being reduced to 90 per cent? Why is he not accepting it?

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, if you permit me, let me explain. The point is very simple. We see really no logic to reduce it to 90 per cent. It gives a suspicion that there is a process of creeping dilution that has begun. Now, from 95 per cent to 90 per cent makes really no economic sense, no real financial sense. You are saying that the LIC will have the liberty to invest in various places. Now, many of the investments that have been made are under cloud. You have said it yourself that those investments are being investigated. My point is: what is the big deal in reducing it from 95 to 90? Let it remain what it is. Otherwise, you are giving the suspicion that you are beginning the process of undermining the institution.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN: Mr. Minister, do you have anything to say?

SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA: Sir, I have already clarified it. This is in consonance with the Insurance Act of 1938. All life insurance

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companies in the private sector have an arrangement of 90 per cent and 10 per cent. Our company had earlier even 100 per cent and, later, 95 per cent. Now, we are creating a separate fund, a separate account. This money will be used for expansion, for solvency margin. This will cater to the solvency margin.

(fd. by 3g/kgg)

3g/4.25/kgg

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, there is the 1938 Act; then in the insurance sector, the private players have come. (Interruption)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Mr. Sen, are you moving it?

CLAUSE 5 — Substitution of new section for section 28.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, I move:

5. That at page 2, line 16 *for* the words “ninety per cent”, the words “ninety-five per cent” be *substituted*.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN: I shall now put the amendment moved by Shri Moinul Hassan and Shri Tapan Kumar Sen to vote. Those in favour will say ‘aye’ and those against may say ‘no’. (Interruption)

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I think, the 'noes' have it and the amendment is negated.

(Interruption)

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, I ask for a division.

SHRI MOINUL HASSAN: Sir, you know the rules that even if one Member asks for a division, there is a division. You know the rules.

(Interruption) It is for the sake of the people and for the country.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Okay, there would be a division.

[MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair]

(Followed by tdb/3h)

TDB-KLS/MCM/3h-3J-4.30/4.35

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now I put the amendment of Shri Tapan Kumar Sen to vote.

The question is:

That at page 2, line 16 *for* the words "ninety per cent", the words "ninety-five per cent" be *substituted*.

The House divided.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Subject to correction :

Ayes: 28

Noes: 58

(Here enter the Division Lists for
Ayes and Noes arranged in alphabetical order)

The motion was negatived.

Clause 5 was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up clause 6. There is one amendment by Shri Prakash Javadekar. Are you moving it?

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Sir, I am not moving my amendment.

Clause 6 was added to the Bill.

Clause 7 was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up clause 8. There is one amendment by Shri Prakash Javadekar. Are you moving it?

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर : हमारी मांग पहले ही सरकार ने स्वीकार कर ली है। इसलिए अब प्रेस करने की जरूरत नहीं है।

Clause 8 was added to the Bill.

Clause 9 was added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA: Sir, I beg to move:

That the Bill be passed.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

(Ends)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We will now take up the Architect (Amendment) Bill, 2010. Shri Kapil Sibal.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Sir, we are taking up this Bill at 4.40 p.m. There is an all-party meeting at 6 o'clock taking place in 7, RCR, Sir. By 5.15 or so, the leaders will go. So, we can start the discussion today and adjourn by 5.15.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let us see how it goes on. ... (Interruptions) ... It does not take half-an-hour to reach there.

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA: Sir, by 5.15, we should adjourn. ... (Interruptions) ...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: After whole day work, at least, they need a little perfume or freshness. ... (Interruptions) ..

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We are sitting in an air-conditioned hall. ... (Interruptions) .. I think there is no such need. ... (Interruptions) ..

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा : अब तो इन लोगों को हमारी यह बात मान लेनी चाहिए।

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SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, you must consider his request because for a long time we are working. ...(Interruptions)..

(Followed by 3K/SSS)

SSS/3K/4.40

THE ARCHITECTS (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2010

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): Sir, I beg to move:

That the Bill further to amend the Architects Act, 1972, be taken into consideration.

Sir, as we know that architecture is perhaps one of the important professions in this country and with the possibility of huge investments in the infrastructure sector, we will be needing a lot of quality professional institutions in the field of architecture in the years to come.

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

Sir, we have been pained by the fact that the Council of Architecture has been functioning, in the recent past, in a somewhat haphazard manner and I must confess that the Central Government has received a large number of complaints about the Council. I really don't want to go into the history of it but I may just point out one letter written by the

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distinguished Chief Minister of Bihar on the 24th of September, 2011, when he wrote to me and he said that I want to bring to your notice the matter of de-recognition of the Bachelor of Architecture degree awarded by NIT, Patna for students admitted for the academic year, 2005-06 and the matter has been pending since 2005-2006 and it has not resolved and the distinguished Chief Minister had to, in fact, write to me. I indicated, of course, that we are taking remedial steps. Sir, I might add that in fact, notices were sent to the Delhi School of Planning and Architecture to de-recognise them and so the distinguished Chief Minister said that since the School of Planning and Architecture, Delhi was also subjected to de-recognition by the Council of Architecture along with NIT, Patna, we need your personal intervention to stop this because the students are on a war footing. Now, this is a very unfortunate state of affairs. But, this was not all. In fact, in the recent past, the Institute of Architects, which as you know is a very distinguished and eminent body has been complaining bitterly about the functioning of the Council of Architecture and very distinguished architects have, in fact, complained about the way that this particular institution has been functioning. In fact, I have here the

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minutes of a meeting held by a group of experts which was constituted to review the Architects Act and the functioning of the Council of Architecture dated 14th January, 2009 which consisted of experts like J. R. Bhalla, E. F. N. Ribeiro, Vinay Parelkar, Ranjit Mitra, Harbinder Singh. They were renowned architects and they bitterly complained about the way the Council of Architecture was functioning and one of the complaints that they had was that the President's term had expired in September, 2007 but there was a provision in the Architect's Act that the office bearer shall continue till a new person is appointed and Sir, whenever an attempt was made to do so -- well there were some court proceedings that took place -- the result was that till date he continues to be in office. We have not grievance about that because a person is entitled to be in office but we don't want situations like that to be repeated in the future. We don't a want situation where the statute says that, 'look, if you are elected you will remain in office till such time as the new person is elected.' Then the tendency is to perpetuate your own office.

(Contd. by NBR/3L)

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL (CONTD.): So, one of the amendments that we have brought in this amendment Bill is to ensure that once you are elected for a term of office, then the term shall end either at the end of your term or two month after the end of your term whichever is earlier, so that there is no ambiguity and that this self-perpetuation should not take place. I, again, do not want to go into the history, because there are also several other complaints. But, I said this in the context of perpetuation by the Office Bearers of the Council of Architecture of their position. So, that is one of the amendments that we have brought in.

The other one is, there is no provision in this Act like in most legislation in the country of policy directions of the Central Government. Sir, whether it is the DDA Act or other Central Government Act, there is always a provision which says that the authority will be bound by the policy directions of the Government. So, just to ensure that the Council of Architecture continues to act consistently with the policy framework or the policy directions given

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from time to time, which is in every other statute, we have incorporated a similar provision in this amendment.

The third one was, we found that if this is the state of affairs, there should be some way in which there is a need to put an end to this state of affairs. So, we had proposed that the Central Government should have the power to supersede in a situation like this as we were faced with the present Council of Architecture. When the matter went before the Standing Committee, I am deeply obliged to a very counsel given by the Standing Committee, which suggested to us that there should be no blanked power of super-session and I entirely agree with it. So, as suggested by the Standing Committee, we have set up a mechanism through which, in the event there is a dispute between the Council of Architecture and the Central Government in any way and the Central Government feels that the provisions of the Act are not being complied with, then we have introduced a Clause 10B which says, 'If the Central Government is of the opinion that the Council is not complying with the provisions of this Act or rules made thereunder or there is a *prima facie* case for default of improper action by the Council...' Then, we can appoint, by

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notification, a Commission of Enquiry which shall consist of the Chairman and two Members. Out of which, the Chairperson and one Member shall be appointed by the Central Government and the other Member by the Council. And, it is only on the recommendations of the Commission of Enquiry that any action can take place. Sir, no super-session takes place even then. If the Commission of Enquiry, actually, recommends a certain course of action, as corrective measure, then, in that event, the Council of Architecture is requested to follow those directions as enunciated by the Commission of Enquiry in the Resolution of that matter. If the Council still does not follow what the Commission of Enquiry has recommended, only then the power of super-session takes place. But, here also, the maximum period of super-session cannot be more than a year, so that the interests of the Council of Architecture and the interests of the profession are evenly balanced and we can move forward in a constructive manner. Of course, when the Commission of Enquiry sits, it shall have all the powers of a Civil Court under the Code of Civil Procedure which can summon, enforce attendance of persons, it can have documents produced, it can receive evidence on Affidavit and

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other things. So, there is a full-fledged enquiry before the Commission of Enquiry comes to its conclusions and it is only pursuant to such an enquiry that any directions can be given. And, it is only in the default of those directions that any extreme power of super-session can actually be given effect to and that also the super-session has been reduced from two to one year. So, the maximum super-session can only be for one year.

There was a provision in the original Act of 1972 by which there would be a technical nominee in the Council of Architecture. As you know, in 1987, we had enacted the AICTE Act. In terms of this, the AICTE has been sending its nominee to the Council of Architecture. Since there is no amendment to the Act, the Council of Architecture refused to accept the nominee of the AICTE.

(CONTD. BY USY "3M")

-NBR-USY/3m/4.50

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL (CONTD.): They said, "We don't recognize you because there is no mention of the AICTE under the Act. Therefore, even though you may have come into the statute and the statute may have come into force in 1947 we will not accept any of your nominee".

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So, this kind of conflict, which was going on, was hurting the entire community of the architects. Therefore, it was thought necessary to remedy some of these problems that we were confronted with. Therefore, we have made a provision in terms of which the nominee of the All India Council of Architecture, if nominated, will be accepted by the Council of Architecture. So, broadly, these are four amendments. We fix the terms of the President, of the office bearers and those who are elected. We ensure that there is no supercession, there is no blanket power of supercession. If there is a default, if there is a dispute, it goes to a Commission of Inquiry. And, it is only when the recommendations of the Commission of Inquiry are not accepted there is a possibility of a supercession, but in that event also it can't be more than a year.

I also want to add here the great appreciation that we have for the extremely wise counsel that was given to us by the Members of the Standing Committee, who also indicated to us that we should look at this issue in a futuristic manner because architecture is going to become a very, very important profession in the years to come because our new towns and our new cities, tier-II cities, tier-III cities

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are yet to be built with the enormous investments. The Prime Minister talks about the trillion dollars in the next five years in infrastructural alone. We will need a lot of very good architects. And, as you know, if we go around the city of Delhi or any other city, we realize how most of the buildings, which are built in the city, has no element of uniformity and the facets are not static at all. And, I think, if you want to live in a clean and beautiful India, we must make sure that architects, who are at the heart of a beautiful city, get quality education in institutions. And, at least, institutional dissention should be avoided. With these words, Sir, I commend that the Bill be passed.

(Ends)

The question was proposed.

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL (MAHARASHTRA): Thank you, Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir. I am grateful to the hon. Minister for giving a brief preamble of why he chose to bring in these amendments. But I am extremely surprised to note from him that he has based this amendment Bill on the recommendations of the Standing Committee and a lot of the provisions have come in from the expert views of the

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Standing Committee. In fact, when I read the views of the Standing Committee on the Amendment Bill, I was very surprised to note that most of the recommendations of the Standing Committee have been completely ignored by the Government, while proposing the new Amendment Bill that they have brought up before the House today. I will come to each of those specific issues. But, at the outset, I would like to speak a little bit about the broad overview of the mentality of this Government to control all statutory bodies by gradually bringing everybody under bureaucratic control. And, when we talk of reforms, this Government believes that they are votaries of reform. The only reform that they can think of is the FDI. Instead of bringing reforms in our administrative procedures, in the systems of Government, instead of debureaucratising the system of Government, instead of making the business liberal in the country, this Government is trying to centralize all powers within bureaucratic hands and that is the primary reason by the object to many provisions of this Bill. We believe this Government, through the mechanism of this Bill, is bringing in so many powers that the Council of Architecture will become a redundant body. It will have no powers, whatsoever, to function independently

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and autonomously and will remain and adjunct of the *babus* in the Government who will decide, "You either do this or...". And, then, the 'or' is what has been provided in this Bill. So, the autonomy of an independent body, set up by an Act of Parliament 35-40 years ago, is being sought to be taken away by this Bill.

(Contd. by 3n — PK)

-USY/PK/3N/4.55

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL (CONTD.): Sir, the hon. Minister spoke about the Group of Experts. I went into the report of the Group of Experts. I found that the Group of Experts did not give an opportunity to the Council of Architecture, against whom this report was made, to even present their views before the Group of Experts. So, it is a completely one-sided Group of Experts set up by the Government bureaucrats with the intention of getting a certain report which suits their convenience, and, today, in the garb of that report, this Government is coming out with an Amendment Bill. I would like to know from the hon. Minister: Who nominated the members to this Group of Experts, what was the criteria, whether they gave an opportunity to the affected parties to appear before them and whether they took

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cognizance of the real facts of the case, before they came out with their recommendations. On two or three issues, I would highlight what the Group of Experts did. Sir, the first thing that the hon. Minister has sought to do in this Bill is to restrict the term of office bearers to three years, whatever is their stipulated term, and they will not continue in office until the new members are elected. On the face of it, it is an absolutely noble objective. Nobody can have an argument on that. I also think that nobody should be allowed to be there for seven years, like the hon. Minister said. So, I also reacted the same way. But when I got into the details, I found that from 2007, when the term of the existing committee members got over, they have been consistently writing to the Government of India regarding who has the power to appoint the Returning Officers, to conduct the election for the office bearers and to replace them. I have letters with me, Sir, right from 2007, 2008, 2010; the letter in 2010 is addressed to the hon. Minister himself. No response whatsoever, no action was taken on that letter and now they are alleging that they had a vested interest to continue in office. If you don't appoint the Returning Officer, if you don't conduct elections, how are the new members ever

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going to be elected? Then, you allege that there is a vested interest that they want to continue for seven years. I can place on the Table of the House the letters written to the hon. Minister, the judgements of the court in which it is clearly mentioned that the Government should appoint the Returning Officer and take action, but the Government has failed to take any action. So, now, after having failed to do their duty, they are passing the onus on to the Council of Architecture and alleging that the Council wants to continue in office beyond their term.

Sir, there was a court case that the hon. Minister referred to but did not go into detail. The single Bench decision was that the Government should appoint the Returning Officer. This was based on the rules under which the Returning Officer is appointed by the Government of India. Thereafter, a Division Bench turned down the decision of the High Court. It went to the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court stayed the order the Division Bench. So, as things stand today, the regulations that prevail are the ones which say that the Government shall appoint the Returning Officer to conduct the elections. This Government chooses not to appoint the Returning

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Officers from 2007 and now makes the allegation that they were continuing in office; therefore, we are amending the Act.

Sir, the second clause that they want to amend is the power to supersede. I am grateful that the hon. Minister has acknowledged that unrestricted and unfettered powers to supersede should not be a part of the law. I am glad that at least there is some restriction on the Government to centralise authority. But, Sir, the power to supersede, to be followed up by a Commission of Inquiry, which Commission of Inquiry will have two members of the Central Government is, once again, the same thing. So, if the Government makes up its mind to supersede the body and appoints two people on that body, they can take any decision and come to a conclusion that this body needs to be superseded. Sir, I would urge the hon. Minister to remove this power to supersede. There are so many professional bodies. Sir, I am a Chartered Accountant. You cannot supersede my Institute of Chartered Accountants of India; you cannot supersede the Institute of Company Secretaries; and, you cannot supersede the Institute of Cost and Works Accountants. Why then the Architects' body should be subject to supersession by the

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Government? If there are malpractices, if there is action to be taken, there is a due process stipulated in the Act.

(Contd. by 30/PB)

-PK/PB/30/5.00

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL (CONTD.): There are rules and regulations therefore. I don't see any reason that the power of supersession needs to be taken by the Government, and, if at all there has to be a power of supersession, the Commission should have members, maybe, sitting or retired Judges of the High Court or some such stipulation, to conduct impartial inquiry into the working of the Council rather than have bureaucrats appointed by the Government as members and Chairperson of that Council.

Sir, on the third issue, by way of a subsequent amendment, the hon. Minister has sought to say in Section 6 of the principal Act, 'within a period 15 days from the date of receipt of information from the Returning Officer ...' So, what they are trying to say, Sir, is that the name and address of each member of the Council elected shall be notified by the Central Government within 15 days from the date of receipt of information. That means, the Returning Officer can sit over

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the information for years together and the Government will not appoint anybody. There will be no notification in the gazette. So, it is again centralizing the power on the Government's hand to decide when to announce the result of the election and to appoint the officer. So, I would urge the hon. Minister to amend that to say, 'within 15 days from the declaration of the result.' Why should it wait for the Central Government to receive a letter from the Returning Officer? Once the results are declared after an election, within 15 days, the Government should them or notify them in the gazette. There is no reason for it to wait for intimation by the Returning Officer, and, if at all he has to intimate, there should be a time-limit that he will intimate within two days or three days of the declaration of result or the conduct of the election.

Sir, another issue, as I mentioned earlier, is that the Chairman of the Commission should be a sitting or a retired Judge of the High Court, because, otherwise that Commission will have completely one-sided views. The other issue that they have brought out in the new amendments in 2011 is the amendment by which after the Commission makes recommendation, the Central Government can amend the

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regulations. Now, I fail to understand how the Central Government can amend a set of regulations which they did not have the power to formulate in the original instance. The power to make regulations is with the Council of Architecture. They make the regulations, get the approval of the Central Government, lay them on the Table of the House so that the hon. Members can go through it and approve it or if they have any questions, can raise it; and then they are passed. How can the Central Government choose that they want to overwrite those amendments and amend those regulations? ...(Time-bell)... I think, the Central Government cannot change the regulations. They can, at best, give directions to the Council of Architecture to amend the regulations. ...(Time-bell)...

Sir, now there is one very important point. It doesn't come directly in this Bill, but it is very relevant because the mindset of the Government comes out in that. Sir, this Government has a Department called AICTE. That was formulated to control and regulate technical education in India. That body generally -- I have read the whole Act -- talks about management and technical education. Innocuously, one word in the whole Act, the word

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‘Architecture’ is used only once, whereas, the original Architects Act, 1972 has seven clauses which deal with architectural education and they are duty-bound to regulate the conduct of examinations, the qualifications, etc. Everything related to the Architects has to be handled by the Architects Act.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Okay; now wind-up, please because your Party has two more speakers.

SHRI PIYUSH GOEL: Now, if AICTE were to regulate and Architects were to regulate, there will be a problem. So, an MoU was entered into between the AICTE and the Council of Architecture, and very smoothly the process was going on. Suddenly, this Government decided to cancel that MoU and want to take the entire powers of education in the hands of AICTE. This matter, Sir, was referred to the hon. Additional Solicitor General of India and the Attorney General of India. A person as illustrious as Shri Soli Sorabjee has opined that when there are two conflicting Acts, normally, the subsequent Act will prevail.

(Contd. by 3p/SKC)

3p/5.05/skc

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL (contd.): But when the provisions of the original Act are specific to a particular subject, then that Act would prevail. Now, why does this Government want the AICTE to control such a specialized profession as Architects? They are hardly doing their job well, on the functions that they have been given. There are complaints galore that all of us face day-in-and-day-out from educational institutions. We have an illustrious educationist sitting on our benches here. So, there are problems they face in getting even a small approval from the AICTE, and you want to add even architects there? Tomorrow you would add Chartered Accountants and Cost Accountants! I don't know whether they would have the wherewithal to add lawyers too under the AICTE!

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Please, conclude.

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: I think, the architects need to be given due justice. It should be left to the architects to regulate and control their education and the Government should immediately, once again,

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reinstate that MoU between AICTE and the Council and let the Council conduct the affairs.

One last point, Sir. The Government is talking about internationalizing architecture. It is a very noble thought. I am a votary of free business and reforms. But, Sir, the problem with this Government, as my leader had mentioned two days back in this House also, is that they are willing to give away everything without taking anything in return from the other countries. Even in the case of architects, we, in India, allow foreign architects to practice here subject to certain qualifications from listed entities. But no other country in the world recognizes architectural education in India and allows Indian architects to practice in that country. So, where is liberalization? Do they just want to hand over a three trillion dollar business to foreign architects? I think the Indian architects deserve better. They are world class. This Government should believe in reciprocity and no rule should be made by which the Indian architects are at a disadvantage due to foreign architects.

(Ends)

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SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (GOA): Sir, I stand here to support The Architects (Amendment) Bill, 2010. There are three-four main objectives of the Bill. The powers presently exercised by the Council are to be there until a new Committee is appointed. Secondly, the Bill seeks to give directions of a general nature and also directions to amend regulations. Then, there is the power to supersede. I would also have called certain provisions unwarranted, but the circumstances that have been explained by the hon. Minister fully justify these amendments. It would have been very nice if my learned colleague who had criticized the hon. Minister for bringing in this legislation had advised the Council not to behave in the manner in which they are behaving now, not to neglect their duties and to act against the interest of the Council. If they had not done that, perhaps the Minister would not have brought in these amendments at all. It would have been left as it is. It is because of circumstances that these amendments have been brought in.

Sir, India is famous for its architecture. In fact, India is a country that has shined in the world even in the past across various periods with its architecture. Look at the Taj Mahal, the Buddhist temples, the

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Qutub Minar, the Konark Temple, various temples in the South, the Chhatrapati Shivaji Terminus in Mumbai; you could mention any number of them. There are a number of architectural wonders in the country which show that our architecture was world famous and unique since times immemorial, and not only in recent times. But architects in modern times have a duty to advise the clients and those who propose to build good monuments about the quality of the products that are used.

(contd. at 3q/hk)

HK/3q/5.10

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (CONTD.): As regards the material, it should be locally available and environment-friendly. So far as structural safety is concerned, especially in today's seismic atmosphere, building structure has to be earthquake resilient. Therefore, it is the duty of architects of modern times to advise their clients accordingly. If any negligence is found on the part of architects, there should be necessary provisions in the law to hold architects responsible for not giving proper advice to their clients. In recent times, Sir, architects are also going a bit astray. 'Astray' in the

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sense that people are believing in Vastu Shastra and, therefore, architects are also advising people on Vastu Shastra. So, Vastu Shastra and architecture have got mixed up these days. It doesn't matter because Vastu Shastra has also got some scientific basis. But Vastu Shastra is mixed up with superstition. If Vastu Shastra is mixed up with superstitions, then the client will suffer a lot. Therefore, Sir, Vastu Shastra should have some limitation. One day a friend of mine in Goa told me that his kitchen was at a particular place. A Vastu Shastra expert told him to shift the kitchen to another site and until and unless the kitchen is shifted to another site, there will always be quarrel in his family and there will be no peace in his family. He told me that he changed the kitchen's position and then everything was fine. Sir, I have got a neighbour of mine who built an entire big floor. After two years he consulted a Vastu Shastra expert. He told him that he had to fill up this entire floor and he could not stay there and he had to build a house above this. Then the entire floor which was constructed was filled up, and then floors were built above it. This is how it happened. People who got money can afford the luxury of Vastu Shastra and people who don't have money suffer. In modern

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times, architects have to be advised to use proper software for their designs. Those days have gone when drawings or designs take months. Today software is available. They should give good service to their clients by using software so that they can show to their clients what type of house they will be getting and what type of rooms and space utilization will be there. By doing this, the entire house can be seen from inside. This is the modern technology. We must encourage our architects to use this technology. In this connection, there is another subject relating to valuers. For valuers, who value property today, there is no law to regulate them. They are demanding that proper legislation should be enacted to register valuers so that their profession can be regulated like architects, engineers, etc. These valuers do a tremendous job. Now the new Land Acquisition Act is coming under which the valuation will be very important. The new Land Acquisition Act makes social assessment compulsory. If a person does not have a job, give him job; if he does not have a site, give him alternative site. For all such things, proper valuation of land is required.

(Contd. by 3r/GSP)

GSP-HMS-5.15-3R

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (CONTD.): Therefore, services of valuers are to be used by the Government. Today for the construction of a road, land is acquired. Who values the land? A small officer in the office of Tehsildar values the price of the land, and, he gives you ten, fifteen or twenty rupees for your land which is worth five hundred to hundred thousand of rupees. So, no proper valuation is done and the poor people suffer. Any person who has got a piece of land suffers. Therefore, for proper valuation, services of professional valuers have to be used so that people get benefit. (Interruptions)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Mr. Pany, please. (Interruptions) How many more minutes do you want?

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Sir, I will take only two minutes but if you allow, I can take more time. (Interruptions)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN: I want to adjourn the House after you finish your speech.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: I can resume tomorrow. (Interruptions)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN: No, no. You finish your speech. (Interruptions) You want to take only two minutes more. You say

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whatever you want to say. (Interruptions) Let him finish.

Otherwise,...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Sir, 'green architecture' is a new subject. A

Green Architect will essentially have knowledge about all aspects.

(Interruptions)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Mr. Javadekar, please.

(Interruptions) Let him finish. (Interruptions)

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Sir, I am saying that the Green Architect

will essentially have the knowledge about all aspects like effects on

human health, environmental impact... (Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN: Please. (Interruptions) Don't do this.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: ...loss of resources, waste,

air/water/indoor pollution, energy/water/material consumption; while

designing the building etc. Now, Sir, there is a target put up by the

expert bodies that we should have one thousand green buildings by

2012, and, about 10,000 committed building professionals of green

buildings. (Interruptions) This is a new subject, which we should

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accept... (Interruptions) Sir, they are not allowing me to speak. They are interrupting me.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): You said only two minutes. (Interruptions) Okay. All right. Take your seat. (Interruptions) See, Mr. Shantaram Naik's speech is not complete. This discussion will continue tomorrow. The House is adjourned to meet tomorrow at 11.00 a.m.

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The House then adjourned at nineteen minutes past five of the clock till eleven of the clock on Thursday, the 15th December, 2011.

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