

Thursday, March 24, 2011
Chaitra 3, 1933 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

Seventh Session
(Fifteenth Lok Sabha)



सत्यमेव जयते

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
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CONTENTS

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No. 22, Thursday, March 24, 2011/Chaitra 3, 1933 (Saka)

SUBJECT	COLUMNS
OBITUARY REFERENCE	1—2
PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE	2—5
MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA	5—6
COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS	
16th Report	6
COMMITTEE ON THE WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES	
11th Report	6
COMMITTEE ON PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE	
4th and 5th Reports	7
COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE	
17th to 20th Reports	7—8
STANDING COMMITTEE ON DEFENCE	
(i) 10th and 11th Reports	8
(ii) Statements	8—10
STANDING COMMITTEE ON LABOUR	
17th Report	10
STATEMENT CORRECTING REPLY TO UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1710 DATED 07.03.2011 REGARDING 'LOOTING OF SHIPS'	
Shri V. Narayanasamy	10—11
STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS	
(i) Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 30th Report of the Standing Committee on Finance on Demands for Grants (2010-11) pertaining to the Ministry of Corporate Affairs	
Shri R.P.N. Singh	11—12
(ii) Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 5th Report of the Standing Committee on Energy on Demands for Grants (2010-11) pertaining to the Ministry of Power	
Shri Ashwani Kumar	12—13

SUBJECT	COLUMNS
ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER	
Postponment of Calling Attention	13
GOVERNMENT BILLS—Introduced	
(i) Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority Bill, 2011	14—24
(ii) Regulation of Factor (Assignment of Receivables) Bill, 2011	25
MATTERS UNDER RULE 377	36—44
(i) Need to create a separate Ministry for Other Backward Classes Shri Ponnam Prabhakar	36
(ii) Need to take necessary steps to make education accessible to each and every child in the country Shri Bharat Ram Meghwal	36—37
(iii) Need to take stringent action against culprits involved in adulteration and short-weighing of food articles and other essential commodities of daily use Shri Datta Meghe	37—38
(iv) Need to convert Yadagirigutta to Hyderabad and Warangal to Godavari Bridge roads into four lane roads in Andhra Pradesh Shri Rajaiah Siricilla	38
(v) Need to provide Kisan Credit Card loans to farmers by Private Sector, Public Sector and Cooperative Banks at subsidized rates in Kerala Shri P.T. Thomas	39
(vi) Need to withdraw the abolition of Central Sales Tax in Gujarat Shrimati Jayshreeben Patel	39
(vii) Need to provide a special package for setting up of adequate medical facilities in Jalore Parliamentary Constituency, Rajasthan Shri Devji M. Patel	39—40
(viii) Need to accord permission to the proposals submitted by Government of Gujarat regarding right of Adivasi people on forest land in the State Shri Mansukhbhai D. Vasava	40
(ix) Need to provide a special financial package for all-round development of Santhal Pargana in Jharkhand Shri Nishikant Dubey	40—41
(x) Need to check the exorbitant price of medicines Shrimati Sushila Saroj	41—42
(xi) Need to make provisions for adequate funds for strengthening the judicial system in the country Shri Dhananjay Singh	42

SUBJECT	COLUMNS
(xii) Need to undertake maintenance and repair work of roads constructed under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana in Ujiarpur Parliamentary Constituency, Bihar Shrimati Ashwamedh Devi	42
(xiii) Need to extend financial assistance to all patients seeking help from Prime Minister's Relief Fund Shri Gajanan D. Babar	43
(xiv) Need to expedite construction of six-lane work between Bangaluru and Nelamangala and four lane work between Nelamangala and Hassan in Karnataka Shri N. Cheluvarama Swamy	43
(xv) Need to have clear cut policy on capital punishment Dr. Mirza Mehboob Beg	44
ACADEMY OF SCIENTIFIC AND INNOVATIVE RESEARCH BILL, 2010	
Shri Pawan Kumar Bansal	44—48
INSTITUTES OF TECHNOLOGY (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2010	
48	
Motion to Consider	
Shri Kapil Sibal	48—51
Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal	51—57
Dr. Thokchom Meinya	57—62
Shri Shailendra Kumar	62—65
Shri Kaushalendra Kumar	65—66
Sk. Saidul Haque	66—69
Dr. Baliram	69—70
Dr. Prasanna Kumar Patasani	70—72
Shri Prabodh Panda	72—74
Shri Prasanta Kumar Majumdar	74—75
Shri Suresh Angadi	75—76
Shri P.T. Thomas	76—78
Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh	78—80
Shri Prem Das Rai	80—81
Shri Ramkishun	82—83
Shri Mohan Jena	83—84
Shri Nishikant Dubey	84—86
Shri Bhakta Charan Das	86—87
Shri Dhanajay Singh	88—89
Shri Janardhana Swamy	89—90
Shri Ijyaraj Singh	90—91
Dr. K.S. Rao	91—93

SUBJECT	COLUMNS
Clauses 2 to 10 and 1	101—103
Motion to Pass	105
DISCUSSION UNDER RULE 193	105
(i) Need to uplift the socio-economic and educational status of minorities in the country	105
Sk. Saidul Haque	105—113
Shri Mohd. Asrarul Haque	114—117
Shri Syed Shahnawaz Hussain	117—133
Shri Dharmendra Yadav	133—136
Dr. Shafiqur Rahman Barq	137—139
Shri Bhartruhari Mahtab	139—141
Dr. Monazir Hassan	143—146
Shri Chandrakant Khaire	146—149
Shri Sanjay Singh Chauhan	149—151
Shri Prabodh Panda	151—153
Shri Asaduddin Owaisi	153—159
Shri Sanjay Dina Patil	162—163
Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh	163—167
Shri Jagdambika Pal	167—170
Shri Prasanta Kumar Majumdar	170—172
Chaudhary Lal Singh	172—175
Shri Rajaram Pal	175—177
Shri Charles Dias	177—179
Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal	179—180
Shri Ramkishun	180—181
Dr. Baliram	181—182
(ii) Situation arising out of widespread discontentment among the working class due to faulty Government policies	
Shri Gurudas Dasgupta	182—183
MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA AND BILLS AS RETURNED BY RAJYA SABHA	160
HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION	183
Priority sector lending to SCs/STs	183
Shrimati Jyoti Dhurve	183—186
Shri Namoo Narain Meena	190—195

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Shrimati Meira Kumar

THE DEPUTY SPEAKER

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SECRETARY GENERAL

Shri T.K. Viswanathan

LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Thursday, March 24, 2011/Chaitra 3, 1933 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MADAM SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

OBITUARY REFERENCE

[*English*]

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Members, I have to inform the House of the sad demise of our former colleague, Shri S.B.P.B.K. Satyanarayana Rao.

Shri S.B.P.B.K. Satyanarayana Rao was a Member of the Thirteenth Lok Sabha from 1999 to 2004, representing the Rajahmundry Parliamentary Constituency of Andhra Pradesh.

Earlier, Shri Rao was a Member of the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Council from 1958 to 1962 and from 1980 to 1984.

Shri Rao served as the Minister of State for Agriculture in the Union Government from October, 1999 to September, 2000. He was also a Member of the Committee on Human Resource Development during the Thirteenth Lok Sabha.

A committed social and political worker, Shri Rao started his political career at the grass root level. He was the President of the Panchayat Samiti, East Godavari from 1959 to 1964 and the Chairman of the Zilla Parishad, East Godavari from 1964 to 1976. Shri Rao strove for the welfare of the poor, downtrodden and the deprived sections of the society.

A sports enthusiast, Shri Rao was a member of the Gymkhana Club, Chennai and the Cosmopolitan Club, Chennai. He was instrumental in conducting numerous district sports meets for students from the State of Andhra Pradesh.

A patron of arts, Shri Rao was closely associated with various cultural institutions in Andhra Pradesh and worked to promote ancient culture and traditional art forms of the country.

Shri S.B.P.B.K. Satyanarayana Rao passed away on 21 January, 2011 in Hyderabad at the age of 89.

We deeply mourn the loss of our friend and I am sure the House would join me in conveying our condolences to the bereaved family.

The House may now stand in silence for a short while as a mark of respect to the memory of the departed.

11.02 hrs.

The Members then stood in silence for a short while.

11.03 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[*English*]

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, Papers to be laid on the Table.

Shri Vilasrao Deshmukh.

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI VILASRAO DESHMUKH): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Outcome Budget (Hindi and English versions) of the Department of Land Resources, Ministry of Rural Development for the year 2011-2012.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4383/15/11]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): On behalf of Shri Dinsha Patel, I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Jawaharlal Nehru Aluminium Research Development and Design Centre, Nagpur, for the year 2009-2010, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working

of the Jawaharlal Nehru Aluminium Research Development and Design Centre, Nagpur, for the year 2009-2010.

- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4384/15/11]

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI BENI PRASAD VERMA): Madam Speaker, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India-Union Government (Commercial) (No. 27 of 2010-11)—Performance Audit of Steel Authority of India Limited and Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited-Corporate Social Responsibility for the year ended March, 2010 under Article 151(1) of the Constitution.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4385/15/11]

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Outcome Budget (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Food Processing Industries for the year 2011-2012.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4386/15/11]

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): Madam Speaker, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Indian Post Office (Second Amendment) Rules, 2011 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 37(E) in Gazette of India dated 19th January, 2011 under sub-section (4) of Section 74 of the Indian Post Office Act, 1898.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4387/15/11]

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF

STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) A copy of the Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India-Union Government (Commercial) (No. 28 of 2010-11)—Performance Audit of ONGC Videsh Limited-Joint Venture Operations for the year ended March, 2010 under Article 151(1) of the Constitution.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4388/15/11]

- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Oil Industry Development Board, New Delhi, for the year 2009-2010, alongwith Audited Accounts.
(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Oil Industry Development Board, New Delhi, for the year 2009-2010.

- (3) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4389/15/11]

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

- (a) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2009-2010.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2009-2010, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4390/15/11]

- (b) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Oil India Limited, Dibrugarh, for the year 2009-2010.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Oil India Limited, Dibrugarh, for the year 2009-2010, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4391/15/11]

- (5) Two statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (4) above.
- (6) A copy of the Notification No. G.S.R. 14(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated 12th January, 2011, containing corrigendum to the Notification No. G.S.R. 99(E) dated 24th February, 2010 issued under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4392/15/11]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): On behalf of Shri K.C. Venugopal, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Joint Electricity Regulatory Commission for State of Goa and Union Territories (Procurement of Renewable energy) Regulations, 2010 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. JERC-14/2010 in Gazette of India dated 15th December, 2010 under Section 179 of the Electricity Act, 2003, together with a corrigendum thereto published in Notification No. JERC-19/14/2010 dated 19th February, 2011.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4393/15/11]

11.05 hrs.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

[English]

SECRETARY GENERAL: Madam Speaker, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:-

- (i) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 23rd March, 2011 agreed without any amendment to the Repatriation of Prisoners (Amendment) Bill, 2011 which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 1st March, 2011."

- (ii) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 23rd March, 2011 agreed without any amendment to the State Bank of India (Subsidiary Banks) Amendment Bill, 2011 which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 1st March, 2011."

11.05 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

16th Report

[Translation]

SHRI KARIA MUNDA (Khunti): Madam Speaker, I beg to present the Sixteenth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

11.05 $\frac{3}{4}$ hrs.

COMMITTEE ON THE WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

11th Report

[English]

SHRI GOBINDA CHANDRA NASKAR (Bangaon): Sir, I beg to present the Eleventh Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes related to the Ministry of Tribal Affairs on Action taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Thirty-third Report (Fourteenth Lok Sabha) on "National Commission for Scheduled Tribes — Its mandate and achievements — A review of its organisation and working".

11.06 hrs.

**COMMITTEE ON PAPERS LAID ON THE
TABLE**

4th and 5th Reports

[Translation]

DR. VINAY KUMAR PANDEY (Shrawasti): Madam Speaker, I beg to present the Fourth and Fifth Reports (Action Taken) (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Papers Laid on the Table and Minutes relating thereto.

11.06¹/₄ hrs.

COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE

17th to 20th Reports

[English]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): I beg to present the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Agriculture:-

- (1) Seventeenth Report on the Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations contained in the Sixth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) of the Committee on Agriculture on Demands for Grants (2010-11) of Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Agriculture and Cooperation).
- (2) Eighteenth Report on the Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations contained in the Seventh Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) of the Committee on Agriculture on Demands for Grants (2010-11) of Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries).
- (3) Nineteenth Report on the Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations contained in the Eighth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) of the Committee on Agriculture on Demands for Grants (2010-11) of Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Agricultural Research and Education).

- (4) Twentieth Report on the Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations contained in the Ninth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) of the Committee on Agriculture on Demands for Grants (2010-11) of Ministry of Food Processing Industries.

11.06¹/₂ hrs.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON DEFENCE

(i) 10th and 11th Reports

[English]

SHRI SATPAL MAHARAJ (Garhwal): I beg to present the following Reports (Hindi and English Versions) of the Standing Committee on Defence (2010-11):-

- (1) Tenth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations/observations contained in the Thirty-fourth Report (Fourteenth Lok Sabha) on Human Resource Planning, Shortage of Manpower, Infusion of Hi-Tech Training and Infrastructure for the Armed Forces.
- (2) Eleventh Report on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations/observations contained in the Eighth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on Construction of Roads in the Border Areas of the Country.

(ii) Statements

SHRI SATPAL MAHARAJ: I beg to lay on the Table the following Statements (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Defence:

- (1) Statement showing Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in Chapter-I and Final Replies to the recommendations contained in Chapter V of the Twenty-sixth Report of the Standing Committee on Defence (Fourteenth Lok Sabha) on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations of the Committee contained in the Sixteenth Report of the Committee (Fourteenth Lok Sabha) on Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Defence for the year 2007-08.
- (2) Statement showing Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in

Chapter-I of the Thirty-second Report of the Standing Committee on Defence (Fourteenth Lok Sabha) on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations of the Committee contained in the Twenty-second Report of the Committee (Fourteenth Lok Sabha) on Review of Implementation of Group of Ministers (GoMs) Report on Reforming National Security System in pursuance of Kargil Review Committee Report — A Special Reference to Management of Defence.

- (3) Statement showing Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in Chapter-I of the Thirty-fifth Report of the Standing Committee on Defence (Fourteenth Lok Sabha) on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations of the Committee contained in the Twenty-ninth Report of the Committee (Fourteenth Lok Sabha) on Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Defence for the year 2008-09.
- (4) Statement showing Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in Chapter-I and Final Replies to the recommendations contained in Chapter V of the Second Report of the Standing Committee on Defence (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations of the Committee contained in the Thirty-sixth Report of the Committee (Fourteenth Lok Sabha) on Status of implementation of Unified Command for Armed Forces.
- (5) Statement showing Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in Chapter-I and Final Replies to the recommendations contained in Chapter V of the Third Report of the Standing Committee on Defence (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations of the Committee contained in the Thirtieth Report of the Committee (Fourteenth Lok Sabha) on Status of Married Accommodation in Defence and Allied Services.
- (6) Statement showing Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in Chapter-I of the Fourth Report of the Standing Committee on Defence (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations of the Committee contained in the Thirty-First Report of the Committee (Fourteenth Lok Sabha) on Stress Management in Armed Forces.

- (7) Statement showing Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in Chapter-I and Final Replies to the recommendations contained in Chapter V of the Fifth Report of the Standing Committee on Defence (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations of the Committee contained in the Thirty-third Report of the Committee (Fourteenth Lok Sabha) on Indigenisation of Defence Production — Public Private Partnership.
- (8) Statement showing Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in Chapter-I and Final Replies to the recommendations contained in Chapter V of the Seventh Report of the Standing Committee on Defence (Fourteenth Lok Sabha) on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations of the Committee contained in the First Report of the Committee (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Defence for the year 2009-10.

11.07¹/₂ hrs.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON LABOUR

17th Report

[English]

SHRI HEMANAND BISWAL (Sundargarh): Madam, I beg to present the Seventeenth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Labour on Welfare of Beedi Workers of the Ministry of Labour and Employment.

11.08 hrs.

STATEMENT CORRECTING REPLY TO
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1710 DATED
7TH MARCH, 2011 REGARDING
'LOOTING OF SHIPS'*

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES

*Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, See No. LT 4394/15/11.

AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): Madam, on behalf of my colleague, Shri G.K. Vasan, I beg to lay a statement correcting the reply given on March 7, 2011 to Unstarred Question No. 1710 by Sarvashri K.D. Deshmukh, Abdul Rahman and P. Viswanathan, MPs regarding 'Looting of Ships'.

The reply given to parts (a) to (c) of the Unstarred Question No. 1710 answered on 7.3.2011 may be read as under:

(a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The details of piracy incidents involving foreign flag vessels which had Indian seafarers on board is as under:

Year wise	Number of ships hijacked with Indian crew on board	Number of Indian Seafarers taken hostage on ships	Number of Indian ships hijacked	Number of Indian MSV's hostage	Number of Indian Seafarers Taken hijacked on MSV's
2008	04	53	Nil	1	13
2009	03	32	Nil	04	57
2010	07	63	Nil	08	128
2011 (02.03.11)	02	26	Nil	1	14
Total	16	174	Nil	14	212

(c) As per the reports received from Indian Navy and Coastguard, the number of pirates/looters apprehended by Indian security forces during the last three years is as under:

Year	Number of Pirates Apprehended
2008	23
2009	00
2010	00
2011	43
Total	66

The error occurred due to incorrect inflow of information. The error is regretted.

The delay in making the corrected reply has occurred due to fulfilling the procedures.

11.08¹/₂ hrs.

STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS

- (i) **Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 30th Report of the Standing Committee on Finance on Demands for Grants (2010-11) pertaining to the Ministry of Corporate Affairs***

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF

*Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, See No. LT 4395/15/11

STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): Madam, beg to lay the Statement on the status of implementation of the Recommendations contained in the 30th Report of the Standing Committee on Finance (15th Lok Sabha) on Demands for Grants (2010-11) of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs in pursuance of direction 73A of the hon. Speaker, Lok Sabha.

In all, three recommendations were made by the Committee in the above report where action was required to be taken on the part of the Government. The Government has accepted 'in principle' all the recommendations of the Committee. The present status of implementation of the various recommendations made by the Committee is given in the Annexure to this Statement, which is laid on the Table of the House. I would not like to take the valuable time of the House to read out all the contents of the Annexure. I would request that this may be considered as read.

11.08³/₄ hrs.

- (ii) **Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 5th Report of the Standing Committee on Energy on Demands for Grants (2010-11) pertaining to the Ministry of Power***

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF STATE IN

*Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, See No. LT 4396/15/11

THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): Madam, on behalf of my colleague, Shri K.C. Venugopal, I beg to lay the Statement on the present status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Fifth Report of the Standing Committee on Energy in pursuance of directions 73A of the hon. Speaker, Lok Sabha vide Lok Sabha Bulletin Part-II, dated 1st September 2004.

The Fifth Report is related to 'Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Power for the year 2010-11'. It has 12 recommendations, all of which have been accepted by the Government.

The present status of implementation of the various recommendations made by the Committee in the said report is indicated in the Annexure to my Statement, which is laid on the Table of the House. I would not like to take the valuable time of the House by reading out all the contents of this Annexure. I would request that this may be considered as read.

11.09 hrs.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER

Postponement of Calling Attention

[*English*]

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Members, Shri Gurudas Dasgupta has requested me to postpone the Calling Attention, which I have permitted. It may be taken up tomorrow.

MADAM SPEAKER: Item No. 21—Shri Namo Narain Meena.

...(Interruptions)

[*Translation*]

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV (Mainpuri): Madam Speaker, please give a minutes time to speak.
...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Mulayam Singh ji, I would give you an opportunity to speak.

...(Interruptions)

11.10 hrs.

GOVERNMENT BILLS—*Introduced*

(i) Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority Bill, 2011*

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): Madam, on behalf of my senior colleague, Shri Pranab Mukherjee, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the establishment of an Authority to promote old age income security by establishing, developing and regulating pension funds, to protect the interests of subscribers to schemes of pension funds and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

MADAM SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the establishment of an Authority to promote old age income security by establishing, developing and regulating pension funds, to protect the interests of subscribers to schemes of pension funds and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto."

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Madam, I am demanding Division on this Bill.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): Why are you creating problem for the introduction of the Bill?

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: We oppose the introduction of the Bill.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): On what ground? What have you said?

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: No, I have not said but in the voting we want a Division. I have not given notice to oppose but instead of taking voice vote, we want a Division.

MADAM SPEAKER: You have not given notice to speak on this.

*Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, section-2 dated 24.03.2011.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Madam, notice is not necessary. That is why, we have asked for a Division. We are opposing introduction of the Bill and I am asking for a Division instead of voice vote.

MADAM SPEAKER: All right.

Now, voting has to be by Division. Let the Lobbies be cleared--

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, the Lobbies have been cleared.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Madam Speaker, kindly permit me to speak on this for a minute. Rule 72 says that:

"If a motion for leave to introduce a Bill is opposed, the Speaker, after permitting, if he thinks fit, brief statements from the member who opposes the motion and the member who moved the motion, may, without further debate, put the question:

Provided that where a motion is opposed on the ground that the Bill initiates legislation outside the legislative competence of the House, the Speaker may permit a full discussion thereon."

He has not made any point as to on what ground he is opposing it. He just said that he opposes it. Then we will argue. We will speak on that.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: I just want to know how many are in favour and how many are against. All that you have said is needed when one opposes the introduction of the Bill, it is not needed for voting.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: The hon. Member should have got up before that to make his point as to why he is opposing the Bill. He has to give his reason and the Government will give its reason.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: It is not necessary for pressing for a division.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: It is. I am talking of introduction.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Any Member has got the right to ask for a division.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: You are voting on such an important thing to sideline the rules. You are voting to sideline the rules.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Instead of voice vote, we have asked for a division to record our voting.

[Translation]

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL (Domariyaganj): No question arises, until brief statement is done, introduction of the Bill cannot be opposed.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: We agree that division will take place but before that the process should be followed. It can be accepted if the division ultimately take place. But before division Rule in force should be followed. If division is to take place, it will take place but according to rules.

[English]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: The Lobbies have been cleared now. There should be no other business except voting.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: The Lobbies have been cleared, but the division has not taken place.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Now, no other business can take place.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: You are relying on rules now. What rules are you talking about?

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Madam, he has to give the reason as to why he is opposing it. He should explain whether the Government has got the legislative competence or not. The Government has got the legislative competence.

[Translation]

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: I just want to request you that if they seek division, it may take place, and must take place but before that they should clear under what rule they oppose it. The division may take place, if it is done according to rules.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: No.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: It is exactly the same.

[English]

You have to go by the rules.

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: He has to tell this august House under what rule, he is opposing. Madam, he cannot get up and say that he is opposing unless and until he gives reasons...(*Interruptions*). What are you talking? You are a very senior Member of this House...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing is going on record. Hon. Minister, please tell me what is your point of order.

(*Interruptions*)...*

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Madam, my respectful submission is that when the introduction of a Bill is opposed by any Member, the hon. Member opposing the introduction of the Bill has to give his grounds for opposing the Bill. If he is opposing on the ground of legislative competence, the rules are clear to that effect. I will just read Rule 72 once again for the benefit of hon. House.

"If a motion for leave to introduce a Bill is opposed, the Speaker, after permitting, if he thinks fit, brief statements from the member who opposes the motion and the member who moved the motion, may, without further debate, put the question:

Provided that where a motion is opposed on the ground that the Bill initiates legislation outside the legislative competence of the House, the Speaker may permit a full discussion thereon:"

AN HON. MEMBER: You read Rule 72(2) also.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: That is different. Should I read it? It says:

"Notice to oppose introduction of a Bill shall be addressed to the Secretary-General specifying clearly and precisely the objections to be raised and given by 10.00 hours on the date on which the motion for leave to introduce the Bills is included in the list of business."

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Now, why is voting required Mr. Bansal? There are two types of voting. One is voice vote and another is Division...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Madam, voting comes later. Of course, I say that when there is opposition to the introduction, it will entail voting...(*Interruptions*). You are opposing this. This raises a very important point. The

*Not recorded.

theory that the hon. Member is putting across is that one does not have to oppose to the Bill as such but at the time of voting, you just say 'no' But that is not provided for. That is not the position. Madam, the opposition is to the introduction of the Bill...(*Interruptions*). Therefore, it was essential that before saying 'no' to it, they should have given the reasons for opposing the Bill. There can be no opposition without giving reasons...(*Interruptions*).

MADAM SPEAKER: Please take your seat.

[*Translation*]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: I will tell, why there is a need for voting?

[*English*]

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Madam, Rule 72 deals only with introduction.

MADAM SPEAKER: You have asked me to give my ruling. Allow me to do that.

[*Translation*]

Will you allow me to give my ruling.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH (Vaishali): Rule 376 provides that:

[*English*]

"(5) A point of order is not point of privilege...

(c) when a question on any motion is being put to the House'....."

[*Translation*]

Alright, Madam you have put up the question. Members have replied in yes or no. After it, in between there cannot be any point of order or a debate. ...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: Now you sit down. Take your seats.

...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Members, the Member cannot oppose the introduction of the Bill because he

has not given prior notice as per Rule 72. The Member is asking for division and I am allowing it.

Now, the Lobbies are cleared.

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Kind attention of hon. Members is invited to the following points in the operation of the Automatic Vote Recording System:

1. Before a division starts, every hon. Member should occupy his or her own seat and operate the system from that seat only.
2. As may kindly be seen, the 'red bulbs above display boards' on either side of the hon. Speaker's Chair are already glowing. This means the voting system has been activated.
3. For voting, please press the following two buttons simultaneously immediately after sounding of first gong, namely,
 - (i) One "red" button in front of the hon. Member on the head phone plate and
also
 - (ii) Any one of the following buttons fixed on the top of the desk of seats:

Ayes	-	Green colour
Noes	-	Red colour
Abstain	-	Yellow colour
4. It is essential to keep both the buttons pressed till the second gong sound is heard and the red bulbs are "off".
Important: The hon. Members may please note that the vote will not be registered if both buttons are not kept pressed simultaneously till the sounding of the second gong.
5. Please do not press the amber button during division.
6. Hon. Members can actually "see" their vote on display boards and on their desk unit. In case vote is not registered, they may call for voting through slips.

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the establishment of an Authority to promote old

age income security by establishing, developing and regulating pension funds, to protect the interests of subscribers to schemes of pension funds and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto."

The Lok Sabha divided:

AYES

11.25 hrs.

Aaron Rashid, Shri J.M.
Advani, Shri L.K.
Ahamed, Shri E.
Ahir, Shri Hansraj G.
Amlabe, Shri Narayan Singh
Angadi, Shri Suresh
Argal, Shri Ashok
Awale, Shri Jaywant Gangaram
Azad, Shri Kirti
'Baba', Shri K.C. Singh
Bahuguna, Shri Vijay
Bairwa, Shri Khiladi Lal
Bais, Shri Ramesh
Balram, Shri P.
Banerjee, Shri Ambica
Bansal, Shri Pawan Kumar
Basavaraj, Shri G.S.
Beg, Dr. Mirza Mehboob
Bhujbal, Shri Sameer
Bhuria, Shri Kanti Lal
Biswal, Shri Hemanand
Chacko, Shri P.C.
Chaudhary, Dr. Tushar
Chauhan, Shri Mahendrasinh P.
Chinta Mohan, Dr.
Chowdhary, Shrimati Santosh
'Commando', Shri Kamal Kishor
Deshmukh, Shri K.D.
Dhanapalan, Shri K. P.
Dias, Shri Charles
Dikshit, Shri Sandeep
Dubey, Shri Nishikant
Elangovan, Shri T.K.S.
Gaikwad, Shri Eknath Mahadeo

Gawali, Shrimati Bhavana Patil
 Ghatowar, Shri Paban Singh
 Gogoi, Shri Dip
 Gouda, Shri Shivarama
 Jagannath, Dr. Manda
 *Jaiswal, Dr. Sanjay
 Jakhar, Shri Badri Ram
 Jardosh, Shrimati Darshana
 Jat, Shrimati Poonam Veljibhai
 Jawale, Shri Haribhau
 Jigajinagi, Shri Ramesh
 Joshi, Shri Kailash
 Kachhadia, Shri Naranbhai
 Kaypee, Shri Mohinder Singh
 Khandela, Shri Mahadeo Singh
 Kharge, Shri Mallikarjun
 Killi, Dr. Kruparani
 Kowase, Shri Marotrao Sainuji
 Lakshmi, Shrimati Panabaka
 Mahajan, Shrimati Sumitra
 Maharaj, Shri Satpal
 Manjhi, Shri Hari
 Masram, Shri Basori Singh
 Mcleod, Shrimati Ingrid
 *Meena, Shri Namon Narain
 *Meena, Shri Raghuvir Singh
 Meghe, Shri Datta
 Meghwal, Shri Arjun Ram
 Meghwal, Shri Bharat Ram
 Mirdha, Dr. Jyoti
 Munda, Shri Karia
 Munde, Shri Gopinath
 Naik, Dr. Sanjeev Ganesh
 Narayanasamy, Shri V.
 Naskar, Shri Gobinda Chandra
 Nirupam, Shri Sanjay
 Ola, Shri Sis Ram
 *Owaisi, Shri Asaduddin
 Pakkirappa, Shri S.

*Voted through slip.

*Pal, Shri Jagdambika
 *Pandey, Dr. Vinay Kumar
 Pandey, Shri Ravindra Kumar
 Patel, Shri Kishanbhai V.
 Patel, Shri Lalubhai Babubhai
 Patel, Shrimati Jayshreeben
 Patil, Dr. Padmasinha Bajirao
 Pilot, Shri Sachin
 Potai, Shri Sohan
 Punia, Shri P. L.
 Purandeswari, Shrimati D.
 Purkayastha, Shri Kabindra
 Rao, Dr. K.S.
 Rao, Shri Rayapati Sambasiva
 Rathwa, Shri Ramsinh
 Rawat, Shri Harish
 Reddy, Shri Gutha Sukhender
 Reddy, Shri K.J.S.P
 Reddy, Shri M. Raja Mohan
 Reddy, Shri M. Sreenivasulu
 Ruala, Shri C.L.
 Shantha, Shrimati J.
 Sharma, Shri Jagdish
 Sharma, Shri Madan Lal
 Shekhawat, Shri Gopal Singh
 Singh, Chaudhary Lal
 Singh, Dr. Bhola
 Singh, Dr. Sanjay
 Singh, Shri Bhoopendra
 Singh, Shri Ganesh
 *Singh, Shri Ijyaraj
 Singh, Shri Murari Lal
 Singh, Shri Pashupati Nath
 Singh, Shri R.P.N.
 Singh, Shri Uday Pratap
 Solanki, Dr. Kirit Premjibhai
 Solanki, Shri Makansingh
 Sushant, Dr. Rajan
 Swaraj, Shrimati Sushma

*Voted through slip.

Tandon, Shrimati Annu
 Taviad, Dr. Prabha Kishor
 Taware, Shri Suresh Kashinath
 Tewari, Shri Manish
 Thomas, Prof. K.V.
 Vasava, Shri Mansukhbhai D.
 Verma, Shri Beni Prasad
 Vishwanath Katti, Shri Ramesh
 Vyas, Dr. Girija
 Yadav, Shri Om Prakash

NOES

Acharia, Shri Basu Deb
 Baliram, Dr.
 Balmiki, Shri Kamlesh
 Barq, Dr. Shafiqur Rahman
 Baske, Shri Pulin Bihari
 Bauri, Shrimati Susmita
 Chauhan, Shri Dara Singh
 Chauhan, Shrimati Rajkumari
 Choudhary, Shri Bhudeo
 Das, Shri Khagen
 Das, Shri Ram Sundar
 Dasgupta, Shri Gurudas
 Devi, Shrimati Ashwamedh
 Dome, Dr. Ram Chandra
 *Haque, Sk. Saidul
 Hasan, Shrimati Tabassum
 *Jaiswal, Shri Gorakh Prasad
 Karwaria, Shri Kapil Muni
 *Kristappa, Shri N.
 Kumar, Shri Kaushalendra
 Kumar, Shri Mithilesh
 Kumar, Shri Shailendra
 *Majumdar, Shri Prasanta Kumar
 Malik, Shri Sakti Mohan
 Panda, Shri Prabodh
 Pandey, Shri Gorakhnath
 *Pandey, Shri Rakesh

*Voted through slip.

Paranjpe, Shri Anand Prakash
 Patel, Shri Bal Kumar
 Premdas, Shri
 Ramkishun, Shri
 Rao, Shri Nama Nageswara
 Reddy, Shri M. Venugopala
 Riyan, Shri Bajju Ban
 Roy, Prof. Saugata
 Roy, Shri Arjun
 *Roy, Shri Mahendra Kumar
 Singh, Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad
 Singh, Shri Jagdanand
 *Singh, Shri Radhe Mohan
 Singh, Shri Rajiv Ranjan Singh alias Lalan
 Singh, Shri Umashankar
 Singh, Shri Yashvir
 Singh, Shrimati Meena
 Sivaprasad, Dr. N.
 Tarai, Shri Bibhu Prasad
 Tiwari, Shri Bhisma Shankar alias Kushal
 Yadav, Shri Akhilesh
 Yadav, Shri Dharmendra
 Yadav, Shri Mulayam Singh
 Yadav, Shri Sharad

MADAM SPEAKER: Subject to correction**, the result of the Division is:

Yes : 115

Noes : 43

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): Madam, I introduce*** the Bill.

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, the lobbies may be opened.

*Voted through slip.

**The following Members also recorded their votes through slips; Ayes: 115 + Dr. Sanjay Jaiswal S/Shri Namu Narain Meena, Raghuvir Singh Meena, Asaduddin Owaisi, Jagdambika Pal, Dr. Vinay Pandey and Shri Ilyaraj Singh = 122.

Noes: 43 + Sk. Saidul Haque, S/Shri Gorakh Prasad Jaiswal, N. Kristappa, Prasanta Kumar Majumdar, Rakesh Pandey, Mahendra Kumar Roy and Radhe Mohan Singh = 50

****Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

11.29 hrs.

(ii) Regulation of Factor (Assignment of Receivables) Bill, 2011*

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): Madam, on behalf of Shri Pranab Mukherjee, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for and regulate assignment of receivables by making provision for registration thereof and rights and obligations of parties to contract for assignment of receivable and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for and regulate assignment of receivables by making provisions for registration thereof and rights and obligations of parties to contract for assignment of receivable and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA: Madam, I introduce the Bill.

[Translation]

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV (Mainpuri): Hon'ble Madam Speaker, I have put forth an important issue in the House. There are 14 such States as Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Goa, Delhi, Uttarakhand, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Orissa and Andhra Pradesh from which there are 257 Members of Lok Sabha got elected. I am sorry to say that there is only one Member of Parliament who belongs to Muslims Community, out of the above seats. In the previous Lok Sabha, there was no Muslim MP from these 14 states. There is a large population of Muslims today. This community has a bigger contribution in every sphere of life from independence till date. But their representation in Lok Sabha is negligible. Therefore, I demand to provide reservation to Muslims in Lok Sabha and State Assemblies, as there is no other option. With this step only, this community will get their proper representation in Lok Sabha and State Assemblies.

*Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section-2 dated 24.3.2011.

SHRI GANESH SINGH (Satna): Hon'ble Madam Speaker, I, through you, would like to draw the attention of the Government towards on the letter written to me by Hon'ble Minister for Agriculture on 23 February, 2011 regarding the crops of farmers. ...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: Basu Deb Acharia ji, please give the slip of your name to the table.

...(*Interruptions*)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing else will go on record except what Shri Ganesh Singh is saying.

(*Interruptions*)...*

[Translation]

SHRI GANESH SINGH: Madam Speaker, no relief can be provided from SDRF and NDRF for the damages caused by frost and snow-flakes and I would like to draw you attention on this issue. Hon'ble Agriculture Minister said that they could not send a central team to study the loss of crops. But in spite of this, he mentioned in his letter that the Government of India had released Rs. 200 crores under RKVY from National Agriculture Development Scheme. Keeping in view of grave impact of cold wave conditions, he further mentioned that out of Rs. 589.09 crores under RKVY for the year 2010-11, Rs. 359.1 crores had been released today. But the fact is that neither Rs. 200 crores has been received till now nor has the balance Rs. 229.91 crores for 2010-11 been released. The way the hon'ble Minister has misled is not commendable. I, through you, demand the Government to stop injustice in the camouflage of jugglery of figures. I also demand to provide relief to Madhya Pradesh as well as the States in which the crops of farmers are destroyed by frost by covering them under natural disaster. The farmers of Madhya Pradesh may be provided relief of Rs. 2472 crores. Farmers are committing suicides due to the continuous loss to them. Keeping in view of this fact, a new agriculture insurance scheme should be introduced to cover crops and the premium may be borne by the Union Government and the State Government at 50:50. The fields of farmers may be considered as a unit and the agriculture may be accorded the status of industry.

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri K.D. Deshmukh and Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal also associate themselves with the issue raised by Shri Ganesh Singh.

*Not recorded.

[English]

SHRI KHAGEN DAS (Tripura West): Thank you, Madam. I would like to draw the attention of the Government with regard to the agitation launched against the setting up of the Jaitapur Nuclear Power Project at Ratnagiri District, Maharashtra. This will seriously affect the livelihood of farmers and fishermen, and unleashing of repression on peaceful movement. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

*(Interruptions)...**

SHRI KHAGEN DAS: I along with my colleague former MP Subhasini Ali visited the affected areas of the Central Government nuclear power project site in Jaitapur on March 12, 2011. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing else will go on record. Please do not interrupt the hon. Member who is speaking.

*(Interruptions)...**

SHRI KHAGEN DAS: We met the farmers and fishermen including women from Mitgavne, Madhban and Sakhari villages. I was amazed that every single man and woman is willing to sacrifice his or her life to stop the project. Not a single person has come forward except a few absentee land owners even after the State Government having announced hugely enhanced compensation.

Madam, the serious impact of this plant has not been scientifically conducted. According to some eminent scientists, it will threaten the marine life, horticulture and bio-diversity of the region. The livelihood of the fishermen will be lost. We must learn the lessons from the terrible events in Japan which have been termed as the nation's darkest hour since World War II. Nuclear emergency was declared in Japan. Nuclear crisis in Japan should be a wake-up call for India.

Our Party is objecting to the installation of European Pressurized Reactor Technology as it is not commissioned for operation anywhere in the world.

I was also shocked to hear the extent of repression let loose by the administration on those who have been voicing their opposition to the project on scientific and environmental grounds. More than 250 people including

80-90 years old have been declared habitual offenders and asked to furnish exorbitant sureties. Many people including women were arrested and kept for several days in filthy and unhygienic police lock-up. Seven persons have been served with exterminate orders. Persons like former Judges have been prevented from visiting the site. My Party leader, Dr. Vivek Monterio, was sent an SMS by the District Magistrate, Ratnagiri, prohibiting him from entering the district.

I would urge upon the Central Government to heed the united voice of the people of the region and stop the project. All the cases against the farmers and women must be withdrawn and the land that has been taken away from them without their consent must be returned.

SHRI PRABODH PANDA (Midnapore): Madam, I associate myself with what the hon. Member has stated on this issue.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN (Indore): Madam Speaker, I want to raise a very important issue which is also very important for the common people. I don't like to discuss about the condition of BSNL regarding mobile services. One had a mobile phone, receive unsolicited sms. Unsolicited calls are also rung on their mobiles. We take the facility of DND for such unsolicited calls and SMS. But such calls and SMS come on mobiles. Perhaps, everybody experiences such SMSs like chatting but we do not like to read them. Different types of SMSs like photos of bikini girls etc. come on mobiles belong to us and we pay for it. Mobile's screen is our. Advertisers have to pay for the advertisements and bills pasted on the walls of our houses. This is our mobiles and they oil the mobile advertise for the availability of flats. Different types or unsolicited messages we receive on our phones and such SMSs come on mobiles unchecked. We have to pay five rupees for calls in any reality shows. We receive unwanted calls on our mobile phones about loans etc. when we are roaming. My suggestion in this regard is that such rules should be framed that mobile holders can be paid directly for the unsolicited calls and SMSs by the senders whether the rent is Rs. 1 or Rs. 5. Such step may check the unsolicited SMSs or calls. I request the government to ponder over this. Such SMSs can not be totally controlled. If we take the above step, the mobile holders will get rent for unsolicited calls or SMSs. I request that it would be better to frame such rules.

*Not recorded.

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Prahalad Joshi, Shri B.Y. Raghavendra, Shri P. C. Gaddigoudar, Shrimati J. Shanta and Shrimati Poonam Veljibhai Jat associated themselves with the issue raised by Smt. Sumitra Mahajan.

[*English*]

SHRI MANISH TEWARI (Ludhiana): Madam Speaker, I would like to thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak in the House today. Today I rise in support of a very important and integral part of our democracy and those are the working journalists and the non-working people connected with the Press and the media industry.

It seems that there was a Wage Board which was set up in 2007 to review the salaries and the working conditions of people associated with the media industry. Apparently this Wage Board has made very specific recommendations with regard to enhancement of salary and other pre-requisites of journalists and people who are otherwise connected with this industry. In spite of the fact that three years have elapsed, these recommendations have not been implemented. Today, all working journalists and other people connected with this industry are agitating across the country.

In this nation of ours, there has been this continuing debate between the freedom of the Press and the freedom of the owner of the Press. If we really want the freedom of the Press to prevail in this country, the starting point is to empower the working journalists. I would like to urge the Government, through you and through this House to take very serious cognizance of this matter and all the recommendations which have been made by the Wage Board should be implemented forthwith with effect from January 2008 which is the demand of the journalists. I thank you very much for giving me this opportunity.

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri P.L. Punia is associating himself with the matter raised by Shri Manish Tewari.

[*Translation*]

KUMARI SAROJ PANDEY (Durg): Madam Speaker, through you I would like to draw the attention of the House towards those artisans, who are continue to suffer and subjected to exploitation. They play vital role in the development process I am talking about rickshaw pullers, porters and maids. I want to raise this issue here because there is no integrated scheme for them.

Madam, through you I would like to draw the attention of the House towards their basic amenities because their wages are not commensurate with the labours they put

in. There is no facility of education for their children, therefore, completely oblivious to future prospect. In fact they just push on their lives and wait for inevitable to happen. The need of the hour is to formulate an integrated scheme for these artisan who is a part of unorganized laborers. Therefore, it is utmost necessary to formulate a scheme which take care the education of their wards who in turn chalk out their future prospect. This is what needed in the present circumstances and if we want our country to prosper then we will have to walk with them.

I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak.

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Chandulal Sahu is allowed to associate with the matter raised by Kumari Saroj Pandey.

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL (Domariyaganj): Madam Speaker, I am thankful for giving me the opportunity to speak on this important issue. To increase the literacy rate and to provide qualitative education to women, Government of India in the year 2004 decided to set up Kasturba Gandhi Residential Girls School in the backward blocks of various States. This will help the girls child in the remote areas of every state including Uttar Pradesh and Bihar where there are no inter-college is available for girls child. Despite their desire for further study they are deprived of the education. While every one of us know that if you educate a boy you prepare a responsible citizen only, but if you educate a girl you educate a whole family. There is no need to underline the importance of education for girl child. Government of India in the year 2004 took decision in this direction and set up such schools in various states. Education is still being imparted from class 6 to 8 in these backward blocks. These are the residential schools. The girls from General Category, BPL, SC, O.B.C. and Minority gets education. They would have never dreamt of education. Therefore, I request the Government that the staff working in the said school not getting remuneration for the last 12th month. Their contract is renewed every year which affect the quality of education. Their regularization is important to maintain the quality of the education. Their remuneration should be increased keeping in view, inflation and price index which will help in improving quality education. We have brought Right to Education: This Government have made education as fundamental Right and the act was passed in this house by this very Government. A number of States are not implementing the said act on the pretext of shortage of resources and funds whereas State Government are ready to bear 45% burden. Infrastructure is available for the education. Kasturba Gandhi Residential

Schools are available, they should be upgraded upto intermediate level. If these schools are brought under R.T.E. Act, this would bring qualitative change in education from Kashmir to Kanyakumari. The purpose of the R.T.E. Act was to improve Female literacy rate. But this will not only improve literacy rate this will help them to study upto Intermediate level and will help them to attain economical independent. They can study upto degree and post graduate level. I think this is not enough I demand that remuneration of teacher and staff working in Kasturba Gandhi Residential School should be increased.

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Pannalal Punia, Shri Kamal Kishore "Commando" and Shrimati Rajkumari Ratna Singh associate themselves with the issue raised by Shri Jagdambika Pal.

[English]

SHRI P.T. THOMAS (Idukki): Madam Speaker, in the trains running between Delhi and Kerala like Kerala Express and Mangala-Lakshadwip Express, the basic facilities are not available. The compartments are very old and in a very bad condition. Toilets are unhygienic. I would request the Government to allot more new bogies and other facilities to these trains. Even in the Sampark Kranti Express, for two days last week there was no electricity in the compartments. It is a very serious issue. I would request the Government to ensure safety and other facilities for the passengers of these trains.

[Translation]

SHRI TUFANI SAROJ (Machhlishahr): Madam Speaker, through you, I would like to draw your kind attention towards the people's sentiment with regard to the National Highway No. 56 from Sultanpur to Varanasi. It was approved for four lane road. In the project plan its width was kept 60 meters. To widen the road upto 60 meters, it was proposed to acquire land from the farmers who reside near road. Many small and marginal farmers will be affected by the said acquisition. Many small and poor farmers will loose their land and they will face the problem of subsistence. I have been informed through the departmental sources that 45 metre wide space can be suitable for the four lane road.

Madam Speaker, as per the norms of national highway, one lane road requires seven metre wide space. Thus, the total width of four lane road should be 28 metres. If the five metre space is left in the middle, the total width comes to be 33 metres. In spite of taking 45

metres of width twenty feet space is left on both sides of the road. All these things should be taken into account. In the development of such roads, the intention of the Government is to see that the small and poor farmers suffer base minimum in this process. In view of that I request the Government through you to give necessary direction to the concerned department to keep the width of the NH No. 56 to 45 metres instead of 60 metres so that the interest of small and poor farmers are protected along with the constructions of said national highway is undertaken.

SHRI MAHESHWAR HAZARI (Samastipur): Madam Speaker, the work under Pradhan Mantri Grameen Sadak Yojna in Bihar has not been completed since 2006 till date. The Government of India meets out step motherly treatment to Bihar. Not a single farthing has been disbursed to Bihar under Pradhan Mantri Grameen Sadak Yojana and as a result of that all the roads are lying incomplete. The contracts who were sensitive invested 10 crores of rupees but got only 2 crores of rupees as payment. Now, they have incurred the debt of 8 crores of rupees. I, through you, would like to request the Government of India to release all the outstanding amount to Bihar under Pradhan Mantri Grameen Sadak Yojana and get the roads completed at the earliest.

Madam Speaker, at the same time I would like to submit that the people of Bihar have voted NDA and Shri Nitish Kumar to power, it does not mean that the Government of India should ignore the people of Bihar. India will not prosper unless and until Bihar is also put on the growth trajectory. I request that the fund should be released to Bihar at the earliest.

SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM (Mumbai North): Madam Speaker, I am obliged to you for giving me an opportunity to raise an important issue during the zero hours.

This issue is related to the Videsh Sanchar Nigam Limited, a company international mobile service and internet service in India. The disinvestments of this company was done in 2002. I am raising this issue today because a reputed magazine of the country 'Outlook' revealed that a large scale corruption prevailed at the time of disinvestments of VSNL. The company had a cash reserve ranging from two thousand five hundred crore to four thousand five hundred crore rupees, but the disinvestment ministry sold it only for 1439 crores rupees. The second thing which was pointed out is about 1200 acres of land that was an integral capital of the company, was given to that private company free of cost. If the

land is evaluated today, its value would be about Rs. 8 thousand crore which was given free of cost. In the entire episode what is cropping up is the provision made to demerge the land while the companies was disinvested. Assets are never demerged, and only companies and their subsidiaries are demerged. In place of demerging this land...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please conclude.

SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM: Instead of demerging the land, it was left. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, Please conclude.

SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM: Madam Speaker, I am not mentioning anybody's name. I am putting this issue before the Government of India. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Now please take your seat, you have made you point.

SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM: Madam Speaker, I, through you, I am making a demand from this Government that all the matters of disinvestment done during the NDA regime should be looked into. During the regime of NDA which...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: You have made your point, now please take your seat.

Shrimati Jayashreeben Patel. Sanjay Nirupamji, please let her speak.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

...*(Interruptions)**

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Why are you standing. The lady member of you party is speaking. Please take you seat. Let her speak.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Only what hon. lady Member, Shrimati Jayshreeben Patel says will go on record.

...*(Interruptions)**

*Not recorded.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL (Mahesana): Madam Speaker, I, through you, would like draw the attention of the Government to the fact that the production of potato has been very good during the current year. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Kirti Azadji, his statement is not being recorded. Please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please take you seat. Let the hon. lady Member speak.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Let her speak. You please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Sanjay ji, Please take your seat. Please speak.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL: Respected Madam, I, through you, would like to draw the attention of the House to an important issue. The production of potato is very good during the current year in Gujarat and the producers had expected remunerative prices for their production. But the price of potato has been decreasing during potato has been decreasing during recent past. Recently, the price of potato has reached from Rs. 65 per 20 kg to Rs. 70 per 20 kg. In this regard, the Minister of Agriculture in the State has requested the Central Government to procure potato under market intervention Scheme.

After a bumper crop of potato, farmers are worried of going into loss due to steep fall in the price of potato. The Agriculture Minister of the State has requested the Central Government to purchase the potato at a remunerative price.

I want to tell the Government that the expense under this scheme is shared by the State and the Central

Government's on equal footing. This scheme in question meant for purchase of potato was introduced in the year 2008-2009.

Therefore, I request the Government to provide for the procurement of potato under the said scheme and to protect potato farmers from loss due to price-fall.

SHRI SATPAL MAHARAJ (Garhwal): Madam, through you, I want to draw the attention of this House towards those people who laid down their lives for the noble cause of whistle-blowing. At present, all the people of the country, be it common man or Parliamentarian, are enraged over corruption across the country. An important session of the Parliament could not undertake its business due to this burning issue. I feel that the same honour and facilities which the Government of India have provided to the freedom-fighters, be extended to those patriots too, who raised their voices against the corrupt to save out nation from deterioration.

In this context, I would first like to remember Late Shri Satyendra Kumar Dubey who was a resident of Siwan (Bihar). He was posted as a project director in National Highway Authority of India. He was murdered in 2003 for whistle-blowing in Golden Corridor Project during the NDA regime. In the same way, Shri Manju Nath Shanmugam who was posted as a Manager in Indian Oil Corporation was murdered in the year 2005 at Lakhimpur Khiri, Uttar Pradesh for highlighting adulteration in Petrol during the regime of BSP. Similarly, Late Shri Satish Sethi, who unearthed many land scams in Talegaon, Maharashtra with the help of Shri Anna Hazare was killed in 2010. On the same lines, Shri Shashidhar Mishra of Begusarai district was shot down on 14 February, 2010 in Bihar for unearthing corruption in the Railways, Administration, Police and various departments. Late Shri Amit Jethwa, an environmental activist of Gujarat, who exposed corruption and illegal mining in Girivan forest area in 2008, was murdered in July, 2010. And only recently, the sub-district magistrate of Nasik area Shri Yashwant Sonawane burnt alive on 25 January, 2011 for exposing the malpractice of adulteration in petrol.

Madam, there may be many much more such cases wherein the persons fighting against corruption were killed. Through you, I request the Central Government to deem such patriots as martyrs of nation who laid down their lives in the fight against corruption and their dependents should be given same facilities as that are given to the kins of the martyrs' dependents. Also their life-story and cause may be included in school-curriculum in order to enlighten and prepare our coming generation for nation-building.

11.59 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Members, the matters under Rule 377 shall be laid on the Table of the House. The hon. Members who have been permitted to raise the matters under Rule 377 today and are desirous of laying them may personally hand over slips at the Table of the House within 20 minutes. Only those matters shall be treated as laid for which the slips have been received at the Table within the stipulated time. The rest will be treated as lapsed.

...(Interruptions)

(i) Need to create a separate Ministry for Other Backward Classes

SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR (Karimnagar): I would like to draw the kind attention of the august House regarding the urgent need to carve out a separate Ministry of Other Backward Classes.

As we all know that in all States especially in Andhra Pradesh, OBC people constitute more than 50 per cent population in the names of various castes. Despite having more than 50 per cent of population, OBCs are still lagging behind in availing facilities from education to employment levels. Many schemes are being introduced by Government of India and States also. But I feel that schemes meant for OBCs are not reaching to them properly due to lack of proper platform at the national level. This demand is pending since Independence and so far not fulfilled. If the Government sets up an OBC Ministry, it will definitely guide and enable the OBCs in our country to avail the schemes and facilities meant for them at the national level and enable them to lead their life with honour and dignity.

I, therefore, request the Hon'ble Prime Minister, through the Chair, to kindly intervene in the matter and carve out a separate Ministry for Other Backward Classes to help the OBC people.

(ii) Need to take necessary steps to make education accessible to each and every child in the country

[Translation]

SHRI BHARAT RAM MEGHWAL (Sriganganagar): Drawing the attention of this House a very important issue,

*Treated as laid on the Table.

may I request the Central and the State Governments that present condition of education especially for those who are in the age group of 6 to 14 years is not satisfactory. Almost one crore children are deprived of school education in my home state Rajasthan alone and most of them belong to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. A nation-wide movement is required to implement the right of education significantly. All out efforts should be made for propagation of education through non-government institutions and the State Government should make adequate use of their resources for setting up new educational institutes and to make school education qualitative.

I request all the concerned Governments not to deem the institutes registered under section 21 of Societies Registration Act, 1860 for welfare of children belonging to Scheduled Castes and if those who acquire land of Scheduled Castes farmers for establishment of educational institutes, as juristic person and if needed, necessary amendment to the rules for establishment of such educational institutes should be made.

A lump sum amount should be given for the construction of school building with an object to create appropriate educational environment for residential schools which are presently being run in rental buildings for SC boys, by the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment and those for the boys belonging to Scheduled Tribes run by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs.

It is essential that the Central Government and State Governments should make all possible contribution help the educational institutes in order to obtain the objectives of Right to Education.

(iii) Need to take stringent action against culprits involved in adulteration and short-weighing of food articles and other essential commodities of daily use

SHRI DATTA MEGHE (Wardha): I would like to draw the kind attention of the Government to prevailing trend of adulteration in the country. Of late, some raids were carried out in many states which reveals the extent of adulteration and presence of sub-standard food items in the market. One such information shows that around 60 percent food article in the country are adulterated. Any State administration usually prefers to keep mum in this matter. Inability of our law and order system is the reason for it. The culprits get arrested in the morning and leave the jail on bail in the evening. It gives boost to crimes.

Be it the incidence of spurious medicines or toxic liquor or sub-standard sweetmeat for that matter, the problem of common man is only increasing. Adulteration of Kerosin oil in Petrol and Diesel is common in every city and the criminals are wandering scot free.

The common man has to undergo short-weighing of the commodity which making purchase of even a small item from the market. For example, in the cotton market to Nagpur and vegetable market of my city Wardha, short-measurement and short-weighing is a common phenomenon which renders 2 kilograms of the article short-weighed by 250 gms.

The green vegetables are being polished in green colour to look fresh and the apple fruit imported from abroad is wax-coated for shine.

I, therefore, request to the Government to take stringent steps to check adulteration in the food items.

(iv) Need to convert Yadagirigutta to Hyderabad and Warangal to Godavari Bridge roads into four lane roads in Andhra Pradesh

[English]

SHRI RAJAI AH SIRICILLA (Warangal): I would like to draw the kind attention of the august House towards the urgent need to include the roads of Yadagirigutta to Hyderabad (70 kms.) & Warangal to Godavari Bridge (70 kms.) for conversion into 4-lane roads in the remaining Eleventh Five Year Plan period.

National Highway 202 from Hyderabad to Chhattisgarh passes through my Warangal Parliamentary Constituency in Andhra Pradesh. I appreciate the Government for according sanction to convert the present road into 4-lane road from Hyderabad-Yadagirigutta and the work is in progress. A heavy bridge on this road to cross the River Godavari was also sanctioned with about Rs. 300 crores. The stretches of road from Yadagirigutta to Warangal and Warangal to Godavari Bridge need to be converted into four-lane. Unless these two reaches are completed, the road will not give expected delivery. There is a heavy traffic on this route and this proposal is already pending with the Ministry.

I, therefore, request the Hon'ble Minister of Road Transport & Highways, through the Chair, to kindly include the above said two roads for conversion into 4-lane roads at least in the remaining Eleventh Five Year Plan.

(v) Need to provide Kisan Credit Card loans to farmers by Private Sector, Public Sector and Cooperative banks at subsidized rates in Kerala

SHRI P.T. THOMAS (Idukki): Kerala has 66.6 lakh operational land holding in the State for which only 4.12 lakhs Kisan Credit Cards (KCC) have been issued. State Level Bankers Committee data reveals highly negative growth in the case of KCC Loans. The performance of the Private Sector Banks is still worse. Kerala with 1526 Private Sector Bank Branches had released only Rs. 1547 crores as KCC loans. At least 5% of total advance of each commercial bank should be given under KCC which is 1.7% only as at present. HDFC bank has 124 branches in Kerala which has reported 18126 number of KCC loans amounting to Rs. 403 crores disbursed as KCC. This amount is to be verified. Co-operative Banks are not issuing interest subsidized loans in Kerala. This is affecting lakhs of poor farmers. So, I request the Government to issue appropriate orders immediately to see that all farmers in Kerala get KCC loans from Nationalized, Private Sector and Co operative banks at subsidized rates. It has come to the notice that some other loans are mixed up with KCC loans and it has to be enquired. I also request a study about the shortage in the number of KCCs issued in Kerala.

(vi) Need to withdraw the abolition of Central Sales Tax in Gujarat

[Translation]

SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL (Mahesana): Due to phasing out of the Central Sales Tax by the Union Government, States' tax revenue has decreased and it is harming the financial condition of State, although, the Government has assured to compensate for this loss.

I, therefore, request the Union Government to compensate for the loss (in terms of payment of Sales Tax) in accordance with the State Government's letter vide dated 22.8.2008 until implementation of G.S.T.

(vii) Need to provide a special package for setting up of adequate medical facilities in Jalore Parliamentary Constituency, Rajasthan

SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL (Jalore): Two districts Jalore and Sirohi are under my Parliamentary Constituency *i.e.* Jalore in Rajasthan, wherein poor farmers are in a large number. They have to face the excuses of unavailability

of medicines and shortage of doctors, whenever they go to government hospitals on falling ill. Consequently, deaths are frequent there because of this. The poor people have to borrow money in order to get treated in the private hospitals and even then, they do not get treated properly. Such a situation is painstaking for the local public.

Therefore, I request the Union Government to ensure provision of a special package to meet the shortage of doctors and life-saving drugs in hospitals of Jalore and Sirohi with Central assistance.

(viii) Need to accord permission to the proposals submitted by Government of Gujarat regarding rights of Adivasi people on forest land in the State

SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA (Bharuch): When the tribal MPs raised the matters in this House regarding atrocities being meted out to the tribal population for many decades; the Forest Right Act came into force. But such rules are not being compiled with. From Narmada district under my Parliamentary Constituency, Bharuch, 24000 proposals were sent but only 2000 out of them have been approved. These proposals regarding land-rights to native tribal population and to forest dwellers were approved of Taluka and district level and forwarded to the Union Government and the State Government. Out of which, 22000 proposals have been disapproved without furnishing any reason therefor. The proposals sent by the Government of Gujarat regarding forest rights land in Narmada district were duly scrutinized and proofs annexed therewith in respect of forest land-right were taken into consideration, yet 22000 proposals out of them were discarded.

I request to the Government to approve the said proposals regarding Forest Land Rights in respect of Narmada and Bharuch districts sent to the State Government and the Union Government, without further delay by extending the permission to the tribals dwelling in the forests to possess the land on which they are living so that they can be housed.

(ix) Need to provide a special financial package for all-round development of Santhal Pargana in Jharkhand

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY (Godda): Santhal Pargana in the State of Jharkhand is the most backward and under-developed part of the country. In this area only 10 per cent land is irrigated and 75 per cent people are

living under Below Poverty Line. Around 70 per cent people are illiterate here. People are forced to live in despondency as their expectations for development fall flat for years together. Bids of infiltration and naxal activities are on rise along the borders of Bangladesh and Nepal. Therefore, I urge that the Government of India may provide a special financial package to this area on the line of Bundelkhand. A model college may be constructed in each of the 6 districts of Santhal Pargana region. A Speciality Hospital should also be constructed. The construction work of the National Highway from Dumri to Rampur via Deoghar and Deoghar to Sahebganj via Godda should be started immediately. The work of power project (UMPP) of 4000 Megawatt should be started in Deoghar also. The construction work of the new Airport should be started for the convenience of around five crore pilgrims who come to worship the Jyotirlinga here every year. A new Agricultural University and Software Technology Park may be constructed in Deoghar. A mega Food Park should be constructed in Santhal Pargana. The Ministry of Environment should undertake the sanitation work of Shivganga immediately. A compost factory should also be set up as Coal bed Methane is found there. The work for construction of Jasidih-Godda Rail route should be started without any further delay. The schemes at Punasi, Budao, Trikut, Bateshwar and Godda should be completed which are pending for the last 40 years. At least three engineering colleges should be set up here. ITI should be set up in every district. There should be at least one English medium school in each division. There should be a special provision for promoting Silk industry. A provision should be made to increase the skills of illiterate persons under NSDC.

(x) Need to check the exorbitant price of medicines

SHRIMATI SUSHILA SAROJ (Mohanlalganj) According to the National Drug Pricing Authority, more than 150 Pharma-companies have overcharged around two thousand three hundred twenty eight crore rupees from the public by the sale of their 786 drug formulation at very high prices in the market.

The Government runs various institutions by spending rupees thousands and thousands of crore to put these pharma companies under control in the country but if the said institutions start derelecting its duties by themselves, then what to say of the helpless and sick people?

The matter of drug-pricing is pending before the Group of Ministers for many years and the people reeling

under high inflation are compelled to spend more money due to arbitrary pricing system of these companies. The sick and patients are suffering due to these pharma companies.

I demand that the Government of the day should check this arbitrarily cartelising tendency of such companies who are making huge profit and take strict action against those who are overcharging for their medicines.

(xi) Need to make provisions for adequate funds for strengthening the judicial system in the country

SHRI DHANANJAY SINGH (Jaunpur): The Government need to make provisions for adequate funds before introducing any Bill regarding justice and judicial system. The lack of financial provisions is one of the reason for the shortage of judges and other staff in the courts, pendency of several cases and delay in justic-delivery etc. The strengthening of judicial system in the country is in the wider interest of democracy and the nation itself. Therefore, it is necessary to make provisions for adequate and compulsory funds for relevant human and other kind of resources before introducing such Bill or Act for necessary judicial review and its implementation.

(xii) Need to undertake maintenance and repair work of roads constructed under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana in Ujiarpur Parliamentary Constituency, Bihar

SHRIMATI ASHWAMEDH DEVI (Ujiarpur): The Government has started the work of laying road in each state and districts under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana, which is commendable. The work of road construction on a wider level is either going on or is completed in every state and districts under this scheme. Many roads have been constructed in my Parliamentary Constituency Ujiarpur (Bihar) under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana and the construction agency is made responsible for the maintenance of these roads for a period of five years. But, after this period of five years, the condition of roads remains dilapidated in the absence of maintenance which needs repairing.

Therefore, I request the Union Government to undertake the maintenance and repair work of the roads constructed under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana in their own hands after the designated period of five years in order to renovate them.

(xiii) Need to extend financial assistance to all patients seeking help from Prime Minister's Relief Fund

SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR (Maval): I want to draw attention of the Government towards Prime Minister's Relief Fund. Madam, keeping in view the problems of people, we recommend to the PMO for providing help from Prime Minister's Relief Fund to the patients. There is a lottery system by which it is decided whether the fund may be provided to the patient or not, and even after that, the fund is not provided to the patient in time.

I want to request the Government that this lottery system should be discontinued and a proper system should be maintained to provide fund from Prime Minister's Relief Fund to all the patients so that they get its benefits in order to get treatment in time.

(xiv) Need to expedite construction of six-lane work between Bangaluru and Nelamangala and four lane work between Nelamangala and Hassan in Karnataka

[English]

SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY (MANDYA): I would like to draw the attention of the Hon'ble Minister of Road Transport and Highways towards the need for early completion of six lanes work between Bangalore and Nelamangala and four lanes work between Nelamangala and Hassan. This is a National Highway and the work on this project, which is on BOT basis, has already been started four years back but only some portion of the work has been completed till now and majority of the works are not completed. The people of these areas are facing great difficulties in passing this route due to non-completion of this project in time.

I would also like to mention that the works completed are not upto the stipulated norms and the quality of the roads are not maintained and sub-standard materials were used for construction of this portion. The Union Government should enquire into this poor quality work. I would like to know that who are responsible for this poor quality works.

Keeping in view of the above, I urge upon the Union Government to complete the unfinished works on this project and also take appropriate measures to ensure stoppage of using sub-standard materials in construction of some portion of this route at the earliest.

(xv) Need to have clear cut policy on capital punishment

DR. MIRZA MEHBOOB BEG (Anantnag): Fifteen years ago 165 people were killed at Oklahoma in a car bomb explosion, but Americans didn't openly celebrate the killer's death penalty, although many must have felt that he had rightly deserved it. Illness, bereavement and death even of one's opponent call for sympathy or mourning at least in public. An American lady who had lost her husband and daughter commented that 165 persons have already died, one more death will not revive any of them. Common argument that it serves as a deterrent but experience has proved that potential criminal believes he can escape conviction at least, noose. A British publisher once wrote, it is not the severity of the punishment that acts as a deterrent, it is the certainty of the punishment. Another argument in favour of death penalty is, why spend huge money by keeping him alive in prison. Why not then everybody considered a threat be sent to gallows like in Stalin's Soviet Russia. One normally spends years and years in prison before he faces noose. The pain his family suffers. I demand that Government should have a clear-cut policy on Capital Punishment.

11.59 hrs.

**ACADEMY OF SCIENTIFIC AND
INNOVATIVE RESEARCH BILL, 2010—Contd.**

MADAM SPEAKER: The House shall now take up item no. 24. Shri Pawan Kumar Bansal.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH (Udhampur): Madam, please listen what I am saying ...(Interruptions) Our subject is related to Jammu and Kashmir. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: You will be called in the evening. There are a number of Hon'ble Members who couldn't be accommodated. I will call them in the evening.

...(Interruptions)

CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH: Your workers are getting robbed there. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Ok, you please be seated. Hon'ble Minister is speaking.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing else will go on record.

(Interruptions)...*

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): Madam Speaker, I thank the hon. Members Dr. Murli Manohar Joshi, Shri Ninong Ering, Shri Shailendra Kumar, Shri Vijay Bahadur Singh, Sk. Saidul Haque, Shri Mahtab and Shri Prabodh Panda who have participated in the discussion and made their contributions. ... (Interruptions)

12.00 hrs.

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: I will call you in the evening. The Hon'ble Members who couldn't be accommodated will be given opportunity to speak in the evening.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Be seated, you please be seated. Hon'ble Minister is speaking.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: You please be seated. You should not point your finger like this. Be seated, be seated.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please keep quiet. Keep quiet. I will listen to you in the evening. Be seated.

CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH: Madam Speaker, please listen to what I am saying. ... (Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Ok, please be seated. Do not get so agitated. Be seated, be seated. Let the Hon'ble Minister speak please.

...(Interruptions)

*Not recorded.

MADAM SPEAKER: Be seated, ok be seated. What are you doing? Is this the way you should behave?

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Be seated. Such a behaviour? Kindly calm down and analyze and please do not behave like this henceforth. Be seated. Please sit. Be seated.

[English]

Nothing will go on record. You can raise the matter in the evening when 'Zero Hour' matters are again taken up in the House.

(Interruptions)...*

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: My illustrious predecessor in the Ministry of Science and technology, Dr. Murli Manohar Joshi, made certain observations yesterday. Though I would like to assure him and allay his fears that he expressed, essentially about his fear that this Academy of Science and Innovative Research would impinge upon or bring down the quality of research in the universities, I do wish to take this opportunity to say that, since he also said that we should talk to him, he would like to speak to us on this Bill, I credit him with immense knowledge on the subject though we are sure of what we have said. Madam, we are on a strong footing. We believe that, in fact, there is a similarity and complementarity of the Indian university system and it will synergise the working of the universities and also the scientific research. But, nevertheless, the fact remains, since he has made some points, I think I should discuss those with him.

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Member, please sit down.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Madam, I would like to discuss those points with Shri Murli Manohar Joshi, as also one or two other hon. Members who have expressed some apprehensions. My basic point is about the fear that he has expressed about the research in the universities. This nobody wants to permit. In fact, the entire endeavour over this period is to promote research in all the institutions. The hon. Minister of Human Resource Development is also here. The innovative universities are being set up. The sort of expansion... (Interruptions)... Madam, I have mentioned Shri Saidul Haque's name also. I have mentioned his name also. All that I am saying is... (Interruptions)

*Not recorded.

MADAM SPEAKER: You cannot just get up and start speaking like this. Please sit down. Nothing is going on record.

*(Interruptions)...**

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: I have mentioned Shri Saidul Haque's name also. There were seven Members who spoke on this. I have noted down all the points. I would like to speak to Dr. Murlī Manohar Joshi and then see what we can really do about it.

So, I would request, Madam, that today this Bill may not be taken up. It may remain as such on the List of Business for the Lok Sabha. In the meanwhile, since today is the penultimate day of this Session, during this period I will try to get in touch with him on this matter.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ (Vidisha): Madam Speaker, speaking on this Bill on our behalf, Dr. Murlī Manohar Joshi had raised grave objections yesterday. His objections were not only valid but serious as well. I am happy that the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Minister of Science and Technology has taken cognizance of those objections. His particular objection was that the research work undertaken in all the universities will come to an end by this move and everything will get centered in the ICAR only. He gave many arguments for this and put his point quite logically. Whenever such a situation arises, then the best solution is to meet and convince or get convinced. I feel that the point raised by Dr. Joshi yesterday is making impact on the hon. Minister and I am happy about this. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Madam, I will not go into the formalities. As I had said that this matter was also received from the Standing Committee. They had seven members in the Standing Committee also but I will not mention this. I am just saying that I will talk to them. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: I am saying it just because he is doing good work. But, you are provoked even if someone rises to congratulate you. I am saying that he is doing very good work and that he is taking note of the objections raised here by a scholar like Dr. Joshi and deferring the Bill. He can include the changes in the Bill after consulting Dr. Joshi and then he can bring it afresh. I have only risen to express my gratitude to him, but you get provoked in that as well.

*Not recorded.

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Members, the consideration of this Bill is postponed.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

*(Interruptions)...**

[Translation]

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV (Mainpuri): He has said that he will talk to Murlī Manohar Joshi. I am also related to education sector for a long time...*(Interruptions)*.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Madam, I would like to repeat that we have already debated it yesterday. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: I am saying it, lest both of you should get into some understanding.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: I did not say anything like this. Seven hon. Members had participated in this. Shri Shailendra Kumarji supported it *i.e.* your party supported it and I thank you for that support. I think that there is nothing wrong in this and setting up of new academies will only enhance research. With this move, good research will take place in the universities, mutual relations will develop and good opportunities will arise for multi disciplinary research. But, since he had expressed some objections to it, that's why let us first resolve it and then I will talk to you. If I will need to speak to you or to any Member or leader of your party, I will definitely do so and with this, I thank you again that you extended support to this Bill yesterday.

12.03 hrs.

INSTITUTES OF TECHNOLOGY (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2010

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: The House would now take up item no. 25 — Institute of Technology (Amendment) Bill.

*Not recorded.

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): Madam, I beg to move*:

“That the Bill further to amend the Institutes of Technology Act, 1961 be taken into consideration.”

Madam, the IITs in this country are our premier institutions. Of course many of them were set up way back in the 50s and 60s in this country. But I have to say and place on record that they have provided Yeoman's Service to our nation. Many of the IIT graduates moved out of India and became solution providers to the rest of the world. They are, now, coming back to India to give back to their country, to their nation the excellent quality of education that they received in this country. It is with this in mind that this Government decided that we need some new IITs so that we get more people from all parts of the country to be admitted to these institutions of excellence so that they become benchmark not just only for other institutions but also for other educational institutions in this country.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Kaushambi): If he will speak in Hindi then everybody will understand it.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: You please let him speak.

...(Interruptions)

[*English*]

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Madam, but the IIT system also need revamp because, as I said, these were set up in the 50s and 60s. The world has changed. We require new solutions in the context of the emerging challenges that we face in the 21st century. The nature of information has changed; the nature of reaching information to people has changed and with the ICT revolution, the Indian Institutes of Technology have to reinvent themselves. They will, I am sure, in the years to come, play an even more significant role in taking India forward. This particular Bill, of course, became necessary when we set up eight new IITs and when we converted the Institute of Technology Banaras Hindu University, ITBHU, a constituent unit of the Banaras Hindu University into to an Indian Institute

of Technology BHU, Varanasi and integrated it into the IIT system. It was necessary to bring this amendment for the simple reason that, under Entry 64 of List I, only Parliament can declare an institution as an institution of national importance and not the Central Government. The Central Government has no power to declare each of these institutions as institutions of national importance. It is only Parliament that has that exclusive privilege. So, we therefore, needed to include these eight new IITs by amending the Bill and adding them in the Bill as institutions of national importance as well as the BHU. It is with this reason that we have brought this Bill.

There are some more minor changes which will certainly be discussed in the course of discussion of this Bill. But, what we are trying to do is to ensure that, wherever an IIT is set up, it must try to meet the technological needs of the States and Union Territories included in its zone. It must support and collaborate with technical educational institutions located in the zone with a view to enhance their quality and capability. It should be in a position to advise the Government of States and UTs included in the zone in the matter of technical education and regarding any technological problem referred by them to the institute for advice.

There are some minor changes in the structure of the IITs so that they have greater flexibility in administration and there is lesser control of Government. We are moving away from the era of control. We believe that academic excellence survives in an environment which is free from control. Academic community needs enormous flexibility in decision-making. Therefore, the structures of the IIT system must also change. I have been having regular meetings with the IIT Council. We have set up several committees and those committees have given recommendations. We will be really looking at these institutions in a different light in the years to come.

I promise the people of India through you, Madam, that we will ensure that IITs perform the function that they were conceived to perform.

[*Translation*]

MADAM SPEAKER: I request the hon. Members to stop talking to each other and to concentrate on the subject.

[*English*]

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: We will ensure that the benefits of the enormous talent that is located in the IIT system reach the people of India especially the rural folks in

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

India, the marginalised and the less advantaged because ultimately, technology is only an enabler. Technology is not a solution. Technology enables empowerment of people and the objective, ultimately, is to ensure that the people and the citizenry of this country, especially our young students, are empowered through this process.

With these words, I commend this Bill to the distinguished Members of this House.

MADAM SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Institutes of Technology Act, 1961, be taken into consideration."

Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal may speak now.

[*Translation*]

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL (Bikaner): Madam Speaker, I am grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak on this important Bill. The hon. Minister has come with some amendments in the Institutes of Technology Act, 1961.

Madam, the hon. Minister has said just now that the IITians go abroad after graduating from there, and thereafter, he said that they return also. I have with me some figures which show that those who do IIT from here and do MBA from abroad settle there afterwards. The Government of India spends a lot on the education of IIT students but some persons do MBA from this country and settle abroad. Similarly, the persons who do MBA from abroad itself *i.e.* either from some American or Australian Institute, they mostly settle in those countries.

Madam Speaker, through you, I would like to know from the hon. Minister the number of IITians who brain drained after graduating from India and the number of them who returned thereafter.

[*English*]

Has the hon. Minister got any data in this regard?

[*Translation*]

This is my categorical question to the hon. Minister and I welcome the setting up of the eight new IITs.

Madam Speaker, let me tell the House that we have announcements in this very House that such and such state will have an IIT or an IIT would be opened in such

and such state from the ensuing year. A similar announcement was made for Rajasthan three years ago but the matter got stuck on the question of location. When we met the hon. Minister in this regard, he told that location was to be decided by the State Government. Our State Government formed a Committee under the Chairmanship of Prof. Vyas who is in the hon. Prime Minister's Economic Advisory Council. Another such Committee was constituted earlier.

[*English*]

That was a technical Committee.

[*Translation*]

There was no political person in that. That very Committee recommended that Rajasthan's IIT should be opened in Kota. Demand for IIT in Kota is a long standing demand and many hon. Members present here might be knowing that even the children of many MPs go to Kota for good coaching. There are many big coaching institutes in Kota. Kota has become famous for coaching...(*Interruptions*).

SHRI GOPAL SINGH (Rajsamand): Please, do not politicise this. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: I am not politicising the matter, I am only raising it...(*Interruptions*). It was the Government who had formed this Committee under the Chairmanship of Prof. Vyas, and not we. My only point is that the announcement relating to IIT may be made in the House but the government has to finalize its location.

Madam, let me request to the House to not indulge in any type of politics in this matter. This is my only contention. The preceding BJP Government recommended it in Kota, and the succeeding government changed the decision and recommended it in Jodhpur. You may please go and survey across the entire state of Rajasthan as to which city has an array of coaching institutes and studying children. Kota had a genuine demand in this respect and that was ignored. Can there not be more than one IIT in a State? I can understand that it was shifted to Jodhpur because that area is hon'ble Chief Minister's area but let me ask why a genuine demand of the people of Hadauti, who wanted an IIT in Kota, was ignored. And they do have a reason behind this demand. You see, Kota has maximum number of coaching institutes in India and the students from all over India come here for any type of coaching. Now, the coaching institutes in Kota are very reputed ones wherein sometimes admission becomes

difficult due to large number of students. That is why the students have even launched a movement for IIT in Kota...(*Interruptions*).

MADAM SPEAKER: Please, sit down.

...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

(*Interruptions*)...*

[*Translation*]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please, sit down.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: Madam, through you, I want to say in the House that I am not for any politics in this. I want your protection in this...(*Interruptions*).

MADAM SPEAKER: Why are you standing, please sit down.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: Madam, I want your protection.

[*English*]

Madam, I seek your protection. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MADAM SPEAKER: Meghwalji, please go on.

...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record except what Shri Meghwal is saying.

(*Interruptions*)...*

[*Translation*]

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: Madam, through you, let me ask in this House is Prof. Vyas not in the

*Not recorded.

Economic Advisory Council to the hon'ble Prime Minister? This very Congress Government had formed a Committee under the Chairmanship of Prof. Vyas which recommended that Kota was eligible for IIT.

Even then, Madam Speaker, they shifted it to Jodhpur. Am I doing politics in this? The hon'ble MP from Kota is sitting here, ask him please...(*Interruptions*).

MADAM SPEAKER: Please do not address anybody else. Please address the Chair. Why have you stood up? Please sit down.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: Madam Speaker, the demand to establish an IIT at Kota is genuine. Let me request you to please not leave the decision of finalizing the location with the State Government. You should establish this IIT only at a place eligible for it.

[*English*]

I am not from Kota, though I am from Rajasthan. I do not belong to Kota. I belong to Bikaner.

[*Translation*]

It is the sentiment of the entire public of Rajasthan that this IIT in question should be established at Kota. If you consider that region backward then you may establish it at Jalore. ...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: What is going on here? Why are you commenting on each other? Please sit down. Do not comment on others, please. Just go with your point.

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: Madam Speaker, that is what I am speaking about. I want to bring this point to the consideration of the hon'ble Minister that...(*Interruptions*) He is a veteran. Ok, let me sit now.

SHRI SIS RAM OLA (Jhunjunu): Madam Speaker, I want to ask the hon'ble Member if he does not know Rajasthan. He knows that Kota is situated in the Central India and Jodhpur is situated on the Indo-Pak border. Education is negligible there. Therefore, it has been decided to establish IIT in Jodhpur. It would have been better if it had been established either at Sikar or Jhunjunu instead of Jodhpur. Anyway, it is good that it is being set up at Jodhpur.

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: Madam, I would like to say this much that

[English]

there is a Committee constituted by the Chief Minister, by the Government. In that Committee, there were eminent IITians and Professors. It was a technical Committee and not a political Committee. Prof. Vyas was the Chairman of that Committee.

[Translation]

Suggestions of the committee should have been accepted. You have made changes in that. Such attitude is not correct. The Government of India should have accepted the report of Vyas Committee regarding location of IIT, IIM and Central University. I have to submit this much that Kota is also very suitable place for setting up an IIT. If you can approve two IITs for a state, then one IIT should be given to Kota...*(Interruptions)*.

Madam, I want to focus on another point that authorities from IIT Delhi also met and people of Rajasthan also keep on meeting. As IITs are unable to hire professors and that is why research and developmental works in IITs are decreasing as Joshi ji has mentioned yesterday. This is a matter of great concern. I also want to attract your attention towards the issue of noncompliance of reservation to SCs, STs and OBCs in appointment of Professors in IITs. Whether IITs are not governed by the Constitution of India? Whether the Constitution of India is not applicable to IITs? Whether reservation provisions are not applicable to the administration or IITs or Councils of IITs. Such issues should also be taken into consideration. If A such issues are mentioned in the bill, it would be better.

Madam, third thing I want to bring to your notice is that bill itself mentions zone and collaboration. They have created zones and it is a good thing. They have further mentioned in the bill that there will be technical collaboration with polytechnic institutes and IITs and the courses being run therein.

I have to say in this regard that they have created zones and this is a good step. But whether any study has been conducted on zones, types of research required to be made in that particular zone. I want to tell you about flora and fauna that there is a plant named 'Aakade' which itself grows in lot the desert and do not require water it has a thread in it; it saps a milk like fluid; it is

also a medicinal plant. But whether IITs and researchers have even thought about this plant? Although IITs say that this is not their subject. But A.F.R.I. and C.A.Z.R.I. have written this, haven't they? Can IITs adopt such a subject which can also provide employment? You needn't water this plant. This is a desert plant. This is a natural plant. I have quoted an example. There are hundreds of such medicinal plants like Khinp aakada and so on. If you study on these plants, people will get employment and IITians will not search outside for employment. They will get employment locally.

My another point is that IIT qualification is incomplete without doing MBA. You all know this fact because our children are studying there. They also assert that MBA is most with IIT degrees There is a separate exam for MBA. There is some sort of collaboration is also there. There is an exam and it is good. Some students have got admission in Ahemadabad, others in Lucknow or in Mumbai. But collaboration should be made with IITs alongwith 8 new IITs to be started for studying MBA together. Another point is that should we take a written undertaking from such students who pass out from IITs and pursue MBA in India to the effect that they will not go aboard for next five years? This is because that our resources are used in sot their study and when they complete their studies and brain drain. We talk about brain drain and it is because of huge salary and big package. We have to intervene on these aspects. Those who are our talent, who study here and go aboard for MBA. They settle there. If we don't link collaborate with institutes, if we do not coordinate one institute with another, then our students will have no choice but to escape aboard for higher studies *i.e.* MBA. Then we will slam for shortage of IITs; we will cry out for lack of trained people; we will say that there is shortage of Professors, Phd. and researchers. All these issues should be addressed.

I would like to say one more thing to hon. Minister that the number of students pursuing P.hd is already less. If someone does any P.hd. in technical education even then one will have to give exam. Though UGC etc. all comes under their jurisdiction. They are stating that exam will have to be given, already the number of students pursuing P.hd. is less, all those who want to do P.hd. in Technical education, at-least they should be exempted from taking exam of prepare a two-three page simple form and one can fill that form properly to be eligible to do P.hd. Already the number of people during P.hd. is very less and if it is linked with exam then the number of persons doing P.hd will reduce further. As the number

of people doing P.h.d. declined the number of people doing research will also decline and if there is decrease in the number of people doing research then the very objective of opening IIT's will not be fulfilled. Through you, I would like to bring it to the notice of Minister.

Secondly I would like to tell the hon. Minister that we are living in the age of W.T.O. and there are various things mentioned in it like TRIP, IPR (Intellectual Property Right). They have stated about W.T.O age then for how many things we can claim intellectual property rights, for how many we have applied and why don't people work for intellectual property rights, foreigners say that this is our country's plant, this is our vegetation. As I represent Bikaner, they have taken Namkeen outside, that is being manufactured there. IITs do not contribute in geographical indications. Therefore, the objectives of this Bill can only be achieved if all these things are collaborated and brought under the collaboration so formed otherwise it will have the same impact like establishing 8 new IITs will be opened, whereas youths of the country vie for such technical educations which otherwise is not there. The objectives of this Bill will only be achieved when these things happen.

I thank you that you gave me opportunity to speak.

[*English*]

DR. THOKCHOM MEINYA (Inner Manipur): Madam Speaker, I would like to thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak on this Bill.

I rise to support the Institutes of Technology (Amendment) Bill, 2010. The Bill was introduced in the Lok Sabha by the hon. Minister in the month of August, 2010. Actually, the main aim of the Bill is to look into the Institutes of Technology Act, 1961. This particular Act has declared the IITs, which are seven in number, which are at Kharagpur, Mumbai, Delhi, Kanpur, Chennai, Guwahati and Roorkee, as institutes of national importance. Now, the Government feels that we require more IITs. So, in the year 2008, it was decided to establish eight more IITs at Bhubaneswar, Gandhinagar, Hyderabad, Patna, Jodhpur, Ropar, Mandi and Indore. Now, this particular Act of 1961 should take into its fold these IITs so that they also become institutes of national importance. At the same time, the Government also feels that there are many institutes in the country which have got their own qualities. They wanted to study which of these institutes can be converted into IITs.

When an Expert Committee was formed, they found that the Institute of Technology under the Banaras Hindu University is also one of them. So, the BHU University's Institute of Technology has been named as the IIT, Banaras Hindu University and this has also to be included in the Act.

In the previous Act, seven IITs have the jurisdiction over the entire country. Now, with the introduction of these IITs, the Act wanted to define the zones. The hon. Minister has fully explained about that and hence I will not go into the details. The Act has gone into the full details of how the zones are being distributed and what are the functions of these IITs in these zones. In each zone, the Institute will have the duty to support and collaborate with the technical education institutions that fall within its respective zone. They have also to collaborate with the other technology activities in the zones. But, unfortunately, as the Banaras Hindu University has recently recognized its IIT, BHU, it has to have its own separate zone. I think that will be looked into. There is nothing to worry about that.

The most important thing is that the Bill has gone to the Standing Committee and the Report on that is there. The Standing Committee has looked into various pros and cons of the Act. We welcome the inclusion of these new IITs and also the IIT, BHU in the Act and declare them as institutes of national importance.

While supporting the Bill, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the Board of Governors. We wish all the IITs should have a regular, a very similar Board of Directors. Here and there, some variations are there. One such instance is that since the BHU does not have its own zone, no State is given here. So, the State nominee will not be there in this zone. Every IIT is required to have a representative of the respective zone, I mean, the State.

In this connection, I would like to draw the attention of the House to the present position. Out of these eight new IITs, their academic sessions were to be started in 2008-09. Only two IITs have started the session. Six institutes are yet to start the session. Mere declaration of these institutions as institutes of national importance indicates only a quantitative achievement, not qualitative achievement. Fulfilment of qualitative achievement of these new IITs does not seem to be feasible in the near future. So, I suggest that all these new IITs should start functioning immediately.

One problem is about the campus. Lands have been allotted. The State Governments have allotted the land but they have not been taken over. Probably, certain things are there. Only IIT, Hyderabad have got their own land. These are certain things which are yet to be looked into.

Then, the Government needs to take urgent initiatives for attracting qualified teachers to these institutions. My learned friend from the other side said that we have got dearth of experts for teaching as well as for carrying out research activities. I would like to inform him that the faculty from abroad, especially the NRIs who went out from our IITs and working in other countries, these NRIs and overseas Indians are being brought into our country through a vigorous campaign through their alumni network. This is a very good thing. Then, we should make a provision in the rules for re-employment of superannuated teachers.

Then, we should enhance the scholarship amount given to Ph.D students. I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister that our students who are doing Ph.D in all the scientific research institutions are going abroad after finishing their study. I would not like to name the institutions here. What is happening is, the moment the students submit their Ph.D thesis, they are offered very good jobs anywhere in the country and abroad. With all humility I would like to say that they are offered a salary which is more than double of what their Professors are getting. That is why, our research students are going out of our country soon after completing their research. So the Professors do not want the students to submit their thesis papers, with the result the students remain there. This is the mechanism which the Professors are adopting to retain the students there for some more time even after completion of their research. They have got their own reasons to explain for this because they have to look after the laboratories. There are no people to look after the laboratories to continue the search. So, what the Professors are saying is also correct. Taking all these things into consideration, I would suggest that the scholarship amount paid to Ph.D students should be enhanced. At the same time, post-doctoral research students should be given ample opportunities for working there so that they can be retained in their parent institutions. Then, the salary of the faculty needs to be increased. Of course, they have got some benefits due to the Sixth Pay Commission. But their salary needs to be enhanced further.

I would like to draw the attention of the Ministry about the faculty position in our IITs at present. I will not

go into details. But out of the existing seven IITs, IIT, Kharagpur is very famous. But the faculty position there is, as against 870 posts, we have only 530 in position and 340 posts are lying vacant. This is just one example. In almost all the seven IITs, we have vacancies in the range of hundreds. Then, in the eight new IITs which are to be started, the Government has sanctioned 90 faculty members each for six IITs. Out of these six IITs, only IIT, Hyderabad has got 46 faculty members in position and 44 posts are lying vacant and the faculty position in other institutes is still worse than this. The reason why I say this is because without the faculty members being fully recruited, it will be very difficult for these institutions to attain the status of institutes of national importance. I think we will not deny the fact that IITs cannot become institutes of national importance unless they have the required number of qualified and experienced teachers. With further expansion in terms of number of higher educational institutions, this problem would acquire gigantic proportions. So, we have to take this into account and take suitable action to fill up the vacancies of faculty members. Therefore, I would request the Minister to pay special attention in this regard.

Then, I would also like the Ministry to do what the UGC is doing now. They have Faculty Improvement Programme where the in-house faculty members can be given training so that they can improve themselves by acquiring knowledge about new technologies. Similarly, the existing Faculty Recruitment Mission may be made a permanent one. We should not do it on a temporary basis. This will attract the young people having potential to teach, and besides that we can build training facilities for the in-house IIT faculties.

Advancement of knowledge through inter-disciplinary interaction has become the forte of the day. Therefore more inter-disciplinary process should be introduced in all these IITs. They should make a proposal so that those we should not stick to those original themes only. Why I am saying this is because in our country, India, in research we have enjoyed, during a very elaborate span of time, development of basic science. You know the importance of basic science. With the knowledge of basic science that we have in the country we can develop a better understanding of other disciplines.

This actually has helped our IIT graduates to go abroad and they are found successful. After being found successful there, of course, they wanted to contribute something to the country, they wanted to come back. That is why, I have mentioned in the beginning that we

can always make avenues so that NRIs and those who are working abroad can be given more opportunities to come and work here.

I would like to emphasise on one very important point which the hon. Minister has mentioned and that is about the end of the era of control. This is very encouraging because in education, as such, one cannot force one to learn. All of us are aware of our *Gurukul* system where those students who wanted to learn used to go to the house of the teacher, stayed there, worked for him, and tried to convince him that they actually wanted to learn. Only after that the teacher used to pick them up and taught them. So, the way is that we should teach those who want to learn. This was the system which we have had. In that way, the institution should be given some autonomy so that they can frame their curricula, their way of examination, way of teaching and they should be given some freedom. This way they can select those students who want to learn and that way the teaching and learning process will be very successful.

Another important thing is about the benefits to be given to the rural population of the country. Of course, India lives in villages and we are all concerned about the rural people. For that we have got Right to Education Act and we have got many institutions, like Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, etc. So, after taking up all these talents from the far flung areas through Navodaya Vidyalayas, etc. we can nurture our education system in the country. Now-a-days many students are coming up. So, we have to encourage institutions like Navodaya Vidyalayas where you can have district level institutions. These can tap the students from the rural areas who can contribute their intellect for the development of the nation. In that way, I suggest that more number of such schools can be established by the Government so that rural talent is being tapped properly and in time.

As far as research and development activity is concerned, as I have mentioned earlier, we should give more emphasis on the research and development of basic science, which is our forte. In that respect, I would very humbly submit to all of you that we are the inventors of 'Zero'. You know how much powerful 'Zero' is. 'Zero' is most powerful if it comes on the right side of a figure and if it comes on the left side of the figure, it is, of course, difficult to explain. I have been a student of Mathematics and I have been teaching the subject for more than 30 years. I do feel that 'Zero' has definitely some value. Therefore, we have to work on our certain things where we have got the talent.

I would say that Astronomy is the only basic science because when there was no light, when there was no Sun, and when the night came there was no Moon, you could not see anything. You had to look up at the Sky and start counting the Stars. From there we have started all these laws of heavenly bodies and all these things. This is the basic science that we had and we have in the country. We have developed a lot in the field. Of course, the Germans are doing our Indology through Sanskrit and all people are trying to follow us. This is where we have got our best fundamentals and our basic things. So, we have to improve those. By improving research and development in fundamental science, in basic science, perhaps our country will be able to — when I say this I would be very humble — dominate the research activities in the entire world. At the present moment also, we are dominating in IT across the world simply because our people here do speak English. Fortunately or unfortunately, we have got the talent in basic Mathematics. So, in computing and in IT faculty, now we are dominating everywhere. These are the things which we have to take into account.

I would like the Department and the Ministry to note our concern and ensure that these Institutes are made to evolve an advanced Institutes doing research at the global level. We should not be confined only to the regional level. We should come out and compete at the global level so that we lead the entire world in the field of research and development in the scientific activities.

With these few words, I support the Bill. It is a good Bill. I congratulate the hon. Minister and the UPA II Government for having brought this Amendment Bill.

[Translation]

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Kaushambi): Madam Speaker, thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on Technology Institute (Amendment) Bill, 2010. Hon. Minister has brought an amendment to the act of 1961 for the same. I strongly support this. Yesterday only hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs brought a bill about research students, we had discussed that Hon. Murlu Manohar Joshi had raised some objections on it. Today our country has large number of institutions like NIT, but it has been felt even today that there is shortage of competent teachers. We should make efforts for appointing competent teachers and it would be better if they are given separate training.

Your announcement regarding opening of Indian Institute of science and Education Research in Kolkata, Bhopal, Thiruvanthapuram and Mohali, is worth praising. But a large number of States are still very backward. There is a need to open these institutes there also. We should make efforts that competent teachers are there so that the engineers produced after getting education, can contribute in the development of country. Today there is no dearth of youth in our country having technical education and teachers. But, they are not appointed there. We should make efforts for giving them priority in these institutes.

This is worm praising that you made announcement regarding increasing two lakh technical seats. But you have reserved only five percent seats for poor children. I want that this should be raised to ten percent. Opportunity to get education in those institutes should be given to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled tribes and OBC students.

You have made criteria of requirement of 10 acres and 2.5 acres of land in cities and in rural areas respectively for opening new institutes. Today in rural areas mostly small and marginal farmers are living. They have very less land with them. It would be better if this is reduced from ten acres to five or eight acres.

Madam, the land farmers possess are arable, these land should be acquired only after their consent is taken outcome will be satisfactory and our new institutes will be opened. You have given data that the country has 3200 Engineering colleges which are producing 5 lakh engineers, but people are facing problem of unemployment even after doing engineering and getting training.

Today it is necessary that we should provide employment to the students having engineering degrees. They are joining private and multinational companies. We should make effort that they should be given opportunity in the institutes and departments of the country, only then our purpose will be served. Several IT departments in our engineering colleges are on the verge of being shut down, which need to be strengthened by providing financial helps. We should identify them and make arrangements for these departments to function properly because their past performance has remained very good. But it is really unfortunate that we have taken 62 years of independence to make education compulsory for class 1 to 8 for the children belonging to age group of 6 to 14 years where as it should have been done just after the independence. Many states have shown their inability to

implement it and have asked for funds for the same. Unless we give basic education to our children, we would not be able to give them technical education. You should convene a meeting of Chief Ministers, Education Ministers and Ministers for Technical Education of the states and pursue them to impart essential education to the children so that they could be properly educated only then we would be able to provide technical education to them. You have given approval for setting up 20 new IITs and have made a provision of Rs. 128 crore. I want to say that there are many backward states like north-east states and other backward states, those states should be given priority and these institutes be set up at those places so that talented students can be selected. You have provided Rs. 60 crores for IIMs, Rs. 80 Crores for NIT and Rs. 840 crores for the up gradation of new and old polytechnics. If you observe, you will find that there are a number of polytechnic colleges and colleges in the country that are in bad condition. This budget needs to be increased. There is a polytechnic colleges in Allahabad that is also in bad condition. So, I request to increase the budget a little bit so that the said college may be upgraded. I would like to demand that it would be better if such institutes in my parliamentary constituency Kaushambi — Kaushambi and Partapgarh districts are set up. The students belonging to these areas have to go to Allahabad, Lucknow or Kanpur to study. By doing so they will be blessed to have such an institution in their district to pursue their education. This is my demand. You have mentioned to set up a board like CBSE and Senior Secondary Board for vocational education. You have mentioned to set up a technical education board and it would be better if state governments are consulted in this regard. There should be arrangement to link education directly with the employment. It would be better to provide employment to the students as per their interest and aptitude. You have mentioned to establish 50,000 skill development centers which includes 1600 ITIs. You have made arrangement to provide Typing, Stenography training, computer education, crafts and other technical education in the second session under CBSE board, which is a welcome step. It would be better if the same arrangement are made in other boards also. Madam Speaker, I would also like to add that the minister has said that 50 percent seats would be increased in the technical education. Besides, it has been said that 2 lakh seats in engineering, 80,000 seats in management education and 2200 seats in architect would be increased and 5 percent seat would be reserved for the children of the weaker section. I would like to request Hon. Minister to increase the reserved seats from 5 percent to 10 percent that would be better.

With these words, I conclude my speech and give thanks for giving me the opportunity to speak.

SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR (Nalanda): Madam Speaker, I would like to thank you for giving me opportunity to speak on this bill. I represent Nalanda and want to say that Nalanda was an institute of higher education of the international repute in the ancient period and this institute was put on five by Bakhtyar Khilji in the twelfth century but later the Chief Minister of Bihar Shri Nitish Kumar has made effort to bring Nalanda University at international horizon again and is working to re-establish the university and being it at the international level.

12.56 hrs.

[SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI *in the Chair*]

Geography and Cosmology were taught at Nalanda University. In this context I request that an IIT should also be established there along with Nalanda University.

There are many programmes at several places in the name of Nalanda. Students from all over world used to come over here for education. I demand from the House that an IIT should be set up along with the establishment of Nalanda University, an IIT at Patna has started functioning. But three years have passed, only a few subjects are being taught so far. IIT, Patna does not have its own premises and teachers come from outside to take classes. My suggestion is that permanent teachers should be appointed there instead of inviting from outside. So that the quality of IIT at Patna be improved. There is no lab, no library and no campus there. I want that all these arrangements are made by the Government.

There is a possibility of several improvements at IIT Patna and these need to be done. I demand from the Central Government that all these in IIT Patna should be done at the priority level so that IIT Patna may become a higher education of learning.

It is an age old demand to give BHU the status of IIT which has been given so far while BHU fulfills at the conditions to become IIT. Even Minister has recommended in this regard for which I am thankful to him.

My another suggestion is that though a separate state, namely, Jharkhand has been created dividing Bihar but there is no IIT in Jharkhand. There is a BIT in Sindri, and we would like that it may be accorded IIT status so that the local students could get education from this IIT.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, with this, I conclude and thank you very much for giving me this opportunity to speak.

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, I would make an announcement that there will be no Lunch Hour today.

Sk. Saidul Haque.

Sk. SAIDUL HAQUE (Bardhaman-Durgapur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak.

This Bill seeks to amend the Institutes of Technology Act, 1961.

I welcome the inclusion of eight newly established IITs under the provision of this Act and conversion of IT (BHU) University into the system of IITs. The purpose of the Act, as is expressed, is to enhance access, equity and quality of higher education in the country in the field of technological education and research. If the Government likes to make these institutions as institutions of national importance in real sense, the Government should take some concerted efforts to make them advanced centres for study and research.

13.00 hrs.

Sir, I have some points to make. My first point is on the question of quality. There are seven IITs already existing and adding these new eight ones, there will be 15 IIT plus IIT Banaras University. So, it would be more than double of the present number of IITs. But what is the quality status of these Institutions? If we take into account the older seven ones, *i.e.*, IITs at Bombay, Delhi, Kanpur, Kharagpur, Madras, Guwahati, Roorkee, it is seen that the total sanctioned faculty strength is 4,052, but still 1179 posts of teaching staff are vacant as on 27.8.2010. In my State of West Bengal, there is one IIT at Kharagpur where the total faculty strength is 870 but 340 posts are still vacant. Similarly, in Roorkee, the total strength is 5,777 and 199 posts are still vacant. Same is the case with other IITs. Mandi and Indore, the other six have started functioning from the Academic Session 2008-09. As per the norms, 30 teachers per year per IIT were required to be in place during the first three years. But what is the position now? Those six IITs have the sanctioned faculty strength of 540 and 311 posts are still vacant, which is more than half of the total sanctioned strength. Similarly about the IIT at Jodhpur, out of 90

sanctioned posts, 70 are still vacant; about the IIT, Ropar, out of 90 sanctioned posts, 57 are still vacant.

Sir, just think the plight of students in these new IITs with quite a few of them being M.Tech or Ph.D students. They are pursuing their professional education in the absence of qualified and experienced faculty. That being the case, how would these IITs become Institutions of national importance in the field of higher education and research?

Hence, without properly addressing the area, further expansion would only lead to problems in gigantic proportions. The Government must ensure the quality of such premier institutions. It must not be compromised with quantity and future promises. At the same time, for admission criteria, reservation status for the backward and weaker sections must be kept as per the Constitutional mandate.

So is the case of locations of campuses. The campuses of the newly set up institutions, are presently, temporary in location. The present temporary campuses located at the sites like ordnance factory or polytechnics cannot be considered an ideal setting of institutions of national importance. All these new IITs should be fully functional in a real sense and in a time bound manner with proper location of campuses. But the way, the Government is moving, it appears that the fulfilment of qualitative parameters of these new IITs does not seem to be feasible in the near future. Hence, mere declaration of these institutes as Institutions of national importance indicates only a quantitative achievement. As such, will it not be just a change of nomenclature? At the same time, it should be seen that the students coming out of these institutions at the cost of national exchequer, must serve this country in the field of science and technology.

My second point is with regard to the question of Government's overall approach to such institutes *vis-a-vis* the IIT Act, 1961. In the present Amendment, the Government's main objective is to incorporate the eight new IITs along with IIT, BHU by amending the IIT Act, 1961. But the need of the hour is to make a comprehensive review of the whole Act as suggested by the Planning Commission. The Planning Commission has opined that instead of amending the Act, time and again, a thorough review of the Act is required so as to include all such features that may bring these IITs at par with global practices, norms and standards of grievance, finance, teaching, research and collaboration. The Parliamentary Standing Committee had also made the

same kind of observations. So, with phenomenal advancement in technical education across the globe, our premier technical institutions like IITs need to function, keeping pace with the fast changing scenario in the globe.

The Government had constituted a Committee under the chairmanship of Prof. Anil Kakodkar in February, 2010 to suggest a roadmap for the autonomy and the future of the IITs. I do not know whether that Committee has submitted its Report by November, 2010, as was scheduled. If not, that should be done at the earliest; and then, the Government should place before the House, a comprehensive amendment in the light of the suggestions given by that Committee and also by the Planning Commission.

My third point is regarding duties and responsibilities to be performed by every Institute of Technology with regard to concerned States or Union Territories under its zone.

Clause 7 of the proposed Bill seeks to amend Section 6 of the Principal Act wherein it has been proposed that every Institute may strive to meet the technological needs of the States and Union Territories included in its zone by supporting and collaborating with technical education institutes located in the zone with a view to enhance their quality and capability and also by advising the State Governments and UTs included in its zone in the matter of technical education and any technological issue referred by them to the Institute for advice. But by using the word 'may', the Government likes not to make the duty and responsibility mandatory with regard to serving the technical needs of the States and UTs. But is it not contradictory to what has been said in 4(d) of the Statement of Objects and Reasons? It is written there that it will be the duty of the IITs to support the States and the UTs technologically in their zones and address their technical problems. Right now, without a larger support system, with increased number of faculty members, with equipped labs and other facilities, the Institutes will not be able to meet the need of the States and UTs. So, my suggestion is that the Union Government should make each Institute well equipped to meet the need of its own and also of the States and the UTs falling within its zone for the national interest of the country and States' representative in the Board concerned must be kept.

Fourth is the question of redefining the zones of Clause 3 of the said Bill. To the existing seven IITs, we are adding eight more. Hence, while deciding the zones,

the distribution of States and UTs should be made in a more balanced way so that none of them becomes overburdened and no State remains uncovered. The IIT, Banaras should also have a zone of its own. The Standing Committee has also made specific recommendation to that effect.

Now, I would request, through you to the hon. Minister to consider establishing one more IIT in North Bengal in West Bengal in the Twelfth Five Year Plan. I do hope that the Government will look into the points and also will give due honour to the recommendations given by the Standing Committee and the Planning Commission in this regard. With these, I conclude my speech.

[*Translation*]

DR. BALIRAM (Lalganj): Sir, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on this amendment brought by the Hon'ble Minister regarding institutes of Technology Act, 1961. I welcome his move to some extent feeling that he has taken some initiative to vocationalize education but I, through you, want to draw the attention of Hon'ble Minister towards Banaras Hindu University. The Indian Institute of Technology (*Amendment*) Bill, 2010 was introduced in August 2010, *i.e.* in the Monsoon Session of the Parliament.

Sir, let me remind you that the Kashi Hindu University was established in 1916 and Pandit Madan Mohan Malviya was soul behind it. At that time, this university in our country matched the category of the institutions like Oxford University, Cambridge University or Columbia University etc. The Hon'ble Minister has introduced this Bill with the aim of making it an IIT and it is stated in para-6 on page 3 of the Bill that the movable and non-movable assets of IT, BHU would be vested with IIT, BHU, Varanasi. Yet, it is also stated that it will have a separate administration without any control of BHU. If you really want to do it in this way, you may better set up a separate IIT elsewhere in lieu of instituting the same in the BHU campus. We would be much pleased with that than this. But if you do it this way, not only will it hurt the institution of the Kashi Hindu University but will also hurt the spirit of Pandit Madan Mohan Malviyajji. Much like the Universities of Cambridge, Oxford or Harward, the BHU has aimed to impart applicable and vocational education in a holistic manner within the same campus under administration. There has been no scope to make a different provision in this regard while introducing the Kashi Hindu University Act in 1915, *i.e.* BHU Act, Sir Harcourt Butler said that if there was any All India University, then

it was the BHU. He also said that there was no provision to segregate technical education from its cumulative curriculum and if that was done, other faculties like, medical agriculture and many others would make similar demands for autonomy and the University will lose its relevance. So, may I request the Hon'ble Minister to please withdraw such Bill in respect of BHU. Your move to open an IIT is welcome, but it must be controlled and administered by BHU, as a separate identify will bear no fruit. But, contrary to this, the engineering and technology faculties are being segregated from BHU in order to set up an independent institute which was not recommended by the Gajendra Garhkar Committee as it would only diminish BHU's national character. So, the committee constituted by the Department of Human Resource Development, Government of India in the year 2009 had recommended that professional courses like engineering and medical should not be taught separately. That is why I want to request the Hon'ble Minister to consider this point certainly. I welcome your initiative to open various IITs, polytechnic colleges and engineering colleges in rural and urban areas. If we look back to our history with reference to science and technology, this very faculty has always been a pillar of strength in India and the foreign aggressors invading India did always choose to attack our science and technology in order to destroy our culture and civilization. Need of the hour is to promote our science and technology, spend more on this faculty and plan assured employment for the engineer's coming out of our S & T institutions.

Thirdly, I would like to raise here our point the SCs, STs and OBCs. You are providing for 5% reservation to the weaker sections in the Bill introduced by you compared to the benchmark of 22.5% and 27.5% reservation to SCs/STs and OBCs, respectively, as per our Constitution. Therefore, through you, I would like to appeal to the hon'ble Minister to make amendment in this regard in the Bill and to provide for 22.5% reservation to SCs/STs and 27.5% to OBCs.

[*English*]

DR. PRASANNA KUMAR PATASANI (Bhubaneswar): Mr. Chairman, the Committee observes as to what happened to the seven IITs, including Delhi, Kanpur and Kharagpur, if you see about 50 years of their existence. I do not know. The hon. Minister, who is most prominent, would appreciate that he has cancelled some universities which were the very feeding centres to promote the IITs.

We have been requesting the hon. Minister to recognise another institute, Asian School of Business Management, which is having full infrastructure, but I do not know why you are not recognising it as a university. The UGC has already recommended that Orissa needs about 13 universities, which we will not have until and unless you promote those institutes or recognise them for MBA or technical studies. I would request you to immediately announce certain universities in Orissa which can act as the feeding centres for IIT.

I would like to thank the hon. Minister that the foundation stone of one IIT has been laid in my constituency. I was leading a team of the hon. Members of this House and pleaded to him why you shifted the IIT. After a long struggle and sustained effort on my part and subsequently on the request of our hon. Chief Minister, Shri Naveen Patnaik, you did it. But I would also bring to your attention that till now it is being managed in the rented premises. The main building has not yet started. I am delighted and grateful if you could allot more money to meet the demand to complete that IIT Centre in my constituency which is rural-oriented. The parents of the school-going children in those areas are selling their properties so that they can enrol them in that IIT whereby their children are able to get jobs. Despite that, it so happened that some of the feeding centres are being neglected by you.

I am soliciting your kind attention and would request you again and again to pay special attention to promote those IITs. Orissa needs another IIT. After we raised our demand, we are grateful to the Central Government that it has already sanctioned one IIT in Bhubaneswar, which is my constituency and also the capital of Orissa. I would also submit that we need another IIT for western Orissa or southern Orissa or northern Orissa. It depends on you how you would like to allocate it, but it is my request and submission to you.

I would like to submit that you are promoting the islands of excellence. It should not be there. You promote whatever you are promoting, but you also take care of rural students because those are exploring their knowledge. So, in Orissa, we have had scholars and we also need scholars. Since the students there do not have proper institutions, they are going outside.

I would like to cite the example of Kharagpur IIT. It is near Kolkata, but it is a rural-based IIT. It is feeding and promoting rural students to become scholars. Then, I find that IITs lack particularly in research work. It should

be a research-oriented august institution and should promote research. To promote research work, we need some research scholars. So, these IITs should be research-oriented institutions.

My last request is related to vacancies in Bhubaneswar IIT and not only Bhubaneswar but also the other august institutes. In Bhubaneswar, the sanctioned faculty strength is 90, but 42 persons are in position and there are 48 vacancies. With regard to infrastructure, I would like to submit that it is still being managed in the rented premises. So, again, I would like to pray to you that the real money you have allocated, it has not really reached there. It is located at Jatni Assembly Constituency, which is near my constituency. I would request you to pay special attention to see that whatever money you have allotted, must be released soon as we need more funds from your side.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The next speaker is Shri Prabodh Panda.

SHRI PRABODH PANDA (Midnapore): Sir I am not Panda. I am Panda starting with 'Pa'.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am sorry.

SHRI PRABODH PANDA: Thank you, Chairman, Sir. In principle, I support this particular Bill. The Bill is for inclusion of eight newly established IITs and conversion of IIT, BHU into a system of IITs.

The proposed legislation indicates a significant step in fulfilling the aspirations of our young students so far as higher education is concerned. I think that this Bill has a three-fold approach. Firstly, to include eight new institutes under one umbrella; secondly, it would empower the State Government to notify zones; and thirdly, the IITs would be entrusted to observe the technological problems of the respective States. So, in principle, I support it.

I am lucky enough as the IIT, Kharagpur falls in my constituency, and I am thankful to the Union Government for allocating Rs. 200 crore for the development of IIT, Kharagpur. I have some other points to mention here with regard to this Bill. All the IITs are enjoying autonomy. So, I think that they have already gathered some experience for a long time.

A point has also been raised here about the shortage of faculty. The IIT, Kharagpur, which is a premier institute of technology, is also suffering as there is a shortage of

faculty of more than 350 in number. They are now contemplating to expand the disciplines, and the student strength would also be doubled. How will this acute shortage of faculty there match with this step?

As regards R&D, it was mentioned in yesterday's discussion as to how much has been allocated in the Budget for the R&D in the IITs and other universities.

As regards producing more PhDs, it is much less than the expectation. Generally, it is observed that most of the students studying in the IITs have their eye on foreign universities. Their body is in the IITs in our country, but their mind goes to the foreign universities. So, we have to think over this situation. The IITs function in a situation when several changes are taking place in the global scenario. There should be upgradation of the IITs and the standard of the IITs should be much higher so that there is attraction for them and they will not be in a mind to go abroad to get their PhDs or even the Post Graduation degrees.

IITs do not merely comprise of Professors or Faculties, but also comprise of employees, including the ones employed in the hostels. What is your attitude towards them? As far as Kharagpur IIT is concerned, the employees are facing problems in regard to their pay-scales and they have problems relating to promotions and in some respects they are not even at par with the employees working in the universities. I have had several discussions in this regard with the former Minister of Human Resource Development, late Shri Arjun Singh, but they have not been sorted out so far.

Another problem with regard to IITs is about the research work being done in higher educational fields like engineering and technology without any backward linkages. It was said earlier that the laboratories should travel to the villages. There should be linkages between the villages and the IITs. Be it agriculture, industry or infrastructure development, the IITs should play an effective and pro-active role. The research done in the IITs should not be superfluous and should be linked with the local areas. Earlier, it was linked with the villages, now it excludes the villages as it is thinking about other things.

Another point is about the patent regime. What about the achievements of the IITs. In how many aspects we have Intellectual Property Rights or Patent Rights? It is our desire that IITs should endeavour in this regard.

Another important aspect about IITs is that it was established by the Union Government or by the Parliament. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude now. You are a very senior Member. You must speak on the Bill. Please conclude now.

SHRI PRABODH PANDA: What about the role of the local MPs in the IITs? How will they be involved in the local IITs? We have to intervene in several matters relating to IITs, as it has happened in the case of a Member of Parliament of one particular area. There is no system at present or there is no provision for involving the local MPs. Even when the hon. Minister visits these premiere IITs, the local MP is not being invited or not being called. There should be some provision so that the local MPs could be involved.

With these words, I support this Bill. In the coming days, I think the Minister will come forward with a comprehensive review in this regard. We are very happy that another 18 IITs are coming up and that more IITs will be coming up in our country.

*SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR (Balurghat): Hon. Chairman Sir, at the outset, I want to congratulate the Government for setting up 8 more Indian Institute of Technology. I also congratulate you sir for allocating Rs.100 crore this year for IIT Kharagpur, which is in my state West Bengal. I would like to urge upon you not to abolish the Benaras University IIT because it has a long legacy and cultural heritage. Thus it should be maintained.

My suggestion is that more IITs should be set up in our country. We all know that good, qualified teachers are required to teach bright students. But as of now, there is dearth of qualified faculty. So in all such institutes 50% of the posts are lying vacant. In Kharagpur also, about 300 posts are empty. The infrastructure of IIT Kharagpur is good but it is not as good as the foreign IITs. In comparison to those, the indigenous IITs are not up to the mark. We need to have exchange of ideas and interaction so that the standard of learning improves. Foreign professors must come here and our faculty members must go abroad to have better interaction and exposure. IITs should be upgraded to produce more and more post graduates and PhDs. Though we have many meritorious scholars, they do not have the proper research atmosphere and infrastructure. Therefore our students are lured to go to other countries where they can also get

*English translation of the speech originally delivered in Bengali.

hefty pay packets. We must strive to keep these genius scholars with us so that number of PhDs in India increases. The reservation policy should also be implemented. In North Bengal, one IIT needs to be opened . this is my humble request to you sir.

With these few words, I support the Institutes of Technology (Amendment) the Bill, 2010 and conclude my speech.

SHRI SURESH ANGADI (Belgaum): Sir, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on the Institutes of Technology (Amendment) Bill.

My constituency Belgaum is situated near the borders of Maharashtra, Karnataka and Goa. In my constituency, we have got people speaking four languages. It is a very big district in Karnataka. My request is to start an IIT at Belgaum.

There are many educational institutions like the Karnataka Lingayat Education Society, Karnataka Law Society, Maratha Mandal etc. Many *Mathadeeshs* have started the educational institutions to provide education for the poor and middle class people in that region. At the time of reorganization of Karnataka, Mysore Maharaja developed the South Karnataka and the North Karnataka was not developed. This region is called as Mumbai Karnataka region. So, this Mumbai Karnataka region requires an IIT at Belgaum. My colleague Shri Ramesh Vishwanath Katti also is supporting me in this. There have been representations given by many Members of the Legislative Assembly from Belgaum District in this regard. The Chief Minister has already sent a proposal to the hon. Minister of HRD asking him to start an IIT at Belgaum.

Belgaum is a historic place. Rani Chenamma was the first lady who fought for the freedom of India. There is a school also in her name called Rani Chenamma Girls Residential School. Swami Vivekananda had visited Belgaum and he stayed for nine days in Belgaum. Apart from that, the Congress Adhiveshan had taken place in 1924 when Mahatma Gandhiji visited Belgaum. And for many years, late Shri Shankaranand was there in the Government of India from this region. This is a backward area. When Shri Chidambaram was the Finance Minister, I invited him for a Golden Jubilee function of the Commerce College of Belgaum.

He stated that Belgaum is a multilingual city and is a major educational hub after Pune and Bangalore.

Belgaum is an educational and cultural city. It is like a *chhota Bharat*. An IIT in Belgaum would be useful for students coming from middle class and agricultural backgrounds, and people not only of Karnataka but also parts of Maharashtra will benefit from it. If an IIT is sanctioned for Belgaum, I would be most obliged along with my colleague Ramesh Katti.

Education is more important today than any other thing. We want our students to go to other countries. Many people say that they should work here in India. But if our students work only in India they may not get the right opportunities. We must provide them opportunities to go to other places in the world. India is on the path of becoming a superpower. When our people go abroad for higher studies and gain more knowledge, our country's image will be built up in foreign countries also. So, they should not be restricted to India. They should serve in other countries. They should gain more knowledge and support India's development in the coming days.

As the former President A.P.J. Abdul Kalam stated, India will become a superpower in the coming days. That would happen only with the power of knowledge. If there is knowledge, then we can become a superpower. So, for getting knowledge, we need more IITs.

I congratulate the hon. Minister for paving the way for setting up of many IIT colleges in India. Not just eight, let him open 20 more colleges, one in each State. May God bless him for giving better knowledge to our young students! Today Indians are advising even the President of America. More than forty youths are giving advice to Obama in America. We must be proud of that fact. Yesterday we attended a lecture by Mr. Sam Pitroda on National Innovation Council and the work it is doing. He said that we have about 550 million students in the country. Our students are quite capable. In the coming days they will become the leaders of the world. So, we can create a good environment for research for our students.

I would request the hon. Minister to set up an IIT in Belgaum also. Our Chief Minister has already sent a letter to hon. HRD Minister. We support this Bill.

SHRI P.T. THOMAS (Idukki): Sir, the Institutes of Technology Act, 1961 was enacted by Parliament. This amendment Bill is in line with the thinking of the Government to have more IIT level institutions by upgrading existing institutions as well as creating new Indian Institutes of Technology. The main object of this

amendment is to include eight new Indian Institutes of Technology and declare them as institutions of national importance. The second major object of this amendment Bill is to declare the Institute of Technology, Banaras Hindu University as an institution of national importance and integrate it with the Indian Institute of Technology system.

I am very happy to note that the hon. Member from Sikkim Mr. Prem Das Rai is a product of an IIT. It is a reason for all of us to be proud. He can speak better about IITs.

Sir, the demand for an IIT in Kerala has been a long-pending one. Hon. Minister Kapil Sibal, I hope, will announce setting up of one in Kerala during his reply to this debate. In this regard I would like to point out that when Prime Minister was in Kerala he publicly declared that the next time an IIT will be set up, it will be in Kerala. People are eagerly waiting for that declaration. I am humbly requesting the hon. Minister that the long pending demand of Kerala should be considered. Kerala is known for its highest literacy rate compared to the rest of our country. But unfortunately, in Kerala, there is no IIT. Look into the case of students who are enrolled in almost all the IITs spread over our country. Keralites number are very high. Based on the recommendation of the Scientific Advisory Council to Prime Minister and also having regard to the regional imbalance, the Government is establishing IITs. Is it correct to deny Kerala's opportunity? Is it correct not to allow establishment of an IIT in Kerala? How can we claim that regional imbalance is fulfilled? Sir, I am requesting the hon. Minister that keeping this objective in view, why is Kerala excluded from the list? Here is the list. All the 15 more IITs are functioning all over India. The total expenditure for establishing newly created IITs is about Rs. 4,232 crore. But in such a situation, why Kerala is deprived of having an IIT?

These institutions form a very important segment among the premier technical institutions in the country to promote quality education and research. Considering the role in providing high quality and technical manpower for regional and national requirements, these institutions have been given the status of institution of national importance.

The establishment of IIT is a long standing dream, as I mentioned earlier. The State has informed the Centre that Kerala is willing to render all facilities for setting up of an IIT in Kerala. IIT Campus would boost higher education sector in Kerala. I hope, the Centre would seriously consider this demand. More than 30,000

graduates study in these prestigious institutions spread all over India. Every year, we select around 8,000 undergraduates to IITs. One more IIT in South would be an added advantage to the students of South India.

India leads the world in terms of its incessant human resources potential. Indian IITs are known for producing exceptionally talented engineers. Increasing the number of IITs will add to the number of technical wizards that the country needs now to lead the world.

Sir, I am once again requesting our visionary Minister, Kapil Sibal ji and the State Minister, hon. Purandeshwari ji to consider establishment of an IIT in Kerala. I am supporting this Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Suresh Angadi is allowed to associate with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

[Translation]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH (Vaishali): Mr. Chairman Sir, I have heard a lot about I.I.T., N.I.T., I.I.I.T. After listening it repeatedly sounds that something good may happened. But, it is beyond understanding as to what is the difference among them. But the feedback we are getting from the villages is that now people don't want to study I.T. because they remained unemployed. The Government has promised in a bill recently introduced by them that they will look into these clauses. The Government is going to declare Technological Institute of Kashi Hindu University as a National Institute of Technology, which will be of a National repute. Does it mean that this University was not of national repute earlier? Now they are going to integrate it into IITs *i.e.* it will be separated from B.H.U and it will be merged with the IIT. What is the logic in it? Whether B.H.U. is an national institute of lesser importance? Acharya Narendra Dev and Dr. Radhakrishan were the Vice Chancellors of this University. Great people were associated with it since freedom struggle. The Government claims that an engineering institute that B.H.U. already have be merged with the IIT, and give it the status of IIT and also declare it an institute of national importance. It is not a good idea. This is a parliament complex and if a legislative assembly of state is created within it then how will you feel? It is B.H.U's. campus, B.H.U. is a renowned university for its teaching and it has historical importance, it has a glorious past and you say that you will convert will make it into I.I.T.. No one stops him in setting up new IIT. My question is why he is not making separate IIT? He is saying that they are upgrading, what does it mean,

whether it was substandard earlier? All institutions in the country are working separately. There are 3200 Engineering Colleges in the country. IITs are one of them and the new ones are also included. Some take admissions on the basis of merit some give admissions by taking donation. Any how admission is taken, many types of engineer passing out from such institutes. Some of them are recruited on a monthly salary of crores of rupees and some of them are not taken into account. It has to be improved. N.I.T. are set up separately. All the old colleges have been named as NIT. But in fact they should be improved qualitatively. We know simple thing regarding quality and quantity that when quantity increases quality diminishes. The Government has to ensure that quality remains intact while quantity also increases. What has he done for that? IIT which is already renowned in the world, is suffering from shortage of teachers. Its quality of education is deteriorating. IITs have earned name in the world and to take its advantage they are converting it into boasting as an Institute of National importance. Recently some NITs have been set up. A few Bills in this regard were brought in. That was also referred to the Committee. Committee also pointed out the shortage of teachers and consequently loss of teaching. New teachers should be appointed. If the Government would have made claim in this regard, it would have been better, but names and boards are being changed. If IITs have earned name in the world but whether standards of all the old colleges will be improved by mere changing their name as IIT or something concrete needs to be done. Today is the age of Technology. We cannot progress without the help of it. We have to compete with all the countries of world. Our students are genius. There is no shortage of merit in India since ages. There is no match of sons of India. The Indians have credited to have given the value of zero and invented Geometry, tangent, co-tangent, sine, co-sine. Mathematics is known as 'ILM-A-HTNDASA' in Arab which means that it has come from India. This is a land of meritorious people like Brahmagupta, Arya Bhatt, Bhaskaracharya. The theory of gravitation was called after its discoverer Newton as "NEWTON LAW OF GRAVITAION". Satyendranath Bose, P.C. Bhatnagar, Jagdish Chadra Bose, C.V. Raman and Meghnath Saha who was also a Member of Parliament at whose book of Heat and Thermodynamics is being taught all over the world and many other talented people happen to be Indian...*(Interruptions)* My question is that when the shortage of teachers will be overcome? What measures have taken by the Hon. Minister to overcome the shortage? There are five lakh seats of engineering in the country. He has claimed mat two lakh more seats will be

added. He is increasing the seats, but in colleges where admission are taken on donation, seats are not being filled up. Many types of colleges are there? There are IITs, NITs and new IITs and one HIT, which is not likely to continue because nobody wants to go there. Pass outs of some colleges are sought after rest are not welcome because they got admitted by paying donation. On the one hand there is donation and on the other hand there is merit. How to improve our quality and quantity? How to overcome the shortage of teachers and improve the teaching? There is a lot of discontent in BHU. Some people may be happy on salary hike there, but how BHU can be separated from IIT. ...*(Interruptions)*. Therefore, there should be improvement in technology. There is no dearth of talent in our country. Our students are talented. If they do not get seats here in the country, then they go abroad for good studies even after financial hardships. Would there be any one who does not want good education in our country? But mere change of the name, person and board will not improve its situation. So, let the hon. Minister tell about his schemes of reforms? ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have raised good points. Now, please conclude.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: It should be considered. They should look for progress, along with solid steps and strong willpower. Our young generation is techno-sawy and they are ready to face the challenges of the country and the world. I call up on them to come and face these challenges with research and development.

[English]

SHRI PREM DAS RAI (Sikkim): Thank you, Chairman, Sir, for giving me this wonderful opportunity to speak in Parliament. I am a product of IIT Kanpur and I can say without any hesitation that today whatever I am, I think the education that I have received at the IIT has made that possible.

Sir, the amendment that is being brought to the Institutes of Technology Act, 1961 is a welcome step and I support it. This is a scale-up exercise and it is a public policy response to the huge demand for students wanting to get into IITs. As the IITs have not expanded their capacities as it should have, better late than never, we are trying to expand capacities and trying to ensure that those meritorious students who indeed want to make it good and get that brand of IIT would be able to do so.

Sir, there are a couple of questions that gets posed here. The first question is, would this brand of IIT continue to be the brand that it is? It has taken 30 to 40 years for this brand to be established the world wide. It is people like Bill Gates who have made public statements about the quality of students who come out of the IITs. That is why this brand, in so many ways, has been established without a shred of doubt. But by giving the same brand to so many other institutions, would we be able to sustain? I think, this is a huge question that is there in front of each one of us and in fact, it is something that needs to be addressed in full. I completely agree with the previous speaker when he said that I think it is important to get to the basics, the basics of how we are going to ensure that the quality of education, the quality of students which ultimately get the brand would be able to be sustained.

In the light of this, the other issue is one of research. How much of research would go on in all of these IITs? I think, here again, the question of how good will be our faculty and would they be able to cope up with the needs of faculty? This is again another major challenge.

13.57 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

I also know that in some of the IITs, a management school has been added. Like for instance in IIT Kanpur there is a management school. Are we, therefore, moving from one of technological expertise to also a very broad based understanding of the social sciences as well as other fields of study? This leads me to the final question that I would like to pose to our hon. Minister is that converting the Benaras Hindu University IIT into a normal IIT, is that something which is really required? There is a need and there is a thought, I am quite sure, that many of these IITs would later on grow into universities. That means all the other branches of education and research would also be added in these IITs. So, is there something that we can learn from the Benaras Hindu University which has all the other domains of knowledge creation and knowledge dissemination? Would it not be a fitting idea to actually understand that as well?

Sir, these are some of the questions that I had for the hon. Minister, through you, and with these words I commend the hon. Minister for bringing this Bill and giving us this opportunity to expand on the name of the IITs.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAMKISHUN (Chandauli): Hon'ble Deputy Speaker, Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak on the Institutes of Technology (Amendment) Bill, 2010. The Benaras Hindu University has a distinctive reputation among all the universities of the world. Now, you want to convert its Engineering department into IIT. All major subjects of education are taught in the university, whether it is Medical Science or Agriculture or any other stream of Science, every subject is taught there on a higher level. Now, you intend to change the status of this engineering department of the Benaras Hindu University, constituted under the Act as per Constitution of India. It is imperative that its autonomy and sovereignty is not to be comprised.

14.00 hrs.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Shri Madan Mohan Malviya ji envisioned and established the Benaras Hindu University with public donation. Kashi, *i.e.* Benaras is the culture, educational and religious capital of the country. As a Minister of the Union Government, if you dare to change the very fabric Benaras and comprise its status, the people of Kashi will not tolerate. It is not a question of Purvanchal only, but whole of India. The students from within the country and from abroad find the Benaras Hindu University a unique place for learning, whether it is engineering faculty, Medical Department or any other field.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, through you, I demand that such nature of this place should not be changed. You may take some reforming steps, like hiking the salary of professors there which is very less; give them perks like IIT faculties; but please do not change the very fabric of this University. And if you are really so wishful of establishing an IIT in Purvanchal, then go for a separate IIT. The land is available there; it is a naxal-affected district but Chandauli is a separate part of that. You can establish IIT in Chandauli. Land is available there. So, you need to buy land separately for this. BHU has enough land under its propriety in these parts. You can open an IIT in Mirzapur; BHU has plot of land there also.

Therefore, Sir, may I, through you, request to the hon. Minister of Human Resources Development of India, to please not try to deteriorate the Character of Benaras Hindu University. Even today, this University enjoys the reputation of the educational heart of the country. If you try to deface the its fabric, then shall be an utter disregard to the cause for which Shri Madan Mohan Malviya had

struggled. Pandit Madan Mohan Malviya ji established this University to cater to the higher educational needs of the masses when there were no resources for education in the country, and no suitable place for higher and technical education. And, thence, this university has remained a symbol of our faith, ideology and our power of sacrifice. Please do not try to dismantle its fabric. Let me demand of the Government to upgrade and not deteriorate it. If you really want to establish an IIT in that area, try to do so in the adjoining area under districts of Chandauli, Mirzapur, Jaunpur or Ghazipur. With these words, I conclude my speech and thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak.

[English]

SHRI MOHAN JENA (Jajpur): Sir, I would like to extend my support in favour of the Bill but with some additions and changes.

Sir, we are striving hard to make India a vibrant society and we cannot achieve this goal without proper scientific education. So, we are happy that at least this Bill will expand the horizons of IIT education to a greater extent.

With the advancement of technical and scientific education across the globe, our premier technical institutions like IITs have to function, keeping pace with the fast changing scenario. The Government should undertake a comprehensive review of the IITs from time to time.

A Committee was constituted under the Chairmanship of Prof. Anil Kakadkar in February, 2010 to suggest a road map in this regard. But it is a matter of regret that the Government has not taken into consideration all the points recommended by that Committee.

Firstly, a mere declaration of more IITs is not a big thing. The Government should create infrastructure and atmosphere conducive to this type of institutions. Secondly, this Bill is silent on reservation issue. The students belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, OBCs, and minorities should get their share in admission on the basis of their population. The Government should come forward to support and provide pre-admission support to these communities.

Coming to lack of faculty, the Government should give proper importance to the recommendations of the Committee. The Standing Committee suggested to initiate

Faculty Recruitment Mission. In IIT, Bhubaneswar, there are 90 sanctioned faculty seats and there are about 48 faculty posts lying vacant.

Another point is that the Government should consider the proposal of the Orissa Government to declare the Burla Engineering College as an IIT.

With these words I conclude.

[Translation]

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY (Godda): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is better late than never. Hon'ble Sibal ji deserves accolades when he said yesterday that Delhi is not far off now so far IITs are concerned.

The concept of these IITs was undertaken in 1946 by Shri Joginder Singh or whosoever was the Viceroy at that time, under the British Government. The CSIR was established on that basis and the first IIT was opened in 1950 in Kharagpur. The then visionary Prime Minister of India, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru had rightly said during its first convocation in 1956.

[English]

"Here in the place of that Hijli Detention Camp stands the fine monument of India, representing India's urges, India's future in the making. This picture seems to me symbolical of the changes that are coming to India."

[Translation]

He had constituted a Sarkar Committee and on the recommendations of this committee such institutes were established to remove regional imbalances. IITs were opened after 1961. Since the students movement were high and rise at that point of time and they were demanding for an IIT, the then Govt, under hon. Rajiv Gandhi accorded the existing Roorkee Institute of Technology, the status of an IIT. I want to ask the Government whether it has ever tried to assess the ratio of the number of IITs and the population of India during all these years? What kind of quality education we need? Has the government ever tried to assess it? In 2003, Hon'ble Prime Minister Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee, who I think to be the second visionary Prime Minister after Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, tried to look into this when he said:

[English]

“By updating the existing academic institutions that have necessary promise and potential”

[Translation]

Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee said this on 1st October 2003 and after that a committee constituted under S.K. Joshi who recommended to establish eight IITs to bridge the regional imbalances but did they remove regional imbalances?

I have only 3 or 4 questions. My second question is about when the IITs got the recognition? Only when the House of Representatives passed a resolution in order to uplift the IITs. China did the same thing, but where are we today in comparison to them? According to a ranking list pertaining to Higher Education Sector placed us 187 amongst 200 participants. Then we fell to 162nd, 150th, 87th, 42nd place respectively and today we are nowhere in the list. Are we talking about this type of quality education? More or less, all the Members have raised such questions. Then, you have put an age-bar in the admissions. What is the need to put an age in it? What difference does it make if you make it 30 from 25? We come poor background. Do you know when the children in our region start their studies? At the age of 7-8 years, our boys start their studies. Now, you bar the twice for IIT. You make it 2 years, it's ok. They will appear in the exam twice, thrice or the number of times they can afford. Then you talk of brain-drain to America. Many MPs have pointed out that atleast 70% such students brain-drain. But you are saying that they are coming back. Sir, they are not coming back for the sake of the nation. They are coming back because of globalization, a big market is opening in India and they are coming here to earn money. Are we able to fetch some benefit after spending so much amount on them?

I have still some questions. Some professors from IIT met me...*(Interruptions)* This is a very important point. They have given a representation to the Government. You say that there should be no exodus, and we will rope in best professors for this. This is good. The retired professors from IIT are in great difficulties. Some professors from IIT Delhi met me. They have given a three-point representation to you. Their first representation is:

[English]

“While implementing the Sixth Central Pay Commission Report, the Government of India has

created two types of pensioners; firstly, those whose minimum pension is 50 per cent of the corresponding new pay scale of their respective cadres (meant for only senior IAS Officers) and secondly, others whose minimum pension is 50 per cent of the minimum of the pay band in which their corresponding new pay has been fixed plus the Grade Pay. This decision of the Government is obviously arbitrary and discriminatory in nature and is thus violative of article 14 of the Constitution of India.”

[Translation]

They are worried. The second point which they have said is that:-

[English]

“As per notification of the MHRD, the pay of all the three cadres of faculty in the IITs, viz., Assistant Professor, Associate Professor and Professor has been fixed in pay band IV of Rs. 37400-67000 with different Grade Pays of Rs. 9,000, Rs. 9,500 and Rs. 10,500.”

They are losing more than Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 15,000 per month.

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please conclude.

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: Sir, I am concluding after this.

[English]

“As explained above the minimum loss to a pre-2006 retired IIT Professor is about Rs. 8,000 per month.”

[Translation]

So, such is their loss. Earlier, the brilliant one would join the government or become faculties or academicians. But when you implement such different pay scales to different cadres like, IAS, university professors, or others, it will pinch the pensioners. In such a scenario, I doubt how far could you succeed in the shaping IITs.

With these words. I conclude.

[English]

SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS (Kalahandi): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir I support the Institutes of Technology

(Amendment) Bill, 2010 brought forward by the hon. Minister of Human Resource and Development, Shri Kapil Sibal.

Sir, IITs are the centres of excellence. The nation is proud of the contributions of the IITs. It is also true that rethinking is required to revitalize and strengthen the IITs. Most of our colleagues have given emphasis on making the IIT academics in a better manner as per the international standard. Along with that, the infrastructure and the salaries of the academicians in the IITs should also be given due importance. I am thankful to the hon. Minister and to the UPA Government that my State Orissa, in Bhubaneswar has got an IIT. But, at the same time, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister because he is a creative person. He is trying to do his best for the academics in the country, as per the size of our country. I am drawing the attention of the hon. Minister towards the plight of the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and economically poor people. They live in 60 naxal-affected districts. The Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and economically poor people are living there. They are not having access to the excellent education centres and infrastructure-wise and from every point of view, they are backward. So, what sin the population of these areas have committed that they would not have access to this IIT sort of education? So, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he has got any plan to make at least four centres for these 40 naxalite-affected districts so that the scholars of these districts would have a chance to go for IIT and they would contribute to the nation in a better manner.

Sir, you know that today there is not a single Secretary in the Government of India who belongs to Scheduled Caste category. This is very pity because we are not giving thrust to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes dominated areas, to bring them up to the mark. That is why; these sorts of problems are arising.

Sir, in my Orissa, the KVK region is there. This region is highly backward. I would request the hon. Minister to give at least one IIT to this KVK region, the most backward part of India so that the goal of the Government, the target of the Government and the very purpose of the Ministry would be served.

It would help impart excellent education and provide centres of excellence to the poor Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe and the Backward class people of this country.

With these words, I conclude.

[Translation]

SHRI DHANANJAY SINGH (Jaunpur): Hon. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I thank you for allowing me to speak on an important topic. I congratulate the Hon. Minister for bringing the IT Amendment Bill. He should open eighty IITs in the country and not just eight. If there will be shortage of funds then all the Members will try to get the additional funds by requesting the Prime Minister and the Finance Minister. But, efforts should not be made to destroy the identity of the universities which have earned a niche for themselves. Does the country need just eight IITs which already exist? All the Members here have continuously raised the issue of converting only BHU into IIT. Only because of the 6th pay commission issue, talks are going on to make BHU a separate university. Our Mend has just told that the BHU has huge area of land in Benaras, Chandauli, Mirzapur and at many other places. This matter is being raised because all kinds of education like medical, agriculture etc is being imparted in BHU in its entirety. If today, we will create a separate IIT there then issue will be raised about Medical, Agriculture and Finance. Everyone will sing his own song. But, I request the hon. Minister to open IITs all over the country.

Shri Nishikant Dubey ji has just now said that the population of country has touched 120 crores. Will the problem be solved by adding only eight IITs for a population of 120 crores? The Government will have to formulate an integrated policy at national level. You should conduct a national level research and see how many IITs are required? He said that the committee was constituted to remove the regional imbalance. Surely, there is a need to conduct a study and set up the required number of universities and IITs to remove this imbalance in the whole country. From the moment he took over as the Minister of Human Resource Development, education has been called human resource and I have been seeing since then that he is either sad or angry with universities. On the existence of universities, even Shri Murli Manohar Joshi was saying yesterday that he wants to make the universities extinct gradually. Why does he want to make universities autonomous to put his people there to satisfy them? Just think that education moved from east to west from the time Nalanda and Textile universities were destroyed. Cambridge and Oxford were set up during that time.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please be brief.

SHRI DHANANJAY SINGH: Hon. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is a very important topic. The hon. Minister should

remember this fact. BHU was set up 300 years after the destruction of Nalanda. Later, that university produced great such scholars who had carved out their identity at the international level. A number of alumni of this university are inside the House too. Crores of people would come on the streets if that university is touched even slightly. Now when he is a Cabinet Minister, he is talking about setting up of IIT. But, the country was not independent when Pt. Madam Mohan Malviya ji had established that university. He had established that university by seeking donation from the people. Had the Hon. Minister taken any resolve for setting up of a similar university when he was not a Minister then I would have accepted that his ideology is better.

[English]

SHRI JANARDHANA SWAMY (Chitradurga): Thank you, Sir, for giving me an opportunity to speak on The Academy of Scientific and Innovative Research Bill, 2010....(Interruptions)

Sir, I would like to say that I am a product of the Indian Institute of Science. I did my Masters Degree in Electrical and Communication Engineering. I must extend my congratulations to the hon. Minister for introducing this Bill. It shows the importance of science and technology, particularly in the R&D sector in our country. However, I would like to say that to make it successful, we must also enable quality education at lower levels. they are the feeding channels for higher education and R & D particularly in the field of science and technology. We are having about 116 crore people in this country and we had a rich culture and history for thousands of years. We invented bangles, we invented zero, we invented hospitals, we invented buttons, but all of these happened thousands of years back. What has happened after that is a question we must all answer. Nothing worthwhile came out from this country in the last 100 years and we did not invent many of the things which we are using today. It could be aeroplane, microphone, transistor, telephone, space shuttle, light bulb, bicycle, television, radio, car, electricity, motor, dynamo, LED, computer and internet and none of these things come from our country. That is something we have to think about.

Sir, one of the most important things is that in order to improve our economy, we need to know that R & D particularly in the field of science and technology is more important so as to fuel economic growth, and education plays a very important role in order to have innovation in the area of science and technology. We need to attract

the best of the minds for teaching and we cannot produce the best with the inferior system which we have today. We must also change our education system. Today, we are producing graduates without really seeing as to what is the quality of the degrees that they are getting. Our education system is more like a read, remember and reproduce kind of a process without really understanding the underlying concepts. Today, we study a lot, but we understand very little. That is the reason for us to remain as a technology follower rather than being a technology leader in the world. It is of no use to have a thousand more Ph.Ds if there is no quality in our education. Hundreds of Nobel Prize winners are there in other countries such as the United States of America, but the number of Nobel Prize winners from our country is still in single digit. So we need to set a goal to produce more Nobel Prize winners in this country and more importantly we need to set the timeline. Then, we should enable the IITs and IISc to carry out such work and we should enable them with adequate funding. We must also challenge our scientific and Technology community with tough problems in the fields of agriculture, healthcare, transportation etc. and we should provide them with adequate fund allocation. We must also provide more funding to many of these technical institutions and more importantly, in this country we should know how to respect the intellectual property because what good it is to produce something if you cannot protect it.

So, in summary, this Bill is a good step forward provided it addresses some of the concerns I expressed.

SHRI IYARAJ SINGH (Kota): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I thank you for permitting me to speak on the Bill to further amend the Institutes of Technology Act, 1961.

Sir, Indian Institutes of Technology are our premium high technology education institutes. Many of our top minds and talents study here and they learn here. Getting admission into these institutes is very difficult because of the very rigorous admission procedures. The students who study here go on to work in lucrative positions in firms as well as in top positions in Government and administration. Many of them further go on to do MBA and then become managers in technology driven firms. Such is the demand for seats in these institutes that there are thousands of applicants for very few seats. Therefore, this decision to have more IITs in the country is, indeed, a very welcome one.

I come from the city of Kota which attracts thousands of students from all over the country who come here to

study in the coaching institutes there. They study for IIT Entrance Examination, they study for All India Engineering Entrance Examination as well as for Medical Entrance Examination and Kota has had excellent results in these spheres. The results of the institutes in Kota have been among the top in the country and Kota is known as an education city not only in the country but also internationally.

Therefore, I would like to say that there is an excellent education atmosphere in Kota and we have industry, mining and agriculture in the vicinity of Kota. In fact I had actually, in the beginning, wanted to have the IIT of Rajasthan allocated to Kota, but due to several reasons, primarily due to the fact that we do not have an operational airport, Kota could not get the IIT and it went to Jodhpur. However, if we take into account the fact that the State of Rajasthan is a larger State in the Union of India, it is bigger than many of the European countries. So it is an excellent case of providing or the possibility of having a second IIT campus in Rajasthan.

So, I would request the hon. Minister to seriously think on these lines. The idea has to be to physically distribute the IITs all over the country. Jodhpur happens to be towards the Western part of Rajasthan, whereas Kota is towards the Central part of India. We have to establish more IITs and more technical institutes of higher education all over the country so that more and more students can get to study in them.

Finally, I would like to commend the Bill.

DR. K.S. RAO (Eluru): Thank you, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir. No nation can prosper unless the human resources of that nation were to be developed. I am happy that the human resource development is in the hands of the learned Minister, Shri Kapil Sibal, who has also got quite innovative ideas.

In this context, I wish to bring some of the issues by virtue of my being a student of National Institute of Technology, Warrangal and I want to put them to him. It is a dream for the youth of India, though about 50 years back, particularly, brilliant boys to go for higher education to the USA and the UK, today the same dream is to join an IIT in India. It is a proud thing. That means the quality and the standards of the Indian Institute of Technology is comparable to any one of the best institutes in the world and the top industrialists of western countries are now coming to IITs for Campus selection and selecting the students with rupees one crore per year or even more than that sometimes. It is really good.

Many of the hon. Members have covered many of the points and maybe I may be repeating them. The point is about the faculty shortage. The situation of faculty shortage is extremely bad in the country today, particularly, for higher education. We all agree; we are all people with great brains, not only today but even if we were to go thousands of years back, Indians are the most intelligent. All these technologies, whether it is Space or something else was known to us thousands of years back. Only because our ancestors have shifted from materialism to spiritualism, our concentration has gone from technology to spiritualism. That is the reason why some of the countries, which are now developed materially, are claiming that they are more intelligent. It is not true. Even today, the entire research that is being done, in almost all the developed world is being done by our people who are really intelligent.

So, I wish that the hon. Minister, while starting more number of IITs, must concentrate on starting technical teachers training institutes, either separately or in-house. There are very good institutes which can give training in the premises, with no extra expenditure involved with their people, with their staff for technical teachers' training. One of the reasons why people are not choosing to go to faculty is because the earnings are little or limited. There is no second means of earning, like corruption and other things. The only course is whatever salary they get, they get in the faculty. So, I wish to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister to bring substantial change, to bring an incentive to the people to come to the faculty by increasing the salaries substantially.

Some of the reasons why the IITs are good are because of the self-confidence. The student of engineering from IIT is different from students of normal college. His self-confidence, his communicative skills, his exposure to the industry, his national integration and the cultural exchange in that institute, by virtue of the students being selected from all over the country are totally different from normal institutes. That is the reason why the IITs have got this name world over.

Sir, in regard to the faculty, as it takes some time for them to start teachers training institute and prepare the staff, I think the services of the retired faculty can be put to use on a part-time basis, on a contract basis by paying substantial amounts to them or by encouraging ex-faculty or even take some of the NRIs who are prepared to teach for one month or two months.

Sir, another point is on teaching methods. There must be innovative methods. It is not just the lecturers teaching the students; the students must read in the library and put questions before the other students and they must be able to answer them. If no student is able to answer, then the role of the teacher must come in. This is how we can put the minds of our students to innovative thinking; otherwise they will not go for innovative thinking.

Similarly, I want the hon. Minister to concentrate on research and development. If the developed nations have come up today, it is only because of research and development being done by our people. It is easier to attract multinationals to start research institutes in this country because we have got more number of competent and intelligent people. The only thing is that the hon. Minister must bring a legislation to permit all those people to come in and do the research utilizing our brains.

I support the hon. Minister. More particularly, I will be happier if he does take up the faculty training, research and all that.

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am, first of all, deeply obliged and grateful to the distinguished Members of this House who have participated in this debate and have given some very valuable suggestions and made some very incisive comments not just on the amendments that are proposed but also in the context of the general environment with respect to education. Specially the concerns that they have expressed about faculty shortages, concerns that they have expressed about quantity and quality, concerns that they have expressed about teachers' training, concerns about remuneration and compensation of faculty, these are all very valuable comments and we will certainly take all those into consideration as we move forward to implement our educational policy.

I have also noted with all seriousness comments made by the distinguished Members of this House including Dhananjay ji, Baliram ji, Shailendra ji, Raghuvansh ji, Panda ji and many others. Some of you have commented upon the Banaras Hindu University. I want to, standing here, give a commitment to you that I have no intention, absolutely no intention to tinker with the cultural heritage of that University. I am deeply involved in the University. In fact I was the Chief Guest of the Convocation last year in the University. I have seen the premises of the University and we are not going to let

down Madan Mohan Malaviya's dream. We will, in fact, make sure that that dream goes forward. I will presently allay your concerns. We will not be interested in bifurcating that University at all. But in the course of my comments, I will try and persuade you to believe that that is not so. Incidentally, I am not far remote from teaching. I myself was a teacher in Delhi University; I started my career in life as a teacher. So I am deeply wedded to education. I want to take the quality of education forward in this country, and that quality must start from the school system. That quality cannot be made up at the IIT system. Therefore, there are major reforms and I am really grateful to Sonia ji and grateful to the Prime Minister of India that the first legislation that was introduced in the UPA II was the Right to Education Act to every child in this country. Why was that done? It was done because my Government is deeply committed to educating the young in this country. It is not just education but the kind of quality education that the young deserve in this country. Unfortunately in the last 60 years, despite the best efforts, we have failed in that process. We have not been able to impart the kind of quality education that we wished to impart. We are trying to change the whole system. A distinguished speaker in the House said that children today base their levels of excellence on rote learning, on mugging up.

We are trying to change that as well. We want the process of education should be interactive between the teachers and the students; a process of education through which the child asks question rather than the answers being given to him overnight; a process through which the child learns through interacting with each other; where the teacher is the part of the class and not of the head of the class; where the students are as much of part as the teacher is part of teaching the students. So all these changes we are contemplating and you will see as we unfold our policies in the times to come that we are going to make major changes to ensure that if the substratum of the education is strong, if the substratum of education has quality in it then surely the right kind of children who have quality learning will actually then emerge and join these high quality institutions to serve the interests of India not the interest of the rest of the world.

Sir, one of the big issues that we are concerned with is that if you look at the IITs' system it was set up way back in the 50s and the 60s that also was a vision, at that time the Education Minister was Abul Kalam Azad. He is the one who set up most of these institutions. It was also the vision of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. About 50

or 60 years have passed and we have not been trying to change with the times.

The contemporary world is different from the world of the 1950. The nature of the challenges that we were confronted within the 1950, have changed. We are confronted with very serious issues of global warming. We are confronted with very serious issues of energy. We are confronted with very serious issues of communication. We are confronted with very serious issues of resources. And ultimately it is through technology which is an enabler that we will be finding these solutions. So, we must empower these institutions to the extent that we can and we must create as many institutions as possible.

Sir, let me just give you a small figure. At this point in time about 220 million children go to school. But of the 220 million children who go to school around 13 to 14 million actually go to universities. Forget the IITs. This is in thousands. But only 13 million out of the 220 million children reach university which means almost 200 million children do not go to university. What are we trying to do? We have gone through 'Right to Education' through access to education. We are trying to make sure that the gross enrolment ratio of India which is 13 per cent and by the year 2020 it would become 30 per cent. That means the number of children who will go to university will be raised from 13-14 million to 45 million. We will need another thousand universities. We will need another 45,000 colleges in the next 10 years if we want to make sure that the access that is required to higher educational institutions is provided for by increasing numbers. These 15 or 16 IITs will not do. We will need many more. But the question is this. Has the Government all the resources in the world to set up hundreds of IITs and the answer is no? First we must get the double digit growth, then we must earn the revenues and then with those revenues we must invest as much as possible in the public education system but even that will not be enough to serve the needs of India. We need to expand higher education in a big way. We need to act through public-private partnership. We need to set up more IITs or more educational institutions of the standard of IITs.

If I was actually looking at the past percentage of people who have appeared in the JEE Exam and you would be surprised to know that hardly 2 per cent people have passed this exam. Lakhs of people have appeared but how many people pass this exam? Hardly 2 per cent. Where do the others go? What happens to them? Some of them are actually very high quality students but

they have no access to high quality institutions. So, I beseech the distinguish Members of this House to be on the same platform. Allow the extension of education. Allow our reform process. Allow foreign institutions also to come to this country with very very stringent safeguards to make sure that national interests are served.

All these legislations have already gone to the Standing Committee. Therefore, I would request the distinguished Members of this House to help me in this process.

Having said this, now let me just come to some of the questions that have been raised by the distinguished Members of this House.

As far as the policy of setting up of IIT is concerned, the Government realise that we do not have the wherewithal to set up an IIT in every State in this country. But the general policy that was followed was that each State should either have a Management Institute or an IIT. ...*(Interruptions)* Let us not make this into a regional or a State dispute. We are talking about education. We are talking about the future of our children. No matter which State they belong to; they are our children. So, we want to give every child the best education possible but the State is constrained. You know about the State Governments, and many of you are aware of your State Governments and how the State Governments themselves are constrained even to provide basic education to people. Even the State of Kerala, though they are perhaps one of the most forward looking States in education, is constrained. But look at the dropout rate there as well. So, this is a very complex issue. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI P.C. CHACKO (Thrissur): There is not even a single IIT in Kerala. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: I know. Therefore, we would like to give an IIT to every State. But because of constraints, it is not possible. The policy is that the State should either have a Management Institute or an IIT. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI P.T. THOMAS (Idukki): Last year, the Prime Minister had assured it ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: So, we would like, in the future, as the economy grows, as we gather more resources, to make sure that not just one but as many IITs as possible in the absence of financial constraints are set up in various parts of the country.

Now, let me just come to the issue of the Banaras Hindu University because that issue was raised by the distinguished Members of this House. I just want to mention that this is a very unique institution. Banaras Hindu University is our heritage. It is a part of our heritage. We should not, in any way, want to disturb that heritage. So, what we decided was this. We are aware of the fact that interdisciplinary teaching is very important because there you have a hospital also. So, we do not want to bifurcate that. But a Committee was set up some time ago.

This is the background of setting up of IT (BHU). A Committee was set up under the Chairmanship of Shri S.K. Joshi to identify promising institutions of higher learning in Science and Technology in the country for their transformation to the level of an IIT. That Committee identified the following seven Institutions for upgradation to the level of IIT, which included IT (BHU). That Committee recommended that IT (BHU) should be converted into an IIT. But what we have made sure is that in the administrative structure, there is a representation of BHU in the IIT.

Let me just explain that to you. For example, we have said that we would not allow IT (BHU) to sever its relation with the University. In fact, the Vice Chancellor will be the Director of the IIT at this point in time. And representation of BHU on the Board of Governors would work towards the interdisciplinary education that we are talking about. Two of the nominees in the Board will be given by BHU. So, we are not breaking the linkage. We never want to break the linkage. We want to make sure that the kind of interdisciplinary character of the institution remains the same. But at the same time we also want to give a benefit to the institution so that it gets the status of an IIT. So, you have my assurance, Sir, any Member at any point in time can come to me if any attempt is made to take away from the heritage of the Banaras Hindu University. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY (Godda): He is the ex-officio Chairman, not the Director. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: In the first year, yes. In the next year, he will be the ex-officio. That is what the amendment is. So, we are not breaking the linkage. We do not wish to break the linkage. ...(*Interruptions*) The Vice-Chairman of the BHU would be the Vice-Chairman of the IIT. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAMKISHUN (Chandauli): Whether will it be under the Vice-Chancellor of Banaras Hindu University or it will be having a separate identity? ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: We are not separating it, therefore I am telling this. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You have asked a question and he will answer it. Please take your seat.

[*English*]

Nothing will go on record except what the hon. Minister says.

...(*Interruptions*)*

[*Translation*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Only what the hon. Minister says will go on record.

...(*Interruptions*)*

[*English*]

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: The Vice-Chairman of the Board of Governors will be the Vice-Chancellor. ...(*Interruptions*) The Vice-Chairman of the Board of Governors will be Vice-Chancellor....(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

That is why I have told you. I am telling you and there will not be any difficulty in it. I want to assure you. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Ramkishun Ji, Please sit down. What you are telling is not going on record.

...(*Interruptions*)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The hon'ble Minister is replying the question raised by you.

...(*Interruptions*)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Both of you please sit down. What the hon'ble Minister is saying is going on record.

...(*Interruptions*)*

*Not recorded.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Please listen to me, only then you will understand

[English]

The Vice-Chairman of the BHU would be the *ex-officio* Member in the first year. But later, the Vice-Chancellor of the BHU would be the Vice-Chairman of the Board of Governors...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please address the Chair.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: The Vice-Chancellor of the BHU would be the Chairman of the Board of Governors for the first three years and then, the Vice-Chairman of the Board of Governors subsequently. This is the Bill. We are not, therefore, bifurcating or destroying the University...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

That why I had wanted to answer you. I can't be forever. ... (Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Minister, please address the Chair.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Now, having explained my position and the Government's position on this issue, the other point that was raised by a distinguished Member, which was a very important point, was with respect to the Faculty. I think, this is a very serious issue again because there is, indeed, a shortage of Faculty because the moment you increase the number of IITs, naturally the students will have to be served. One of the reasons for the shortage of Faculty also, is the reservations because on account of reservations, the increase of students capacity has been 54 per cent. And, because of the increase of students capacity, we need more teachers in the IIT system. That is really the main reason why there has been an extreme shortage of Faculty.

But if you look at, for example, IIT Mumbai, which is one of the oldest institutions, even there, there is a

shortage. The total number of the sanctioned strength is 637; the people in Faculty in position is 491; and there is a shortage of 146. So, the total shortage in the old IITs is about 1,216 over the total sanctioned strength of 4,105.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Minister, please be brief. There are other items also to be taken up.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Yes, Sir. I would just conclude About the new IITs, of the total strength of 4,765, the vacancy position is 1,551.

Now, there are two solutions to it because remember, we cannot build Faculty overnight. It is not possible.

[Translation]

It is not possible to build faculty over night. For this, we have adopted two special methods. The first method is that the student, who is taking admission in IIT, used to pursue graduate degree *i.e.* B. Tech, because M. Tech was not having importance in IIT system. After completing B. Tech. students used to go abroad for pursuing M.Tech. and get job there also. That is why we have decided to promote our post-graduate courses *i.e.* M.Tech courses in the coming ten to twenty years...(Interruptions) I am not talking about BHU. I am talking about IITs...(Interruptions) Since post graduate courses would be offered in coming years therefore, the shortage of faculty will come down.

Secondly, we are going to connect the whole IIT system with the national knowledge network. Through this it will happen that if a student of any IIT want to take a course, he can do so under any professor from other IIT also via National Knowledge Network. We will complete the work relating to connectivity within the next two years and result of this will be that if there is any shortage of faculty even then students would be able to complete the courses will we solve this problem. This is the second strategy we have adopted. Along with this we are going to prepare an open source material prepared by IIT Professors. We have prepared it also. That is open source material comprising of 1100 courses. There is nothing like that in the world and all this is free of cost. We will send this open source material prepared by an IIT Professor to other IITs also. It has also been made available to Private Universities and remaining Engineering Colleges also, so that this quality education is available to one and all. Therefore, we are taking so many steps. Today, the discussion is going on this amendment only

and this amendment is necessary because if we did not make this amendment, the students having completed three years would not get the degree. So there is a little bit hurry in it. I am very happy...(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Hon'ble Minister has given the reply.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: I am grateful to you that you have supported the bill.

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Have you finished?

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: I move that the Bill further to amend the Institutes of Technology Act, 1961, be taken into consideration....(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record except what the hon'ble Minister has said.

(*Interruptions*)...*

14.53 hrs.

Shri Ramkishun and some other hon. Members then left the House.

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Institutes of Technology Act, 1961, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House shall now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

Clause 2

Amendment of Section 2

Amendment made:

Page 1, line 9,—

for "Bhubaneswar"

substitute "Bhubaneswar". (3)

(Shri Kapil Sibal)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 2, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 3

Amendment of Section 3

Amendments made:

Page 2, line 5,—

for "Bhubaneswar"

substitute "Bhubaneswar". (4)

(Shri Kapil Sibal)

Page 2, line 31,—

for "Bhubaneswar"

substitute "Bhubaneswar". (5)

(Shri Kapil Sibal)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 3, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 4 was added to the Bill.

Clause 5

Amendment of Section 5

Amendment made:

Page 3, line 11,—

for "Bhubaneswar"

substitute "Bhubaneswar". (6)

(Shri Kapil Sibal)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 5, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 6 was added to the Bill.

*Not recorded.

Clause 7**Amendment of Section 6**

Amendment made:

"Page 4, for lines 25 to 31, substitute—

"7. In section 6 of the principal Act, after sub-section (1), the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely:—

"(1A) Subject to the provisions of this Act, every Institute may strive to meet the technological needs of the States and by the Union Territories included in its zone by—

- (a) supporting and collaborating with technical education institutions located in the zone with a view to enhance their quality and capability;
- (b) advising the State Governments and the Union territories included in its zone in the matter of technical education and any technological issue referred by them to the Institute for advice." (7)

(Shri Kapil Sibal)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 7, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 7, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 8**Amendment of Section 11**

Amendment made:

"Page 4, for lines 42 to 44, substitute—

"(b) four persons to be nominated under clause (d), out of which two persons to be nominated by the Executive Council referred to in clause (d) of section 2 of the Banaras Hindu University Act, 1915, from amongst its members including its Vice-Chancellor;" (8)

(Shri Kapil Sibal)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 8, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 8, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 9 was added to the Bill.

Clause 10**Amendment of Section 38**

Amendment made:

Page 5, line 9,—

for "Bhubaneswar"

substitute "Bhubaneswar" (9)

(Shri Kapil Sibal)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 10, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 10, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 1**Short Title and Commencement**

Amendment made:

"Page 1, line 3,—

for "2010"

substitute "2011" (2)

(Shri Kapil Sibal)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 1, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Enacting Formula

Amendment made:

"Page 1, line 1,—

for "Sixty-first"

substitute "Sixty-second" (1)

(Shri Kapil Sibal)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Enacting Formula, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

The Enacting Formula, as amended, was added to the Bill.

The Long Title was added to the Bill.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: I beg to move:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

The motion was adopted.

15.00 hrs.

DISCUSSION UNDER RULE 193

(i) Need to uplift the socio-economic and educational status of minorities in the country

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, we will take up Discussion under Rule 193.

Sk. SAIDUL HAQUE (Bardhaman-Durgapur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I stand up to speak on an important issue, that is, need to uplift the socio-economic and educational status of minorities in the country. We all know that Sachar Committee has already given a report on this and the report expresses with evidence that the minorities, and particularly the Muslim minority, who form a major chunk of the minorities, suffer from acute socio-economic and educational backwardness. This Report referred to the 'development deficit' of the Muslims all over the country. I would just like to quote two things from the Sachar Committee Report. First, by and large, Muslims ranked somewhat above the SCs/STs, but below Hindu General, Hindu OBCs and other minorities, considering almost all indicators. Secondly, Muslims carry a double burden of being labeled as 'anti-nationals' and as being appeased at the same time. The Report helped rebuffing the false propaganda by the communal forces, particularly the RSS, regarding the appeasement of Muslim minority.

Before Sachar Committee Report, there was Gopal Singh Committee Report in 1983. That was also submitted to the then Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi. In that Report, it was told that 'sense of discrimination prevailing among the minorities must be eliminated root and branch, if we want the minorities to form an effective part of the mainstream.' But no action was taken there.

Now nine months after the submission of Sachar Committee Report, the Union Government placed the follow up action, but it did not contain anything new - no new policies, no time-bound targets and no clear-cut financial allocations. What was reiterated was the 15-point programme for the welfare of the minorities announced in 2005.

Let us look at the brief overview of the implementation of the programme. The Government had stipulated a three-year timeline for ensuring 15 per cent priority sector lending by banks to the minorities, but it reached by 2010 to only 13.7 per cent. Another important factor is the development deficit of Muslims in the educational sector. If we go through the Sachar Committee Report, we find that between age group 6-14, 25 per cent of the Muslim children do not go to schools and 3.4 per cent of Muslim population can only reach to the stage of higher education. In post-graduation, out of 50 students, only one is Muslim. Female literacy rate of Muslims is just 50 per cent. Between 6-23 age group, the participation in education of the Muslims is only 59.9 per cent. In the case of my State West Bengal, you see that in the primary education, the Muslims students are more than 33 per cent; in the upper primary, they are more than 27 per cent; and in the secondary and higher secondary taken together, they are more than 21.2 per cent. It is an achievement there.

In the face of that situation throughout the country, the former Minister of State for Human Resource Development, Shri M.A. Fatmi, had headed a high-level committee and that has given a specific report to implement the Action Plan during the 11th Plan, demanding Rs. 5,434 crore, but that was overlooked by the Government. Even if we look at the scholarship scheme, we find that there are three scholarship schemes — merit-cum-means scholarship, pre-matric scholarship and post-matric scholarship. This must be demand-based. Still, we could only achieve 33 per cent of the merit-cum-means scholarship, 19 per cent of the pre-matric scholarship and 20 per cent of post-matric scholarship.

What about madarasas? The Government had launched a special programme or scheme for providing quality education in madarasas with allocation of just Rs. 325 crore for the 11th Plan. An outlay of just Rs. 95 crore has been made under the scheme over a period of three years.

Hon. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the Minister is not there. He is missing.

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): Sir, I am sitting here.

Sk. SAIDUL HAQUE: Okay. You are there, but the Minister of Minority Affairs is not there. He should have been present here as this is a crucial question.

15.04 hrs.

[SHRI FRANCISCO COSME SARDINHA *in the Chair*]

SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY: He is reaching within five to ten minutes. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Do not worry. Please sit down.

SK. SAIDUL HAQUE: It is a question of seriousness. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is collective responsibility.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Member, please continue your speech.

...*(Interruptions)*

[*Translation*]

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Kaushambi): Mr. Chairman, Let the Minister of Minorities Affairs, Shri Salman Khurshid be called into the House. ...*(Interruptions)*

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: He is making a point. Please stop cross-talk.

What is your point?

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY: The hon. Minister will be reaching any time. He is on his way. ...*(Interruptions)*

Sk. SAIDUL HAQUE: He should have come earlier. ...*(Interruptions)*

[*Translation*]

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN (Bhagalpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, we all Members of Parliament had met the Madm Speaker. She had been requested that no debate on minorities had taken place for the last 10 years. Please have a discussion on it. I request you to ask the Cabinet Minister of the nodal ministry should be present in the House. Allocation of time for discussion on minorities should also be extended. Yesterday, the House discussed the another matter under the rule 193 whole day. Time should be extended for discussion on the issues related to twenty crores Muslims, Minorities. We have got this time for after great efforts. Mr. Chairman, Sir, it should be considered. I want that the Government should also not impose limit of time for this discussion...*(Interruptions)*

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

[*Translation*]

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: Three hours may be allocated.

...*(Interruptions)*

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: All the Leaders are there in the BAC. This has to be decided in the BAC.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. Nothing will go on record.

(Interruptions)...*

*Not recorded.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Member, please continue with the discussion.

...(Interruptions)

Sk. SAIDUL HAQUE: Sir, let there be order in the House. ...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record.

(Interruptions)...*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record.

(Interruptions)...*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, this is very bad. Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record except the speech of the hon. Member.

...(Interruptions)

Sk. SAIDUL HAQUE: Sir, shall I continue? ...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please try to maintain decorum in the House.

...(Interruptions)

Sk. SAIDUL HAQUE: The Government launched a scheme for providing quality education in Madrasas with the allocation of just Rs. 325 crore for the Eleventh Plan, and an outlay of just Rs. 95 crore only has been made under the scheme over a period of three years. However, in my State of West Bengal, the Budget provision for Madrasa education for the year 2010-2011 is Rs. 610 crore, and my State has given Madrasa education equal status to that of school education; modernized the Madarasa syllabus; formed the Madrasa Education Board; and also the Madrasa Education Service Commission. But what is being done by the Central Government all over the country?

Now, in the Multi-Sector Development Project (MSDP), we see that 90 minority concentrated districts have been identified where Muslim population is more than 25 per cent. But these 90 districts cover only about 35 per cent

of the total Muslim population of the country. There has been a great demand that selection of district as unit should be changed, and block selection as unit should be done. I mean to say that block should be the minimum unit to be identified for giving the benefit to the minorities, particularly, to the Muslims, but that was not accepted by the Government and it was ignored. We even told that not 25 per cent, but 15 per cent of the total Muslims — if they reside in a district — should be counted and taken into the MSDP. But it was also ignored.

Now, we find that the Eleventh Five Year Plan envisages a meager allocation of just Rs. 30 crore for each district over five years. Of this, Rs. 1,440 crore has been released up to 2010. ...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, please maintain order in the House.

...(Interruptions)

Sk. SAIDUL HAQUE: Sir, we are happy that the hon. Minister has come. I was mentioning that block should be identified as the unit in the MSDP or 15 per cent of the Muslim population of the district should be taken into account.

Now, the question is this. In this year's Budget, Rs. 100 crore has been cut from the MSDP. That shows the Government's attitude for the welfare of the minorities. An amount of Rs. 100 crore has been cut from the money allocated for the MSDP projects, and that should not have been done.

Of the few schemes identified for the development of the minorities, Eleventh Plan Budget estimated a total expenditure of Rs. 7,000 crore on all Central Sector Schemes and Centrally-Sponsored Schemes over a period of five years. This is just 0.32 per cent of the total amount of Rs. 21,56,571 crore in the Central Projects outlay of the Eleventh Plan. Moreover, after a passage of three financial years of the Plan period, only Rs. 2,526 crore, that is, 36.1 per cent has been actually spent. This only shows the half-hearted approach in meeting even the limited targets set by the Union Government so far.

There was wide-spread demand, including by the National Minority Commission, for a Minority Sub-Plan on the lines of SC/ST Sub-Plan, and the funds of which will be spent for the development of the entire Muslim minority population of the country. But that was not accepted. Also, the demand of 50 per cent budgetary allocation for

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Minorities Commission should have been accepted, but that also was not accepted by the Government. What is more, 14 Departments are related with the development of minorities, but there is lack of coordination among them at the Centre.

So, I demand that there should be a Minority Sub-Plan. MSDP criteria should be made block-based or all those districts which have 15 per cent or more minority population should be taken. All the scholarship schemes must be demand-based. What is needed most is the change of mindset of the implementing officers as well as the attitude of the Union Government.

Here, I would like to quote from the Mid-Term Appraisal Report of the Eleventh Plan done by the Planning Commission. We have to see what is going on in our country.

Now, under the Prime Minister's new 15-Point Programme, the Planning Commission writes:

"Despite the commitments made under the Prime Minister's new 15-Point Programme, an assessment of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan shows that percentage of minority students at the upper primary school has declined from 99.50 per cent in 2007-08 to 64 per cent in 2008-09. Construction of additional classrooms in schools has also declined from 100 per cent in 2007-08 to just 74 per cent in 2008-09. Further, the recruitment of Urdu Teachers has also declined from 86.44 per cent in 2007-08 to 72 per cent in 2008-09."

The other para, which is very important, says:

"Many steps have been taken, but their implementation has been facing difficulties. This is partly due to the fact that to be truly effective, these schemes need to be underpinned by a greater sensitization and change, not only the mindset of the people, but in the psyche of implementing officers as well. These changes are long in coming, therefore, there has been little visible difference in the condition of minorities."

This is the comment of the Planning Commission. If Planning Commission makes comments like these, what is the plight of the minorities, particularly the Muslim minority all over the country till today? What is needed most for their upliftment is also the question of land reform and enhancing presentation of Muslims in local self Government as has been done in W.B.

Now, coming to the question of reservations in jobs, Sachar tells that though Muslim population in the country is 13.4 per cent, their share in Government jobs is only 4.9 per cent; in banks, 2.2 per cent; in postal department, 5 per cent; health, 4.4 per cent; in public sector undertakings, 3.3 per cent; in Railways, 4.5 per cent, out of which 98 per cent of people are in the lower grade posts; in case of IAS, IPS, and IFS, it is 3 per cent, 4 per cent and 1.8 per cent respectively.

The Ranganath Mishra Committee Report was submitted to the Government on 10th May, 2007. But the Government tabled it in the Parliament three years after that, in December, 2009, and I am sorry to say this, without any Action Taken Report so far. It is not clear till today whether the Government accepts the recommendations or not. The Minister is saying that it is under consideration. How many days will it remain under consideration, I would like to know from the hon. Minister.

It made recommendations for all religious minorities. The Mishra Commission gave two options . either this or that. But the Government should realize that the very spirit of the observation of the Ranganath Mishra Commission is this. It says,

"Since the minorities, especially the Muslims, are very much under represented and, sometimes, wholly unrepresented in Government employment, we recommend that they should be regarded as backward in this respect within the meaning of the term as used in article 16 (4) of the Constitution."

The specific recommendation of the Mishra Commission is that ten per cent reservations be kept for Muslims and five per cent for other minorities. While reservations are not the ultimate answer to all the problems facing the Muslim minority today, it is clear that recommendations are among the effective measures that guarantee earmarked rights to its beneficiaries. In Kerala and Karnataka, some sort of reservation is there. In Andhra Pradesh, the validity of four per cent reservation has been upheld by the Supreme Court. But on the basis of the Ranganath Mishra recommendations, the West Bengal is the first State which has made ten per cent reservation to the backward Muslims in Government jobs and 85 per cent of the Muslim population in the State is now covered under reservation.

Another important recommendation that the Mishra Commission has made is about extending the Scheduled Castes status to all communities irrespective of religion.

This was not done in 1950 orders and mainly Christians and Muslims were kept out of this SC category status. Now Raganath Mishra Commission again categorically tells that this SC status should be given to all communities irrespective of religion. So, the Union Government should stop dragging its feet over the Raganath Mishra Commission Report. Without disturbing the present quota fixed for OBCs, the Government should move to make an amendment to the Constitution, if so needed, to provide such reservation above fifty per cent of the total.

Apart from the question of equity, the other important point is about the question and the crisis of identity and security of the Muslims throughout the country. Muslims are termed by some communal forces as 'terrorist or treacherous'. This is the most bewildering attack; this is the most objectionable matter. Muslims are termed that they are 'terrorists' or they are 'treacherous'. After 9/11 in USA, an Islam phobia has been created by USA all over the world. In our country also, in the face of different riots and particularly the genocide that happened in Gujarat, there prevails a kind of fear psychosis among a large section of Muslims. The Union Government so far has not taken any positive action on the recommendations of different Commissions like Srikrishna Commission, Liberhan Commission and other Commissions. So, more or less, there is a sense of insecurity among the Muslims in the country. Recent incidents of the Malegaon blast or Macca Masjid blast in Hyderabad by some Hindu chauvinist groups have raised the sense of insecurity among them. The Christians are also facing the same thing in the hands of the Hindu chauvinists. As a result, the sectarian and divisive forces among the Muslims community are gaining ground who also like to disrupt the unity and integrity of the country.

Some communal forces demand that in India, the Muslims should have to prove their Indianness. But I would like to say categorically that we, the Muslims in India are Indians, both in blood and soul, like others. We love this country. We are proud of this country. Yet, most of the Muslims all over the country feel a sense of discrimination with regard to their socio-economic and educational status. It has been proved by facts and figures by various Commissions like the Gopal Singh Commission, Sachar Commission and Ranganath Mishra Commission. In such a situation, the Union Government should take positive action to uplift the socio-economic and educational status of the minorities in the country particularly the Muslim minorities in order to eliminate the sense of discrimination prevailing among them. With these words, I conclude.

[Translation]

SHRI MOHD. ASRARUL HAQUE (Kishanganj): I am thankful to you to give me an opportunity to express my views on minority education. I once again say thank you. Reputed and Quality education is the only way for progress to human beings. In this age, knowledge is called power and it is also a fact that the government also agrees to it. Targeted efforts are required to remove the educational backwardness in Minorities, namely in Muslims. Our UPA Government has given concerted attention on education under the leadership of the respected Prime Minister Shri Manmohan Singh. A Right of Children to free and compulsory education bill has already been passed and implementation of this Bill has been started. The credit goes to the Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh and UPA Chairperson, Smt. Sonia Gandhi. Similarly, many schemes have been launched for education and welfare of minorities and many programmes are being conducted. Respected Gandhi ji had said that the claim of a country being civilized depends on its attitude towards its minorities. Keeping in view of the opinion of Gandhi ji, we should survey about the educational condition of Minorities, particularly in Muslim communities and we should formulate schemes for their progress. Sir, the educational backwardness of Muslim minority in the country is extremely alarming. The academic percentage in Muslims are very low in comparison to that of other communities. In higher education, their academic percentage is very alarming. Besides boys, the education standard in girls are negligible in many parts of the country. The percentage of drop-outs is also higher. That is to say that the academic standard of Muslim minority are very deplorable. Certainly, there is awareness for education in them. Now they want to send their wards to schools for knowledge. But there is lack of infrastructure. They have acute shortage of financial means. Sachchar Committee has deeply status of them. This report has clearly shows the reasons of their education and livelihood backwardness. Nothing more has required to say on this aspect. Now their aspirations echoes all over.

Kahe chirag-e-sham-e-hasti tu na jal sake to gul ho
Ye sisak-sisak ke jina koi jindgi nahin.

The Planning Commission came into existence a 15 March, 1950 and the first five-year plan was implemented in 1951. But a Muslim leader has never been consulted about the planning and budget. Consequence is that Schemes formulated for the welfare of minorities are not more concerned with their necessities and aspirations. For example a scheme to develop

leadership quality among women has been launched by the Minority Affairs Ministry. But in the light of the backwardness of Minority Committees specially of Muslim Community, this is not a helpful Scheme. Similarly, Scholarship Scheme launched for Minority Community is not quite enough for them but the amount is not available according to the required number of people. Sir, I am happy to learn that first time after the independence of the country first time in the leadership of Hon'ble Prime Minister the requirement and the efforts to know the demands of Ministry Community specially of Muslim Community were started. I hope that the issues of education and economical development of Minority Community specially of Muslim Community will be taken care of in a better way in the 12th Five Year Plan than that of 11th Five Year Plan. Sir, UPA Government have launched Scholarship Scheme for the students of Minority Community, which is a welcome step. This move will help in eradicating educational backwardness among the Muslims. But initially Pre-Matric and Post-Matric Scholarship to 17 lakh 5 thousand students are begin provided is very insufficient. There are 1 crore 73 lakh muslims children aged 6 to 14 years. Out of them 1 crore 8 lakh Muslim children are living below the poverty line. The number of scholarship should be increased and this scholarship should be provided to the children living below the poverty line which will be helpful to them. One of the problem in the Scholarship is that there is a condition attached to the Scheme is that 1/4th of amount will be provided by the States. But a few States do not agree for the same. In the State of Gujarat not even a single student of minority community have received scholarship. Therefore an alternative system should be launched in such States.

Sir, in the light of recommendation of Sachar Committee funds for the educational development for the student of Minority Committee being provided in 90 districts, out of them 50% fund should be spent for educational development of Minority Community and atleast two residential High School for boys and girls should be set up in each minority districts. Besides providing schools for the educational development of the minority community, priority should be given to Hostels and I.T.I, and facility of coaching to Girls and Boys students of Minority Community should be provided.

Sir, the most unfortunate aspect of this scheme is that the meager funds provided for the welfare of Minority Community is not fully utilized, for example in the 11th Plan Rs. 1400 crore were provided but only Rs. 4 crore 87 lakh which is 35% of the allocated amount were spent

during the last 4 years. The amount is yet to be spent. The quota limit on Pre-Matric and Scholarship should be abolished. Similarly, Rs. 1150 crore were fixed for the Post-Matric scholarship in the Budget. Whereas only Rs. 3 crore 88 lakh have been spent during the last four years. If you include the amount of the ,only 34% funds of this budget have spent. Similarly the total year 2011, so far as only 34% funds of this budget have spent. Similarly the total amount earmarked for scholarship out of them only 49% have spent. This is a very serious matter, this need to be reviewed. Same is the case in merit-cum-means scheme. Rs. 600 crore were earmarked for the purpose. Out of them only 253 crore were spent which is only 42% of total amount.

Sir, If we want to make progress in the field of education for Minority Community this should be made reality. There are three important parts of the planning. First one is social empowerment. Second one is economic empowerment and third one is social justice. We should pay equal attention to minority community as much attention we pay towards the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes community.

Sir, I am happy to learn that in the light of the Sachar Committee U.P.A Government have decided to set up 5 regional centres of the Aligarh Muslim University in the different parts of the country which will help the minority community to pursue higher education. It has been started in Kerala and in West Bengal. The problem of land has not been resolved in the State of Bihar. Now the Chief Minister want there should a University, he has said that they would provide land. If the land is provided, Union Government would approve token Grant and funds would be provided to start project. I hail from the same Kishanganj of Bihar where this institution is likely to be established. That area is not only of the Bihar but of the India's most educationally backward area only 60.04% people of Capital Patna is educated. Kishanganj is 300 km. away from the Patna where only 31% people are educated. There are lowest literacy rate in this region, as far as education for girl child is concerned their enrolment rate is lowest in Muslim community. In some section of Muslim Community there are only 0.22% literacy rate. Therefore, I want that an University should be set up there and State Government should provide land for it and the Union Government should provide funds for it. Now, I would conclude by raising one more point.

Madarsa Boards have been constituted in nine states of the country at present. I am talking to set up Madarsa Board. It is very difficult and complex issue. Besides, I want to say that the fund provided by you for Madrasas

in the 90 districts, is being misused. The said funds are being used for Indira Awas and other heads. I request that you should spend at least fifty percent of funds on education. Similarly, there are more than 1200 teachers in Madarsa Board in Bihar and Government of Bihar has increased their number, you should release the funds to those Madarsa for the constructing buildings. I made efforts for my district and as a result funds for 149 Madarsa released in my district. I thank for the same. There are 91 Madarsa and six districts of Bihar are yet to receive funds. I request you to release funds for the said Madarsa as well. The speciality of these Madarsa want to modernize their curriculum and it is there speciality. The student who passes examination of Vastaniya get admission in class eight. Therefore, funds meant for minority should be released for the Madarsa of Bihar in order to construct buildings and toilets. Girls cannot study there until there are toilets in the school. At present toilets are not here which is the root cause of problem.

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN (Bhagalpur): Chairman Sir, I thank you for allowing me to speak on social, economical and educational condition of minority communities under rule 193.

Sir, I belong to Bhagalpur which is silk city of Bihar. In the year 1989, the city was defamed by riot but today I have made communal harmony there. I have elected from there.

Sir, I had met hon'ble Speaker and made a request that such a large number of population is termed as minorities while many countries in the world do not have the kind of population which India has. This community became the epicenter of politics during elections and usual promises are made which are to be broken. We are happy that Mr. Salman Khurseed is the cabinet Minister in the Ministry of Minorities Affairs. We had thought that as long as he did not get cabinet berth, we would not demand discussion. Ministry of Minorities Affairs has been set up but it do not have any power when the person of his stature was given ministerial berth, but there is no budget. Salman bhai stature is quite big and that is why one Ministry always attached to him. Earlier, Ministry of Corporate Affairs was attached to him. I am a consultant member of the committee under his Ministry ...*(Interruptions)*. At present he has the charge of Ministry of Water Resources besides Ministry of Minority Affairs. When we were in consultative Committee of Ministry of Corporate Affairs we used to think that he would do something for minorities and he will give rightful place in corporate to the Minority. But when he started working in

that Ministry, he stripped of the Ministry so he could not do anything there. Now, he is in charge of Ministry of Minority Affairs when this Ministry was formed. Mr. A.R. Antule was given portfolio of this Ministry and he was searching his room for many days. If room was there, there was no chair, if chair is there, there was no table and there is no secretary, if he got budget, it was not spent. This Ministry is formed for delivery speeches. We have thought about minorities after sixty years. What Nerhu ji, Indira ji and Rajiv ji had not done for minorities, that has been done by hon'ble Manmohan Singh by forming a Ministry for the minorities...*(Interruptions)*. It is true that we did not do this...*(Interruptions)*.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Member, please address the Chair. Please do not have cross-talks. Hon. Members, please do not interrupt him.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: When I was a Minister at that time he was a very good officer. He has been Chief Secretary, he earned name and fame. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record.

*(Interruptions)...**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Do not disturb him.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record.

*(Interruptions)...**

[Translation]

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: Sir, I mentioned the name of Salman Bhai in the Parliament, he has not stood up as he is a leader. Still you need to hear something, first you listen what I am saying. You stood up instantly. I was appreciating you, let me complete. What I am saying. We are not bureaucrats but we have fully dedicated ourselves to the social service. Had we

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been in service somewhere we would also have resigned and joined politics. This is not a matter taking any pride. All politicians who have come to this House had dedicated their lives for the cause of social service. Salman Sahib is a very good advocate. Had he practiced law he would have got more salary in the court than what he is drawing at present. 20? Therefore, it is not an issue. I will not mention his name as he stands again and again.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, today I would like to speak herewith full responsibility. I would like to discuss this issue across the party line. We discussed this matter with a lot of difficulty. I am a member of Bharatiya Janta Party as well as lone muslim MP from Bhartiya Janta Party continuously for three times (*Interruptions*)....

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Member, please address the Chair.

[Translation]

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: Sir, he interrupts a lot with his comments. (*interruptions*)....

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing is going on record. You please do not look towards them.

(*Interruptions*)...*

[Translation]

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: I will fully address you and sometimes I will look at Salman Sahib, this side. One should look at somebody if he is in of one's eyes and also close to one's heart. The atmosphere is becoming very poetic...(*Interruptions*).

AN HON. MEMBER: Romantic also...(*Interruptions*).

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: We shall make it romantic. Today, I would like to make the discussion conducive and would also like to discuss the conclusion derived therefrom. There will not be any solution by leveling allegations against each other.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am fortunate that you have given me an opportunity to speak on this subject. It was 63 years ago when this country got independence and

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witnessed partition and the people who accepted this partition in the name of religion, they went to Pakistan. Bomb blasts have become order of the day and they are in trouble there. Muslim was the only community in the world which got the right to opt their country. They were to decide whether they had to go to Pakistan with their fellow believers after accepting partition in the name of religion or stay at our motherland our own country with our fellow countrymen. At that time our forefathers decided that we would live and die for our motherland. At that time Muslims of Hindustan decided to stay in Hindustan not because they had trust in any one of the political leader or police or on the Army. He trusted his neighbour, his countrymen, his fellow villagers. When partition of the country was taking place the people persuaded them to stay there. Muslims in entire Punjab had migrated from Punjab. There is a town named Malerkotla in Punjab. The people living there stopped Muslim from migrating there as the latter had protected and extended help to a Sikh Guru on some occasion. Even now a large population of Muslim lives at the above town in Punjab. We also are living in Bihar, Bangladesh and Pakistan was in our neighbourhood. A number of people migrated there but our family members decided not to migrate. We need not to stand the test time and again that we love this country. On one day *i.e.* on 15th August, 1947 Muslims of Hindustan had stood the test of their patriotism and their love for the country. A community cannot be subjected to the same test every now and then. (*Interruptions*)....

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Shahnawaz Hussain, please continue. Nothing, except what you are saying, is going on record.

(*Interruptions*)...*

[Translation]

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: Mr. Chairman Sir, we shall have to fight that much for our rights, education, employment, job etc. in our country itself and do we need to discuss these issues under Rule 193? Whether this will be the condition of minorities even after 63 years of Independence.

Mr. Chairman, I am at pain and I know that our problems have increased after the partition of the country. At the time of partition Maulana Abul Kalam Azad had said from the Jama Masjid-my dear Muslims, don't leave

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your country. You would find there people of your own faith, but you won't find your countrymen. At that time the tape of his speech was played at the Railway station. The people stopped after listening his speech. My contention is that the then Prime Minister Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru alongwith many contemporary leaders and many people gave assurance that Muslims will be taken care of. Today that community is at the cross-roads. Today we are discussing our condition at the time of partition and what is at present.

Hon'ble Chairman, when I was preparing for the speech I was very pained why we are in such a condition. I am not quoting this from any report or the report of any Committee of the Bhartiya Janta Party, also I am not reading that report. I am just quoting from the report of the Sachar Committee constituted by the Government, five-six years ago. The trouble cropped up only when politic of minorities started vote. Their vote is very important, because they cast their vote in bulk, it has the power to change the destiny. Therefore, they should be treated as a voter instead of a common man that they are very useful. The politicians think that they might be the key to the power. It is our duty not a kindness to work for the welfare and development of minorities. They are citizens of India. The duty of the Government is to serve them. Do not count it as your achievements. Don't pat your back. Please do not oblige us. Now the minorities are unable to bear false promises on their shoulder because it has weaken in the last 63 years. Please do not overburden us by your promises. Now our shoulder is not ready to take the burden of your words and promises.

Sir, today the people belonging to minority community are not raising their voice by coming on roads or sitting on the railway tracks. They are putting their points before you, please listen their voice. Look at the people of India. See them with equality. Provide them equal opportunities in the field of employment and give equal rights. I am not standing here for additional rights for them. We want that the nation should progress. Hindu and Muslims are the two eyes of this motherland. Even if a single eye is weak, the whole picture of the motherland would be distorted. To strengthen it is the real sense of patriotism. Even if any citizen of India is left backward, you cannot claim with proud that our's is a developed country. Government will have to do something good job to achieve this goal. Therefore, when discussion has started, Indira ji put 15 points programme for the development of Muslim community. Not even a single member of the House can call all those 15 points. Even I do not remember them.

Nobody knows the order of points. Every time people think that perhaps 13th point may have accomplished or 14th point may have accomplished and after the implementation of 15th points our destiny is likely to change, we are hoping for this, but that 15th point has not been implemented as yet.

Sir, today I want to say you with all responsibility. World Cup match is going on and a number of MPs have gone there to watch the world cup match. Had there been the discussion, I would have been also there to watch the world cup match. We are not asking for much from Salman Sahib but we would like our legitimate place as has been accorded in the Indian Cricket team. There are 11 players in the Indian team and out of which 3 players Zaheer Khan, Munaf Patel and Yusuf Pathan belong to Muslim community. They have been selected upon on the basis of their talent and not on the basis of reservation. There is no reservation in cricket. But it is almost 30.6% reservation in the cricket team. Once upon a time more than half of the Hockey players in the Hockey team were from Muslim community. But people did not consider them as Hindi or Muslim. If during the match when Zaheer Khan gets injured, Shatrughan Sinhaji and Shri Meghwal ji and Shailendra ji feel as pained as his father. The people of India also feel that one of their son or brother got injured. The same atmosphere prevalent in the cricket needs to be created in the country for the Muslims.

I will like to continue my speech in the prevailing condition of minority communities after the partition of the Hindustan. It is not, we who had constituted Sachchar Commission but it was yours creation. We indeed were euphoric when it was constituted and it is even worth more that it had been initiated by the Congress that too from Kishanganj where Muslim Communities constitute 70% of the population. I had been Member of Parliament from there which is now being represented by Maulana Mohd. Asrarul Haque and I represent Bhagalpur at present. But I would like to tell 90 districts of Salman Sahib which are muslim dominated districts and does not contain the district of Shahnawaz Hussain. We...(Interruptions).

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Kaushambi): Please include that also.

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: I rise to say that situation in India is like that the leader is only that person to whom people recognize as leader of the masses, may he be a player or a leader or the leader of a community. He should rise from the community. We

feel proud that now I stay in the same circuit house in Bhagalpur where there had been Hindu-Muslim tension during 1989 and where we remember Rajiv Gandhi once visited and stayed there. Nobody can imagine what was the situation at that time, but now with the honesty of people of that area and with the help of Bihar Government and Nitish Kumar Ji healing touch has been given to the minorities. The efforts we have made there have proved to be successful for creating harmonious situation, which means if we work with full enthusiasm, we can improve the situation. There is no doubt about it.

What is the condition of Sachchar Commission that you have constituted. The literacy level among Muslims in the whole country is 65 percent, whereas as per Sachchar Committee report it is 59 percent. Not more than 25 percent of the children in the age group of 6 to 14 go to school. There are 6 percent graduates and 4 percent post graduate in the country. The discussions on IITs was going on today and Shri Kapil Sibbal who is a Minister and a lawyer was making a mention about the establishment of IIT. Even 2 percent people from minorities are not able to reach in these IIT's. What would happen to the country? There are only 1.3 percent students in management, it is opined by Sachchar Sahab and not by Sahanawaz Hussain. More numbers of students from our communities are dropping out. Our partnership in Jawahar Navodaya Vidhyalaya is not satisfactory, you should have worried about them.

Now it is being said by the people that children take admission in Madarsas to get education, but only 4 percent of them take admissions in Madarsas. Not much children are going there. But only poor person who think that they cannot teach their children are sending their wards in Madarsas and their percentage is merely 3 to 3½ percent. But discussion were being held earlier that children were studying in Madarsas. When our party's Government was in power, there was a report at that time in which it was stated, what kind of training was imparted in Madarsas. What are you doing? Advani ji, being the Home Minister, told on the floor of Parliament that Madarsas is a perception of knowledge and a number of persons have been produced from there for the movement of freedom and we, at that time, ourselves had met Prime Minister, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee.

What is the atmosphere in whole world today? There is struggle somewhere in the whole world. You may go to Pakistan, Bangladesh, Afganistan or in the whole gulf countries, you will find that Hindustan is having the maximum Muslim population and the whole world should

learn from Hindustan, how minorities can live with their neighbourers who are in majority. Our India is an example where Hindu and Muslims live together.

Mr. Chairman, now there is a need to discuss about those people. As per the Sachchar Commission the minority people do not get loan from banks. The population of minority communities in India is more than 20 crores. What is the condition of their property. I will later on talk about the issue of Wakf. The programmes for their development and betterment should be implemented. Why they are not being implemented? Bhartiya Janta Party has never stopped you from doing so. It has never raised any objection on opening of schools for minorities. It has nowhere stopped you for imparting education to them. Who is stopping you? I with full responsibility can say that we have never raised any objection in case you have introduced any ambitious programme to educate minorities, but only big mouth words are being spoken for them. No work is being done for their progress. It has been mentioned in the report of Sachchar Committee that below poverty line person belonging to the minority communities have further gone backward than our dalits. Is it not an alarming situation? Whether the country should not think about it? I want to ask you whether you will only discuss the Sachchar Committee report or you will make only false promises? Last time before the election in Uttar Pradesh, Salman bhai has got constituted Sachchar sub Commission. It was good. The election in UP are going to take place again. Now what will you say to the people there? Last time you had said that you have constituted Sachchar Commission. It's report will come and your fates are going to be changed. People are still waiting. What will you say on being asked this time? A poet has said—"Gazab kiya tere Wade par aitbar kiya, Tamam Umra Kayamat Ka intzar kiya." What is your promise? Will you go on making false promises till the doom's day? When BJP had only two members in the House, the people of the country had given three-fourth majority to Shri Rajiv Gandhi. Since our members in the House have increased subsequently but fact of the matter is that now Ministers disturb the proceedings of the House themselves and now Sanjay ji has also joined them. He has provided strength to your existing force. Earlier, he was with us and was forceful but now he has joined you. He hails from Bihar. Earlier we were only two members but now, matching game sums to have initiated. The need of the hour is that while running the government they need perseverance as well. You should listen to the voices of the opposition. The voice of opposition is needed for vibrant democracy. You should not scoff at the opposition. You should not be

complacent if rein of power is in your hand today as it is not permanent in nature. It is something like musical chair where the position change unexpectedly. May be you are in power for a long time, but some time ago you had to pine for power. After me more you try to get majority the more it become. Earlier your party used to get 270, 272, 300 to 400 seats but now you are hiding it difficult to cross even 206 seats. But you blame BJP for your dismal performance. But what stopped you changing the fate of Muslims when your party got 400 seats? At that time there was no excuse. Today we are here and want to say to you with full responsibility that we do not want only the welfare of the minority. We want to give them level playing field, Bhartiya Janta Party has always said that equal opportunity at par with the Hindus. We have the same opinion in this regard. But what is happening? During the last session the property of Waqf was discussed, it was the last day of the session. When the issue related to the minority is debated, there is always a time constraint. Chairman Sir, you hail from Goa, where minorities are in good numbers. We expect that you would give us opportunity and we will not have time constraint today (*Interruptions*)... What is the condition of Waqf today? Why do you want to oblige? You should not do any favour. Shatrughan Sinhaaji is sitting here. He belongs to film industry. Chairman Sir, you might have heard a song — Mera kuchh saman tumhare pas pana hai, wah lauta do. Therefore, it is submitted that the assets of Wakf should be returned to Waqf Board. You should not burden us with obligations. Salman bhai, we will not oppose any point of yours. You should assure in the Parliament that the land occupied by the government and encroached upon by *mafia*, will be returned to the Waqf Board by the government of India. You make the statement and I will conclude my speech. I am also the member of DDA. DDA says that it is a green land and installs its board there, stating no construction can be undertaken on this land. Later they sell that land, change the land value and that is why about five lakh acres of land belonging to the minorities lies in 28 states and 7 Union territories. Even the big builders do not have this huge land bank but Waqf Board belonging to the minority community has five lakh acres of land. I had said while participating in the debate last time on the prime land. A parliamentary committee was constituted and the Waqf Act was enacted in 1954. Again in 1985 a bill was moved to constitute state Waqf board and then JPC was constituted and after that you brought a bill in Rajya Sabha which we had passed. We are lagging behind everywhere. Even the issues related to the minorities get listed for discussion on the penultimate days or when the

proceedings of the house is about to be adjourned sine-die, members are repeatedly asking it to be discussed in a hurry. During the last debate on the speech related to Waqf board issues, I praised the party and said that day that these properties which belong to the poor and in the possession of Government the same it must be returned to them. I had brought it to the notice of government that there is a land belonging to Waqf board at a main chowk in Rajasthan at a main chowk where a nationalized bank is being run and the bank is paying only Rs. 200 per month. The bank should instead pay rupees twenty lakhs but is not paying and the Supreme Court said, "Waqf is always Waqf." The land value of the Waqf land cannot be changed and the people involved in changing the land value should be prosecuted and possessions thereon should be vacated. After the ruling of Supreme Court, the property of Waqf board cannot be taken by anyone. Chairman Sir, when the late Indira Gandhi was alive, she had written a letter to all the Chief Ministers and she had an influence which is not possible these days. No Congress Chief Minister could have ignored the letter of Indira Gandhi. She wrote that the land belonging to Waqf board must be returned to them but today the land is not being given to the Waqf board. While responding to the letter Salman Bhai should mention about the Chief Ministers who had accepted the proposals of Indira Gandhi. It is just a beginning. Now, I will put the party view. Earlier, I was expressing the prevalent national views. I was starting the discussion in this regard so I would like to request that the property of the Waqf board be returned and mention the names of people who occupied the property of Even in Maharashtra itself, big bungalows are being constructed and it would not be appropriate to reveal identity of owners of these bungalows. Because I was not the member of that committee and I got elected after that. Later on I was made the member of JPC. Do not mistake it as this JPC. Earlier there was another JPC which was constituted on the property of Waqf Board. We want that the property of Waqf should be returned. You should not have any problem in this regard.

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Member, please conclude. I have given you nearly thirty minutes.

...(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude within three minutes.

[Translation]

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: Hon. Chairman Sir, I would like to say with a great sense of responsibility. I have brought with me a letter written to the hon'ble Prime Minister by our party's President Shri Nitin Gadkari ji.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please continue.

16.00 hrs.

[DR. GIRIJA VYAS in the Chair]

[Translation]

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: It becomes very difficult if the chair not attentive...(Interruptions)

MADAM CHAIRMAN: You have taken two minutes extra.

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: Madam, you have been very kind to us.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: Our party's National President Nitin Gadkariji wrote a letter to the hon'ble Prime Minister on July, 20th 2010. He had said that the illegal encroachments all over the country have been misused. These properties are five lakh registered wakfs. The area of country's wakf property measures around 8 lakh acres. In 50 years it has been assessed rupees 6 thousand crores. This number is bigger in urban areas. It is worth rupees 1.20 lakh crores. If these properties are commercially utilized in an effective manner then it will generate annual income of nearly Rs. 12 thousand crores means it will be several times more than that of the budget of Salman Bhai's Ministry. It will fetch rupees 12 thousand crores as rent. It can be used for social, economic purposes. He has further written that the same should be used for development of Muslim society.

Madam Chairman, a lot of allegation have been leveled that Bhartiya Janta Party does not do anything. Our party's National President wrote a letter to the Prime Minister. He might have referred it to you. I am myself

giving this letter to you. If you agree to the points raised by Nitin Gadkariji, then you will have no problems. Your stature as a leader will grow. You have a cabinet post, what else can be the greater blessing than it...(Interruptions)

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Please conclude now.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM CHAIRMAN: I am asking you to conclude.

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: I am just concluding. Schools, engineering colleges should be opened for minorities. Salaries should be paid to as per direction of the Supreme Court. This was stated by our National President Nitin Gadkariji. Recently E-TV Urdu organized a seminar in Mumbai. You and I both were there. This was discussed there. After that discussion this issue is being discussed today in the Parliament. I have recorded your promises because

[English]

a Minister is always a Minister whether in the Parliament or outside the Parliament.

[Translation]

Even if you give your statement outside the Parliament, you are the Minister in Government of India, we should believe on you and we are believing on you. Today Bihar Government is doing good work. Nitish Kumariji is doing good work for the welfare of minorities. Bihari babu is witness to it that we bring back the Wakf property in Patna....(Interruptions)

Now, I am coming to the problems of Minorities I had said before the discussion, that all discussions under rule 193 last for 4-5 hours. When we are having a discussion on the minorities which constitutes such a large population, and I am speaking on behalf of my party. If the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs does not take any initiative for extension of this discussion, it will remain incomplete. A small change can effect the whole meaning. ... (Interruptions)

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Please go through the paper in your hand which is even more important.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: This is a grossly neglected community. Many people get their votes. After announcement of elections all the politicians come

and meet the people with so much cordiality as if they had come to greet them on the festival of 'Eid'. People wait for moon like sevai of 'Eid' and that moon does not appear. We do not get the rights we are entitled to. Therefore, we always say that you come and meet us with a lot of warmth but do nothing for us. You are called a secular party and people repose faith in you. People don't say in Bihar, but this sort of impression is there outside Bihar. A poet has said—

'Dil mein ek sitam ek raat karo ho
vah dost ho jo dushman ko bhi maat kare.'

That means we have great expectations from your side. The echo of word 'secularism' in all pervasive. It is repeated so often by politicians in their each and every speech which is unprecedented. But, what happened today? "Hamara Jakhm Unhen Kab Shumar Kama hai, Karib aakar bahane se Vaar Karana hai." You have come so closer to the minorities that you cannot see our problems. Madam Chairman, you are too close that I cannot read what is written in this paper, if I view it by keeping it too close to my eyes. Similarly this Government claims to be sympathetic to the minorities but they cannot feel their pain. It has to be felt from a distance. Today, what is the condition of minorities in the Assam and Bengal? Today, what is the per capita income? *(Interruptions)*....

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Shahnawaz Hussain ji. Now please wind-up.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: Today you can see that the per capita income of the minorities in Gujarat is the highest in the country under the State Government of Gujarat against which you make allegation of being anti minority....*(Interruptions)* Assam has a very secular government. The Government of Bengal have also become aware of it too late. They are passing a Bill there after elections have been announced there. *(Interruptions)*... They have their own ideology and they work rising above the consideration of caste and creed. That is why minorities of the state have become so much backward that they were never taken care of. Today, Bengal *(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Land reforms were implemented there. You should mention that also. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Shahnawaz ji, please wind up.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: I am just going to wind up. I require five minutes for that *(Interruptions)*....The discussion is not on land reforms but on the economic condition of minorities. *(Interruptions)*...

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Shahnawazji now time is 5 minutes past 4 O'clock you conclude your speech on your own at 4:10 O' Clock.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: Madam Chairman, I will conclude at 4:15 O'clock. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Don't conclude dt 4:15 O clock, you asked for five minutes more and now, don't back out of your promise.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: Madam, when I saw you in the Chair, then I felt that you would give me more time.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Please speak.

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: Today, allegations are made against us for this or that. There are two kinds of problems. One is emotional problem. It is the problem of minorities. There are some issues which agitate the muslims emotionally and he will continue to be agitated but the other problem is economic and humanitarian. The emotive issues will be decided in. But one problem is our economic. The courts or through mutual dialogue. Nobody can snatch our rights emanating from our being citizens of this country. I would like to say with a sense of utmost responsibility by virtue of the same right that you are constituting Commission after Commission and giving dates after dates. How many more Commissions you will constitute? Earlier there was Sachchar Commission and now we are hearing of a Rangnath Commission. You should give up your evasive attitude of forming Commissions or programmes. I would like to ask outright by how we shall get equal opportunities? What will be the yard stick for equality. If you want to learn in this country, then come.

Salman bhai, you are a Minister, a Minister for the whole country, you go to your own state, there you can do your party work too. But if you want to learn in this country you should visit the NDA ruling states also. You come to Bihar and see how we have grown flowers in deserts, how we have worked there, how we have shared the pain and grief of minorities, how to solace minorities you should come and see. How to restore confidence among them you come to Madhya Pradesh and see how the equal they are. You come to Gujarat and see how Muslims are happy there. Today, it is matter of discussion, a Maulana gave statement that Muslims of Gujarat are most happy, people went after him....*(Interruptions)* The literacy rate in Gujarat, I knew when I shall mention Gujarat they will interrupt therefore, I have come here with papers. Literacy rate in Gujarat is 68.3 whereas it is 65.1 in other places. Literacy rate of Muslims is 59.1 percent in other places while it is 73.5 percent in Gujarat, it means, it is eight points higher than the All India Average., Likewise, you see that literacy rate for Muslim families in rural areas in India is 70 percent, it is 76 percent in Gujarat. That's why I say that we can have different opinion on many issues....*(Interruptions)*

SHRI P.L. PUNIA (Barabanki): Tell us about Gujarat...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: Madam, I would like to inform Hon'ble Member that the India's average is 80 and Gujarat's average is 82...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM CHAIRMAN: You take care of time.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Sahanawaj Hussain ji, you please address the Chair.

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: Madam, I am telling the Hon'ble member about the matter of his interest. I have lot of data, I read the data on per capita income, it is essential and people would be listening very carefully. Zaheer Khan is bowling well there, listen Shahnawaz Hussain carefully who is speaking here. Zaheer Khan is from Gujarat, the player is from Gujarat and the play ground too is in Gujarat despite that people have objections while speaking about Gujarat...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM CHAIRMAN: They are not getting provoked, so you do not provoke them.

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: Madam, I want to say about per capita income. The average per capita income in rural area in the country is 533/- rupees whereas it is 668/- rupees in Gujarat. Per capita income in urban area in the country is 804 rupees whereas it is 875/- rupees in Gujarat. If you see the data of West Bengal, per capita income in rural is 501/- rupees. How bad the condition is in Bengal...*(Interruptions)* I can tell about any state you ask for. Bihar is performing well. I think that if you do not like Gujarat then accept Bihar. You come to any NDA ruled state, we will show you there. I will accompany you. Our party has full trust in me. Do not think that the opinion of my party would differ from mine. I am the spokesman of my party too, General Secretary of my party Shri Tomar jee and Bihari Babu are also sitting here. I want to say with full responsibility that you come forward and perform set some example so that people remember you for your good work. Salman Sahab, after Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, your party has never allowed any leader of minority to grow. Never allowed to groom. The other leaderships of minority community too did not grow. It is the need of time that you should move ahead with full strength. You move ahead and show courage. You are incharge of Ministry of Minorities Affaire run it with honesty. Set examples with your performance. Bhartiya Janta Party want to give equal opportunities to Minorities, we do not want to do some thing exclusively for them which can create problem, but if the country develops, minorities too should be part of it. This thing should be kept in mind. I would like to request you that ...*(Interruptions)* I could have attached on congress party more vigorously if wanted to do so but I did not do so because atmosphere here is good today. The atmosphere is conducive today. In this atmosphere, I like that a meaningful discussion take place. It should not be like that, "Jangla me mor nacha, kishen dekha." This is parliament, it's a very important place and discussion under rule 193 about minorities is taking place here for the first time. All this noise is meaningless in jangal, they have nothing but to prey us. Please don't do like this. Noise will not help. We want that you come and do something for the development and welfare of the country. This country will only make a progress when every Indian makes a progress. I am proud of being an Indian. I am proud that the Muslims are enjoying maximum rights in India which is not the case in any other country in this world. Muslims have extensive rights in India.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Shahnawaz ji, please conclude, you have already taken enough time.

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: I want to conclude by thanking you because it is the culture of Bihar not to conclude without giving thanks.

It is my considered opinion that minorities in our country enjoy all those rights which have been bestowed upon the majority community. Let all of us make Hindustan march on the path of progress by taking all classes of the country together. Thanks a lot for providing me an opportunity to speak.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Shri Dharmendra Yadav. Please express yourself within 5 minutes because two more members of your party are yet to speak.

SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV (Badaun): I would not be able to express myself fully in such a short time.

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Kaushambi): Please give him some more time.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Shailendra ji, then you will not get an opportunity to speak.

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: All right.

SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV: Madam Chairperson, I express gratitude to you with the core of my heart that you have provided me an opportunity to speak. Today concern is being shown and a discussion is going on in the House over the state of minority communities in the country. I am grateful to the chair for allowing us to discuss this subject.

My point is why the discussion was necessitated today. It is cause of the fact that our country's economic, financial and educational condition will lack momentum unless our political situation improves. It is unfortunate for the country that the Congress party has used a number of minority leaders right from the Independence till date only to flaunt its secular face. But the fact remains that the Congress party never gave political power to them. In the present Lok Sabha, no member of Parliament except Owaisi Saheb belongs to the Muslim community from 14 states namely Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Goa, Delhi, Himachal Pradesh, Gujarat, Punjab, Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Odisha etc. from where 257 MP's get elected....(Interruptions) Please do not interrupt. I am telling you the truth which is quite obvious to all of us that it is the political reality of the country. Leave alone the members of the Lok Sabha, even in legislative assemblies of many states more or less the same situation continues to prevail the condition of the upper house in worse.

When Shahnawaz bhai was speaking, he was making a reference to Khurshid Sahib. I did not think it is appropriate to interrupt in between but I want to say that the credit for elevation of respectable Khurshid Saheb from the Minister of State to the Cabinet Minister goes to our Samajwadi Party. Earlier he used to be a Minister of state with independent charge. When we raised the voice before the Government of India that there is no Cabinet Minister belonging to the minority community. Then he was elevated to the Cabinet rank and this credit goes to the Samajwadi party. It is the truth otherwise why Khurshid Saheb had not been made Cabinet Minister earlier. Therefore, it is quite natural that other things will go topsy-turvy if the prevailing political situation comes to such pass. The whole system gets activated from here and all the policies and programmes are devised here.

In fact 13 Commissions or committees have so far been constituted as far as the welfare of minorities and muslim communities are concerned, the recommendations of 11 commissions/committees are part of back burner. It is 'cause of this fact that percentage share of minority communities in government services is around two to four percent wherein it was 30%-35% when the country got independent. The moot question is who are responsible for this. We all would have to think over this serious issue. The people who were or are in helms of affairs are responsible for this. We all know that the congress party has been in power for almost 50 to 55 years after independence in the country. Congress party is responsible for the plight of minorities which necessitated formation of Sachar Committee and Ranganath Commission. For this also Congress party is responsible....(interruptions). Facts can't be brushed aside and it has been duly highlighted by the Sachar so far the condition of muslim community is concerned. 65 percent students are enrolled for primary out of which 15 percent go to the middle class and only 4 percent reach the graduate level and only 2 percent go to the post graduate level. What is the reason, why children are dropping out? The reason for this is poverty in minorities areas, non-existence of universities, schools, technical institutes there. This government has done nothing for years together so far as the amelioration of minorities are concerned. We, who always fought for the interest of minorities, will be thankful to them if they do something special for them in the years to come. But we do not have any such expectations. When they have not done anything over these years, how can we expect them to work wonders for these people in times to come.

Madam Chairman, Sachar jee has clearly brought out the educational status of minorities in the country and Ranganath jee has recommended that they need reservation. We want to ask the Congress party that if their policy and conscience are clear then hon'ble Khurshid jee will announce acceptance of the recommendations made by the Sachar Committee and Ranganath Mishra, we will welcome that and if he cannot do so, then the real face of Congress will be exposed before the people of this country. Not a single person belonging to minority community expect any thing from the Bhartiya Janta Party. It is time that hon'ble Shahnawaz Hussain bhai is a good human being but the policies of his party has never benefited the people of the minorities. I am saying this in the house with great responsibility...*(Interruptions)*. I do respect Shanawaz bhai but as and when any issue emerged or when Samajwadi party implemented any scheme in Uttar Pradesh or Delhi it was the Bhartiya Janta Party which opposed that more tooth and nail-Shahnawazs bhai, it is clear from the policies and schemes of your party that you have been fighting against the interests of minorities and schemes of Samajwadi party...*(Interruptions)*.

Madam Chairman, it is essential for safeguarding interests and welfare of a class or community that their language and culture remains alive otherwise the person or the community cannot make progress. It is not a hidden fact what the Congress party has done for Urdu inspite of it being in power for such a long period. The House had discussed that this UPA Government had curtailed the advertisements to be published in the Urdu newspaper. Mr. Khursheed, despite your being a Minister, the government is neglecting Urdu. Urdu is not an ordinary language. The former President of the country, Shri Jakir Hussain had started a signature campaign to get the status of a second official language accorded to Urdu. I would like to ask the Congress party why it has forgotten its fore-fathers, its policies and programmes. Sometimes, the fact said by Shri Shahnawaz seems to be correct to me that the Congress party does politics of vote bank only as barring this one, it has not any other programme for the minorities. Would hon'ble Khursheed ji like to state whether they have launched any effective programmes for the minorities? If so, then why the Muslim community is lagging behind in the field of education and politics. What are the reason after all? You have been the rulers, you have formulated policies, you have got two-third to thumping majority and then what happened to this community? Therefore, I could like to say with responsibility that no community will be benefitted unless

and until the intentions of the government augur well with its The Prime Minister had uttered that he had regained the power again with the cooperation of the minorities. I, through you, would like to ask the government about the name of programmes it has launched for the welfare of the minorities. Where have they been given special opportunity in the field of education? Why has reservation not been implemented on the basis of recommendations of Rangnathan Mishra's Commission? We, the Samajwadi Party will support you if you introduce reservation bill for them. Why is he not implementing the recommendations of the Sachar Committee? Had he constituted committees only for getting political mileage? Please clarify. He should announce the implementation of the recommendations of the committees if he had constituted them for getting political mileage.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV: If he does not announce its policies then, I believe that the policies of the Bhartiya Janta Party is certainly anti-muslims and at the same time the statement of the Congress party is at variance with its action ...*(Interruptions)*.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Your time is over, please sit down.

SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV: Madam, Samajvadies have fought a lot for the interests of minorities ...*(Interruptions)*. The whole country knows the role of Congress party in the demolition of temple, in the matters of Kashmir, in the matters of Urdu at article 370.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Please sit down.

SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV: People of the minority communities do not expect much from those people of BJP, but people here are also misleading them. Madam, I through you, would like to appeal to the people of minority community not to be Swayed away. The Congress party has misled this class a lot. Its successive governments have done nothing else but constituting committees one after the other ...*(Interruptions)**

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Yadav ji, nothing will be recorded.

Dr. Shafiqur Rahman Barq.

...*(Interruptions)**

*Not recorded.

DR. SHAFIQR RAHMAN BARQ (Sambhal): Madam Chairman, I will proceed with a couplet, "Saaf niyat ho agar apane nigebanon ki, haisiyat kuchha bhi nahin waqt ke tufanon ki". Your intention is not clear. 62 years have passed since independence, but the condition of Muslims has been going from bad to worse. Today, the muslims are reeling under to such a condition that their children are devoid of education. They are not getting education. They have no food to eat. There is no employment for them. There is no facilities for them...*(Interruptions)*. Prior to independence 37.5 percent muslims were in government jobs. But this figure has come down to one per cent after independence. It is a matter of great concern...*(Interruptions)* Muslims are minorities. There are muslims, Christians, Sikhs and budhist. But 75 per cent of the minorities belong to muslims. But muslims do not get full share of the allocation made by the government for any scheme. 75% of the allocation should be earmarked for the welfare of muslims only. I demand that out of the total amount allocated for minorities, 75% amount should be earmarked for the muslims, so that this community may be benefited. The matter of Waqf has already been raised here. So far the matter of Waqf is concerned, assets worth billions of rupees belong to muslims in India today. People belonging to ruling party are encroaching. Non-muslim people have encroached even inside the musjids. The government did not evict them till date. I regret. I demand that Masjids under the possession of non-muslim people shold be vacated. Just recently DDA has demolished a Masjid, named Noor in Jungpura which has its entries in the documents of Waqf that this has been constructed on the land of Waqf Board. I demand to permit the Muslim people to worship there and to construct a Masjid there.

Similarly, there was an issue of Babri Masjid. Babri Masjid was really a Masjid, this was not constructed by demolishing a temple. But BJP got this Masjid demolished by propagating this as a Ram Temple. In recent, the court has given its decision on this issue and it was also aired that such decision was taken under the influence of the Congress. At present, this issue has been raised in the Supreme Court. My desire is that lives, property over honour should be protected.

As per my data, there are 30 to 40 crores Muslim population in this country. Without such a large population no country cannot run or progress. As human body get paralyzed, then we cannot term the body healthy. Just like we cannot term the nation healthy if a community remain backward, get paralyzed. We will have to stop the atrocities being meted out to Muslims in the country and

impart education and provide employment if we want our country to prosper. As the world knows how they have been subjected to harsh treatment by dubbing them terrorists.

Even the police and the government harass Muslims. They do not get justice even today. They are victims of dual policy. They feel that they are always scanned with suspicious eyes. But, if this kind of treatment is meted out to Muslims and if they do not enjoy our trust then this country cannot run. The Muslims of this country are also loyal people; they too have sacrificed their lives for the Independence of this country. Persons like Ashfaqullah Khan sacrificed their lives and faced the atrocities. Many such people went to jails, but Muslims are still being looked with suspicious eyes.

*'Jab pada waqt to gulshan ko lahoon hamne diya,
Ab bahaar aai to kahte hai ki tera kaam nahi hai'.*

How long will this continue? We have Sachar committee and Rangnath Mishra Commission and the latter has plainly recommended reservation to Muslim community. Unless reservation is provided to Muslims, they cannot progress. If you really want to do justice with the Muslim community, then the Congress party and the U.P.A. Government must announce reservation for Muslims. I had demanded at least 13% reservation to Muslim community which is their right. The Mandal Commission had provided 9% reservation to Muslim community but they are deprived of that too.

As far as the Women Reservation Bill and the Government's will to introduce this Bill is concerned, let me tell you that Muslim women are illiterate and not financially strong. So, if you do not provide reservation to Muslim women under this Bill, they will not be able to come to this Parliament. Therefore, I request that whenever the Women Reservation Bill is introduced, Muslim women must be given reservation as per the population ratio of their community.

So, let us do justice with this community. If injustice continues the country will plunge in utter chaos. The proposed Bill involving 33% reservation to women should only be introduced in Lok Sabha and Vidhan Sabhas if it has provision to provide reservation to Muslim women. We will oppose introduction of this Bill. The U.P. Government has set up a University for languages like, Arabic, Urdu and Persian. We demand that similar institutions may be set up in other states also so that Urdu language may be survive. Urdu is not being given

its justified place in this country; bribe is taken in recruitment of Urdu teachers and deserving candidates do not find any job. Incompetent Urdu teachers are appointed and this should be monitored.

Madam, as far as matter of Haj is concerned, we do not get justice in that as well. Muslims go on Haj pilgrimage at their own expenses but they are not given the facilities they deserve. Muslims are not being recruited in Police and Army, Earlier, I had made a demand in 1997 that Muslims should be recruited in Army and a separate regiment should be raised in the community's name. You know, we already have military regiments in other community's name in this country.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Now, please conclude, you have taken 10 minutes.

DR. SHAFIQR RAHMAN BARQ: Please allow me to speak a little more, I am speaking on behalf of my party. Let me say, you cannot befool Muslims any longer now. Now, they want to be self-reliant. The Muslims want to set up their schools and universities with their own efforts, but they are not allowed to do so. They face many difficulties. Just now, Mr. Shahnawaz highlighting the problems being faced by Muslims. I strongly demand that keeping in view the prevailing conditions of Muslims, if the Government is serious to provide education and employment to them, then they should implement the recommendations made by Rangnath Committee and the Sachar committee. Until you implement these recommendations and provide reservation to Muslims, they cannot progress.

[English]

SHRI B. MAHTAB (Cuttack): Madam Chairperson, I stand here to deliberate on the discussion that has been initiated by my friends, Shri Sk. Saidul Haque and Shri Asaduddin Owaisi. At times I wonder why a topic like this should only be initiated by the Members, who belong to minority. Why can't some of us. I also pose that question to myself. who do not belong to minority community, initiate this discussion?

I know the day when Shri Shahnawaz Hussain was taking initiative, he was going around getting their signatures. I could see the feeling in his face. He was attempting to convince us, yes, this needs to be discussed. It needs to be discussed. This is the question which we all of us, all Indians, should pose to ourselves. This is an issue which concerns every one of us. All of us should

discuss and deliberate it in this House. I also intend and expect that we should arrive at some decisions. Mere discussion will not give us any result. We have to arrive at some decisions. Already a lot of discussion has taken place in the last 60-63 years. There is a need to take decisions.

A number of reports have come. When I put this question to myself, a question also arises, 'who is a minority?'. Here, I quote what the United Nations Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, has mentioned. They have defined: "Minority as one, including only those non-dominant groups in a population which poses and wishes to preserve stable, ethnic, religious or linguistic traditions or characteristics mostly different from those of the population."

The Central Government in 1993 notified the minority communities for the purpose of the said Act. In that Act, it has mentioned Muslims, Christians, Sikhs, Buddhists and Jaurashtrians—Parsis, as we call them. But, are the minorities only limited to these five religions? In that Act, it is mentioned that the States are also free to declare and recognise others, as very recently, I think the Delhi Government has recognised Jains. Earlier also, five other States had declared them as religious minorities.

I would draw the attention of this House and also the Minister to a survey which was conducted by the Indian Council of Social Science and Research (ICSSR). In its interim Report to the Minority Affairs Ministry, the ICSSR has said: "Lack of access to educational institutions, inadequate number of educational institutions, a low literacy rate among parents and poor implementation of Integrated Child Development Scheme, besides poor participation of Muslims in the professional and managerial cadre led to their backwardness." We know what the cause is. We would like to understand the steps that have been taken in the last so many years or in the last 5-7 years.

When I posed this question to myself, I look at my constituency, my district. It has a number of Muslim consternations. In my State, hardly one per cent or less than two per cent of Muslims live. My State is predominantly a Hindu State. There are pockets, namely Kendrapara, Bhadrak, Cuttack. These are the three Muslim areas and to a certain extent, a little Muslim population is there in Rourkela, and also, of course, in Kakarpur area. But these are the three or four urban areas where Muslims play a dominant role, politically, culturally and socially. A number of doctors, a number of engineers have come from these places. A number of them have

also attained recognition at the national level. But a large number of them are poor, illiterate. What steps have actually been taken by the Central Government as also by the State Governments? Who are the leaders who have taken active part in this? When I talk about leaders, I find two different distinctions with, specially because every time we have to fall back only on one community, that is, the Muslim community. In Christian community also, though it is a minority community, it has a different area of problem.

Let me confine myself to the minority community of Muslims. We have fundamentalist clerics on one side and on the other we have vote obsessed politicians and the Muslim community is torn between these two groups; they are led by these two groups. The average Indian Muslim is hard-working. He can go anywhere in this country, he can earn his livelihood because he has the skill to do so even if he is illiterate. That skill is inborn in him. I have seen this from the Muslim families of my village people who have gone to Bangalore or Bhopal and are earning their livelihood. They are bereft of any education. But he has that skill to earn his livelihood. He is God-fearing and he is poor. He lives in a time ramp. That is the issue which we should address. He contributes far less than he could to the national and social resurgence that is reshaping our nation today. His leaders pose as his benefactors, but are often his worst enemies.

This is the challenge which we should meet. The politics of minority appeasement creates a community cuckooed in backwardness. Is he a prey to the minoritarian politician? If the Muslim community has to fare well and meet its educational goal in this country, the initiative has to come from within. Mere dependence on Government is not the solution; neither is it desirable. The success of Muslim community lies in education and they should strive for it.

Some months back I had met the Prime Minister and given a memorandum because the Muslim community

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Please conclude now.

SHRI B. MAHTAB: I am concluding. This needs a little bit of explanation. I have another point relating to recruitment.

I had met the Prime Minister and the Prime Minister specifically told me that he would be sending it to the Minister for Minority Affairs who is the Minister concerned.

The educated persons who had been Vice-Chancellors, who had been engineers, who had been top-ranking doctors of my constituency — they do not belong to my Party, they do not support my Party, I need not say which Party they have supported all along — had made a memorandum and came here to Delhi, but could not meet the leaders. So, I brought that memorandum. When I went to my constituency, they approached me, gave me that memorandum to pass it on to the Prime Minister and said they will wait for some more time. We have waited for such a long time. The Prime Minister was kind enough to tell me that he was sending it to the Minister for Minority Affairs Shri Salman Khurshid and see what best could be done. Some months have passed.

A Seminary is there; it has already completed 100 years. They want to educate the minority community people to impart to them better skill, to upgrade them as good managers, upgrade them as good engineers.

A large property is lying in the central place of Cuttack. The Minister himself has visited Cuttack a number of times. Sayeed Seminary has completed 100 years. They want more funds. They have little funds. I think, the Central Government also should come forward to help such institutions to come up.

Relating to recruitment, I would like to submit that recruitment is a State subject. You cannot give directives to the State Government, but how many advisories have you sent to the respective State Governments to recruit more number of people from the minority communities, in that respect?

Last one is the issue which concerns our country because such an atmosphere has been created. What will be the position in respect of the number of Muslims in India in the next 20 years? This is a report which I am submitting before you, Madam, and before this House which states that Muslims in India will increase from 177.3 million to 236.2 million over the next 20 years. This growth is very slow, unlike the impression that has been created all around. This is a very slow growth in comparison to the world growth of Muslim community in Muslim areas. Where is it increasing? It is increasing in Pakistan which is going to take over Indonesia. So also Nigeria is going to take over Egypt. This is the position. It is not a very alarming situation for us, but it is alarming because of the population size of our country in totality and how much effort we are going to put in in that respect.

I would conclude by saying how the US looks at our minority community. Here, a lot of things have been said yesterday about cables, about messages that have been

sent by a number of people from the US Embassy. Here, I quote from an extensive commentary about India's 150 million-plus, this was in 2005, Muslims, the second largest in the world after Indonesia, of the former US envoy to New Delhi, David Mulford, recorded in a cable released by WikiLeaks that:

"India's vibrant democracy, inclusive culture and growing economy have made it easier for Muslim youth to find a place in the mainstream, reduced the pool of potential recruits and space in which Islamic extremist organizations can operate."

The December, 2005 commentary on Indian Muslims by Mulford written at the request of Washington DC appears to have gone a long way in President Bush's recognition of India as a bulwark against Islamic extremism.

I would say that the onus lies with all of us, the leaders and the politicians, and the leaders of the community to make the minority community more vibrant in this country.

With these words, I conclude.

[*Translation*]

DR. MONAZIR HASSAN (Begusarai): Madam Chairman, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on this important issue.

Madam Chairman, we do speak about the welfare of Minorities. Political parties use them to get the political mileage. Had there been no election or country. Which do not enjoy the democratic form of Government, there would have been better proposition.

16.55 hrs.

[SHRI SATPAL MAHARAJ *in the Chair*]

When Britishers left this country after Independence in 1947, the Muslim representation in the jobs was 29% in proportionate to their population. After the independence their representation was only one and half percent. I am not saying this, but this fact is being mentioned by the Sachar Committee and Rangnath Committee report which is constituted by Government of India. It is also mentioned in the report that their condition is worse than Dalits. In all spheres of society be it education, political or social level these people are most deprived and they have been treated as back benchers. They are in the centre of

discussion every now and then and no party miss the opportunity to discuss about them but when the question come to resolve the issues, all party falls to do so. Salmanbhai is sitting here, I want to thank him as few days back he called a meeting at Parliament House Annex, in which he invited all Members of Parliament from the Muslim dominated areas and enquired about the present situation of those places. Hon. Minister is aware about the actual situation. But he has his helplessness as a result he couldn't delivered. I am sure that he has his own helplessness which don't allow him to do anything otherwise he would have delivered. Salman Ji you are here as a representative of Government. I feel, if the Government is serious enough on this issue, the responsible people of the Government would have been present here, they would not have left alone Salman Ji in the House. There should have been some responsible people, here as not a single responsible person is sitting in the second or front row. They should have been there as they take decisions on important issues. Those people are not here as they are busy watching match. There is always politics in the country in the name of secularism and communalism. When I entered into politics, I also moved ahead in politics with the help of secularism. At that time we felt that this ghost of communalism will engulf the whole nation. Earlier I was in the party of Lalu Prasad Ji but when I felt exploited and harassed in the Party I joined UPA. Later I had seen a vision in they eyes of Nitish Kumar and felt that this man has guts to do something and which inevitably bring development. When I joined them the people of our society and community were surprised. Here I would like to State that Fatwa against Shri Shanawaz Ji has already been issued by the people. People more completely surprised when I joined. The Government has been functioning under the leadership of Hon'ble Nitish Kumar Ji for five years in Bihar, since I joined them. Bhagalpur which have witnessed communal riots and curfew and where there was no communal harmony, now has been turned into a place where all sections of society are living with peace and harmony at present and this has been done by the Nitish Kumar Ji and this has not done by giving slogans but by way of undertaking developmental work and as a result all sections of society are marching with him in the country and it is a Ideal situation. He has also put the rioters of Bhagalpur behind the bars and provided justice to the victims by providing compensation.

17.00 hrs.

There were often disputes over graveyards. The graveyard was such an issue which resulted into fighting between

the majority and minority communities. They included it in their agenda that they would fence the graveyard, particularly, the disputed ones. Today, Salman Bhai is present here, I would like to say that if he really wants to do welfare of the majority communities, he would have to adopt Nitish model and Bihar model. I congratulate the Union Government for adopting the Bihar model in many ways, such as reservation for women in and against corruption. Bihar is the first state in initiating a crusade against the corruption. When a crusade against corruption was initiated in Bihar, you have adopted it and today, people in the entire country are talking only about corruption.

Sir, I would like to mention one more issue. When we were young, we had urdu teachers in high schools and universities. Now, examination is taken for urdu under CBSE, but there is no urdu teacher. If the Government is really serious about the welfare of the minority communities, it should appoint urdu teachers in all the CBSE-run schools making the teaching of Urdu and Persian compulsory. There is a discrimination against the urdu newspapers even in providing advertisements. The act of discrimination is not only limited to the newspaper only, even in the Government of India also, the rising minority people are considered as ISI agents or foreign agents.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please be brief now.

DR. MONAZIR HASSAN: We talk about Aligarh Muslim University. The great patriot Sir Syed had initiated the task of building Aligarh Muslim University in India. I, myself and Shahnawaz Bhai are the court members of this university, but what is the condition of Aligarh Muslim University? There is a dispute over granting in the status of Minority University. Sir, I want to say that if we are talking about the welfare of the minorities, we should talk with open mind.

SHRI SATPAL MAHARAJ: Please be brief.

DR. MONAZIR HASSAN: Mr. Chairman, Sir, Bihar Government has allotted 246 acres of land for setting up medical university in Kishanganj but the Union Government did not provide even a single penny in the budget for Aligarh Muslim University. You have to face elections both in West Bengal and Kerala. So, you have provided Rs. 50 crores to each of them. Sir, I would like to say that the presence of minorities in services is one and a half percent, but in the corporate sector, their presence is nil. If I accept your point, the Government should enact such

a law or formulate such a policy under which reservation in the Government jobs could be provided. What could be the condition apart from the reservation? The policy of the Government should make jobs available to them everywhere.

SHRI SATPAL MAHARAJ: Please be brief.

DR. MONAZIR HASSAN: If you visit Mucca Mukarama for Haj, then you will get up and down tickets for Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 12,000. You are witnessing now-a-days that the system of package tour is prevailing. Under the system, you go on tour for a month only in Rs. one lakh and take Rs. 40,000 to Rs. 50,000 as fare and say that they are giving subsidy. I demand that the act of cheating the country as well as the minorities should be stopped. No subsidy is required. Only financially sound people go for Haj pilgrimage. Therefore, they do not require the subsidy. These funds should be spent on the education of the minorities and on removing the educational backwardness among them. Along with that I would like to mention one more thing that the Minister of Minority Affairs should study your Sachar Committee and Rangnath Mishra Committee Reports and place their recommendations firmly and get them implemented and executed. I think that several issues related to the minorities have been solved and the Union Government is serious and having positive view towards the minorities.

SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE (Aurangabad): Mr. Chairman, Sir, this discussion, being held here, pertains to the need of social, economical and educational upliftment of minorities in the country ...*(Interruptions)* Mr. Chairman, Sir, this matter under the Rule 193 is placed hereby my friend Owaisi Sahib and Haque Saheb for discussion. And I want to speak on the said issue on behalf of my party, Shiv Sena.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, who is a minority or alpasankhyak? We are not against anybody, but 'minority' word does not only relate to Muslim community. It covers Muslim Community, Jain community, Sikh community and Christian community, etc. So, we have to take into account the socio-economic and educational status for all such communities. Unfortunately, the friends on Treasury Benches think about Muslims only, in the greed of their votes. I am not against Muslim community, nor is my party. There are many Muslim workers and functionaries in our party. When our party under the leadership of hon'ble Bala Saheb Thackerji, was in power in Maharashtra, wherein I was also a Minister, we had a Minister with us named, Sabir Sheikh and he was from

Shiv Sena. I want to tell, especially, Owaisi Sahib that he was a Cabinet Minister in our Government. Just now, one of my friends from Bihar has said that no riots have taken place under the regime of Nitish Kumar ji in the last five years. So, may I tell you that this has been similar case with us and Mumbai or Maharashtra has not witnessed, even a single incident of riots during the last five years...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let him speak. Please you may speak on your turn. Please sit down and do not interrupt.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record except what Mr. Chandrakant Khaire says.

...*(Interruptions)**

SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: Mr. Chairman, Sir, let me tell you whom we were against. We are against Afzal Guru, the man, who planned the attack on our Parliament and all the terrorists! We are against Kasab and his associates, who terrorized Mumbai! We are up and those Bangladeshis who infiltrate our borders and create anarchy in our country! We are certainly not against all muslims. And therefore, I deem that all these committees, *i.e.* Sachar Committee, Ranganath Mishra Commission, etc. are set up only with an eye on muslim votes by the Government. We are against Sachar Committee...*(Interruptions)* You should help all minorities, this is our demand...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let him speak. Please listen to him.

SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I was also a Member and Convenor of JPC on Wakf Board. I have visited 12 states. We had visited Bihar and Jharkhand and the visit was under my Chairmanship. Banatwala Sahib accompanied me then. I was the Chairman and Banatwala Sahib was a member of the committee. Though I was from Shiv Sena and he was from Muslim League, still there was no difference of opinion between us. We had also visited Gulbarga and many other places. In my region Marathwada, 55000 acres of land is under Wakf Board which was being encroached upon. I opposed it and raised my voice against such encroachment. Then, we convened a meeting on it. We have convened the official's meeting and committee's meeting on this issue to remove all such encroachments. We had then come to Delhi also in this regard. Because

*Not recorded.

we know and as the hon'ble Member has said here that the said Wakf-properties give a daily income to many people worth 10 lacs rupees and in turn, then only pay 100 rupees to Wakf as rentals etc. in a day. We are against the proposal of reservation also. If you implement the suggestions given by Shri Nitin Gadkari ji in his letter to the Prime Minister, I am sure that our Wakf Boards will get a funding of Rs. 1,00,000 crore. Now, the Wakf Boards are helpless with no funds. Even the Wakf Board Council does not pay any heed to them. The mafias are making huge money by encroaching their properties. They should be empowered to develop their places. Our committee recommended this under Chairmanship of Rahman Sahib. We have a Maulana Azad Vikas Mandal in Maharashtra through which we recommended many Muslim workers for financial assistance. But they returned empty-handed saying that no one was even giving up their farms etc. I summoned the manager and asked for the reason. He said that there was no money available for this. Nobody, neither the Central nor the State Government, provides any money for this. This is why, these people face problem. So, when the Ministry of Minority Affairs was formed, I urged Antule Sahib for this whom I had earlier defeated in the elections of 13th Lok Sabha. But we became friends. He claimed many Lok Sabha votes from my area, as 35% voters there, were from Muslim community. That is why, the Congress party had fielded him against me. But he lost. Later, when he became Minister, I met him and discussed the modalities of our MPLADS funds with him pointing out that 15% of the funds were designated for Dalit clusters. I urged him to convene a meeting and call people from all the classes. I urged that in my area, the funds should be given for development works in all the clusters, eg. Muslim basti, Jains-dominated area, Arihant Nagar's and Balaji Nagar's a Sikh-dominated area, *i.e.* Guru Govind Singh pura, etc. and to all other areas of my Constituency. But their officers said...*(Interruptions)* Let me speak...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now you conclude.

SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: Sir, please give me five minutes more and I will conclude completely. I would like to tell about the role of Shivsena here, because these people always accuses Shivsena of being anti Muslims etc. and hence I would like to say...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude within one minute, because I have already given you five minutes.

SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: Sir, when Antule Sahab called meeting and greeted me, then I asked what

happened? He told that money was not given for that, money is not given for development. If the socio-economic development matters then that area should be developed. Fund should be earmarked for the development of the area. He replied that there was fund for education not for the development of area. We have many institutions for minority education, there is Maulana Azad Education society and Jain Society has three thousand education societies across the country. 500 to 600 educational institutions are functioning in Maharashtra. Jain Acharya His holiness Aryendra Ji Maharaj had established Gurukul in Ellora in the year 1961. Our minister, Shri Pradeep Jain Ji was there to attend a programme. Jain community is also a minority community, then money should be given for them also but is no assistance is provided. Jain community is not given any assistance. Guru Teg Bahadur School of Sikkh community is not provided assistance. Christian community is also not provided assistance. But, I would like to say that quota should be fixed separately for all these communities in the minority. The quota dispute will come to an end for good, if a specific quota is fixed for Muslim, Sikkh and Jain communities. All will be benefitted...*(Interruptions)* I will conclude within two minutes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Chandrakant Khaire, please conclude at the earliest.

SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: Maharashtra have only two minority dominated districts, one is Mumbai and other one is my constituency. But we do not get separate funds for minority districts. He should allocate separate fund for my constituency. Fund should be given not only for education but also for the development and particularly for the development of villages. There is a very big village in my constituency. 35 percent population of the village is of Muslims community, you should allocate fund for the development of its colony. Fund should be earmarked for education also. Jaon community, Sikkh community, all should be given funds.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon'ble Members speech will not be recorded.

Shri Sanjay Singh Chauhan.

...*(Interruptions)**

SHRI SANJAY SINGH CHAUHAN (Bijnor): Hon'ble Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me time to speak. I am proud of being from the legacy of Rashtriya

*Not recorded.

Lokdal which was founded by Late Choudhary Charan Singh Ji. He has never discriminated between the interests to minority and those of the majority. Whether he was a Chief Minister or a national leader he always worked equally for the welfare of both of them. This is a vast subject, but time is running short. I am indeed happy to know that I myself is a murderer as well as a judge Mr. Shah Nawaz Hussain and Mr. Chandrakant Khaire altogether taken almost 1 hour 15 minutes, then there is no problems. Time is so short and hence nothing can be said in detail.

Mr. Chairman Sir, I would like to say to the house through you that Muslims are much surrounded by problems, though some other minorities are also there; as far as the socio-economic problems are concerned. That is why the hon. chairperson has allotted this time but according to me the main issue has not far been raised. As far as the education is concerned, Muslims are known for their golden history in this respect. At the time of independence Muslims in government service, ICS, Army altogether amount to 29 and half percent of their population which has not declined to one and half percent. At present, there are scores of good institutions where new schemes are being formulated. MSDP Scheme is being quoted but I have some reservations.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to say to the Hon'ble Minister through you that names of the schemes are enhanced but corpus of funds remains the same and is said that this is in the interest of the minorities. One more room will be constructed in this school. Later on, it is said to be constructed under the minority head. I would like to quote as an example that Islamia Inter College was established in my constituency in 1940. Thereafter all other colleges were established. We have SD college and Islamia Inter College which were established respectively in 40 years and 70 years ago. The condition of 70 years old college has not been improved and its land has been encroached upon as well. Three to four thousand students used to study in this college twenty years ago and now five and six students study there. There were 60 teachers earlier and at present there are hardly 12 to 13 teachers. Sanatan Dharam Sabha is being run by the private people in which 72 thousand students are studying in a city. I want to say that the Muslim dominated institution should be picked and chosen for upgrading their standard of education and for that purpose existing infrastructure can be used instead of spending extra money.

You can improve the existing infrastructure. All this is in vain until and unless you link education with employment till then it would not work for the progress of Muslim Community. Today I am not afraid of saying this, nobody has talked about it so far. The people belonging to muslim community have progressed on their own and they continue to do so. I am a Hindu and I am pained to see our 25 year old son depend upon his father's income, without doing anything. But, on the contrary, a muslim child starts working at an early age of 5 years and starts his whatsoever contribution to his family income. This is the key for Muslims' progress; whatever it is. And if this community don't expect any assured employment after getting educated, how can it afford to lose its daily-waged handy trades. This community do not enjoy such security and their this feeling of insecurity is because of us...(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, be brief.

SHRI SANJAY SINGH CHAUHAN Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am speaking in brief only.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, this country has had a glorious history of justice wherein the 'Justice-Bell' of king Jehangir was so famous among the masses and the king even ordered for execution of his wife Noorfahan to protect the fabric of judicial system. But his descendants, this community has to suffer from painful atrocities. Such other minority community is Sikh. Muslims are also a minority. There were riots in our neighbourhood, Maliana. The people of Muslim community engaged in small trades like manufacture of scissors, locks and powerlooms were looted and their shops destroyed in Moradabad, Aligarh, etc. But, how many people got convicted on this. Everything has a limit. Had we imparted justice, then everything would have been fine.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, my point is only that if the majority will not take care of the minorities then some day the whole country and the society will have to pay for it. We have seen problems like Naxalism rising out of social inequality. Thank you so much for giving me time to speak.

[*English*]

SHRI PRABODH PANDA (Midnapore): Mr. Chairman, Sir, thank you.

Sir, according to the Census of 2001, the religious minority groups constitute around 19 per cent of the total population; and that the Muslim community constitutes 73

per cent of the total religious minority population. This is the Census report.

What about the socio-economic conditions of the minorities? It has already been narrated by several Members; and particularly, the conditions of the Muslim community have been narrated in the Sachar Committee Report. The Sachar Committee Report of 2006 establishes that the socio-economic status of the Muslims in India is comparable by many indicators to the deprived sections such as the *dalits* and the *adivasis*. The Committee advocated for paying special attention to the Muslims in the areas of education, economic development and basic public amenities.

Now, the question is how the Government of the day is paying its attention to the problems, addressing the problems, and also complying with the recommendations made by the Sachar Committee and the Ranganath Mishra Committee. There has been a talk about the two-pronged strategy pursued by the Government in order to address the problems. One is the flagship programme related to education, livelihood and public services under the 15-point programme of the Prime Minister. The second is done under the aegis of the Ministry of Minority Affairs, which has a few developmental programmes like MSDP.

The Sachar Committee identified 90 minority concentrated districts across the country which are falling behind the national average in terms of socio-economic and basic amenities. However, this approach covers only 30 per cent of this programme. But when you look at the actual implementation of the two-pronged policy of this Government, it is found that even the State Secretaries — I am not talking about all, but most of the State Secretaries — are not adequately aware of the implementation of the 15-point programme of the Prime Minister. So, this is the situation. How could it be implemented at the grassroots level? What are the major constraints in this regard? The first is that the norms and guidelines are not adequately addressing the needs and aspirations of the minorities in general.

We are privileged to have the hon. Finance Minister present in the House. I would say that the budgetary allocations made are also insufficient. It is only six per cent of the total funds when 19 per cent of the population is religious minorities.

The third constraint is the lack of proper institutional mechanism and inadequate implementing staff at the district level and the block level. At every stage there is

shortage of staff as also the shortage of implementing agencies. There is poor planning apart from delay in the implementation of whatever planning is worked out.

At the grass root level there are local self-Governments, the Panchayati Raj institutions. But these Panchayati Raj institutions have been kept out of the implementation of the MsDP Programmes.

Apart from these, another important constraint is with regard to non-implementation of land reforms policy. A huge number of poor Muslims have no land. So, land reforms for the landless Muslims should be brought in. Without bringing in land reform nothing can happen.

Another important issue is with regard to reservation. I am not in favour of the reservation based on religion. But why can the downtrodden people of the Muslim and other minority communities not considered as OBC? The West Bengal Government has identified 53 groups of the downtrodden Muslims as OBC.

We have just passed the Budget but we see that not sufficient attention has been paid in this regard. So, I would say that special attention should be paid confining not only to the priority sector lending but also increasing the allocation made to Maulana Azad Education Foundation. A comprehensive idea addressing the problem as a whole should be given priority.

I would like to quote a part of a prose of our national poet, Nasrul Islam and he said:

*"Aai ki brinte
duti kusum
Hindu musalman
Muslim tar noinmoni
Hindu tahar pran."*

Hindu and Muslims are the twin flowers in a single bud; Muslims the eyes ball and the Hindus are the soul.

So, without addressing the genuine problems of the large section of minorities, especially the Muslims, our country cannot go ahead. With these words I conclude.

SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAIISI (Hyderabad): Thank you, Sir. At the outset I would like to place on record my appreciations for the present Government. We have seen many Prime Ministers, many administrations come and go. The UPA Government has been the only Government and Shri Manmohan Singh is the only Prime Minister, we have never seen in the history of our country, who has

really started doing something constructive for the social, economic and educational development of the Muslim community. The reason I say that, from 1947 onwards we have been seeing different Prime Ministers, they might have been stalwarts, but when it came to actual programming, identifying the real disease, identifying what should be done to improve the overall economic condition so as to bring the Muslims to the mainstream, the credit goes to Shri Manmohan Singh.

The basic thing that he has done is to form Sachar Committee and various schemes that have happened. I was listening to Shri Syed Shahnawaz Hussain.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Owaisi, please wait.

Hon. Members, as per the List of Business, we have to take up Half-an-Hour Discussion at 5.30 p.m. If the House agrees, we may continue this discussion and thereafter we could take up Half-an-Hour Discussion.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAIISI: During NDA time, the financial allocation for the minorities — at that time, a Ministry was there — was only Rs. 26 crore. Right now, in this year, 2011-12, the budget has been increased to Rs. 2866 crore. So, we can very well imagine massive progress has been made. But is it satisfactory? No, it is not satisfactory. Why is it not satisfactory? If you see the Sachar Committee report, leaving aside the first three chapters, if you take chapters 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11, technically it is only the 11th chapter which falls with the hon. Minister's Ministry. Education conditions of Muslims — HRD; economy, employment and access to bank credit — Finance Ministry; access to social and physical infrastructure — Urban Development and Rural Development; poverty alleviation and standards of living — Planning Commission; Government employment and programme — Ministry of Personnel and PMO; and leveraging community initiatives in the case of Wakf — it is the Minority Department. In the light of these things, I will put forward my case. If we come to this year's budget of Rs. 2866 crore, out of that, a major amount has been given to merit-cum-means — Rs. 124 crore; pre-matric — Rs. 533 crore; and post matric — Rs. 405 crore and the total comes to Rs. 1062 crore. Now when you have a community whose literacy rate is 59 per cent and you have a community which out of 100 graduates in India has only three Muslim graduates, then the problem is very grave. Does this Government expect or believe that by giving mere Rs.38 lakh and 38000 scholarships, the

problem will be solved? This is what the Government proposes to do. This is a very meager amount. This is like a drop in the ocean. Unless and until, the whole merit-cum-means, post-matric and pre-matric are demand driven, this real issue cannot be addressed. My request to the hon. Minister would be that you make these three schemes demand-driven. It is because unless and until you do that, no real benefit is going to accrue to the Muslim community or the minority community. For that, the amount has to be increased. At least Rs. 1000 crore each should be earmarked for these three schemes. Then only we can ensure that some development takes place on the ground.

Secondly, I do not know what the Sachar Committee recommended in regard to Equal Opportunities Commission. The expert group gave a report on 13th March, 2008. What is this Government doing for the last three years? It is sitting on the report of this expert group. For God's sake let the Minority Ministry be the nodal Ministry for the Equal Opportunities Commission. If and when this Commission would be created, it will not only be beneficial to the minorities but also to other communities like backward classes and Dalits. It is because we see that there is a growing gap in our society. There is a growing gap in our daily lifestyle.

There are huge inequalities. This Equal Opportunities Commission can address this issue. Let the Government take a definite stand on it. We do not know as to what is the Ministry of Planning and Statistics doing as far as establishment of National Data Bank is concerned. That report is still lying with them. We do not know as to what is the fate of the diversity index. What will happen to it? We do not know the fate of the Assessment and Monitoring Authority (AMA)? What is the Planning Commission doing on that? I mean these are core and constructive things which need to be done. Until and unless the Government does these things, the programmes of the Government cannot take off. You are doing some easy things. Yes, I agree and accept that pre-matric, post-matric and merit cum means are great things. This is very successful. But what about these things?

Sir, my next point is on the minority concentrated districts. There are 90 districts. I would like to point out to the hon. Minister that this is the Outcome Budget. I would like to refer to page 24 of the Outcome Budget — 'Multi-sectoral development'. It clearly says that out of 89 MSDs approved, 41 have been given full approval and 48 have been given part approval. This itself will clearly

show that what kind of seriousness is there in the Ministry of Minority Affairs. A sum of Rs. 1077 crore have been earmarked. In the year 2010, according to the Outcome Budget a sum of Rs. 1399 crore was the allocation. Under the same head, the financial achievement up to 31 December, 2010 is Rs. 572.38 crore. I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to what is it that is stopping him. The problem over here is that the Minority Ministry is giving money to the various State Governments. There are 21 districts in the State of the hon. Minister himself. Nearly, I think, more than a sum of Rs. 1200 crore, if I am not wrong, have been earmarked for 21 districts.

Sir, I would like to give some figures for the State of Uttar Pradesh. 80,398 IAY houses have to be constructed, only 17231 have been constructed. I am quoting these figures from the website of the Ministry of Minority Affairs. Additional classroom to be constructed is 513, target is zero; school building — 513, target is zero; ITI—9, target is zero; polytechnics—16, target is zero. Only 42 per cent has been spent in the State of Uttar Pradesh. We are in the last year of our Eleventh Five Year Plan. I am not a magician. Maybe, the officials of the Minority Ministry are all magicians, maybe they can do a hoodwink act by ensuring that all the money is spent before the start of the Twelfth Five Year Plan. If this is the case in the State of the hon. Minister, then one can very well imagine about the rest of the States. The most surprising aspect is that the Congress Party is going to go there for Assembly elections and no one is tom-toeing about this scheme which can benefit them politically if it is implemented properly. Leave aside the implementation, they do not even want to talk about it. I am surprised. I do not know as to why they feel embarrassed to talk about it. You take the case of Bihar. There are seven districts. Only 31 per cent of the amount has been spent so far. This speaks volume of the great Shri Nitish Kumar's vision. Take the case of West Bengal/

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please let him speak.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: Sir, I am not yielding...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record.

(Interruptions)...*

*Not recorded.

SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: Then let us take the case of West Bengal. I was listening to him, he is an hon. Member. There are 12 districts in West Bengal. The State Government there has spent only 57 per cent of the total amount. They were allocated a sum of Rs. 700 crore. What have they spent? They have spent only 57 per cent of the total allocation. This is the problem — neither the Ministry nor the State Governments are interested and so I have to stand up here because the people of India should know that leaders who talk so loudly about love for Muslims, they will do this and they will get stars from the sky and they will give a piece of moon and things like that. We do not want all those things. What is there in front of them, let them implement those things. But that is not being done. That is not being done. As regards the NCD scheme, I would like to point out to the hon. Minister that under this scheme, only 30 per cent Muslims are being benefited. It came out in the findings in the Sachar Committee Why was the word 'minority' used there? Why was the criteria of 25 per cent used and why cannot we use 15 per cent at least now as the 12th Five Year Plan is being finalised? The hon. Minister should ensure that 25 per cent criteria is brought down to 15 per cent.

What about the Mungkelkar Committee Report? 251 minority towns are identified in that Report. You may use that criteria for the 12th Five Year Plan and you will see the development that will take place. Let me come to 15 Point Programme.

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: It has my name. At least you look into it. You are the chaired authority...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have already been given so much time. Please speak in brief now.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: I would like to quote from the website of the Ministry of Minority Affairs as regards the 15 Point Programme. The target achieved under Indira Awas Yojna is only 60 per cent. Then, SJSY, physical achievement is only ten per cent. In priority sector

lending, the hon. Finance Minister said that it will be 15 per cent by 2010. It is only 13 per cent now. Out of that 13 per cent, Muslim share is only six per cent. We do not know what is happening over there.

Due to paucity of time, I would quote the figures fast. Under SJSRY, it is only 14 per cent. Sir, this is an important scheme which is regarding physical skill training. You have many uneducated Muslims who can be used for physical skill training and your achievement is only 14 per cent there. I do not know whether the hon. Minister has seen this point or not. The number of primary schools constructed under Sarva Sikhsha Abhiyan is 40 per cent. The number of upper primary schools come to only three per cent. The number of additional class rooms constructed is much better. It is at least 50 per cent.
...(Interruptions)

Coming to JNNURM, it is a programme for urban poor. The figure there is 20 per cent. Everywhere it is 20 per cent. Integrated housing slum development shows 25 per cent. Everywhere, the figure is between 20 to 25 per cent. Now, we do not know why the Planning Commission has refused interest subsidy to education loan for overseas students belonging to minorities.

As regards Central Wakf Council, is Rs. 1.19 crore enough? The Joint Parliamentary Committee Report has been submitted but the Minister could not even give an Action Taken Report. Nearly one and a half years have passed since then. But Action Taken Report has not been placed. You give us Rs. 10,000 crore for development of wakf properties. I can assure in this House that those properties can generate a revenue for Muslim community of Rs. 3000 crore annually easily. It is subject to the Government giving Rs. 5000 crore to it. We do not know about assessment and monitoring part.

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, just conclude.

SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: I am just concluding.
...(Interruptions)

Rehmatullah Aleh is the Shrine of Khuraja Garib Nawaj. Why don't you provide funds to them asking to tourism department for this? Many lacs of people visit there from across the globe. But that place is so dirty that you can't even walk there. It is under your ministry but what are you doing about that? whether any provision is being made for sanitation? The State Government and

a committee is also there, but isn't it the of the Ministry to provide funds and make Provisions for Sanitation there.

Then, there is the matter of reservation...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, be brief.

SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: I am concluding. The report of Rangnath Mishra Committee is there on reservation issue. It is mentioned in the report that reservation and protection should be given to Muslims. The presidential order, 1950 should be amended in this respect. Now, can you tell me, what type of law prevails in this secular country, which says that only Hindus, Sikhs and Buddhists will be recognised as the down trodden class and not the Muslims or Christians. It is a blame on us. Are we not Indian? Do we not belong to this country? Is this your contention that only Buddhists or Sikhs are downtrodden and not Muslims or Christians? Do you think it is equality? Is this the law? The Government should work on this issue. The debates of the Constitution Assembly relate to the wages and means of protection. A resolution was brought by E. Ahmad Sabib in the year 2000. When Shri Ujjwal Singh asked Shri Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel as to who were the minorities, the latter replied:

[English]

In simple English, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel said: "Backward class includes minorities."

[Translation]

The Government should work towards this, but nothing is being done...*(Interruptions)*

At last, I would like to say that the Maulana Azad Corpus Fund is worth Rs. 700 crore. Why don't you make it to the tune of Rs. Two thousand crore? Why are you stopping it? Let me tell you about the present condition of Muslims. Where are the leaders like, Zakir Hussain and Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad and where are the Secular Parties? Let me tell you about het politics being played upon the Muslims. If it is the time of Ramadan, every muslim belonging to this or that party hosts affair party. If there comes the occasion of the Urs Khawaza Garib Nawaj a flower-bed is offered from the leader. If it is Eid, then they distribute congratulatory Pamphlets. The Muslims are subjected to such cosmetic measures only. Neither you let their leaders grow nor you allow the voice of muslims come up; you just keep us like slaves. Is it secularism? Where are the Muslim leaders? Why don't

these Political Parties let such leaders grow? In any political party, whether it is Communal or Secular, there is no potent Muslim leader or the voice of muslims, they have only show pieces...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: At last, I would say again that the Rangnath Mishra Commission...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have already spoken, therefore, be brief. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: Mr. Chairman, Sir, our friend has just now said about Bengal. I just want to add one more thing. They will get benefit in election. Muslims comprise 25 percent of total population in Bengal and their representation in service is merely two percent. 50 percent of Muslim children go to primary schools and this number comes down to come to the level of middle school and it further gets reduced to 12 percent when they reach the matriculation. In 33 years...*(Interruptions)* so much have been damaged. I would like the government to take it seriously what I am saying and I want to remind Shri Salman Khurshid ji that he is grandson of Shri Zakir Hussain. You belong to an illustrious family. You should get these schemes implemented in a free and frank manner. God has given you this wonderful opportunity, you should do something. Do justice with us. We do not want anything else from you.

17.47 hrs.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA
AND
BILLS AS RETURNED BY RAJYA SABHA

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Before I call the next hon. Member to speak on this issue, I call upon the Secretary-General to report about Bills.

SECRETARY GENERAL: Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:-

- (i) "I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Constitution (One Hundred and Thirteenth

Amendment) Bill, 2010, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 9th November, 2010, has been passed by Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 24th March, 2011, in accordance with the provisions of article 368 of the Constitution with the following amendments:-

ENACTING FORMULA

1. That at page 1, line 1, *for* the word "Sixty-first", the word "Sixty-second" be *substituted*.

CLAUSE 1

2. That at page 1, line 3, *for* the figure "2010" the figure "2011" be *substituted*.

I am, therefore, to return herewith the said Bill in accordance with the provisions of rule 128 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha with the request that the concurrence of the Lok Sabha to the said amendments be communicated to this House."

- (ii) "I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Orissa (Alteration of Name) Bill, 2011, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 9th November, 2010, has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 24th March, 2011, with the following amendments:-

ENACTING FORMULA

1. That at page 1, line 1, *for* the word "Sixty-first", the word "Sixty-second" be *substituted*.

CLAUSE 1

2. That at page 1, line 3, *for* the figure "2010" the figure "2011" be *substituted*.

I am, therefore, to return herewith the said Bill in accordance with the provisions of rule 128 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha with the request that the concurrence of the Lok Sabha to the said amendments be communicated to this House."

Sir, I lay on the Table the Constitution (One Hundred and Thirteenth Amendment) Bill, 2010 and the Orissa (Alteration of Name) Bill, 2011 as returned by the Rajya Sabha with amendments.

17.48 hrs.

DISCUSSION UNDER RULE 193

- (i) **Need to uplift the scio-economic and educational status of minorities in the country—contd.**

SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL (Mumbai North East): Sir, thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on this issue.

I am in this House especially because of the votes given to me by the minority communities. I just want to say a few things. The first point is that education should be given importance. On the pattern of Aligarh Muslim University, universities should be set up in all the States. As recommended by the Sachar Committee, Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas should be set up in all Muslim minority areas so that our Muslim brothers and minority students get opportunities to get into Engineering, Medical and Government services.

The 15 Point Programme that was announced by the Prime Minister is not being implemented properly. A Committee should be set up to see that those Programmes that are not being implemented are implemented properly. Those should be scrutinised by the Grievances Redressal Committee. That Committee should be given powers so that the 15 Point Programme is implemented. The National Minority Financial Development Corporation gives funds. But those are very less. That should be increased by ten-fold. It is because in Maharashtra, they have started some schemes. However, since last one and a half years, all those schemes have been lying and nobody is getting justice because there are no funds.

[Translation]

You had given rupees 100 crores which were spent in a few days. Not a single file has moved further during the last one and a half year. If you do not release money to states, it will be difficult to implement the scheme in all districts and provide education to all children or the related work. I demand on behalf of NCP to implement the recommendation of Sachar Committee, Rangnath Mishra Commission at the earliest. Recommendations of the equal Opportunity Commission should be implemented. In the city like Mumbai, if anyone wants to buy a house, many societies keep our Muslim brothers deprived of buying a house. They do not give NOC to them. If a

Madarsa or a Masjid is to be built we face problems in getting NOC, a law also be made for this...*(Interruptions)*. Government should give greater priority to ensure that NOC is issued and proper education facilities are provided there. Policies are there, but these are not implemented. A commission should be constituted for their implementation and for that the commission should be given more powers. A lot of things are there to say, at time constraint is there. I expect that our Muslim brothers will get justice.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Sir, India is the only country which can take pride for incorporating provisions for minorities in Constitution, though the minorities have not been defined therein. But a law on minorities has been made wherein Muslims, Christians, Buddhists, Jains, Parsis, Sikhs etc. are covered under the minorities. But Owaisi Sahib has made a revelation. Shahnawaz ji has also talked about Sachar Committee. He is not in the House now, otherwise I would also have made a revelation. Ever since the Sachar Committee has been formed, the BJP and the Shiv Sena have got irritated and they give lectures on minorities...*(Interruptions)*. What is the attitude of the BJP on that now? Sachar Committee has said after inquiry that their social, economic educational conditions are not good. We should make country not only united but also strong. The country cannot remain strong and united by ignoring the minorities. This is a strong view. The constitution makers had also said this thing...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR (Chandrapur): You should say this thing to him...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: You should keep quiet; let the hon'ble member speak.

[English]

Nothing else will go on record except what Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh says.

*(Interruptions)...**

[Translation]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: You should support that ...*(Interruptions)* Your speech was against Sachar Committee, so I am exposing you.

Now I come to its implementation. The implementation of the recommendations of Sachar Committee has been

*Not recorded.

done in a half hearted manner. Owaisi Sahib has disclosed that even that amount also is not being spent. Just now, Jagdish Sharma ji was claiming about Bihar that a lot of work is done there, but in reality 30 percent of the money has been spent ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI JAGDISH SHARMA (Jahanabad): Funds are not released at all...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing else will go on record except what Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh says.

*(Interruptions)...**

[Translation]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Please listen to me. ...*(Interruptions)* Were the funds under the Indira Awas Yojana not released? ...*(Interruptions)* Money is left unspent there. Only six percent funds have been spent under the Indira Awas Yojana on Muslims, whereas spending less than fifteen percent is an irregularity. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Only Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh's speech will go on record.

*... (Interruptions)**

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Funds meant for the houses to be built under the Indira Awas Yojana for minorities, has been left unspent there, whereas the houses are not being constructed. I am revealing this fact. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: It will not be recorded.

*... (Interruptions)**

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Sir, question on Sachar Committee was raised. I learnt that out of 624 minorities concentrated districts, 90 have been selected for this purpose. What will happen to the minorities living in more than 400 districts? More funds have been provided for the development to the minority concentrated areas, but also will take care of the minorities where their population is comparatively less. I want to know where their share has gone? Provisions have been made for the areas where minority's population is more. It is

*Not recorded.

okay, but full amount has not been spent even there. Therefore, its full utilization should be ensured. What will happen about those districts, where concentration of minorities is low? There are minorities in real sense. There are as much as 534 such districts and I raise question about them. What arrangements and measures are being taken by Government for them?

Where minorities' population is more, there will be their head also under the Panchayati Raj system and he can take care of their interests. But where they are not large in number, they are the minorities in real sense. What will happen to them? Why you are not considering about them? By when you will consider about them?

The Rangnath Mishra Commission had revealed the secret. Government is very bold in constituting commissions. The Ranganath Mishra Commission was constituted by Government, not by us. When it has been constituted by them, then why is there hesitation and delay in implementation of its report? What are the reasons therefore? It had been mentioned here just now that there are backwards in them too. Though, under the original Islamic laws there is no difference between the upper and lower castes. But there are the scheduled castes, backward classes among them too in the backdrop of Hindustan. Why provisions are not being made by Government for them. A question has rightly been raised here just now that when Buddhists and all others have already been included in the list of the Scheduled Tribes, then why Christians and Muslims have not yet been included in that list? It is a gross discrimination and it is required to be revealed. We are, therefore, trying to get it corrected by raising our voice, because there are suppressed people among them too.

15-point programme of Government is a very good programme, but it is not being implemented. Meetings are not held in districts. No monitoring is done by the Government. 15-point programme is implemented in 624 districts. Whether the prescribed numbers of meetings in a year are being held of the committees constituted for this purpose? When meetings are not being held, how it will be implemented. Therefore, there should be strict monitoring as to why its meetings are not being convened. They are not able to get employment, as they are educationally and economically backward, therefore, opening of Madarsas is must here. I see that Madarsas manage to do by raising funds from Wakf or from here-there. Neither there is any provision for home nor salary to Maulvi. So, until there will not be proper arrangements for them, how there will be welfare of minorities?

18.00 hrs.

What is your solid programme for bringing improvement in the condition of these Madarsas wherein Maulvis are teaching hymns, Quran? What is the policy for their modernization so that the children may do something better after passing out therefrom.

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, it is 6 o'clock and I still have names of six to seven hon. Members to participate in this important discussion. Then, Half-an-Hour Discussion and 'Zero Hour' will be taken up. So, if the House agrees, I extend the time of sitting of the House till the last item, that is 'Zero Hour', is over. The reply for this discussion will be given tomorrow.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

[*Translation*]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: We want a solid programme for bringing improvement in the condition of Madarsas. We want their proper management and modernization should be ensured and provision of house and salary for Maulvi should also be made. Fence should be erected surrounding the Graveyard and its monitoring should be done. Provision of Graveyards was stopped in the NDA regime...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: In Bihar, boundary wall was built around the graveyard which was earlier used as buffalo shed...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record.

(*Interruptions*)...*

[*Translation*]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: The construction of boundary wall around the graveyard was stalled when Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee was the Prime Minister...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record except the speech of Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh

(*Interruptions*)...*

*Not recorded.

[Translation]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Mr. Chairman, Sir, Sh. Pranab Mukherjee Saheb, Sh. Salman Khursheed ji were here when a question was raised in the light of judgment given by the Hon. Supreme Court pertaining to remuneration of those Imams who used to conduct Namaz five times in 24 Hrs. What happened about them? Supreme Court had ruled to get it examined within 6 months. They said that they will decide it in consultation with the Waqf Board and so constituted but nothing happened. We don't know the reasons for its delay. Therefore, we would like to know as to what happened about the remuneration of those Imams who make people to remember God? When the Supreme Court has ruled, then justice should be done to them...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: Imam does not help recite Mantras...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record.

*(Interruptions)...**

[Translation]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: We consider namaz as Mantra. They use to perform Namaz, awake the people, recite and get the Quran Sharif recited...*(Interruptions)* We know about Namaz and Roza...*(Interruptions)* This is the thing which will lead the country to the path of prosperity and peace.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You, please sit down. Jagdambika Pal ji please speak.

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL (Domariyaganj): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am very grateful to you that you have provided me an opportunity to participate in the ongoing discussion on the present condition of minority, especially regarding fifteen points programme being run for the progress and welfare of the most backward minorities. I have been listening to the hon'ble Members for a long time and all have unanimously agreed that it is not a political issue but an example for all. Today, all have sympathy for the minorities. Bringing the minorities in the mainstream of the society and their upliftment in every walk of life have been definitely the concerns of the UPA Government of Congress Party whether it is related to

the matter of education, matter of employment opportunities, bank loan or their poor standard of living. All the steps for their betterment are being taken in this regard. Today, when the discussion is going on, let us contemplate on the measures to complete the works initiated under the schemes being run for the betterment and welfare of minority dominated districts, especially in the 90 districts identified by the Sachar Committee reports. We talk about the composite culture—I do not give vent to my feelings only but also the feelings of entire nation that history has been witness to the tradition and reality that in the country, even the doors of temples used to open with sound of Shahnai played by the person belonging to the minority community. The traditional saree worn by any bride from any home while going to her in-laws after marriage, are usually made by weavers belonging to none other than a minority community. They are politicians who try to divide people in various factions in their own country. Associating myself with Shahnawaz ji, I agree that Maulana Abul Kalam Azad said as to how long the minority community will continue to be put on to tests. If we introspect, we will come to identify those who are putting them into tests. I think that the minority community has made as much sacrifices as we do in the protection of our borders. We are not putting them into tests. The people from the party he belongs to we put them into tests. To me, our law, our constitution provides equal opportunity to every person of the country. We have appointed people of minority communities on higher posts. Whether it is post of the President, we have provided equal treatment to them. I would like to associate with the issue raised by many hon'ble members. Shri Punia ji is also present in the House. For the progress and welfare of Minority Communities, we have formulated Indira Awas Yojana, Health Schemes, Aanganwadi Centres for their education inter-colleges, Polytechnic, I.T.I as well as for their drinking water, we have made provision of Rs. 4355 crores for the same.

18.09 hrs.

[DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH *in the Chair*]

I would like to draw the attention of the Hon'ble Minister towards my district. Shri Punia ji said that my district is covered under the Sachar Committee. We got approved four Inter Colleges and a Polytechnic. We have neither received money for the four Inter Colleges nor the money for only Polytechnic has been provided. I have enquired about the non-issuance of money to four inter colleges and about the money of inter college situated in my Siddarth Nagar, in this manner, money has been

*Not recorded.

issued to multi-sectoral development programmes. Where this money is held up? I agree with Mr. Owaisi ji. Under the Multi-Sectoral Programme, money for 53 Inter College was approved. In Uttar Pradesh, 20 I.T.I, 16 Polytechnic, 76 Drinking water Projects, 5 Hostels, 513 additional classrooms were sanctioned and for Indira Awas Yojana, 80,000 dwelling units were sanctioned. Under the Federal system, centre provides funds to states. But if states do not provide the same to districts, what can we do? Centre has provided Rs. 589 crore to Uttar Pradesh. 53 Inter Colleges were sanctioned during the last two years but the amount has not been provided to them. Your Ministry has acknowledged that area is minority dominated but the location has not been identified so that such institutes could be provided there. Neither the land is being provided nor the location is being identified. Not even a single Inter College out of 53 has been constructed. 20 I.T.Is and 16 Polytechnic were sanctioned but not even a single I.T.I and Polytechnic have been constructed. You will say that Union Government is responsible for this. Ask your Behan ji in Uttar Pradesh...*(Interruptions)* whether the money provided has been utilized?

SHRI DHANANJAY SINGH (Jaunpur): How much amount have been provided by the Union Government for the fund created?

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: I would like to know about the issue raised by Dhananjay Singh ji. I hope Hon'ble Minister will answer for the same. Amount for the five hostel was provided but not even a single hostel has been constructed. 513 additional classroom were sanctioned. Only 25 of them have been constructed...*(Interruptions)*. Similarly, in Indira Awas Yojana...*(Interruptions)*, If you have sympathy for minorities, it is not a political issue. I am expressing my sentiments. They are used only as vote bank. You care for them only during the elections. It is only the Congress-led UPA Government which has provided Rs. 5000 crore for the development of Minority Communities. States are not being able to spend the amount and they have not been able to complete the work...*(Interruptions)*, I would like to know...*(Interruptions)* Mr. Shahnawaz ji, you have made your points. If you allow me, I can give you the figure of Bihar also. Raghuvansh ji has mentioned about Bihar...*(Interruptions)* As far as scholarships are concerned for the year 2008-09, we provided 3 lakh Pre-Matric Scholarships. We have increased them to 5 lakh 13 thousand. Rs. 15 lakh have been increased upto 17 lakh 29 thousands...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please address the Chair.

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: Mr. Chairman, Sir, we are providing budget to states for the forthcoming Financial Year after the departmental approval budget is allocated after the passing of financial year in March from the state. But it takes 5 to 6 months to reach the implementing agency of districts from states and in the process, the next financial year is commenced. What measure will you take for the same? You says it is a part of Federal Structure. We can write letters only. Therefore, I am requesting you to include a Member of Parliament in Monitoring Committee of Multi-Sectoral Development Programme...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, please conclude.

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: You have mentioned it rightly that MPs should be given responsibility for monitoring. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon'ble Members have the responsibility to monitor whether work is being done properly or not.

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: I am concluding. I want to say that only 42 percent of the allocated budget has been spent. I am not talking about the last year. The funds allocated for the last two-three years have not been utilized so far. What points are we discussing? We are concerned about education. Boys and girls should be educated and brought to the mainstream of the society. But if funds are not utilized, then mere blame-game will not do. I think that all the members are concerned over the education and for that purpose, the Government is setting up polytechnics, IITs, inter colleges with the funds meant for various schemes and it is the duty of the State Governments to execute them. It should be time bound but it is not happening. I want that hon'ble Minister should take some measures. You may not directly intervene in it but it can be done through agencies like Vigilance Monitoring Committee. Similarly, the district administration should be accountable to the MPs for monitoring of fund utilization meant for schemes of multi-sectoral or minority.

With these words, I conclude my speech.

[English]

*SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR (Balurghat): Mr. Chairman Sir, India is a huge nation where we find unity in diversity. There are people of various castes,

*English translation of the speech originally delivered in Bengali.

creeds, culture and religion. Muslim community constitutes about 14% of the population of the country. It is true that this community is lagging behind in educational, economic and social sectors. The Government has set up various commissions and committees to look into the problems of minorities. There were Sachar committee and Ranganathan commission which have given their findings. But the Government has earmarked a meagre sum for the development of Muslim community. Even that money is not being properly spent; there is much lacunae and lack of monitoring. That is why the Muslims are not developing economically. We knew that education brings awareness and awareness heralds development. But though primary education has spread among Muslims, they are far behind others in higher studies. In services like IAS or IPS, there is nominal representation of the minorities. Therefore our primary duty is to realize that people of minority communities are our brothers and sisters — they are our countrymen. So the legislature should also behave in a responsible way. Educational institutions should be set up in every nook and corner of the Muslim — dominated areas. Residential schools must be constructed so that the poor students who have no other means to spend on education can get admission and get enlightened. Hostel facilities need to be extended to them. For women also, more and more opportunities should be there.

We have seen that in engineering, IITs or PhDs level the representation of Muslims is very less. Same is the case with the Sikhs, Christians or other minority communities. Thus this issue has to be taken up seriously. Moreover, majority of the Muslims reside in the villages and rural areas in a pitiable, deplorable condition. The way in which prices of essential commodities are shooting through the roof, it is becoming very difficult for the poor people to survive. They also do not have land to rely upon. Return from the land is no longer profitable. Also the cost of inputs has risen steeply. Therefore what is required is land reform. In West Bengal, the land reforms were undertaken and thus the Muslims in my state are better off. In case of jobs, specific Muslim quota should be there so that they get easy recruitment. West Bengal Government has reserved 10% seats in Government jobs for the Muslims already.

You must be knowing that housing is a big problem for these people. So more dwelling units should be constructed under the Indira Awas Yojna to provide shelter to the Muslim. Only 5% to 6% of the houses has been earmarked for them which should be at least 15%. In Bengal, this percentage is higher.

Muslims are lagging behind in industrial sector too. They don't get adequate loans or credits from the banks and no one is there to speak on their behalf. This situation must be improved. They must get easy loans to invest in business enterprises.

I hail from a place in Dinajpur where the Muslims have received adequate amount of loans from the Government of West Bengal. They are now involved in entrepreneurial activities. They have also been given democratic rights. In various levels of administration, starting from the panchayats we find Muslim people everywhere. Thus I want to say that all political parties only talk about minorities to cater to vote bank politics. Only the left parties are truly secular in this country. They actually think about the minority communities. Other parties only shed crocodile's tear from them and in this country there are two distinct classes of the haves & have not. This is not right. Muslims are also our own countrymen. They should be treated with respect, dignity and equality.

This was all I had to say. I am grateful to you for allowing me to participate in this debate.

[Translation]

CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH (Udhampur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, with your permission, my two colleagues have brought in a very good discussion. The condition of Pasmanda among the minority community is worst. Whatever we may say but facts remain the same. I am a practical man and I can tell you when the country was fighting freedom struggle, the whole nation including the hindus, the muslims, the Sikhs and the Christians were so united that it had shaken the Britishers. But they did two things and as a result thereof, these things are cropping up. Firstly, they created Muslim League in 1919 and secondly, RSS in 1924. They had created them because...*(Interruptions)* I want to say that when organizations were created there, they harmed the freedom struggle and when India got independence, Pakistan was formed due to the foolishness of the organizations and we are bearing the brunt of that even now. We, the people of Jammu and Kashmir are facing a lot. I want to say that our people in PoK are living in ignominy. We know better, I want to say that the people adopted India and became Indians, all of these muslims remained here. I want to congratulate those muslims who remained in India, it was the duty of the majority to serve and take care of them and it should have been

done...* I request Chairman Sir that these two are needed to be wiped out...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Kindly keep quiet. This will not be recorded.

...(Interruptions)

CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH: Shahnawaz ji...(Interruptions) It will be disadvantageous for you if you remain with them. So, join us. Their standard of living...(Interruptions) You please come to this side...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Kindly keep quiet. Please take your seat. You should not mention anybody's name.

CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH: Sir, their standard of living...(Interruptions) I want to tell 302 you...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please focus on their social, economic and educational upliftment. Please take your seat first.

...(Interruptions)

CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH: Sir, please listen, I am talking about the same...(Interruptions) You please listen to my point...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please take your seat.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: All these will not be recorded in the proceedings.

...(Interruptions)*

CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH: I am talking about the same...(Interruptions) The condition of our Muslim brothers is the worst. Why was I standing to speak in the morning? In my state 80 percent Muslims are Gujjars and Bakkarwals, who are most backward. Today, they are still leading a nomadic life in the country. They are still shelterless. They are living in poor and pathetic condition. They are Muslim Bakkarwals and Gujjars. I mean to say that Bakkarwals are Muslims and they are not Hindu. Those Gujjars are also Muslim whom I am talking about. They have mobile schools,

[English]

no teacher, no proper system.

[Translation]

I know better what is the condition of their children...(Interruptions) Have you any problem? I am talking about shortcomings of my own Government, we should accept our shortcomings. Sir, justice should be done to the poor whosoever he may be. Who facilitates the journey of Amarnath? They are Muslims. They are Bakkarwals and Gujjars. Muslim Bakkarwals and Gujjars assist in undertaking journey of Vaishno Mata. Nobody talks about exploitation to which Muslims are being subjected. Everybody claims to be their well wisher. Nobody spoke when tax was imposed on them. I am the only person who has been taking up their issues forcefully for the last five years...(Interruptions) I had been requesting since morning to have a chance to speak. Their services will be auctioned on 28th and there poor people will be auctioned for Rs. eight crores and sixty five lacs. Will you people tolerate it.

[English]

I do not tolerate it.

[Translation]

So I was saying that whatever you like, you can do, you can expel me but let me speak. I am not here to attend a marriage party but I am a representative of the poor. As long as I am a representative of my poor people, they will not bear the burden of tax as long as I am here. I will not allow to get my poor people exploited who help us in performing journey of Vaishno Mata. I want to tell the hon'ble Minister that eighty percent poor Gujjar Muslims help us in performing the journey of Vaishno Mata. I want to tell all of you that auction is scheduled to be held on 28th, if you have courage to stop the said auction, I will think that you are doing justice to them. If you have courage, you should come. I will fight there for them. I have told the workers that I will come there, I will face lathi-charge with them or whatever may happen there.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to complete my last point within two to three minutes. At present, there are three communities in the minorities. I want to tell you that these communities should be taken care of. It is the duty of majority communities of a particular state to take

*Not recorded.

care of the minority community. They should be free from doubt, fear and problems. I am not concerned with vote bank. It has been set aside. We want development of these people. These people should get their share. These people should not be exploited. If these people are exploited, I think, it is the exploitation of the country. The identity of our country lies in the unity of Hindus-Muslims-Sikhs and Christians. We can't have our identity without them. Unity of our country can not be maintained by separating them. Some people are making conspiracy and people have started raising many unnecessary issues in my state also. People have been sent there who have suggested to separate Jammu and Kashmir from India. Words like Sadr-e-Riyasat, Vazeer-e-Azam, Independence, freedom and autonomy have been mentioned. Representation of all castes will have to be ensured. Hindus, Muslims, Sikhs and Christians should not have any problem. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, you please conclude. Please take your seat. Now, a time of two minutes has passed and at that time, it was one minute. Please sit down.

CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH: Mr. Chairman, Sir, at last I would like to say that Shri Shahnawaz ji is my brother, I have always felt concerned for my brother. I request him to kindly join the party which follows secularism. Where are you sitting? You know that*

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is a separate issue. Please take your seat.

...*(Interruptions)*

CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH:....* ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: The objectionable points will be expunged from the proceedings. These have been removed. Shri Rajaram Palji.

SHRI RAJARAM PAL (Akbarpur): Mr. Chairman, I am thankful to you for giving me an opportunity to give some suggestions on the welfare of minority communities.

65 years have passed since the freedom of the country and 62 years since the introduction of republic system. Discussions on eradication of poverty, education, medical facilities and security to all are held everytime whenever there is a discussion in the House. But at present, the economic condition of more than 80 crore people is so worse that they are not even having more

than Rs. 19.20. The consecutive Governments have discussed a lot and tried to eradicate poverty, but it could not be eradicated. Therefore, as opined by the makers of the Constitution that despite having a well-framed Constitution and better laws, it will be proved as useless in case the intention of the implementing authorities is not good. Today, our colleagues may be Shahnawaz bhai, Lai Singh bhai, Owaisi sahib or Mr. Chairman himself, whatever discussions we have held here, all have expressed concern over the implementation. I want to say that funds are being sent and orders for release of water are being issued from here but the benefit of that is not reaching upto the lowest level. Who is responsible for not peculating its benefits to the lowest level whether Government could not evolve such a mechanism to fix any definite responsibility to ensure the benefit of even a penny released by the Union Government reaches to the targeted people or for the welfare of the society for which it is meant for. We should keep ourselves busy in just vague discussions rather we should talk about federal system. It seems that it was set up when there used to be single party Government at the centre as well as in the states. It seems to me that it is not going to be happened now. Now, what I usually see here that Union Government is blaming the State Governments and states are blaming the Union Government.

Sir, I would like to say that a scholarship providing @Rs. 12,000 per annum by the Maulana Azad Foundation of Uttar Pradesh to the girl passing their intermediate examination secure more than 50 percent marks whose yearly family income is less than Rs. one lakh, is not sufficient. If you actually want to ensure the progress of muslims and the people of minority communities, then you have to increase the amount of the scholarship being given to their girl child.

Sir, through you, I would like to submit that the State Governments are spending the amount of Rs. 375 crores for imparting technical and computer education in Madarsas in addition to Arabi on other items instead of spending the same on it. I would like to request the Hon'ble Minister of Minority Affairs that if welfare of minorities could not be done in your regime, then nobody else will be held responsible for it. Entire country is looking at you. That is why, the Congress Party has assigned you this responsibility.

Sir, I, through you, would also like to say the Hon'ble Minister that norms of 25 percent population prescribed

*Not recorded.

by them is not correct. You have also made a mention about it. I would like to submit that if the norms of 25 percent population is prescribed at Block level, Town area level, Tehsil level, only then the welfare of Muslim community could be done. As per your saying, the welfare of Muslim community across the country could be done in this manner only.

I, through you, would like to say that steps taken by the Government are commendable. Waving off weaver's loans amounting to Rs. three thousand crores by the Government of India, Chairperson of UPA, Hon'ble Sonia Gandhi ji is praiseworthy. Not only weavers would be benefitted thereby but also around 70 percent muslim weavers would also be definitely benefitted by it. If there are irregularities in implementation, the result will be the same actually, the benefit will not be percolated to the targeted section as envisaged.

Sir, through you, I demand from the Hon'ble Minister that there is a historical place Madarsa Bill in Makanpur under my Constituency. There is a mention of it in Primary and Junior High School books. It is a mythological and religious place. As per the town area, there is above 30 percent muslim population in Ghatampur tehsil and above 35 percent muslim population is Akabarpur. I would request to include the above three places for developmental work for the welfare of this community. I am very thankful to you for giving me an opportunity to express my views.

[*English*]

SHRI CHARLES DIAS (Nominated): Respected Chairman, I am thankful to you for allowing me to speak on this subject. Much has been talked about the socio-economic and educational backwardness of minorities in our country. My colleagues have raised this issue in this august House under the circumstance that the ongoing projects, schemes and proposals are inadequate in uplifting the socio-economic and educational status of minority.

As a person hailing from a microscopic minority and fortunate to represent them in this House, I am to present the sad plight of the majority of people belonging to communities labeled as minority community. It is a reality that these people are plunged into socio-economic backwardness by historic reasons. They happened to engage in profession what is available to them; they happened to reside in poor living conditions; and poverty and health hazards pulled them back. With lack of

education facility, these people again faced the disability of coming up in life and were forced to live in a stagnant state.

In my view, the facilities provided to the Muslim community in matters of education are inadequate. The educational scholarship scheme to all minorities is a flagship programme of the UPA Government, which has stimulated the process of encouragement for education among the minorities. But, the quantum of scholarship is comparatively smaller.

The Government has to introduce housing schemes, especially, for minorities, and the Members of Parliament -- who are from areas where minorities reside -- should have a say in selecting deserving people. The BSUP, IHSDP schemes, which are components of JNNRUM and Indira Awas Yojana have provided some relief to the poor.

The minorities should have facilities for higher education through reservation in professional institutions. The Anglo-Indian community — whom I represent in this august House — faces lots of disabilities. I have brought to the attention of hon. Ministers, the sad plight of this community through a number of memorandums. The hon. Minister for Urban Poverty Alleviation has responded positively in directing the States to consider Anglo Indians in the housing schemes earmarked for BPL people and also to form small colonies for Anglo-Indians in urban areas, as only by staying together the Anglo-Indians can protect their language, culture and identity. But, not even a single State has taken any step in this regard. So, I would like to request, through this august House, that a separate scheme for housing has to be announced for the deserving people of Anglo-Indian Community who are staying in cities. The Government has to allocate suitable areas for this purpose.

Another area where the Anglo-Indians require support from the Government is in the matter of securing seats in professional colleges. I would request that reservation of seats for professional courses have to be provided in the Central Universities for Anglo-Indians, as they have now become a backward minority community as far as education is concerned.

The Anglo-Indians enjoyed reservation of jobs in Railways and Central services. They have been known as a Railway Community because of their sacrifices and services in establishing the Indian Railways. But, when this reservation suddenly stopped in 1960, the community started degenerating. In these circumstances, reintroduction

of this reservation for some more time will be a positive step for the upliftment of the Anglo-Indian Community.

It is a fact that only by providing facilities to improve the living condition of all the deserving people in the country the concept of a welfare State can be fulfilled. I would request once again that the Government should come forward to introduce effective measures for the improvement of minorities.

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: 3 Honorable Members are being allowed to speak for 2 minutes each on special request, provided that they will speak in brief.

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL (Bikaner): Thank you Mr. Chairman, Sir, very briefly, I come to the point. Thanks for giving me time to speak. Today, we are discussing on how to improve the socio-economic condition of minorities. I would like to tell you that Muslim community is much skilled in handicrafts. They have skills. They are master in handicrafts, weaving, gem and jewellery making, blue pottery, carpet, iron and wood industry, etc. They are dexterous in production work. They have two problems. First, they do not get money on time and secondly, there is no marketing facilities for their products. I, through you, would like to ask the Government, why do they not provide concession to their products to be displayed and sold in the exhibitions organized in the country and abroad? For example, if the Government provides them to and fro fare for going abroad and makes available space to them free of cost in foreign countries, in my opinion, they may get a good source for marketing to sell their products. Foreign buyer may buy their products. If their products are sold, they will increase their production with the help of more laborers, which will lead not only the country to prosperity but Muslim community will also become economically vibrant. It is my first suggestion.

Secondly, my experience says that banks do not provide loans without guarantee. Whether it is muslim community or other minority community, they come from the weaker section of the society. They do not have even land under their commend to mortgage. Bank demands collateral security and that's too 150 percent. If someone needs loan of Rs. 10 thousand, he will have to give collateral security of Rs. 15 thousand. Even in collateral security, banks insist that the land mortgaged as a collateral security should be clear from all even encumbrances. Hence, the people do not get loans. Therefore, the bank guarantee should be made available by the Government itself.

Sir, group marriages are prevalent in the muslim community also. Social welfare department provide funds for group marriages, which are prevalent even among Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. ICDs provide money to other castes for marriages. Muslim community also got money from ICDs; why can the fund, which is given by the Ministry of Social justice and Empowerment, not be given by the Ministry of Minority Affairs? By assuming that they have organized 100, 200 or 50 group marriages, if they get some relief, they would be encouraged to organize more and more such group marriages again. This will help to save their money and their economic condition will improve.

There is no provision for providing Computer and English education in Madarsas. I often visit a number madarsa and I asked them to provide Computer education. But they say that they don't have enough computers. If somewhere a computer has been provided, then operator has not been provided. Thus, it is of no use. So, computer operator should also be provided from some or the other scheme. It will pave the way for the empowerment of young muslims.

I would like to say one thing about the livelihood mission. Such missions should be implemented in all states. Some states have started it. If livelihood mission is started, the muslims can, in no way, remain backward as they will be covered under skill development, and marketing facilities as well as facilities for bank loan will be available to them.

The last point which I would like to make is that there is a provision to provide 15% of the MPLAD fund to SCs/ STs. 90 districts have been identified on the basis of their population for implementing the said provision but my point is that why is a provision not made to provide them 10% of the MPLAD Fund in rest of the districts where we may provide fund for them if the Government fails to do so.

I would like to raise the issue of urdu teachers. There are no posts for urdu teachers. My son has done his M.A in urdu, but he has not got a Government job because no vacancy for urdu teacher is advertised. I am not a Muslim, but my son has done M.A in urdu. My point is that the posts of urdu teachers should be filled. Sir, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak.

SHRI RAMKISHUN (Chandauli): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am thankful to you as you have given me this opportunity to participate in the discussion on Socio-economic and educational development of the minorities.

Sir, Banaras has a vast population of Muslim minority and 90% out of them, are handloom workers. They are in very poor condition today. There is no school, hospital or drinking water in minority dominated villages and towns and there is no arrangement of drinking water. Through you, I would like to urge the Government to set up schools in order to educationally and socially upgrade such minority dominated villages and clusters, e.g. Lota, Betari, Sayed Raja, Kamalpur and Dulhipur, Jalilpur, Milkipur etc. and Mughal Sarai under my Parliamentary constituency. Arrangement for treatment of minority people may be made as malnutrition is prevailing among them, they are compelled to live below poverty line, their condition is worse than dalits. So, hospitals and other medical facilities should be made available for them.

These people are great artisans of the famous Banarasi sares. They may be given electricity on cheap rates to run their business. Our brethren do not take interest-bound loans. I urge the Government to direct the banks to see into this matter. Further, either the Government should come out with a new loan-regime in this respect or if the funds earmarked for the purpose are remaining unspent, please disburse them interest-free loans as per their custom so that their financial condition should be strengthened. In Muslims areas, where the boundary of their graveyards...(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Islam prohibits interest.

SHRI RAMKISHUN: Yes, Sir, I am also saying that Islam prohibits interest. That's Why I urge to make available to them interest-free loan. In Muslim clusters, often the graveyard boundaries are encroached. The Government should make law, conduct survey and prevent such encroachment. Madarasas need to be opened. Special programme to their toades like weaving and embroidery etc, should be started in Muslim dominated areas.

Through you I reiterate, Sir that the government may provide special package for the economic, social and educational development of Muslims in Muslim dominated areas like, Banaras and Chandauli.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You need not thank the chair for this cause.

DR. BALIRAM (Lalganj): Sir, today we me having a discussion about a society which is living under fear and terror in this country after Independence. Grave injustice has been meted out has to this class after independence. In the pre-independence era, there were 35 percent Muslims in the government jobs in the country, but after

the independence, this ratio has decreased to its lowest nad now stands at only one percent. Moreover, so far as their language and literature is concerned, I remember that Urdu used to be the main language to courts and police stations earlier. A poet says, "*Ardhkar hai wahan, jahan aditya nahi hai, murda hai veh desh jaha, sahitya nahi hai.*" How can a society progress if its language and literature is at stake. This society is seen with suspicious why? Ninety percent of Muslims from my area, Azamgarh, live in gulf-countries and sends money from there. Now, tell me who is to be prised-one who remits the money from abroad or the one who emits the money from here to foreign countries? Who is to be suspected? The social, economical and educational condition of the society is pitiable after independence. The Sachar Committee and the Rangnath Committee have highlighted it in their reports. I do not relay upon my colleagues on this very side of Opposition in this respect, but let me see to those sitting in Treasury Benches also. Since the inception of Parliamentary system in this country, since 1952 their party has formed full-majority governments and dalits and Muslims were their main voters. That's why they could form full majority government. But, Muslims have suffered the most under the regime of this very party. Maximum communal riots and Muslim casualties have occurred under their regime only and dalits have been massacred.

Mr. Chairman Sir, I, through you, want to say to Government that they should clear their stand whether they will implement the reports of Sachar and Mishra committees or not? Today Bahujan Samaj Party is in power in Uttar Pradesh and they have done good work by providing Urdu teacher alongwith other facilities and providing opportunities to them in the Government job. I want that the UPA Government should do the same as it is serious matter. Therefore, the UPA Government should clear its stand on the policy to do away the Educational, Social and economic backwardness among Muslims and provide facilities to them.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Sir, the discussion on the subject has completed, the Government will reply on it.

18.56 hrs.

(ii) Situation arising out of widespread discontentment among the working class due to faulty Government policies

[*Translation*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Item number 28 — Shri Gurudas Dasgupta.

[English]

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA (Ghatal): Sir, at long last I am being permitted to raise the discussion on the growing discontent among the working people of the country due to the wrong, faulty economic policies that are being pursued.

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Your speech will continue tomorrow.

Item number 29 — half an hour discussion.

18.57 hrs.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

Priority sector lending to SCs/STs

[Translation]

SHRIMATI JYOTI DHURVE (Betul): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak. I had expressed my desire to discuss the important and very serious issue, Hon'ble Speaker Madam has accepted the same, I am thankful to her for that. Certainly this has given a new ray of hope for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and backward classes of the entire country, I really thank you from the core of my heart. If we see the percentage of these poor, scheduled castes, tribes and backward class, it stands to be meagre. According to me, if we ill count them, then we will need to count in figures.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to submit to the House that these lendings seems to be negligible if we compare those poor, SCs/STs and weaker sections of society in percentage that in pitiable condition. The population of scheduled tribes has become static at 8.08 percent whereas the population of scheduled castes has also confined to 16 percent. What is the reason after all? We provide so much money for their prosperity and development but the size of their population and level of development, to me, do not reflect that they have really prospered and developed. This opinion will be injustice not only to me but also to them. If we say about providing them justice then my heart does not allow me to see them from that point of view. In fact he had expressed his minedset in one of the programme where he stated that the weaker sections population ratio is inversely related to their achievement of higher education.

19.00 hrs.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, he thinks that very few opportunities have been provided to these classes in higher education. We will have to put ourselves in their shoes if we want to give bright future to the children of these classes. How has such question cropped up afterall? Prudence is always required to shape a good future. Definitely what should have been provided to them have not been provided. They have told the same thing. Nothing else but their economic problems impede this class in their access to education. Their poverty proves to be the major hindrance to their development.

Sir, it is cause of this, the Government have provided them loan facilities. I am thankful to the Government for having taken care of them, but what is the reason that this class is not able to get facility of that loan. If we provide education loan at 11 percent, how will this backward class get higher education by getting loan at 10.5 percent. When we peep into the data it states the reasons as to why they fail to achieve higher education. They hereby get access to higher education. It gets inaccessible but we do not have to make it inaccessible. If we make it in accessible today's population, which reached from 8 percent to 16 percent, will not increase further. Therefore, whenever we talk of development it poses a big question mark before the country.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the same fact was noted in the report of the Parliamentary Committee that the education being imparted to Adivasis is still under the scanner. I am presenting the facts contained in the report of Parliamentary Committee according to which the Government scheme intending to impart education to Adivasi and dalit students has not yet succeeded. If we look at the budget, we come to know that the funds for this scheme have been decreasing continuously in the budget. This also puts a question mark on us. This reality raises a question why have we failed in providing them the required level of education which should have been provided? They are eager to be treated equal with other classes, but why are we unable to provide them the higher education required for equality? Why is such discrimination being meted out and only to this strata of people.

Sir, when lack of proper education was discussed today, the entire house was concerned about that. I was happy that the Government would make some changes in this. If we see the budget meant for higher education of these classes from 2007, we come to know that only 10 to 20 percent of the said budgetary allocation was

utilised even after the lacks of years. Spending this much only amounts to spending no money. If we analyse the budget, we find that only 10 to 20 percent has been spent on them and this is not a good performance. When we come to 2010 and 2011, budgetary allocation of Rs. 10 crores is decreased to Rs. 4 crore. Why is it so? Is this the only class whose share in the budgetary allocation is decreased every year and utilised somewhere else. We are not questioning the use of this fund for their development but it would be a gross injustice to them to reduce their fund and use it for some other purpose.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Member, ask questions from the hon. Minister, if you would like to, because this is Half-an-Hour discussion. Some more hon. Members would also like to speak on it after you and hon. Minister has to give a reply also. Further, all this has to be completed within half an hour itself.

SHRIMATI JYOTI DHURVE: Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is a very important topic. Therefore, allow me some more time to explain it.

Sir, I just want to ask what is the reason that we do not want the people of these sections to make progress in the field of education? Studying abroad is still considered a dream today. If a student belonging to a scheduled caste or scheduled tribe thinks of studying abroad then we consider it mere a dream. The Government has definitely shown concern in this regard but if we see the scholarships granted to these sections between 1994 and 2005 then we will find that only 101 students including just three women have been granted scholarships after making scrutiny in the entire country. How grave injustice is done to the women just by telling them that they do not possess sufficient experience for that field. Why is it so? Women are, otherwise, capable of doing everything. Do they lack experience when they reach that level? It would be wrong to believe so, it would be injustice to them and to their efficiency. I am of the view that opportunity must be provided to a select few who make it. Today, the children are taking up Air Hostess courses but there is no airlines where they can get employment. Even though they have no shortcomings, they are failed in physical faculty. If we look at this section from that viewpoint, then it is neither easy nor possible for them to get justice. Is this section not fit to work as air hostess? Can these girls not become air hostess? This is wrong just because they are not beautiful.

I believe that if the Government introduces schemes for them, then it should also provide a platform for their

employment and it is most essential also to pay attention if there is a decline in their percentage or numbers. I believe that there are many children who are unable to acquire higher education but who would like to set up a small business after passing out with second or third division. This section, which is poor and comprises 80 % of this section, lives in the villages and it does not have the capacity to mortgage any property and the banks do not give them loans without guarantee...(*Interruptions*)

I am going to conclude. Should these children not get those opportunities? These children should also get the opportunities. The Government should either do away with the guarantee needed to run some industry or take guarantee itself for them so that these children who are unable to acquire higher education are helped by the Government if they are inclined to set up some industry.

In the end, I will conclude with two lines. This section, today, needs Government's protection. There is a need to end the corruption in the way to their hopes of making it big in life. Besides this, the allocation for the SC, ST and Dalit community which is being cut should be linked so that they can progress and get opportunities for development. The Government should definitely increase such opportunities and bring these people and their lives to a higher level.

I am thankful to you for giving me so much time on such a serious topic.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Shailendra Kumar — only ask questions, please.

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (*Kaushambi*): Hon. Mr. Chairman, Sir, I can ask questions only after telling some background.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, background is not needed.

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: Mr. Chairman, Sir, you were a student of mathematics and you have got a Ph.D. degree. How can a question be asked directly? I can ask questions only after telling background.

You have given me an opportunity to participate in the Half-an-Hour discussion...(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Bring the background in this itself.

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: I am grateful to Shrimati Jyoti Dhurve Ji who has spoken about giving priority sector loan to the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes.

Associating myself with that, I would like to further say that it is a fact that the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes are making fast progress in your Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Odisha which are very poor state. These people have played very important role in the making of India. I am constrained to say that the central projects which are....

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is the plight of scheduled caste in all the states. The condition is much worse in the developed states.

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: Sir, I have already made the reference of states. The scheduled castes and scheduled tribes have been included in the list of BPL. Despite linking the central projects with BPL, the census of scheduled castes and tribes in our region has not been made in true sense. The existing list of BPL is also faulty. That is why they are not getting the facilities directly. I would like to say especially about the implementation of the reservation provisions for SCs and STs, even today the quota of reservation has not been filled in various departments whether they are of Union Government, State Governments, nor any special attention has been paid to their matters of their promotions. Today their condition is very bad, so they should be provided reservation in private sector also. I want the honourable Minister to address all the issues raised by me in his reply and he should tell us what he is doing especially for hassle free availability of education loan to the SCs and STs. The first thing is that they hardly get admission to any institution and even if it happens they are completely oblivious of cumbersome formalities to be followed in banks for this purpose and in this process the last date of admission passes without availing the loan. That is why their children also remained backward educationally. I hope he will take all the points into his kind consideration.

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL (Bikaner): Mr. Chairman, Sir, thank you for providing me an opportunity to express myself. I will speak on the priority sector lending for SCs, STs by banks. The Minister in his reply stated that the DRI scheme is being implemented in which loans are provided at 4 percent rate of interest. He said in that

[English]

40 per cent of the total DRI advances are to be given to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes borrowers.

[Translation]

I want to ask the Minister whether the target of DRI scheme has been achieved? If not, the names of the

banks which have not achieved the target and the action taken against them? Whether the target of providing 40 percent loan to SCs and STs has been achieved?

The second thing is about lease which was being raised by Jyoti ji Banks do not provide loan to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes without guarantee. They ask for lease. They have lease deed of Gram Panchayat whose value is nothing because the simple person belonging to the SCs, STs, are a little bit different from the people of mainstream. They remain on the margin...(*Interruptions*). Persons belonging to the Scheduled Tribes do not possess lease deed? Whether the Government propose to provide loan to them without guarantee?

Thirdly, it is frequently talked about providing scholarships and sending schools to wards of SCs and STs but now-a-days nothing happens without coaching. I want to ask whether interest free study loan would be provided to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes at the rate of 4 percent like DRI or whether a separate fund would be earmarked for coaching to students belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes? This is very important.

The fourth point is that the banks have stipulated a time schedule to dispose of the applications within 15 days or maximum within three months. Whether the banks adhere this time scheduled? I think that applications are not processed even after the lapse of 6 months. I, through you, want to advise the Minister to ensure that even if a SC or ST candidate visits bank to solicit education loan under Centrally Sponsored Scheme at 4 PM, he should have been given a patient hearing. They are not entertained at whatever time they visit the bank. At last, they get tired of dilly-dally attitude of banks. So, a visiting time for them be fixed so that they can visit the bank at the fixed time and they will be dealt with prestige and will get the loan also.

[English]

*SHRIMATI PARAMJIT KAUR GULSHAN (Faridkot): Thank you, Chairman Sir. I also want to thank the Hon. Madam Speaker for giving us the opportunity to raise this matter in the form of a Half-an-Hour discussion in the House.

Sir, on 11th March, 2011 I had asked the Hon. Minister of Finance through Starred Question No. 222

*English translation of the speech originally delivered in Punjabi.

about the amount of loan disbursed to the weaker sections of society by private and Government sector banks under priority sector lending scheme in the last three years. I had also asked about the rate of interest at which these loans were given. I am sorry to say that the hon. Minister talked about outstanding loan amount instead of the disbursed amount of loan in his reply. The hon. Minister has tried to mislead the House by giving figures that pertain to the outstanding loan amount. He has conveniently ignored my pointed question.

Chairman Sir, I am not an expert in English language. I sought the help of a dictionary to know the meaning of 'Outstanding' amount. As per the dictionary, meaning of 'Outstanding' is: "Remaining in existence for debt; not yet paid for security in the hands of investors". Chairman Sir, the loan was never given. It never reached the poor and the underprivileged. In such a scenario, how can that loan amount be termed as 'Outstanding'?

Sir, there is paucity of time, hence I'd be brief. Let the hon. Minister tell this august House about the reality of the figures given by him under the heading 'Outstanding'. I am afraid, these figures seem to pertain to a bygone era, prior to 1947, when the British ruled this country. Who are the beneficiaries under this scheme? How much amount has been disbursed under this heading in Punjab? What was the rate of interest?

Sir, the Government makes tall claims that Rs. 10 lakhs are given to the SCs and STs without any collateral security for starting their own business. Chairman Sir, I read an article in the Tribune dated 8th March, 2011. I quote: "A sample survey has been conducted that these guidelines regarding collateral-free loans to weaker sections were not being implemented by most banks." It further says: "Most people were not aware of these guidelines."

Sir, the deprived segment of society is not aware of these schemes. The Government has done nothing to let people know that such a scheme exists.

Sir, I want to know from the hon. Minister the details of the collateral-free loan amount disbursed to the weaker sections in Punjab. What was the rate of interest? How much loan was waived off under this scheme? Sir, Coporate Houses also get loans from these banks. However, if their business fails to take off, the loan amount is waived. Later on, they become eligible to take further loan.

However, the same yardstick is not applied when it comes to granting loans to the poor people. The loan amount hardly reaches the intended beneficiary. Even if their venture fails, the loan amount is not waived off.

Hence, I request the hon. Minister to kindly give details regarding the amount of loan disbursed to these marginalized sections in Punjab under this scheme. Was it free of collateral security? If so, whether any loan amount of the hapless poor was waived off? Let the hon. Minister also give figures of the amount of loan of Coporate Houses that was waived off.

[*Translation*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nothing will be recorded.

...(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon'ble Minister is standing for giving reply.

...(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): Mr. Chairman, four hon'ble Members have expressed their views. I thank them. Besides, some more Members want to ask questions. I shall reply their questions later on. Hon'ble Members put a number of views on economic development of SCs, STs, improper utilization of funds being allocated them under different schemes, particularly providing loan facilities and timely disbursement of loans by banks. I have penned down their views. I appreciate them for their emotions and suggestions.

At the outset, many hon'ble Members raised the issue regarding education loan...(Interruptions)

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: Name the Members who asked questions.

SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA: Shri Shailendra Kumar ji, Shri Dhurve ji, Shri Meghwal ji and Smt. Gulshan ji queried about education loan. I will explain you as to what my Government is doing with the help of some data. I do not say we are satisfied what our government has done. We have yet to do a lot. And our government is going ahead for this. I would like to tell you about education loan. In the year 2003 and 2004, loans worth Rs. 273 crores have been provided to the students

*Not recorded.

belonging to SCs and STs categories; while in 2009-10 Rs. 2,252 crores have been given as loans...*(Interruptions)*. Jyoti ji has stated that 11 percent was being given. I would like to say to you that we try to find out the number of beneficiaries out of the amounts given as loans. Rs. 36 thousand crores have been given as education loan in the whole country. Out of these amount, students of SCs & STs categories got 15.86% in 2008, 17.3% in 2009 and 17.09% in 2010. I don't say that this is satisfactory. We are not satisfied, we have to get a lot more...*(Interruptions)*. I have put the data given by the Reserve Bank of India. This is not my data. The RBI provides data and it has all records.

I have noticed that Jyoti ji has said a lot about education. Earlier, there was no pre-matric scholarship to SCs and STs. In this very budget, the government intended pre-matric scholarships to 40 lakh boys and girls. Post-matric scholarship has also been in practice. There is scholarship for Ph.D, coaching facility is available for M.Phil. Different departments provide such scholarships. Tribal Department is providing scholarship and Social Justice Department is also providing scholarships. We have implemented 'Right to Education. Our government has given right to education to every child.

You have raised the issue regarding co-lateral securities.

All Members asked for education loan. They also insisted to set up industries. And many other issues have also been raised. I would like to tell you as where co-lateral securities is not required.

[English]

Loans under following categories/schemes under Priority Sector Lending do not require collateral/guarantee. No margin/security is required for small borrowers for agricultural loans upto Rs. 50,000 and in case of agri-business and agri-clinics for loans upto Rs. 5 lakhs. There is no security or collateral guarantee...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

Please listen to me. I will take up this matter afterwards...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL (Meerut): Mr. Chairman, this is not the standard...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA: Please listen it before...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please listen to the reply given by the Minister.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA: Banks are mandated not to accept collateral security in the case of loans upto Rs. 10 lakhs extended to units in Micro and Small Enterprises Sector. For Prime Minister Employment Generation Programme loans, banks are required to extend collateral-free loans upto Rs. 10 lakhs to all units under the programme. Under Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY), loans do not require any collateral guarantee. Only assets created under the programme would be hypothecated/mortgaged/pledged to the bank advancing the loans. Under Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) for individual loans upto Rs. 50,000 and group ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

You first listen...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL: We know this fact...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA: You do not know anything...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

Loans upto Rs. 5 lakhs, the assets created out of bank loan to be hypothecated to the bank as primary security. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record.

...*(Interruptions)**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please take your seats.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA: Under educational loans scheme, for loans upto Rs. 4 lakhs, no security is required. However, co-obligation of parents has been

*Not recorded.

prescribed under the scheme. No collateral security is required under Differential Rate of Interest scheme. ...*(Interruptions)* I am not yielding. I will answer all your questions.

[*Translation*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: All of you please take your seats.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA: What you did in the year 2003 ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please take your seats. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA: Please take your seats ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: If hon'ble Member do not get reply to their question even after raising objection for if they have any specific complaint the same can be given to the hon'ble Minister. Please take your seats.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please listen to hon'ble Minister's reply first.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA: Please listen to the reply first...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: If hon'ble Members have any specific complaints or any specific information the same may please be passed on to the hon'ble Minister.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA: There will not be any use to make noise. You did nothing when your party was in power...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon'ble Minister, please address the Chair if you want to say something.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA: Please take your seats...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record except the speech of hon'ble Minister. Please take your seats.

...*(Interruptions)**

*Not recorded.

SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA: Meghwal ji had said that 40% should be given to the SCs and STs under DRI.

Sir, I would like to tell Mr. Meghwal...*(Interruptions)* in the year 2008.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record except the speech of hon'ble Minister.

...*(Interruptions)**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please take your seats.

SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA: Sir. Meghwal ji has said that there is a target of 40% for the S.C.s and S.T.s under the D.R.I. Scheme, 40% should be given to them. I would like to tell him that target for them is 40%. 42% in the year 2008 and 41% in the year 2009 was achieved whereas 48% D.R.I. loans were provided to the members of SCs and STs...*(Interruptions)*. You are speaking about agricultural loans. You are talking about complaints ...*(Interruptions)* Let me reply. An amount of Rs. 8105 crores were provided during the year 2003-04 and Rs. 25274 crores in the year 2009-10. We have provided so much amount of loans to our people...*(Interruptions)* Hon'ble Member from Punjab has mentioned about SMEs. During the year 2003-04 Rs. 2001 crores were provided for SMEs while in the year 2009-10 Rs. 16247 crores were provided for the SCs and STs...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon'ble Minister please address the Chair.

SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA: Sir, you have spoken about complaints...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, please do not interrupt in between.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA: Sir, you all have spoken about complaints. The Reserve Bank of India had issued a master circular in July, 2010 and it was stated in that priority should be given to the SCs-STs in our annual plan...*(Interruptions)* Your state-level standing committee is chaired by the Chief Minister or by the Finance Minister...*(Interruptions)*. The SCs-STs Commission members are also included in that...*(Interruptions)* Members from the SCs-STs finance

*Not recorded.

corporation are also included in that...*(Interruptions)* All the hon. Members are the members of district level committees...*(Interruptions)* All the hon. Members are the members of state level committee...*(Interruptions)* Raise these matters there as all of you are the members of district level committees...*(Interruptions)* Government seeks your co-operation. I seek your co-operation...*(Interruptions)*. If you find this type of any irregularity, please get it checked and if it is not checked, then let us know about that...*(Interruptions)* We will look into that. We have constituted a cell in every bank to overlook loans to the SCs-STs ...*(Interruptions)* The SCs-STs Commission members go there...*(Interruptions)* I do agree that the real fact is that the members of SCs-STs are economically weak. Our Government has taken on priority the issue of financial inclusion...*(Interruptions)* Our Government and the Reserve Bank want that more and more bank branches should be opened in rural areas. As the members the SCs and STs, poor people and labourers are living in rural areas, hence, they should be brought under banking services...*(Interruptions)* Today, there are 60 percent people in the country who are not having bank connectivity. Our Government wants not even a single family of this country should be left unconnected with the banks...*(Interruptions)* The Government of India has launched 'Swabhiman Abhiyaan', which was inaugurated by Hon. Soniya ji on 10th of February...*(Interruptions)* Banks are being opened in rural areas of the country...*(Interruptions)* I also want to tell that business correspondents are being appointed in 73,000 villages and it will be further extended. The members of SCs and STs will be connected with the banks for their economic empowerment, so that banks can contribute in solving their problems and meeting their requirements and can provide loans to them. Our Government wants that more facilities and loans should be provided to the SCs, STs people. We seek your co-operation in it.

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Sadananda Gowda ji's points will be recorded only in zero hour.

...*(Interruptions)**

[English]

SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA (Udupi-Chikmagalur): Mr. Chairman, Sir thank you very much for giving me this opportunity. It is a very important matter.

*Not recorded.

Since last two years, the coastal people of Karnataka could not come to Bangalore via road. National Highway No. 48 is the only road connectivity for the coastal districts of Karnataka with the State Capital of Bangalore of the State. But it is quite unfortunate that in the last two years, no vehicle could ply through the National Highway to reach Bangalore as one stretch running in the ghat section is in such a bad condition which is not at all motorable.

The Shiradi ghat section in Karnataka State lies on National Highway No. 48 between kilometers 210 to 270 and the stretch from Sakleshpura to Gundya from 237 to 263 is exposed to extraordinary conditions like topography of steep gradient, thick forest, multiple curves, adverse working conditions, scarcity of material, labour with an average rainfall of 6,000 to 7,000 mm per year. The traffic intensity on this stretch is more than 23,000 PCU. At present the stretch is provided with flexible pavement.

Accordingly, estimate amounting to Rs. 118.58 crore has been submitted by the State PWD to the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways in September, 2009. For estimates costing more than Rs. 100 crore, clearance of the Economic Finance Committee (EFC) of the Ministry is necessary. The Ministry had sought clarification as per the observation noted by the Member of the Planning Commission in the minutes of the EFC conducted on 7th September, 2010. The para wise compliance has been submitted to the Ministry during 2010. The fresh EFC meeting is yet to be convened by the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways. Several representations have also been made by the State Government for early approval to the estimate. However, the repair and maintenance works of this Shiradi Ghat stretch has been started under Flood Damage Repair (FDR) grants of 2010-11. The reach will be made traffic worthy, but it will survive only during the rainy reason.

So, I would like to urge upon the Union Minister for Road Transport to take immediate necessary action to sanction the estimated cost of Rs. 118.58 crore which is pending since last two years for the work of improvement of Shiradi Ghat stretch from Sakleshpura to Gundya so as to complete the work before the rainy season.

SHRI RAJIAH SIRICILLA (Warangal): Mr. Chairman, Sir thank you very much for giving me this opportunity.

I rise today to bring to the notice of this august House regarding establishment and upgradation of airport at Warangal in Andhra Pradesh.

Sir, not only me but the entire august House will appreciate that the air traffic is increasing day-by-day. Time has become an important component of the day. The management has become compulsory and it has become important to manage the time. This is because of growth in business, industries and other IT areas.

I also appreciate the UPA Government under the dynamic leadership of the UPA Chairperson Shrimati Sonia Gandhi for looking to the establishment of new airports in the country.

In this connection, I would like to say that Warangal is the fourth biggest town in Andhra Pradesh and the second biggest town in the Telangana Region of Andhra Pradesh. Warangal district is the headquarters of the Kakatiya dynasty. It has several tourist destinations, temples, lakes, forts and wildlife sanctuaries. It has become the business hub of Telangana. Several educational institutions are there. They are giving admissions not only to Indians but also to the NRIs.

Previously, there was an Airport in Warangal. The Vayudoot services were in operation in the year 1977. Later, it was closed.

There is 775 acres of land in addition to certain infrastructure facility which is available at Warangal. In addition to this, the Government is now asking us to acquire another 420 acres of land. My point is that there was an airport at Begumpet. It was an International Airport. It got only 750 acres of land to cater to the needs of the international airport. In Warangal, when there is 775 acres of land, why are they insisting further acquisition of land? The responsibility of acquiring land lies with the State Government. The State Government is suffering from paucity of funds.

Therefore, I would request the august House as also the Ministry of Civil Aviation to re-examine the issue and initiate steps for the establishment of an airport at Warangal so that the longstanding need, which is pending for a long time, of Warangal is fulfilled.

[*Translation*]

SHRI BHARAT RAM MEGHWAL (Sriganganagar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you, I would like to draw the attention of hon'ble Defence Minister that 17 years ago, 43,399 Bighas and 17 Biswas land of five villages, namely, Moter, Dhadhusar, Bangasar, Bannasar and Dheerajdesar in Hanumangarh District under my Parliamentary

Constituency Sriganganagar was acquired for utilization by the airforce and as a result of which agriculture being the only means of livelihood for the 15 hundred families was snatched away.

I do agree that for the security of the country, it is essential for the Government to mobilize the resources as per the requirements of the Defence forces, but it is also the duty of the concerned department of the Government of India to compensate the loss suffered by the farmers due to such a land acquisition. For the last 17 years, the concerned officers held several meetings, but the amount of compensation has not been decided as yet. The farmers, whose land was acquired, are at the verge of starvation.

There has been discussion on the issue in the Print media from time to time but the Government of India, especially the concerned officers of Ministry of Defence turned a deaf ear to the issue.

I, through you, would like to urge upon the Government of India that it should consider seriously on the issue and provide the compensation to the farmers at the earliest so that hapless, weak farmers can invest the amount in some business to earn their livelihood.

Considering this demand as the right of the farmers and taking a humanitarian view, this issue needs to be resolved at the earliest.

[*English*]

SHRIMATI BOTCHA JHANSI LAKSHMI (Vizianagaram): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you for allowing me to raise a matter of urgent public importance relating to construction of Jetty and Fish Landing Centre at Mukkam village in Bhogapuram Mandal and at Tipplevalasa village in Pusapatirega Mandal of Vizianagaram District and also in Rallapeta village in Etcherla Mandal in Srikakulam District which falls under my Vizianagaram Parliamentary Constituency of Andhra Pradesh.

Sir, through this House, I would like to bring to the kind attention of the Government that the State Government has sent the proposal to the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperation for approval. There is a long coastline of 70 kms. in my Parliamentary Constituency only in Vizianagaram District. There are 20 Fish Landing Centres and 19 marine fishermen villages only in Vizianagaram District. The annual fish production is about

1,50,000 million tonnes and 1,100 million tonnes of prawn are caught by fishermen in these areas. There are about 25,000 marine based fishermen eking out their livelihood from fishery and fishing in this District.

There are about 12,000 traditional fishing crafts and 300 motoring crafts operating from the beaches of the 20 Fish Landing Centres in Vizianagaram District. Mukkam village in Bhogapuram Mandal is the largest Fish Landing Centre in this area. The fishermen of this village own about 200 mechanised fishing vessels, but operating from Visakhapatnam Fishing Harbour as there is no berthing and mooring facility in the coast line of Vizianagaram District. About 3,000 active fishermen migrated temporarily to work as lascars on the mechanized boats operating from Visakhapatnam and other States.

I would like to point out that as there is no fishing Jetty between Visakhapatnam and Paradeep in Orissa, the fishermen are losing their valuable lives during cyclones and natural calamities. If the Government constructs small Jetties in between these two major Harbours, the lives of fishermen and their properties could be saved as they can take shelter in these small Fishing Jetties during vulnerable weather conditions.

In view of this, I urge upon the Ministry of Agriculture to sanction the proposal sent by the Government of Andhra Pradesh for establishing a Fishing Jetty at Mukkam village in Bhogapuram Mandal and Fish Landing Centres at Tiplevalasa village in Pusapatirega Mandal of Vizianagaram District and Fishing Jetty and Fish Landing Centres at Rallapeta in Etcherla Mandal of Srikakulam District. This will help in the development of these backward areas.

[Translation]

SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SINGH (Aurangabad): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am thankful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak on this very important subject. A wage board was constituted the Chairmanship of Justice Mazithia during the year 2007 to revise the pay scale of journalists and non-journalists of the country which has submitted its report to the Government in the year 2010. I, through you, would like to say that nearly three months have passed since the submission of the report, but the Government has not so far taken any cognizance in this regard. Print media, journalists are considered as the fourth pillar of the democracy. There is a huge price-rise in the country. Therefore, I also want to mention that there has been no increase in the pay of the journalists

for the last 10 years. Meanwhile, the pay scales of the officers in all the categories were revised and pay increased but the pay scales of the journalists remained the same. The wage board has submitted its report to the Government. I, through you, would like to submit the Government that it should implement the report and pay attention towards the plight of the journalist community which is considered as the fourth pillar of the democracy. They are discharging their duties in such maintaining, somehow, their livelihood in this steep price-rise condition, so their pay scales should be increased so that they can do their duty well.

MR. CHAIRMAN: They have resorted to agitation also.

Dr. Kirit Premjibhai Solanki.

DR. KIRIT PREMJBHAI SOLANKI (Ahmedabad West): Sir, I am thankful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak on issue like adverse impact of borrowed western culture on the present generation of India. We have been witness to the changing effects of economic, political and social system. I am sorry to say that we are losing our cultural values and ethos in this materialistic world which need to be protected in order to maintain our country's prospect. Today, young generation of our country is in the grip of perverted culture of western countries and luxurious life style. Its impact is clearly reflected in the increasing crime graph in the country. Increasing impact of western culture is rapidly undermining the social values of India. This generation continues to be self-centred and insensitive — it is dangerous indication. Most of the contents being shown in television and films are putting adverse impact on our immature youths. Modern generation is being diverted by the advertisements of having unnecessary western influence and the youth's tendency of having alcohol, tobacco, gutkha and drugs is increasing. I, through you, want to request the Government that it should ban all such programmes which are misleading the youths. Today, crimes like murder, rape, murder of older persons, sexual assault on minor girls have become the order of the day in the entire country and hence, it is a matter of grave concern for the nation. Presently, what kind of vision and future we are inculcating in the youths and children?

SHRI K.C. SINGH 'BABA' (Nainital-Udhamsingh Nagar): I am thankful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak.

[English]

Sir, I would like to request the hon. Minister to include the State of Uttarakhand in the Special Area Games Plan,

like North-Eastern States, Himachal Pradesh and Jammu & Kashmir. Uttarakhand, being in the same Himalayan region, has been left out of the Special Area Games Plan. Having national and international champions in games like Boxing, Taekwondo, Karate, Kick-Boxing, Power Lifting, Weight Lifting, Badminton, Wrestling, Football, Hockey, Table Tennis, we do not have the sports infrastructure.

We need the sports infrastructure like other Himalayan States. Until we are not included in the SAGP, we will not get 90 per cent aid from the Central Government for development of the infrastructure and our new State of Uttarakhand will be left behind in the field of sports.

Once again, Sir, I urge upon the Central Government to include Uttarakhand State in the List of Special Area Games Plan.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL: Hon'ble Chairman, Sir, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the Government to the products made of beef. Export and import of beef is totally prohibited in our country. As per the information provided by the Deputy Director General, foreign trade dated 11 March, 2011 under RTI Act.

[*English*]

"As per the policy, import of beef in any form and import of products containing beef in any form is prohibited. This is stipulated under Condition No. 3 of Chapter 1A of ITC (HS) Classification of Export and Import Items."

[*Translation*]

It is because cow is traditionally worshipped by majority of the people of the country. The cow has special place in cultural identity of our country. All countrymen respect the faith of majority of the people. But I am very sorry to inform you that such food items made of beef are being used in the country in contravention of the said faith and the Government policies. It has come to my notice that Indonesian company PT UP Indo Jelly & Gum is making Gummy Pizza and in its manufacturing details use of beef gelatin has been mentioned. People, especially children are unknowingly becoming the sinner of consuming beef. It is very serious matter, so I, through you, request the Government that the matter should be investigated as to how import of such kind of products was made and stern action should be taken against careless officers.

I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak..

SHRI RAJARAM PAL (Akbarpur): Sir, today, train is the means of transportation for the entire country. Trains are being introduced but hon'ble members, local people demand the stoppage of train by staging dharna and agitation or stalling the trains frequently. Thousands of citizens are demanding stoppage of passenger train in my Parliamentary Constituency, Akbarpur under North Central Railway, Kanpur, Etawah section's between Methapur station and Block Khatvai, at kilometre no. 1053. This station has been named after Roshanamau, but train stops 7 kilometers ahead of Roshanamau. Accordingly on my demand made in the run session one month ago. Hon'ble Railway Minister started a passenger train for common man from Kanpur to Chitrakut Dham. People who have faith in Lord Ram used to go to Chitrakut on every Amavashya and regularly too. After Ghatampur, Hamirpur Road was proposed to be one of the stoppages of this train but I do not know why the stoppage of this train was not given at Hamirpur Road right from its introduction. People are angry, staging protest. I through you, would like to ask Minister to the hon'ble Railway Minister to ensure that the stoppage of the passenger train should be provided at both the stations in my constituency. In addition to this, stoppage of the Chitrakut Dham Express should be provided at Kathara and at Patar station which is my village from where I have been elected.

20.00 hrs.

SHRI RAMASHANKAR RAJBHAR (Salempur): Chairman Sir, districts Balia and Deoriya are situated at the border of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar. Ballia is one of those three districts which were first to get independence in the country freedom fighter like Mangal Pandey was also there in Ballia district. Ghagra, Rapti, Choti Gandak and Doaba of Ganga are also in Balia. Such evidence will rarely be found in the history that Ramchandra Prajapati a student of class 8th sustained bullet in the chest when he was getting down the British Flag from the court of magistrate. Kushinagar district which was carved out of Deoriya district is covered under the B.R.G.F. scheme. Gorakhpur commissionerate and Maharajganj is also covered under B.R.G.F. scheme. In Deoriya and Baliya of freedom fighters the standard of education is very poor, the roads are in dilapidated condition and the health care facilities are also not adequate and it being the doab area people are rendered homeless and suffer loss of crops due to the erosion caused by flood every year. During summer even if houses of thousands of

persons catch fire and burn to ashes, their names are not included in BPL List and that is why they cannot build their houses.

Sir, this is not the only thing, Deoria district have 27 Naxalite villages likewise 52 Naxalit villages are there in Ballia district. I, through you, would like to say to the Government that I do not demand that Deoria and Ballia districts be covered under BRGF scheme, if these two districts do not justice the criteria prescribed for the said scheme. But Chairman, Sir, it will not hyperbole to call you a scholar of mathematics. You, yourself should decide whether the Government should include both of these districts in BRGF scheme or not. This is my demand from the Government.

SHRI RAMKISHUN (Chandauli): Mr. Chairman Sir, through you, I would like to bring in the knowledge of the Government that due to the absence of road in the villages and Towns situated along the railway lines has created a serious problem. Here, danger to life and property has become the order of the day. There is Fulwariya Manasnagar colony in Varanasi district. Half a dozen people have so far lost their lives there in two years. There is no road connectivity between the Gate No. 4 and No. 5. The railway land is lying unoccupied there, but there is no way across the land. People have to cross the railway line to reach their destination which has led to the loss of lives of half a dozen people. Likewise, many of the towns of Chandoli district are situated along the railway lines and many of the towns and village of the country are situated between two and three railway lines. Situation of our Fulwaria Manasnagar Colony is under going the same situation as there are railway lines on two sides, one side cantonment board and one side covered Varuna river. Population of the area is around 20 to 25 thousand. Nothing else but the unoccupied space on either side of the track serve the purpose of a pathway for the people dwelling there. But the Department of railways is trying to block this pathway. They have tried to partially block the entire pathway.

I, through you would like to say that most of the persons residing in Manasnagar are railway employees. Hence, I would like to request the hon'ble Minister of railways to open the pathway along the railway line. An overbridge between gate No. 4 and No. 5 of Fulwariya may be constructed for pedestrians, this is my demand to the Government. I am grateful to you for giving me opportunity to speak.

SHRI RATAN SINGH (Bharatpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am very-very grateful to you for giving me an opportunity

to speak on an important issue. I, through you would like to request to the Government that Bharatpur is the eastern entry gate of Rajasthan and is a regional Headquarters of the state. Bharatpur, Dholpur, Karoli and Sawai Madhopur districts are included in this region. Bharatpur is situated 55 Kms away from Agra. Bharatpur region is in the vicinity of Brij Chorasikos, Mathura, Vrindavan and Gokul. National Kewaladeo Birds Sanctuary, Bharatpur, National Tiger Project, Sawai Madhopur, world famous Ranthambhor Shri Ganesh Ji Temple, Shaktipith of Keladevi Mataji located in district Karoli and Shri Madan Mohan Ji Mandir are also included in this region. White and Red stone of Dhaulpur, Bharatpur and Karauli are exported in bulk for the construction work throughout the world. Parliament House and other important buildings of Delhi are made of these very stones, Bharatpur is situated about hundred Km. away from Delhi. The population of four district in this division is about eighty lacs. I would like to draw the attention of the Hon'ble Minister of HRD through you to provide quality education to the youth of Brij-Mewat area in this progressive era. I would like to request him to issue directives for setting all up a Central University in Bharatpur district after taking all above facts into your kind consideration. We will be highly obliged to you for this.

[English]

*SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR (Balurghat): Mr. Chairman Sir, the Duars area of North Bengal is an area of tea gardens which were set up by the Britishers. The labourers were brought from Bihar's Ranchi district. These people are tribal people and their mother tongue is Hindi. But the language which is used in the schools of North Bengal is Bengali. Though this is a state subject as it is concerned with education, yet I want to raise this issue in Parliament because it is an important matter. There are certain Hindi medium schools in the region but more such schools and colleges need to be opened. Hindi is the national language. There are many committees which are trying to spread and propagate Hindi. My request, through you sir, to the Hon. Minister of Education would be to help the people learn Hindi by opening Hindi Medium schools. Along with that, let me point out that some Nepali-speaking people also stay in that region who had come from Nepal. But there is dearth of Nepali teachers in schools. So I would like to draw the kind attention of the Government to this issue and urge upon the Minister to appoint Nepali teachers.

Thirdly, that area is partly forested. Not only tribals but people of other communities also are inhabitants of

*English translation of the speech originally delivered in Bengali.

those forests but the facilities are enjoyed only by the tribal population. They have been staying there for hundreds of years. So these people are deprived of the Government's welfare measures and discontentment is growing among them. My humble submission to the Government is that these forest dwellers should be taken care of and some laws must to be amended for this purpose so that they do not feel disconnected from the mainstream. I also want to mention that the Duars region is a backward area and the people are very underdeveloped. So I urge upon the Government to announce a special package for this place.

With these words, I thank you for allowing me to speak in the Zero Hours.

[Translation]

SHRI DHANANJAY SINGH (Jaunpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, a very important scheme, JNNURM is being implemented for the development of cities. The purpose of this scheme is to bring about development in the cities.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, you are from Bihar and I am from Uttar Pradesh. I find a short coming in this scheme. As per the norms only select cities having 5 lacs plus population will be chosen under the scheme. Hon'ble Minister, Shri Salman Khurshid Ji is sitting here. The population of most of the district of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar is less than 5 lacs. The number of cities having 5 lacs population is more in the country. There requirements are also more as those cities are not well-planned. If you are implementing such an ambitious scheme, these cities should be especially selected for that scheme. I, through you, demand from Union Government that the cities having population less than 5 lacs should also be included in this scheme. Most oftenly the issue is raised that the people used to migrate from one place to another place after displacement. If such step is taken, we will succeed in cheking the migration happening from small cities. This will enable us to manage the development of the small cities and will facilitate in striking a balance between small and big cities in terms of development. The fact that this scheme is being implemented only in those cities which

generate much revenue as well as the cities earning revenue less than them are being provided in adequate fund indicates towards a major loopholes of the scheme. This would lead the cities to uneven development. The Government should formulate policies in such a way that should not create imbalance. It will be in the interest of county to check the increasing imbalance between small and big cities.

DR. PRABHA KISHOR TAVIAD (Dahod): Mr. Chairman, Sir, thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak. I, through you would like to draw the attention o the Government to the fact that a quarterly meeting of lead banks is held in every district in order to make assessment. The meeting is attended by the bank managers and the officers of the district but the people are represented only by an M.P.

[English]

They are arranging the meeting on such dates when we are busy in the Parliament Session. This way, we cannot attend that meeting.

[Translation]

We have submitted again and again that the dates of such meetings should be fixed keeping my presence in the constituency in view. Government should be strict in this regard

[English]

Sir, MPs' presence is a must in each and every lead bank's quarterly meeting.

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned to meet tomorrow, the 25 March, 2011 at 11.00 am.

20.12 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, March 25, 2011/Chaitra 4, 1933 (Saka)
