

Title: Discussion on the Demands for Grants No. 82 to 84 relating to Ministry of Science and Technology.

18.22 hrs.

GENERAL BUDGET-2005-06-- DEMANDS FOR GRANTS

(ii) Ministry of Science and Technology

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House will now take up Item No. 15, the Discussion and Voting on Demands Nos. 82 to 84 relating to the Ministry of Science and Technology.

Only one Member, Shri Bachi Singh Rawat 'Bachda' has given notice to move cut motion to the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Science and Technology. He is not present in the House.

Motion moved:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the third column of the order paper be granted to the President of India, out of the Consolidated Fund of India, to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 2006, in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the first column thereof against Demand Nos. 82 to 84 relating to the Ministry of Science and Technology."

Now, Shri Aruna Kumar Vundavalli to speak.

â€¦(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please wait a minute. आष पांच मिनट्से अधिक समय नहीं लेंगे क्योंकि साईंस और टेक्नोलॉजी की डिमांड्स फॉर ग्रंट्स को सात बजे खत्म करना है । Now you can continue.

*SHRI ARUNA KUMAR VUNDAVALLI (RAJAHMUNDRY): Mr Deputy Speaker Sir, I have been provided an opportunity to speak on behalf of my party on Demands for Grants pertaining to the Ministry of Science & Technology for the year 2005-06.

Sir, India has been the land of science and technology throughout the ages. It was well developed even at a time when the world was not aware of what civilisation was. In the words of Albert Einstein, "We owe a lot to the Indians, who taught us how to count, without which no worthwhile scientific discovery could have been made". Another eminent personality, Mark Twain observed "India is the cradle of the human race, the birth place of human speech, the mother of history, the grand mother of legend, and the great grand mother of tradition." Such was the eminent position India enjoyed during the past. It reached pinnacle of glory in the fields of science and technology 5000 years ago itself. But it is strange to note that such a nation with such a glorious past is lagging behind the nations which entered the science and technology domain very recently. The main reason why we lag behind today in this vital field is that there is no sufficient encouragement from the Government.

Sir, Telugu is the Italian of the east and I am speaking in such a rich language. Sir, population in the country is increasing tremendously. Science and technology is one such field which is vital not only in the economic emancipation of the country but also helps generating more employment required for millions of the people in the country. It helps in the increasing the production in all fields. For that the allocations for this Ministry should go up to the required levels. Then only it is possible to see that the fruits of science and technology reach the poorest of the poor who are remaining well below the poverty line.

*Translation of the Speech originally delivered in Telugu..

Sir, aloe vera, a herb which is commonly found every where in the country, is a plant with great medicinal value. It is extensively grown in the country. Throughout the world it is known for its medicinal value. Mexico and Brazil grow this plant extensively. Americans are using this plant for many of the diseases. Sir, 30% of the total area in the country is now in the grip of flourosis, a disease which affects mainly our children especially those who are below poverty line in rural areas. This disease affects the bone formation. Flourosis can be effectively cured with aloe vera. Why not we take steps to combat this dreadful disease with the help of the very plant which is readily available everywhere. We require science and technology for the purpose.

Similarly, Sir, it is now scientifically proved that if tamarind (imli) is used 10 grams everyday would help in combating the flourosis. This I had been repeatedly saying from various fora but no sufficient thought is being given to this fact. No effort is being made to popularise the use of tamarind. One reason, to me it appears, that if the problem is

solved with minimum expenditure, then benefit may not accrue to the vested interests at various levels who only thrive on when more is spent in solving that problem.

Similarly in the field of computer technology, free and open source software is now available and used everywhere. A question was also asked about using this on December 11, 2003 in Rajya Sabha. In spite of this, many organisations and especially the Government undertakings are still clinging on to costly sources like Microsoft by spending huge amounts like 20 lakh, 25 lakh or even a crore rupees. I am taking this opportunity to once again bring it to the notice of the Government this bitter truth.

Sir, as many as 45000 medicinal plants are available in the country and ancient scriptures like *vedas* mention about 2532 herbs. The Government must conduct a thorough research to bring their true value to the fore. The Government must try to get the patent rights for these precious herbs and plants.

Sir, the Ministry of Science & Technology is a very important Ministry and a great responsibility lies on its shoulders. It has the responsibility to see that India remains at the forefront in the comity of nations in the advancement of science and technology. For this, token allocations will not do. I am afraid, with the token grants we would remain backward forever. Enough talent is available in these sectors within the country. In Microsoft 34% of the personnel are Indians and 36% of the NASA scientists are Indians. In reputed organisations like IBM, Xerox and Intel, many are Indians. In America 12% of the scientists are Indians. 38% of the doctors in that country are Indians. Hence with such a vast pool of scientists, doctors and technologists, this country deserves to be on top in all fields.

Sir, I conclude my speech by thanking you for providing me an opportunity to speak on the Demands of this important Ministry and also thanking the hon. Members for listening and appreciating my speech made in Telugu.

DR. SUJAN CHAKRABORTY (JADAVPUR): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir thank you very much for giving me this opportunity to participate in the discussion.

I generally support the Demands for Grants pertaining to science and technology. There is no doubt that the entire proposal in which the provisions have been raised, to the tune of 20 per cent or more, is generally good.

But, at the outset, I will express my dissatisfaction over the main Opposition Party, the BJP's boycotting the Budget discussions this year as well as the previous year also. This shows their negligence, their irresponsibility towards the Budget and hence, obviously, the indifference towards the population of the country. I feel we should condemn this sort of an approach of boycotting the Demands for Grants by the main Opposition Party, which cannot be tenable and cannot be accepted by the population of the country at large.

There is no doubt that India is having a very vast pool of scientific intellects. Our scientists, who are working in CSIR, DST and DBT, are doing really amazing work. There is no doubt about it. Traditionally also, as the civilization grew, science and technology also grew over the years – whether it is Aryabhatta or whether it is Charak-Susrut, who are the pride of the country. We must carry it forward even these days.

While discussing the Demands for Grants in science and technology, we must refer to the issues of scientific temper, particularly the way Pandit Nehru visioned it for the future of the country. I will not go into the details, but in many of the cases, this scientific temper, these theses, anti-theses, syntheses, this way of thinking rationally is not getting properly addressed by our scientific community also.

I will give only four or five suggestions. Yes, in spite of our very effective scientific and technological pools, I believe, in the entire planning of the Government, not for this year but over the years, some three or four additional points should be kept in mind. Those are relating to the direction in which science and technology should move. There should be coordination of the researchers and the country should develop proper infrastructure for its scientists.

If we refer either to Shri V.P. Singh's speeches and late Shri Rajiv Gandhi's speeches, we will see, time and again, that they were talking of agriculture, rural development, and benefit to the rural people, the societal development etc. Probably, this should need more attention.

I will refer to some two or three issues. One is malnutrition. Time and again, late Shri Rajiv Gandhi referred about it. Malnutrition is still prevalent in our country, particularly among the economically deprived sections of the society. Mid-day meal scheme is good, but that is no solution. So, we have to see whether we are planning for a low-cost, high value nutritional food, whether our scientific and industrial research can aim towards that as to how we can

achieve it.

Similarly, there is a question of our traditional medicines. It is obviously a very effective strength of ours. Why will we not be using reverse engineering processes in traditional medicines to develop them in a modern method? Similar is the question of bio-fertilisers and bio-pesticides.

The very important question in this country now is desalination of water because water is an important issue coming in. Similarly, there is microzonation of seismic zones. We are talking of disaster management. How could the building plan be developed? That also should be planned properly.

Sir, the time allotted to me is very short. I appreciate that the Government, in these days, is obviously taking some mission mode programmes on stem cell research, on nanotechnology, amorphous silicon development, fuel cell, bio-diesel etc. In many cases, the proper coordination and stress should again be given. In some issues we are not giving proper stress and importance to TIFAC, rural technology and rural development etc.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please conclude now.

DR. SUJAN CHAKRABORTY : Sir, since the time is very short, I will just make four to five points. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI TARIT BARAN TOPDAR (BARRACKPORE): Sir, this is his maiden speech. Please give him more time.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I cannot give much time. I have given him ten minutes.

DR. SUJAN CHAKRABORTY : Sir, I will not take much time. I was said that ten minutes are given. Since time is very short, I will try to complete my speech hurriedly.

I would like to say that there are institutions like ICMR and ICAR and there is DST. Even traditional medicine AYUSH is there. We have to see how these can be planned. It is very important. The growth rate in pharmaceuticals will remain at 12 per cent plus. An organisation like NIPER is dealing with chemicals and petrochemicals. We have to see how we can develop this organisation for all these pharmaceutical researches and how they can be put together. Similarly, there is the question of bio-diversity in our country and development of biotechnology should be done in a proper shape. We have to use science and technology for import substitution and that should be a priority in the country.

Sir, traditionally Kolkata was the centre of science and technology in our country, even before Independence also. It developed historically and it developed traditionally on its own. Now I propose that the Government should look into as to how this natural centre of science can really be developed as a natural centre and we should give much more and proper attention towards that aspect.

The best intellects of the country are moving outside. It is a question of brain drain. But, I believe it is not a question of brain drain but it is the draining of our intellects outside and thereby causing loss to our country's economy heavily. Is it a question of money or facilities or the attitude? The country will have to look into it. In research and development, though there is probably a hike in the allotment of money this time, we still are spending below one per cent.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Thank you.

DR. SUJAN CHAKRABORTY : Sir, just one minute.

We must be spending more than two per cent. The European economy also is proposing to spend three per cent in science and technology. We have to see how our expenditure in science and technology can grow and how we should tackle and plan towards that in the country.

There are effective and efficient research centres in many organisations; but we have to see how the fruits of this will reach the people. Many issues are there. But the time allotted to me is very short. I will not go into the details. In our country effective research and development is going on. We have to see how it is communicated to the people.

I propose that the Government can think of a dedicated channel for science and technology through which the fruits of everyday research can be communicated to the agricultural people, rural people, urban people and the youth so that the societal development can really be gained effectively.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Dr. Chakraborty, you can give your suggestions in writing to the hon. Minister. Please conclude now. I am calling the next speaker.

DR. SUJAN CHAKRABORTY : Sir, my last suggestion is that we can utilise the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha channels in a proper manner for this purpose.

With these words I conclude and thank you for the opportunity.

SHRI TARIT BARAN TOPDAR : Sir, this Department should act as a nodal Ministry to coordinate with various Ministries. ...*(Interruptions)*

श्री शैलेन्द्र कुमार (चायल) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष जी, मैं आपका आभारी हूँ कि आपने मुझे विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालय के अनुदानों की मांगों पर चर्चा में भाग लेने का मौका दिया।

महोदय, हाल ही में भूगर्भीय हलचल के कारण भारत में जो सुनामी आई, उस समय तमाम पशु-पक्षियों को तो जानकारी हो गई थी, लेकिन हमारे यहां साइंस एंड टेक्नोलॉजी विभाग उसका पता नहीं लगा पाया, जिसे जान-माल की भारी हानि हुई।

मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से कहना चाहूंगा कि इस ओर विशेष ध्यान दें ताकि इस प्रकार की दैवी आपदा, भूकंप हो या तूफान, इनके बारे में हमको पहले से पता लग जाए। उत्तर प्रदेश के बीरबल साहनी पुरावनस्पतिक विज्ञान संस्थान, लखनऊ के अंदर 1948 को स्थापित हुआ था। जिसमें पौधों के जिमाश्वों के विभिन्न पहलुओं पर व्यावहारिक और आधारभूत अनुसंधान कार्य होता है। वहां की आर्थिक स्थिति भी बहुत खराब है। मैं चाहूंगा कि माननीय मंत्री जी इस स्थिति को सुधारने में कुछ योगदान दें।

मेरे निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में नागर विमानन प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र, बकहरीली का मौसम विज्ञान प्रशिक्षण केंद्र, एक नागर विमानन विभाग के यातायात कर्मचारियों की प्रशिक्षण संबंधी आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए वहां पर स्थापित है, जो आपके विभाग से संबंधित है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से चाहूंगा इस ओर विशेष ध्यान दें ताकि वहां पर हमारे तमाम वैज्ञानिक प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त कर भविष्य में हमें सुविधा दे सकें।

दूसरी बात, आईएम क्षेत्र बायोटेक पार्क लखनऊ में स्थापित हो चुका है। राज्य सरकार तथा अन्य संगठनों की परियोजनाओं का मूल्यांकन यह विभाग करेगा जिसे हमें पता चलेगा कि हम विकास में कितनी प्रगति कर रहे हैं। इसके साथ वेब इनबिल्ट स्टेटवाइट डिजिटल डाटाबेस एंड जीआईएस ऑफ कैउस्ट्रल मैप्स परियोजना में भारत सरकार ने 75 परसेंट देने का वादा किया था और बाकी 25 प्रतिशत धनराशि डेनमार्क सरकार द्वारा प्रस्तावित की गई थी लेकिन भारत सरकार के पास यह योजना लंबित है। मैं चाहूंगा कि इस तरफ माननीय मंत्री जी जल्दी-से-जल्दी स्वीकृति प्रदान करें।

दूसरा ट्रेनिंग एंड डिमांस्ट्रेशन ऑफ इंप्रूव्ड लो कॉस्ट प्रोसेसिंग एंड प्रिजरवेशन ऑफ हार्टीकल्चर प्रोड्यूस फॉर सस्टेनेबिल डेवलपमेंट ऑफ पुअर एंड मार्जिनल फारमर्स ऑफ लखनऊ रीजन ऑफ यूपी में 74.33 लाख रुपए की उक्त योजना भारत सरकार के पास लंबित है। मैं चाहूंगा इस पर भी माननीय मंत्री जी जल्दी-से-जल्दी स्वीकृति दें। इसी प्रकार एस्टेब्लिशमेंट इनसिफैलाइटिस रिसर्च यूनिट में 58.83 लाख की उक्त योजना भारत सरकार के पास लंबित है मैं चाहूंगा इसे भी मंत्री महोदय स्वीकृति दें। इसी प्रकार डिमांस्ट्रेशन आफ पोस्ट हार्वेस्ट टेक्नॉलाजी आफ मेडिसिनल प्लांट्स एण्ड प्रोसेस टु डेवलप प्रोडक्ट फार हेल्थ केयर टू वीकर सेक्शन के लिए 29.89 लाख रुपए की उक्त योजना भारत सरकार के पास लंबित है, इसे भी आप जल्दी स्वीकृति दें। इसी प्रकार रामपुर, उत्तर प्रदेश में तारामण्डल की स्थापना के लिए 13.44 करोड़ की उक्त योजना भारत सरकार के पास लंबित है, जिसे आप लागू कर दें। मेरे जनपद आनंद भवन में, जो कि ऐतिहासिक आजादी की लड़ाई का केन्द्र बिन्दु रहा है, वहां पर भी तारा मण्डल चल रहा था, लेकिन इस समय वह बंद पड़ा हुआ है। मैं चाहूंगा कि उसे भी चालू करवाया जाए, ताकि इलाहाबाद विश्व विद्यालय या अन्य बाहर से आने वाले यात्री उस तारामण्डल को देखकर विज्ञान के बारे में ज्ञान प्राप्त कर सकें। उसे तुरंत शुरू करवाने की आवश्यकता है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से आग्रह करूंगा कि ये तमाम विज्ञान एवं प्रौद्योगिकी से संबंधित कार्य हैं, जो उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में भारत सरकार के द्वारा विचाराधीन हैं, उन पर धन जल्दी से जल्दी स्वीकृत करें, ताकि ये कार्य जल्दी से जल्दी सम्पन्न हो सकें।

श्री आलोक कुमार मेहता (समस्तीपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, विज्ञान एवं प्रौद्योगिकी की मजबूती हर युग में विकास की गति को त्वरित करने वाला कारक सिद्ध हुई है। देश में विकसित प्रौद्योगिकी का समुचित उपयोग देश की सकल उत्पादकता में गुणात्मक वृद्धि का बहुत बड़ा कारण बन सकता है और मानव संसाधन की कार्यक्षमता में वृद्धि करने वाला वैज्ञानिक विकास ही भारत जैसे अधिक जनसंख्या वाले देश के लिए सर्वापयोगी सिद्ध हो सकता है। विज्ञान ने खासकर इस देश में बहुत विकास किया है, लेकिन आज चुनौती के स्तर पर हो रहे विकास से कदम मिलाने की बात, आज के पेटेंट युग में विश्व के अंदर प्रतिस्पर्धा में अपने आर्थिक वजूद को बनाए रखने और बढ़ाने की है। इसके लिए अपने देश में विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी के क्षेत्र में जो विकास हुआ है, उनके उत्पादों को अधिक से अधिक स्स्ता बनाने की कोशिश इस क्षेत्र में उपयोगी सिद्ध हो सकती है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस देश में विकसित देशों के उत्पाद अपना बाजार बनाने की कोशिश में सफल होते दिख रहे हैं। चीन, ताईवान और कोरिया जैसे देशों के मुकाबले में मूल्य प्रतिस्पर्धा में हम टिक सकें। इसका उपाय चीजों को स्स्ता कर के किया जा सकता है। इसलिए सरकार को इस क्षेत्र में ज्यादा एलोकेशन करने की आवश्यकता है।

महोदय, इन्फर्मेशन टेक्नोलॉजी के अन्तर्गत खासतौर से सॉफ्टवेयर के क्षेत्र में भारत का विश्व में स्थान है, लेकिन इसके बावजूद इस देश से सॉफ्टवेयर की शिक्षा प्राप्त लोगों का पलायन बहुत तेजी से कई वॉ से होता रहा है। अब आवश्यकता सिर्फ उन्हें रोकने की ही नहीं है बल्कि उनकी क्षमता का सदुपयोग करने की है। इसके लिए अपने देश में ही इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर बनाया जाए और उनकी मेधा का उपयोग कर के, पूरे विश्व की लीडरशिप अपने हाथ में भारत ले सकता है। इसके लिए साइंस टेक्नोलॉजी मंत्रालय को इस क्षेत्र में ज्यादा एलोकेशन देने की आवश्यकता है।

महोदय, विज्ञान के विकास की दिशा में, देश में पाए जाने वाले प्रचुर अनुपयोगी साधनों का उपयोग बढ़ाने की दिशा मोड़ना आवश्यक है। साथ ही इस दिशा में हो रहे वैज्ञानिक विकास का उपयोग जमीन तक पहुंचाने की व्यवस्था किए जाने की आवश्यकता है। कृषि उत्पादन के क्षेत्र में, उसकी उत्पादकता बढ़ाने के लिए नए-नए उपकरणों को ईजाद करने के लिए ज्यादा एलोकेशन किए जाने की आवश्यकता है। पोस्ट हार्वेस्टिंग स्टेट्स में खाद्य प्रसंस्करण के क्षेत्र में जो इंस्टीट्यूशन्स हैं, उनकी एलोकेशन बढ़ाने की आवश्यकता है। जैव-विज्ञान के क्षेत्र में अस्सकृत उत्पाद स्ते हों और सरलता से छोटे-बड़े किसानों को मिल सकें, इसकी व्यवस्था करना भी हमारी प्राथमिकताओं में लाए जाने की आवश्यकता है।

पारम्परिक ऊर्जा के क्षेत्र में प्रौद्योगिकी के विकास के लिए अधिक से अधिक एलोकेशन की आवश्यकता है, ताकि प्रचुर मात्रा में उपलब्ध प्राकृतिक संसाधनों का उपयोग किया जा सके। इस हेतु मैं माननीय साइंस टेक्नोलॉजी मिनिस्टर का ध्यान खाद्य प्रौद्योगिकी की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ और कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस क्षेत्र में

बहुत बड़ी सम्भावनाएं हैं। इसलिए ऐसे क्षेत्रों में जहां उसका उत्पादन ज्यादा होता है, जहां उसके सॉ-मटीरियल ज्यादा पाए जाते हैं, जो कृषि प्रधान राज्य हैं, जिनमें बिहार, उड़ीसा और पश्चिम बंगाल जैसे राज्य आते हैं, उनमें ज्यादा से ज्यादा रिसर्च करने और उस रिसर्च आउटपुट को नीचे तक पहुंचाने की व्यवस्था करने की आवश्यकता है। इस हेतु प्रचार-प्रसार करने के लिए भी मैं मंत्री जी से आग्रह करना चाहता हूँ।

महोदय, अस्संस्कृत उत्पादों के प्रचार-प्रसार में हमारे देश में बहुत कमी है। हमारे यहां बिहार, उत्तर प्रदेश और पश्चिम बंगाल में, जहां पर प्रचुर मात्रा में खाद्य सामग्री और कृषि उत्पादन होता है, लेकिन वहां उसमें वैल्यू एडिशन नहीं हो पाता है। वैल्यू एडिशन करने के लिए रिसर्च को उसी ओर ओरिएंट किया जाना चाहिए और उसके उत्पादों का अच्छा मूल्य संवर्धन हो सके, उसके मूल्य में अपग्रेडेशन हो सके, इसके लिए रिसर्च क्षेत्र को ओरिएंट किया जाना चाहिए।

महोदय, इन्फर्मेंशन के लिए सिंगल विंडो सिस्टम होना चाहिए।

2उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : प्लीज, आप कनक्लूड कीजिए।

श्री आलोक कुमार मेहता : सर, मैं पांच मिनट में समाप्त कर दूंगा।

उ 2पाध्यक्ष महोदय : नहीं। अब आपको केवल एक मिनट में समाप्त करना है।

श्री आलोक कुमार मेहता : महोदय, हमारे देश में विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिक अनुसंधान रिसर्च की प्रयोगशालाएं हैं। इनमें जैव-विज्ञान के क्षेत्र में 11 प्रयोगशालाएं हैं, रसायन विज्ञान के क्षेत्र में 7, इंजीनियरिंग विज्ञान के क्षेत्र में 14, सूचना विज्ञान के क्षेत्र में 2 और भौतिक विज्ञान के क्षेत्र में 5 प्रयोगशालाएं हैं। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से आग्रह करना चाहता हूँ और उनका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि बिहार जैसे पिछड़े राज्य में एक भी प्रयोगशाला नहीं है, जबकि वहां पर अत्यधिक सम्भावनाएं हैं। वहां के बहुत सारे लोग विज्ञान और तकनीकी के क्षेत्र में सारे देश में काम कर रहे हैं। वहां के बहुत से लोग विदेशों में भी काम कर रहे हैं, लेकिन वहां साइंस टेक्नोलौजी के क्षेत्र में बहुत कम कॉलेज हैं। मात्र 6-7 कॉलेज होंगे और वहां से बहुत बड़ी संख्या में विद्यार्थी साइंस एवं टेक्नोलौजी की पढ़ाई करने के लिए दक्षिण भारत के राज्यों में जाते हैं, विदेशों में जाते हैं, जहां वे इंजीनियरिंग कॉलेज और आई.आई.टी. में पढ़ते हैं।

मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से मांग करता हूँ कि वहां पर अधिक से अधिक संख्या में इंजीनियरिंग कॉलेज, आईटीआई की स्थापना हो। खास तौर से हमारे लोक सभा क्षेत्र में एक भी इंजीनियरिंग कॉलेज और आईटीआई नहीं है, इसलिए समस्तीपुर में इंजीनियरिंग कॉलेज और आईटीआई की स्थापना हो। इसके लिए मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से आग्रह करना चाहता हूँ। लेखा नियंत्रक और महालेखा परीक्षक द्वारा जो टिप्पणी की गई है, मैं व्यर्थ व्यय के संदर्भ में माननीय मंत्री जी से मांग करता हूँ कि इस संदर्भ में जांच के आदेश दिए जाएं और सन् 2000-02 के बीच में इस क्षेत्र में जो 17.93 लाख रुपए का व्यर्थ व्यय किया गया था, उसकी जांच कराई जाए और उसके दोषियों को सजा दी जाए।

महोदय, इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं आपको बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ आपने जो मुझे बोलने का समय दिया।

18.51 hrs.

(Mr. Speaker in the Chair)

श्री राजाराम पाल (बिल्हौर) : माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि आपने मुझे विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी विभाग पर बोलने का अवसर दिया। विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी अनुसंधान विभाग की स्थापना 1985 में राष्ट्रपति की अधिसूचना के द्वारा की गई थी। इसका प्रमुख उद्देश्य स्वदेशी प्रौद्योगिकी संवर्धन विकास समुपयोजन और अंतरण से संबंधित कार्य करना होता है। सामाजिक रूप से जागरूक संगठन होने के नाते सीएसआईआर और जनता के लिए आवश्यक विज्ञान एवं प्रौद्योगिकी उपलब्ध कराने का मकसद रोजगार सृजन को बढ़ावा देने, दूसरी ओर जीवन की गुणवत्ता सुधारने के लिए विविध प्रौद्योगिकी विकसित करना है।

महोदय, उद्योग और अनुसंधान विकास ने जहां बेरोजगारी को दूर करने का काम किया है, वहीं पर जो पुराने घरेलू उत्पाद और कुटीर उद्योग थे, उन्हें समाप्त करने का काम किया है। आज 57 साल की आजादी के बाद तरक्की के नाम पर हम सोफ्टवेयर और हार्डवेयर में प्रवेश कर चुके हैं, लेकिन हमें आज यहां यह विचार करना होगा कि इन 57 वर्षों में, जो हजारों साल पहले हमारे देश की तकनीक थी, चिकित्सा के क्षेत्र में हमारी जो जड़ी-बूटियां काम कर रही थीं, क्या वे आज प्रासंगिक नहीं हैं? आज बहुत से वैज्ञानिक संस्थानों और संगठनों द्वारा असार्वजनिक सूचना की कमी के कारण, उनकी पहुंच तक न पहुंचने के कारण संस्थानों के अनुसंधानकर्ताओं और स्टाफ तक ही सीमित रहता है। अतः इन मूल्यवान् सम्पत्तियों तक सभी संभावित उपयोगकर्ताओं की पहुंच सुगम बनाने के लिए एक तंत्र के विकास करने की आवश्यकता है।

महोदय, आज हमने सूचना और प्रौद्योगिकी के क्षेत्र में चाहे जितनी तरक्की कर ली है, लेकिन आज यह भारत गांवों, किसानों एवं मजदूरों का देश है। आज भी 57 साल की आजादी के बाद तमाम ऐसे

क्षेत्र हैं, जहां के लोगों ने आज तक रेलगाड़ी नहीं देखी है। ऐसी स्थिति में सर्वशिक्षा अभियान, जनसंख्या नियंत्रण जैसे कार्यक्रम कारगर साबित नहीं होते हैं। आज सूचना का सशक्त माध्यम टीवी, मीडिया और विज्ञापन के प्रसार-प्रचार करने से आने वाली पीढ़ी पर कुप्रभाव पड़ रहा है। (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : राजाराम जी, आप बाकी भाण सभा पटल पर ले कर दीजिए, it will be recorded.

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(व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER: If you have a written speech, you can lay it.

श्री राजाराम पाल : जहां हमने आज विज्ञान प्रौद्योगिकी के माध्यम से विकास के आयाम खड़े किए हैं, वहीं हमारे घरेलू उद्योगों का उत्पादन, आधुनिक तकनीक से बने उत्पादों के कारण स्वतः रोजगार के अवसर समाप्त हो रहे हैं।

महोदय, मैं कानपुर से चुन कर आता हूँ, कानपुर एक औद्योगिक नगरी थी और उसे उत्तर प्रदेश का मानचेस्टर कहा जाता था। वहां जो एनटीसी की मिलें थीं, वहां से पूरे देश को सूती कपड़ा निर्यात होता था, लालइमली जैसी जगह से जो अच्छा ऊन पूरे देश में जाता था, आज वे मिलें पूरी तरह से बंद पड़ी हैं। स्वदेशी विकास करने

वाली, भारतीय जनता पार्टी ने यहां विदेशी कम्पनियों को लाकर हमारे स्वदेश के कारखानों को पूरी तरह समाप्त करने का काम किया है। यहां मैं मंत्री जी से चाहुंगा कि कानपूर जैसी जगह में, जहां की मिलें पूरे देश को कपड़ा और ऊन देती थीं, ऐसी मिलों को उनके संवर्धन के लिए, उनकी क्षमताओं को बढ़ाने के लिए, उन्हें मोडीफाइड करके, इसे चलाने के लिए कोई व्यवस्था करने का काम करेंगे ताकि हजारों मजदूर, गरीब लोग भुखमरी से बचाए जा सकें। इसी के साथ बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद देते हुए मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ।

SHRI CHENGARA SURENDRAN (ADOOR): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to participate in the debate on the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Science and Technology.

India has a strong tradition of science and technology. India's contribution in the field of astronomy, mathematics and medical products are adequately acknowledged even in the western world. However, the present form of Science and Technology is not only instrumental in developing a nation but also shaping the destiny of a nation. In today's world, Science and Technology is another name of development and prosperity.

First of all, I would like to congratulate this Government that has taken a drastic decision in allocating the funds for the cause of Science and Technology

In the Union Budget of this year, the allocation for the four Departments has gone up by 28 per cent compared to last year. It is an increase of over Rs. 800 crore in comparison with last year. I would specially mention that such a quantum jump in allocations for Science and Technology was seen almost a decade ago in the year 1993, when our Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh was the Finance Minister of the country. This is a commendable effort and I hope this Government will keep it up.

MR. SPEAKER: Thank you. You can lay the remaining part of your speech on the Table.

SHRI CHENGARA SURENDRAN : So, my suggestion is that the Government should launch "Technology For All", so that poor and marginalised sections of this country are benefited.

It is our constitutional obligation to develop a scientific temper in our children as it is mentioned in our Fundamental Duties. So, I demand that the Central Government should make a Science Recreation Park in Kearla. This will foster a scientific temperament in our children, and the new generation will come to know more and more about the Science and its various aspects.

MR. SPEAKER: It is a very good suggestion. He may include Bolpur also for creation of such a park.

SHRI CHENGARA SURENDRAN : Sir, while supporting the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Science and Technology, I lay the remaining part of my speech

*Sir, science and technology is a basis of a modern society. A scientific approach and application of technology is the only solution for our day-to-day problem. Our country is a developing country and it is including on for a developed nation. This can be done only through adopting the course of science and technology. So, this is a thrust area for us and we need to pump in more and more funds in this field.

Sir, science and technology is not only for tycoons and multinational corporations. Its real worth is when it is used for the comfort of common man, the labour class and the farmers of this country. Our Government should work for dissemination of new technologies from the laboratories for the benefit of the common men. But this is a matter of disappointment for us that new technologies are too expensive and they are inaccessible for our farmers, labour class and the common man of this country.

I think nano technology can be a solution in this direction. The application of nano technology will not only reduce the cost of technology but it will also user friendly. I appreciate that this Government have set up a national mission on nano science and nano technology, but it needs to increase funds for research work in this field.

.. This part of the Speech was laid on the Table.

At present, only Rs. 20 to 30 crore are spent annually for this purpose. But Government should increase allocation for this purpose, as nano science and nano technology is the future of India and future of our countrymen. I want to draw attention of the Government to another point and that is that a huge amount of funds are required to keep pace with the new technologies and to project this country as a technology developed nation. So we need to upgrade infrastructure to our present necessities and requirements. UPA Government should pay attention towards these requirements. It is also to be noticed that science funding in academic institutions and universities had not kept pace with the growing costs of basic research. So Government should take care of this aspect and research institutions should be allocated sufficient funds. If research work suffers, it means nation suffers.

It is our constitutional obligation to develop a scientific temper in our children, as it is mentioned in our Fundamental Duties. So, I demand that Central Government should make a Science Recreation Park in Kerala. This will foster a scientific temperament in our children and the new generation will come to know more and more about the science and its various aspects. And I support the demands for grants.*

MR. SPEAKER Now, Prof. Ramadass. Please conclude your speech within two minutes.

PROF. M. RAMADASS (PONDICHERRY): Yes, Sir.

On behalf of my party, I rise to support the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Science and Technology. While admitting these Grants, I would only wish to draw the attention of the Government to some of the emerging areas in the Science and Technology.

The first area of concern is about the natural resources.

MR. SPEAKER: You may just mention those areas of concern.

PROF. M. RAMADASS : Yes, Sir.

The first area of concern is that we are facing the natural hazards, and so, the Science and Technology should provide an answer to tackle this issue.

MR. SPEAKER: Good.

PROF. M. RAMADASS : Secondly, there is a depletion of resources, and so, Science and Technology should be harnessed to understand the latent potential of the resources, discovering new resources and reducing the depletion of resources.

Thirdly, today, we are facing a global competitive situation. The WTO has entered, and we are now facing a competition technologically and economically. Therefore, we have to face this onslaught of competition through evolving low cost technologies, which will reduce the cost of production. Also, we will have to find out the comparative technologies which will help us to develop poor and downtrodden people in this country.

Fourthly, science education has to be developed. The brilliant students in the schools and colleges are not coming forward to enter into the science stream. This would create a bleak future for the country. Therefore, we have to make science education more attractive. Universities should be converted into hubs for research activities. We should be able to start Research Audit Cells including the network approach amongst various agencies involved in the research activities. We should also offer greater incentive for research and development. We should be able to stop the brain drain, and also get rid of the scientific research institutions from red-tapism and bureaucracy.

While laying the remaining part of my speech, I conclude.

*Science and Technology is a catalyst for economic and social development of the country. Hence, we have accorded a place of pride for its development since the advent of planning in 1951. Our first Prime Minister, Jawaharlal Nehru relied much on science and technology for the development of poverty afflicted and illiteracy dominated India. Thanks to these efforts, India today has developed vast infrastructure in science and technology so much so that India has the third largest reservoir of scientific manpower in the world. India is emerging as a premier country in software technology and it is next only to China in hardware technology. We have to continue this tradition of development and for this we need to spend huge resources and hence our Party, PMK, approves of the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Science and Technology.

However, while incurring this expenditure, the Ministry has to pay attention to certain areas of emerging concerns.

(1) Today, natural hazards have become almost an integral component of India's development. No year passes without either a drought or flood. On 26th December, 2004 the country experienced the worst disaster called

Tsunami. We should realize rather sadly that we have not yet developed our capacity of forecasts, preventing and mitigating these natural hazards. If science and technology can achieve this, we would save at least 20% of the Budget expenditure on this every year.

â€¡ This part of the Speech was laid on the Table.

(2) Today, the country is facing fast depletion of resources – the land area is dwindling and declining, water resources are depleted, forest resources are exploited beyond imagination – and if it happens at the present rate, the future of India's development would become bleak and the posterity will suffer a great deal. We need to stop this depletion by using science and technology. We have to discover new alternative resources; stop the rate of depletion; both of which would require new initiatives in the field of science and technology. The Government will have to move in that direction.

(3) Today, there is rapid pace of globalisation and increasing competition among nations. This would have two implications on science and technology.

Science and technology should help to reduce the cost of industrial products in order to enable industries to compete in the international markets.

As a member of the globally integrated knowledge based area, India should be in a position to look into the comparative advantage of our scientific efforts. This means that we need not spend our resources on technologies which have already been developed by other countries and instead import them at less cost. On the contrary, we should be able to concentrate on those areas where we have a better advantage, evolve new technologies and expertise.

We should lay greater emphasis on the development of indigenous technologies, innovative technologies to meet the country's needs and to preserve, protect and add value to indigenous resources. In other words, we should concentrate on application oriented research so that the benefits of science and technology can percolate to people who have been denied these benefits so far.

4. Today, we notice a trend where bright students in the universities are unwilling to take up science as a career. This will jeopardise India's future and hence, human resource development in Science and Technology becomes an area of concern and priority. Imaginative and innovative programmes would need to be introduced to all students of science and technology and increase the number of young scientists.

Research is important in science and technology. However, what kind of research has to be promoted, applied or basic is the moot question. While sanctioning funds for new research, applied research may be given a priority. Repetitive research should be discouraged.

Universities should be converted into hubs of scientific activities, which would enhance quality in science and scientific developments. Creation and strengthening of specialised centres of excellence in universities should be encouraged.

Research audit cells may be set up not only to gauge the merit of research and development endeavours but also to verify the claims of agencies developing such discoveries.

There is a need to introduce a network approach amongst the various agencies involved in research and development. Common Facility Centres to motivate people to use various technologies for the benefit of the country may be created. Research initiatives should be freed from bureaucratic control. Government should evolve more attractive fiscal incentives and support measures to encourage scientific research.

Greater income tax relief on research and development expenditure may be thought of.

Twelve years instead of ten years tax holiday for commercial research and development companies

Customs duty exemption on inputs for research and development projects supplied by the Government.

Excise duty waived on indigenous items purchased by approved institutions for Research and Development.

We should reconstruct the academic science system, modernise infrastructure for science. The contribution of Indian industries to research and development effect have been slow and hence new incentives may be given.

We must reverse Brain drain and rid science and research and development of redtapism companies. Eight per cent growth rate is possible if science and technology activity is promoted.

Science teaching in schools is usually uninspiring. Even in colleges and universities students rarely see high quality research that might entice them to science. India's science destiny depends on this weakness being overcome or is being given as a matter of the higher national priority.*

MR. SPEAKER: Now, Shri Ramdas Athawale. You have to conclude your speech within two minutes.

श्री रामदास आठवले (पंढरपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक शेर सुनाना चाहता हूँ:

अगर भारत की बढ़ानी होगी, दुनिया में शान,

हमें मजबूत करना होगा, अपना विज्ञान।

मैं आपको इतना ही बताना चाहता हूँ कि विज्ञान दुनिया से हमें सीखने की जरूरत नहीं है। 2500 साल पहले महात्मा बुद्ध के कार्यकाल में हमारे देश में विज्ञान की शुरुआत हुई और पूरी दुनिया को हमने विज्ञान सिखाने का प्रयत्न किया है। लेकिन उसके बावजूद मैं इतना ही बताना चाहता हूँ कि हमें नई टेक्नोलोजी के मुताबिक काम करना चाहिए।

कपिल सिब्बल जी अच्छे मंत्री हैं, मजबूत मंत्री हैं। हम इतना ही बताना चाहते हैं कि जिस एरिया में बारिश नहीं होती है, ऐसे एरियाज़ में नई टेक्नोलोजी के माध्यम से बारिश होनी चाहिए। वहां के सूखे और वहां बारिश के बारे में विचार होना चाहिए। एग्रीकल्चर में नई टेक्नोलोजी में रिसर्च करते हुए आपको ज्यादा से ज्यादा एग्रीकल्चर का प्रोडक्शन बढ़ाने के लिए प्रयत्न करना चाहिए। हार्टिकल्चर में नई रिसर्च करते हुए आज हम दुनिया में बहुत आगे पहुंच गये हैं। नई टेक्नोलोजी के माध्यम से हमें अपने देश की प्रगति करनी चाहिए। साइंस और नई टेक्नोलोजी से ही हमारे देश में प्रगति हो सकती है।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ।

19.00 hrs.

*SHRI K.C. SINGH 'BABA' (NAINITAL): Thank you, Sir, for giving me an opportunity to participate in the discussion on Demands-for-Grants relating to the Ministry of Science and Technology. Sir, the Department of Science and Technology is one of the most important departments of the Government of India which has a very vital role in the nation building. Besides initiating scientific and technical innovation including those concerning welfare of the masses, the Department also ensures that the benefits of science and technology reach the masses and the people in the country develop scientific temper.

Sir, the Department of Science and Technology has been doing very well and I am sure that under the able Ministership of dynamic and visionary Shri Sibalji, the science and technology in the country would be oriented towards a direction which would ultimately benefit the common man in the country. The house would recall when Hon'ble Minister informed the House in depth about the causes and effects of Tsunami disaster and steps being taken by his Ministry to evolve an early warning system to avoid loss of large number of lives in cases of natural calamities like Tsunami including earthquake. The Seismology mission mode project has a mandate to provide earthquake information in the country. Sir, I would urge upon the Hon'ble Minister to ensure that the research in this field should not be affected due to paucity of funds.

The present Budget allocations address both the short term and long term objectives to develop science and technology in the country. However, Sir, I have few points to submit for the consideration of the Hon'ble Minister. Sir, the Ministry provides funds for pharmaceutical research. There is a need to provide more funds to augment research in this field. The Wadia Institute of Himalayan Geology, Dehradun has been carrying our fundamental research in the field of

*Speech was laid on the Table.

structural geology and other fields. The Institute should be given more aid so that it can stand out as an institute of excellence in the world. Another point which I would like to make is regarding State Observatory in Nainital. The Government has taken it over and made it an autonomous Research and Development Institute. I would like to submit that special grants be provided to the Institute for making it more result oriented.

Sir, I would also like to refer the successful undertaking of science communication and popularization activities under the Vigyan Prasar Scheme. Additional funds should be provided for this scheme so that it reaches rural areas in the country.

Sir, lastly I would like to make a request to the Hon'ble Minister for setting up a Biotech Park in the State of Uttaranchal and taking the Vigyan Prasar Scheme in the State of Uttaranchal so that the people in this hilly State

may also feel associated with the development taking place in the field of Science and Technology.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, the hon. Minister. Please try to complete in ten minutes.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): Many hon. Members have spoken and I am grateful to them that they have risen and supported the Demands for Grants.

Sir, I welcome the guillotine that you have applied to me! I will speak just one sentence and I sit down.

MR. SPEAKER: I did not do it in one stroke. I am giving you five minutes!

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Sir, it is already 7 o'clock and I will speak only one sentence.

Sir, the principle on which this Government works is the following: science and technology must never by-pass the common man; if it will, then the common man will by-pass us. This is the principle on which this Ministry is functioning.

Who is the common man that we are looking to? He is the ordinary man living in the rural areas of this country. He is the man whom we target to make sure that science and technology works for him, especially in the areas of agriculture and health.

The time has come when we need to apply technology to increase productivity of farmers in rural areas, to put more money into their hands, to allow them to spend more, and to get the benefits of a growing economy. We can only do that, if we – through transgenics, through appropriate irrigation and other techniques, through drip farming, etc., – improve the quality of the product that he is sowing. You know, Sir, that 40 per cent of the seeds that our farmers buy are spurious. If we give him – through technology – appropriate seeds, productivity will increase by 40 per cent. So, this is the focus of the Ministry.

In the area of health, I must say a substantial number of our womenfolk, and menfolk suffer from tuberculosis, from malaria, from hepatitis, from HIV-AIDS. We need to discover new molecules and we can only do that, if we go back to traditional medicines. We are investing huge amounts of money in traditional medicines. We have recently discovered a new molecule called 'SUDOTERB'. For forty years, the world has tried to discover a new molecule for tuberculosis and it is in India that it was discovered and that too, very recently.

So, we are proud of our scientists. I must tell you that CSIR had filed only four patents in the US in the year 1995. This year, the filing and the accepted patents are more than 200. That is how we are moving forward. If we give more money into the hands of agriculturists and if we take care of the health of our people, then the living standards of our ordinary people will improve.

Side by side, we must help the textile industry because the quota regime has opened up. We must also continue to invest more in information technology because already it is a 20 billion dollar industry, which will go up to 50 billion dollars in the years to come. We must also invest in new forms of technology for the automobile sector.

I will narrate only one instance and then I will sit down.

MR. SPEAKER: I am not stopping you.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: The other day I was in Monaco. There was a World Fair of New Technology Cars using batteries and new hybrid forms. An Indian car was also showcased cars like Toyota, Honda and Mercedes participated. We produced a car, which is a new model called the Aryan, on the lines of Reva. This car is the most technologically advanced car in the world today. It has a wireless tablet; uses touch-technology. Nobody else in the world has developed this technology. It is also the cheapest electric car in the world.

Members of Parliament in England get a cash subsidy of a thousand pounds to purchase that car and several of them have purchased it; several people in Japan are purchasing that car. In the Fair, everybody recognised what India had done. Why was it done in India? It is because we have a low-cost economy and high quality human resource.

The message for the world and the message for the nation is, 'let us use this opportunity of a low cost economy and high quality human resource to take this country forward'. In doing so, we would like the Opposition to come along with us. Democracy means dialogue. Democracy means talking to each other, understanding each others' point of view. Democracy also means participating in the country going forward. Any Party, which does not participate in

that process, does not believe in democracy. We would like to state that on the floor of this House. We would like all to participate in a great future that this country has. I can say that we will be a World Power. The Prime Minister is sitting here. My leader, Shrimati Sonia Gandhi is sitting here. I can today state that India will be one of the greatest powers in the world in the 21st century and it will be done through investments in Science and Technology.

I thank all the hon. Members for participating in the discussion on the Demands for Grants and extending their support to me. Thank you very much for giving me the time to speak and not guillotining me.

MR. SPEAKER: Thank you. I wish you all the best.

I shall now put the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Science and Technology to vote.

The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the order paper be granted to the President of India, out of the Consolidated Fund of India, to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 2006, in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof against Demand Nos. 82 to 84 relating to the Ministry of Science and Technology."

The motion was adopted.

19.07 hrs.

**SUBMISSION OF OUTSTANDING DEMANDS TO VOTE
OF THE HOUSE**

MR. SPEAKER: I shall now put the Outstanding Demands for Grants relating to the Ministries and Departments to vote.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: It is nice to hear some laughter but let it be not too loud.

The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President of India, out of the Consolidated Fund of India, to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 2006, in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the first column thereof, against:-

Demand No. 4 relating to Ministry of Agro and Rural Industries.

Demand Nos.5 and 6 relating to Department of Atomic Energy.

Demand Nos. 7 and 8 relating to Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilisers.

Demand No. 9 relating to Ministry of Civil Aviation.

Demand No. 10 relating to Ministry of Coal.

Demand No. 11 relating to Ministry of Mines.

Demand Nos. 12 and 13 relating to Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

Demand Nos. 14 to 16 relating to Ministry of Communications and Information Technology.

Demand No. 17 relating to Ministry of Company Affairs.

Demand Nos. 18 and 19 relating to Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution.

Demand No. 20 relating to Ministry of Culture.

Demand Nos. 21 to 28 relating to Ministry of Defence.

Demand No. 29 relating to Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region.

Demand No. 30 relating to Ministry of Environment and Forests.

Demand No. 31 relating to Ministry of External Affairs.

Demand Nos. 32 to 34, 36, 37 and 39 to 45 relating to Ministry of Finance.

Demand No. 46 relating to Ministry of Food Processing Industries.

(18) Demand Nos. 47 to 49 relating to Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.

Demand Nos. 50 and 51 relating to Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises.

Demand Nos. 57 to 59 relating to Ministry of Human Resource Development.

Demand No. 60 relating to Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.

Demand No. 61 relating to Ministry of Labour and Employment.

Demand Nos. 62 and 63 relating to Ministry of Law and Justice.

Demand No. 65 relating to Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy Sources.

Demand No. 66 relating to Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs.

Demand No. 67 relating to Ministry of Panchayati Raj.

Demand No. 68 relating to Department of Ocean Development.

Demand No. 69 relating to Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs.

Demand No. 70 relating to Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions.

Demand No. 71 relating to Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas.

Demand No. 72 relating to Ministry of Planning.

Demand No. 73 relating to Ministry of Power.

Demand No. 75 relating to Lok Sabha.

Demand No. 76 relating to Rajya Sabha.

Demand No. 78 relating to Secretariat of the Vice-President.

Demand Nos. 85 and 86 relating to Ministry of Shipping, Road Transport and Highways.

Demand No. 87 relating to Ministry of Small Scale Industries.

Demand No. 88 relating to Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment.

Demand No. 89 relating to Department of Space.

Demand No. 90 relating to Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation.

Demand No. 91 relating to Ministry of Steel.

Demand No. 92 relating to Ministry of Textiles.

Demand No. 93 relating to Ministry of Tourism.

Demand No. 94 relating to Ministry of Tribal Affairs.

Demand Nos. 100 to 102 relating to Ministry of Urban Development.

Demand No. 103 relating to Ministry of Urban Employment and Poverty Alleviation.

Demand No. 104 relating to Ministry of Water Resources.

Demand No. 105 relating to Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports."

The Motion was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER : The Outstanding Demands for Grants relating to the Ministries/Departments are passed.

*t32

Title: Introduction of the Appropriation Bill (No.2), Clause by clause consideration. (Bill Passed).

19.12 hrs.

APPROPRIATION (NO. 2) BILL, *2005

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 2005-2006.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 2005-2006. "

The motion was adopted.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I introduce ** the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: The Minister may now move that the Bill be taken into consideration.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 2005-2006, be taken into consideration."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 2005-2006, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

*Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Section-2, Part-II, dated 27.4.05.

** Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

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

The question is:

"That Clauses 2 to 4 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 to 4 were added to the Bill.

The Schedule was added to the Bill.

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

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet tomorrow, the 28th April, 2005 at 11.00 a.m.

19.14 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock
on Thursday, April 28, 2005/Vaisakha 8, 1927 (Saka).*
