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ANNEXURE – I

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OFFICERS OF LOK SABHA

THE SPEAKER

Shri Somnath Chatterjee

THE DEPUTY-SPEAKER

Shri Charnjit Singh Atwal

PANEL OF CHAIRMEN

Shri Giridhar Gamang
Dr. Satyanarayan Jatiya
Shrimati Sumitra Mahajan
Dr. Laxminarayan Pandey
Shri Balasaheb Vikhe Patil
Shri Varkala Radhakrishnan
Shri Arjun Sethi
Shri Mohan Singh
Shrimati Krishna Tirath
Shri Devendra Prasad Yadav

SECRETARY-GENERAL

Shri P.D.T. Achary

LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Tuesday, May 08, 2007 / Vaisakha 18, 1929 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

(MR. SPEAKER in the Chair)

... (*Interruptions*)

श्री रामजीलाल सुमन (फ़रिज़ाबाद): अध्यक्ष महोदय, हम गुजरात के सवाल पर...(व्यवधान)
अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपको 12 बजे बोलने का मौका देंगे।

...(व्यवधान)

श्री रामजीलाल सुमन :
अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बहुत गम्भीर मामला है। एक हफ्ते से हम गुजरात के मामले को उठाना चाह रहे हैं।...(व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER: Now, it is the time for the Question Hour.

... (*Interruptions*)

MD. SALIM (CALCUTTA
– NORTH EAST): Sir, the whole nation is debating this issue. It is an inter-State matter. ...
(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Let us discuss it in a proper manner. I am not at all minimizing the importance of any issue.

... (*Interruptions*)

श्री रामजीलाल सुमन : गुजरात में मुसलमानों की मुठभेड़ में हत्या के मामले में...(व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER: It seems that you want to discuss some issue, and I will consider about it. I will call you at the appropriate time.

... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I will call you at the appropriate time.

... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Let me hear what he wants to say. I cannot even hear what he wants to say. Yes, Mr. Suman, what do you want to say? आप क्या बोलना चाहते हैं?

... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I really do not know as to what he wants to say as all of you are getting up at the same time.

... (Interruptions)

श्री रामजीलाल सुमन : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं बराबर एक सप्ताह से आग्रह कर रहा हूँ कि गुजरात में जो मुसलमानों की फर्जी मुठभेड़ हुई है * राज्य का काम लोगों की हफिजत करना है।
...(व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER: Very well, you cannot make that allegation like this. No, you cannot mention the name.

... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Very well, you can raise it at 12 o'clock. You can raise it in a proper manner at 12 o'clock after the Question Hour. You can raise it in a manner, which is permitted.

... (Interruptions)

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA (SOUTH DELHI): No, it cannot be allowed. ...
(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I have only said that as may be permitted.

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA : Sir, it is a State subject, and they cannot raise it here. ...
(Interruptions)

11.03 hrs.

(At this stage Shri Rajnarayan Budholia and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table)

MR. SPEAKER: How can the House function unless all the hon. Members cooperate with it? Therefore, I am requesting that let us go ahead with the Question Hour. Very important issues are there. We shall see what can be permitted, and what cannot be permitted.

... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I have got your notice. There are important issues to be discussed.

*Not recorded.

... (Interruptions)

श्री धर्मेन्द्र प्रधान (देवगढ़):
चीन अरुणाचल प्रदेश के अन्दर घुस गया, उसके ऊपर चर्चा करो।...(व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER: Please go back to your seats.

... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned till 12 noon.

11.04 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Twelve of the Clock.

12.00 hrs.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled at Twelve of the Clock.

(Mr. Speaker *in the Chair*)

... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I am unable to hear anything.

... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: There is no notice.

12.00 ½ hrs.

(At this stage, Dr. Shafiqur Rahman Barq, Shri Dharmendra Pradhan and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table)

MR. SPEAKER: Please go to your seats.

... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned till 2 p.m.

12.01 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Fourteen
of the Clock.*

14.00 hrs.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled at Fourteen of the Clock.

(Mr. Deputy-Speaker *in the Chair*)

... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI P.C. THOMAS (MUVATTUPUZHA): I have given a notice of motion of privilege regarding the matter in which the Minister gave the answer on Mullaiperiyar Dam... ... (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: First, Papers to be laid on the Table.

... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI P.C. THOMAS : The answer given by the Minister... ... (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let us complete the business of Papers to be laid on the Table.

... (*Interruptions*)

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : वह स्पीकर साहब के पास है। That would be decided later on.

... (*Interruptions*)

14.01 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

खान मंत्री (श्री शीश राम ओला) : महोदय, मैं नमिनलखिति पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:-

(1) नमिनलखिति पत्रों की एक-एक प्रतऱि(हन्दिदी तथा अङ्गरोजी संसकरण) -

(एक) मनिरल एक्सप्लोरेशन कारपोरेशन लमिटिड तथा खान मंत्रालय के बीच वर्ष 2007-2008 के लिए हुआ समझौता ज्ञापन।

(Placed in Library. See No. LT. 6302/2007)

(दो) हन्दिदुस्तान कॉपर लमिटिड तथा खान मंत्रालय के बीच वर्ष 2007-2008 के लिए हुआ समझौता ज्ञापन।

(Placed in Library. See No. LT 6303/2007)

(2) कंप्नी अधनियिम, 1956 की धारा 619क की उपधारा (1) के अंतरगत नमिनलखिति पत्रों की एक- एक प्रतऱि(हन्दिदी तथा अङ्गरोजी संसकरण)-

(एक) भारत गोल्ड माइन्स लमिटिड, कोलार फील्डस के वर्ष 2005-2006 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा।

(दो) भारत गोल्ड माइन्स लमिटिड, कोलार गोल्ड फील्डस के वर्ष 2005-2006 का वार्षकि प्रतऱिदिदन, लेखापरीक्षति लेखे तथा उन पर नयित्तरक-महालेखापरीक्षक की टपिपणयिां।

(3) उपर्युक्त (2) में उल्लखिति पत्रों को सभा पटल पर रखने में हुए वलिंब के कारण दर्शाने वाला वविरण (हन्दिदी तथा अङ्गरोजी संसकरण)।

(Placed in Library. See No. LT 6304/2007)

(4) (एक) नेशनल इंस्टटियूट ऑफ रॉक मेकेनकिंस, कोलार गोल्ड फील्डस के वर्ष 2005-2006 के वार्षकि प्रतऱिदिदन की एक प्रतऱि(हन्दिदी तथा अङ्गरोजी संसकरण) तथा लेखापरीक्षति लेखे।

(दो) नेशनल इंस्टटियूट ऑफ रॉक मेकेनकिंस, कोलार गोल्ड फील्डस के वर्ष 2005-2006 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रतऱि(हन्दिदी तथा अङ्गरोजी संसकरण)।

(5) उपर्युक्त (4) में उल्लखिति पत्रों को सभा पटल पर रखने में हुए वलिंब के कारण दर्शाने वाला वविरण (हन्दिदी तथा अङ्गरोजी संसकरण)।

(Placed in Library. See No. LT 6305/2007)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS
MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI
HANDIQUE): Sir, on behalf of my colleague, Shri Priya Ranjan Dasmunsi, I beg to lay on the Table-

(1)

A copy of the Press Council (Procedure for Inquiry) (Amendment) Regulations, 2006 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. F-17/4/06-07 in Gazette of India dated the 5th January, 2007, under sub-section (2) of section 26 of the Press Council Act, 1978.

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

(Placed in Library. See No. LT 6306/2007)

(3)

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

(i)

Review by the Government of the working of the National Film Development Corporation Limited, Mumbai, for the year 2005-2006.

(ii)

Annual Report of the National Film Development Corporation Limited, Mumbai, for the year 2005-2006, along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(4)

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

(Placed in Library. See No. LT 6307/2007)

(5)

A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Prasar Bharti (Broadcasting Corporation of India), New Delhi, for the year 2005-2006, together with Audit Report thereon.

(6)

Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (5) above.

(Placed in Library. See No. LT 6308/2007)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPR JAISWAL): I beg to lay on the Table –

(1)

A copy of each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of section 18 of the Central Reserve Police Force Act, 1949 :-

(i)

The Central Reserve Police Force Subordinate Ranks (Signal) Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 2006 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 220 in Gazette of India dated the 16th September 2006.

(ii)

The Central Reserve Police Force Group 'B' and 'C' (Radio Operator, Crypto, Technical, Radio Fitter, Draughtsman) (Non—Gazetted) Male or Female ranks (Signals) Recruitment Rules, 2006 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 230 in Gazette of India dated the 23rd September, 2006.

(Placed in Library. See No. LT 6309/2007)

(2)

A copy of the Indo-Tibetan Border Police Force, Veterinary Cadre (Group 'C') R (Amendment) Rules, 2007 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G 198(E) in Gazette of India dated the 15th March, 2007 under sub-section (3) of section 156 of the Indo-Tibetan Border Police Force Act, 1992.

(Placed in Library. See No. LT 6310/2007)

(3)

A copy of the National Security Guard (Group 'B' Non-Gazetted Posts) Recruitment Amendment Rules, 2006 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R 154 in Gazette of India dated the 1st July, 2006 under sub-section (3) of section 139 of the National Security Guard Act, 1986.

(Placed in Library. See No. LT 6311/2007)

(4)

A copy of the Notification No. G.S.R. 4 (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 13th January, 2007 containing corrigendum to the Notification No. G.S.R. 409 dated the 10th December, 2005 issued under Central Reserve Police Force Act, 1949.

(Placed in Library. See No. LT 6312/2007)

(5)

A copy of the Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the Notification No. G.S.R. 315* dated the 17th September, 2005.

(Placed in Library. See No. LT 6313/2007)

(6)

A copy of the Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in Notification No. G.S.R. 316* dated the 17th September, 2005.

(Placed in Library. See No. LT 6314/2007)

(7) A copy of the Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in Notification No. G.S.R. 1* dated the 7th January, 2006.

(Placed in Library. See No. LT 6315/2007)

(8) A copy of the Immigration (Carriers Liability) Rules, 2007 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 72(E) dated the 9th February, 2007 under section 9 of the Immigration (Carriers Liability) Act, 2000.

(Placed in Library. See No. LT 6316/2007)

(9)

A copy of the Immigration (Carriers Liability) Order, 2007 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 171(E) dated the 9th February, 2007 under sub-section (2) of section 10 of the Immigration (Carriers Liability) Act, 2000.

(Placed in Library. See No. LT 6317/2007)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SURYAKANTA PATIL): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following statements (Hindi and English versions) showing action taken by the Government on the assurances, promises and undertakings given by Ministers during various sessions of Eighth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth Fourteenth Lok Sabha:-

* Notifications were laid on the Table on 25.08.2006.

EIGHTH LOK SABHA

1. Statement No. XXXIV Eighth Session, 1986-1987.
(Placed in Library. See No. LT 6318/2007)
2. Statement No. XLII Ninth Session, 1987.
(Placed in Library. See No. LT 6319/2007)
3. Statement No. XLIV Thirteenth Session, 1989.
(Placed in Library. See No. LT 6320/2007)

TENTH LOK SABHA

4. Statement No. XXXIX Fifth Session, 1992.
(Placed in Library. See No. LT 6321/2007)
5. Statement No. XLII Seventh Session, 1993.

6. Statement No. XXXVIII (Placed in Library. See No. LT 6322/2007)
Ninth Session, 1984
(Placed in Library. See No. LT 6323/2007)

ELEVENTH LOK SABHA

7. Statement No. XXXV Second Session, 1997.
(Placed in Library. See No. LT 6324/2007)
8. Statement No. XXXVII Fourth Session, 1997.
(Placed in Library. See No. LT 6325/2007)
9. Statement No. XXXI Fifth Session, 1997
(Placed in Library. See No. LT 6326/2007)

TWELFTH LOK SABHA

10. Statement No. XXXIX Second Session, 1998.
(Placed in Library. See No. LT 6327/2007)
11. Statement No. XXXIII Third Session, 1998.
(Placed in Library. See No. LT 6328/2007)

THIRTEENTH LOK SABHA

12. Statement No. XXXVIII Second Session, 1999.
(Placed in Library. See No. LT 6329/2007)
13. Statement No. XXXIX Third Session, 2000.
(Placed in Library. See No. LT 6330/2007)
14. Statement No. XXXIII Fourth Session, 2000
(Placed in Library. See No. LT 6331/2007)
15. Statement No. XXXII Fifth Session, 2000.
(Placed in Library. See No. LT 6332/2007)
16. Statement No. XXVI Eighth Session, 2001.
(Placed in Library. See No. LT 6333/2007)
17. Statement No. XXV Ninth Session, 2002
(Placed in Library. See No. LT 6334/2007)
18. Statement No. XX Eleventh Session, 2002.
(Placed in Library. See No. LT 6335/2007)
19. Statement No. XVIII Twelfth Session, 2003.
(Placed in Library. See No. LT 6336/2007)
20. Statement No. XV Thirteenth Session, 2003.
(Placed in Library. See No. LT 6337/2007)
21. Statement No. XIV Fourteenth Session, 2004.
(Placed in Library. See No. LT 6338/2007)

FOURTEENTH LOK SABHA

- | | | |
|-----|--------------------|--|
| 22. | Statement No. XII | Second Session, 2004.
(Placed in Library. See No. LT 6339/2007) |
| 23. | Statement No. X | Third Session, 2004
(Placed in Library. See No. LT 6340/2007) |
| 24. | Statement No. VIII | Fourth Session, 2005
(Placed in Library. See No. LT 6341/2007) |
| 25. | Statement No. VII | Fifth Session, 2005
(Placed in Library. See No. LT 6342/2007) |
| 26. | Statement No. V | Sixth Session, 2005
(Placed in Library. See No. LT 6343/2007) |
| 27. | Statement No. V | Seventh Session, 2006
(Placed in Library. See No. LT 6344/2007) |
| 28. | Statement No. III | Eighth Session, 2006.
(Placed in Library. See No. LT 6345/2007) |
| 29. | Statement No. II | Ninth Session, 2006.
(Placed in Library. See No. LT 6346/2007) |
| 30. | Statement No. I | Tenth Session, 2007
(Placed in Library. See No. LT 6347/2007) |

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT
(SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table –

(1) (i)

A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Uttarnachal Sabhi Ke Liye Shiksha Parishad (District Primary Education Programme-III), Dehradun, for the year 2005-2006, along with Audited Accounts.

(ii)

Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Uttarnachal Sabhi Ke Liye Shiksha Parishad (District Primary Education Programme-III), Dehradun, for the year 2005-2006.

(2)

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

(Placed in Library. See No. LT 6348/2007)

(3)

A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 33 of the National Council for Teacher Education Act, 1993 :-

(i)

The National Council for Teacher Education (Recognition Norms and Procedure (Second Amendment) Regulations, 2006, published in Notification No. 49-4/2006-NCTE (N and S) (168) in Gazette of India dated the 15th November, 2006.

(ii)

The National Council for Teacher Education (Recognition Norms and Procedure (Amendment) Regulations, 2006, published in Notification No. F. 49-4/2006-NCTE (N and S) (112) in Gazette of India dated the 21st July, 2006.

(4)

Two statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

(Placed in Library. See No. LT 6349/2007)

(5)

A copy

each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) issued under sub-section (3) of section 20 of the National Council for Teacher Education Act, 1993 :-

(i)

Notification No. F.47-33/2005-NCTE/CDN (37) published in Gazette of India dated the 16th

September, 2006 nominating Shri Iqbal Ahmad r/o Village and P.O. Jabaria Bheel Tehsil Kalapipal, Distt. Shajapur (M.P.) as the member of the Western Regional Committee.

(ii)

Notification No. F.47-33/2005-NCTE/CDN (20) published in Gazette of India dated the 20th

May, 2006 nominating the persons mentioned therein as Members of the various Regional Committees.

(6)

Two statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (5) above.

(Placed in Library. See No. LT 6350/2007)

(7) (i)

A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Orissa Primary Education Programme Authority, Bhubaneswar, for the year 2004-2005, along with Audited Accounts.

(ii)

Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Orissa Primary Education Programme Authority, Bhubaneswar, for the year 2004-2005.

(8)

Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (7) above.

(Placed in Library. See No. LT 6351/2007)

(9) (i)

A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the State Mission Authority (Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan), Nagaland, for the year 2005-2006, along with Audited Accounts.

(ii)

Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the State Mission Authority (Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan), Nagaland, for the year 2005-2006.

(10)

Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (9) above.

(Placed in Library. See No. LT 6352/2007)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGO VAN):

I beg to lay on the Table –

(1) (i)

A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Carpet Export Promotion Council, New Delhi, for the year 2005-2006, along with Audited Accounts.

(ii)

A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Carpet Export Promotion Council, New Delhi, for the year 2005-2006.

(2)

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

(Placed in Library. See No. LT 6353/2007)

(3)

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

(i)

Review by the Government of the working of the National Textile Corporation Limited, New Delhi, and its nine subsidiary corporations for the year 2005-2006.

(ii)

Annual Report of the National Textile Corporation Limited, New Delhi, and its nine subsidiary corporations for the year 2005-2006, along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(4)

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

(Placed in Library. See No. LT 6354/2007)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL POLICY A

PROMOTION, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): I beg to lay on the Table –

(1)
A copy of the Notification No. S.O. 355 (E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 13th March, 2007 making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 477 (E) dated the 25th July, 1991 issued under section 29B of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951.
(Placed in Library. See No. LT 6355/2007)

(2)
A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under section 619 A of the Companies Act, 1956:-

(i)
Statement regarding review by the Government of the working of the Jammu and Kashmir Development Finance Corporation Limited, Jammu, for the year 2005-2006.

(iii)
Annual Report of the Jammu and Kashmir Development Finance Corporation Limited, Jammu, for the year 2005-2006, along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

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

(Placed in Library. See No. LT 6356/2007)

(4)
A copy of the Indian Boiler (Amendment) Regulations, 2007 (Hindi and English versions) published in the Notification No. G.S.R. 46 in Gazette of India dated the 17th March, 2007 under sub-section (2) of Section 28 of the Indian Boilers Act, 1923.

(Placed in Library. See No. LT 6357/2007)

(5)
A copy of the Outcome Budget (Hindi and English versions) of the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, for the year 2007-2008.

(Placed in Library. See No. LT 6358/2007)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Item No. 9 - Shri Jairam Ramesh – not present.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

(SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): I beg to lay on the Table –

(1) (i)

A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Book Trust, India, New Delhi, for the year 2005-2006, along with Audited Accounts.

(ii)

Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Book Trust, India, New Delhi, for the year 2005-2006.

(2)

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

(Placed in Library. See No. LT 6367/2007)

(3)

A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 24 of the All India Council for Technical Education Act, 1987 :-

(i)

The All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) Grant of approval for starting new technical institutions, introduction of courses or programmes and increase/variation of intake capacity of seats for the courses or programmes and Extension of approval for the existing technical institutions and maintenance of norms and standards in Universities including Deemed to be Universities Regulations, published in Notification No. F.37-3/Legal/2004 in Gazette of India dated the 8th December, 2005.

(ii)

The All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) award of Deemed University Status to an institution imparting technical education and maintenance of norms and standards in Universities including Deemed to be Universities Regulations, 2006 published in Notification No. F.37-3/Legal/2006 in Gazette of India dated the 28th September, 2006.

(iii)

The All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) Grant of approval for starting new technical institutions, introduction of courses or programmes and increase/variation of intake capacity of seats for the courses or programmes and Extension of approval for the existing technical institutions Regulations, 2006 published in Notification No. F.37-3/Legal/2006 in Gazette of India dated the 28th September, 2006.

(Placed in Library. See No. LT 6368/2007)

(4)

A copy of the Notification No. F.37-3/Legal/2005 (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette

of India dated the 7th January, 2006 making certain amendments in the Notification No. F.37-3/Legal/2005 dated the 16th May, 2005 issued under section 10 of the All India Council for Technical Education Act, 1987.

(5)
Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned item Nos. (3) and (4) above.

(Placed in Library. See No. LT 6369/2007)

(6)
A copy of the Statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining reasons for not laying the Accounts of the Manipur University for the year 2005-2006 within the stipulated period of nine months after the close of the accounting year.

(Placed in Library. See No. LT 6370/2007)

(7)
A copy of the Statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining reasons for not laying the Annual Report and Audited Accounts of the Aligarh Muslim University for the year 2005-2006 within stipulated period of nine months after the close of the accounting year.

(Placed in Library. See No. LT 6371/2007)

(8)
A copy of the Statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining reasons for not laying the Annual Report and Audited Accounts of the University of Allahabad for the year 2005-2006 within stipulated period of nine months after the close of the accounting year.

(Placed in Library. See No. LT 6372/2007)

(9) (i)
A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of Indian Institute of Technology Madras, Chennai, for the year 2005-2006.

(ii)

A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Technology Madras, Chennai, for the year 2005-2006, together with Audit Report thereon.

(iii)

Statement Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Institute of Technology Madras, Chennai, for the year 2005-2006.

(10)
Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (9) above.

(Placed in Library. See No. LT 6373/2007)

(11) (i)
A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Manipur University, Imphal, for the year 2005-2006.

(ii)

A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Manipur University, Imphal, for the year 2005-2006.

(12)

Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the paper mentioned at (11) above.

(Placed in Library. See No. LT 6374/2007)

(13)

(i)

A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Auroville Foundation, Auroville, for the year 2005-2006.

(ii)

A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Auroville Foundation, Auroville, for the year 2005-2006, together with Audit Report thereon.

(iii)

Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of working of the Auroville Foundation, Auroville, for the year 2005-2006.

(14)

Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the paper mentioned at (13) above.

(Placed in Library. See No. LT 6375/2007)

(15)

(i)

A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the University Grants Commission, New Delhi, for the year 2005-2006.

(ii)

A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the University Grants Commission, New Delhi, for the year 2005-2006.

(16)

Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the paper mentioned at (15) above.

(17)

A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the University Grants Commission, New Delhi, for the year 2005-2006 together with Audit Report thereon.

(18)

Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (17) above.

(Placed in Library. See No. LT 6376/2007)

(19) (i)

A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad, for the year 2005-2006.

(ii)

A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad, for the year 2005-2006.

(20)

Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (19) above.

(Placed in Library. See No. LT 6377/2007)

(21) (i)

A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur, for the year 2005-2006.

(ii)

A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur, for the year 2005-2006, together with Audit Report thereon.

(iii)

Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur, for the year 2005-2006.

(22)

Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (21) above.

(Placed in Library. See No. LT 6378/2007)

(23) A copy of the UGC (Minimum Qualifications Required for the Appointment and C: Advancement of Teachers in Universities and Institutions affiliated to it) (Second Amend: Regulations, 2006 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. F.No. 1-1/2002(PS) Exemp in Gazette of India dated the 19th August, 2006, under section 28 of the University Grants Commission Act, 1956.

(24)

Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (23) above.

(Placed in Library. See No. LT 6379/2007)

(25)

A copy of the statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining reasons for not laying the Annual Report and Audited Accounts of the Nagaland University for the year 2005-2006 within the stipulated period of nine months after the close of the accounting year.

(Placed in Library. See No. LT 6380/2007)

(26)

A copy of the statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining reasons for not laying the Ann Report and Audited Accounts of the University of Delhi for the year 2005-2006 within the stipu period of nine months after the close of the accounting year.

(Placed in Library. See No. LT 6381/2007)

(27)

A copy of the statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining reasons for not laying the Ann Report and Audited Accounts of the Assam University for the year 2005-2006 within the stipulated period of nine months after the close of the accounting year.

(Placed in Library. See No. LT 6382/2007)

(28)

A copy of the statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining reasons for not laying the Ann Report and Audited Accounts of the North Eastern Hill University for the year 2005-2006 within the stipulated period of nine months after the close of the accounting year.

(Placed in Library. See No. LT 6383/2007)

(29)

A copy of the statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining reasons for not laying the Ann Report and Audited Accounts of the Indian Institute of Advanced Study for the year 2005-2006 within the stipulated period of nine months after the close of the accounting year.

(Placed in Library. See No. LT 6384/2007)

(30)

A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of section 24 of the National Commission for Minority Educational Institutions Act, 2004:-

(i)

The National Commission for Minority Educational Institutions (Procedure for Amendment Rules, 2007, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 273 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 5th April, 2007.

(ii)

The National Commission for Minority Educational Institutions (Annual Report) Amendment Rules, 2007, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 274 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 5th April, 2007.

(Placed in Library. See No. LT 6385/2007)

14.03½ hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PETITIONS

Twenty Seventh and Twenty Eighth Reports

श्री प्रभुनाथ सहि (महाराजगंज, बहिर): महोदय, मैं याचिका समितिके नमिनलखिति प्रतविदन (हन्दिी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) प्रस्तुत करता हूँ:-

(1) पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय से संबंधित अभ्यावेदनों पर 27वां प्रतविदन।

(2) पोत परिवहन, सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग (पोत परिवहन वभाग), वित्त (आर्थिक कार्य वभाग - बीमा प्रभाग) तथा संचार और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालयों से संबंधित अभ्यावेदनों पर 28वां प्रतविदन।

14.04 hrs.

**STANDING COMMITTEE ON HOME AFFAIRS
One Hundred Twenty-seventh Report**

SHRI TAPIR GAO (ARUNACHAL EAST): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the One Hundred Twenty-seventh Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Home Affairs on the Demands for Grants (2007-08) of the Ministry of Development of North-Eastern Region.

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : आइटम 13 - श्री स्वदेश चक्रवर्ती - उपस्थित नहीं।

श्री वी.के.ठुम्मर

14.04½ hrs.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON INDUSTRY

One Hundred Ninety Eighth to Two Hundred and Second Reports

श्री वी.के. ठुम्मर (अमरेली) : महोदय, उद्योग संबंधी स्थायी समिति के नमिनलखित प्रतविदनों की एक-एक प्रत(हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:

1. भारी उद्योग और लोक उद्यम मंत्रालय (लोक उद्यम वभाग) से संबंधित सीपीएसई बोर्डों के व्यवसायीकरण के बारे में 198वां प्रतविदन;
2. कृषि एवं ग्रामीण उद्योग मंत्रालय से संबंधित अनुदानों की मांगों (2007-08) के बारे में 199वां प्रतविदन;
3. लघु उद्योग मंत्रालय से संबंधित अनुदानों की मांगों (2007-08) के बारे में 200वां प्रतविदन;
4. भारी उद्योग और लोक उद्यम मंत्रालय (भारी उद्योग वभाग) से संबंधित अनुदानों की मांगों (2007-08) के बारे में 201वां प्रतविदन; और
5. भारी उद्योग और लोक उद्यम मंत्रालय (लोक उद्यम वभाग) से संबंधित अनुदानों की मांगों (2007-08) के बारे में 202वां प्रतविदन;[\[r1\]](#)

14.05 hrs

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

Status of Implementation of the Recommendations contained in the Thirty-Second Report of Standing Committee on Information Technology on Demands for Grants (2006-07) pertaining to the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting

*THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZER
MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI
HANDIQUE): Sir, on behalf of Shri Priya Ranjan Dasmunsi, I beg to lay this statement on the status
of implementation of recommendations contained in the 32nd Report of the Parliamentary Standing
Committee on Information Technology relating to Detailed Demands for Grants – 2006-07
concerning the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting in pursuance of Direction 73 A of the
Speaker, Lok Sabha, issued *vide* Lok Sabha Bulletin Part – II dated September 1, 2004.

The Standing Committee on Information Technology took evidence meeting on 9.6.2006 to consider
the Demands for Grants for the year 2006-07. In its Thirty Second Report presented in Lok Sabha
on 2.8.2006 the Standing Committee made 28 recommendations. The Ministry furnished Action Taken
Notes on the recommendations contained in the Report on 15.12.2006. Subsequently, Action Taken
Note on recommendation No. 22 has been revised to indicate the latest position.

A statement on Action Taken on the specific recommendations or observations as contained in the
Thirty Second Report of Standing Committee on Information Technology in respect of the Ministry
of Information and Broadcasting is laid on the Table of the House.

*Laid on the Table and also (Placed in Library. See No. LT 6386/2007)

14.06 hrs.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

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

- (i) “In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Appropriation (No.2) Bill, 2007, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 28th April, 2007 and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the Bill.”
- (ii) “In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Finance Bill, 2007, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 3rd May, 2007 and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill.”

14.08 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

Need to set up an Indian Institute of Technology in Orissa as proposed in the Eleventh Five Year Plan and agreed to by the Government earlier

SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY (PURI): Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of Human Resource

Development to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon:

“Need to set up an Indian Institute of Technology in Orissa as proposed in the Eleventh Five Year Plan and agreed to by the Government earlier.”

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, hon. Minister, Shrimati D. Purandeswari.

... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY : Sir, where is the Cabinet Minister? This is most unfortunate

... (*Interruptions*) This shows the seriousness of the Government. ... (*Interruptions*) Where is the

Cabinet Minister? ... (*Interruptions*) This is a regular business. ... (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please listen to me.

... (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please listen to me.

... (Interruptions)

उपाध्यक्ष

महोदय

:

इस कॉलिंग अटेंशन के बारे में श्री अर्जुन सहि की तरफ से स्पीकर साहब के पास रक्विरेस्ट आ है। स्पीकर साहब ने एलाऊ कयिा है कश्चिरीमती पुरन्देश्वरी जी इस वषिय पर बोल सकती हैं।

The Speaker has allowed her.

*THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): Sir, I thank you. I also thank my colleagues for giving me this opportunity.

*Placed in Library, See No.L.T.6387/2007

Presently, there are seven Indian Institutes of Technology in the country which are IIT Kharagpur, IIT Bombay, IIT Madras, IIT Delhi, IIT Guwahati, IIT Roorkee and IIT Kanpur.

Based on the recommendations of the Scientific Advisory Council to the Prime Minister, the Ministry of Human Resource Development, Department of Higher Education had sent a proposal to the Planning Commission to set up three new Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) in the country during the 11th

Five Year Plan. After receiving the 'in-principle' approval of the Planning Commission to the proposal and based on the recommendations of the Scientific Advisory Council to the Prime Minister, it was proposed by the Ministry to set up three new IITs in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar and Rajasthan. ... (Interruptions) Let me complete.

The Ministry is in the process of deciding the exact locations of IITs in these three States in consultation with the respective State Governments. The 11th Five Year Plan has not yet been finalized. However, it has never been agreed to by the Government to establish an IIT in Orissa during the 11th Five Year Plan.

SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY : Sir, this is most unfortunate. The Cabinet Minister deliberately remaining absent from the proceedings of the House. However, hon. Speaker has allowed. I am not saying anything on that. ... (Interruptions)

श्री वजिय कृष्ण (बाढ़): मंत्रिमंडल का संयुक्त दायत्व होता है।

श्री बृज कशोर त्रिपाठी : हाँ, हो सकता है क मंत्रिमंडल का संयुक्त दायत्व हो।... (व्यवधान)*

He is

*Not recorded

worried and hurried. That is the difficulty. About the Hon'ble Cabinet Minister, he is more interested in politics than the affairs of his own Ministry. This is interesting. [\[MSOffice2\]](#)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please address the Chair.

SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY : The reply given by the Minister is also very casual misleading.

The people of Orissa have not forgotten and recovered yet from the shock and insult that has been inflicted upon them by the motivated decision of the UPA Government with regard to the shifting of the National Institute of Science, about which we have discussed in this House a number of times from Bhubaneswar to other place.

Now, again the decision of the HRD Ministry, Department of Higher Education of the Government of India, for the change of location of the original proposal of establishment of a new IIT in Orissa other State has added salt to its wound.

Sir, this shocking news has created great discontentment in the State. The students, teachers, intellectuals in particular and public in general are very much dissatisfied. This is happening under the UPA Government. Deliberately government is ignoring the cause of Orissa. They are deciding the location of establishment of the institute by political motivation and deliberately changing location time and again.

In the case of National Institute of Science also they had changed the original place and shifted it to the other State.

Although the NDA Government had taken the decision to set up the National Institute of Bhubaneswar, Orissa yet, they have shifted it to other State ignoring the decision of the previous Government.

Now also, in the case of IIT, as per the reply of the hon. Minister, the Government is taking the plea of the Scientific Advisory council to the Prime Minister. I am not able to understand it.

The Scientific Advisory council to Prime Minister has advised to set up IITs but has not suggested at which place they should be set up. The Government has decided to establish three new green field Indian Institute of Technology during 11th Five Year Plan and the Planning Commission has agreed to it.

The Planning Commission decided earlier that it would be set up in three States and Orissa was among them. It was not the thinking of the Planning Commission alone. The Minister of State of HRD, my good friend, Shri Fatmi who is also sitting here. On 28th August, 2006 he had announced in Patna that one of these locations would be Orissa. I am not able to understand it now. I have the paper cuttings with me. He had announced on 28th August, 2006 in Patna that one of the locations would be Orissa. The State Government had also agreed to provide 300 acres of land for the purpose.

If nothing of the sort was decided how could the State Government had agreed to offer 300 acres land? It was decided earlier and subsequently the institute was shifted to Andhra Pradesh. Accidentally the hon. Minister who is now replying also belongs to Andhra Pradesh. I do not blame her.

It is the responsibility of the Ministry and the Cabinet Minister is absent. We do not have any objection in giving IITs to other States, be it Andhra Pradesh. Two engineering colleges with M.tech.

and research facilities equivalent to 1.1.7 were allowed to be established in Andhra Pradesh earlier by the HRD Ministry but Orissa does not have any such facility. This is our demand. When the Planning Commission has decided that Orissa will be one of the locations for this IIT what is the necessity to shift it to other State?

We do not mind Andhra Pradesh getting the institute but why should it at all be shifted from our State? Why should Orissa be ignored? We do not have any IIT.

We have the concentration of maximum engineering colleges, of course private colleges, in the Eastern part of the country but an IIT is necessary to improve the faculty in M. Tech research Ph.D. We are ready to provide land. Our Chief Minister has written a letter to the Prime Minister requesting it to locate an IIT in Orissa. What is the difficulty in that? Why are they so much interested in poking their nose in nasty politics? Is this a Union Government or a State Government? I charge that the Ministry of HRD is functioning like a panchayat and municipality.[\[R3\]](#) They are not functioning like a Union Ministry. So, the Union Government should consider all the parts of the country as parts of the Union. They should not discriminate or consider it on political basis. So, that is the difficulty which is shocking for us. Due to this, the people of Orissa are very much aggrieved. I have already told that there is the highest concentration of engineering colleges in the state. Hence, provision of this Ph.D., M. Tech Degree by establishing an IIT would significantly help in improving the faculty of the engineering colleges. But we have been ignored.

I would also like to submit that the Governing Body of IIT, Kharagpur has also approved a full-fledged campus to be set up in Bhubaneswar. That is also one of our demands. The IIT, Kharagpur has requested the Ministry of Human Resource Development to do this by upgrading existing extension centre entailing an investment of Rs.800 crore to Rs.900 crore. This proposal is also waiting the clearance from the Ministry of Human Resource Development. What has happened to this?

IIT, Kharagpur has requested for this and the State Government has also agreed to give land free of cost for this project.

So, I want to know from the hon. Minister what is the real position of the project now? I would like to know whether one green field IIT will be located in Orissa? As regards the proposal of IIT, Kharagpur for the full-fledged extension campus at Bhubaneswar, we would like to know whether that is also under the consideration of the Ministry of Human Resource Development. Are you giving approval for this project? I would request the Minister to reply to this.

It is also regrettable that Orissa finds itself at the bottom of *per capita* funding from the Ministry of Human Resource Development. This Ministry is funding all the States but the *per capita* investment of the Ministry is the lowest in Orissa. What is the difficulty? Why will Orissa be ignored? Is Orissa not part of this country? Why is this discrimination? I would like to know whether the Ministry of Human Resource Development is approving the proposal of IIT, Kharagpur and also giving an IIT to Orissa or not?

Some how or the other this help will improve the imbalance and the position of Orissa in respect of investment in higher education. It will improve the situation to some extent. At present, the investment by the Ministry is the lowest in Orissa. So, if one green field IIT is provided to Orissa and the proposal of IIT, Kharagpur, is approved, then to some extent we would match with other States. There are seven IITs in the country. We have the concentration of private engineering colleges.

Therefore, we should be provided one IIT and it was rightly decided by the Planning Commission. But I do not know why the Ministry of Human Resource Development is interfering and why they are shifting it from one State to another. This is a nasty politics. If the Government of India will not reverse its present decision of not establishing a green field IIT in Orissa during 11th Five Year Plan, it will be unfair to Orissa and it will create alarming situation in the State. Now the State is burning. The students are agitating. I think some day they would come to Delhi to demonstrate. So, what is happening? The students, the intellectuals, the teachers and the public all are agitating. This Union Government is unfair to the State of Orissa. They are doing all the illegal works... (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Nothing should be recorded except the speech of Shri Tripathy.

(*Interruptions*)*

SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY : Sir, it is also learnt that five new IIMs would be established during the 11th Five Year Plan.

There are already IIMs in different States but we do not have a single IIM in Orissa. There is not a single central institution in Orissa. There is no IIM. So, when they are deciding to set up five new IIMs during the 11th Five Year Plan, why Orissa should not be chosen for this? The maximum number of degree engineering institutions, technical institutes and IT educational institutes are there in Orissa, the eastern part of the country. [\[R4\]](#)

So, why would the Government not decide about allotting one IIM in the State of Orissa? I would like to request the Government to consider setting up one greenfield IIT, one IIM in Orissa and consider giving an extension of the IIT campus of Kharagpur in Bhubaneswar in the State of Orissa. If these demands are not considered favourably by the Union Government, then the people of the State would be very unhappy and the situation would not be any good.

We are for the unity of the country. We are working for the unity of the country. The contribution of the people of Orissa has been the maximum towards maintaining unity of this nation. If the State of Orissa will decide otherwise, then half of the country would be languishing in darkness. The Members of this august House should know this. We are providing coal and iron ore to all parts of this country, but unfortunately in our State, we do not have any industry. If the Union Government would continue to deprive us, then naturally the State would feel isolated from the mainstream. Naxalites are very much active in the State of Orissa and they would take advantage of the situation. The Union Government seems to be conducting themselves like a Panchayat and they are following a discriminatory policy. If such an attitude does not change, then the miscreants will provoke the

people and the unity of the country could be threatened. We are always for the unity of the country. The contribution of the people of Orissa to freedom struggle has been immense. We were the last State to become a part of the colonial rule... (*Interruptions*) The hon. Member does not seem to be aware of history... (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Nothing, except the speech of Shri Braja Kishore Tripathy, would g record.

*(Interruptions)**

SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY : Sir, we were the last State to go under the control of th British rule. We fought against the British rule. There were many people from Orissa who were hanged by the British for participation in the freedom movement. There is not even proper reflection of those sacrifices, in the history of freedom struggle. We have not been able to pay them their respect.

*Not recorded.

Therefore, the contribution of the people of Orissa in the freedom struggle has been maximum.

Therefore, I would like to request the hon. Minister to consider these demands and not to wound the sentiments of the people of the State. There should not be any provocation which may lead to a serious crisis of law and order. The Government should understand the sentiments of the people of the State and

consider favourably setting up of one IIT, one IIM and also giving extension of campus of IIT Kharagpur at Bhubneswar. This is the only request I would like to make to the hon. Minister. If these are not considered, then maybe, in the near future there could be agitations and the situation may go out of control.

SHRI B. MAHTAB (CUTTACK): A Calling Attention has been listed in today's Order Paper. The hon. Minister of State for Human Resource Development, in response to this, has laid a written statement on the Table of the House. This was also listed in the first part of the Budget Session but due to the House getting adjourned for recess, this issue could not be discussed then.

It is an emotive issue for all the Oriya people, not only resident Oriyas but also Non-Resident Oriyas. This is our experience that everyday, through the net, we are receiving a large number of mails about this issue – be it Shri Jugal Oram or other Members from the Rajya Sabha, we, the Member representing the State of Orissa, have been receiving a large number of mails through the net on this issue. That is why is Orissa being denied justice? Why is this United Progressive Alliance Government denying justice to Orissa? What reply do we have for this question? Should we say that because a large number of non-UPA members have been elected to this House that the UPA Government is denying justice to us? Should we say that because we do not have a Cabinet Minister in UPA, Orissa is being denied justice?

Should we say that Orissa is not being recognized by the leaders of the UPA and hence it is denied justice? What should we say? What is the reply? ... (*Interruptions*) The reply is because they stood with NDA, they stood for the cause of Orissa..... (*Interruptions*) What is the reason that the UPA which is in power for the last three years is denying justice to Orissa? ... (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Nothing should be recorded except the speech of Shri Mahtab.

(*Interruptions*) *

SHRI B. MAHTAB : It is not only that it is denied justice only for the last three years. Since the 1960s, the 1970s, the 1980s and the first part of 1990s, Orissa had been persistently denied justice.

I would like to ask a simple question to the Minister and I would expect a reply to that question. How much investment has been made in Orissa for human resource development? How much investment has the Ministry of HRD made in Orissa during the last Ten Plans? How many Central Institutes, leave out IIT which is the issue to which we have called your attention, have been

established in Orissa? Our leader, Shri Tripathy, has also mentioned about IIMs other than IITs. I would like the hon. Minister to go through the records on a commitment made in this House. In the late 1980s, our former President who was the then Minister during the tenure of Shri Rajiv Gandhi had made a commitment in this House to a Congress Member who was representing the constituency which I am representing today. At that time, she was the wife of the Chief Minister. To her, the then Minister, Shri Narayanan had made a commitment in this House that when IIT will be established, it will be established in Orissa. Now we are in 2007. More than four or five Governments have ruled but what has happened to the IITs? If we raise this issue, somebody will start obstructing. Should we not take the responsibility. What happened to that triple IIT establishment? Have you fulfilled the commitment made in this House? Or do you say that other Ministries have not done it and that is why, you also have not done it? Can you shift your

*Not recorded

responsibility like this?

How much money have you invested in the State of Orissa during the last 60 years? I am not asking this question to any political party or a political alliance. I am asking this question to this House, to this nation [\[MSOffice5\]](#). Why has Orissa been denied investment from the Central Budget, especially from the Ministry of Human Resource Development? How many institutes have you created? Only two Institutes of the Ministry of Agriculture have been established. One is Central Rice Research Institute, established in 1948 and the other one is Fisheries Central Institute, established in eighties. Other than these two Institutes, which are related to the Ministry of Agriculture, no other institute has been established.

These Institutes have nothing to do with the Ministry of Human Resource Development. Of course, Regional Engineering College was established after Rourkela Steel Plant came up, after Hirakud Dam came up.

A large number of students from Orissa go to cities in other States for technical education, Bangalore, Hyderabad and Delhi and very few of them go abroad. Is it not the responsibility of the Central Government to provide higher technical education to the people of Orissa at an affordable cost? Why should we have to come before you and plead? Knowing full well that Orissa is in the bottom of income index, is it not the responsibility of the Centre to do that?

You have enshrined “socialism” in the Constitution. Is it not the responsibility of the Centre to do that? A very fashionable word is being used in last few months, that is “inclusive growth.” Is it not the responsibility of the Centre to see the overall growth of the country? If some people flare up in North-East, it immediately draws the attention of the Government; if something happens in Western front, that draws the attention of the Government. ... (*Interruptions*)

The Scientific Advisory Council to the Prime Minister was set up and was given a mandate. What was the mandate?

Was the mandate to find out how many IITs should be established? Or was the mandate to find whether there is requirement to expand the number of IITs? I would like the hon. Minister to educate me and the House.

As per my information, the mandate to Scientific Advisory Council was, other than the IITs that were established in the sixties and another one later on, is there a necessity to have more IITs in this country? Why was it restricted to three? Who restricted it to three? I would like to have an answer.

How was this confined to only three?

Was it done by Planning Commission? I would like to know that. If the recommendation was, one in the East, one in the West, one in the South, who decided that one should go to Bihar, one should go to Andhra Pradesh; and the third one would go to Rajasthan. Who decided that it will not go to Karnataka, Kerala or Orissa? At what level was this decision taken? I would like to understand this. If a decision has been taken consciously, what is the logic behind it? Let the whole nation know. I would like to have answers to these few questions.... *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Nothing should be recorded.

*(Interruptions) **

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Members speaking without my permission will not go in the record.

*(Interruptions)**

SHRI B. MAHTAB : I would like to request the hon. Minister that there is a necessity to provide more funds for establishment of Human Resource Development Central Institutes. Let us get an assurance from the hon. Minister.

Whatever you say, we do not have any ill-will against the Cabinet Minister of Human Resource Development.

We do not want to offend the hon. Minister who is going to reply today, but we have to plead our case.

If you require all of us, all Members of Parliament from Orissa including the supporters who want Orissa to grow and prosper, all of us can go including the hon. Minister, Shri Jairam Ramesh. He can go and plead before the Minister of Human Resource Development, Shri Arjun Singh. Now let us hear from the hon. Minister.

*Not recorded.

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN (BALASORE): The UPA Government all the time talks of inclusive growth. What is the meaning of this inclusive growth? Does it mean that the growth of some with the exclusion of others?

You take the example of quality of human resource available in Orissa – in the Civil Service, in banking sector, in the IT, in medicine, in engineering what is the percentage of Oriyas? It is one of the highest in India.

The hon. Minister, Shri Jairam Ramesh is sitting here. He was with us in the Standing Committee on Finance.

Wherever he was going with us, he was finding that Oriya officers were prospering everywhere like in the Income-tax, in Central Excise, in banking and whenever he stands to speak here, he says, always, the 'Kalinga Brigade' is available here to listen to his speech. He knows that we always sit and we listen to him.

Sir, the UPA Government and everybody knows that now there is going to be a shortage of manpower in this country by 2011.

We will have to import skilled manpower if this trend of not making the people skilled, continues in India. That is why, 1,000 IITs are going to be developed as centres of excellence. The hon. Minister of Finance told about this at the time of the Budget Speech. So I am asking what is the criterion for setting up of IITs. How many IITs are there in the United States of America? How many IITs are required in a country of India's magnitude? Is it only seven? If you include three, it is going to be ten.

Sir let me tell you, a country of India's magnitude requires 1500 IITs. It may sound very lofty, but it is true. So a country of one billion people requires this.

Now the UPA Government is already charging two per cent Education Cess for primary education. From this year, you have imposed another one per cent for the higher education. Every year you say that your revenue collection is increasing by 20 per cent and 30 per cent. So, there is no shortage of money. There is no resource crunch.

If there is no resource crunch, why do you not come for another technical institute of the magnitude of the IIT in a State like Orissa?

Why should the people from Orissa, why should MPs from Orissa simply beg like beggars? Why should we beg for it? I am not accusing you. I am not accusing any individual or this Government, but I will appeal this Government that you should see to it that Oriyas should not just come and beg to you like this.[\[a6\]](#)

Let us have another institute. You have it in Bihar, Rajasthan and Andhra Pradesh. We have no objection to that. I told you that we require 1500 technical institutions. You can have it in 1 everywhere. We also want, perhaps, one in Orissa. As has already been told by Shri Braja Kishore Tripathy, the IIT Kharagpur is willing to open a campus of its own

in Bhubaneswar. In Western Orissa which is comparatively an under-developed area, there, the Burla Engineering College is having the infrastructure and everything. You can develop it and improve it to the status of an IIT. You can do that.

Lastly, hon. Minister, let me tell you that if your Government has not agreed earlier to set up a institute of IIT in Orissa. If you have not agreed, please agree to it now. If you do not agree to it today, we will keep on raising this matter in this House for all time to come till you agree.

MR.

DEPUTY-SPEAKER:

I would like to request the hon. Members to seek clarifications because I have a very long list speakers with me. So, I would only love clarifications on this Calling Attention. I would now request Shri Prasanna Acharya to see clarifications.

SHRI PRASANNA ACHARYA (SAMBALPUR): Sir, it is a very important subject concerning the State of Orissa. My colleagues have very forcefully raised it.

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI T.R. BAALU):

Sir, I want to know whether the second Calling Attention will be taken up today or tomorrow. At 3 of the Clock, there is another most important discussion.

MR.

DEPUTY-SPEAKER:

At this time, I cannot say anything. After we finish this, I will let you know.

I would request Shri Prasanna Acharya to seek only clarifications. No lengthy speech is allowed.

SHRI PRASANNA ACHARYA :

Sir, this is a very important subject concerning Orissa. I would earnestly thank the Chair for giving me permission to raise a few questions.

It is an admitted fact that whenever there is a Congress Government at the Centre or an all Government led by the Congress at the Centre, Orissa has been consistently neglected. Statistics alone speaks volumes about the continued injustice meted out to Orissa whenever there is Congress-led Government

be it Railways, be it the Plan Grants or allocation of Central University or IIT, Orissa. My per question to the hon. Minister of State here, who is going to reply, is few months back, the Ministe State Shri Fatmi, who is very much present here, announced in a public function that three IITs were going to be set up. One is in Bihar and another one is in Orissa. It was announced by the Mi Whenever a Minister makes any public announcement, it is supposed that he is announcing it on behalf of the Government. Therefore, I do not just understand why on the plea of the recommendation of the Scientific Advisory Council to the Prime Minister the decision was subsequently changed. It is a million-dollar question for us, for the people of Orissa. When alr decision was taken that one IIT out of the three would be set up in Orissa, when it was declared by the Minister himself, why in the subsequent period the decision was again changed on th recommendation of the Scientific Advisory Council of the Prime Minister?

14.42 hrs.

(MR SPEAKER *in the Chair*)

I would like to draw your attention to another important issue. The Joshi Committee and subsequently the Anandkrishnan Committee evaluated a few of the old, quality engineering colleges to upgrade to the status of an IEST. Then also, Orissa's case was not properly considered. It was ignored at that time also. You know, Sir, that no State can achieve robust growth in economy without the sound base in science and technology which are directly linked to its economic development. While States like Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka have leveraged the technology base, Orissa has suffered due to lack of such an institution. It is an admitted fact.

My colleague Shri Mehtab was very correctly saying that among the States in the South, West, North and East, Orissa is the only one State that does not have a single institution at the level of INIs. There are already 13 INIs in India. Orissa is zero. There is a total of 7 IITs in the country. Orissa is zero. There is a total of six IIMs in India. Orissa is zero.

There are 18 Central Universities in the country. We have been demanding for a Central University to be set up in Orissa, but it has not been conceded to so far. Orissa has no national level research establishment, except the Regional Research Laboratory

Sir, another very important point has been raised very correctly by my colleague. You will be surprised to know that the HRD Ministry is spending only Rs. 4.70 per person on higher education in Orissa. If you see the figures of other States, in Delhi it is Rs. 183.08, in Uttaranchal it is Rs. 115.14, in West Bengal it is Rs. 41.20 and in Karnataka it is Rs. 33.04. These figures will show you how HRD Ministry has been consistently neglecting Orissa as far as higher education is concerned.

I would like to know whether the Government is aware that a new era of industrialization has begun in Orissa. Orissa is now poised to add in excess of 70 million tonnes per annum in steel, 4 million tonnes per annum in alumina refining, 1 million tonne per annum in aluminium, 15 million tonne per annum in petrochemical refining, 13,000 MW of power and 5 million tonnes per annum in cement. POSCO, Tata, Mittal, L & T, Aditya Birla, Infosys and so many other companies are coming to Orissa. When a new era in industrialization has begun in Orissa, is it not necessary that more and more qualified engineers and technologists are produced in Orissa? Our Chief Minister has twice written to the Prime Minister and he met the Prime Minister also and requested for setting up an IIT in Orissa. Shri Swain was mentioning about Burla College of Engineering.. I demand that the Burla College of Engineering should be upgraded and should be given the status of an Indian Institute of Technology.

श्री धर्मेन्द्र प्रधान (देवगढ़) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार का ध्यान इस ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि उड़ीसा में इस बार की मेट्रिकुलेशन परीक्षा में एक श्रमिक का लड़का छठी कक्षा में प्रथम आया है और गत साल की यू.पी.एस.सी. की परीक्षा का परिणाम निकल

उसमें एक चाय वाले के लड़के ने क्वालफाई किया है। आज उड़ीसा की स्थिति यह है कि केन्द्र सरकार बार बार सेंटरल यूनिवर्सिटी को बाहर ले जाने के लिये षडयंत्र कर रही है। इससे उड़ीसा के लोगों के स्वाभिमानी और इंटरैस्ट को हानि हो रही है। मैं आपके माध्यम से जो प्रश्न उठा रहा हूँ, माननीया मंत्री जी उत्तर देंगी, वह उसका उत्तर देने में कम्पीटेंट हैं या नहीं, मुझे पता नहीं? मुझे एक स्पष्टीकरण चाहिये कि गत 28 अगस्त को पटना में देश में तीन नये इंस्टीट्यूट्स खोले जाने की घोषणा की गई जिसमें उड़ीसा राज्य का उल्लेख नहीं किया गया। प्लानिंग कमीशन इन सब के लिये रिकमेंडेशन्स करता है, उसमें उड़ीसा के नाम की रिकमेंडेशन्स की गई थी या साइंटिफिक एडवाइजर वही होता है लेकिन योजना बनाने में प्लानिंग कमीशन की भूमिका अहम रहती है। क्या मंत्री महोदय बताने की कृपा करेंगी कि प्लानिंग कमीशन ने जो रिकमेंडेशन्स की थी कि तीन नये ग्रीनफील्ड आई.आई.टी.ज. खोले जाने हैं, उसमें उड़ीसा का नाम था या नहीं, अगर उसमें उड़ीसा का नाम शामिल था तो उसे अनदेखा क्यों किया गया?

SHRI BIKRAM KESHARI DEO (KALAHANDI): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have also given my name. I want to seek a clarification. ... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: What is this? You are evolving a new procedure. Even though it is unprecedented you can associate your names and you send the slips to the Table.

... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You are a senior Member. You know the rules. Please take your seat.

... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I am not obliged to call anybody now. We go up to 5 Members and sometimes up to 6. Now, another 20 hon. Members are standing up and asking for chance to speak. How is it possible to allow all of you? I am sorry.

... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Let us follow some rule.

... (Interruptions)

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT (AJMER): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have also given notice.

MR. SPEAKER: Notice means nothing Mr. Rawat.

... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, please take your seats. This is a specific subject. Hon. Members from the concerned State have spoken. So, there is no reason to allow any other hon. Member now.

SHRI N.N. KRISHNADAS (PALGHAT): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to seek a clarification.

MR. SPEAKER: No, I am sorry. This is not the procedure. The hon. Minister's statement only will be recorded.

(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI: Sir, this is the 150th year of the Soldiers' Mutiny... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Thomas, I will not allow this kind of violation of rules. I have told you.

... (Interruptions)

*Not recorded.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Deo, I will not allow this. You are defying the Chair deliberately.

SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI: Sir, this is the 150th year of the Soldiers' Mutiny, which is considered the corner stone, the basis for our Independence Movement and every Indian, every State had rightly its role to play in the Independence Movement. Not only Orissa, but the entire country was unified and did fight for its Independence. I would like to make that very clear here.

The Indian Institutes of Technology have been conceived as institutes of national importance and these institutes are leaders in technology innovation and also to educate and train graduate post-graduate level technologists and engineers at all levels to the very best in any part of the country.

Therefore, it can be justified that every State would want to have an IIT, which is considered a global brand in technical education, in their State.

But, before I proceed further and answer the various queries posed by my hon. Colleagues, I would just like to briefly outline the way in which the states where these three IITs need to be established was decided upon. Prof. C.N.R. Rao, Chairman of Scientific Advisory Council to the Prime Minister, had recommended the setting up of three IITs and in his letter to the hon. HRD Minister has clearly indicated that one IIT needs to be established in South, one in East, possibly in... (*Interruptions*) Bihar and one in West, probably in Rajasthan... (*Interruptions*) It was very clearly mentioned... (*Interruptions*) I apologise for the slip of the tongue... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI BIKRAM KESHARI DEO : Sir, I am on a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: There cannot be a point of order on the slip of tongue.

... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I am sure the hon. Minister will be very happy, as all of us, to provide an IIT to Orissa, but she is saying why it has not been possible and why some decision has been taken. Nobody is unsympathetic. We all want an IIT in every State. Why not? But there are certain ways of doing things.

SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI: It was on his recommendation that three States were identified as possible locations for the new IITs that were to be set up.

With regard to IISER, that Shri Braja Kishore Tripathy was mentioning, the idea was mooted by the then Chairman of UGC and UGC was not considered a competent body to actually open institutes. It is only a body which would extend grants to the universities and colleges. Therefore, in the Law Ministry, it was not considered legal by the UGC to announce the opening up of an IISER. That was the reason why the idea of opening up of IISER to be established in Orissa was dropped.

As far as the remark which Shri Fatmi had made is concerned, he is very much present here and clearly declines having made such a remark... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY : The hon. Minister should not say that. Otherwise, I will bring a privilege motion... *(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI: He is present here and has denied that... *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: What is being done here?

Neither your statement is recorded nor her statement can be heard.

... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI BIKRAM KESHARI DEO : Sir, she is misleading the House... *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Deo, you are a very alert Member. If she is misleading the House, you have ample remedy.

SHRI BIKRAM KESHARI DEO : Sir, she is beating around the bush... *(Interruptions)* I am on a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: She is beating around the bush.

... *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: There is no point of order for that. I have never heard of having a point of order on beating around the bush.

... *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: All right then, I will stop this discussion here.

... *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Do not record any observation. Any hon. Member speaking without the permission of the Chair is not to be recorded. You know that rule.

*(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: Nobody can compel any particular Minister to reply.

The hon. Minister may continue.

... *(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI: As far as the proposal to set up an IIT in Kharagpur is concerned, to have large extension, greenfield campuses of IITs in other States opened by IITs somewhere else would actually call for 500 to 600 acres of land from the State Governments. As he said, the State Government was ready...

(Interruptions)

*Not recorded.

MR. SPEAKER: What is this?

SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI: At the same time, the cost of land development itself would be around Rs. 120 crore to Rs. 150 crore besides the cost of setting up the entire infrastructure which would be somewhere to the tune of Rs. 1000 crore ... *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: What is this? Nothing is being recorded.

*(Interruptions) **

SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI: Besides this, the burden of the non-recurring expenditure will

again fall on the Government of India.

It is not to shirk away from the responsibility; but it is to consolidate. We, already, have shortcomings in the other IITs as such. We have faculty problems; we have infrastructural problems. Unless we consolidate all these, we would not be in a position to open Greenfield campuses elsewhere in other States. That was the reason. However, Bhubaneswar does have an extension centre opened by IIT Kharagpur which actually extends post graduate, continuing education programmes there. It has been there for quite some time.

SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY : You accept the proposal of Kharagpur also.

SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI: We have not accepted the proposal of Kharagpur.

Planning Commission has only given an in-principle approval for setting up of these three new IITs.... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I would be very happy to have an IIT in Puri.

... (*Interruptions*)

*Not recorded.

SHRIMATI

D.

PURANDESWARI:

But where the IITs need to be set up has not been mentioned by the Planning Commission. This clearly mentioned in the C.N.R. Rao Report itself.

Mahtabji has questioned the mandate of the Scientific Advisory Committee. The Scientific Advisory Council to the PM has a mandate to recommend the development of science and technology in the country. IISERs have been set up based on these recommendations. Besides this, IITs also are being also set up based on these recommendations again. As I said, it is not very easy; the cost of setting up of an IIT is to the tune of Rs. 1000 crore besides the land and the land development cost.

Coming to allegation that Orissa has been sidelined or has been marginalized, I would like to briefly read out the names of the Centrally-funded Institutes which are already existing. There is Regional Research Laboratory at Bhubaneswar, Biju Patnaik National Steel Institute at Puri, Extension Centre of IIT Kharagpur, Indian Institute of Mass Communication at Dhenkanal, Regional Medical Research Centre.... *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Do not record anything.

*(Interruptions)**

SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI: There is Central Rice Research Institute, Cuttack, Central Institute of Freshwater Aquaculture at Kausalyaganga, National Institute of Rehabilitation, Training and Research at Cuttack, Water Technology Centre for Eastern Region at Bhubaneswar... *(Interruptions)* National Research Centre for Women in Agriculture at Bhubaneswar,

MR. SPEAKER: She is doing a brilliant job. Kindly support it.

... *(Interruptions)*

*Not recorded.

MR. SPEAKER: Do not be angry, young man.

... *(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI : Government engineering institutes are five in number. B Institute of Hotel Management and Catering Technology, we have an Architecture Institute which again a Government Institute which is running MBA institutions are six in number, MCA institutions are again six in number and pharmacy institution is one in number. These are all Government institutions approved by AICTE. Besides this, the Universities in Orissa are Behrampur University Biju Patnaik University of Technology at Rourkela, Fakir Mohan University at Balasore, Kali Institute of International Technology at Bhubaneswar.....*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : You should allow the Minister to reply. This is not right. You cannot have according to your desire.

.....*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Very well; I think the hon. Members who have spoken on this Calling Attention Motion have done an admirable job to put up the case of their State. I think, in the circumstances, hon. Minister has done a great job in tackling these attacks.

SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI : Thank you, Sir.

15.00 hrs

MR. SPEAKER: Now, we take up item no. 9. Shri Jairam Ramesh.

... (*Interruptions*)

15.00¼ hrs.

(At this stage, Shri Brahmananda Panda and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.)

... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: You are all senior Members and responsible Members. This is not the way. Please go back to your seats.

Let us not bring down this institution. Everyday it is happening. I appeal to all of you to go back to your seats.

... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Please do not record anything.

(*Interruptions*)*

15.01 hrs.

(At this stage, Shri Brahmananda Panda and some other hon. Members went back to their seats.)

SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY (PURI): Sir, we are not satisfied with the reply of the Minister. ... (*Interruptions*)

प्रो. वजिय कुमार मल्होत्रा (दक्षिण दिल्ली) : उड़ीसा के साथ बहुत ज्यादा बेइंसाफी हो रही है।...(*व्यवधान*)

15.01½ hrs.

(Prof. Vijay Kumar Malhotra and some other hon. Members then left the House.)

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

(*Interruptions*) *

MR. SPEAKER: Enough is enough. Now, item no. 9. Shri Jairam Ramesh.

*Not recorded.

15.02 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—Contd.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): Sir, I sincerely apologize for not being present in the House when my name was called since I was on Roster Duty. I beg to lay on the Table –

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions):-

(i) Memorandum of Understanding between the State Trading Corporation of India Limited and the Department of Commerce, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, for the year 2007-2008.

(Placed in Library. See No. 6359/2007)

(ii) Memorandum of Understanding between the P.E.C. Limited and the Department of Commerce, Ministry of Commerce and Industry for the year 2007-2008.

(Placed in Library. See No. 6360/2007)

(iii)

Memorandum of Understanding between the India Trade Promotion Organization and the Department of Commerce, Ministry of Commerce and Industry for the year 2007-2008.

(Placed in Library. See No. 6361/2007)

(iv)

Memorandum of Understanding between the MMTC Limited and the Department of Commerce, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, for the year 2007-2008.

(Placed in Library. See No. 6362/2007)

(2) (i)

A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Federation of Indian Export Organisations, New Delhi, for the year 2005-2006, along with Audited Accounts.

(ii)

A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Federation of Indian Export Organisations, New Delhi, for the year 2005-2006.

(3)

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

(Placed in Library. See No. 6363/2007)

(4)

A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Council of Arbitration, New Delhi, for the year 2005-2006, along with Audited Accounts.

(5)

Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned

at (4) above.

(Placed in Library. See No. 6364/2007)

(6) (i)

A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Tobacco Board, Guntur, for the year 2005-2006, along with Audited Accounts.

(ii)

A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Tobacco Board, Guntur, for the year 2005-2006.

(Placed in Library. See No. 6365/2007)

(7) (i)

A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority, New Delhi, for the year 2005-2006.

(ii)

A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority, New Delhi, for the year 2005-2006, together with Audit Report thereon.

(iii)

A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority, New Delhi, for the year 2005-2006.

(8) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (7) above.

(Placed in Library. See No. 6366/2007)

15.02 ½ hrs

**MOTION RE : THIRTY-SEVENTH REPORT OF
BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS
MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI
HANDIQUE): Sir, on behalf of Shri Priya Ranjan Dasmunsi, I beg to move:

“That this House do agree with the Thirty-Seventh Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 7th May, 2007. ”

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

“That this House do agree with the Thirty-Seventh Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 7th May, 2007. ”

The motion was adopted.

15.03 hrs

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377*

MR.

SPEAKER:

Matters under Rule 377 will be treated as laid on the Table of the House and they will form part of the proceedings of the House.

(i)

Need to expedite the establishment of Thermal Power Project at Nabinagar in Aurangabad, Bihar

SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR (AURANGABAD, BIHAR): Bihar is deficient in power. To help me assessed demand the State Government had in 1989 conceived of a 2200 MW thermal power project that was to be established at Nabinagar in Aurangabad. After this project lay dormant for ten years, efforts to revive it began during the Fourteenth Lok Sabha in 1999. Studies established its feasibility. The Ministry of Railways intervened and offered to build the project. But the Power Ministry opposed it claiming that building such a project was its legitimate responsibility. This dispute unnecessarily held up the project.

Seventeen years after it was conceptualized, the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs, after fully considering it in its meeting on 2nd February this year, accorded its mandatory approval to build a 1000 MW power project, consisting of four units each of 250 MW, at an estimated cost of Rs. 5,350 crores over a 1600 acre area in Nabinagar. 600 acres have been acquired and the remainder is to be acquired by 2007 end. This is huge achievement for the state and is a national asset. As according to the time schedule fixed by NTPC, work is to be completed by April 2012, it should have by now established its administrative headquarters at the project site in Aurangabad and commenced work on the project to be able to adhere to the time frame.

But in over three months the NTPC has made no visible progress. This delay should not have occurred. The Ministry of Power may please ensure there is no further delay in the commencement of work on this valuable project.

*Treated as laid on the Table.

(ii) Need to implement schemes for inter-linking of rivers

SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN (DINDIGUL): Water is the most important and critical among the common property resources. Water is also the most important for human sustenance. Agricultural development, ground water recharge and above all, the ecology as a whole, depend heavily upon sustainable water resource development.

In view of the large variations in rainfall over space and time, our country experiences frequent floods in some parts and severe droughts in some others. Floods are a recurring feature

particularly in the Brahmaputra and Ganga rivers which carry 60 per cent of the water resources of our country.

Interlinking of rivers in India is expected to greatly reduce the regional imbalance in the availability of water in different river basins. Surplus water which flows waste to the sea would be fruitfully utilized.

Construction of storage dams as proposed will considerably reduce the severity of floods and the resultant damages. The flood peaks are estimated to reduce by about 20 to 30 per cent in the Ganga and Brahmaputra basins.

There should be an integrated approach to watershed management and measures for harnessing rainwater and prevent its runoff of sea. Nationalisation of all rivers and their inter-linking, national budgetary support for land and water development programmes and involvement of panchayats, monitor enforcement of laws and court orders is call of the day.

I request the Union Government to implement various schemes for inter-linking rivers particularly in southern peninsula with a view to equally distribute water for drinking and irrigation purposes to water scarcity states like Tamil Nadu.

(iii) Need to construct railway line between Indore and Manmad

श्रीमती सुमतिरा महाजन (इन्दौर) : महोदय, इंदौर-मनमाड नई रेल लाइन की मांग में सतत उठा रही हूँ जिसके संदर्भ में मैंने संसद में प्रश्न भी पूछा था। मेरे लिखित प्रश्न के उत्तर में मंत्रालय द्वारा बताया गया कि इंदौर-मनमाड 350 क.मी. का सर्वे किया गया और सर्वे रिपोर्ट के अनुसार निर्माण की लागत करीब 1000 करोड़ रुपये आएगी, लेकिन रेट ऑफ रटर्न नगैटिव बताया गया। मेरा नविदन है कि इंदौर, मध्य प्रदेश से महाराष्ट्र के लिए बहुत ज्यादा ट्रेफिकि है। पूरे दक्षिण में व्यापार से मध्य प्रदेश जुड़ता है। अब मुंबई आगरा राजमार्ग भी इंदौर खलघाट का फोर लेन हो रहा है यानी भविष्य में विकास दर बढ़ना है। ऐसे में यह लाइन आवश्यक सिद्ध होगी।

रेल मंत्रालय द्वारा यह भी प्रस्तावित किया गया कि अगर मध्य प्रदेश सरकार 50 प्रतिशत खर्चा उठाती है तो परियोजना को प्राथमिकता दी जा सकती है। यह व्यवस्था वास्तविकता से परे है क्योंकि देश में प्रति 100 वर्ग मीटर पर 18 क.मी. रेल लाइन है। वहीं मध्य प्रदेश में प्रति 100 वर्ग मीटर पर 15 क.मी. रेल लाइन है जबकि मध्य प्रदेश से देश के हर कोने की ओर जाने वाली रेल लाइन गुजरती है। इसके बावजूद मध्य प्रदेश में रेल लाइन का घनत्व कम है। रेल परियोजनाओं को प्राथमिकता के आधार पर पूरण करने के लिए राज्यों को 50 प्रतिशत हसिसे की मांग की है। यदि समृद्ध राज्य जसिमें रेल घनत्व 18 क.मी. या इससे ज्यादा है, 50 प्रतिशत राशि देते हैं तो उनमें रेल लाइन और प्राथमिकता से बनेगी। ऐसी स्थिति में राज्यों के बीच विकास का अंतर बढ़ेगा।

समान सदिधांतों के अनुरूप मंत्रालय का यह दायित्व है कि कम घनत्व वाले एवं आर्थिक दृष्टि से पछिड़े प्रदेशों में प्राथमिकता से रेल परियोजना बनाई जाए। अतः रेल मंत्री जी से मेरा आग्रह है कि उपर्युक्त परस्थितियों को देखते हुए नीति में परिवर्तन कर उपर्युक्त रेल लाइन इंदौर-मनमाड को शीघ्र मंजूरी दिलाएं।

(iv) **Need to make HIV test compulsory before marriage.**

श्री अनविश राय खन्ना (होशियारपुर) :
देश आज दो गंभीर बीमारियों से लड़ रहा है। सच तो यह है कि आज का नौजवान नशे की लत कारण अपनी जवानी नष्ट कर रहा है, दूसरा नशे के कारण अपराध बढ़ रहे हैं। यह एक गंभीर और खतरनाक समस्या है। अगर सरकार यह कानून बनाये कि व्यावसायिक कालेजों में दाखला लेने पहले सभी विद्यार्थियों का मादक द्रव्य के सेवन से जुड़ा टेस्ट होगा और रिपोर्ट नगिटिवि आने पर ही इन्हें कालेजों में दाखला मिलेगा तो मैं समझता हूँ कि इस समस्या को कुछ हद तक हम रोक सकेंगे।

दूसरी गंभीर समस्या एच.आई.वी. पॉजिटिवि केंसों में बढ़ोत्तरी के बारे में है। सरकार काफी कदम उठा रही है। अगर सरकार कानून बना कर शादी से पहले होने वाले पति-पत्नी यदि एच.आई.वी. पॉजिटिवि हैं तो शादी की अनुमति न दें और शादी को पंजीकृत करने के समय दोनों का एच.आई.वी. टेस्ट की रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत करने को अनिवार्य बनाया जाए।

(v) **Need to start 11th and 12th classes in Kendriya Vidyalaya Shajapur, Madhya Pradesh**

श्री थावरचन्द गेहलोत (शाजापुर):
महोदय, मध्य प्रदेश के शाजापुर जिला मुख्यालय पर केन्द्रीय विद्यालय कक्षा दसवीं तक चल रहा है। यहां छात्रों की संख्या अधिक होकर पढाई भी अच्छी चल रही है। यहां कक्षा 11वीं और 12वीं इसी सत्र से प्रारम्भ करने की आवश्यकता है। सभी प्रकार की सुविधा उपलब्ध है। साथ ही इस विद्यालय के लिए स्वयं के भवन की भी महती आवश्यकता है। भवन हेतु भूमि आरक्षण की जा चुकी है। अतः मैं सरकार से मांग करता हूँ कि शाजापुर, मध्य प्रदेश के केन्द्रीय विद्यालय में कक्षा 11वीं एवं कक्षा 12वीं इसी सत्र से प्रारम्भ की जाए एवं स्थायी भवन निर्माण की स्वीकृति प्रदान की जाए।

(vi) **Need to open an additional LPG Agency in Ladnun, District Nagaur, Rajasthan**

श्री राम सहि कस्वां (चुरू) : महोदय, मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र लाडनू जिला नागौर में रसोई गैस आपूर्ति की वकिल समस्या बनी हुयी है। इस कस्बे की आबादी 65 हजार के आसपास है। यहां जैन विश्व भारती जैसी अंतर्राष्ट्रीय ख्यातिप्राप्त विश्वविद्यालय एवं संस्थाएं हैं। यहां आई.ओ.सी. संचालित एकमात्र गैस एजेंसी है, जो जन आवश्यकता के अनुसार गैस का वितरण नहीं कर पा रही है। इस संबंध में मंत्रालय, आई.ओ.सी. के अधिकारियों व अन्य संबंधित अधिकारियों को आम-नागरिकों, सामाजिक संस्थाओं व मेरे द्वारा काफी ज्ञापन दिए गए हैं, लेकिन गैस एजें संचालन में कोई सुधार नहीं हुआ है।

अतः मेरा सरकार से नम्र निवेदन है कि गैस सप्लाई के लिए प्रभावी कार्यवाही कर जनता व

राहत प्रदान करें एवं एक अतिरिक्त गैस एजेंसी का आबंटन कर जनता को राहत प्रदान करने का श्रम करें।

(vii) Need to construct a bridge over river Chambal at “Usedghat”

श्री अशोक अर्गल (मुरैना) : महोदय, मध्य प्रदेश एवं उत्तर प्रदेश को जोड़ने हेतु तत्कालीन प्रधानमंत्री श्री राजीव गांधी द्वारा उसेदघाट चम्बल नदी के पुल की आधारशिला रखी थी। 17 वर्ष होने पर भी अभी तक पुल का निर्माण नहीं हो पाया है। मेरा केन्द्र सरकार से अनुरोध है कि चम्बल नदी उसेदघाट जो कई दो राज्यों को जोड़ेगा, लाखों नागरिकों के लाभ को देखते हुए शीघ्र पुल बनाए जाने हेतु राश स्वीकृत की जाए।

(viii)

Need to make the Palghat Unit of “The Instrumentation Limited”, a central PSU, an independent profit making unit

SHRI N.N. KRISHNADAS (PALGHAT): The Instrumentation Ltd. a Central PSU was referred before the BIFR due to the crisis in the company in 1992. There was a package for its revival. But it is still awaiting the clearance. Even though the Company as a whole is in deep crisis its Palghat unit is making profit even today. So, I urge upon the Government to make the Palghat Unit as an independent profit making unit by giving as a subsidiary unit of the Instrumentation Ltd.

(ix) Need to formulate a long term policy on production of ethanol

SHRI S.D. MANDLIK (KOLHAPUR): In order to bring down the rate of inflation the Hon'ble Finance Minister is likely to take steps to bring down prices of Agricultural commodities. This is having very detrimental effect on the financial condition of farmers. The best example of this policy is sugar.

Our country had sufficient stock of sugar available for sugar export and international price sugar was also good. However, at that stage sugar export was banned and in consequence the farmers lost a good opportunity of reaping a good price for sugar. As a result sugar stocks also piled up.

Now, the ban has been lifted at a stage when international prices of sugar have crashed. As a result of this policy, the Indian farmers have lost a golden opportunity of getting good sugar price. The Government, therefore, must find a way to compensate farmers for this loss.

In this respect it is noteworthy that most of the sugarcane growing countries have firm policy on ethanol and sugar production. As a matter of fact most of the oil requirement of Brazil is being met through ethanol production and they are now also exporting their ethanol & sugar. When agricultural conditions are similar, India has no firm policy on ethanol and there is no State support.

Through your good office Sir, I urge the Prime Minister and the Agriculture Minister to

declare a firm future policy on ethanol production for the benefit of farmers and oblige.

(x) Need to open a Kendriya Vidyalaya in Maharajganj, district Siwan, Bihar

श्री प्रभुनाथ सहि (महाराजगंज, बहिर) :
महोदय, बहिर प्रांत अंतर्गत सविन जिला का महाराजगंज अनुमंडल मुख्यालय है। महाराजगंज अनुमंडलीय पुलिस मुख्यालय, रेलवे स्टेशन, अस्पताल उच्च विद्यालय, महाविद्यालय, अनेकों उच्च कोटि के व्यावसायिक प्रतिष्ठान, थाना, प्रखंड मुख्यालय आदि पूरव से हैं। महाराजगंज और उसके आस-पास के क्षेत्र में हजारों की संख्या में केंद्र एवं राज्य सरकार के कर्मचारी, सेवानवृत्त कर्मचारी नविस करते हैं। महाराजगंज एक घनी आबादी वाला क्षेत्र है, परन्तु महाराजगंज में एक भी अच्छा विद्यालय नहीं है। मजबूर हो कर कर्मचारियों को शिक्षा अध्ययन हेतु अपने बच्चों को बाहर भेजना पड़ता है, जिसके कारण कर्मचारियों को अनावश्यक आर्थिक बोझ उठाना पड़ता है। महाराजगंज में वर्षों से एक अच्छे विद्यालय की आवश्यकता महसूस की जा रही है।

महाराजगंज में केंद्रीय विद्यालय खोलने की मेरी मांग पर केंद्रीय मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्र द्वारा अपने पत्रांक - एफ 1-3 (19) 2004 के.वी.एस.-1600 दिनांक 30.5.05 के माध्यम से महाराजगंज में केंद्रीय विद्यालय खोलने का आश्वासन के साथ केंद्रीय विद्यालय संगठन द्वारा निर्धार मापदंडों का प्रारूप भेजा गया था। केंद्र सरकार के निर्देशानुसार राज्य सरकार द्वारा महाराजगंज में केंद्रीय विद्यालय का प्रारूप एवं समाहर्ता सविन द्वारा भवन एवं भूमिकी उपलब्धता स प्रतविदन केंद्र सरकार को भेज दिया गया है, जबकि राज्य सरकार द्वारा सभी आवश्यक कार्रवाई पूरी कर दी गई है, परंतु अभी तक महाराजगंज में केंद्रीय विद्यालय खोलने की कार्रवाई केंद्र सरकार द्वारा शुरू नहीं की गई है।

मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से मांग करता हूं कि बहिर प्रांत अंतर्गत सविन जिले के महाराजगंज में स्वीकृत केंद्रीय विद्यालय में पढाई शीघ्र कराई जाए।

(xi) Need to import edible oil through the ports other than Southern ports of the country

SHRI K. FRANCIS GEORGE (IDUKKI): The decision of the Government through the budget and later through an executive order to reduce the duty of imported edible oils like Sunflower oil and Palm oil will adversely affect the price of coconut oil and thereby the price of coconut which is largely produced in the southern states of the country. Kerala alone produces about 5 lac metric tons of coconut oil. Kerala has more than 30 lac coconut farmers with over 9 lac hectares of land area. Besides, production of coconut has increased in other southern states like Tamil Nadu. Hence, if at all, the Government imports edible oil, to correct the demand-supply mis-match, as claimed by the Ministries concerned the measure has to be restricted to in the short term and the import should be avoided through

southern ports of Cochin, Mangalore, Tuticorin and Chennai.

I request the Government to issue necessary orders for the same.

(xii)

Need to run Chandrabhaga Express train from Pandharpur to Mumbai and other express train from New Delhi to Manmad/Kopergaon on daily basis

श्री रामदास आठवले (पंढरपुर) : महोदय, महाराष्ट्र राज्य के सोलापुर जिले के अन्तर्गत पंढरपुर में चन्द्रभागा नदी पर वटिठल रकुमई मंदिर और महाराष्ट्र राज्य के ही अहमदनगर जिले में शरिडी में स्थिति वशिव साईं बाबा धाम में देश-वदेश से बड़ी संख्या में श्रद्धालु दर्शनार्थ आते हैं, कन्ति इन श्रद्धालुओं के लिये समुचित नागरिक सुविधाओं का भारी अभाव है।

वशिव प्रसद्धि इन दोनों पवत्रि धामों को वशिव स्तर के पर्यटन केन्द्र के रूप में विकसित किये जाने और पंढरपुर से मुम्बई के बीच चन्द्रभागा एक्सप्रेस रेलगाड़ी जो सप्ताह में केवल दो दिन ही चलती है, को प्रतिदिन चलाये जाने के साथ-साथ साईं बाबा धाम शरिडी में आने वाले श्रद्धालुओं की बढ़ती हुई संख्या को देखते हुए राजधानी दिल्ली से मनमाड/कोपरगांव तक विशेष सुपरफास्ट रेलगाड़ी प्रतिदिन चलाये जाने और वहां से गुजरने वाली सभी रेलगाड़ियों की संश्रणियों में आरक्षण का कोटा बढ़ाये जाने तथा कोपरगांव से गुजरने वाली सभी रेलगाड़ियों का कम से कम 5 मिनट का स्टापेज दिये जाने की आवश्यकता है।

मेरा केन्द्र सरकार से अनुरोध है कि वशिव प्रसद्धि पवत्रि धार्मिक स्थलों वटिठल रकुमई मंदिर एवं बाबा साईंनाथ मंदिर की महत्ता एवं वहां आने वाले देश-वदेश के श्रद्धालुओं की श्रद्धा को ध्यान में रखते हुए आवश्यक कदम शीघ्र उठाये जाने का कष्ट करें।

... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Now, it is 3 o' clock.

As per the List of Business, we have to take up item no. 21 –Discussion under Rule 193.

... (Interruptions)

SHRI P.C. THOMAS (MUVATTUPUZHA): Sir, I am on a point of order. ... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: There can be no point of order now.

SHRI P.C. THOMAS : Sir, I have sought your permission regarding a privilege matter. ... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Privilege matter is not discussed like this. I do not remember. Well, I will look into it. Unless I say something, you cannot speak.

Now, we are taking up a very important subject. Not only this country but the world is concerned with this subject. We are discussing a very serious matter. Let us do some serious work for some time. Let us have a good discussion on a very vital subject.

Now, Shri C.K. Chandrappan.

... (Interruptions)

SHRI P.C. THOMAS : Sir, I have given one notice under Rule 222 ... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please do not record what he says.

*(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: You are not Shri C.K. Chandrappan. Kindly cooperate.

Now, Shri C.K. Chandrappan.

*Not recorded.

15.04 hrs.

DISCUSSION UNDER RULE 193

Global Warming

MR. SPEAKER: I am sure that we will have a very important debate on this today.

Now, Shri C.K. Chandrappan.

SHRI C.K. CHANDRAPPAN (TRICHUR): Sir, I am very happy to initiate the Discussion regarding global warming today.

Sir, we all know that this is an issue about which the entire world is concerned, and we, in India, naturally have our own share of concerns.

On February 2, 2007, the United Nations' Inter-Governmental Panel on Climate Change which groups 2,500 scientists from more than 130 countries released its Report, which is now being discussed all over the world. [\[R7\]](#)

Sir, now this Report of the United Nations actually is raising some of the very important problems which the entire nation is today paying attention to. It says that the very existence of our planet is difficult. If we go in the same way, probably, the future of mankind also might be doomed. The seriousness of the problem. Now, the issue of climate change is with us a decade ago. A decade ago, it was a conjecture. Now, the future is unfolding before our eyes very serious matters of grave concern. It will be interesting to know some of the aspects.

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, please continue.

SHRI C.K. CHANDRAPPAN : The Report says that the glaciers, especially the Himalayan ones and the glaciers all over the world, the Arctic and the Antarctic, are likely to be melted and the melting process started. If it happens, it has been pointed out that some of the biggest rivers in the world including some of the most important rivers in India, will have no future. They say that when the Tibetan Plateau gets warmed up, the Brahmaputra that runs from Tibet, passing through difficult countries, then coming to India, going to Bangladesh and then falls in the Bay of Bengal, may lead to such floods to begin with and then ultimately it might dry up. The same is the situation about Ganges, the holy river. It passes through most of the North Indian and Eastern Indian States, and the Report says that the same thing can happen to Ganges too. It is the fate of Ganga, Yamuna, Brahmaputra, Sindhu and all. So, we cannot imagine such a thing. To begin with, there will be devastating floods

when the melting takes place, and then when it is completely melted out, then a process desertification will take place and the entire Indo-Gangetic plain in our country will turn into a desert, a situation which we cannot imagine or we cannot afford to imagine such a plight that may happen our country. But that is the situation they have pointed out in relation to our country.

Over and above that, other dangers are also pointed out. When the Arctic and Antarctic ice meltir takes place that would bring the water level up in the oceans and seas and if it comes up a metre, then they say, most of the coastal regions of the country, including the great cities of Mumbai, Chennai, Kolkata and so many other cities which are on the coastal regions, all will be coming to an end. They will be all probably going down under the water and people will have to go away. Millions of people will turn homeless, destitute and lot of people will die in such an eventuality. This is the problem relation to our country that we are worried about.[\[MSOffice8\]](#)

Now, the same thing happens in North America, then Africa and in all the Continents. All over the world, the same kind of problems with different magnitude will be there. When such a situation is there, how are we going to face it? Now, they say this kind of a situation has arisen. The Report puts up the probability of the link between the human activity and the global warming at more than 90 per cent, that is, today 90 per cent is due to human intervention as against 66 to 90 per cent likelihood that had signaled in 2001 in its previous Report. Now, that means in less than 20 years more serious effects have come into being and more human intervention is taking place and playing havoc.

Sir, in such a situation, there were Global Earth Summits in different places, and finally under the UN aegis, the Kyoto Protocol was accepted. They wanted to cap the green gas emission until 2012 but has been severely weakened since the United States, the top source of green house gases, pulled out of the Protocol in 2001. That is a serious matter.

Before coming to that, I would like to say what exactly the problems that are before us. Global warming is the increase in average temperature of earth and oceans in recent times resulting in a continued increase in temperature in future. Gases like carbon dioxide, methane, ozone, nitrous oxide and sulphur hexafluoride as well as water vapour called green house gases collect in atmosphere like a blanket stopping the Sun's heat and they radiated off the earth's surface. This is what the Report says about it.

This phenomenon is increasing. It is increasing because of various reasons. High industrialization is taking place; lot of petroleum is used for transport and other purposes; hydrocarbon is burnt for power generation—all these contribute to the green house effect to be generated in the world and it creates this global warming up which is today threatening the very existence of mankind, the way of life that we have and the civilization that we have built through ages.

In this situation, how we could come out of it? That is a problem that has been under discussion for the last two decades under various UN organizations. Under various multilateral meetings, this problem was discussed. Now, one of the most important reasons that stands in the way

of finding a solution is the highly developed countries which are producing most of these emissions of green house gases. [\[MSOffice9\]](#)

They are saying that 'we have developed a high level of life and we are used to it and the people in the developing countries are not so developed and they need not have to abandon anything that they have achieved'. So, they say that 'let us go the way that we have achieved and let the new countries that are developing not create Greenhouse emissions in the world'. If you put it in other words, what they are saying is that the developed countries, especially the United States that contributes 25 per cent of these gases and things like that, they say that 'let us have our own ways and the other developed countries too are telling to the countries like India that 'you have lot of rice fields; you have lot of cattle wealth; these are all problems that contribute to Greenhouse effect; so you restrict all these and let us have the way in which we live'.

That is again, if you put it in political terms, the old imperialist attitude that let the countries who are striving to come forward not come forward. For those select few countries, the industrialized countries who have gone ahead, they say – 'let us go ahead'. The world could not accept that attitude. They are the G-8 countries and other countries are also there.

How to come out of this situation? This Report has pointed out that we have no time left out to sit idle over this issue because we are almost sitting on a volcano and it may explode any time. Now world has to take more serious view of this problem. In 2008 or by the end of this year there is going to be a special meeting of the United Nations to discuss these issues. By that time, by November Committee that has brought out this Report will come with its final findings and its summing up and all that. At that time, probably countries like India, China and all the developing countries should take a common stand so that we will be able to put across at such an international conference our views in a forthright manner and we will be able to achieve the goals that will come to our interest also and also to the interest of the world.

Now, the Government of India, in this regard, has taken certain steps as they have informed Parliament. Answering a Question in Parliament the Government said that ten steps have already been taken. This was an answer given to a Question raised in the Lok Sabha. These steps are –

1. Improving energy efficiency and conservation as well as setting up of Bureau of Energy Efficiency
2. Power sector reforms
3. Promoting of hydro and renewable energy
4. Promotion of clean coal technologies
5. Coal-washing and efficient utilization of coal
6. Afforestation and conservation of forests
7. Reduction of gas flaring
8. Use of cleaner and lesser carbon-intensive fuel for transport

9. Encouraging mass rapid systems; and
10. Environmental quality management

This is an answer given in the Lok Sabha to a Question raised on 26.2.2007. Answering my Question the hon. Minister of Environment and Forest has given these details.

These are some general statements. Now, we will have to go into some more specifics. When the Report says that the glaciers are in danger, there are reports that the Government of India has not, so far, studied in depth the problems the glaciers might face. [\[MSOffice10\]](#)

As reported, there was a proposal to set up an institute to study the problems of glaciers, but the institute has not so far been instituted, or if at all it is instituted, it is in a very preliminary stage. No concrete work has been done. That is one area where our interest is lying. If that institute is to be set up, seriously set it up. The answer that the Government has given shows its non-seriousness. It says that there are not sufficient qualified persons in India for running that kind of an institute. When there is nobody in India, then find people from abroad, but I think, there are scientists in India who are capable of running such an institute. This is very important in the context of this Report and it points out that the glaciers are in danger and that is going to affect the most important rivers in this country. So, that institute should be set up and serious study on that aspect should be done.

Secondly, there are a lot of complaints about the kind of energy that we are producing. This Report also points out about it. It does not point out only about us, but about the developing countries. When we produce energy, it is not very clean energy that we are producing. We use coal and things like that in a fashion that it creates greenhouse effect. So, we have to evolve new technologies or new methods by which we will use our resources in such a manner they would not contribute to greenhouse effect. We have a lot of coal resources, but they should be used in such a manner that they would not contribute to greenhouse effect. That requires a lot of research and studies. No serious effort is being made in that respect too.

The third thing pointed out is that the number of vehicles has increased. Now it is a status symbol that every house has three or four cars and things like that. There was a time when we used to promote mass transport, public transport system. When it is essential a person may use a car. Now because of the liberalised import policy, the globalisation and all that, there is competition of bringing in more and more vehicles and if possible, much bigger ones which consume a lot of petrol or diesel and they show them off. The Report on Global Warming says that efforts should be made to strengthen the public transport system and other modes of transport should be discouraged. That is a question of certain policy to be enunciated by the Government. So, what I say is, on that issue, we should provide mass transit arrangement, which may be trains, Metros, even buses or whatever. Now in Delhi because of the court's verdict, finally they have switched over to the use of CNG. That is a good thing. Such things should be encouraged to the maximum.

Then, we should see that our contribution to the greenhouse effect is less. The argument from

the other side is that we cannot just ignore the argument from the other side. I said that 24 or 25 per cent is the contribution by the USA. Next comes China. The third one is India. In terms of quantum what we are saying is that our *per capita* contribution to greenhouse effect is less because of the population and ours being a vast country. Even then when our economy is growing fast and if you are to keep this present rate of economic growth and want this pace to continue on a sustainable basis, then probably, we will require more energy.[\[s11\]](#)

More energy would mean that we will have to use more fissile materials. As I was pointing out in the very beginning that if you do this, then its contribution should be made less. We should use more scientific and technically correct methods by which our contribution to the greenhouse effect will not be that big. We can always say that countries like the United States and other industrial countries -- who are very much developed -- should bring down their contribution towards greenhouse effect. This is all that the Kyoto agreement said, and the United States walked out protesting this.

It is again a question of how much responsibility they should take to save the globe as a whole and the mankind as a whole from this crisis. If you look back at the history, these industrialised countries and imperialist countries in the post-industrial revolution period established colonies, and they amassed a lot of wealth from the looting that they made from all over the country.

The Non-Aligned Movement all the time wanted that a part of the money that they have been looting for ages from us should be shared with us so that the backward countries and the developing countries can also keep pace with the development that they have achieved apart from the political freedom, which we have achieved. This is the time that we should insist from them to spend money to bring down their own greenhouse effect, and also help the developing countries to achieve efficiency, achieve growth by minimising contribution of their greenhouse effect. This is a practical approach, and if that has to be achieved, then India should probably take a clearer stand on international policies. India should once again become the leader of the Non-Aligned World; rally the entire Non-Aligned countries with us; all the developing countries, especially, countries like Brazil, South Africa, Mexico along with China should be brought with India to strengthen our case. Thereafter, we can argue that more than a 100 countries stand along with India, and argue for wellbeing of mankind. If the Government of India takes such a position in its foreign policy perceptions, then that will be a good contribution.

I would like to make one more point. It was reported in the *Indian Express* that the Prime Minister's Office has entrusted this job with the Commerce Ministry and the Industries Ministry. It is good, but that is not enough. This is not a thing that should be tackled by the Commerce Ministry and the Industries Ministry. I can understand if a Group of Ministers headed by the Prime Minister with a team of the best scientific brains are asked to look into it. They should be brought along with a team of economists, environmentalists, etc. and that Committee should formulate India's policy in relation

to different aspects of the problem, namely, the manner in which we are going to tackle it. Government is taking such a stand, then I am sure that India will play not only a role by which India's case is advanced, but India will play the traditional role as the leader of the developing countries; leader of the Third World countries; leader of the poor countries; so that the whole world will be saved in a big way. [\[r12\]](#)

This is the last word – if we neglect this, the sufferers ultimately will be the common man. If the water level rises in the oceans and seas, if desertification takes place and if floods take place, the worst victims will be the common man in this country.

So, keeping in mind the special requirements, the Government of India should act speedily, effectively and with a sense of determination and with a political direction. This is what I would like to say while initiating the discussion.

SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI (PILIBHIT): Thank you for giving me this opportunity.

Sir, I know that you are personally extremely interested in this debate and that you have initiated a large number of MPs to see a film by Al Gore. I would also recommend every Parliamentarian to see it. Gore, so that we pass the point of talking politics. This is no longer a matter that concerns the developing or the developed nations, the non-aligned or otherwise, rich or poor, etc.

It is a problem that has no class distinctions. If anything, it hits the middle and the upper classes, and not just the so-called common man – In fact, I have never met a single common man in my life. So, it is a problem which the upper and rich classes will face much faster because their quality of life will deteriorate the most. This is not a problem that can be solved by simply throwing money at it. The Government will have to do some intelligent thinking and do it fast as we are already 20 per cent into this crisis.

The hon. Member who spoke just now, has gone on and on about having an Institute on Glacier Management. You cannot manage the glaciers. The glacier is affected by carbon dioxide and other gases in the air, which are called the Greenhouse gases. If you cannot control the level of CO₂ in the air, you cannot save the glacier, even if you have 50 such Institutes with everybody sitting there.

Before I begin, I have to say that I am despondent because the Minister who will be responding to this debate or the Minister who is put in charge of listening to this debate from the Government side is the Minister of Environment. This has nothing to do or this has very little to do with the Ministry of Environment. I feel that the Minister of Power should have been here; the Minister of the strangely-named 'Alternative Energy' should have been here; and the Prime Minister should have been here because this is not something that can be done by the Ministry of Environment.

We are already into the crisis, and it is not that if this happens, etc. it is simply a question of when it happens! It will accelerate in the next five years. There will come a time, in the next ten years where it will be irrelevant whichever party comes to power and the word democracy will be irrelevant when people rush to grab whatever available resources are left.

There is coming a time soon, when the squeeze of people into the central parts of India will be so great that the rule of law will simply disappear; and I promise you, hon. Members, this will happen in your lifetime! In fact, if the projections of the scientists are correct – they had been absolutely correct so far in their milestones – this may be the last few years that India exists as a State with a form of governance. We are now rapidly becoming a Government that simply ignores crisis and responds to it in a knee-jerk fashion while hoping that it will go away. This is not going to go away. We are already in the middle of it.

In my own constituency, in April, which is a hot month, we had hailstones the size of a tennis ball which destroyed the entire wheat crop in the Tarai. We had snow in places where snow had never been. We had snow late; we have flowering late and we had lost large number of crops to flooding. This is going to increase year by year.

If you look at the satellite pictures of India, you will see a sharp erosion of our coasts. Already

several islands in the Sundarbans had disappeared and the people living on them have had to move inland. In one particular island, 600 families had to move inward when the entire island, like Dwarka, had disappeared under the Ocean.

As land along the coasts disappears through a combination of rising waves, tsunamis and cyclones, India's coastal people and Bangladeshis will start moving inwards and this means, crores of refugees coming into India. [\[MSOffice13\]](#)

Then as the heat starts increasing, which it is already doing, this means the breakdown of power for large masses of people and millions of deaths. It also means famine on a scale that cannot be comprehended because there will be no nation and no State that we can import food from. And all this will happen in the next ten years. The indicators are all there. In fact, one of the most important indicators has gone unnoticed; the dying out of pollinating agents such as bees and butterflies on which our entire planet depends.

This is not a crisis that can be tackled by admonishing people to use less water, less energy or to keep their homes clean. It cannot be tackled by show displays of planting ceremonial trees. It has to be done now by a series of policy changes and fiat by the Government that act now and are enforced for the good of all.

I am going to suggest a few things which if taken up now can perhaps mitigate some of the disaster.

One of the problems, as Al Gore also pointed out, was the fact that nations blame each other and people blame each other and there is a sense of despondency that I cannot do anything or Governments cannot do anything.

There is absolutely no point in saying that America is responsible since China and India are equal in their responsibility and are increasing their part in global warming. Therefore, these are the suggestions that I have to make.

- Government must lay more emphasis immediately on wind and solar power.

In the world, Sir, to date, only two per cent of all power production is being done through renewable energies; two per cent in the entire world of which India has 'zero' contribution to make. We must also lay emphasis on the production of vegetable based fuel for vehicles. Diesel and petrol must be consciously phased out with short term goals. Instead of the Minister answering, as he did the other day, that five per cent Ethanol mixes will come in the next ten years, you do not have ten years.

At the moment the Ministry for Alternative Energy, which in any case is strangely named – it should be Renewable Energy and not alternative energy – is considered a joke because the entire wind energy production, and there is a very little of it, is being done by the private sector and there is no solar energy being produced at all. We have to go for decentralized mixes of energy. The day of the coal-based power plant is over.

You have to have carbon neutral energy and this can only be done by renewable. It reminds me of the Chinese executioner's story.

There was an executioner in China who was so good at his job that when he cut the head off, the victim did not know his head had been cut off and, therefore, the executioner after he wielded his

sword would say please nod and then only the victim's head would fall off. We have reached a point where the executioner has simply got to say, 'please nod' our heads are already off when it comes to petroleum and diesel.

- Tree planting must be done on a war footing with appropriate trees.

It is not good enough to say that we have 20 per cent forest cover because this is mythology. Why is it mythology? It is because we are taking averages. We are taking 35 per cent of the North-east and averaging it out with 1 per cent of Punjab, 2 per cent of Haryana, 1 per cent Maharashtra, 1 per cent of Delhi and then call it an average of 20 per cent. Let us suppose North-east ceded from us, then we are left with 1 per cent average in the rest of India because we are losing entire averaging base.

Therefore, let us not look at averages any more and go for 20 per cent in each State immediately.

Forest Departments must stop cutting trees as a means of supplying the State with quick money.

There should be a moratorium for at least ten years because there is no planting going on, but there is large scale depredation both by the Government officials, the poachers unofficially, the village cooking and the cattle for grazing.

There has to be a policy now that all paper will be made with bagasse or other agricultural waste. I do not mind reading a newspaper which is slightly brown in colour if it means that I have my life still available to me.[\[R14\]](#)

Fourthly, you will have to rethink your policy on car production. Low emission vehicles have to be ordered and the standards raised very high. No emphasis has been put on public transport as the hon. Member pointed out. Uttar Pradesh, for instance, has been packing up its buses for years and Bihar. None of our roads in any city are bicycle friendly. Therefore, people per force abandon their bicycles.

Fifthly, energy efficient appliances have to be the order of the day. Simple things like standby modes have to be removed from all appliances like Computers, TVs and videos. A standby mode consumes 98 per cent of the energy used by the video and TV. I would suggest starting with a special labeling on each appliance and immediately the Government should order that all lighting to CFLS and the banning of standard yellow bulbs. This in itself will take us some way away from total destruction. This will make an immediate difference.

Sixthly, most farmers in India burn their field after crops like sugarcane and wheat are harvested. As I speak, all the fields in my Constituency are on fire and mine is not the only one. If you travel in North India in a helicopter you would find that everything is on fire. Let us put it conservatively, 20 lakh farmers burning fifty lakh acres a day. That is what is happening now in just one small Constituency. This increases the heat sharply and the SPM level. I had banned crop burning in my Constituency and it had an immediate effect in

reduction. However, the ban did not hold for more than two years because there are no laws to support it. Most fields in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar are on fire as I speak. The carbon dioxide levels, the pollution and SPM levels have to be felt to be believed, so high do they rise. This is what is causing the melting of your glaciers. Not only are precious organic material being burnt which could have been used for crop, which could have been used for animal grazing but this, more than anything, increases the heat and instability of the weather. This has to be banned immediately. Along with this, the ban on forest burning in the name of preventing forest burning has to be stopped. I have urged the Environment Ministry, which is really as much of a joke as the Alternative Energy Ministry, to issue a ban. For the last one year they have been pondering on how to frame the letters to ban this.

We will have to think very strongly about industries that are doing harm. When you talk about America picking on Asia, this is incorrect. They may be or they may not be. I am not going into the politics of that. But Asia is contributing as much methane which is as important a green house gas as carbon dioxide. The entire methane production is coming from developing countries in Asia and Brazil. The reason for this is the emphasis on cattle production for milk, meat and leather. If you do not take care of the methane no matter how much we reduce the carbon dioxide you will still achieve the same level of green house gases. Each age has to phase out those processes that destroy the whole. This, and the pesticide industry which is causing an acceleration of heat production, water usage and pollution, will have to be mandated fiat now.

We will have to think in terms of reducing the population. This has been avoided politically for thirty years but it is now the national imperative. Otherwise, this will be a nation ruled by catastrophe - that is, if it remains a nation at all. I urge the government to take this matter seriously and to rearrange their priorities to tackle the life threatening situation that exists now.

SHRI SANDEEP DIKSHIT (EAST DELHI): Sir, we are undertaking an extremely important discussion today.

Shri Chandrapanji and Manekaji have very eloquently and very nicely painted the picture as to what really is happening.

I have only one change to make to what Manekaji has said. She said that probably in another ten years time, this catastrophe is going to befall us. I believe, it is already on our heads. I think, it started. There are simple things that we are seeing all around us. Most of us are assuming that these may be the symptoms of what might come in some 10 or 20 or 30 years time. I think some of them are pointing to things that will happen howsoever you may try to stop them. What is happening to the glacier is something has caught our imagination. It has caught our imagination because somewhere down the line we believe that the shrinking of glaciers is going to make a major impact of our rivers. We believe that the melting of glaciers is going to reduce the drinking water availability that we have. It is going to reduce the productivity in crops. It is going to initially lead to flooding and later on to dry lands and arid zones all across India. Some of them have already started. The way most Governments are reacting, including our own, I get the sense that either we are not serious.

seized with the problem, or, as has been mentioned by Smt. Maneka Gandhi, we perhaps believe that it will be wished away. If you continue to do a little bit of tool kit technology in most of the something will happen and somehow we will survive. I do not think that the problem of climate change, what is going to come out as global warming, can really be wished away. It is something that we collectively have achieved over the last 100 years or 150 years. Most of it is attributed to what has happened in the post-industrial scenario from the 1850s and 1860s. All indicators, whether it is on Greenhouse gas emission; whether it is on temperature; whether it is on glacier; whether it is on what is happening in the Arctic sea; or whether on the impact of Greenland ice cap, everywhere the indicators are showing without any doubt that something is happening in this globe and it is going to cause a catastrophe. Yet I still feel that we are not being able to rise above debates.

Sir, here I would like to point out a particular extract of a paper that I read recently that was submitted to the Office of the Prime Minister.

15.47 hrs. (Shri Balasaheb Vikhe Patil *in the Chair*)

I was horrified to read some of the lines of that Report. This was the Report of the Inter-Governmental Panel on Climate Change. One good thing about the report of Inter-Governmental Panel on Climate Change is that everybody suddenly has been shaken a bit; even those who believed that such a problem did not exist were forced to believe that perhaps somewhere it is happening. The Report that talks about climate change in Indian agriculture has asked as to what is the scenario of climate change in India. This is based on a NATCOM Report that the M Environment and Forest has produced. It says that according to the Report there has not been substantial change in warming in India. It says it does not find enough evidence to see that there have been changes in the monsoon rainfall pattern. It does talk, of course, about some minor changes in the Himalayan glacier. I sometimes find it difficult to understand that as the Report goes down it in denies what most of the other international reports are talking about globally and therefore affect India and then finally it very reluctantly admits to some of the changes that might be happening in this country. It says that monsoon rainfall at Indian level does not show any trend, but there are regional patterns. The surface temperature from 1901 to 2000 indicates a small warming over the past 100 years and distribution of temperature changes indicate a warming trend that has observed on along the West Coast, Central India and in some parts of the interior Peninsula. However, cooling has been observed in some parts of North-West India and South India.

Sir, I do not think that Governments in Asia or international bodies are seized with the problem problem is immense. The solutions to the problem are very serious. Smt. Maneka Gandhi has pointed to many of them very eloquently in here address. But there are many more. There are technologies exist that can help us to transport. There are technologies exist that can work in industries to produce goods, produce consumable items and produce little electrical gadgets that we are using that consume less electricity and emanate less heat. [\[R15\]](#)

There are already technologies available that can even help in making paddy cultivation more environmentally sustainable.

There are already indications available that we need to give market signals through taxation, prohibitive policies to stop production and usage of some kind of machines, to bring in a taxative regime or a disincentive or incentive regime that forces Government, the private sector and the citizens to be environmentally sustainable. But is there a will to do it?

I do not want to go into all the aspects of it because Shri Chandrapan and Shrimati Maneka Gandhi have also very clearly articulated all the problems that are associated with global warming. There are many more on this issue and we can just keep counting them. There are huge number of reports that have already come out and available everywhere in the public domain. Is our Government, like all other Governments across this globe, serious about tackling this issue? I personally feel, as a person who probably have 40 more years to live in this nation, that the Government is not serious about it. I am saying this with a lot of humility. I do not think that most of our leadership is really very serious about it currently. Something somewhere seems to be missing when we come to debates on environment. It is almost a month since the last report came out by United Nations. It was flashed all across in the newspapers.

In the last one month only, we have seen the kind of urgency that is there in at least in people's mind.

This is the second time that this House is talking about global warming. But is our Government equally aware of it? Is our Government rising up to the occasion equally? Are our State Governments aware of it? Not at all.

I think if the Government of India is aware at a scale of two out of ten, the State Governments are aware at half out of ten.

They do not even know what is happening. I am aware that many State Governments, in fact, are looking at issues that might affect some of the activities which they may be taking on, which is leading to their industrial growth and that should not be stopped because of this. It is the same argument that the United States talks of when it talks of its own growth.

I think a very important point which Shrimati Maneka Gandhi has made is that it is no longer a competition between the developed countries and us. There is and it will be like that. It is an emotional issue. We feel that why should we not go through the same path as somebody else has gone through. Why should we not have the same level of life style, quality of life and development which the Europeans and the Americans have?

Why shall we not go through the same path of economic growth that they have? Why should we be controlling ourselves and they refuse to control themselves? Sir, this is a debate which nobody can answer. Are we really interested in putting our earth right? If we keep waiting for the other person to take a step, ultimately nobody may take that step. Are the life styles of the United States or the Europe ideal? Is the growth path or the economic development of the West ideal? Certainly not. I do not think that the West believes in that, I do not think that NDA truly believes in that and I do not

think we truly believe in that. Is that the only way that most of us have to go through? Is that the only way available to us?

There are a lot of things happening in research and development. The other day, Shri Kap Sibal, when he was talking about his Department's work on his Budget, spoke a large amount of work that the Department of Science and Technology is undertaking. In fact, he mentioned about global warming and stated how, in many areas, his own Department is funding research that could help reduce global warming impact across the globe. But are these being taken out to a serious level that is possible?

We talk of mass rapid transport. Apart from the fact that the Government of India may have apportioned funds for mass rapid transport. Certain cities like Mumbai, Chennai, Delhi and few others may have looked at metro and said that they would like to have metros. Is it something that is imperative now? Why not all the State Governments thinking of nothing but metros in their areas and stop expanding and stop putting money in other infrastructure?

As regards cars, there are many other things these Governments have banned. There are many other things that we have stopped people from consuming. There are many others which the Governments have gone out of their way to stop people from getting. Why cannot it happen in the case of cars?

I do not know whether such a technology is available that can make cars as environmentally sustainable as it is required.

But certainly, there can be measures for a certain kind of consumption with certain kind of lifestyle issues which Government must be serious in controlling if they are seriously thinking about environment.

Somewhere we have to signal to ourselves and to all our citizens that certain steps need to be taken. The steps are available.

I am not an expert standing here to talk about those steps. There are many people in this House who know much more than me about what steps to be taken. There are many people in various universities and institutions across the country who know what steps need to be taken. But will we take those steps?

The impact of climate change is going to affect each one of us, whether we sit on that side of this House or this side of this House or whether we sit in this House or not. It is going to affect each community; it is going to affect each caste; and it is going to affect each region. If Tamil Nadu is going to be affected, then Uttar Pradesh is going to be equally affected; if Rajasthan is going to be affected, then Manipur is going to be equally affected. If Ganga is going to start drying up in another 25 to 30 years, then Brahmaputra will also – perhaps initially start flooding -- start drying up after 25 to 30 years.

Mr. Chairman, through you, we want to really request the Government that we have to stand up and probably take this as the most important national issue today. We have spoken about certain issues beyond politics. This is an issue in which politics will not come anywhere. I am sure all Members in this House, all legislative assemblies across this country, once taken into confidence, once told what

is coming in front of us, would certainly stand up and fight for their citizens.

If it means stopping certain activities, I think, we must go ahead with them. If it means banning certain technologies, I think, we must go ahead with them even if we do not have alternatives right now.

To continue to keep waiting for alternative technologies to replace certain existing technologies is not good. May be we will get them too late.

Shrimati Maneka Gandhi said we have fifteen or twenty years to go. But I believe that we have five to six years to go to take our policy choices. We have only three to four years to go to give a signal to our country that our mindsets should change. It will take at least ten to fifteen years for people in this country to start realizing that there are differences that they need to make in their lifestyles; there are differences that they need to make in their choices; there are differences they need to make in the consumption patterns that they are getting on with. Most of us who represent the consuming class in this country should take a lead in this.

Mr. Chairman, I have brought a lot of figures to talk about; and I have brought a lot of Reports to talk about.

But when I understood and realized that most of them are already available, I thought, I should restrict my entire submission to this one plea that we have to take this seriously.

The Government must set up a panel at the Prime Minister's level or at the Planning Commission level or at an all-party level. This is something in which urgent steps are required. The Government has to step up and first convince us, the Members of Parliament who are sitting in this Chamber, that the Government is serious about it.

Seriousness will not come through words; it has to come through immediate and urgent action in the coming one to two years.

Please tell us where we need to discipline ourselves; tell the citizens where they need to discipline themselves; tell the Government officers where they need to discipline themselves; tell the private sector where they need to join in this whole issue. Then, our farmers will join; our workers will join; our wives will join and our children will join.

I know that environment is an issue where every child in this nation will come forward to contribute.

I end my speech by really pleading to the Government to please rise to the occasion. If it has the will, there is nothing that the Government cannot do. In sixties and seventies when this country was faced with the food shortage, it decided to embark on the path called "Green Revolution" -- whatever may have been the subsequent impact of that in terms of environment -- and it showed what it can achieve.

This is a time when as a nation and as a Government we need to stand up and for the coming years and for the coming generations save this Earth. Thank you.

DR. SUJAN CHAKRABORTY (JADAVPUR): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I believe, as all others here, this is one of the most important issues that the country and the whole world is confronted with today.

A lot of figures are available with us today to show how, within the interval of five to ten years, global warming has increased and how it is impacting us. All these figures are available in the net and I believe these figures are available for the Members also. So, I will not concentrate on figures.

The important issue is the mindset of the Government with regard to policy, planning and the will. The three Members who spoke before me also spoke on similar lines. [\[MSOffice16\]](#)

16.00 hrs

This is an issue where barring one or two points, I believe that the entire House should agree in a single tune. From that end, we should look into the issues.

Sir, it is not the question of figures and it is not the question of facts only. The experience these days also is guiding us that the change in nature of weather is experienced by all of us. So by experience, it is understood that the different parts of the country are becoming warmer and more erratic behaviour of the nature is already understood.

There is no rhythm for the storm also. No older systems are being followed neither in our country nor in the international arena. In the USA also during the last few years, some catastrophies took place. So all these are the signals and all these are actually reflecting as to how the change is having an impact on the population.

The climate change and the global warming will have impact on many issues. It will obviously unbalance the existing balance of the nature.

It will definitely have effect on glaciers melting down, thereby a definite rise of the sea-level and thereby obviously drying of number of rivers. Habitations in different areas including the small island States will be at stake.

Those will be drowning, displacement will be there, droughts, food crisis, health hazards and a lot of issues are involved. The issue basically is on the future of the population, on the future of the world.

That is getting in crisis because of the entire change in the climate. Why is it so?

16.02 hrs.

(Dr. Satyanarayan Jatiya *in the Chair*)

Sir, the nature has its own inherent balancing approach. Yes, the emitted carbon dioxide is again being consumed by plants and thereby oxygen is emitting which again faunas are using. This balance is there and the nature is having its own peculiar balance. Whenever we are hitting nature very detrimentally, nature also is hitting us back. That is the simple question. Than the pre-industrial period, it is already having a concentration of 37 per cent more carbon dioxide in the nature and obviously is having its very negative effect in the climate, in the warming etc. The question definitely may come, if the question of industrialization is linking to this sort of development, how we should look into the question of industrialization, how we should look into the question of development etc. There is a trend to juxtapose development and environment. I believe that is not the solution or the

real answer.

It may be that some of the countries in the world also are trying to drag us that way and maybe some of us also are thinking that in the issue of climate, we should not enter into the politics. This is not the question of politics. This is the question of reality.

We have to understand as to why a thing is happening and if we do not try to look to specifically, we cannot even answer the problem. So it is just not the question of politics of developed countries or developing countries.

Development is a reality, poverty alleviation is a must and as late Shrimati Indira Gandhi had commented, probably in the same fashion that the poverty itself is the greatest pollutant. That is true.

We must have arrangement for that. But how, why and what sort of technology we have to use obviously will be the questions.

It cannot be that as if development and environment is one opposing the other. How best we can arrange for the development keeping in mind the environmental arrangements should be the important issues.

Sir, you might be knowing as the newspaper reports that President George Bush rang up our hon Prime Minister yesterday. ... (*Interruptions*)[\[a17\]](#)

It is with the claim, with the opinion that India should limit its emission. It is true. But who is contributing to it? How much is contributed? How much is being contributed by which country? This is not a question of politics. It must also be seen very categorically.

Today, in the world, the contribution of carbon-dioxide emission by the US is more than 30 per cent. The *per capita* contribution is the highest; it is much more beyond imagination. In India, it is much less. I do not say that we have still got nothing to do. We have still got something to do. That is a separate issue. The whole of Asia, which is having more than 50 per cent of the world population these days, contributing only to the level of 12 per cent. Again, how can that be still limited? We can think of that. Can the USA dictate today, which, even today is not signing the Kyoto Protocol? Can it be accepted? If this question is raised, will it be branded as politics? If this is the position, it must be done. Without this sort of politics, without this sort of fixing up of responsibility, I believe, the solution cannot be sought for. Further, the responsibility should also be fixed.

Shrimati Maneka ji was referring to one Island, in the Sundarbans which is drowning. People have already been evacuated because of climate change. Yes, it is a very small Island. People have been evacuated in the name of *Lohachara*. But that is not due to climate change. Now we are trying to mix everything for the purpose for which we are speaking. That should not be so. Some other reasons are there. The scientists should look into that aspect. There is no problem.

Basically, the question still remains, how can the green-house emission be lowered? But still it already 37 per cent in excess. How can that excess be reorganized in this system so that the effect can be lessened? I think these two aspects should be seen properly.

There was a question of transportation. Everybody has said about it. It is a question of development. It is a question of liberalization even. It is a question of trying to be big and engulfing anyone. Therefore, the question of transportation also comes. The question of energy is also there. My point is that the public transport system is a must in our country. Wherefrom has it to start? We cannot just say: "Let the economy be liberalized but the transport system must be public ended." It cannot be. These things will be linked with the entire economic policy that the country is going to pursue. We must understand that the question of public transport system obviously shall have to gain much more importance.

Next, the question of energy comes. In our country also, we are using basically the thermal system, the fossil fuel system. It is a huge one. In the Tenth Plan, it was proposed that the 60:40 balance should be maintained. Where are we? We are much below. About 18 per cent is our hydro and nuclear systems. Fossil fuel is contributing to the extent of 82 per cent. It was proposed in the Tenth Plan also. But I believe the question of energy and clean technology is very important. The question of fuel cell is there. Should it not gain the topmost priority in the country today? Then, the question of solar system, solar cell is there. Should not solar energy have the topmost priority today? Should we not organize mission mode to which I will come later on. It is just not a question of environment. It is the question of overall development and thereby in terms of development, the question is how best we can utilize science and technology. [\[R18\]](#)

The important point is, how the Government is going to look into these issues. It is not the question of just one Ministry or Department or what the Environment Ministry is doing. It is the question of clean technology, solar cell, mission mode and most importantly, all these issues should be taken into consideration.

Similarly, there is the question of carbon trading. There are a lot of technologies that are available now. Some of my friends have been talking about energy efficient technology. It is already available in the country. Who will make it popular? The mindset of the Government and the policy makers have to change. We have a lot of scope and we have a lot of technologies. Some 'dos' and 'don'ts' have to be fixed by the Government and they must be integrated into the whole system. From this angle, I would urge that the issues of fuel cell, solar cell and energy efficient technology must be given importance.

Sir, still 37 per cent carbon dioxide is in excess in the system. We have to see how best it can be minimized. If India cannot do this, no country in the world can do it. India's biodiversity is huge. India's basic understanding of science is also great.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please conclude.

DR. SUJAN CHAKRABORTY : I am concluding.

We have a huge biodiversity in our country. I do not find any reason why one of our main attention should not be on biotechnology and we should see that flora development is made in a manner that consumes much more carbon dioxide from the system. Now, carbon dioxide emission is more than the flora can consume. But can biotechnology not help us in this direction? Since our biodiversity is huge and our biotechnology potential is very strong, I believe that this is one area where we should pay more attention.

Sir, I am not going into facts and figures and extracts of various reports due to paucity of time. We know the problem. We have to find out a way to solve it. The Ministry of Environment and Forests must be making efforts in its own way to control emission, but it is not just the question of the Environment Ministry. It is a question of sustainability of development and also a question of utilization of science and technology. So, it is not just the responsibility of the Ministry of Science and Technology or the Ministry of Environment and Forests, but the Government, as a whole, should pay more attention towards these issues.

Therefore, it is not just the Minister of Environment and Forests or the Minister of Science Technology who should reply to this debate today. If the Government feels that these issues important, then this debate should be replied to by no less than the Prime Minister and that can be the answer to the world to say that we, as a nation, are very serious about these issues. So, these issues should be viewed very seriously from that angle.

With these words, I conclude and I thank you for giving me this opportunity.

श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा (खीरी):
सभापति महोदय, आपने एक बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर मुझे अपनी बात रखने का मौका दिया है। आज हम लोग, जो वायुमंडल में आये दिन परिवर्तन आ रहे हैं, उस पर चर्चा कर रहे हैं। मुझसे पहले कई माननीय सदस्यों ने अपनी-अपनी बात रखी है और गम्भीर चिन्ता के स्वर उठाये हैं। मैं उन सब के साथ अपने विचार जोड़ते हुए अपनी बात कहना चाहता हूँ।[\[R19\]](#)

महोदय, यह एक ऐसा विषय है जिस पर सदन में कोई मतभेद नहीं है। सदन ही नहीं, हनिदुस्तान में और हनिदुस्तान के बाहर भी, इस बारे में सम्मेलित रूप से चर्चा के स्वर व्यक्त किये जा रहे हैं। मैं महसूस करता हूँ कि अंतरराष्ट्रीय स्तर पर भी इस बारे में गंभीर प्रयास किये जा रहे हैं, हालांकि अभी इस विषय में बहुत कुछ किया जाना बाकी है। वायुमंडल में परिवर्तन एक ग्लोबल इश्यू है और यह केवल एक मुल्क के सहारे या एक मुल्क के विचार करने से चल भी नहीं सकता।

धरती पर रहने वाले सभी लोग, हवा, पानी, समुद्र या धरती के सहारे किसी न किसी प्रकार से एक-दूसरे से जुड़े हुए हैं। अगर पूरा का पूरा पर्यावरण परिवर्तित होता है, समुद्र का स्तर उठता है, ग्लोबल वार्मिंग की समस्या पेश आती है, तो उससे पूरी मानवता खतरे में पड़ती है - इस चीज को कोई नजरंदाज नहीं कर सकता है। मैं समझता हूँ कि संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ ने भी इस बारे में कुछ पहल की है और कई प्रोटोकॉल साइन किये। इससे पहले, जब लोग इस विषय में ज्यादा कुछ सोच भी नहीं पा रहे थे, तब कई साल पहले ग्रीनवॉच सर्टि में धरती के दो महान विद्वान मलिक थे। उनमें से एक सर अर्नाल्ड ट्राइनबी थे, जिन्होंने इस बात का अध्ययन किया था कि धरती से सभ्यताएँ क्यों खत्म हो गयीं और दूसरे दाइसेयुकेला थे, जो पूर्व के जैन संप्रदाय प्रवक्ता रहे हैं। एक पूर्वी सभ्यता का प्रतिनिधि और दूसरा पश्चिमी उपभोक्तावादी सभ्यता का प्रतिनिधि, जब दोनों ने कई दिनों तक मिलकर बातचीत की और ग्रीनवॉच सर्टि में विचार-विमर्श किया तथा मानव जीवन के सभी पहलुओं पर बड़ी गंभीरता से उन्होंने चर्चा की, तब उन्हें लगा कि कहीं न कहीं, धरती पर जदिगी और पूरी मानवता खतरे में है। फिर उन्होंने सम्मेलित रूप डाक्यूमेंट जारी किया और जो उनका डॉयलाग प्रकाशित हुआ - Man himself must choose - मैं समझता हूँ कि इसे सभी लोगों को पढ़ना चाहिए। उन्होंने इस समस्या के प्रति बहुत गंभीर स्वर व्यक्त किया था कि पूरी धरती पर मानवता और सविलाइजेशन को बहुत बड़ा खतरा बताया है हमारा कर्तव्य है कि सभी लोगों को जागरूक होकर प्रकृति के मूल्यों की रक्षा करनी चाहिए, वरना इस धरती पर सभ्यता कायम नहीं रह पाएगी। मेरे ख्याल से यह पांच, सात या दस साल पहले की बात है। आज जब हम इस चीज पर गौर कर रहे हैं, तो हम इस बात से अलग नहीं सकते कि हनिदुस्तान में अतीत में भी इस अनुभव को महसूस किया गया। हम इस बारे में

कतिबों में पढ़ते हैं। बाबरनामा एक ऐसी कतिब है, जो उस समय की हमें जानकारी देती है। जब बाबर हनिदुस्तान में आया था, तो उस समय यह दर्ज कया मलिता है कविर्ष 1500 के आसपास उसने पेशावर में गैंडों का शकिर कया था। पेशावर आज की तारीख में रेगसितान है, केवल कुछ सौ वर्षों के अंतर में ही, हमारे मुल्क से जुडा हुआ थोडा सा हसिसा, जो एक समय लशग्रीन वै हुआ करती थी और कहा जाता है कविहां गैंडे हुआ करते थे, लेकनि आज वहां रेगसितान है, इसलएि मैं कहना चाहता हूं कहिहमारे सामने यह एक चेतावनी है, जो हमें बहुत पहले महसूस क लेनी चाहएि थी। चार हजार साल पहले हमारे यहां भी एक वलिपुत प्रायः नदी सरस्वती थी, जसिके बारे में रसिर्च भी चल रही है। यह कहा जाता है किउसके कनियारे एक बड़ी सभ्यता फै हुयी थी। वहां ऋषिमुनयिों के आश्रम थे और वहां रसिर्च-वर्क होता था, लेकनि आज उस सभ्यता का कहीं नामोनशान भी नहीं मलिता है। आज इतहिसकार कहीं-कहीं उसे ढूंढने का प्रयास कर रहे हैं। ये दो बड़े अनुभव हैं जो केवल हनिदुस्तान के नविसयिों और हनिदुस्तान को बताने के लएि पर्याप्त कारण रखते हैं कहिहमारी लापरवाही या इस संदर्भ में उदासीनता हमें कहां तक पहुंचा सकती है।

महोदय, मैंने कुछ समय पहले अखबार में पढा था किप्रोफेसर क्रसिटोफर लैटनि, जो कइंग्लैंड में ग्लोबल एक्सटर्नल क्लाइमेट चेंज नामक संस्था चलाते हैं, उन्होंने इस बात का मूल्यांकन कया किपूरी धरती के ऊपर जो कार्बन एमीशन है, उसकी तादाद आठ बलियिन टन है, जो ब तेजी से आगे बढ़ रही है। हमारे वैज्ञानकि जानते हैं और माननीय सदस्य भी इस बात को जा होंगे कइितनी बड़ी कार्बन एमीशन की तादाद धरती नहीं पचा सकती। एक तहिाई कार्बन एमीशन को हमारे ठंडे समुद्र और पानी अब्जार्ब कर लेते हैं और वह फूड चेन का हसिसा बन जाते हैं जबकि एक तहिाई कार्बन एमीशन को हमारे पेड़ पौधे फोटो-सथिसिसि के माध्यम से अब्जार्ब कर लेते हैं। [c20]लेकनि जो बाकी का बचा हुआ एक-तहिाई कार्बन एमशिन है, वह कहां चला गया। अगर उसकी तलाश की जाए, तो आज जो ब्राउन हेज़ पूरी धरती को घेरे हुए है, उसमें डाइऑक्साइड, मथिाइल और बहुत सी दूसरी गैसेज वाटर वेपर्स के साथ हैं। यह वही बाकी का बचा हुआ कार्बन एमशिन है जो पूरी धरती की जदिगी प्रभावति कर रहा है और जसिसे उत्तरो तापमान की बढ़ोत्तरी हो रही है। इससे ग्लेशियर पघिल रहे हैं और बहुत से दूसरे परविर्तन आ रहे हैं।

मेरे पूरव वक्ताओं द्वारा जो बातें कही गई हैं, उनमें काटने वाली कोई बात नहीं है। उसमें हम सबको जोड़ना ही है। लेकनि मैं समझता हूं कयिह महसूस करने का समय आ गया है कचिेतावनी हमें

बहुत देर में मलिी। जैसे मेनका जी कह रही थीं कयिह प्रक्रया चालू हो चुकी है और बहुत समय नहीं मलिेगा। नशिचति रूप से हमारा जो नौजवानों का मुल्क है, उनके लएि क्रटिकिल एजेंडा है सबसे महत्वपूर्ण एजेंडा है क्योकइससे हमारे नौजवानों की जदिगी सबसे ज्यादा प्रभावति हो वाली है, नई पीढी सबसे ज्यादा प्रभावति होने वाली है। प्रकृतिका यह संतुलन बहुत नाजुक है और जैसा मैंने बताया कमानव गतविधियिों के फलस्वरूप जो कार्बन डाइ ऑक्साइड हवा में भ हुई है या रुक गई है या प्रकृतिकी प्रक्रया के अंदर एबजॉर्ब नहीं हो रही है, उसने इस बात को साबति कया है कजिो हयूमन एक्टीवटिजि हैं, उससे इसका सीधा लकि है। प्रकृतिका संतुलन बहुत नाजुक होता है। हालांकिपछिले करोड़ों वर्षों में प्रकृतिमें बहुत से परविर्तन आए हैं, लेकनि

आज हम जसि मोड पर खड़े हुए हैं, जतिनी ज्यादा पूरी धरती की आबादी हो चुकी है, जनि व मूल्यों पर हम चल रहे हैं कसिबको सम्मान और इज्जत के साथ आगे रहना है, सस्टेन करना और भाईचारे के साथ आगे बढ़ना है, उसके लिए बहुत ही गंभीर खतरा पैदा हो चुका है। हमारे पूरव वक्ता इस बात को बता चुके हैं। आईपीसीसी की जो रिपोर्ट आई है, उसके माध्यम से हम इस बात को समझ चुके हैं कएक-एक डगिरी जो ऐवरेज टैम्परेचर बढ़ रहा है, उसके साथ उ क्लाइमेटिकि वैगरीज हैं, उसमें कम से कम 7 प्रतशित का इजाफा हो रहा है। गवर्ममेंट रविन्यू को जो लॉसेस एस्टीमेट कएि गए हैं, एक-एक डगिरी पर 13 प्रतशित रविन्यू लॉ डायरेक्टली एसैस कएि गए हैं। हम समझ सकते हैं कहिहमारे जैसी दूसरी जो वकिसशील अर्थव्यवस्थाएं हैं, उनके लिए कतिनी बड़ी चेतावनी सामने आ चुकी है।...(व्यवधान) मैं ज्यादा लम्बी बात नहीं कहना चाहता। आप मुझे थोड़ा सा समय और दीजिए। हनिदुस्तान कसिनॉ का मुल्क है। जो क्लाइमे चेंजेस आ रहे हैं, जो पर्यावरण बदल रहा है, उसका खेती पर कैसे नेगेटिव असर पड़ रहा है, उे सरिफ इस वषिय पर आपके सामने दो शब्द कहना चाहता हूं। आज हनिदुस्तान में जीडीपी की ग्रोथ हो रही है, नश्चिति रूप से अगर उसे इंटरप्रेट कयिा जाए तो वही कार्बन एमशिन का र्म होता है। कोई भी मुल्क जो कसिी भी परसेंटेज के हसिाब से अर्थव्यवस्था में वकिस कर रहा है यह अंडरस्टुड है। इसे मान लेना चाहिए कविहां उसी स्तर से कार्बन एमशिन बढ़ रहा है। हमां यहां ट्रंसपोर्ट सैक्टर, इंडस्ट्रीज और दूसरी जो गतविधियां हैं, उनके अलावा कृषकि्षेत्र में हमारी जो ट्रेडशिनल प्रैक्टिसैज हैं, खेती करने के जो परम्परागत तौर-तरीके हैं या खेती पर जो हमारी 70 प्रतशित से ज्यादा आबादी पल रही है, उनका जो रहन-सहन का स्तर है, जीने के तौर-तरीके हैं, मुझे लगता है कठिसमें बहुत गहन चतिन करने की जरूरत आ चुकी है। उनके रहन-सहन का स्तर बदले, इसके लिए ऑलटरनेटिवि एनर्जी रसिोर्सेज, जैसे हमारे कई पूरव वक् बहुत गंभीर स्वर में व्यक्त कर चुके हैं, उन्हें लान्च कयिा जाना बहुत जरूरी है। यह सच्चाई है कहि हमारे यहां अभी एनर्जी कन्जूमशन का जो लैवल है, वह शहरों में ज्यादा है, देहात में बहुत कम है। हमें अपने यहां गरीबी दूर करने के लिए, लाचारी दूर करने के लिए, इस मुल्क को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए, जैसे प्रधान मंत्री जी कई बार कहते हैं कठिइन्क्लूसिवि ग्रोथ रेट पाने के लिए, हमें पावर कन्जूमशन रेट को बढ़ाना ही पड़ेगा। ...(व्यवधान)

सभापति महोदय : आपकी पार्टी के दो और माननीय सदस्य बोलने वाले हैं।

श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा : मैं जल्दी कनक्लूड कर दूंगा।...(व्यवधान) यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दा है।...(व्यवधान)

सभापति महोदय : आप बहुत अच्छा बोल रहे हैं परन्तु समय की सीमा है।

श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा : सब सहमत हैं, कोई भी कसिी की बात नहीं काट रहा है।...(व्यवधान) मैं सरिफ दो बातें ऐड करना चाहता हूं। मुझे आशा है कठिससे सब सहमत होंगे कठिएग्रीक प्रैक्टिसैज में क्रान्तिकारी परिवर्तन लाने की जरूरत है। सबसे बड़ी बात है कठिजसि गंभीर वषि पर हम आज यहां चनिता कर रहे हैं, हनिदुस्तान के करोड़ों काशतकार उसके वषिय में कोई वास् नहीं रखते। उन्हें पता ही नहीं है कठिएसी भी कोई समस्या हमारे सामने है जसिका हमें स नकिलना है।[N21]

मुझे लगता है कठिआने वाले समय में हार्टकिल्चर या फारेस्टेशन का बहुत बड़ा एजेंडा लेकर चलने की जरूरत है। मेरी कांस्टीटूसीं मेनका गांधी जी के क्षेत्र के पडोस में है। वहां चतिा के ये स्वर व्यक्त कएि जा रहे हैं कठिहमारा जो चेन था, तराई के नीचे जंगल का एरयिा, थ्रआउट नार्थ,

नार्थ ईस्ट एंड नार्थ वेस्ट का लकि टूट चुका है। हमने और हमारे साथियों ने खुद संकल्प लिया है कि कम से कम 50 लाख उपयोगी पेड़-पौधे हम फार्मगि सैक्टर में लगायेंगे जसिसे हम अ प्रयोग कर सकें और सेस्टेनेबल एग्रीकल्चर के नये मानदंड ला सकें। मैं आशा करता हूं कि हमारे दूसरे साथी भी इस चीज पर गौर करेंगे और अपने-अपने रसिपैक्टवि एरियाज में इस इश्यू को आम आदमी, स्टूडेंट्स, नयी पीढ़ी और काश्तकारों तक पहुंचाने में महत्वपूर्ण योगदान अदा करेंगे।

एक बड़ा इम्पोर्टेंट इश्यू जो क्लाइमेट चेंज से जुड़ा हुआ है, वह पानी का है। हमारे पूर्व प्रधानमंत्री कई बार कहा करते थे कि अगर धरती पर कभी तीसरा वशिव युद्ध होगा, तो वह पानी के लिए होगा। पानी की धार हम महसूस कर चुके हैं। आज भी हनिदुस्तान के कई राज्यों खाली पानी को लेकर टकराव चल रहा है। कई प्रांत ऐसे हैं जहां पानी का अभाव माहौल खराब पैदा कर रहा है, बड़ी अजीब स्थिति पैदा कर रहा है।

मुझे लगता है कि अब समय आ गया है जब एक पोलिटिकल वलि, खाली हनिदुस्तान लैवल पर नहीं, प्रांतों के लैवल पर नहीं, बल्कि ग्लोबल लैवल पर पैदा करने की जरूरत है जसिसे हम समस्याओं का समाधान कर सकें। जो ह्यूमन डेवलपमेंट इंडीकेटर्स हैं, यानी मानव विकास सूचकांक हैं, उसे पोजीटिव तौर पर और सस्टेनेबल डेवलपमेंट के माध्यम से आगे ले जा सकें।

मैं भारत सरकार के लिए दो-तीन बातें और कहना चाहता हूं। अब समय आ गया है कि जतिना भी बायोटकि प्रेशर हमारी गतिविधियों से पड़ रहा है, उस बारे में क्लीयर फूलप्रूफ एसेसमेंट भारत सरकार सभी लोगों को उपलब्ध कराये, जसिसे जो प्लानगि मैकेनिज्म है, प्ल एर्जेसी लगी हुई है, वे इस बात को महसूस कर सकें। जो मथिन एमीनेशन हो रहा है, कार्बन एमीनेशन हो रहा है, कम से कम हनिदुस्तान के लैवल पर उसका क्लीयर एसेसमेंट हो कि उसका कौन-कौन से कारण हैं और वह किस गति से आगे बढ़ रहा है। इसका सर्वे और डाटा हनिदुस्तान की आम जनता को उपलब्ध कराया जाना चाहिए। नशिचति रूप से ये चैलेंजेज हमारे सामने हैं लेकिन लो कार्बन एमीनेशन इकोनामी को मॉडल शेप में करने के लिए मुझे लगता है कि बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर आपको टैलेंट और रसिर्च डेवलपमेंट की जरूरत है। मैं समझता हूं कि हमारा योजन आयोग और भारत सरकार मिलकर इस दिशा में पहल करेंगे।

दूसरा मुद्दा मुझे सबसे इम्पोर्टेंट लगता है। अब समय आ गया है कि पूरा समाज, चाहे ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में हो या शहरी क्षेत्र में हो, अब नॉलेज बेस्ड सोसायटीज बनेंगी क्योंकि इग्नोरेंस हे, अज्ञानता है, उस कारण इस संबंध में जो नुकसान हो रहा है, उसकी हम कोई समीक्षा भी नहीं कर पा रहे। मैं चाहता हूं कि इस मुद्दे को एजुकेशनल एकेडमिक करीकुलम हसिसा बना दिया जाये। नशिचति रूप से यह एक बहुत बड़ा आर्थिक मुद्दा है। पहले भी जब सुनामी या दूसरी प्राकृतिक विपदाएं आयी हैं, उनसे बहुत बड़ी तादाद में अर्थव्यवस्था ध्वस्त हुई है। यह माना जा रहा है कि आने वाले समय में अगर बड़े तूफान आयेंगे, जल भराव होंगे या पड़ेगा, तो बड़े-बड़े मुल्कों की पूरी अर्थव्यवस्था ध्वस्त हो जायेगी। जो नेचुरल डिजास्टर्स हैं, उनके क्या इम्पैक्ट्स होंगे, इसकी जानकारी हनिदुस्तान के हर आदमी को दी जानी बहुत जरूरी है।

जैसा हमारे पूर्ववक्ता चति व्यक्त कर चुके हैं कि पूरी धरती पर डेंजरस इंडीकेशन्स मलि रहे हैं। बहुत से पक्षियों, कीड़े-मकौड़ों और जानवरों की नस्लें इस धरती से खत्म हो रही हैं। इसके मायने क्या हैं?

इसके मायने ये हैं कि धरती पर जो ओशियन करंट्स हैं, जो वडि ससिटम्स हैं, उन सबके

परिवर्तन आने लगे हैं। मुझे लगता है कि इसका क्या इम्पैक्ट होना है, जो भी डिजिस्टर सामने आने वाला है, वह किस रूप में सामने आने वाला है और किस समय तक वह शेष लेगा, इस बारे में बहुत बड़ी रूपरेखा बनाने और हिन्दुस्तान के अंतिम व्यक्ति तक इस चीज के लिए एक पोलिटिकल एजेंडा, पर्सनल एजेंडा बनाये जाने की जरूरत है।

इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं अपनी सहमति सभी वक्ताओं के साथ व्यक्त करते हुए आशा करता हूँ कि यह सदन इस बात का संकल्प लेगा और सरकार उस संकल्प के माध्यम से मानव की रक्षा करने के प्रयास को आगे बढ़ायेगी।

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now, Shri Kapil Sibal to speak.

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN (BALASORE): Sir, I am very happy that the hon. Minister, Mr. K Sibal is present here. It is because he is a very important part of this solution, I would request him not to intervene now. He should listen to others. Then only, he should intervene because he is a part of the solution. He is a very, very important part of the solution.

श्री रविप्रकाश वर्मा : इनको तो रजियोल्युशन लाना चाहिए।

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN : So, he should not intervene now. I am very happy that he is present here. I will appeal to him not to intervene now. He should listen to us. Then only he should intervene. Now, it is up to him.

सभापति महोदय : यह तो आपके ऊपर निर्भर है कि आप किस तरह से सोचते हैं।

श्री रेवती रमन सहि (इलाहाबाद) :

महोदय, माननीय मंत्री जी बाद में बोलें और अगर जरूरत पड़े तो हाउस का समय बढ़ा दिया जाए।

सभापति महोदय : सबिबल साहब बोलना चाहते हैं या नहीं बोलना चाहते हैं, यह उन पर निर्भर है।

श्री रेवती रमन सहि : महोदय, सबिबल साहब काबलि आदमी हैं, सबकी बात सुनकर बाद में बोलें।

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCE (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): The reply is going to be given by the hon. Minister for Environment.

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN : Sir, he should intervene but not now.

श्री शैलेन्द्र कुमार (चायल) : महोदय, सदन का समय बढ़ाया जाए जिससे कि जो माननीय सदस्य अपनी बात कहना चाहें, व सके।

श्री रेवती रमन सहि : महोदय, सदन का समय बढ़ा दीजिए।

सभापति महोदय : समय बढ़ाने की बात नहीं है, सबिबल साहब इन्टरवीन करना चाहते हैं।

श्री रेवती रमन सहि : महोदय, सबिबल साहब सबकी बात सुनकर बाद में बोलें। ...(व्यवधान)

SHRI SURESH PRABHAKAR PRABHU (RAJAPUR): It is because we like to listen to you. You please listen to us.

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN : After your speech, there is no meaning of our speaking.

श्री रेवती रमन सहि : महोदय, इसमें इतनी जल्दी क्या है? अगर जल्दी है तो इस चर्चा को यहीं वाइन्ड अप कर दीजिए। आखरि इतनी जल्दी क्या है?

श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा : मेरी रक्वेस्ट है कि आप इस पर बाद में बोलें ताकि सदन इस पर अपना संकल्प प्रकट कर सके।

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: The Minister will reply.

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN: You are a part of the solution. You should respond but not now.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: I yield to the request of the hon. Members.

SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH : Thank you very much.

सभापति महोदय : मोहदीन कादर जी, आप जिस भाषा में बोलना चाहते हैं, उसके लिए अनुवादक अभी उपलब्ध नहीं हैं, इसलिए आप थोड़ी देर बाद बोलिए।

श्री सुरेश प्रभाकर प्रभु, कृपया आप बोलिए।

श्री कपलि सबिबल: मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब मेरी बारी आए, तब तक माननीय सदस्य बोलकर चले जाएंगे और केवल आप और मैं यहां बैठे रह जाएंगे। ...(व्यवधान) ऐसा पहले भी मेरा अनुभव हुआ है, हो सकता है कि मैं गलत हूँ।

श्री खारबेल स्वाई : नहीं-नहीं, ऐसा नहीं होगा। हम लोग बैठकर आपकी बात सुनेंगे।

सभापति महोदय : समस्या की गंभीरता को देखते हुए आपके लिए ऐसा कहा गया है। अगर आपने यह तय किया है कि आप उपस्थिति रहेंगे तो यह बहुत अच्छी बात है।

SHRI SURESH PRABHAKAR PRABHU (RAJAPUR): Sir, first of all I think we are discussing something today which is going to affect not just us but humanity in totality. All the six billion people living on the planet are under severe threat of survival. But more than that, probably, the entire biological life that exists on this planet is also under severe threat. So, this is a very serious matter that we are discussing today, and that is why I am very glad that across the Parties, across the House, both the sides, we are discussing this matter. That is why, we are requesting Mr. Kapil Sibal who is one of our enlightened Members, to share his ideas also a little later because we are all concerned about this.

Sir, we have faced changes in climate all throughout the existence of this planet itself. It is not that the climate does not change at all. There was an ice age which just disappeared. There were dinosaurs which no longer exist on the planet. So, it is not that the climate does not change. So, why are we so concerned? It keeps changing all the time and it is now changing. So, what is the cause of concern? Cause of concern is not a change of climate itself but change of climate caused by human action. We always thought that this change is not a natural one but the crisis is human made, and that is what we are really concerned. We, the world community, signed the UNFCCC, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. But the Convention was not enough. So, a little later we signed the Kyoto Protocol, the Protocol which can actually implement the ideals, the principles of the Convention [\[MSOffice22\]](#).

Today we have a Protocol, we have a Convention and we have a problem. We realized that just signing the Convention and Protocol it will not help. We signed the Protocol and then we thought that emissions will start falling. In fact, since 1990, we have seen that we wanted to bring down emissions in the developed countries over the 1990 level by 2012. But in 2007 we can say that emissions have gone up from the levels that they were in 1990 and they were not even falling. So, that is a real reason of crisis. Therefore, when we signed the Protocol, we were not aware about scientific evidence conclusively. But over a period of time, the Inter-governmental Panel on Climate Change, which was set up by UNEP and the World Meteorological Organization have now conclusively proved that climate change is human-induced.

But there is something that is very interesting which is coming out of this Report is that this climate change is not only human-made but it is caused by actions from 1750. What is the significance of 1750? That is the year when we had industrial revolution which actually started in the world. It is something which is caused by the actions of those who started industrial revolution in the world. We in India are the victims of climate change. We are sufferers of climate change. We are not the cause of climate change. That is the difference between the whole world suffering but we are suffering because of us but because it is by somebody else's actions that we are suffering today.

Therefore, what is going to happen as a result of climate change? Many of my distinguished colleagues have already put it across and I do not want to repeat it. But there are going to be fewer

cold days and there are going to be higher temperatures and there is going to be more heat at hurricanes and more droughts as a result of which we are going to have more sufferers in poor countries and poor in the rich countries. Sir, this is the travesty of justice in which the rich countries cause pollution and the sufferers are the poor countries. This is something which I do not know how it has happened. But this is the reality which is proved that the poor are going to be the more sufferers of climate change and this is something which is going to happen.

In the whole world, including India, we are right now preoccupied with one singular object of increasing our GDP. Whatever we do, we want to find out whether our GDP will increase or decrease. If it is going to increase, you work on it. The world community, the World Bank, the IMF and everybody talks about increasing the GDP growth of the world. The climate change is going to decrease the GDP from two percentage points to probably four percentage points. It is anybody's guess. Anybody can make any estimate because this has really no basis. But it is for sure that the GDP loss is a certainty. So, we should be concerned that when we talk about the economic activity which is causing climate change, the same economic activity is actually going to decrease our GDP gains and, in fact, they are going to decrease it. So, poverty in poor countries is going to increase and the poorer in the rich countries are going to suffer more and this is something which is really a matter of great concern to us.

Sir, we have made a very interesting agreement in Kyoto Protocol. We have divided the countries into Annex-1 countries, the countries who are industrialized countries, who are supposed to reduce emission and others. The Kyoto protocol talked about the non-Annex-1 countries, the countries who are not required to reduce emissions. Now we have seen that the whole world is saying that all the world should take the responsibility. Yes, it is a fact. Everybody has to take responsibility because even in Kyoto Protocol there is a clause which is the foundation of the Kyoto Protocol which is common but differentiated responsibilities. So, we agree that the whole world has to take responsibilities but differentiated ones because the world is different. There is already a gap between the world that exists today, between the poor countries and the rich countries. So, it should not be perpetuated further. There should be an agreement to do that.

Sir Nicholas Stern, a very eminent economist and the Adviser to the Prime Minister-to-be of UK, Mr. Gordon Brown commissioned a study. Everybody wants to look 'green' now. If you want to be the Prime Minister you should look 'green' so that you will get a better acceptance by the people. He commissioned a study and the study revealed very interesting things. If you take an action today, the cost of taking that action will be much lower than if you do not take any action and the cost of inaction will be much higher. Therefore, the action is called for now and that is why we are debating at a time and I am very happy that we are going to work on it. [\[MSOffice23\]](#)

Sir, I was talking about how we are going to be affected by this. Our entire activity – commercial activity, economic activity and agriculture activity – will be affected. Two-thirds of the world population largely depend on agriculture in developing countries. So, the mainstay of the developing countries is agriculture. Though, for example, in India, agriculture accounts for less than 20 per cent of GDP, still more than 60 per cent people in India depend on agriculture. Agriculture is going to be badly affected. The crops of wheat and rice cannot withstand heat. In fact, there is a very interesting study made by Leister Brown, who was Advisor to USA Secretary Freeman, who actually brought the Green Revolution to India, that if the temperature rises, the wheat crop will take a beating. Therefore, we will have serious problem regarding wheat and rice crops.

More than that, the water availability is going to be under severe strain. We are already facing a water shortage. In the context of India, the term ‘climate change’ is a misnomer. In the case of India, it is going to be ‘climate variability’. It is not climate change that is going to affect us; it is the climate variability which is going to be a serious problem for us because climate variability would mean that there would be too much rain for some time and probably no rain for a long time. So, climate variability is going to cause a serious problem with regard to water availability. It will result in problems with regard to agriculture, water and public health. It is definitely estimated that water scarcity will also lead to salinity in water resulting in many diseases, including dengue, cholera and malaria. Mortality rate will also rise because of these diseases as well as the increase in heat. As a result of this, we will see lesser caloric intake by the poor people because the food production would have fallen and it would further aggravate poverty that we have today. Therefore, it is a very serious problem.

16.42 hrs.

(Mr. Speaker *in the Chair*)

Everybody has said that glaciers will melt. In fact, glacier melting is the result of temperature rising. As a result of that, sea level will rise. All these things are related to one thing. So, what would be the response of India? I think, the response of India should be looked at from two angles. First, how should we respond to it, as this is a global issue, in the global context? What should be the response of India to it internationally? Second, what should be the India's response in terms of changing domestic policies?

First, I will talk about international response because it is a global problem. It is like a human body. I cannot say that my hand is not working well, but my body is fine. In the same way, eco-system of the whole world is inter-related and inter-connected. If the US is affected, India is affected; and if India is affected, Africa is affected. In this way, everybody is affected by it because there is one eco-system. So, India's response has to be international also. For a long time, we accepted the principle and we are talking about it. India has been saying that our *per capita* emissions are one of the lowest in the world. We have got the largest number of poor living in India. So, we cannot say that we can take a cap on emissions because it will be really dangerous for India. We should say that we understand that we have to change our policies, but we must also say that those who are emitting more should try to reduce their *per capita* emissions and we, in India, will also try to increase our emissions and wherever it converges, we can accept that as a point on which there can be capping. So, capping has to take place in a manner which will be very fair, equitable and just for a developing country like India.

The world is talking about poverty reduction at international level. The heads of all the States met about seven years ago and signed a document called *Millennium Development Goals*. Just as the UNFCCC is in place which is signed by all the countries of the world, in the same way, *Millennium Development Goals* is signed by all the countries of the world. So, we must marry the environmental concerns with social concerns and try to make sure that poverty reduction is not affected because of our concerns for environment.

Sir, we have accepted the principle 'polluter to pay' internationally. If 'polluter to pay' principle is accepted and if the Fourth Assessment Report of IPCC conclusively proves that it is Industrial Revolution which has caused it, then those who started Industrial Revolution must pay for it. Therefore, 'polluter to pay' principle has to be accepted and the industrialised nations, who cause the pollution and damage the eco-system, must pay for it. To do that, we must also take the initiative. I will talk about international one first. Shri Kapil Sibal is aware that the World Bank was mandated by the G-8 countries to come out with an investment framework for energy sector. This is a framework document which is going to come as energy sector is going to receive more than US trillion of investment in a decade and a half. How that investment is made is important. India must play a very pro-active role in shaping the policies of this investment framework which the World Bank is preparing because this will become like a regime in which the investment framework in energy will take place. So, we must really work on it. [\[s24\]](#)

I would, now, like to mention the most important point with regard to this issue. We must first talk about adaptation. Actually, the climate change has two components. We all talked about mitigating emissions, but most important is the adaptation to climate change. The IPCC Report also talks about it, that is, if we stop emission today, then the atmosphere is going to remain the same for the next 100 years as it is already affected today. Therefore, if it is to remain a reality, then we must adapt. Adaptation measures are most important part of India's priority. Therefore, I will request the Minister to pursue the policy of Adaptation Fund. If pollutants are to pay, then they must fund the Adaptation Fund and India must benefit from the Adaptation Fund. Adaptation has to be one of the top priorities, and the cornerstone of it.

We have all talked about technology, and I will also talk about it a little more. Technologies should not just be confined to energy and other sectors, but technologies must also be devised and designed to deal with adaptation measures required for it. The adaptation is required in the field of agriculture, habitation, water-related issues, etc. So, adaptation technology needs to be developed, and that is what should be done.

In addition to this -- when I talked about what we really need to do internationally and domestically -- I think that our energy policy must also undergo a sea change. Coal is going to remain the mainstay. The Expert Committee on Integrated Energy Policy consisting of group of experts and Chaired by Dr. Kirit S. Parikh said that coal will remain the mainstay of India's energy sector till 2050. If coal is going to be there and energy security is important, then we must develop technologies like carbon-storage and capture. Can we capture it and store it below the surface, so that there is no emission? Something like this needs to be developed. In any case, our energy policy, our transport policy, and our industrial policy must undergo a sea change.

I would like to offer some suggestions. Firstly, we need new technologies. We need the technologies which are going to save not only India, but the whole world. If the developed countries give us these technologies, then it is not a favour that they are doing to us because they are doing it in their own interest. I am saying this because if we keep emitting greenhouse gases, then they are also the sufferers just like us. We do not want to rock the boat on our own, but we want technologies, and we must develop technologies through a joint project for it. We have Shri Kapil Sibal sitting here who was part of a project for developing a vaccine for HIV AIDS. Can we not develop a model like wherein new technologies developed will not be covered by intellectual property rights, so that these technologies can be disseminated across the world? This would allow the poor to use it, the rich can use it, they will benefit from it and we can also get benefited from it. Hence, it would be an intellectual property right free regime.

We must have a new technology development initiative. We must not treat the adaptation as a step-child. In fact, Shri Raja must work on it, and not treat adaptation as a step-child. It is not that you

are treating it like this, but the whole world is treating it like this. Mitigation is important, and adaptation is even more important. Therefore, we should try to work on it.

There is a very interesting model available in the world. The Montreal Protocol was signed to reduce the Ozone Depleting Substances (ODS). ODS were actually causing a hole in the ozone system and we worked on it as a world community, and now we are seeing that the ODS is declining. We have a very good protocol there. Therefore, some such model should be developed like the Montreal Protocol for reducing the greenhouse gases. This will really help us. Further, we must have a country-specific study. The other day I was requesting Shri Kapil Sibal to have only India-specific study of the impact of climate change and on all its aspects. This will really result in assessing the actual damage. I am saying this because if we are going to talk about damage and we are going to recover cost from them, then we should know the extent of damage. Then only we can get an insurance cover and the insurance claim satisfied at the time of actually lodging the claim. We must have a study done in a very integrated manner.

We must fight for creating an international body of all environmental concerns because there are many bodies in the UN system that are dealing with the environmental issues. In fact, if proliferation is an issue, then it is not nuclear proliferation but it is proliferation of UN bodies. We must bring them under a common umbrella, and they can then fight the climate change in a very integrated manner. A bipartisan attitude is required for it. I am very happy that you decided to allow a discussion on this issue. I would request you that we must have a bipartisan group in which we all can work together on the climate change issue because this is not an issue that can be decided in a partisan lines.[\[r25\]](#)

We are all going to be affected; we are all going to suffer, and we are suffering already. Therefore, this should be done in that particular manner. Most importantly, Kyoto Protocol will come to an end in 2012. What we would do after 2012 is a very important issue. For that, we really need to have a broader discussion within the country as well as with some of our very important allies, like in the G-5 and G-20 countries, and we must work with them.

Market-based flexible mechanism: One is the Clean Development Mechanism, and the other is Joint Implementation. India is one of the beneficiaries of CDM projects, but CDM is not functioning as it should be. This is a very good umbrella.

MR. SPEAKER: What is CDM?

SHRI SURESH PRABHAKAR PRABHU : It stands for 'Clean Development Mechanism', Sir. There are three flexible mechanisms in Kyoto Protocol. One is emission trading which is being developed in developed countries only; the second is Joint Implementation, and the third is the Clean Development Mechanism with which developed and developing countries can receive FDI, technologies and we can build our infrastructure also in terms of making it more climate changing proof. For the

Development Mechanism, we need a different type of approach. I think that also needs to be done in a very big way.

My last point, and thank you for allowing me so much of time, is that population of India is also to be considered as a part of the problem than as a part of an asset. We are all thinking that we are going get demographic dividends – the more the number of people, the better it is. Population increase means that there is decrease in *per capita* availability of natural capital, particularly land and water as a result of which the footprints of the people on the Planet increase. We must control population; must work on this in a holistic way. If we can all agree as a House, I am sure we can deal with problem in a genuine manner.

MR. SPEAKER: I wish some of our other colleagues were present in this House to listen to all speeches that have been delivered.

*PROF. K.M. KADER MOHIDEEN (VELLORE) : Sir, in the name of almighty let me commence my speech.

At the outset, I would like to thank the Hon. Speaker for allowing me to speak on this subject ‘**Global Warming**’ which he has chosen to permit to be discussed in this august House.

All these years, this House has been discussing about globalization. For the first time now we seek to discuss about ‘Global Warming’. It is for the first time that you have permitted us to discuss about the effects and impact of heat generating gases and substances that lead to ‘Global Warming that would affect our eco-system and weather pattern. Let me thank you again.

The reason for ‘Global Warming’ is one too many. There are many factors that lead to this disastrous effect on nature and our eco-system that ultimately affect life on this planet. My esteemed colleagues who spoke ahead of me have fathomed deep into the subject. They have also put-forth their valued suggestions.

‘The world will move to its end’, is what our Holy Scriptures say. Man alone will be leading to his own destruction and the end of this universe. This is what we learn from Vedas and from other Religious Scriptures. Hindu Religion talks about Kaliyuga. There are many references to it. Bible and Quran also talk about the great deluge and the judgement day and the final days of the world. In the great didactic book which forms part of Tamil literature ‘Thirukkural’, we find many references to man leading to his own destruction and of this earth. The wrong handling of things in the hands of man result in making his actions evil and make him an evil force prevailing over the natur scriptures talk about

*English translation of the speech originally delivered in Tamil.

the deluges from the sea, inundating floods, planetary disalignments resulting in one hitting against the other, mountains spreading in the air like cotton pieces, earth becoming topsy-turvy. “Where can man run?”

Man cannot run away from the evil effects which he had caused” is what our religions have to ask man. During the last days of the world man cannot escape the result and effects of his action. Can he?

In this Indian subcontinent, throughout the length and breadth of this vast land mass, many people would be quite familiar with this probing question as to where man can go without facing consequences of what he is doing. India has got a great philosophical tradition with such sea questions. It is worth mentioning that a great initiative has been taken by our honourable Speaker.

Through this discussion based on our traditional wisdom we may be able to show to the world a right path. Our country is known for great philosophers and spiritual leaders. When the Nations of the world have scientists from various disciplines, we have matching number of path finders and seekers who have dedicated themselves to help people coping up with the challenges of the world through spiritualism. We can rightly call them spiritual scientists who have given us the wealth of ethical values and social values.

If we look back and go back to their teachings we can rightly perceive they thought about this in ancient times well ahead of modern world scientists. Our country had been treading on the right path only because of invaluable contributions by our Ancient Spiritual scholars. Those Spiritualists whom we can recognize as true scientists have given enough of fore-warning about the evil effects of becoming greedy and beginning to exploit the world without a thought for others. They have been insisting upon the need to have consideration for others there by compassion. We have to uphold these teachings and pearls of wisdom and to live in unison with nature and its resources. We have come to a time when we need to be effectively reminded of our spiritual scholar’s varied paths treaded but never dreaded. We also have our spiritual wealth which help us to live in harmony with nature and fellow human beings. When evil and its evil effects spread and heat up the world, it results in the culmination of several natural disasters including that of catastrophic Global Warming. The seers have fore-warned about the swelling of seas, fury of floods, denudation of greenery of the forests and green covers. Today we are worried about the melting of glaciers from the snow Himalayan ranges causing heavy floods and destruction through inundation and erosion.

When we go back to the past we learn that the instilled fears in men enable them to be protectors of nature.

Sayings and teachings of our spiritual men effectively impressed upon our people to live in harmony with nature can help humanity so that they are not gobbled up by nature. The Ancient people could

save themselves from the fury of nature as they were shaped up by the teachings of our spiritual leaders.

The instilled fears towards the conservation of nature helped them to face the fury of nature indomitable spirit. They were able to face the wrath of nature boldly. They were courageous enough to face the challenges in life with their strong foundation in spiritualism. Our Ancesters have all shown their path. It is relevant even today.

Today, we find a daily writing about a possible Tsunami like deluge in 2020 that may wipe out a vast land mass in the eastern coast as a result of which sea may creep in at least upto Thanjavur from where our esteemed colleague Hon. Palani Manickam has been voted to be a representative in this House. Recently in 'India Today' magazine, we saw a warning which mentioned that 'Gateway of India' would fall to the Sea after some years. This kind of sensationalism should not eat into the vitals of our faith and confidence. We have to come clear of these fear psychosis and phobia created by sensationalists. We have to derive strength from our rich cultural tradition that helped us to harmony with nature. The need of the hour is to spread this right kind of spirit in this country. We have to come out of doubts and confusion. We must evolve right methods and strategy to come out of the worry pertaining to the fall out of disasters and catastrophic global warming. Rather than go into the factors leading to global warming we must go into the solutions that may help us to resolve the problems posed by the heating up of our planet's surface and environment.

The need of the hour is to put our heads and hearts together to evolve ways and means to overcome the evil effects of global warming. I for one who would feel that a right mix of value education as derived from our religious and philosophical legacy must be imparted to our young generations in our schools and colleges. The major reason for this global warming is the industrialisation of the world.

The developed western countries have caused the damage in a big way.

It is because of our copying the west and adopting the methods, techniques and technologies of the west we have led ourselves to the evil effects of spoiling our eco system and weather pattern. I would like to emphasise here that the developed countries have a responsibility to assist the developing countries like India so that they are helped to protect themselves from the fall out of global warming. We must make it imperative that they adequately compensate. I feel it is appropriate to demand a recourse from those who have led us to a polluted environment.

17.00 hrs.

At a time when we are faced with global warming mostly because of the westerners we must turn to the oriental treasures of wisdom and must be seeking comfort in union with nature. We must be cool when things are heating up so that we may bring down the warming up, there by bringing

solace. The great Iranian Scholar Hussain Nazeer spoke in U.N. as early as in 1962 about the imminent threat to our environment by different kinds of pollution. He was the first one to speak about the threat to our environment, ecology and eco system. “If you want peace on earth, you should establish peace with the Heaven”.

We must learn to live in peace seeking peace from within and also through compassion in a fellowship with others.

India has a potential to show the way to the world. We must enlist all our men of spiritualism and science to evolve viable solution to the problems that are staring at our face in the wake of global warming.

With the strong desire that our men of eminence, scholars and scientists would help us unitedly to come to the rescue of the vast multitude of people in this subcontinent, I urge upon you all to pray with devotion while assuring that my prayer is all with you. With the fervent hope that we would be able to overcome the series of serious problems witnessed and predicted in the face of global warming, let me conclude my speech.

SHRI B. MAHTAB (CUTTACK): Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Sir. I doubly thank you for listing this important subject to be discussed in this House of People. This House normally takes up issues which are of political interest, local interest or economic interest but this is an issue which concerns not only mankind but also concerns the interest of the living creatures of this earth.

That is why, when we are discussing on a topic of Global Warming or climate change, at the outset, I may mention here that the science of climate change has accumulated over many decades and has become compelling today.

The politics has changed with a startling suddenness so that previously skeptical leaders in the developed world are scrambling to catch up with the firming conviction of their electorates that serious action is urgently needed. [\[R26\]](#)

The two recent reports about which, of course, Mr. Prabhu also mentioned, one is by Nicolas Stern in the United Kingdom and another report which is being discussed invariably in the meeting of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, that is, IPCC chaired by India's Dr. Rajendra Pachauri, are the major catalysts for the dramatic mood swing in the world public opinion. Global climate change poses significant risks to the planet. All nations today have an important stake in addressing this new threat that is already sufficient to make collective action both necessary and urgent.

Based on scale, magnitude and irreversibility, global warming constitutes a critical security issue. There is need, therefore, for action by all and a need for action now. Delay in acting on global warming will mean that the cost of addressing it later will be significantly greater. The technical

challenges will also mount with growing complexities. Dealing with global warming is difficult because its dimensions are cross-sectoral. This puzzle is a global common problem but Government representatives act in their own national interests.

We could find from the views that were expressed by Mr. Prabhu who was in the thick of things when the Kyoto Protocol was being discussed.

Here I am reminded of President Eisenhower who had once said that to solve a problem which is difficult, make it even bigger and magnify it which will bring attention and it will attract resources. Therefore, broader crisis today is that of energy security. Therefore, along with steps to combat climate change or global warming action is also needed now on energy efficiency conservation and diversification of new technological innovations which are urgently needed. I think the private sector also has a greater role to play in developing research and development. As the world's top climate scientists say, global warming is man made and the UN Inter-Governmental Panel on Climate Change which groups more than 2500 scientists from more than 130 countries predict more droughts, heat waves, rain, floods and slow gain in sea levels that could last for more than 1000 years.

It is a cause of concern because this report puts the probability of the link between human activity and global warming at more than 90 per cent against 66 to 90 per cent likelihood it had signaled in 2001 when the Kyoto Protocol was being discussed. Therefore, the urgency is much more today. I quote:

“Clearly, we are endangering all species on the Earth. We are endangering the future of the human race.”

This is a quote of IPCC Chairman, Dr. Rajender Pachauri. It is said that man made emissions of green house gases can also be blamed for fewer cold days, hotter nights, killer heat waves, heavy rains, devastating droughts and increase in cyclones and hurricanes. It is reported that temperatures are likely to rise by 1.1 to 6.4 degrees Celsius by the year 2100. With a probable 2 to 4.5 per cent range, if carbon dioxide doubles from pre-industrial levels. The Kyoto Protocol is the main plan for capping green house gas emission until 2012.[\[R27\]](#)

It is hardly another five years away. But it has been severely weakened since the US, top science Greenhouse Gas pulled out in 2002. This had prompted the then French President Jacques Chirac comment, 'we are, in truth on the historical doorstep of the irreversible'. The question before the world is, is it irreversible? One would ask, where do we fair ourselves? At present India contributes about three per cent of the global Greenhouse gases against a global average of 5.2 per cent. It accounts for 30 per cent of the global emission. Yet I would reiterate that the US Climate panel issued the starkest warning about the impact of global warming. The findings states that 25 to 30 per cent space face extinction if temperature rise of 2 degree Celsius above average in the 80s and 90s. Heat waves, flood, cyclones, drought will cause more death and harm. I would come a little late details, on the glacial retreat in the Himalayas. It will affect billions of people and millions in the

coastal areas will be at risk from the sea level rise, especially in Asia. Production of wheat, paddy and maize in India and China will drop. Over a billion people may face shortage of fresh water by 2050.

Around 75 to 250 million people in Africa alone will be exposed to water scarcity by 2020. The alarming situation is so near, yet in the thought process it is so far.

The burning of fossil fuel will cause desertification, drought and rising seas and would hit the tropics of Sub-Saharan Africa to the Pacific islands. It is the poorest of the poor who will be hit and that includes the poor people in the prosperous countries also. That is why it becomes a global responsibility. Global warming could re-make world's climatic zones by 2100 with some polar mountain climates disappearing altogether and formally unknown zones emerging in the tropics. When climatic zones vanish, the animals and plants that live in them will be at a greater risk of extinction. Previous studies have raised concern about species extinction in specific areas such as the cloud forests of Costa Rica and the Cape region of South Africa. But this is the first to predict a global change.

As Earth warms, predicted to happen by up to 8 degree Celsius at some latitude by the end of the 21st century, climatic zones are likely to shift away from the Equator and towards the Poles and that will also affect the Himalayan glaciers. As earlier zones disappear, new zones will be created in the parts of the world that are already the hottest. India is amongst the top five sources of Greenhouse gas. Here, the United States has 7067.6 MTs according to the statistics of 2004; China in 2000 had 49 MTs; Russia had 2024 MTs; India in 2000 had 1884 MTs and Japan has 1355.2 MTs. I need not go into the tonnes per capita because that actually does not explain the gravity of the situation. [\[R28\]](#) Therefore, we have a responsibility to accomplish. Let us not forget that Himalayan glaciers feed the seven great rivers of Asia, namely, Ganga, Sindhu, Brahmaputra, Salween, Mekong, Yangtze and Huangho.

These are the seven great rivers which flow from the Himalayan glaciers. All these rivers are under threat.

The 33,000 square kilometers of glaciers amidst some of the world's highest mountains form the largest concentration of glaciers outside the polar ice caps. These glaciers release an estimated 8.6 million cubic metres of water annually.

Ancient civilizations sprang up and thrived along the shores of these seven rivers of these two nations, China and India.

Since the mid-1970s, global warming has been marked and the glaciers are receding. This will definitely have an impact, if left unattended. This could cause hunger for millions with sharp fall in crop yields. It could also bring heat waves for Europe and North America.

A study says and I think the Government is aware of it that 120 million people in Asia will experience increased water stress by 2020 and 185 to 981 million by 2050. I need not go into the details on this point.

India is the fifth largest emitter of carbon dioxide but lacks a credible policy to address human induced global warming. I would like to understand the concrete steps the Government is taking to address this issue.

India is neither offering self-restraint nor claiming a carbon debt by asking for reductions in countries' emissions.

Today, India appears to be in denial over global aspects of human induced global warming. Today, there is a need for greater cooperation among meteorologists and scientists from China and India. We would like to know from the Minister as to what steps India and China are taking together to protect glaciers of the Himalayan region.

The second aspect about which I would like to mention very briefly is this. At the root of global warming is the overwhelming dominance of carbon-based fuels. These fossils fuel our economics including our own transport people and light up homes. They have also contributed since the industrial revolution to a marked rise in the atmospheric concentration of carbon dioxide. This could be the reason for 11 of the last dozen years being the warmest on record since 1950.

What alternative do we have?

Scientists bring out solutions according to the need of the market. I would like to understand whether those developed countries which were so reluctant to recognize this problem have come out with certain technologies which would be adopted by developing countries. A market is being created or is there something else on this? What alternative do we have? The challenge today is, while developed countries are largely responsible for the problem, India and China together should find a workable solution. Nobody should get a free ride on the sins of the West.

The Kyoto Protocol and the UNFCCC are potentially workable international governance instruments. If they have been ineffective so far, it is largely because of the developed countries not joining and keeping up their commitment. But we cannot satisfy ourselves because they are giving [\[MSOffice29\]](#) us a free ride.

There is a need to restructure energy use and increase energy intensity. But this will not solve the problem unless verifiable carbon reduction targets are fixed. We would like to understand from the Minister of Environment and Forests as to what steps the Government is taking in this regard. Have the Government fixed targets for verifiable carbon reduction? I would like to ask the Government as to what steps it is taking to fix verifiable carbon reduction targets.

As a precaution to protect the coast, mangrove forests be encouraged; construction of sea wall has to be contemplated where the coast is shallow, where there is a possibility of sea water rushing into the land.

I conclude by saying that warning of a catastrophe has never been so stark and chilling. The Report has been described as mankind's final warning and the alarm bell has never been so resonant.

Warm words of concern by the Government will not be enough to assuage the scenario. The Government, the scientists and the people together have to heed to the warning and work collectively.

to combat global warming.

If humans are responsible for global warming and a possible catastrophe, then the responsibility preventing it must only very logically rest with the humans.

We should bear in mind that mankind belongs to Earth and not vice-versa.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Mahtab, I have given you five times more than the time you are entitled to.

SHRI B. MAHTAB: Thank you.

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN (BALASORE): Mr. Speaker, Sir, can I speak from this seat?

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, you can. But it should not become a precedent.

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN : Sir, global warming is not a scientific fiction now. It is a looming reality.

Most of the Members who spoke before me said that there is no dispute about the topic. But I have got a dispute. India wants countries like the United States of America, which are the worst pollutants to cut back their emissions fast.

Shri Sandeep Dixit's and Shri Suresh Prabhu's, for whom I have the greatest regard, logic was India's per capita emission is 25 times less than that of the average American and 15 times less than that of the average citizen of the European Union.

I agree with them that India is not certainly responsible for the mess. In fact, we are the victims of it. So, they asked, why we should tighten our belts. We are talking about growth. Shri Dixit asked why we should not follow the path of growth that has been enunciated and followed by the Americans.

If we try to replicate the life style of the so-called growth pattern of the West, shall we survive the day to reach their levels of comfort? Just because somebody got rich by utilizing certain methods which brought misery to billions, should we also follow it? In this issue, India should be the leader and not the follower. If India takes the lead in preserving the earth, it will automatically become a super power and it will automatically become a darling of the Nations. So my point is from the beginning, let me tell you that it is not the question of what others are doing, but the question is what we should do. We should not say that our per capita polluting power is less, maybe individually we are less, but we are more than one billion people. What is the population of United States of America? So if you go for the overall polluting effect we are making, it is not less than America or something like this. ... (*Interruptions*) It is all right. It is still much less, but should we follow their pattern? That is my basic point.

Sir I will not go on just repeating the points that what will happen to or what woe will befall on us has already been enunciated by many of the hon. Members. I will just make two or three points regard to what is going to happen.

Now the global temperature is going to increase by four degree by the end of the Century and we want that it should be contained at two degree over this industrial revolution period. So India's job is to combat the global warming. But there are many of these countries who are making very

arguments.

What are their arguments? Combating global warming is too costly. There are many countries which say that it will stifle the development in the poor countries. Even they say that the temperature rise has gone too far for human kind to do anything about now. They throw up their hands. Actually, it has gone much beyond what the human kind can do. But the present Inter-governmental Committee of the United Nations has said that the world has got the money as well as technology to do it. It is still not too late. We can bring it. It is possible. I will confine my speech to making some suggestions only as to what we should do.

Firstly, Mr Minister of Science and Technology about whom I am very happy that he is present because he is one of the most important parts of the solution, not the problem. So I will make a request to him. Can we replace the incandescent bulbs with fluorescent lamps? ... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I am sorry. I could not follow.

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN : I am talking about the yellow bulbs. Should we stop its production because these fluorescent lamps consume one quarter of the electricity of that yellow bulb and they last longer?

Secondly, can we keep a tab on the production of the vehicles? I am talking about four wheelers, two wheelers etc. We think that it is the sign of comfort. Nowadays they have become the sign of doom. They are going to bring doom/dismay to our children and to this earth. One of the hon. Members, probably Shri C. K. Chandrappan, was saying that every husband will have one car and wife will have one car and children will have three or four cars. Any family who is having more number of cars is more respectable. Why can we not stop production of these cars? I will appeal to the Government that they should consider this proposal of mine that in the name of growth, they should not be unbridled production of cars.[\[a30\]](#)
Let us start with Members of Parliament and with everybody.

The third one is about the non-conventional energy. Let us go for the solar device. Let us go for the wind energy. Let us go for the bio-fuel. I would appeal to the UPA Government to put more money on research and development for the enhancement of the use of non-conventional energy. As recommended by the IPCC, the UN Panel for Climatic Change, that transfer of coal-based to gas-based technology should be improved. I will make this appeal to the hon. Minister. Can we go for the construction of green buildings? It does not mean that the colour will be green. Green buildings mean to build such houses or office complexes that will optimize use of energy. I will give one example. We should avoid huge glass-walls so as not to spend more on air-conditioning during the summer period. So, let us build green buildings. Let the Government come forward with schemes so that we can build houses and complexes that will optimize the use of energy. By this way, less electricity will be consumed. We should make rules for the production of energy-efficient appliances, ovens, refrigerators, air-conditioners, etc. When they produce such appliances, they must bring in new technology so that it should be more energy-efficient. That will also cut the electricity bill. Further, more fuel-efficient cars should be manufactured. For every litre of petrol consumed by a car, about 4 kgs. of carbon-dioxide get injected into the atmosphere.

MR. SPEAKER: What about diesel?

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN : It is still more.

MR. SPEAKER: Is it still worse?

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN :

So, we should put more money on research and development so that more fuel-efficient cars are produced. I have already told you about switching over to wind power. Any one individual can produce wind energy. When we are setting up the SEZs, can we ask the promoters of the SEZs to go for the wind power instead of going in for electricity?

MR. SPEAKER: Will solar energy do it?

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN : Yes, Sir, solar energy will do that.

About re-cycling, I would say that India is a master in recycling. We are already having it. But I will give you one example. Suppose this paper is printed on one side. We just throw it away and tear it off. Can we utilize the other side?

MR. SPEAKER: I do it in my office.

SHRI K HARABELA SWAIN :

Thank you, Sir. Can we utilize it? This is one of the things that we can do. But we simply throw away. We simply tear it off. Can we not utilize it? This is about recycling because it will save a lot of trees. If we do that, it will save a lot of trees. I would make this appeal to the hon. Minister. Can we stop producing plastic bags? Several times, we have told that the production of plastic bags hampering the health of this world. It is clogging the sewerage system. But I will tell you another thing. If we stop production of this, it will help reduce emission from plastic bags into the landfills. So, let us stop it totally. There should not be any production of plastic bags.

Improvement of public transport is essential.

MR. SPEAKER: We should use jute bags instead.

SHRI KKHARABELA SWAIN :

Yes, Sir. As I was telling, improvement of public transport is a must. I would appeal to the Government to do it because now the Government is flush with money. Every year, the revenue collection is going up by 20 to 30 per cent. Let us go in for the metro railway system more and more. I have seen in many parts of the West that they have gone for the metro rail system which is very fuel efficient and also environment friendly.

Now, I will make a very unpopular suggestion. The price of electricity and water should be rationalized. Most of the time, we go for free electricity and free water. When our party was in power and I was sitting on the other side, about 7 or 8 years ago, one day I made a suggestion that when a farmer is getting electricity and water he should pay for it and immediately Mr. S. Muthaiah said that this is one of the most unworkable propositions given by me. It is not that I have only given this suggestion. In those days, many other people also had given this suggestion and now everybody knows that that was the right suggestion given. The use of water should be controlled. It should not be unrestricted. In the same way, nothing should be given free and particularly, electricity should not be given free. I know it is a very unpopular suggestion, but even then I am making this suggestion.

Then, more and more trees should be planted. Everybody knows that because that is the best sinker of carbon dioxide and Members of Parliament should take the lead in planting more trees. A major part of the MPLAD fund should be utilized for planting more trees.

SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA : I am doing it already.

SHRI KKHARABELA SWAIN : Thank you.

Sir, Mr. Prabhu made a suggestion for demanding clean technology from the West. Why should the West not transfer clean technology to India at a cheaper rate so that the emission level could be cut down appreciably and we will not have to pay a hefty price for research and development?

Then, we should keep a check on the emission level from all the thermal power plants. I come from a State where MoUs have been signed with about 14 to 15 promoters for establishment of thermal power plants. We have a thermal power plant at Talcher and during summer, the temperature goes up to 50 degree Celsius. It is only because there is a thermal power station. During summer, it is so hot that people do not prefer to come out of their houses during day time. We want to stay at a comfortable level where we should always be confined to air-conditioned rooms and we are not able to come out in the open. Is this the growth that we are talking about? I appeal to the Government that unless the promoters of thermal power plants develop zero emission technology, they should not be allowed to set up their plants.

Then, nanotechnology should be introduced which will send the emission of carbon dioxide below the ground level so that it will not come out. Last, but not least many hon. Members have complained

against America. I agree America and Australia are the biggest polluters in the world. What should we do about them? They are not the signatories of Kyoto Protocol. If they do not go for reduced emission level, the Third World should refuse to buy their products. Can the Third World do it? They should refuse to buy their products as they refuse to buy our goods on the apprehension of health hazards and on environmental issues. The European Union has taken a lead with regard to environmental protection, but the United States of America and Australia have not done so. But can we refuse to buy their goods and tell them that we are not going to buy your products if you do not stick to Kyoto Protocol and if you do not bring down the emission level because you are the biggest polluters of the world?

MR. SPEAKER: You did not mention rainwater harvesting.

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN : You have done it, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: That I have already done in the Speaker's House, of course, with Government money.

SHRI K.S. RAO (ELURU): Sir, I am very happy that the entire House is discussing today an important issue.

MR. SPEAKER: I am very happy that the hon. Members are making very good contribution and that I wish to compliment them.

SHRI K.S. RAO : Sir, it is only with your support because of the encouragement that you gave that has made us to contribute to this issue.

The other day also when this issue was discussed, this encouraged many of us to speak and make a thorough study also on the subject.

Sir, I take global warming from a different angle. How is it going to affect the poor in this country, the agricultural sector in the country, the rural people in the country? I was given to understand from the data available that a two degrees' increase in temperature is going to affect 7 million people. I do not know whether it is right or wrong. The economic impact of this climate change on Mumbai alone will be Rs.2,28,700 crore. Obviously, you can imagine what would be its impact on the entire world.

SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA : It will break-down all the economy.

SHRI K.S. RAO : Yes.

It will have an impact on the rice yield and paddy yield to the extent of 42 per cent. It cannot be imagined and understood.

Sir, I take some of the instances. The Himalayan Glacier, I understand, is coming down by 30 metres every year. In the last couple of years, almost 300 metres of glacier has come down. That means the water is melting at a greater rate, which can lead to floods and which will affect millions of people in the country. When ice and snow are melting at a faster rate because of this increased temperature, after certain years, there will be no water at all. Today, there will be floods, tomorrow, there will be no water in the rivers. So, both ways, we are getting affected.

Sir, I will mention some of the reasons. Let me give them one by one. About 50 per cent affect of this, I understand, is only because of fuel combustion, that is, either power generation by coal or oil, the industrial emission and then transport emission. We have got solutions to all these things. The only thing is that we are not applying brains to it.

As far as energy is concerned, everyone one of us know that the potential of hydro energy in the country is 1,50,000 MW and the total generation of power today in this country is 1,30,000 MW. That means, we are not tapping the hydel energy, which also helps in reducing this global warming. You could have comfortably gone for this and avoided all these undesirable gases. Water is renewable.

Every year, it can be there and today if we do not install this 1,50,000 MW, we are not going to 3,00,000 MW next year.

That means, we are not utilizing the potentiality that is available, without affecting the lives of the people of this country.

Similarly, transport is there.

I understand that because of lack of fuel efficiency of the vehicles, we are getting lot of carbon dioxide coming out, and which is affecting our lives. In transportation, my friends have suggested rail.

I suggest one more thing and that is linking of rivers by which we can transport most of our goods and there we will not face this emission.

We do not need to spend Rs.2,28,000 crore on Mumbai only on this effect.[\[r31\]](#) We will get greenery.

When water is available everywhere throughout the country by interlinking of rivers, trees will grow everywhere and they will absorb carbon dioxide. That is sure. Emission of gas will automatically be taken care of by that. But we do not undertake interlinking of rivers. It is such a good project which can solve many problems.

It can avoid floods, droughts and it can bring drinking water to every village. It can take care of carbon dioxide. It can avoid transportation by road and thereby reduce emission of harmful gases. All these benefits can be achieved by the linking of rivers which we are not doing.

My other point pertains to building industry. My friend was telling about green building. I would like to add something more to it. It should be intelligent green building.

MR. SPEAKER: He is also very intelligent.

SHRI K.S. RAO : We laugh at it when we say 'vastu'. What is *vastu*? Without putting electricity, without burning kerosene, without burning anything, we are utilizing the nature and seeing in direction the wind will naturally come into the house and in which direction the light will come. Thereby, all these problems of emission of gases will not be there. As Shri Swain said, if we were to make research in a manner that we can avoid all these things, emission of gases, the energy instruments can be brought in. Today, there is coal. Every one of us will use a heater, no matter how much energy it consumes and how much gas it emits. In my own house, when I put a heater when

there is a cold day, I feel very uncomfortable. Thought there is an increase in temperature but it creates some kind of uneasiness. Similarly, when the temperature is very high, we use air-conditioners. But, in case, the research were to be done in a manner to design the building construction material, we do not need to spend the energy at all.

MR. SPEAKER: Hollow bricks.

SHRI K.S. RAO : Yes. We do not require all these air-conditioners; we do not require heaters. We can save energy and we can prevent the emission of all these gases. We do not look into it. That is why on many occasions I have said that we are neglecting Research and Development (R&D) country. A lot of money has to be allocated for R&D. We do not mind purchasing a drug at Rs. 1000 when it could be made by Re. 1. All this is because of R&D work not being undertaken there. But we will discuss that America is looting us; that their production cost for a drug is Re. 1 and they are charging us Rs. 1000 for it and exploiting us. What is the research that they have done? Why can we not do it? How did they do that? They did that with the help of our people only. Either NRIs or some brains from Asia have gone there and they have done research. They are utilizing our brains. Can we not do the same thing here? Mr. Minister, you get more allocation for your Ministry. We all support you.

By doing Research and Development, more particularly in this context, we can avoid all the expenditure.

Similarly, I think, agriculture related areas are contributing 30 per cent to the emission of gases. That can also be avoided by doing enough research in that direction. Cow dung can be used as manure but we are not using it. If we encourage more livestock, all these gases will be reduced. We encourage fertilizer, we encourage pesticides and for that we make a lot of publicity and give advertisements. Instead, we are not encouraging organic fertilizers.

I come to the coastal areas wherefrom I am. I understand that with 2 degree increase in temperature, 5,76,400 hectares will be submerged^[r32]. The level of increase will be about 0.5 metre. By 2100, the sea water will come into the main land and the salinity will increase, and a lot of area will become useless.

The sweet water will not be reaching the down areas, and thereby also we are losing very heavily.

Sir, during my childhood, my parents used to start plantation in the month of May. Now, season is changing, changing so rapidly, and it is unimaginable. Today, the plantation, which used to take place, about 40 years back, in the month of May is now being done in the month of August. By the time the crop comes, which is excellent and the farmer is very proud that he is getting 50 bag paddy per acre but in overnight there will be cyclone and the entire crop gets damaged. So, the delay in plantation leads to the delay in the crop yield, and by that time cyclone comes and the entire crop gets damaged.

That means, the change in climate, in several ways, is affecting the entire economy of the country and more particularly the poor people in the rural areas. The urbanites and the rich people may be able to

come back.

Now, many of our friends have said that 20 per cent of the population in the developed area contributing more than 50 per cent of the gases, and they do not bother about that. If the same thing were to be done in India, how much uproar would have been there from those countries? They do not bother. Not only we must take the lead but, as Shri Swain has said, we must also find fault countries like USA and we must insist that they must contribute substantially depending upon the gases that they are emitting in their own country. With three per cent or four per cent of the population when they contribute more than 50 per cent of the gases, how much should they be charged? Why should we be punished for their misuse? That also must be taken into account during the discussions in the international forums.

Sir, I do not want to take much time of the House. I would like to make a request to both the hon. Ministers – the Minister of Science and Technology and the hon. Minister of Environment Forest. They say ecology and environment but their application is not on these things. When a project is being undertaken with Rs. 10,000 crore value, if 150 acres of land were there on the way they say: “Stop it, do not proceed with the project for decades together.” That was the stand and that was the ecology and environment attitude.

So, my request to the hon. Minister of Environment and Forest is this. Please concentrate on an area which affects the economy and which affects the health of the people and the nation, and not technically that this is a reserve forest. Some areas are called ‘reserve area’ where there will not be a tree at all but they are called ‘reserve area’.

My point is that all those areas which come under reserve forest, where there is not even a single plant, can be given to the poor people in the area. You need not give them the permanent right but at least you can give tree *pattas*. Let them raise fruit bearing trees. You can also give your choice of trees which helps the environment and thereby you can bring the greenery. But they say: “It is a reserve forest, and you should not enter.” ... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER:

In my constituency, there is an area called ‘reserve area’ where not even a grass is there, not even blade of grass is there.

SHRI K.S. RAO : Sir, they do not even permit the poor people to enter.

MR. SPEAKER: I have not yet pressurised him.

SHRI K.S. RAO : They book cases and they make them to go to the courts regularly, and they harass them. Sir, I want the hon. Minister to take into account this aspect and what you have said also.

MR. SPEAKER: Not even a grass is there in some area and not in every area.

SHRI K.S. RAO : I would request the hon. Minister to see that such lands are distributed to the people in the local area and help them in raising trees, help them to have greenery and also help reducing the emission of gases, thereby slowing down the global warming.

With these words, I thank the hon. Speaker for giving a lot of time, attention and importance to global warming, and also both the hon. Ministers.

श्री राम कृपाल यादव (पटना) :
 अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपका आभारी हूँ कि आपने मुझे ग्लोबल वार्मिंग जैसे महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर चर्चा करने की स्वीकृति प्रदान की है। नश्चिंति तौर पर इस विषय के बारे में केवल भारतवर्ष ही नहीं, पूरी दुनिया चिंति है। सारी दुनिया के लिए यह समस्या चिंति का कारण बनी हुई है। उ प्रकार से धरती तप रही है, उसकी वजह से कई तरह की गंभीर समस्याएं उत्पन्न होती जा रही हैं। अगर हम इस समस्या पर नश्चिंति नहीं कर सके, तो पूरे देश का अस्ति खतरे में पड़ सकता है। कई माननीय सदस्यों ने इस गंभीर विषय के बारे में अपने महत्वपूर्ण सुझाव सदन सामने प्रस्तुत किए हैं और मैं भी आपकी अनुमति से कुछ सुझाव सदन के समक्ष रखना चाहत हूँ।

भारतवर्ष एक गरीब देश है और 70-75 प्रतिशत आबादी खेत और खलहिन पर निर्भर है। हमारे देश में ग्लोबल वार्मिंग के कारण समय पर बारिश नहीं हो रही है, कहीं बाढ़ आ रही है त कहीं सूखा पड़ रहा है। इन सब परेशानियों का संबंध किसी न किसी रूप में ग्लोबल वार्मिंग से ही है। इसी वजह से ही सुनामी साइक्लोन का सामना करना पड़ा। गंगा नदी जैसी नदियां भी सूख रही हैं और दनि-प्रतदिनि कई तरह की समस्याएं उभर कर सामने आ रही हैं। सूर्य की करिणें ओ लेयर से फिल्टर हो कर आया करती थीं, वह फिल्टर न होने की वजह से विषले पदार्थ नहीं मर रहे हैं और इस वजह से चर्म रोग, कैंसर तथा कई तरह की गंभीर बीमारियों से ग्रसति हो भारतवर्ष में एक मिलियन से ज्यादा लोग वायु प्रदूषण की बीमारी से ग्रसति हैं तथा इस संबंधति कई प्रकार की बीमारियां बड़े पैमाने पर लोगों को अपना शिकार बना रही हैं। वायु प्रदूषण दनि-प्रतदिनि बढ़ता जा रहा है। हमारे जंगल काटे जा रहे हैं, लेकनि और जंगलों को लगाने का काम नहीं कया जा रहा है। अगर हम जंगलों को लगाने का काम नहीं करेंगे, तो आने वाले दनिों में स्थिति इससे भी ज्यादा खतरनाक हो जाएगी।

सदन में उद्योगों की चर्चा की गई है। हम विकासशील देश हैं। नश्चिंति तौर पर हम आवश्यकत के अनुसार उद्योग लगा रहे हैं और हम कैमकिल्स का उपयोग भी कर रहे हैं। इस कारण हम यमुना नदी का अस्ति खतरे में पड़ गया है। पहले हमारा पटना शहर बलिकुल गंगा नदी के पास था, लेकनि आज गंगा नदी पटना से लगभग 20 किलोमीटर दूर चली गई है। पटना से गंगा नदी का अस्ति समाप्त हो रहा है। यह बहुत चिंति का विषय है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि केवल चिंति करने से ही समस्या का समाधान नहीं होगा। पूरी दुनिया को इस संबंध में पहल करनी चाहिए बल्कि मैं कहूंगा कि भारत को इस समस्या का समाधान करने के लिए पहल करनी चाहिए और ठोस उपाय ढूँढने चाहिए, अन्यथा जसि परेशानी से हम सब लोग जूझ रहे हैं, वह परेशानी आने वाले समय में और बढ़ती जाएगी। जतिनी ज्यादा पृथ्वी गर्म होगी, उतनी ही स्थिति और बगिड़ती चली जाएगी। इस समस्या से नपिटने के लिए ठोस उपाय निकालना बहुत जरूरी है, क्योंकि आज प भूमंडल गर्म हो रहा है।[\[R33\]](#)

18.00 hrs.

अभी हाल ही में हम सब लोगों को समाचार पत्रों के माध्यम से यह जानकारी मली है कि अग- इसे नश्चिंति नहीं कया गया तो नश्चिंति तौर पर सभी नदियां सूख जाएंगी। उस समय क्या होगा?

आज किसान आत्महत्या कर रहे हैं, समय पर बारिश नहीं हो रही है, नदियों में पानी खत्म हो रहा

है, असमय बारिश होती है, कही बारिश बहुत होती है और कहीं बिल्कुल नहीं होती है। इसका अकृषिपर पड़ रहा है।

MR. SPEAKER : Hon. Members, we have reached 6 o' clock. Can we continue for some time more?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS
MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI
HANDIQUE): Sir, the discussion may be completed today.

श्री रेवती रमन सहि : इस पर चर्चा कल भी करवा दीजिए।

MR. SPEAKER : The discussion will be completed today. The hon. Ministers will reply tomorrow.

श्री राम कृपाल यादव :
आज कार्बन डाइआक्साइड की मात्रा बढ़ रही है, ऑक्सीजन की मात्रा घट रही है। सरकार योजना बनानी चाहिए जिससे प्रदूषण को रोका जा सके। आज बड़े पैमाने पर शहरीकरण हो रहा है। कचरा बगल के नदी-नालों में फेंक दिया जाता है जिससे कई तरह की बीमारियाँ उत्पन्न हो रही हैं। इससे नए-नए रोगों का इजाफा हो रहा है। हर साल कई तरह की नई बीमारियाँ आ रही हैं। इन सब का कारण भी यही है। बड़े पैमाने पर चर्म रोग हो रहे हैं। इसके भी कारण यही हैं। इस मामले में सरकार को कोई ठोस उपाय करने चाहिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: इसमें जनता को भी आगे आना चाहिए।

श्री राम कृपाल यादव :
आपने ठीक कहा कि जनता के सहयोग के बिना कुछ नहीं होगा। मैं पटना शहर की बात कहना चाहता हूँ। यहां बहुत से लोग शहरों से संबंध रखते हैं। वे घर से कचरा निकाल कर बाहर फेंक देते हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: कोलकाता में भी होता है।

श्री राम कृपाल यादव :
इसमें जब तक जनता का सहयोग नहीं मिलेगा तब तक कोई सरकार इसे ठीक नहीं कर सकती है। बड़े पैमाने पर जंगलों को काटा जा रहा है। हम संकल्प लें कि घर का एक व्यक्ति एक पौधा लगाएगा। सरकार तब तक सफल नहीं हो पाएगी जब तक उसे हम लोगों का सहयोग नहीं मिले। हमारी जनसंख्या रोज बढ़ती जा रही है। एक अरब से अधिक की आबादी हो गई है। यह भी हमारे लिए परेशानी का एक बड़ा कारण है। हम आबादी पर कंट्रोल नहीं कर रहे हैं। शहरीकरण हो रहा है। पेड़-पौधे काटे जा रहे हैं। हरियाली समाप्त होती जा रही है। जनसंख्या भी एक बड़ा कारण है। जब तक लोगों में अवेयरनेस नहीं आएगी, लोग अहमयित नहीं समझेंगे कि पेड़ों का क्या महत्व है, गंदगी उत्पन्न होने से क्या दुष्परिणाम होंगे, कल-कारखानों से जो कैमकिल्स निकलेंगे, उनके क्या दुष्परिणाम होंगे, तब तक इस काम में सफलता नहीं मिलेगी। इन तमाम चीजों पर नशिचति तौर पर सोचने की आवश्यकता है।

गंगा प्लान की बात की जा रही थी। इसकी कई स्कीम्स बनायी गईं और हजारों-करोड़ रुपए आवंटित किए गए लेकिन उसका कोई असर नहीं पड़ा। गंगा प्लान फेलियर हो गया। क्या गंगा सफाई हो रही है? जहां-जहां से गंगा गई चाहे इलाहाबाद या पटना से गई, वहां सारे के सारे कचरे फेंके जा रहे हैं। ट्रीटमेंट प्लांट लगाने की बात कही गई। ट्रीटमेंट प्लांट कहां लगे हैं, इस पर नशिचति तौर पर गौर करने की आवश्यकता है। जतिने भी ट्रीटमेंट प्लांट लगे थे, सारे के सारे खत्म हो गए। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह स्थिति दूसरे शहरों में भी पैदा हुई होगी।

मुर्दाघाट बनाने के लिए एक योजना बनी थी। लाश को जलाने वाली सब मशीनें खराब पड़ी हैं।

...(व्यवधान)

आपने इसके लिए पैसा दे दिया लेकिन उसे ठीक से मेंटेन नहीं करेंगे तो वे कैसे काम करेंगी। व राज्य उन्हें कैसे मेंटेन कर सकते हैं। इसकी मशीनें काफी मंहगी आती हैं। वे बंद पड़ी हैं। सारे मुर्दे और मरे जानवर नदियों और नालों में बहा दिए जाते हैं। डीजल और पेट्रोल के उपयोग से भी कार्बन डाइआक्साइड पैदा हो रही है।[\[a34\]](#)

अगर हमने आने वाले दिनों में इसे संभालने का काम नहीं किया तो समुद्री तट पर स्थिति सभ शहर डूब जाएंगे, जैसा अभी हाल ही में मद्रास में हुआ है, जानमाल की बहुत क्षति हुई। इसके साथ गंगा समाप्त हो जाएगी, बीमारियों का खौफनाक हमला होगा और जो खतरनाक स्थिति होगी, उसका चत्तिरण करने से ही डर लगता है। इसलिए नश्चिती तौर पर हमें यह पता होना चाहिए कि सरकार ने इस दिशा में क्या पहल की है, इस बारे में क्या सोचा जा रहा है, प्रदूषण रोकने लिए किस तरह से उपाय किए जा रहे हैं और किस तरह से पेड़ों को लगाने की बात हो रही है?

महोदय, नियम तो बहुत बनते हैं, पॉलिसियां भी बहुत बनती हैं लेकिन पॉलिसियां बनने से कुछ होता नहीं है। प्रदूषण के नाम पर, पौधे और जंगल लगाने के नाम पर लाखों करोड़ों रुपए बर्बाद हो रहे हैं, उनसे कोई लाभ मलिता नजर नहीं आ रहा है। इसकी मॉनटिरिंग की जानी चाहिए। आप पैसे देते हैं और काम नहीं होता है, इसका क्या फायदा है? मैं अभी अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप वाक्य पूरा करके खत्म कीजिए।

श्री राम कृपाल यादव : मैं अपनी पार्टी से पहला वक्ता हूं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : एक ही वक्ता का टाइम है।

श्री राम कृपाल यादव : मेरे पास समय तो बहुत है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आठ मिनट समय था।

श्री राम कृपाल यादव : सिर्फ आठ मिनट हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या करें?

श्री राम कृपाल यादव : मेरी पार्टी का ज्यादा टाइम होना चाहिए था।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगली बार बड़ी पार्टी होकर आइए।

श्री राम कृपाल यादव : अभी हम दो साल नहीं जा रहे हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : **महोदय** :

आपके बोलने का समय आठ मिनट है और हम आपको बारह मिनट का समय दे रहे हैं।

श्री राम कृपाल यादव : आपने बहुत कृपा की है, आप मुझ पर कृपा करते रहते हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : हमें उसका असर भी नजर आता है।

श्री राम कृपाल यादव : **महोदय** :

मैं थोड़ी देर में अपनी बात समाप्त कर दूंगा, मेरी वजह से आपको परेशानी उठानी पड़ती है, इस लिए मैं क्षमा चाहता हूं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : धन्यवाद।

श्री राम कृपाल यादव : **महोदय** :

मैं आपसे नविदन कर रहा था कि आज नश्चिती तौर पर पूरी दुनिया में इस विषय पर चर्चा हो रही है। यहां साइंस एंड टेक्नोलॉजी मंत्री बैठे हैं, अच्छा हुआ वे पहले नहीं बोले, वे बाद में सब लोगों की बात सुनकर बोलेंगे और कोई ठोस उपाय बताएंगे। पर्यावरण मंत्री चले गए हैं?

MR. SPEAKER: He is here.

श्री राम कृपाल यादव : यहां राजा साहब बैठे हुए हैं, लेकिन पर्यावरण मंत्री कहां हैं?

MR. SPEAKER: He is Minister of Environment and Forests.

श्री राम कृपाल यादव :
कम से कम जो विकसित देश हैं, जब तक वे अपने आपको नियंत्रित नहीं करेंगे, तब तक हमारे जैसे विकासशील देश, जिनकी वजह से कम परेशानी हो रही है, इसे कैसे नियंत्रण करेंगे? इसलिए विकसित देशों को इसमें पहल करनी चाहिए। जब पूरी दुनिया चिंतित है तो निश्चित तौर पर आम लोगों का सहयोग लेकर कोई ठोस उपाय करने चाहिए ताकि जंगल बचे, हरियाली बचे। प्रदूषण करने का मुख्य आधार जंगल है, इसे हम बरकरार रखें। आम लोग गंदगी फैला रहे हैं, इस संबंध में अवेयरनेस योजना चलाकर देश और दुनिया को जीव-जंतुओं को बचाना चाहिए। आज सब जीव-जंतुओं पर प्रेशर है। उनको बचाने की जरूरत है। अगर ऐसा नहीं होगा तो आने वाला समय बहुत भयंकर और भयानक साबित होगा। अगर हम इसे नियंत्रित नहीं कर पाए, कोई ठोस उपाय नहीं कर पाए तो पूरी दुनिया का अस्तित्व, जीव-जंतुओं आदि का अस्तित्व ही समाप्त हो जाएगा। इसके साथ ही मैं आपसे निवेदन करता हूं और आशा करता हूं कि माननीय मंत्री जी कुछ ठोस उपाय निकालेंगे। इस संबंध में भारत को पहल करनी चाहिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपकी बात समाप्त होने पर ही जवाब देंगे।

श्री राम कृपाल यादव :
इन्हीं चंद शब्दों के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूं। आप ठोस उपाय बताएं और पहल व ताकत ग्लोबल वार्मिंग की वजह से जो जीव-जंतु तहस-नहस हो रहे हैं, दूसरी समस्याएं सामने आ रही हैं, उनसे बचाने का हम प्रयास करें।

श्रीमती

रंजीत

रंजन

(सहरसा):

मैं आपके माध्यम से मैं कहना चाहती हूँ कि सदन में हम बहुत गंभीर वषिय पर चर्चा कर रहे हैं। असल में आज यह चर्चा का वषिय ही नहीं रह गया है। हमारे पास अब इतना वक्त ही नहीं है कि हम इस बारे में चर्चा करें, बल्कि अब हमें क्या करना चाहिए, इस पर ध्यान देने का वक्त ग्लोबल वार्मिंग की तरफ हमारा ध्यान तब गया जब ग्लेशियर पिघलने शुरू हो गए। ग्लेशियर तब पिघलने शुरू हुए, जब ओजोन की परत पतली होने लगी और ओजोन की परत कार्बन-डाई-ऑक्साइड और सीएफसी गैस, जो हमारे घरों में रेफ्रिजरेटर, एसी और रॉकेटों में यूज होने वाले फ्यूल के कारण पतली होनी शुरू हुई। [r35]

मैं आपसे एक ही बात कहना चाहूंगी कि आज जो ग्लोबल वार्मिंग हो रही है, उसमें हमारा प्रविश्वन पर ज्यादा है कि हम कैसे बचाव कर सकते हैं, परंतु हमारा ध्यान ट्रीटमेंट पर नहीं है कि हमारे साथ जो कुछ हो चुका है, पृथ्वी को जो नुकसान पहुंच चुका है, उसका ट्रीटमेंट कैसे होगा, हम उसका बचाव कैसे कर पाएं। आज हम लोगों को सबसे पहला काम यह करना चाहिए कि जो कार्बन डाईऑक्साइड करंट मात्रा में है, हम उसे कैसे मैनेज करें। इसके लिए प्लान्टेशन जरूरत है। लेकिन हम प्लान्टेशन न करके अधिक से अधिक पेड़ों को काट रहे हैं। इसके लिए हमें चाहे जतिने भी कानून बनायें, लेकिन यह हो रहा है। इसके अलावा जो सी.एन.जी. हमने मैट्रि सटिज में शुरू की है, यह बहुत लोकलाइज है, लेकिन अभी तक हम अपने देश के समस्त राज्यों के रूल एरियाज में इसे शुरू नहीं कर पाये हैं। हम दूसरे राज्यों में सी.एन.जी. के इस्तेमाल को गंभीरता से कानून के जरिये से लागू क्यों नहीं कर सके हैं?

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने पेट्रोलियम मनिस्ट्री की एक मीटिंग में भी इस बात को उठाया था कि जो हमारी पुरानी रफायनरीज हैं, उनसे और अधिक मात्रा में तेल निकले, उसके लिए हम अधिक अधिक मात्रा में कार्बन डाईऑक्साइड छोड़ते हैं, ताकि तेल ऊपर आये, जिसके कारण डाईऑक्साइड, चाहे वह धरती के नीचे हो या बाहर हो, बहुत ज्यादा मात्रा में हमें पॉल्यूट कर रहे हैं। यह भी ग्लोबल वार्मिंग का एक कारण बनता जा रहा है। मैं कहना चाहूंगी कि यदि हमें ग्लोबल वार्मिंग पर गंभीरता से सोचना है तो हमें सौर ऊर्जा की ओर बहुत अधिक ध्यान दे पड़ेगा। क्योंकि ग्लोबल वार्मिंग के कारण हमारा जो नुकसान हो रहा है, उसके कारण हमें ओह हमारी आने वाली पीढ़ियों को सिर्फ पानी ही नहीं मिलेगा, बल्कि वहीं पर बहुत अधिक सुखाड़ होगा और कहीं पर बारिश होगी। इसके अलावा जो बीमारियां फैल रही हैं और जो आए दनि कुछ लोगों की वक्षिप्त मानसिकता को दर्शाया जा रहा है, जो आए दनि मीडिया और टी.वी. में देखने मिलती हैं, वह भी ग्लोबल वार्मिंग का ही एक उदाहरण है, जिसके कारण लोगों की मानसिकता भी बदलती जा रही है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, आज हमें क्या करना चाहिए, हम अपने आसपास किस तरह के एनवॉयरनमेंट के लिए अवेयरनेस फैला रहे हैं और हम खुद इसके बारे में अवेयर हैं या नहीं कि हमारा एनवॉयरनमेंट कैसा हो और हम खुद इसके लिए क्या कर रहे हैं। आज नेचर ने अपना काम करना शुरू कर दिया है। आज जहां पर बारिश नहीं होनी चाहिए, वहां बारिश हो रही है, जहां पर होर्न चाहिए, वहां नहीं हो रही है। जहां बर्फ नहीं पड़नी चाहिए, वहां ओले पड़ रहे हैं। आज हम वक्त बहुत पछिड़ गये हैं। अब हमें सिर्फ इतना करना है कि जो जख्म हमने नेचर को दिया है, अब

उनको भरने की बारी आई है। क्योंकि नेचर तो एक पलटी खाकर फरि से अपने अस्तित्व में जायेगा, लेकिन मनुष्य अपने अस्तित्व में दोबारा नहीं आ पायेगा। हमारा अस्तित्व तो खत्म होगा ही, बल्कि हमारी आने वाली पीढ़ियों को भी हम इस धरती में अस्तित्व नहीं दे पायेंगे। मैं इत कहना चाहूंगी कि आज जो हमारा वक्त है, वह इस पर सिर्फ डिसिक्शन के लिए नहीं है। आज हमारे पास चंद्र साल बचे हैं। कभी हम लोग बचपन में सुना करते थे कि हमारे ग्लेशियर शायद कई वर्षों बाद पघिल जाएं। आज वह वक्त आ चुका है। अब हमारा काम सिर्फ यह है कि हमें इसर कैसे बचना है, हम किस तरह से अपना बचाव कर सकते हैं। इसके बारे में मैं एक प्वाइंट और कहना चाहूंगी कि जो ग्रीन हाउस गैसेज हैं, उसके विरोध में लगभग सौ देश हमारे साथ हैं। इसमें जो ग्रीन हाउस गैसेज वाले कंट्रीज, जैसे अमरीका आदि हैं, हमें उन पर भी दबाव बनाना चाहिए। क्योंकि यह पूरी अर्थ का मामला है, ग्लोबल वार्मिंग का मामला है। हम लोगों को अब क्या करना है, हम लोग क्या कर सकेंगे, उस बारे में हमें सोचना चाहिए। इतना कहकर मैं अपना वक्तव्य समाप्त करती हूँ।

SHRI MANVENDRA SINGH (BARMER): Sir, I thank you for the opportunity given to me to take part in this debate. The previous speakers have covered all the theories, all the data from the inter-capitalist conspiracy to all kinds of other factors responsible for this gravest human crisis.

I will just point out two tangibles. In the last calendar year, there was a shortfall of rain in Kerala and Assam and there was flooding in my constituency of Barmer and in Leh.[\[r36\]](#) India's two desert zones have flooded. So, States which expect more rains have scanty rainfall. That itself is an indicator that global change has happened.

It is not a question of when it is happening but it has happened. I do not think we need any more graphic example than that.

Gangotri glacier was receding at the rate of 17 metres per annum in the 20th century. Now, in the 21st century, it has been recorded that it is receding at the rate of 26 metres per annum. That, Sir, is a frightening figure and it calls for very serious concern to be expressed as well as action to be taken.

Humankind is responsible for this phenomena. It is anthropogenic. It has been singly proven that humankind is responsible.

To get out of this phenomena, the global community got together with the Kyoto Protocol. My previous speakers have gone into the details of Kyoto. I will not repeat that except that principal pollutant remained out of it to protect the American way of life. We can blame them for a lot of things; we can blame them for this also.

A lot of speakers said that we have to clean up our house first. I beg to differ with that because if India is to take leadership in the world, it has to set the leadership by example. If they made a mess, it does not mean, we continue not to take action because they made a bigger mess. We have to set an example; set our house in order; and create that environment globally that India has taken the leadership role as a solution-find country rather than a blaming country.

So, in India, the biggest polluter/pollutant and the cause of the major pollution in this country is the Government. India has the worst energy-efficient record in the world. All the thermal power plants owned by the Government of India produce energy at the most inefficient levels. The Government consumes the maximum energy in this country. It consumes that energy in the inefficient manner. All Government buildings are designed in the most energy-inefficient manner.

I will just give an example. We are sitting in this very beautiful hall. We do not have a trace of natural light coming into this building. To sustain this building; to sustain our work in this building, we do not have a single source of natural light. It is without fail that of all the democracies in the world, India has the highest reserves of solar energy. No democracy in the world receives as much solar energy as India does.

Despite that, our buildings, however, beautiful they might look from the exteriors, if they do not use that energy, if they do not use that perennially cleanest source of energy, I think, those buildings fail to do their jobs.

MR. SPEAKER: Lutyen's did not think of it.

SHRI MANVENDRA SINGH : It is time we think of it.

MR. SPEAKER: Very good.

SHRI MANVENDRA SINGH : If we clean up resources, we set an example. You have taken the leadership role in giving us an opportunity for this debate. I would request you to take a leadership role in providing this great building using solar energy to the maximum possible to sustain our work in this building.

MR. SPEAKER: At least, I have stopped smoking.

SHRI MANVENDRA SINGH : That is also an example for us. A part of the cleaner process, as the Government setting an example, I gave the examples of power production, power-inefficient buildings.

Another gross example of Government participation in pollution is our participation Asia-Pacific Partnership.

Fifty per cent of the world's polluting countries are part of that grouping, and we are part of that and that APP is essentially a mechanism to escape from the responsibility of Kyoto. We touted this membership as the collection of expanding economies and it is an escape from us conducting our job properly. I would request the Government, as a part of setting example, to walk out of the APP, saying that that body does not make it mandatory on emission controls and emission cuts.

The bad example is this. If you happen to look at the budget papers, under the Department of Non-Conventional Energy Sources, the annual allocation is actually less than what is there on security in Delhi. These are black and white figures and I do not need to say more than this. That itself, is a scandal. A country that is so rich in solar has only this much in its allocation.

I had tried, for the last few days, to get data on how much we spend on R&D in non-convention energy or renewable energy sources. For the life of me, I could not find how much we spend. I would request the two Ministers sitting here and particularly Shri Sibal, to share the data with us as to how much the country spends on R&D in renewable sources of energy.

The last point that I have is that we need to re-work on the Clean Development Mechanism, which Shri Prabhu mentioned earlier. We are a member of that. The country that is polluting more than us is Europe, which has got into a mechanism with us and so, they sustain some activities in India. Of course, India is the largest beneficiary of CDM. We have the largest number of projects underway. But most of the projects are actually not at the high end of technology.

The efficiency of those units used to be about 15 dollars per unit and it has now come down to 60 cents per unit. That, in itself, shows how serious they are about sustaining these projects. There is not a single CDM project in the public sector, which, as I said earlier, is the biggest polluter.

I conclude by repeating this – we had this opportunity before us today to debate this. I would request you, Sir, to use your Offices to have an all party gathering on global warming, on climate change,

have tangible benchmarks on what we have to achieve, and also to use this great building, as an example of how to use solar energy efficiently.

DR. K. DHANARAJU (TINDIVANAM): Sir, thank you very much for giving me the opportunity to record my views on this important subject.

Sir, I have a specific answer to the questions that are raised, because nature wants India to be on top of the countries of the world. One of my professors told me this. ... (*Interruptions*)

श्री रेवती रमन सहि : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हाउस कतिने बजे तक चलेगा?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : 7 बजे तक।

श्री रेवती रमन सहि : कल भी इस पर बहस होगी?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कल जवाब होगा।

श्री रेवती रमन सहि : हम लोगों का तो नंबर ही नहीं आ पाएगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपका पार्टी टाइम भी खत्म हो गया है। The time has already exceeded. हम कोशिश करेंगे। आज इसे खत्म करना है।

श्री रेवती रमन सहि : मेरा एक नविदन है किकल कुछ देर और इस पर चर्चा करा दीजिए और फिर जवाब करवा दीजिए। मैं आपको बधाई देता हूँ कि आपने इस विषय पर चर्चा कराई।

MR. SPEAKER: That is why, we have allowed. We shall allow a four-hour debate. हम कोशिश करेंगे।

DR. K. DHANARAJU : Sir, that is why, nature has given us so much of Sun shine and sea water.

For all the questions and the suggestions expressed by the hon. Members, I have an answer constituency, there is a place called Auroville. It is an international city and it is under the direct control of the Central Government. We only manage it; the Ministry of Human Resource Development only manages that city. They adopt all these techniques there. They do not use chulah bricks. They do not cut trees. They use only mud blocks for building constructions. They use solar cookers only. They say that they have the second largest solar kitchen. Every day they feed thousands of people residing in that city.

They run all the generators only using the plant oil. I was there on the last World Earth Day. They advised me to switch over to solar panel on the vehicles. I have taken up the solar panel. It is being fixed on my vehicle and now my car battery is charged only by the solar cell.

MR. SPEAKER: It is very good.

DR. K. DHANARAJU : At the same time, they also advised that instead of fossil fuel diesel, it can be blended with 10 percentage plant oil. The plant oil that they suggest is, the *pungam pinatha* oil. It is got crushed from the *pungam* seed.

They tried that and for all these things they do research and implement them. So, if those discoveries are taken, all the techniques are taken throughout the country then we will be able to reduce heat, Sir.

This is a global phenomenon. Nature loves symmetry. It is the law of nature. When we disturb the symmetry, naturally the reaction is very dangerous and, therefore, there is an increase in temperature.

SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH : Mr. Speaker, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: We will allow some more discussion tomorrow also. This is in recognition of the great interest taken by all the hon. Members to whom I am deeply obliged. We are now under Shri Radhakrishnan's control.

18.27 hrs. (Shri Varkala Radhakrishnan *in the Chair*)

DR. K. DHANARAJU : We are living on the earth. If we take earth as a system and look at this phenomenon from the Physics and Chemistry points of view, whenever there is an increase in temperature in any system, they apply the Thermodynamics principles. In Physics, they have factors called 'Entropy' and 'Enthalpy'. Whenever the factors have positive value, there is always disorder. That is what is happening in our earth.

Therefore, to reduce the effect and to make it reversible what methods we are going to adopt... (Interruptions) Knowing the cause and effect. We should look for reducing the temperature. All these things are not instantaneous or sudden effect. It has manifested since the time of formation of earth itself. However, everybody on the earth is party to it. We need not blame any country. Ultimately after the Report published by the IPCC, we have started on the count down effect.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude now.

DR. K. DHANARAJU : No, Sir. There were a lot of interruptions.

They say that the average temperature has increased by 5 degree centigrade. Therefore, Sir, what I want to say is that in order to reduce all these effects, some active study is required.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Global warming is applicable to the House also. So, there must be some limit.

DR. K. DHANARAJU : Yes Sir. We should warm up for a war against global warming. That is what we are doing.

Therefore, what I want to say is, what methods are to be adopted to reduce the temperature. In this connection, I had asked two questions two years before. What is the study going on about this? The Departments of Ocean Technology and Science and Technology have told that there is no active study going on as such. Therefore, we should form an active group and monitor it constantly.

This afternoon, I saw a TV footage shown by NASA regarding a collision of two stars in the space. They also said that if this incident happens nearer to our galaxy, there would be formation of a new Earth.

They have also said that in the year 2100, we will have to seek for another Earth in order to shift from this Earth.

Considering all these things, what I want to say is that techniques that are followed in Auroville should be followed. They follow modern techniques. They do not use grid power. They do not use the municipality water. They do not use things which may increase the temperature. In an eco-friendly manner, they adopt all the modern techniques. Those techniques will have to be

extended.

With these words, I conclude. We have to act very quickly to control all these things.

SHRIMATI JHANSI LAKSHMI BOTCHA (BOBBILI): Sir, global warming is the increase in average temperature of the Earth's near-surface air and oceans. Global average air temperature near the Earth's surface rose significantly during the past century. Global warming is warming the globe. So now-a-days, cold days, cold nights have become less frequent. Hot days, hot nights and heat waves have become more frequent. Sir, the Inter-Governmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) says and I quote:

“Most of the observed increase in globally averaged temperatures since the mid-20th century is due to the observed increase in anthropogenic green house gas concentrations.”

It leads to warming of the surface and lower atmosphere by increasing the green house effect. Most national Governments have signed and ratified the Kyoto Protocol aimed at combating green house gas emissions. Kyoto will only postpone temperature rise, rather than prevent it. Natural phenomena such as solar variation combined with volcanoes have probably had a small warming effect from pre-industrial times to 1950, but a cooling effect since 1950. Warming and sea level rise are expected to continue for more than a millennium even if green house gas levels are stabilized. This shows the large heat capacity of the oceans. An increase in global temperatures can in turn cause other changes, including sea level rise and changes in the amount and pattern of precipitation. Other effects include changes in agricultural yields, glacier retreat, reduced summer stream flows, species extinctions and increases in the ranges of disease vectors. We have already seen in the Himalaya Mountains glaciers retreating alarmingly. It will pose a threat to our lives causing floods. We should not overlook the fact that our major rivers, particularly the Ganga is getting polluted.

The amount of money spent on cleaning the Ganges has not yielded the desired results. The vector-borne diseases are manifesting in the tribal areas of Andhra Pradesh. I have already requested the hon. Minister of Health to open an institute of vector-borne diseases at Vizianagaram, Andhra Pradesh. But the matter is yet to be considered.

The gases like carbon dioxide, methane and nitrous oxide along with water vapour are called Greenhouse gases. Carbon dioxide is released when we burn fuels like coal, oil and natural gas. When we destroy forests the carbon stored in trees escapes as carbon dioxide into the atmosphere. Deforestation also causes changes in land use patterns and other sources leading to rising levels of methane and nitrous oxide. Industrial processes release artificial greenhouse gases like Chloro Fluoro Carbons. These result in the warming up of the atmosphere.

The ozone layer which is present between the altitudes of 15 and 35 kilometres in the stratosphere safeguards life on the Planet by absorbing harmful ultraviolet rays of the Sun.

The Industrial Revolution in the 19th century saw large-scale use of fossil fuels for industrial purposes. The energy sector is responsible for about three-fourths of carbon dioxide emissions. There is a relation between atmospheric carbon dioxide concentrations and climate change.

Changes in land use pattern, deforestation, large agriculture and other activities have led to a r emission of carbon dioxide. There is a news report that for the Commonwealth Games some trees going to be uprooted in Delhi. There is already opposition from the public against this action. I hop the Government would find an alternative ground for the rugby games.

It would be better to invest in cleaner technologies such as solar power and wind power. The impact of global warming should receive much more attention in the public debate.

The Government should create a fund for controlling global warming. There should be publ awareness campaign on the dangers of global warming; otherwise, it would overtake us and we would not be able to check it, if not prevent it. The future generation will not forgive us for no tackling it effectively.

SHRI M.P. VEERENDRA KUMAR (CALICUT): Sir, thank you for giving me the time. I would i like to go into the various details of global warming since they have already been made here.

Sir, it is true that there is climatic variation. What is the real reason for that? In tropical belts like Kerala and elsewhere, there are only two climates – extreme climate, either there are heavy rain and floods, or drought. There is no intermediary climate. What has happened to that? In a tropical belt I understand the stabilization of climate is done by forests. Where are the forests now?

I will give an example of my own self. In the year 1987, I became the Minister of Forests i Government of Kerala. I issued an order that no trees shall be cut from the forests. Forests should no be treated as revenue. It is natural capital. Within 48 hours I had to resign as a Minister. The understood that forests cannot be saved. The only way to save it is to finish it. Forests are the origin of rivers. There are 44 rivers in the State of Kerala. [\[R38\]](#) There is water scarcity. Why? It is because of pollution and the level of water is slowly receding in the rivers. There should be tree cover on the land to prevent erosion.

There are learned people present here. If one inch of the top soil is lost, for billions of years, nothing will grow there. There will be no habitation then, whether human beings or animals. It is gone for ever. What is the level of erosion in this country? So, denuding of forests is really a serious matter.

Global warming caused by human beings not only threatens the entire world but the whole planet is threatened.

The question now is whether the living beings will survive but whether the planet itself will survive. Our concept earlier was that earth needs us. Now, the Earth does not need us, but we need the Earth. Oxygen never said to come and breath it. Nobody said that Water never said to come and drink it.

We need water. We have to save it and we have to have a policy for it. At least, can the Government say, with one voice, that forest is no more a revenue but it is a capital. Can we not say it?

I was recently travelling in the Himalayan area for two reasons. One is to find out what is happening there and secondly it is due to anguish. Ganga is dying. It is not that Ganga is dying. We are killing Ganga. We are murdering Ganga. Brahmaputra and Ganga are gone. By the end of this century, Ganga will be finished.

The glaciers are melting. The threat of deglaciation of 38 per cent of the small glacier Himalayas, over a 40 year period from 1962, in a study conducted by ISRO's Space Application Centre, Ahmedabad, is a major concern for us. The melting of the Gangotri Glacier, one of the largest, is accelerating at an average retreat rate of 30 metres annually. Gangotri is going back everyday. It is receding everyday. Nepal's Khumbu Glacier is receding three miles a year. I do not want to quote all the figures.

Sir, photos of the Pindari Glacier in the Kumaon Hills taken over a 70 year interval from October 1936 by a forester and legendary wildlife photographer Mr.F.W. Champion and his grandson reveal a frightening receding of glacial ice and it is just a trickle in place of a rich perennial flow amid denuded mountains.

The ablation of 15,000 Himalayan glaciers that feed seven great rivers of Asia like the Ganga and the Brahmaputra is a major problem. This glacier is receding and these rivers will die.

It will be catastrophic. Can we imagine a day in this country without Ganga and Brahmaputra? It is not only an emotional and sentimental thing but materially, what will happen? How many thousands and millions of people will be wiped out? What is the solution for that? Have we ever thought about it?

Sir, the glaciers are melting faster than anyone thought of. Fresh research by Chinese scientists shows, as global warming speeds up, the shrinkage of more than 80 per cent of the 4 glaciers on the lofty plateau. The Himalayas is our boundary. We used to say that it protects us. The entire Himalayas is going to be dead now. Are you not concerned about it? Forget all our religious parameters or sentiments. Materially, what will happen to the human race?

Drought threatening the lives of millions will spread across half the land surface of the earth in coming century because of global warming, according to new predictions from Britain's leading climate scientists.

Extreme drought, in which agriculture is in effect impossible, will affect about a third of the according to the study from the Met Office's Hadley Centre for Climate Prediction and Research. It is one of the most dire forecasts so far of the potential effects of rising temperatures around the world, yet it may be an underestimation, the scientists involved said.

The study, by Eleanor Burke and his two Hadley Centre colleagues, models how a measure of drought known as the Palmer Drought Severity Index, PDSI, is likely to increase globally during coming century with predicted changes in rainfall and heat around the world because of climate change.

It shows the PDSI figure for moderate drought, currently at 25 per cent of the Earth's surface, rising

to fifty per cent by 2100, the figure for severe drought, currently at about eight per cent, rising to forty per cent, and the figure for extreme drought, currently three per cent, rising to thirty per cent.

So, what an alarming situation! Now, we have to take a holistic approach. I do not want to go into the details of Kyoto Protocol, etc. They were talked about and discussed by hon. Members here. We need not emulate the West for everything. Technology is for man and we are not for technology. We use technology to solve the problems and not to create problems.

Let me come to power sector. Everybody said that we should have alternative source of power. But nuclear energy is not an alternative power. What will you do with the waste that comes out of the nuclear reactors?

Dr. Raja Ramanna was once sitting by my side in a meeting. He did not know who I am. He asked me: Who are the fools in Kerala protesting against nuclear reactors? I told him: "I am one among the fools." I also told him that scientists would talk about science, but we people know the affect of it. Science may help us in many ways. For 25,000 years the affect of radiation from Chernobyl and Three Mile Island will last. I do not want to narrate it.

When there was a nuclear toot in Pokhran, it was said: "Buddha was smiling." Buddha was not smiling. In fact, Buddha was crying.

Nuclear energy is not a solution. We have to find new solutions. We must have a holistic approach in our industrial and environmental policies. People are saying that sensex is rising. Temperature is also rising. Global temperature is rising like sensex.

I agree with one hon. Member who asked us to examine why the Third World countries should refuse to buy goods from America. It is the first step and a positive step to ward off the effects of global warming. It is no longer the fantasy of environmentalists and dreamers who sit and say many things. We want sustainable development. We have to save our environment. Global heating will end the world. ...
(Interruptions)

I will conclude my speech by quoting a chief seattle, who said:

"If all the beasts were gone, man would die from a great loneliness of the spirit for whatever happens to the beasts will soon happen to man, all things are connected."

*SHRI RAVICHANDRAN SIPPAPARAI (SIVAKASI): Sir, Earth is the only Planet that is inhabitable to man in this universe. This paradise on Earth is being converted to be a desert and i facing the imminent threat of danger to the species on Earth . I find this opportunity a historic moment to participate in this discussion
Global

Warming in which all the members are expressing our concern in unison cutting across the party lines to express our solidarity with the responsibilities to arrest the trend of further degradation in the wake of Global Warming.

The atmosphere that was conducive for about six and a half lakhs of years has gone through phenomenal change and the continued emission of greenhouse gases like carbon dioxide, ca

monoxide and methane have caused great damage in the past year. The great depletion in the ozone layer and the impact of Global Warming are on the increase in the last 11 years in a given period of 150 years. In this back drop we have already started realizing the negative effects of global warming. Last year in Mumbai the unprecedented rain in a span of forty eight hours with a heavy down pour measuring 994mm. Our Country was faced with 1 calamitous natural disasters in the form of Tsunami and the like two years back. Already our country is reeling under the depleted sharing potential of water resources intensified by the river water disputes. Today we get 1800 cubic litres of water on an average for per capita consumption. In 205 this will come down to 1040 cubic litres. This will lead to a disastrous situation in drought prone States like Tamil Nadu which have to fend for water. As being projected if the sea level is to increase by about 40cm many coastal states including Tamil Nadu will have to face serious threat of sea erosion in a big way. This Global warming and environmental degradation will lead to a great fall in Agricultural production Agricultural Sector.

*English translation of the speech originally delivered in Tamil.

In thirty years from now our major rivers and perennial rivers will have to face the problem of extinction.

There will be a two centigrade rise in temperature that will affect 30% of our agricultural production. 15% of production loss will be felt in the paddy cultivation due to two centigrade rise in temperature. This will lead to serious cyclical implication.

As our Country is a populous country, the increased population has to share the limited natural resources that are depleted by the affected eco system. My esteemed colleagues who have participated in this discussion have shared their concern and offered suggestions while analysing the causes and effects of Global Warming. Our Country is the one that has to bear the brunt. So the developed countries like USA which have caused this global warming in a big way must come forward to adequately compensate the losses of the developing countries. We must stress this point and we must also learn from the mistakes of the developed world and must adopt technologies to circumvent the problem of Global Warming. Conservation of energy, conservation of water, conservation of power, use of gas as transport fuel, use of petrol mixed with 5% ethanol will all help us to save ourselves from the ill effects of global warming.

Thanking the Chair for this opportunity, I conclude.

SHRI K. FRANCIS GEORGE (IDUKKI): Sir after the speeches of my esteemed and senior colleagues, a gloom has spread across the House. In fact, I was finding the hon. Speaker, who was Chairing before you, was the only happy and relaxed person. It is not because of the doomed scenario that is painted by all the earlier speakers, but I am sure by the seriousness of the subject. He was very kind enough to take it up immediately when we had raised it last week that it should be put up in the Agenda. The hon. Speaker mentioned that this issue will be given a lot of time. He has kept his words and the House is grateful to him.

Sir I am sure that after the eloquent reply of the hon. Minister, the gloom will disappear and rays of hope will emerge.

Sir, the UN Inter-Governmental Panel on Climate Change is a body of 2,500 Scientists from countries.

This body also predicts a very doom's day picture as far as this global warming is concerned, which should be combated immediately.

This body says that we have reached a stage where it is immediate rather than urgent in addressing this issue.

This body of Scientists predicts more droughts, heat-waves, rains and slow rise in sea levels lasting more than thousand years.

Sir, India is one of the most vulnerable parts of Asia with regard to the ill-effects of global warming.

There is going to be substantial risk to human health in Asia in the field of malnutrition, diarrhoea, diarrhoea, respiratory diseases and excess heat-stress related mortality. It is said that there is

going to be 20 to 30 per cent species face extinction if temperature rise two degrees centigrade average.

There is going to be heat-waves, floods, storms, fires and droughts and glacier retreat which are going to affect millions of people.

The sea level is going to rise. The production of foodgrains will drop in India and China. ...
(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Global warming is applicable to the House also.

SHRI K. FRANCIS GEORGE : In Africa, it is predicted that 75 to 250 million people will be face water scarcity. Sir, ultimately the world's climate zones are going to change. So, we have a real problem before us. I am not going to take much time, but I want to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to one point relating to the Kyoto Protocol. This protocol is going to be the guiding principle in combating this threat of global warming. There is a provision for clean and development mechanism in this. I would request the hon. Minister that, when he attends the next Conference, we will have to review this provision. Why am I saying so? It is because this particular provision is defeating the very objective of the Kyoto Protocol. Carbon dioxide is the major villain. According to this particular provision in the Kyoto Protocol, companies can gain credits called carbon credits by adopting cleaner technologies. These carbon credits are measured in units of certified emission reduction and companies gain these credits by adopting cleaner technologies.

There is a provision in this particular aspect that companies from developed countries can meet their mandated green house gas reduction under the Kyoto Protocol by buying carbon credits from other nations. Our Environment Secretary is on record saying that India is going to gain Rs. 10,000 crore by way of carbon credits. That means, we are going to sell carbon credits which we have earned by our efforts to developed nations like the United States of America or other European nations. The United States of America is the largest emitter of 30 per cent gas when we take the global emission rate. India's emission rate is only 3 per cent. We avoid these emissions. We earn carbon credits and we are going to sell these carbon credits to the United States of America. That means, the United States of America will continue with its emissions and meet its obligations under the Kyoto Protocol. This is written here. I would request the hon. Minister to examine this particular aspect and, I think, we should strongly object to this particular provision under the Kyoto Protocol and say that all nations throughout the globe – developed and developing – should meet all the conditionalities that have been put forward by the Kyoto Protocol instead of meeting these through the back door by gaining on the hard work of developing nations.

Sir, I would request that India should not try to earn money through this route which will only add to the problem and will ultimately defeat the very purpose of this particular effort. So, I would request the hon. Minister to put up India's stand very firmly in the next Conference and I hope the hon. Minister will do it to the best of his ability.

Sir, I, once again, offer my thanks to the hon. Speaker for listing this very important subject discussion in the House.

शरी टेक लाल महतो (गरिडिह):

सभापति महोदय, आज सदन में बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर चर्चा हो रही है। धरती का वातावरण इसलिए भी गर्म हो रहा है, क्योंकि वृक्षों की अंधाधुंध कटाई हो रही है, जिससे सूरज की किरणें सीधी धरती पर आ रही हैं। वृक्षों की अंधाधुंध कटाई होने के कारण, वर्षा भी पर्याप्त रूप से नहीं हो पा रही है। वैज्ञानिकों का कहना है कि धरती पर कम से कम 36 प्रतिशत, यानी एक जगह 100 एकड़ जमीन पर जंगल अनविद्य होना चाहिए। मैं समझता हूँ कि 100 एकड़ तो क्या, दस एकड़ भी जंगल कहीं दिखाई नहीं देता है। मैं वन मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि विन के बढ़ोतरी के लिए योजनाएं तो काफी बनाई जाती हैं और प्रत्येक वर्ष करोड़ों रुपए पौधे लगाए जाते हैं, हेक्टेयर के हेक्टेयर क्षेत्र में पौधे लगाने की बात होती है, लेकिन वास्तव में देखा जाए तो एक भी पौधा कहीं लगाया हुआ नहीं मिलता। इस तरह पैसे का दुरुपयोग होता है। विश्व बैंक से भी इस काम के लिए हमें पैसा मिलता है। उसके बावजूद भी पौधे नहीं लगाए जाते हैं। दूसरे, कल-कारखाने भारी तादाद में लगाए जा रहे हैं, जिनसे कार्बन डायऑक्साइड निकलती है और ऑक्सीजन खत्म हो रही है। इससे भी पर्यावरण की समस्या उत्पन्न हो रही है। यह भी देखने में आता है कि जहां कल-कारखाने लगाए जाते हैं, वहां पर्यावरण मंत्रालय द्वारा उन्हें आसानी से लाइसेंस दे दिया जाता है। इस तरह से लोग कारखाने लगाकर वातावरण को प्रदूषित कर रहे हैं। [R39]

19.00 hrs. [r40]

सभापति महोदय, मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि जंगल पर जब तक हम पूरी तरह से ध्यान नहीं देंगे, जंग नहीं बचेगा। जिस तरह से सरकार ने यह संकल्प लिया है कि 6 से 14 वर्ष तक की आयु के बच्चे का अनविद्य रूप से स्कूल में नामांकन किया जाना चाहिए, उसी तरह से भारत में बसने वाले प्रत्येक मनुष्य के लिए यह कानून होना चाहिए कि प्रत्येक वर्ष वह पांच पेड़ अवश्य लगाए। वन विभाग की ओर से जो पेड़ लगाए जा रहे हैं वे जमीन के पानी को सोख लेते हैं। यूकेलपिटस का पेड़ जमीन के पानी को सोख लेता है। इसलिए सरकार को चाहिए कि वह बड़, आम, कटहल के अर्ध पेड़ लगाए, जो सूरज की विषैली किरणों को धरती पर आने से रोकते हैं। इसलिए मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से कहना चाहूंगा कि सरकार फलदार वृक्ष लगाए।

MR. CHAIRMAN : The discussion will continue tomorrow. The remaining speakers will be called tomorrow before the hon. Minister replies to this debate. Their names will be on the list.

... (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: If you have given your name, it will be on the list.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House shall now take up matters of urgent public importance.

श्री गणेश सहि (सतना):माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं एक महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दे को आपके माध्यम से सदन में रख रहा हूँ। इलाहाबाद से इटारसी के बीच यात्री गाड़ियों में आए दनि लूट, डकैती त महिला यात्रियों के साथ छेड़छाड़ की घटनाएं लगातार बढ़ती जा रही हैं। हाल ही में ऐसी कई घटनाएं घटित हुई हैं। इस रेल मार्ग पर चलने वाले यात्रियों में डर और दहशत का माहौल बन हुआ है। हमने रेल मंत्रालय का ध्यान कई बार इस ओर आकर्षित कराया है लेकिन कोई कार्रवाई नहीं की गयी है। मैं माननीय रेल मंत्री जी से मांग करता हूँ किये यह बताएं कि हाल ही में डर रेल मार्ग पर ऐसी कतिनी घटनाओं को नोटिस में लिया गया है तथा उन पर क्या कार्रवाई की गयी है। साथ ही पछिले तीन वर्षों में ऐसी कतिनी घटनाएं हुई हैं, इस तथ्य से देश को अवग कराने की कृपा करें।

SHRI T.K. HAMZA (MANJERI): Thank you Sir, for giving me this opportunity to speak.

I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister of Civil Aviation certain facts with respect to the casual workers engaged by the Indian Airlines. They were having continuous service for more than 15 years. The workers designated as casuals are working in regular posts. They are given employment for 120 days in a year and an artificial break is given in their services so that the employees should not get the protection of the Industrial Disputes Act. They are designated as casuals only for the purpose of avoiding the statutory benefits legally entitled to them. This is illegal and unfair.

These casuals are doing the lion portion of the work in the Airport. I know the position in Calicut Airport and I also know that the management is utilizing the services of 50-60 employees in a shift and there are altogether 200 employees designated as casuals. The workers are performing the works relating to loading and unloading of baggages, luggages, cargo, etc., internal cleaning of aircraft, catering, handling works, ground works, etc.

Sir, for the last several years, they have been fighting for permanency and regularization, but management has been adamant in denying the legitimate rights of the workmen by different tactics. Even the daily wages are not given to them properly. The payment is only Rs. 190 daily. According to their company rules, the payment to casual workers should be equal to that of the regular employees in the Airlines. They are not given any other facility as over time wages, PF and gratuity.

I request that the hon. Minister of Civil Aviation may be pleased to interfere in the matter to regularize the casual employees and help them to get all facilities.

*SHRI LONAPPAN NAMBADAN (MUKUNDAPURAM): Sir, Indian Postal Service is the largest Postal Service in the world. It contains about six lakhs of employees, spread across one and a half lakhs of Post Offices: Administrative and Postal Accounts Departments. Postal Department, is a Central Public Service Sector that undertakes jobs of different natures at the same time. Half of the postal employees Grameen Dak Sevaks. These Grameen Dak Seveks perform all the jobs which the regular employees perform. But they do not have the facilities that the regular employees enjoy.

The ban on recruitments which the NDA Government had enforced still continues. In the Postal Department some 38,000 posts of regular employees and 10,000 Grameen Dak Sevak posts have been cut short. Due to lack of adequate number of staffs, the efficiency of the Postal Department has been severely affected.

The wrong policy of the centre, to privatize all service sectors including the Postal Service should be dropped. The part time, and ad hoc employees have been working for 10-12 years. Their services should be regularized. The dependents of those who died while in service should be given jobs on compassionate grounds.

* English translation of the speech originally delivered in Malayalam.

If the savings bank, savings certificate, P.L.I., Rural P.L.I., are handed over to the Insurance Department, by performing the services in banking and insurance areas, the Postal Department generate crores of rupees as profit.

So the Central Government should stop this false propaganda that the Postal Department is running at a loss, and instead the centre should empower the Postal Department, make it efficient and thereby protect lakhs of poor employees of the Postal Department.

श्री कशिन सहि सांगवान (सोनीपत) :

सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण वषिय सदन के सामने उठाना चाहता हूँ। दिल्ली के चारों तरफ जो भी प्रांत हैं और जो भी अनाज की मंडियां हैं, वे मार्केट्स बलिकुल फेल हो गई हैं। उनका सारा व्यापार चौपट हो गया है, व्यापारी बर्बाद हो गए हैं। इसका कार दिल्ली और आस पास के प्रांतों में इंटर स्टेट कंसाइमेंट टैक्स में फर्क है। दिल्ली में चार पर टैक्स एग्रीकल्चर पर कम लगता है। सेल्स टैक्स दो प्रतिशत कम है। इस छः प्रतिशत के अन्तर के कारण सैकड़ों किलोमीटर से किसान दिल्ली की मंडियों में अपने ग्रेन लाते हैं जरी किसानों को परेशानी होती है। चूंकि यहां टैक्स में छः प्रतिशत का अन्तर है, इसलिए किसानों कुछ ज्यादा पैसे मलि जाते हैं। इसलिए मंडियों में इतनी ज्यादा भीड़ हो जाती है। इसका दूसरा असर यह होता है कि दिल्ली के चारों तरफ जैसा सोनीपत की मंडी है, खरखोदा की मंडी है बहादुरगढ़ की मंडी है, गुडगांव की मंडी है, फरीदाबाद की मंडी है, नोयडा की मंडी है, गाजियाबाद की मंडी है, बुलन्दशहर की मंडी है, ये दिल्ली के आस-पास की जतिनी मंडियां हैं, वहां का सारा व्यापार और मंडियां फेल हो गयी हैं, वहां के व्यापारी चौपट हो गए हैं, इसलिए मैं आपके माध्यम से प्रश्न उठाना चाहता हूँ कि केन्द्र सरकार यह देखे कि टैक्सेज की जो दरें हैं, वे सभी प्रांतों समान हों ताकि व्यापारी बचा रहे और किसानों को घर बैठे फसलों का अच्छा दाम मलि जाए। आस-पास के हजारों व्यापारी बर्बाद हो गए हैं और राज्य सरकारों को भी इसकी वजह से बहुत घाटा हो रहा है। मेरा सुझाव है कि केन्द्र सरकार इसमें हस्तक्षेप करे और समान टैक्स दर ला की जाए। [R42]

श्री टेक लाल महतो (गरिडीह):
 सभापति महोदय, मैं अतिलोक महत्व की समस्या पर सदन का ध्यान आकर्षित करते हुए कहना चाहता हूँ कि सेंट्रल कोल-फिल्ड्स लिमिटेड ने वन भूमि से कोयला खदान चलाने हेतु कोलियरी से 400 करोड़ रुपयों से अधिक की राशि जमा की है। बी एंड के-8.92 करोड़, ढोरी-14.12 करोड़, हजारीबाग-9.57 करोड़, कुजू-7.47 करोड़, गोबिन्दपुर फेज 2 -14.28 करोड़, खासमहल ओ.सी.पी.- 19.12 करोड़, रेलीगढ़ा ओ.सी.पी.- 14.47 करोड़, सरिका- 5.58 करोड़, आरा ओसीपी- 18.75 करोड़, लैया यू/जी-6.43 करोड़, तोपा-8.13 करोड़, गदिदी-21.84 करोड़, अरगढ़ा यू/जी- 9.54 करोड़, पुंडी ओ.सी.पी.- 5.04 करोड़, गदिदी सी-21.29 करोड़, केदला ओसीपी-18.61 करोड़ केदला यू/जी- 2.45 करोड़, कुजु यू/जी-9.81 करोड़, सारुबेड़ा ओ.सी.पी.- 18.01 करोड़, ढोरी खास-18.04 करोड़, स्यालडीह- 18.31 करोड़, एनएसडी यू/जी- 6.84 करोड़, प्रेज ई.- 8.61 करोड़, उरीमरी ओसीपी- 3.29 करोड़ व न्यू सेलेटेड ढोरी-8.84 करोड़ रुपए सरकारी खजाने में जमा कर दिया गया है किन्तु खेद है कि वन विभाग से अभी तक आदेश प्राप्त नहीं होने के कारण उपरोक्त सभी कोलियरियां बंद होने की कगार पर हैं। मजदूरों को घर बैठा कर वेतन देना होगा जिससे राजस्व की बहुत बड़ी क्षति होगी। कोयला नहीं मिलने के कारण कई कल-कारखाने बंद हो जाएंगे एवं आर्थिक तथा औद्योगिक विकास ठप्प हो जाएगा। अतः मेरा सदन के माध्यम से आग्रह है कि शीघ्र इन सभी कोलियरियों को वन विभाग के वन सीमा से बाहर कराने का आदेश नरिगत किया जाए।

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now, Shri Girdhari Lal Bhargava – not present.

Shri Abu Ayes Mondal.

SHRI ABU AYES MONDAL (KATWA): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to raise a matter of most public importance in the House today.

The handloom weavers of Kalna-Katwa-Purbasthali and some other parts of West Bengal are in a pitiable condition.

I would also like to mention that our handloom weavers all over the country are struggling hard for their survival. They are now in stiff competition with power loom and textile mills.

Under these circumstances, the Government of India has stopped the interest subsidy scheme from the month of April 2005.

As a result, the Weavers' Cooperative Societies have been facing much trouble especially to repay the bank loan with interest.

On the other hand, the production costs of the clothes of handlooms have enhanced in comparison that of the power loom made production.

It is rather hopeful that the Government of India has ultimately started 10 per cent rebate scheme from the month of April 2006.

The Government has also launched the 'Handloom Mark' preventing from selling of the power loom made goods in the name of the handloom made goods. The Government has also been implementing

‘Cluster Development Programmes’ from 2005-06, under which 120 clusters have been selected.

Sir, keeping in mind the miserable condition of the weavers, the Textile Ministry, Government of India, should include more and more clusters under this cluster approach programme and also re-introduce the interest subsidy scheme for their survival and upliftment.

श्री **अशोक** **अर्गल** **(मुरैना):**
सभापति महोदय, मैं एक दलित अधिकारी का वषिय उठा रहा हूँ। एक दलित अधिकारी डॉ. फूलचंद राम, जो एफसीआई में कार्यकारी निदेशक थे, गोहाटी शहर से उल्फा द्वारा उनका अपहरण करा गया।

तारीख से आज तक उनका कोई पता नहीं है कब कहां हैं। उनकी फरिौती की खबर जरूर आई है कि

करोड़ रुपए दिए जाएं। शायद पहले से ही उनको अंदेशा था कि उनके साथ कोई भी घटना हो सकती है लेकिन इसके बावजूद भी उन्हें कोई सुरक्षा उपलब्ध नहीं कराई गई। उनका ड्राईवर मुक्त हो गया है लेकिन आज तक डॉ. फूलचंद राम मुक्त नहीं हुए हैं। गृह मंत्रालय इस पर ध्यान दे कि डॉ. फूलचंद राम वापस सकुशल वापस आएँ। मुझे लगता है कि अभी तक सरकार ने कोई प्रयास नहीं किया है जबकि मैं दो-तीन दिन से यहां नोटिस दे रहा था और सौभाग्य से आज आपके माध्यम से मौका मिला। मैं चाहता हूँ कि गृह मंत्रालय इस वषिय पर विशेष ध्यान दे क्योंकि करोड़ों रुपए देने की उस परिवार की क्षमता नहीं है। उनका परिवार गाजियाबाद में रहता है। आमतक उनके वभाग का सीएमडी आदि उनके परिवार से मिलने तक नहीं गया, यह बहुत शर्म की बात है। मैं चाहता हूँ ऐसी घटना आगे न हो क्योंकि उल्फा द्वारा और भी कई घटनाएं घटी हैं और आगजनी, वस्फोट आदि किया गया है लेकिन सरकार जागी नहीं है जिसके कारण दूसरी घटना हुई। मैं चाहता हूँ कि सरकार जागे और डॉ. फूलचंद राम को सकुशल मुक्त कराए।

SHRIMATI C.S. SUJATHA (MAVELIKARA): Thank you, Chairman, Sir.

There are about 14 lakh women engaged in the work at around seven lakhs Anganwadi Centres spread across the country. The Anganwadi workers are doing commendable service to the people, particularly to the rural poor. Their area of service includes pre-school education, supplementary nutrition, health and referral services, pregnant women and lactating mothers and children under six. But it is rather unfortunate that these poor women are forced to work for a pittance. The honorarium provided to an Anganwadi worker is Rs.1000 and a Helper is Rs.500. This has to be enhanced to Rs.3,000 and Rs.2,000 respectively. The Anganwadis should be transformed into Child care-cum-Creches making them into full time service integrating various other Government services into them. The ICDS service should be made permanent and the retirement age will be fixed at 60 years with all the benefits. The service should be regularized to Grade III and Grade IV. Also, the number of Anganwadi Centres should be raised to cover the ratio of one Centre for 1000 people. The Anganwadi workers are in agitation demanding these above measures.

I urge upon the Government to take urgent measures in this regard.

SHRIMATI P. SATHEEDEVI (BADAGARA): Sir, I am also requesting her to associate me with

this.

SHRIMATI C.S. SUJATHA : Sir, she is also associating with this matter.

*SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID (PERIYAKULAM) : I would like to appreciate the positive measures taken by the UPA Government led by Dr. Manmohan Singh under the guidance of Madam So. Gandhi. I would like to place on record our deep appreciation for the efforts of this Government to help increase the facilities to the Annual Haj Pilgrims. I have been assigned with the responsibilities to lead one of the Haj Committees. So I would like to reflect upon certain urgent needs like increasing the number of quota for various States in this Country. As far as Tamilnadu is concerned only 3250 people could go as Haj pilgrims. Whereas this number was on the higher side in States like Kerala which had send ten thousand Haj pilgrims last year. More than 7500 people have gone from Kashmir. I feel the opportunity given to Tamilnadu is comparatively less. I would like to impress upon the Union Government through this August House that we need to be bit more liberal to State where there are more people waiting for this opportunity. There is a need to increase the Haj Committee quota.

The Government headed by our Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh and guided by our Chair person Annai Sonia Gandhi has acted upon the Sachar Committee report which has analysed the problems faced by the minorities especially the minority committee. We welcome this and appreciate this Government on this count.

As of now there is one volunteer to a group of three hundred Haj Pilgrims. The number of volunteers must be enhanced. There must be one volunteer for every hundred Haj pilgrims. The volunteers must be those who are well informed and experienced with exposure as a Hajee who has made Haj pilgrimage earlier. Merely Government servants are nominated as volunteers. We must rope in people from the social service sector also. Nominees of various political parties can also be considered. Only then the pilgrims will get real service. Muthalippa, Meena, Harappa are the places that are covered the last five days of Haj Pilgrimage. Haj pilgrims are much

*English translation of the speech originally delivered in Tamil.

dependent on the services of volunteers during these visits. Inadequate guidance and insufficient medical care affects the pilgrims at this stage. They must have sense of security with proper volunteers to guide them. At this stage most of the pilgrims are not properly explained about duties to be performed as pilgrims. The Government can earn a good name and it will be in good stead in the eyes of

Haj pilgrims. Hence I urge the Union Government to increase the quota for Tamilnadu so that more Haj pilgrims can go from there. Private tour operators resort to unhealthy practices. In Tamil Nadu there are about nineteen tour operators. Some ten more are in the waiting list. They may also be given approval. This increase in quota must be effected through the Tamilnadu Haj Committee. We must identify the real good ones among the tour operators. We must evaluate how effectively they can render the service. State Haj Committees must be entrusted with the responsibilities to the tour operators from every State. The Tamilnadu Haj tour operators must be selected through Tamilnadu Haj Committee. Volunteers from Social Service Organisations must be involved while increasing their numbers deploying

volunteer for every hundred pilgrims. I understand in Mumbai the Haj quota sold at a premium. unfair methods must be curbed. The quota must be increased to benefit the pilgrims to avail themselves of Air fare concession and transport facilities. With this I conclude.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The House stands adjourned to meet tomorrow, the 9th May 2007 at 11 a.m.

19.21 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock
on Wednesday, May 9, 2007 / Vaisakha 19, 1929 (Saka).*

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