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Wednesday  
22 July, 2009

31 Asadha, 1931 (Saka)

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

# RAJYA SABHA

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[P.T.O.]

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## RAJYA SABHA

Wednesday, the 22 July, 2009/ 31 Asadha, 1931 (Saka)

The House met at eleven of the clock,  
MR. CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

### ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

\*261. [The questioner (Dr. K. Malaisamy) was absent. For answer vide page 21 *infra*.]

#### मध्य प्रदेश के सीमेंट कारखानों में कार्यरत श्रमिकों की संख्या

\*262. श्री रघुनन्दन शर्मा : क्या श्रम और रोजगार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश के सीमेंट कारखानों में काम करने वाले कितने श्रमिक सीलीकाँसीस तथा सीमेंट की धूल से होने वाली बीमारियों से ग्रस्त हुए हैं;

(ख) उनमें से कितनों की मृत्यु हुई तथा क्या सरकार द्वारा जीवित बचे हुए श्रमिकों की देखभाल तथा उनके कल्याण के लिए कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं;

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्योरा क्या है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो सरकार द्वारा उनके लिए क्या-क्या उपयुक्त कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं?

श्रम और रोजगार मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन खरगे): (क) से (घ) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

#### विवरण

(क) से (ग) मध्य प्रदेश में सीमेंट कारखानों में 15456 श्रमिक कार्य कर रहे हैं। मध्य प्रदेश में सीमेंट कारखानों से सीमेंट की धूल के कारण सीलीकाँसीस के किसी मामले की सूचना नहीं दी गई है।

(घ) कारखाना अधिनियम, 1948 के अंतर्गत मध्य प्रदेश के औद्योगिक स्वास्थ्य और सुरक्षा निदेशालय के निरीक्षकों द्वारा नियमित निरीक्षण कराए जा रहे हैं।

#### Number of labourers working in cement factories in M.P.

† \*262. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN SHARMA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of labourers working in cement factories in Madhya Pradesh who suffered from silicosis and other diseases caused by dust particles of cement;

(b) out of them, the number of those who died and whether steps are being taken by Government for taking care and upliftment of the survived ones;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, appropriate steps being taken by Government for them?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) to (d) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

#### Statement

(a) to (c) 15456 workers are working in cement factories in Madhya Pradesh. No case of silicosis caused by dust particles of cement has been reported from cement factories in Madhya Pradesh.

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) Regular inspections are being carried out by inspectors in the Directorate of Industrial Health and Safety of Madhya Pradesh under the Factories Act, 1948.

**श्री रघुनन्दन शर्मा :** माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैंने अपने प्रश्न में जो बहुत महत्वपूर्ण बात पूछी थी, वह श्रमिकों की मौत और उनकी अकाल मृत्यु से संबंधित थी। कारखानों में काम करते हुए, उनको अनेक रोग हो जाते हैं, जो जानलेवा रोग साबित होते हैं। इन बीमारियों के कारण श्रमिक मर जाते हैं, उसके बाद उनके परिवार भुखमरी के कगार पर पहुंच जाते हैं। उनको बचाने वाला कोई नहीं होता है। उनकी सही तरीके से चिकित्सा भी नहीं होती है। कारखाने वाले बड़ी चतुराई से, जैसे ही उन्हें श्रमिक में बीमारी के लक्षण दिखाई देते हैं, उस श्रमिक को अस्थाई होने के नाते, कारखाने से बाहर कर देते हैं और उसको मरने के लिए छोड़ देते हैं।

माननीय सभापति जी, मैंने जो प्रश्न पूछा था कि मध्य प्रदेश के सीमेंट कारखानों में काम करने वाले कितने श्रमिक silicosis तथा सीमेंट की धूल से होने वाली अन्य बीमारियों से ग्रस्त हुए हैं? तथा अन्य होने वाली बीमारियों में, जैसे टी.बी. है, तपकेदिक रोग है, श्वास के रोग हैं, फेफड़े जाम हो जाते हैं, रक्त नलिकाएं बंद हो जाती हैं, श्वास नलिकाएं बंद हो जाती हैं, ऐसी अनेक बीमारियां उनको हो जाती हैं। माननीय मंत्री जी ने silicosis के बारे में कह कर के बाकी रोगों के तथ्यों को छिपा लिया है। यह उन्होंने हमको गुमराह करने का प्रयत्न किया है। इस सवाल का उत्तर उन्होंने छिपाने का प्रयत्न किया है।

**श्री सभापति :** आप प्रश्न पूछिए। आप ज़रा गलत शब्द इस्तेमाल मत करिए। आप बस सवाल पूछ लीजिए।

**श्री रघुनन्दन शर्मा :** सर, मैं सवाल ही कर रहा हूँ। माननीय सभापति जी, यह सवाल की प्रस्तुति क्रिया है, उसमें से ही सवाल पैदा होगा।

**श्री सभापति :** आप सवाल तो पूछिए।

**श्री रघुनन्दन शर्मा :** सर, मैं मंत्री जी से यह पूछ रहा हूँ कि जो उस कारखाने में काम करने वाले श्रमिक थे, उनको कारखाने से निकाल दिया गया है, उनमें से कितने श्रमिकों की मृत्यु हुई है? माननीय मंत्री जी इसके बारे में बताने का कष्ट करें, क्योंकि जो श्रमिक कारखाने से बाहर चले गए, वे भी उसी कारखाने से बीमारी लेकर गए थे।

**श्री मल्लिकार्जुन खरगे :** सर, जिन कारखानों से लोगों को निकाला गया, उसकी सूची तो हमारे पास नहीं है। अगर माननीय सदस्य कोई स्पेसिफिक क्वेश्चन पूछते कि किस-किस फैक्टरीज़ में क्या ऐसा हुआ है, तो हम वह इन्फार्मेशन मंगाकर उन्हें बता सकते थे। क्वेश्चन को जर्नलाइज़ करके पूछा गया है। हमको अगर समय दें, तो डेफिनेटली हम वह सारी इन्फार्मेशन कलेक्ट कर सकते हैं।

**श्री रघुनन्दन शर्मा :** माननीय सभापति जी, मुझे जानकारी है कि मध्य प्रदेश के सतना, रीवा क्षेत्र के सीमेंट कारखानों में, पिछले दो वर्षों में सीमेंट की धूल से होने वाली बीमारियों के कारण लगभग 122 श्रमिकों की मृत्यु हुई है। इसी तरह से मध्य प्रदेश के नीमच जिले के विक्रम सीमेंट कारखाने में और सतना, रीवा के जे.पी. सीमेंट कारखाने में लगभग 43 श्रमिकों की मृत्यु हुई है। उत्तर में बताया गया है कि सुरक्षा निदेशालय के निरीक्षकों द्वारा नियमित निरीक्षण कराया जाता है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या उसकी रिपोर्ट से ऐसी किसी बीमारी की सूचना सरकार को प्राप्त हुई है?

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: Sir, in the information that I received from the Madhya Pradesh Government reveals that from 2002 to 2006 twenty-seven people suffered due to silicosis disease

and, in 2008, forty-one people suffered. They have not furnished any information regarding deaths in cement factories in Madhya Pradesh due to silicosis disease. This is the report of the Government of Madhya Pradesh and, therefore, I have to rely on this only. If he has got any specific information about any factory, I will definitely get that information and give to him. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री रघुनन्दन शर्मा :** सर, मैंने silicosis बीमारी के अलावा अन्य बीमारियों के बारे में भी पूछा है।

**श्री मल्लिकार्जुन खरगे :** सर, इसीलिए खासकर, the number of slate pencil manufacturing units is 120 and the number of workers employed by them is 1,178. The number of deaths due to silicosis is 560. This figure is for nearly 20-25 years, that is, from 1985 to 2009. The number of workers suffering from silicosis is 177. As far as the number of deaths in cement factories or due to cement dust is concerned, it is not provided. These figures are only in respect of pencil manufacturing units.

**SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN:** Thank you, Mr. Chairman, Sir. I want to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the fact that it is a serious issue that the cement manufacturing industries are affected by this disease. It is not an India-specific issue; it is an international issue that silicosis is a very serious disease which is affecting the people working not only in cement factories but also in asbestos-related industries. In the report of the ILO, they have included India also and stated that India is one of the severely affected countries. I think, the manner in which this question has been addressed by the Labour Ministry is not right. I think, there should have been a little bit more investigation and if time was required to collect the information, they could have replied to it subsequently.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Question, please.

**SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN:** I am coming to the question. We are told that regular inspection is being done by the Directorate of Industrial Health and Safety of Madhya Pradesh under the Factories Act, 1948. It was a blanket certificate to an inspecting authority. In this House, I raised an issue last week that in Madhya Pradesh itself, in two adjoining explosive factories 18 people died because of an accident and there was no regular safety inspection. The Directorate of Industrial Health and Safety in Madhya Pradesh is particular about inspection of the cement factories, but the explosive factories situated side by side have not been inspected and an accident has taken place.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Please ask the supplementary question.

**SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN:** Sir, I would request the hon. Minister to re-verify the information.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Please ask the question. What is the question?

**MR. TAPAN KUMAR SEN:** This is the question. I would like to know whether he is going to re-verify the information.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** All right. Okay. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, please.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: I know he is helpless. He has to rely on the report. Please re-verify. Let me complete, Sir. You re-verify the information and judge it on the basis of the general report on silicosis and pneumoconiosis among the workers and reinform the House. This is a very serious issue.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: Sir, as far as the cement industries and asbestos-sheet industries are concerned, the information I have got is this. This is an expert report. According to this report, 10 परसेंट से ज्यादा free silica पाई जाने वाली धूलें ही hazardous होती हैं, जिनसे silicosis हो सकती है, mainly fly-ash, sand, slate and granite इन धूलों से ही इस बीमारी के होने की संभावना है। सीमेंट और fly-ash में free silica 10 परसेंट से कम होती है, इसीलिए उनसे silicosis होने की संभावना बहुत कम होती है। As far as cement is concerned, the silica is less than 10 per cent. So it is not possible to attribute this disease to cement. So far as hon. Member's request that it should be verified once again, definitely, I will ask the Madhya Pradesh Government to send a fresh report.

SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Sir, silicosis is an occupational disease. I want to know from the hon. Minister as to how many occupational diseases have been identified in the country and how many occupational disease diagnostic centres are there in the country, particularly in Madhya Pradesh to diagnose these occupational diseases.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: Sir, this question does not relate to the main question. If he asks a specific question, I will answer that.

SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Sir, it is an occupational disease.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please ask supplementary in relation to this question, not a generalised question.

SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Sir, this is what I am asking. Since silicosis is an occupational disease, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether Madhya Pradesh has any diagnostic centre to identify occupational diseases in Madhya Pradesh.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: Sir, the Madhya Pradesh Government has taken certain steps. They are taking a number of steps since long. Whether they have established a diagnostic centre for identifying this disease, I will get the report and send it to the hon. Member.

**श्री राम नारायण साहू :** क्या मंत्री जी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि सीमेंट उद्योग में जो बीमारी फैल रही है, उससे दूसरों को बचाने के लिए सरकार क्या उपाय कर रही है?

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: Sir, there are a number of initiatives the Government of India and also the respective States have taken. If you permit me, I can read out these two pages about the steps which the State Government and the Government of India have taken.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Could you make it available to the hon. Member?

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE : Yes, Sir.

\*263.[The questioner Shri .Y.P. Trivedi was absent. For answer *vide* page 22 *infra*.]

**Feasibility report on Gandhidham-Mundra section of NH-8A**

\*264.SHRI KANJIBHAI PATEL:††

SHRI NATUJI HALAJI THAKOR:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether feasibility-cum-preliminary design report for four laning of Gandhidham-Mundra Section and NH-8A (Extn.) has been completed;

(b) if so, by when the four laning work would be started; and

(c) the present status of the above work?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) and (c) The project has been identified for four laning under National Highways Development Project (NHDP) - Phase III, on Built, Operate and Transfer (BOT) Toll basis and targeted for award during the year 2009-2010. Prequalification of bidders has been completed. Financial bids shall be invited after receipt of approval of the Public Private Partnership Appraisal Committee (PPPAC). It is too early to indicate the date of start of the work.

**श्री कांजीभाई पटेल :** सभापति जी, केंद्र द्वारा गुजरात पर बार-बार अन्याय होता रहा है। अगर इस कार्य में विलंब हुआ तो सिर्फ गुजरात का नहीं, पूरे देश का नुकसान होने वाला है। मेरा यह नम्र निवेदन है कि राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग नं. 8 "ए" का यह सेक्शन नेशनल इम्पोर्टेन्स रखता है, क्योंकि इसके पूर्व में मेजर पोर्ट कांडला है, पश्चिम में मुंद्रा पोर्ट है और केन्द्र ने मुंद्रा में एस.ई.जेड. लगाने के लिए मंजूरी दी है। एन.टी.पी.सी. और अदानी ग्रुप वहां पर 6,000 मेगावाट का बड़ा मेगा पावर प्लांट लगाने जा रहे हैं। मुंद्रा पोर्ट ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री सभापति :** सवाल पूछ लीजिए।

**श्री कांजीभाई पटेल :** देश के उत्तरी भागों में बड़ी मात्रा में कार्गो हैंडलिंग करता है। देश के इस किनारे पर बड़ी संख्या में उद्योग लगे हैं। This section is having very high density of traffic which is going to increase in the near future. इस कार्य को अग्रिमता प्रदान की जानी चाहिए। मुझे खुशी है कि माननीय मंत्री जी ने अपने उत्तर में कहा है कि प्रि बिड हुआ है। इस कार्य की फाइनेंशियल बिड कब तक होने की संभावना है और यह कार्य कब तक आरंभ होगा?

**श्री कमल नाथ :** सर, मैं माननीय सदस्य को बताना चाहता हूँ कि port connectivity इस मंत्रालय का एक प्रमुख कार्यक्रम है। पोर्ट का तभी मायने बनता है, जब इसकी road connectivity भी हो। Road connectivity के लिए इसको प्राथमिकता दी जा रही है। जैसा मैंने माननीय सदस्य को सूचित किया है कि इसका prequalification complete हो गया है। यह Public Private Partnership Approval Committee की मीटिंग में 9 जुलाई को गया था। इसका फैसला हमारे पास आना है। मैं माननीय सदस्य से सहमत हूँ कि यहां ट्रैफिक है और यह रोड viable है। हम गुजरात सरकार से भी निवेदन करेंगे कि इसे सही समय पर complete करने के लिए NHAI की land

†† The question was actually asked on the floor of the House by Shri Kanjibhai Patel.



acquisition में मदद करें। इसका land acquisition 74 हेक्टेयर available है, पर लगभग 360 हेक्टेयर और land acquisition की आवश्यकता है। मैं माननीय सदस्य से भी निवेदन करूंगा कि वे गुजरात सरकार से इस कार्य में मदद करने के लिए निवेदन करें।

**श्री कांजीभाई पटेल :** सर, गुजरात सरकार द्वारा land acquisition की कार्रवाई बहुत तेजी से चल रही है और वह बहुत जल्द पूरी होगी। इसलिए PPPAC की मीटिंग का निर्णय जल्द हो जाए और इस पर जल्द कार्य शुरू हो जाए, ऐसा मेरा मन्तव्य है।

**श्री कमल नाथ :** सर, इसका पूरा प्रयास किया जाएगा।

**श्री नतुजी हालाजी ठाकोर :** सर, माननीय मंत्री जी ने यह कबूल किया है कि वहां ट्रैफिक ज्यादा है। गांधीधाम-मुंदरा नेशनल हाईवे-8 पर अंजार शहर आया हुआ है और अंजार शहर के बीच से ही यह रास्ता निकल रहा है। बार-बार वहां अकस्मात होता रहता है। उस अकस्मात के निवारण के लिए इस प्रोजेक्ट में बाईपास का भी आयोजन किया गया है। इसकी क्या स्थिति है और यह बाईपास कब तक बनेगा?

**श्री कमल नाथ :** सर, जब सड़क का काम शुरू होगा, तो साथ-साथ ये सब कार्य इसमें लिए जाएंगे। यह जो सड़क है, वह गांधीधाम-अंजार-गुंडाला-भोजपुर से होती हुई जाती है। जब इस पर सड़क का काम शुरू होगा, जहां तक बाईपास का प्रश्न है, उस समय इसको take-up किया जाएगा।

**श्री ईश्वर सिंह :** चेयरमैन सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूं कि यह राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग और 4-लेन का प्रश्न है। जीटी रोड 15 साल पहले दिल्ली से अमृतसर तक बनी। उसके अन्तर्गत हर स्टेशन पर रोड cross करने के लिए भूमिगत रास्ते बनाए गए हैं। जब से जीटी रोड बनी है, वे भी भूमिगत रास्ते, जिन पर करोड़ों रुपए लगे हैं। बन्द पड़े हैं। क्या सरकार के विचाराधीन यह है कि वे क्यों बंद हैं और वे कब खोले जाएंगे? इस पर जो बजट लगना था, वह तो लग गया, लेकिन वे मुझे बताने का कष्ट करें कि वे क्यों बन्द हैं और वे कब खोले जाएंगे?

**SHRI KAMAL NATH :** Sir, this is, basically, a general question. Now, as far as underpasses, over bridges and service lanes are concerned, there is a basis for these; that is, based on traffic and based on urban population, these are constructed. As regards specific supplementary, which the hon. Member has put, — he is talking about a specific bypass — I need a separate notice for that.

**श्री मोहम्मद अमीन :** सर, रोड ट्रांसपोर्ट की अहमियत किसी तरह से रेल ट्रांसपोर्ट से कम नहीं है। बहुत बड़ी तादाद में मजदूर इसमें काम करते हैं। लेकिन उनका न तो कोई minimum wage है, न कोई fixed working hour है और न कोई social security है। सरकार ने इस सिलसिले में क्या कदम उठाए हैं?

**جناب محمد امين صاحب :** سر، ٹرانسپورٹ کی اہمیت کسی بھی طرح سے ریل

ٹرانسپورٹ سے کم نہیں ہے۔ بہت بڑی تعداد میں مزدور اس میں کام کرتے ہیں۔

لیکن ان کا نہ تو کوئی minimum wage ہے، نہ کوئی fixed working hour ہے اور

نہ کوئی social security ہے۔ سرکار نے اس سلسلے میں کیا قدم اٹھائے ہیں؟

† Transliteration in Urdu Script.

**श्री कमल नाथ :** सर, NHAI इसे contract पर देते हैं और जिसको contract मिलता है, उसको इसकी पूर्ति करनी पड़ती है। अगर कोई ऐसी विशेष बात है, जिस पर माननीय सदस्य मेरा ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहते हैं, तो वे मुझे सूचित करें, मैं इसको check करूंगा, पर जो राज्य के श्रम विभाग हैं, वे इस पर आवश्यक checking करते रहते हैं।

**श्री मोहम्मद अमीन :** आप राज्य सरकारों की मीटिंग बुलाइए और इन बातों के ऊपर फैसला कीजिए, नहीं तो यह कभी हो नहीं पाएगा।

**جناب محمد امين صاحب :** آپ راجئے سرکاروں کی میٹنگ بلائیے اور ان باتوں کے اوپر فیصلہ کیجئے، نہیں تو یہ کبھی ہو نہیں پائے گا۔

**श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी :** सभापति महोदय, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि बिहार में नेशनल हाइवे की कितनी किलोमीटर सड़के हैं और 2004 से अब तक इन सड़कों की मरम्मत के लिए और इनको मजबूत बनाने के लिए, इनके सुदृढ़ीकरण के लिए अब तक कितनी धनराशि का आबंटन किया गया है?

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Sir, this is regarding Bihar. I will be happy to send this information to the hon. Member.

#### देश में अवैध हथियारों का धड़ल्ले से निर्माण किया जाना

\*265. श्री भगत सिंह कोश्यारी :††

**श्री प्रभात झा :**

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार को इस बात की सूचना मिली है कि देश के कई भागों में अवैध हथियार बनाने के कारखाने खुलेआम चल रहे हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या सरकार के पास यह सूचना है कि ये कारखाने पुलिस की मिलीभगत से चल रहे हैं;

(घ) यदि हां, तो अभी तक कोई गंभीर कदम न उठाए जाने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ङ) सरकार इन कारखानों एवं सम्बद्ध पुलिस अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध तत्काल क्या कदम उठाने का विचार रखती है?

**गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुल्लापल्ली रामचन्द्रन):** (क) से (ङ) एक विवरण सदन के पटल पर रखा जा रहा है।

#### विवरण

(क) से (ङ) कुछ उपलब्ध सूचना से यह पता चलता है कि कुछ राज्यों में अवैध हथियारों और गोलाबारूद विनिर्माण की ऐसी यूनिटें मौजूद हैं जहां गुप्त रूप से कुटीर स्तर पर घरेलू यूनिटों के माध्यम से इनका विनिर्माण किया जाता है।

इस संबंध में और ब्यौरा तत्काल उपलब्ध नहीं है और इसे सभी राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों से एकत्र किया जाना है। अपेक्षित सूचना एकत्र करने के लिए कार्रवाई चल रही है और इसे उचित समय पर सभा पटल पर रख दिया जाएगा।

† Transliteration in Urdu Script.

††सभा में यह प्रश्न श्री भगत सिंह कोश्यारी द्वारा पूछा गया।

सरकार के पास इस आशय की कोई सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है कि ये या ऐसी कोई फैक्ट्री, पुलिस की मिलिभगत से चल रही हैं।

#### **Rampant manufacturing of illegal arms in the country**

† \*265. SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI :††

SHRI PRABHAT JHA :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government has got information that illegal arms manufacturing factories are operating openly in several parts of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has got information that these factories are running with the connivance of police;

(d) if so, the reasons for not taking serious steps so far; and

(e) the immediate steps Government is going to take against these factories and concerned police officers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN) : (a) to (e) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

#### ***Statement***

(a) to (e) Some available inputs suggest that illegal arms and ammunition manufacturing units exist in some States, where manufacturing through clandestine cottage level household units takes place.

Further details in this regard are not readily available and have to be collected from all the States/UTs. Action is in process for collecting the required information and the same will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

There is no information available with Government to the effect that these or any such factories are running with the connivance of the police.

**श्री भगत सिंह कोश्यारी (उत्तराखंड) :** माननीय सभापति जी, यह इतना गंभीर विषय है, लेकिन माननीय मंत्री जी ने इतनी सरलता से इस प्रश्न को टाला है। आज यह जो देश में इल्लीगल आर्म्स की बिक्री चल रही है, इसके कारण कितनी ही घटनाएं हो रही हैं। एक प्रकार से जैसे देश में पैरलल इकोनॉमी चलती है, वैसे ही देश के अंदर पैरलल आर्म्स इकोनॉमी चल रही है। जब माननीय मंत्री जी से हमने यह प्रश्न पूछा, तो वह कहते हैं कि "कुछ उपलब्ध सूचना से यह पता चलता है" "Some available inputs suggest...", which means that he does not have confirmed information about it. महोदय, मेरा आपसे यह अनुरोध है कि यह इतना गंभीर विषय है और इस विषय में आपने यह कहा है कि केवल 'कुछ उपलब्ध सूचना से यह पता चलता है।' ऐसे विषय में मैं आपको अखबारों की कितनी ही कटिंग्स दिखा सकता हूं, तो आप मुझसे कहेंगे कि कुछ समय बाद क्वेश्चन को पूछो, लेकिन माननीय मंत्री जी के द्वारा प्रश्न को बहुत ही हलके ढंग से टाला गया है।

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

†† The question was actually asked on the floor of the House by Shri Bharat Singh Koshyari.

मेरे पास नेशनल क्राइम्स रिकॉर्ड ब्यूरो की 2003 से 2007 की रिपोर्ट है। यह रिपोर्ट कहती है कि केवल राजधानी दिल्ली के अंदर 2003 से लेकर 2007 तक जितने क्राइम्स हुए, उनमें से 75%, यानी जितने भी व्यक्ति प्रतिवर्ष मारे गए, उनमें से 75% लोगों की इन इल्लीगल आर्म्स के द्वारा हत्याएं की गई हैं, लेकिन मंत्री जी ने प्रश्न को यह कह कर टाल दिया है कि 'कुछ उपलब्ध सूचना से पता चलता है'। फिर उन्होंने दूसरे पैरा में यह भी कह दिया है कि 'इस संबंध में और ब्यौरा तत्काल उपलब्ध नहीं है।' आफ्टरऑल यह आईटी का जमाना है और हम लोगों की बात भी करनी हो तो वीडियो कॉन्फ्रेंसिंग... ..(व्यवधान)...

**श्री सभापति :** आप सवाल पूछिए।

SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI: Sir, a very vague answer has been given here. इसलिए मेरा कहना यह है ....(व्यवधान)...

**श्री सभापति :** आप सवाल पूछ लीजिए।

**श्री भगत सिंह कोश्यारी :** मेरा कहना यह है कि जिन-जिन राज्यों के बारे में यह जो 'कुछ उपलब्ध सूचनाएं' हैं, क्या माननीय मंत्री जी उन्हें यहां बताने की कृपा करेंगे? दूसरा, ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री सभापति :** एक सवाल या दो?

**श्री भगत सिंह कोश्यारी :** नहीं, सर, यह सवाल एक ही साथ जुड़ा हुआ है, उसी का पार्ट है। That is co-related, Sir. दूसरा, वह यह सूचना कब तक उपलब्ध करवा देंगे? इसे वह निश्चित रूप से बता दें, टाइम बाउंड बता दें, फिर से कुछ वेग न बताएं।

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Mr, Chairman, Sir, I take this question very seriously. Data has to be collected from the States. As soon as this question was received, we asked all States and UTs to send us the data. We have reminded them on telephone. We have responses only from Delhi, which is directly under our control, and the Government of Dadra and Nagar Haveli. Other States have not responded. Either they are unable to give data or they are unwilling to give data. But you have my word that I will insist on the States providing me the information and when the information comes from the States, I will place it on the Table of the House. I have taken this quite seriously. But, obviously, it is the States which have to give the data for the action they have taken to unearth illegal arms and ammunition.

**श्री भगत सिंह कोश्यारी :** माननीय सभापति जी, हमारे माननीय मंत्री जी ने कहा कि "I take it very seriously", मैं इसे गंभीरता से ले रहा हूँ। मेरे ख्याल से नक्सलवाद को भी आपने बहुत गंभीरता से लिया है और यह अच्छी बात है कि आप हर बात को बहुत गंभीरता से ले रहे हैं ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री सभापति :** आप प्रश्न पूछ लीजिए।

**श्री भगत सिंह कोश्यारी :** जी हां, मान्यवर, उसी के आधार पर पूछूंगा, आखिर यह गंभीरता का सवाल है तो हमें भी तो गंभीर होना चाहिए। मैं आपसे अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ कि यह सिर्फ राज्यों का ही मैटर नहीं है, आफ्टरऑल हम भी सेंटर में, यूनियन में हैं और अगर हम उनसे यहां कोई प्रश्न पूछ रहे हैं तो उसका कोई महत्व भी है, या फिर ऐसा है कि सेंटर का कोई महत्व ही नहीं है और हम सीधे राज्यों पर टाल देंगे।

मेरा प्रश्न यह है कि क्या माननीय ...(व्यवधान).... नहीं-नहीं, अगर यह स्टेट मैटर है, then, it means that you should not put this question here. मेरा आपसे अनुरोध यह है कि इस देश के अंदर जहां-जहां यह सारी

फैक्टरीज़ चल रही हैं, एक निश्चित समय सीमा के अंदर, above cast, creed and political consideration, क्या आप इन चीजों पर कंट्रोल करने के लिए सख्त कदम उठाएंगे? आपने कहा भी है कि आपके पास सूचनाएं उपलब्ध हैं। यदि आप चाहें तो इसे स्टेट्स के माध्यम से करवाएं। आप ऐसा कदम कब तक उठाएंगे?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, what he is saying is quite right. But, the point is crime investigation is a State-subject. I will be very happy if the entire House agrees that the Central Government through the Central police can, directly take action in respect of arms factories or arms manufacturing; I will be quite happy. If the Leader of the Opposition and an eminent lawyer confirms what Mr. Koshiyari says, I will be very happy. The point is, this is a State-subject, crime has to be addressed by the State Governments, crimes have to be investigated by the State Governments. Manufacture of arms without a licence is a crime. So, if all of you say that the Central Government can directly take action, I will be quite happy to do so.

**श्री सभापति :** श्री प्रभात झा।...(व्यवधान)...

**एक माननीय सदस्य :** कोई नई कंडीशन आ गई क्या...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री सभापति :** नहीं, नहीं। प्लीज़ आप इन्हें सवाल पूछने दीजिए।

**श्री प्रभात झा :** गृह मंत्री जी, जो अवैध हथियार पकड़े जाते हैं, पकड़े जाने के बाद उनको स्टोर में रखा जाता है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब ये स्टोर में चले जाते हैं, उसके बाद इन पर केस लम्बा चलता है और फिर वे ही हथियार नक्सलियों के पास या माओवादियों के पास कैसे पहुंच जाते हैं? क्या इसको रोकने की कोई व्यवस्था की गई है या इन्हें नष्ट कर दिया जाता है? उन हथियारों का क्या होता है? यही मैं जानना चाहता हूँ।

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, it is our assessment that there are factories, there are places where arms and ammunition are being manufactured illegally. Our agencies give us some reports from time to time; we share the information with the States and ask the States to take action. It is not that no State has taken action. I have information about some States having taken action. But, there is no formal official reply from the States about the cases they have investigated. When that information comes, I shall certainly place it before the House.

When arms and ammunition are manufactured illegally, obviously, some part of it is sold to naxalites and other militants. But naxalites and other militants also loot places where arms are stored. In fact, they have looted even armouries of State police. The example is what happened in Orissa recently. Therefore, militants have access to illegally manufactured arms; they also loot armouries; they attack police stations and loot arms; therefore, they have access to weapons. It is a grave problem. I have said on another occasion that we will address the problem with all seriousness. I ask for the cooperation of all the State Governments to take strict action against those manufacturing arms and ammunition without a licence.

**डा. ऐजाज़ अली :** सर, मैं थोड़ा धीरे बोलूंगा चूंकि मिनिस्टर साहब उर्दू-हिन्दी जरा कम समझते हैं। शहीद हेमन्त करकरे ने मालेगांव बम धमाके के इन्वेस्टिगेशन के मामले में डोमेस्टिक टेररिस्ट्स और मिलिट्री के बीच

نےکسس کی بات بھی اٹھائی تھی۔ یہ معاملہ بھی آرمس اینڈ ایمونیشن سے کنکٹڈ ہے۔ آج پاکستان صرف اس لئے برباد ہے کہ۔۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔۔

ڈاکٹر اعجاز علی : سر، میں تھوڑا دھیرے بولوں گا چونکہ منسٹر صاحب اردو۔ بندی ذرا کم سمجھتے ہیں۔ شہید مہنت کرکے نے مالیگاؤں ہم دھماکے کے انویسٹیگیشن کے معاملے میں ڈومیسٹک ٹیرررسٹ اور ملٹری کے بیچ نیکسس کی بات بھی اٹھائی تھی۔ یہ معاملہ بھی آرمس اینڈ ایمونیشن سے کنکٹڈ ہے۔ آج پاکستان صرف اس لئے برباد ہے کہ۔۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔۔

شری سभापति : आप इस सवाल से सम्बन्धित सवाल पूछिए।

डा. ऐजाज अली : सर، यह सवाल ही है। आप पाकिस्तान सिर्फ इसलिए बरबाद है कि वहां मिलिट्री और टेररिस्ट्स के बीच नेक्सस है। हमारे देश को इससे सबक लेना चाहिए। जब देश रहेगा तभी तो हम आपस की लड़ाई लड़ेंगे! ... (व्यवधान) ...

डॉक्टर اعجاز علی : سر، یہ سوال ہی ہے۔ آج پاکستان صرف اس لئے برباد ہے کہ وہاں ملٹری اور ٹیرررسٹ کے بیچ نیکسس ہے۔ ہمارے دیش کو اس سے سبق لینا چاہئے۔ جب دیش رہے گا تبھی تو ہم آپس کی لڑائی لڑیں گے۔۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔۔

श्री सभापति : भई आप सवाल पूछिए न!

डा. ऐजाज अली : सर، मुझे यह कहना है कि अगर इस नेक्सस को नहीं तोड़ा गया, तो फिर हमारी भी हालत पाकिस्तान जैसी हो जाएगी! ... (व्यवधान) ...

ڈاکٹر اعجاز علی : سر، مجھے یہ کہنا ہے کہ اگر اس نیکسس کو نہیں توڑا گیا، تو پھر ہماری بھی حالت پاکستان جیسی ہو جائے گی۔۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔۔

श्री सभापति : आपका सवाल क्या है?

डा. ऐजाज अली : इसलिए मैं आपसे यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि शहीद हेमन्त करकरे ने इस नेक्सस पर जो उंगली उठाई थी, उसने इसको खत्म करने का इरादा भी जाहिर किया था, तो सरकार ने इस नेक्सस को तोड़ने के लिए अब तक क्या कदम उठाए हैं?

ڈاکٹر اعجاز علی : اس لئے میں آپ سے یہ عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ شہید ہیمنت کرکے نے اس نیکسس پر جو انگلی اٹھائی تھی، اس نے اس کو ختم کرنے کا ارادہ بھی ظاہر کیا تھا، جو سرکار نے اس نیکسس کو توڑنے کے لئے اب تک کیا قدم اٹھائے ہیں؟

† Transliteration in Urdu Script.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, Karkare was a great police officer, who laid down his life in the aftermath of 26/11 attacks. He was investigating certain cases. There is at least one case which is investigated where army officers are accused. The case is sub judice. I cannot pronounce the guilt or otherwise of the Army Officers. But there is indeed one case where Army officers are accused.

DR. T. SUBBARAM1 REDDY: Sir, it is an important issue. The hon. Minister has replied that, yes, he has some information that illegal arms and ammunition are being manufactured in some States. That means he has the authority to make those States to investigate. Even though it is a State Subject, it is a very serious matter. If it has come to the notice of the Home Ministry, they must take immediate action. I would like to know what action has been taken, if not, why don't you take immediate action to stop people from manufacturing illegal arms in those States, which you have identified?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, what I said was our agencies provide us information from time to time and we have information about States having taken action in respect of some cases of illegal manufacturing of arms. But I cannot place that information before this House until the State officially confirms that that was the case registered, investigated and action taken. I hope that the Members in the House who have been in the Government would know this distinction between information gathered from agencies and information gathered officially from the State Governments.

SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: Thank you, Sir. It is a serious matter because the North East has been flooded with illegal arms and we are the worst sufferers. There is a regular supply of illegal arms through the international borders. There are various examples and we have been informed that they have opened some illegal arms manufacturing units in the border areas. I would like to know whether the Government would look into such a serious matter.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, I have no information about illegal arms manufacturing units in the North East. But if the States report any such cases, I shall certainly share it with the House. But I have information that a large number of militant groups receive arms from across the border. They smuggle arms into the country through arms purchases from other countries, they are smuggled across the international border into the North East.

#### **Difference in special allowances for CRPF personnel**

\*266.SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a wide difference in special allowances for CRPF personnel deployed in naxalite areas and militancy affected areas like Jammu and Kashmir and North East; and

(b) if so, why the naxalite affected areas have been kept in a different category even as nearly 300 CRPF personnel have lost their lives in anti-naxal operations so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN) : (a) and (b) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

*Statement*

(a) and (b) Special allowances are approved for Central Para Military Force (CPMF) personnel on the basis of the degree of hardship assessed, taking into account the risk involved, various environmental factors and stress being faced by the personnel in the area of deployment. Recently, Government have sanctioned risk-based allowances for CPMF personnel, upto the rank of Commandant, deployed in Left Wing Extremism (LWE-) affected areas. Also, risk based allowance has been approved for the personnel, upto the rank of Commandant, of the Commando Battalion for Resolute Action (CoBRA) which is a special force under the CRPF, mainly deployed in LWE affected areas. The above allowances are different from those applicable to J&K and NE areas. The allowances applicable for personnel of CoBRA Battalions are higher than the allowances applicable in J&K and NE areas.

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the risk of terror is all over the same whether it is in Jammu & Kashmir, North East or in the 'Red Corridor' which Naxals want to build. So, the police personnel, the CRPF personnel, who are fighting those extremists and militants also need the same treatment all over. What has happened is that in J&K and North East, officers are paid, say, Rs.7,800 as Special Allowance but those who are fighting Naxals in other areas they get only Rs.6000 per month. So, this may seem small on paper but it affects and works on the morale of the Forces, which are working in that area. So, the answer, which is given, is not clear. So, my question is, how much increase actually has been effected, and why there is no parity in such allowances for the CRPF personnel who are fighting in all these militancy affected areas.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, this has been an issue of some concern to me since I assumed the Office of Home Minister. Thankfully, the Sixth Central Pay Commission made a recommendation to that effect. Cabinet, while considering the recommendations of the Sixth Central Pay Commission, approved, for the first time, the grant of a scheme of allowances for CPM officers for the rank of Commandant and below and other ranks in the battalions deployed in difficult areas, counter insurgency areas and high altitude areas. Keeping in view the allowances granted to Defence Forces Personnel in such or in similar areas and the detachment and other allowances granted to the CPMF personnel at present is to be worked out in consultation with the Department of Expenditure. In this, decision was taken, the exercise was commenced and I am happy to inform this House that on the 16th of April 2009 orders were issued granting a number of new allowances to the CPMF personnel. These fall under the following categories: 1. High altitude allowance 2. CPMF personnel deployed under Ops Control of Army or in area coordinates defined by the Army but not under Ops control 3. CPMF personnel deployed in areas affected by Left Wing extremism. So, under these three heads substantial relief has been granted to the CPMF Personnel by granting allowances. There are some



differences. I am not denying that. I am working on that. I have since recommended a narrowing of the differences in respect of CPMF from modified field area allowance to field area allowance. I think it is now under the consideration of the Department of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance. I am confident that I will be able to make out a case and secure that allowance. There are some differences, but, please remember for the first time on 16th April, 2009 UPA won. Our Government granted these allowances to CPMF which brings in more or less on par with the Defence personnel. There are some differences. I am doing my best to work on it.

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: I really wonder, while the Minister was replying there are certain important decisions about more allowances being taken on 16th April. Why have they not mentioned in the answer?

MR. CHAIRMAN: It does not matter. Clarification has been given.

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: No, then, Sir, you are limiting our option for only two supplementaries.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Naturally, that is the rule of the House by consensus.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Prakash, in the second sentence of the answer I have not given the date but I have said 'recently' Government have sanctioned risk based-allowance. I must have something for supplementary otherwise, I have nothing to comment.

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: My second supplementary is, while the Minister is already working on bringing about the parity because he also realises that mental block is created by such differential treatment. So, he is working on it. Can the Minister say that before the next session of Parliament this will be time limit?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I will try harder.

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Sir, fairly large number of women CRPF personnel are also posted to these areas and when we talk about hardship assessments it need not necessarily be linked only to assessment which result in a higher allowance. It is also an issue of working conditions here. So, for women CRPF personnel who are posted in these areas or who are working with their male colleagues in these areas, the issues of working conditions, the issues of access to medical facilities, the issue of postings is also very important. So, would the Minister consider setting up a special cell to assess the hardships that woman CRPF personnel face when dealing with these extremist forces?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, it is a good suggestion. I will certainly consider it.

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Thank you.

**श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर :** सर, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहती हूँ कि जब इन फोर्सिस के, CRPF और COBRA, जो इन्होंने बताया है, सिपाही या कमांडेंट की death हो जाती है, उसके बाद उनकी families को जो

compensation दिया जाता है, क्या वह भी Army या Forces के मुताबिक दिया जाता है या उनसे भिन्न दिया जाता है? I would like to know from the hon. Minister.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, I do not have the information readily available. But, I am talking from my memory. There is some difference. And, at the moment, we are considering the recommendations of the Sixth Central Pay Commission in order to bring about parity among the Defence personnel and the CPMF personnel who die in action. We are working on that.

**श्री वृजभूषण तिवारी :** माननीय सभापति जी, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि केवल भत्तों और तनखाह में ही असमानता नहीं है, समाचार पत्रों में यह भी खबरें मिली हैं कि नक्सल प्रभावित क्षेत्रों में जो हमारे police personnel काम करते हैं, उनको बहुत असुविधाएं हैं, जो उनके टेंट लगते हैं, उनमें toilet तक की व्यवस्था नहीं होती है और ऐसी विषम परिस्थितियों में वह उनका मुकाबला नहीं कर पाते। एक समाचार पत्र में छपा था कि toilet न होने के कारण, जब वे toilet गए तो उसी समय उग्रपंथियों ने, नक्सलपंथियों ने दो-तीन लोगों को मार गिराया। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि उनकी इस प्रकार की जो मूलभूत जरूरतें हैं या सुविधाएं हैं, वह प्रदान करने के लिए क्या कार्रवाई की गई है?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, in the recent incident where the first two constables killed were the State Police. They had set up an outpost and that outpost did not have toilet facilities and two members killed when they had gone into fields to answer calls of nature. Then followed a series of unfortunate incidents where a large number of lives were lost. The CRPF is called in aid of the State Police. Therefore, I have made it very clear. This is written in the Manual that the State Government has to provide the infrastructure facilities. When the CRPF is called, housing has to be provided, tents have to be provided, apart from other things, by the State administration. But, unfortunately, State Governments are unable to provide the basic infrastructure. When I specially went, the State Police and the paramilitary personnel are venturing into jungles or forests. It is not possible to provide infrastructure even to a minimal level. Tents are provided. Supplies are provided. But, it is not possible to provide proper toilets, etc., when they are venturing into forest or jungle. We are working with the State Government to use pre-fabricated material and put up temporary toilets where paramilitary forces are stationed for several days. The most recent experience is Lal Garh where it took us almost 6 or 7 days before we could find proper accommodation and proper toilet facilities for our paramilitary forces. This is the problem. The State Governments are saying that they are doing their best; I think, they have to do better. They have to provide the basic minimum infrastructure when they call the paramilitary to assist the State Police.

#### Employment growth

\*267.SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the data for employment growth in the country during the last three years and the number of persons who were able to find job during this period;

(b) the total number of youth looking for jobs during the last three years; and

(c) how does Government plan to bridge the gap between the two?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE) : (a) to (c)  
A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

***Statement***

(a) to (c) Reliable estimates of employment and unemployment are obtained through quinquennial labour force surveys conducted by the National Sample Survey Organisation. The last such survey was conducted during 2004-05. As per the three most recent quinquennial rounds of surveys on employment and unemployment, employment opportunities on current daily status basis were estimated at 313.93 million in 1993-94, 338.19 million in 1999-2000 and 384.91 million in 2004-05. The average annual rate of growth of employment has accelerated to 2.62 in 2004-05 over 1999-2000 as compared to the growth rate of 1.25 per cent in 1999-2000 over 1993-94. Absolute increase in employment between 1993-94 and 1999-2000 was 24.26 million and 46.72 million between 1999-2000 and 2004-05. Aggregate employment generation of about 47 million of work opportunities in the period 1999-2000 to 2004-05 was fairly close to the target of 50 million employment opportunities for the Tenth Plan. The total number of unemployed youth in the age group of 15-29 estimated on usual status basis was 6.5 million in 1993-94 and 7.2 million in 1999-2000 and 8.8 million in 2004-05. The 11th Five Year Plan aims at creating 58 million job opportunities. These job opportunities are likely to be created on account of growth of Gross Domestic Product (GDP), investment in infrastructure development, growth in exports and expenditure on employment generation programmes implemented by the Government. Information on employment generation on account of general economic growth process, investment on infrastructure development and export growth becomes available only after the completion of next quinquennial survey presently conducted by National Sample Survey Organisation. Government of India has been implementing various employment generation schemes to provide additional employment opportunities. These schemes are Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY); Swarnjayanti Gram Swaroicgar Yojana (SGSY); National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS) and Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP).

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Sir, today, we have millions of educated unemployed in this country. On the one hand, people who have done their graduation and Post-Graduation are hankering after jobs which are clerical in nature or, in some cases, even Class IV and, on the other, it is not possible to find TV mechanics, mobile telephone mechanics or, for that matter, AC mechanics, masons and welders. This is, basically, a failure of our education system, because we do not have enough vocational training institutes.

And, the ones which were set up by the Government sector, tike, the ITIs, have failed miserably, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government is considering some policy to incentivise the private sector to set up these institutions, so that (a) corporates are able to find

trained personnel; and (b) we are able to create an army of self-employed entrepreneurs in the country.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: Sir, in the Eleventh Five Year Plan, we are going to create nearly 58 million job opportunities. For that, we are not only going to implement our regular programmes, but we are also, as the hon. Member said, going to engage NGOs and partners to upgrade the ITIs. Besides the Skill Development Initiative Programme, announced by the Hon. Prime Minister, we are also going to implement the other programmes very shortly. If any public or private institutions want to come forward, the Government of India would definitely welcome. We are going to upgrade 100 ITIs this year. Four hundred ITIs are coming up with the assistance of the World Bank. These are efforts in the direction of upgrading skills, whether it is fitter or mason or it is welder, and so on and so forth. The remaining 1,396 Government ITIs are also being upgraded. Under the public-private partnership mode, Rs. 2.5 crore, per ITI, are being provided by the Central Government as interest-free loan. About 2.50 lakh apprentices are being trained every year in 188 trades under the Apprentice Act 1961 to meet the demand of skilled manpower in the country. As I told, Sir, the Skill Development Initiative Programme had already been started in the year 2007-08, with an outlay of Rs. 550 crores. This will provide training to one million people in the next five years.

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Sir, today, one-third of the country is under the influence of the naxalites and their footprint is increasing. It is not just a law and order problem. The problem, basically, is that no economic activity takes place in these areas. Some of these States are very rich in mineral resources. But, I think, primarily because of the freight-equalisation policy, industries were not set up in these areas. On the other hand, we have given total tax-free status to many States. When that happens, the neighbour suffers. We, in Punjab, are victims because tax-free status was given to Himachal Pradesh, Uttaranchal and Jammu & Kashmir. So, my specific question is, Will the Government consider a policy where the most backward districts of the country are given tax-free status, and not the whole state per se?

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: Sir, this question does not relate to the Department of Labour. But, the hon. Member must be knowing that in the recent Budget, a number of packages have been given for backward areas where the people want to invest their money. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Sir, my question is very specific.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: The package is bigger.

SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR: Sir, in the reply given by the hon. Minister, he has stated that over a period between 1999 and 2004-05, there has been an absolute increase in employment to 46.72 million. In the same reply, the Minister has stated that unemployment amongst the youth has increased to 8.8 million in 2004-05. Will the Minister be pleased to explain this dichotomy? If indeed there is an increase in employment, how is it that there is an increase in unemployment amongst the

youth? And, Sir, the issue here to which I want to draw the attention of the Minister is that it is now established that there are certain districts in the country which are plagued by chronic unemployment. Will the Minister, as the Minister of Labour, consider taking policy initiatives to ensure that districts where there is chronic unemployment are given some special remedial initiatives, so that unemployment of the youths in those districts is reduced?

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: Sir, the hon. Member has given a good suggestion. Definitely, I will consider upon it.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Mr. Chairman, Sir, unfortunately, the hon. Minister has not given a categorical reply to the parts (b) and (c) of the question, "the total number of youth looking for jobs during the last three years." He has conceded that between 1999 and 2004, there has been an increase in the employment opportunities to 47 million. But, for the present period, he is saying that we are awaiting the next survey report of the NSSO. I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to when it is likely to come. What are the answers to parts (b) and (c)? This is a specific question. I would like to draw the attention of the Chair also to this. As for part (c), I can understand that, as he said, there are some initiatives which are going to be taken by the Government, but for part (b), there is no answer.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: Sir, in the question, the data for employment growth during the last three years has been asked. But the National Sample Survey Organisation conducts survey after every five years. Therefore, the exact figures of each year are not available. That is why, it is not given. But if you want to know how many youths between the age of 19 and 29 are unemployed, I can give you those figures. But year-wise, I cannot furnish because after every five years, the survey is conducted.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, normally, I don't ask supplementary on a supplementary. Sir, I am just seeking your guidance. There is a specific question. I can understand that you are waiting for the NSSO's next survey results. That is understandable. As for the number of people who are seeking employment, the information is available with Employment Exchanges. Live register है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर** : सर, वहां 60 मिलियन हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री एम. वेंकैया नायडु** : वह तो जवाब दिया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, please. ...*(Interruptions)*.. Let the point be clarified. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री मल्लिकार्जुन खरगे** : सर, Employment Exchange में जो लोग रजिस्टर करते हैं, their number is hardly 40 million, not more than this. But, nowadays, a number of people are going directly, as you know, to private institutions. If you go by the data available in the Employment Exchange, definitely, you will not get the exact number. ...*(Interruptions)*... Unless we get a report from the National Sample Survey Organisation, then, only, you will get the exact figures. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया :** अभी तो online कर दिया है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

**श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर :** सर, यह सही नहीं है। Employment Exchange में 6 करोड़ ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, we are not asking anything new. What is there in the Employment Exchange Register is online throughout the country. What is the number for the last three years?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Can that information be given? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: That is the question. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: It does not relate to Employment Exchange. Shri Birendra Prasad Baishya. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, as for (c), today, we can get it on the Internet and download it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Employment Exchange will give you information about only those who register themselves with the Employment Exchanges. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: I agree. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is not the total figure. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: That is the point. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Sir, that is the point. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is not the correct data. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is not the correct data. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I know it is not the correct data. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: When they are saying that so many Yojanas are there, they have a muster roll, they are paying the money, they should be aware of the employment. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Ahluwaliaji, please read part (b) of the Question. It asks for the total figure, not the registered figure, ...*(Interruptions)*... All right. Yes, please go ahead with your supplementary.

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Sir, unemployment is a big problem; it is known to everybody. Unemployed people are trying to get a job.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, hurry up. We are running out of time.

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Yes, Sir. According to the reports submitted by the Power Ministry, in the coming years, several power projects are coming up in our country. After completion of those projects, Sir, there will be shortage of skilled and unskilled workers in our country. Thousands of skilled and unskilled workers in our country ...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Could you please ask the question? We are running out of time.

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: I want to know from the hon. Minister what steps are being taken by your Ministry to fill up those vacancies from the unemployed youth of our country.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: Sir, as I have already told just now, we have taken several initiatives for developing the skilled workers, and, for that, we have already provided Rs. 550 crores. ...*(Interruptions)*... One minute. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: So, unless the skilled labour comes in various fields, we can't give them employment. We are establishing a number of ITIs, upgrading the ITIs, there are a number of polytechnics and other things. So, that will help. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No. 268. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, I raise my hand several times but most of the ... *(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please. Question No. 268

#### **Demands to ban export of minerals**

\*268. SHRI PYARIMOHAN MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the demands to ban export of minerals from the country; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): (a) and (b) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

#### ***Statement***

(a) and (b) There have been demands from time to time for restricting the export of major minerals such as Iron Ore, Manganese Ore and Chrome Ore. While there are quantitative and qualitative restrictions on the export of Manganese and Chrome ore, in respect of Iron Ore, iron ore lumps and fines of Fe content more than 64% are canalised for export. In addition, there are quantitative restrictions in respect of export of high grade Bailadila iron ore. In respect of Iron ore lumps and fines of less than 64% Fe content, there are no restrictions on export. However, iron ore lumps attract a 5% ad valorem export duty.

SHRI PYARIMOHAN MOHAPATRA: Sir, I want to know whether in view of the escalating demand within the country for iron ore, Manganese and Chromite plus the objective of the Steel Ministry to raise the annual steel production to 120 million tonnes by 2020, which might be exceeded much earlier because of the establishment of a large number of steel plants in the country and MoUs for large capacities, our steel industry is adopting technologies to use low grade iron ore, much lower than 64 per cent Fe on which there is no restriction in export.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please ask the question.

SHRI PYARIMOHAN MOHAPATRA: Will the Government reconsider their stand and impose a ban?

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, as I have answered, there have been demands to restrict the export of iron ore; but as far as iron ore is concerned, Sir, of iron ore, the Fe content of less than 64 per cent, the exports are permitted and, above that, is canalised. In manganese ore and chrome ore, there are qualitative and quantitative restrictions. Iron ore, which is of Goa origin and Reddy origin, even if it is above 64 per cent, is allowed to be exported. What India exports is the fine ore, not the lumps. Lumps are in very small quantity and India has been traditionally a large exporter, given the fact that the production is huge and there is a gap of demand and production. There is always a surplus in this country even after the exports, and, primarily, I must inform the hon. Member that for fine ore, the sinterization and palletization capacity in the country is much less and if the fine ore is not exported, not only it will reduce the economic activity, export earnings, particularly, the unemployment in the backward and tribal regions, but also be environmentally hazardous.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Second supplementary, very quickly.

SHRI PYARIMOHAN MOHAPATRA: I want to know whether the Government has imposed export duty on iron ore to discourage exports and if not, did they do it as only a resource-raising measure in view of high prices of ore; and, if so, why are they not transferring that to the State? Will you consider transferring that to the States?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question Hour is over.

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## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS

### IAF air crashes

\*261. DR. K. MALAISAMY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that in the last 50 days, there have been a series of Indian Air Force (IAF) air crashes (not less than five);
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether it means that the IAF has been indifferent in correcting the system failure or human failure; and
- (d) whether there will be an assurance of non-recurrence of these lapses in future?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (d) There have been three accidents involving aircraft of the Indian Air Force in the last 50 days. Each accident in the Indian Air Force is investigated through a Court of Inquiry and remedial measures are undertaken accordingly to check their recurrence in future. Besides, a continuous and multi-faceted effort is always underway



to enhance and upgrade flight safety. Constant interaction with Original Equipment Manufacturers (OEMs), both indigenous and foreign, is also maintained to overcome the technical defects of aircraft. In addition, anti-bird measures are also undertaken.

#### **Discussion held in the summit of G-20**

†\*263. SHRI Y.P. TRIVEDI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the discussion held in the summit of G-20 countries in the month of April, 2009 on the impact of global recession on the entire world; and

(b) the details of suggestions made by member countries including India to tackle global recession?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): (a) and (b) The Summit of the Group of Twenty (G20) countries was held in London on April 2, 2009 with the discussions centred around the collective plan of action of the world's major economies and key international institutions to stabilise the world economy and secure recovery and jobs. The G-20 Leaders issued a 'Global Plan for Recovery and Reform' which pledged significant reforms towards restoring growth and jobs, strengthening of financial supervision and regulation' strengthening of global financial institutions' resisting protectionism and promoting global trade and investment' and ensuring a fair and sustainable recovery for all. In the meeting, India strongly emphasized the need to continue with coordinated contra-cyclical policies within an overall framework of fiscal sustainability and price stability, restore the banking system in the industrialised countries to full functionality, avoid protectionist measures in trade of goods and services by industrialized economies, take concrete steps to ensure adequate credit flows to developing countries and reform the global financial architecture.

#### **Reviving Doha round of negotiations**

\*269. SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA:

SHRI O.T. LEPCHA :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken a view on reviving the Doha round of negotiations;

(b) the new terms of negotiations that made Government to revive the negotiations;

(c) whether Government has agreed for flexibility in its stand on certain issues, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the impact of such change in stand on the farmers of the country?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): (a) and (b) India is committed to a rule-based, multilateral trade regime which is fair and equitable; however the core

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

concerns of the Doha Round of trade negotiations at the World Trade Organisation (WTO), namely, the development concerns of developing countries, have to be addressed. During recent international meetings, where the Doha Round was discussed, India expressed support for the early resumption of negotiations on the basis of the two texts circulated in December 2008 by the Chairs of the WTO Negotiating Groups on Agriculture and Non-agricultural Market Access (NAMA).

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise. The principal aim of India's negotiating strategy in the agriculture negotiations has consistently been to protect the interests of farmers particularly with regard to their food and livelihood security.

#### **Revamping of intelligence agencies**

\*270.PROF. ALKA BALRAM KSHATRIYA:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received a blue print for revamping of intelligence agencies;

(b) if so, whether internal security reforms have been proposed;

(c) the main points that have been considered to revamp intelligence agencies; and

(d) by when necessary steps will be taken to implement suggestions made for revamping intelligence agencies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) to (d) As part of an ongoing exercise several steps have been taken to strengthen and upgrade the capabilities of intelligence agencies both at the Central level and the State level, as well as to enhance information sharing and operational coordination between the Central agencies and the State Governments. These measures include, inter alia, creation of new posts in intelligence Bureau; strengthening and re-organising Multi-Agency Centre in the Intelligence Bureau to enable it to function on 24X7 basis for real time collation and sharing of intelligence with all other intelligence and security agencies of the Central and State Governments/Union Territories; decision to set up a Research and Technology Centre in the Intelligence Bureau, etc.

In the light of emerging threats, the intelligence agencies will be continuously upgraded to be able to counter such threats.

#### **Nation wide strike in 2008 by transport operators**

\*271.SHRI RAHUL BAJAJ:

SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOT:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state the progress that has been made on resolution of issues on which the Transport Operators went on a nation wide strike in 2008?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): The Government has taken all necessary steps to implement the agreements signed with the All India Motor Transport Congress (AIMTC) to resolve the issues raised by them during their nationwide strike in July 2008. There has been significant progress on each of the issues as agreed upon between the Government and the AIMTC. The detailed progress in this regard is given in the Statement.

**Statement**

*Detailed progress on the issues as agreed upon between the Government and AIMTC to resolve their demands during the strike in July 2008*

1. Agreement with this Ministry	Action taken
i) To roll back the increase in toll effective from 1.12.2007 in respect of public funded National Highways controlled and managed by National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) and there will be no increase in toll for a period of one year for such National Highways stretches from the date of signing of this Agreement.	The Government rolled back the increase in toll effective from 1.12.2007 in respect of public funded National Highways controlled and managed by NHAI with effect from 5.7.09. The toll rates for such National Highway stretches had also not been increased for a period of one year.
ii) To constitute a Committee to look into all toll related issues including user fee rates.	A Committee has been constituted under the Chairmanship of Member (Finance), NHAI.
iii) To set up a permanent mechanism by constituting a Committee under Chairman, NHAI, for monitoring, reviewing and overseeing the functioning of toll system.	A Committee under Chairman, NHAI has been set up for monitoring, reviewing and overseeing the functioning of toll system. AIMTC is involved in both the Committees.
2. Agreement with Department of Revenue	Action taken
To issue specific clarifications on the issues relating to service tax such as exclusion of subcontract services of Goods Transport Agency (GTA) from the purview of service tax, consideration and dropping of departmental proceedings initiated against some GTA etc.	The Government has exempted the subcontract services of GTAs from the purview of service tax. Further, necessary clarifications have also been issued by Department of Revenue to mitigate any ambiguity concerning levy of service tax on transporters.

#### **Granting status of national institute to Toklai Tea Research station**

\*272.SHRI SILVIUS CONDPAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that the Toklai Tea Research experimental station at Jorhat in Assam is completing its centenary year; and

(b) if so, whether Government will examine the matter of raising the experimental station to the status of National Institute and extend all further facilities to it so that in the present context of tea industry in our country this centre will be more effective in producing quality tea in the world?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Toklai Experimental Station will be entering its centenary year in 2010. The Government of India has approved a special centenary grant of Rs. 20.00 crores which includes upgradation of infrastructure facilities like laboratory equipment, construction of hostel and training centre buildings, setting up of a centenary Chair and improvements to other campus facilities and expanding the activities of Tea Research Association and its outstation branches to cover other North Eastern States, North Bengal and Darjeeling, in its endeavour to improve the quality of tea research and be more effective in producing quality tea in the world.

#### **Death sentence for offenders of rape**

† \*273. SHRIMATI MAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is contemplating to bring an effective law to curb the incidents of rape against women;

(b) the number of incidents of murder and rape of women during the last three years, State-wise; and

(c) whether Government would contemplate death sentence for heinous act like rape in order to rein in anti-social elements as there is no rigorous punishment at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) Apart from the recommendations of the Law Commission of India and the National Commission for Women, there have been suggestions from various quarters for amending the provisions in the Indian Penal Code relating to rape. These are being examined in consultation with the State Governments and other concerned.

(b) The information is given in the Statement-I and II (see below). Gender classification of murder cases is not maintained.

(c) Neither the Mallmath Committee on Reforms of Criminal Justice System nor the Law Commission of India in its 172nd Report on 'Review of Rape Laws' has recommended death as penalty for rape.

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

**Statement-I**

*Cases Registered (CR), (Cases Chargesheeted (CS), Cases Convicted (CV),  
Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Chargesheeted (PCS) & Persons  
Convicted (PCV) under rape during 2005-2007*

Sl.No. State		2005						2006						2007					
		CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1	Andhra Pradesh	935	933	154	1415	1348	197	1049	821	154	1360	1252	226	1070	1066	128	1436	1467	199
2	Arunachal Pradesh	35	32	15	38	32	19	37	29	1	40	29	3	48	29	5	57	37	7
3	Assam	1238	867	170	1406	995	167	1244	794	176	1290	941	203	1437	904	191	1477	965	180
4	Bihar	1147	823	145	1455	1113	207	1232	772	178	1451	1111	232	1555	1103	167	1816	1446	212
5	Chhattisgarh	990	919	338	1107	1086	493	995	994	235	1211	1208	276	982	939	162	1146	1126	238
6	Goa	20	18	7	34	33	7	21	14	0	20	20	0	20	15	1	25	16	1
7	Gujarat	324	286	37	501	475	47	354	332	50	539	551	69	316	289	50	503	479	59

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
8	Haryana	461	375	96	627	617	147	608	497	97	772	749	153	488	432	114	607	616	180
9	Himachal Pd.	141	123	24	176	190	30	113	96	27	131	121	39	159	105	14	197	156	19
10	Jammu and Kashmir	201	174	5	248	237	5	250	211	13	301	301	15	288	238	8	331	318	7
11	Jharkhand	753	595	117	732	262	155	799	599	185	943	1119	207	855	692	318	886	832	206
12	Karnataka	343	296	87	381	424	119	400	351	51	475	435	55	436	364	59	518	514	59
13	Kerala	478	451	48	506	520	55	601	495	58	666	594	80	512	546	74	555	655	88
14	Madhya Pradesh	2921	2780	702	3900	3895	888	2900	2779	748	3878	3858	1139	3010	2898	688	4131	4132	1133
15	Maharashtra	1545	1441	177	2227	2111	208	1500	1351	163	2162	2049	222	1451	1404	151	2097	2026	178
16	Manipur	25	7	0	12	7	0	40	2	0	20	2	0	20	2	0	12	2	0
17	Meghalaya	63	37	2	65	34	2	74	35	2	71	41	2	82	32	8	76	34	17

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
18	Mizoram	37	33	15	36	28	72	72	69	68	77	73	74	83	78	28	87	95	32
19	Nagaland	17	9	15	19	21	27	23	20	11	29	24	10	13	12	26	15	15	31
20	Orissa	799	681	114	838	822	156	985	790	135	1020	995	186	939	784	175	1026	1000	181
21	Punjab	398	328	71	553	503	120	442	373	90	618	578	129	519	392	76	709	518	121
22	Rajasthan	993	772	227	1110	1109	320	1085	740	262	1085	1083	377	1238	854	236	1201	1205	300
23	Sikkim	18	13	3	8	13	3	20	16	1	17	14	1	24	19	0	30	21	0
24	Tamil Nadu	571	507	141	744	732	212	457	413	108	573	546	146	523	434	87	615	591	131
25	Tripura	162	144	35	157	132	54	189	177	25	167	145	20	157	180	30	165	161	56
26	Uttar Pradesh	1217	1029	657	1683	1666	980	1314	1094	637	1770	1701	999	1648	1293	573	2283	1980	962
27	Uttarakhand	133	119	21	225	215	46	147	128	29	233	215	57	117	101	48	171	156	75
28	West Bengal	1686	1649	74	2085	1997	100	1731	1520	137	2045	1774	160	2106	1832	101	2409	2433	100
Total State		17651	15441	3497	22288	20617	4836	18682	15512	3641	22964	21529	5080	20096	17037	3518	24581	22996	4772

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
29	A & N Islands	4	8	1	8	8	2	6	7	1	7	10	1	3	3	1	3	3	1
30	Chandigarh	33	20	4	43	26	7	19	20	9	27	31	11	22	19	11	24	25	14
31	D & N Haveli	5	6	0	6	8	0	6	3	1	5	3	2	7	6	0	5	6	0
32	Daman and Diu	2	0	0	1	0	0	3	3	1	2	3	3	1	1	0	4	4	0
33	Delhi UT	658	570	140	856	848	228	623	798	152	778	647	209	598	541	163	731	657	227
34	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0
35	Puducherry	6	6	3	10	8	3	9	6	1	9	7	4	9	9	4	14	12	8
Total UT		708	610	148	924	898	240	666	837	165	828	701	230	641	580	179	782	708	250
Total All India		18359	16051	3645	23212	21515	5076	19348	16349	3806	23792	22230	5310	20737	17617	3697	25363	23704	5022

**SOURCE:** Crime in India

**NOTE.** Information on disposal by police and courts includes the information on pending cases from previous years also.



**Statement-II**  
*Cases Registered (CR), (Cases Chargesheeted (CS), Cases Convicted (CV),  
Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Chargesheeted (PCS) & Persons  
Convicted (PCV) under murder during 2005-2007*

		2005						2006						2007					
Sl.No.	State	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1	Andhra Pradesh	2750	2389	508	6283	6317	1220	2766	2291	511	5332	5085	1259	2665	2481	523	5660	5537	1386
2	Arunachal Pradesh	81	54	8	106	71	12	60	46	2	83	46	2	68	47	3	74	58	2
3	Assam	1194	739	271	2579	1630	393	1207	639	178	1949	1192	278	1374	947	207	1809	1225	267
4	Bihar	3471	2332	394	6419	5799	880	3249	2337	697	6224	5397	1564	3034	2368	658	6277	5450	1579
5	Chhattisgarh	1013	841	434	1726	1735	890	1098	849	372	1687	1657	756	1097	864	354	1710	1646	714
6	Goa	45	26	17	67	54	28	39	35	13	51	54	22	33	16	13	35	29	19
7	Gujarat	1033	803	174	2029	1961	350	1165	885	259	2148	2160	544	1166	966	203	2259	2266	478
8	Haryana	784	569	240	1707	1695	651	873	658	266	1756	1739	712	911	675	208	1957	1878	673

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
9	Himachal Pradesh	110	79	33	180	182	86	111	71	35	182	158	70	127	87	36	181	163	72
10	Jammu and Kashmir	647	250	17	505	511	37	487	239	9	524	528	11	318	226	17	533	523	29
11	Jharkhand	1523	965	341	2000	1363	456	1492	826	414	1709	2628	611	1617	950	339	1961	1778	571
12	Karnataka	1609	1272	415	3013	2888	794	1627	1380	278	3039	2931	590	1538	1192	259	2904	2961	402
13	Kerala	388	397	126	754	805	104	393	360	126	790	766	310	367	347	171	722	727	275
14	Madhya Pradesh	2405	2164	1096	5494	5470	2461	2309	2059	1034	5065	5011	2446	2244	1998	943	5114	5099	2191
15	Maharashtra	2621	2140	597	5420	5332	1121	2656	2091	472	5983	5754	961	2693	2248	429	5905	5391	911
16	Manipur	256	9	0	49	11	0	205	5	3	35	5	4	240	11	1	67	15	1
17	Meghalaya	134	59	1	170	88	1	157	75	2	187	76	5	114	36	1	98	70	3

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
18	Mizoram	24	23	30	44	28	100	25	23	57	39	49	21	43	30	40	60	57	50
19	Nagaland	87	91	65	105	92	115	123	37	22	82	77	35	111	39	33	40	34	34
20	Orissa	1079	936	287	1679	1631	517	1159	926	255	1811	1843	380	1210	962	215	2121	1899	336
21	Punjab	713	590	285	1365	1178	429	817	682	291	1534	1390	519	760	597	277	1358	1251	590
22	Rajasthan	1221	874	493	2068	2068	1390	1209	876	506	2119	2108	1172	1303	867	436	2089	2100	923
23	Sikkim	8	7	1	8	7	1	21	15	3	18	12	3	9	5	1	14	6	1
24	Tamil Nadu	1440	1362	551	3214	3239	1421	1363	1211	459	3189	3067	1016	1633	1411	594	3676	3433	1750
25	Tripura	121	124	53	124	129	69	154	122	33	171	112	29	138	130	23	132	148	65
26	Uttar Pradesh	5711	4885	2529	13847	13191	6535	5480	5034	2977	12993	12950	7994	5000	4181	2372	12113	10931	6216
27	Uttarakhand	279	205	57	535	448	105	274	228	66	667	580	180	268	197	75	499	502	273
28	West Bengal	1453	1220	137	3141	2679	421	1425	1082	338	2774	2241	605	1652	1197	227	2823	2452	366
Total State		32200	25405	9160	64631	60602	20587	31944	25082	9678	62141	59616	22099	31733	25075	8658	62191	57629	20177

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
29	A&N Islands	14	15	5	16	18	17	4	7	3	6	12	3	15	13	7	15	7	7
30	Chandigarh	18	11	8	41	31	22	12	11	15	31	19	29	19	23	9	41	58	17
31	D&N Haveli	7	5	1	39	44	1	9	6	0	12	12	0	10	8	2	8	11	5
32	Daman & Diu	5	3	1	5	5	1	6	3	1	13	13	1	12	5	2	18	11	4
33	Delhi UT	455	650	152	706	714	368	476	416	201	772	656	321	495	371	217	820	764	354
34	Lakshadweep	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
35	Puducherry	19	20	2	62	97	2	30	24	1	94	65	4	34	35	8	176	182	32
Total UT		519	704	169	870	909	411	537	468	221	928	778	358	585	455	246	1078	1033	420
Total All India		32719	26709	9329	65501	61511	20998	32481	25550	9899	63069	60394	22457	32318	25530	8904	63269	58662	205971

**SOURCE:** Crime in India

**NOTE:** Information on disposal by police and courts includes the information on pending cases from previous years also.

**Implementation of Building and other Construction Workers Act, 1996**

\*274.SHRI TARINI KANTA ROY:

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Building and Other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment Workers' Condition of Service) Act, 1996 has been implemented in all States and Union Territories;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) to (c) Under the Building and Other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1996 and the Building and Other Construction Workers Welfare Cess Act, 1996, the States have to frame and notify Rules, constitute Advisory Committees/Expert Committees, appoint various authorities for registration of workers, cess collection, Inspection and Appealing Authority and constitute State Welfare Boards to frame and implement various welfare schemes in pursuance of the said Acts. The States are at various stages of implementation of these Acts. As on 31.03.2009, 27 State/UTs have notified Rules under the Act, 26 have constituted Welfare Boards, 24 have notified implementing/cess collecting authorities, 26 have constituted State Advisory Committees and 15 have formulated the welfare schemes. State-wise status as intimated by the State/UT Governments is given in the Statement-I and II (*See below*). The inability of some of the States to constitute Welfare Boards and State Advisory Committees and non-notification of cess collecting authorities has delayed the implementation in these States. A number of States have also not been able to formulate welfare schemes despite the statutory mandate to do so.

***Statement-I***

*States of Implementation of the Building and other construction workers (Regulation of Employment and conditions of Service) Act 1996*

Sl.No.	Name of the States/UTs.	Whether Rules notified under the Act	Whether Welfare Board constituted	Whether Implementing / Cess collecting authority notified	Whether State Advisory Committee constituted	Whether Schemes framed and implemented
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
3.	Assam	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes*
4.	Bihar	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
5.	Chhattisgarh	No	No	No	Yes	No
6.	Goa	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
7.	Gujarat	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
8.	Haryana	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
9.	Himachal Pradesh	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
10.	J & K	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
11.	Jharkhand	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes *
12.	Karnataka	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
13.	Kerala	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
14.	Madhya Pradesh	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
15.	Maharashtra	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
16.	Manipur	Yes	No	No	No	No
17.	Meghalaya	Yes	No	No	No	No
18.	Mizoram	Yes	No	No	Yes	No
19.	Nagaland	No	No	No	No	No
20.	Orissa	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
21.	Punjab	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
22.	Rajasthan	No	No	No	Yes	No
23.	Sikkim	Yes	No	Yes	No	No
24.	Tamilnadu **	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
25.	Tripura	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
26.	Uttar Pradesh	No	No	Yes	No	No
27.	Uttarakhand	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes *
28.	West Bengal	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
29.	Delhi	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
30.	A & N Islands	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
31.	Chandigarh	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
33.	Daman and Diu	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
34.	Lakshadweep	No	No	No	No	No
35.	Puducherry	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

\* Schemes framed but yet to be implemented.

\*\* State implementing its own Act.

## ***Statement-II***

### *Welfare schemes formulated by State Governments*

#### **Arunachal Pradesh**

(1) Housing Loan (2) Tool Advance (3) Medical Assistance (4) Marriage Assistance (5) Maternity Assistance (6) Education Assistance (7) Old Age Pension (8) Disability Pension (9) Family Pension (10) Orphan Pension (11) Funeral Assistance.

#### **Assam**

(1) Death Benefits (2) Accident Benefit (3) Assistance to Educational Institutions for Job Oriented Technical Education to the Children of the Beneficiaries.

#### **Gujarat**

(1) Educational Assistance to Children (2) Maternity Benefit Scheme (3) Accident Benefit Scheme (4) Funeral Benefit Scheme (5) Medical Assistance Scheme (6) House Building Scheme (7) Training for Skill Upgradation.

#### **Haryana**

(1) Maternity Benefit (2) Pension (3) Advance for Purchase/construction of House (4) Disability pension (5) Loan for Purchase of Tools (6) Funeral Assistance (7) Payment of Death Benefit (8) Medical Assistance (9) Financial Assistance for Education (10) Marriage Assistance (11) Family Pension (12) Benefits under Janshree Bima Yojana

#### **Jharkhand**

(1) Maternity Benefit (2) Pension (3) Disability Pension (4) Funeral Assistance (5) Educational Assistance (6) Medical Assistance (7) Financial Assistance for Marriage (8) Family Pension (9) Orphan Pension (10) Refund of the Contribution of Deceased Member

#### **Karnataka**

(1) Funeral Assistance (2) Medical Assistance (3) Accident Benefit Scheme

#### **Kerala**

(1) Pension (2) Family Pension (3 ) Tools Advance (4) Funeral Benefits (5) Death Benefits (6) Accident Death Benefits (7) Treatment Benefits (8) Fatal Disease Treatment Benefits (9) Ex-gratia Benefits (10) Scholarship (11) Entrance Exam Coaching (12) Marriage Benefits (13) Maternity Benefits.

#### **Madhya Pradesh**

(1) Medical Assistance in Case of Accident Scheme (2) Funeral Assistance & Ex-gratia Payment in Case of Death Scheme (3) Education Assistance (Scholarship) Scheme (4) Cash Award for Meritorious Student Scheme (5) Maternity Assistance Scheme (6) Medical Assistance Scheme (7) Beneficiary's Daughter's/Female Beneficiary's own marriage Assistance Scheme (8) Pension Assistance Scheme (9) Housing Loan Assistance Scheme.

**Orissa**

(1) Accident Benefit (2) Pension to the Beneficiaries on Completion of 60 Years of Age (3) Family Pension (4) Invalid Pension (5) Death Relief/Funeral Assistance (6) Loan and Advances for Construction of House (7) Group Insurance (8) Financial Assistance for the Education of Children of the Beneficiaries (9) Medical Assistance (10) Maternity Benefits (11) Marriage Benefits (12) Tool Advances (13) Financial Assistance for Coaching in Specialized Subjects.

**Tripura**

(1) Assistance in Case of Accident (2) Death Benefit (3) Pension (4) Loan & Advances  
(5) Medical Assistance (6) Maternity Benefits.

**Tamil Nadu**

(1) Group Personal Accident Insurance Scheme (2) Assistance on Natural Death (3) Assistance for Funeral Expenses (4) Educational Assistance (5) Maternity Benefits (6) Reimbursement of Cost of Spectacles (7) Pension Scheme (8) Creches for Children of Women Workers.

**Uttarakhand**

(1). Payment of Pension (2) Maternity Benefits (3) Advance for Purchase/construction of House (4) Disability Pension (5) Loan for the Purchase of Tools (6) Payment of Funeral Assistance (7) Payment of Death Assistance (8) Medical Assistance (9) Financial Assistance for Education (10) Financial Assistance for Marriage (11) Family Pension.

**West Bengal**

(1) Assistance in Case of Accident (2) Death Benefit (3) Old Age Pension (4) Assistance for the Education of Children (5) Medical Assistance (6) Maternity Benefits (7) House Building Advance.

**Delhi**

(1) Advance for Purchase/construction of House (2) Disability Pension (3) Loan for Purchase of Tools (4) Death Benefits to the nominee/dependent of the workers (5) Maternity Benefits (6) Family Pension (7) Old Age Pension (8) Creches for the Children (9) Payment of LIC Premium (10) Scheme for Providing Temporary Accommodation for Construction Workers in Holding Areas

**Puducherry**

(1) Group Insurance Coverage under Janshree Bima Yojana (2) Medical Assistance (3) Funeral Assistance/Death Benefits (4) Maternity Benefits (5) Marriage Assistance (6) Deepawali Gift Coupons (7) Scholarship to Children (8) Raincoat



#### **Extension of validity period to SEZ developers**

**\*275.SHRI GIREESH KUMAR SANGH:**

**SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA:**

Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Special Economic Zone (SEZ) developers have been seeking the extension of validity period;

(b) if so, the details of such SEZs and the reasons for seeking extension;

(c) whether Government has evolved any guidelines for granting extension; and

(d) the number of SEZ developers granted extension so far and on what conditions?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): (a), (b) and (d) Requests for extension of the validity period have been received from seventy four SEZ developers mainly citing the global economic slowdown/delay in getting various approvals from the State Government(s), as grounds for extension. Fifty three SEZ developers have since been granted extension of one year subject to the same terms and condition as envisaged in the original approval.

(c) The Board of Approval considers all such requests having regard to the provisions of the SEZ Act, 2005 and the SEZ Rules, 2006.

#### **Starting medical colleges under ESIC**

**\*276.SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA:** Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Employees' State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) has decided to start medical colleges in various States to improve the specialized health care and post more doctors to cater to the needs of ESIC;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has any plan to make ESIC or Employees Provident Fund a Social Security Authority; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) to (d) The Employees' State Insurance Corporation has decided to start Medical Colleges to meet the shortage of Staff of medical as well as para-medical categories with the aim of improving the standard of medical care to the Insured Persons and their families. Details of the proposed Medical Institutions are given in the Statement (see below).

At present, Government has no plan to make ESIC and EPFO a Social Security Authority.

**Statement**

*Proposed ESI Medical Institutions in the Country*

S.No.	States		Institutions		Attached ESI Hospital
1	2		3		4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	PGIMSR	Medical College		Sanath Nagar, Hyderabad
2.				Dental College	Nacharam, Hyderabad
3.	Bihar		Medical College		Hospital to be set up in Patna.
4.	Gujarat	-	Medical College	Dental College	Naroda, Ahmedabad
5		PGIMSR			Bapu Nagar, Ahmedabad
6	Haryana		Medical College		ESI Hospital, NH-3, Faridabad
7	Himachal Pradesh		Medical College		Hospital to be set up in Mandi
8	Karnataka	PGIMSR	Medical College		Rajaji Nagar, Bangalore
9		PGIMSR			Indira Nagar, Bangalore
10	Kerala		Medical College		Paripally, Kollam
11				Dental College	Ezhukone, Kollam
12.	Madhya Pradesh		Medical College	Dental College	Nanda Nagar, Indore
13.	Maharashtra	PGIMSR	Medical College		Mulund & Thane, Mumbai
14.		PGIMSR			Andheri (East) Mumbai
15.		PGIMSR			Parel, Mumbai

1	2	3	4
16.			Dental College Vashi, Navi Mumbai
17.	New Delhi	PGIMSR	Medical College Basaidarapur, New Delhi
18.			Dental College Rohini, Delhi
19.	Punjab		Dental College Bharat Nagar, Ludhiana
20.	Rajasthan		Medical College Hosp. to be set up in Alwar
21.	Tamil Nadu	PGIMSR	Medical College K.K. Nagar, Chennai
22.		PGIMSR	Ayanavaram, Chennai
23.			Medical College Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu
24.	Uttar Pradesh		Dental College Pandu Nagar, Kanpur
25.	West Bengal	PGIMSR	Medical College Joka, Kolkata
26.			Medical College Baltikuri, Kolkata
27		PGIMSR	Manicktala, Kolkata

PGIMSR - Post Graduate Institute of Medical Sciences & Research

### Cap on FDI in retail market

† \*277. SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD:

SHRI SHIVANAND TIWARI:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a recommendation to increase the cap on foreign capital investment in retail market of the country has been made in the Economic Survey Report, 2008-09;

(b) if so, the facts in this regard;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the Departmental Parliamentary Standing Committee on Commerce has described the foreign capital investment and entry of big domestic corporate houses in retail market prejudicial to its interest;

(d) if so, the facts in this regard; and

(e) of the above two reports, the one which Government has decided to implement?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): (a) and (b) The Economic Survey of India 2008-09 has recommended some reforms which could be considered for implementation in the coming months for improving investment environment and driving growth. The recommendations, inter-alia, include reforms in Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in Multi format retail, starting with food retailing with some conditions.

(c) and (d) The Parliamentary Standing Committee on Commerce, in its ninetieth report on foreign and domestic investment in retail sector has, inter-alia, recommended that a blanket ban should be imposed on domestic corporate heavy weights and foreign retailers from entering into retail trade in grocery, fruits and vegetables, and restrictions should be entered for opening large malls by them for selling other consumer products and Government should stop issuing further licenses for "cash and carry", either to the transnational retailers or to a combination of transnational retailers and the Indian partner, as it is mere a camouflage for doing retail trade through back door.

(e) The extant policy on FDI does not permit FDI in retail trading. The policy only allows FDI up to 51% in retail trading of single brand products subject to the following conditions:

- i. Products should be sold should be of a single brand only.
- ii. Products should be sold under the same brand internationally.
- iii. Single brand product retailing would cover only products which are branded during manufacturing.

The FDI policy is reviewed on a continuing basis/ through an inter-Ministerial consultation process with due consideration of relevant issues raised by various stakeholders.

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

### Protection/Safety of Key/Eye witness

\*278.SHRI BHARAT KUMAR RAUT:

SHRI SANJAY RAUT:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what protection has been provided to the safety of the key/eye witness(es) in a criminal case under the law;

(b) whether it is a fact that in general the witness(es) are not being provided any protection for their safety resulting in their hostility; and

(c) if so, whether Government is considering to make specific provisions in the IPC/CRPC for ensuring the safety of the key/eye witness(es) of the case?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c) Recognizing the need to provide adequate protection to the witnesses in criminal cases, the Law Commission in its 198th Report has made recommendations for Witness Identification Protection and Witness Protection Programmes. Criminal law is in the Concurrent List of the Constitution. The Report of the Law Commission has, been sent to the State Governments for their views/comments.

### Government funded highway projects

\*279.SHRIMATI T.RATNA BAI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) what are Government funded highway projects;

(b) the details of such projects taken up during the last three years, particularly in Andhra Pradesh region; and

(c) the criteria for Government funding of such projects in Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) to (c) This Ministry is primarily responsible for the construction, development and maintenance of National Highways only. National Highways projects are fully funded by the Central Government except those projects involving private investment through Public Private Participation mode which are partly funded. Criteria for funding are uniform for all States. The details of projects sanctioned in different States including Andhra Pradesh during the last three years are given in the Statement.

#### *Statement*

Year	National Highway (Original) (NH(O)) and Improvement in Riding Quality Programme (IRQP)	Maintenance & Repair (M&R)*	Central Roads Fund (CRF)	Special Accelerated Road Development Programme for North Eastern Region SARDP (NE)
1	2	3	4	5
2006-07	626	228	626	40

1	2	3	4	5
2007-08	661	326	423	22
2008-09	1089	236	1294	58

The National Highways Authority of India has awarded 19 works under NHDP (National Highway Development Project) from April, 2006 to June, 2009.

\*Information from Chhattisgarh, Goa, Gujarat, Maharashtra, M.P. Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Puducherry, Daman Diu & Dadra Nagar Haveli is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### **Upgrading AN-32 transport aircraft**

\*280. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA:

SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of crash of Russian built AN-32 transport aircraft of the Air Force, Government has signed a deal with Ukraine to upgrade the ageing planes;

(b) if so, under what terms and conditions Government has signed a deal with Ukraine Government;

(c) what were the conditionalities at the time of acquisition of Russian AN-32 aircraft;

(d) whether the Russian Government has since followed the conditionalities in supply of AN-32 aircraft; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (e): A contract for Total Technical Life Extension (TTLE), Overhaul and Re-equipment of AN-32 fleet has been concluded with Spets Techno Export, Ukraine to overhaul and upgrade these planes, as part of the IAF fleet management approach. The project includes calendar life extension upto 40 years, overhaul and re-equipment of AN-32 aircraft. There were no conditionalities at the time of acquisition of AN-32 with the Russian Government.

#### **WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS**

##### **Setting up power Plants in SEZs**

1951. SHRI JAI PRAKASH NARAYAN SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is difference of opinion between Department of Commerce and Department of Revenue on the question of setting up Power Plant in Special Economic Zone (SEZ);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) what will be the revenue loss by means of waiver of taxes and duties to the Government if a Captive Power Plant is set up in a SEZ both in the processing or in the non-processing area; and

(d) how Government is planning to recover this revenue loss?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) to (d) The guidelines dated 27th February, 2009 on

power generation, transmission and distribution in SEZs have been issued in consultation with concerned Ministries/Departments of Govt. of India including Department of Revenue. The fiscal benefits admissible to captive power plants set up in the SEZ are same as those applicable to other SEZ developers/units in SEZs.

#### **Difficulties in acquiring land for SEZs**

1952. SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA:

SHRI KALRAJ MISHRA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Special Economic Zones (SEZs) developers have been finding it difficult to acquire land for SEZs;

(b) if yes, has Government formulated any guidelines for intervening in such cases; and

(c) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) to (c) Land is a State subject. Land for Special Economic Zones (SEZs) is procured as per the policy and procedures of the respective State Governments. State Governments have been advised that in case of land acquisition for SEZs, first priority should be for acquisition of waste and barren land and if necessary single crop agricultural land could be acquired for the SEZs. If perforce a portion of double cropped agricultural land has to be acquired to meet the minimum area requirements, especially for multi-product SEZs, the same should not exceed 10% of the total land required for the SEZ. The Board of Approval on SEZs only considers those proposals, which have been duly recommended by the State Government. Further, pursuant to the decision of Empowered Group of Ministers (EGOM) in its meeting held on 5th April, 2007, the State Governments have been informed on 15th June, 2007 that the Board of Approval will not approve any SEZs where the State Governments have carried out or propose to carry out compulsory acquisition of land for such SEZs after 5th April, 2007.

#### **Commercial relations with neighbouring countries**

1953. SHRI MAHMOOD A. MADANI:

SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is taking steps to improve better commercial relations with neighbouring countries;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of import and export to the neighbouring countries during the last three years, value-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. In order to improve commercial

relations with neighbouring countries, the Government of India has signed the South Asia Free Trade Agreement (SAFTA). India also provides preferential trade exchange to the neighbouring countries under Bangladesh, India, Myanmar, Sri Lanka, Thailand Economic Cooperation (BIMSTEC) and Asia Pacific Trade Agreement (APTA) as well as under Duty Free Tariff Preferential (DFTP) Scheme. Besides, GDI has a number of bilateral agreements and discussions which helps deliberating upon and resolving certain vexed issues relating to trade and nontrade barriers. Several other initiatives for facilitating trade such as exchange of trade delegations, participation in fairs and exhibitions, organisation of buyers sellers meets are also organized/facilitated from time to time.

(c) The details of import and export to the neighbouring countries during the last years, value-wise is given below:-

(Rs. in crores)

Sl.No.	Country	2006-2007		2007-2008		2008-2009 (April-Feb)	
		Export	Import	Export	Import	Export	Import
1.	Bangladesh	7365.97	1033.91	11743.21	1034.68	10307.59	1341.61
2.	Bhutan	260.19	640.00	348.86	782.60	442.74	631.71
3.	Maldives	310.96	13.83	360.55	16.70	561.84	16.69
4.	Nepal	4201.38	1384.51	6063.48	2527.26	5979.70	2058.09
5.	Pakistan	6106.88	1462.73	7827.37	1158.72	5875.09	1545.39
6.	Sri Lanka	10206.38	2129.56	11374.29	2540.92	10263.50	1376.97
7.	China	37529.78	79008.61	43597.42	109116.07	35262.83	127938.92
8.	Myanmar	633.75	3540.95	746.19	3259.28	934.18	3682.25

(Source DGCI&S)

#### Impact of retail stores/malls on trade fairs

†1954. SHRI BALAVANT ALIAS BAL APTE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that retail stores/mall culture is having its adverse effect on the annual trade fairs being organized in the States;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the names of the States where annual trade fairs are being organized alongwith the facilities being provided to them by the Central Government;

(d) whether there is any scheme for providing subsidy and other financial assistance to the States by the Central Government to save and preserve the practice of organizing trade fairs by the States; and

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi



(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) No such report has been received.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) to (e) Annual Trade fairs are conducted all over the country by the various trade promotion organizations. Government of India provides assistance for export promotion projects to the eligible agencies including the State Governments through the Market Access Initiative (MAI) Scheme of the Department of Commerce. Financial assistance is also provided to the State Governments for the creation of infrastructure under the Assistance to States for Developing Infrastructure and Allied Activities (ASIDE) Scheme. The Details of these schemes are available on the website of Department of Commerce at <http://commerce.nic.in/>.

**Ludhiana easiest city in India to start trade and industry**

†1955. SHRI RAJ MOHINDER SINGH MAJITHA:

SHRI SHIVANAND TIWARI:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken notice of the report issued by World Bank and International Finance Corporation on starting trade and industry in India;

(b) if so, whether according to report starting of trade and industry in Ludhiana has been thought to be easiest in India;

(c) if so, whether Government agrees with the aforesaid statement in the above report;

(d) if so, the facts in this regard; and

(e) whether Government will encourage other State Governments to create a situation like Ludhiana in major cities in their respective States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d) The study is an independent evaluation of the business environment in 17 cities in India by the Doing Business Unit of the World Bank Group. It indicates areas where states can initiate measures to reduce times, costs and procedures related to starting and operating business.

(e) The Government of India is making concerted efforts on continuous basis to reform in business regulations in the country. It encourages State Governments to take regulatory reforms including replication of national and international best practices in States.

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

### **Approval of FDI proposals**

1956.MS. MABEL REBELLO: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government in the month of March approved 26 Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) proposals that will bring Rs. 1042.91 crores in the country;

(b) if so, whether NEO Sports Broadcasting's plan to invest Rs.258.53 crores is among the proposals approved on recommendations of the Foreign Investment Promotion Board (FIPB);

(c) whether proposals from NSK Holdings to pump Rs.214.49 crore to make downstream investment has been cleared;

(d) whether Government has rejected three proposals including that of Bank of Nova Scotia of Canada which was to undertake wholesale trading and hedging in precious metals; and

(e) if so, what are the other proposals rejected and to what extent these proposals will help our economy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) The other proposals rejected by the Foreign Investment Promotion Board (FIPB) are: M/s. MD Group Inc., Canada and M/s. Oriflame India Pvt. Ltd.

Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) is a means to supplement domestic investment for achieving a higher level of economic development and providing opportunities for technological upgradation, as well as access to global managerial skills and practices. With forward and backward linkages and access to international quality goods and services, FDI brings in capital and also provides access to modern technology and best practices.

### **Changes in foreign direct investment norms**

1957.MS. MABEL REBELLO: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether two months after Government announced major changes in Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) norms, Reserve Bank of India and his Ministry have sought comprehensive review of new guidelines on several contentious issues cutting across sectors that include banking, financial services, insurance, real estate, infrastructure and airlines;

(b) whether his Ministry has also desired to have a method to be built in where violation of sectoral gaps can be detected through a standard filing system either with the RBI or any sector regulator; and

(c) if so, to what extent Government has considered these views and by when final decision is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) to (c) Government has put in place a liberal and investor-friendly policy on Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) under which FDI up to 100% is permitted on the automatic route in most sectors / activities. The policy on FDI is reviewed on a continuing basis through inter-ministerial consultations, with due consideration of relevant issues raised by various stakeholders. During February 2009, Government had issued guidelines on the subjects of calculation of total foreign investment i.e. direct and indirect foreign investment in Indian companies, transfer of ownership or control of Indian companies in sectors with caps from resident Indian citizens to non-resident entities and clarificatory guidelines on downstream investment by Indian Companies through Press Notes 2, 3 and 4 of 2009 respectively. The Department of Economic Affairs had requested Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion for examination of certain issues relating to these Press Notes including, inter-alia, certain issues mentioned by Reserve Bank of India, to which Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion had responded. The Policy on Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) is incorporated in the Foreign Exchange Management (Transfer or Issue of Security by a Person Resident Outside India) Regulations, 2000, notified under the Foreign Exchange Management Act (FEMA), 1999. Section 13 of the Act provides for imposition of penalty, after adjudication, for contravention of the provisions of the Act or Rules/Regulations.

#### **Approval of FDI proposals on recommendations of FIPB**

1958.PROF. ALKA BALRAM KSHATRIYA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has recently approved several proposals of FDI based on the recommendations of the Foreign Investment Promotion Board (FIPB);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the criteria adopted by the Government in according approvals to FDIs; and

(d) the details of FDI proposals deferred with reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b) Government approves FDI proposals on the recommendations of FIPB on a periodical basis. On the basis of recommendations of FIPB in its last meeting held on 10.07.2009, the Government has approved 16 foreign direct investment proposals. The details of the proposals are available in the public domain and can be accessed at the website of the Department of Economic Affairs ([www.finmin.nic.in](http://www.finmin.nic.in)).

(c) and (d) Government has put in place a liberal and investor-friendly policy on Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) under which FDI up to 100% is permitted on the automatic route in most sectors/activities. Proposals requiring prior Government approval, which are complete in all

respects, are considered by the Foreign Investment Promotion Board (FIPB), an inter-Ministerial body. The proposals are approved or rejected on the basis of the extant policy after inter-Ministerial consultations. The list of proposals deferred in the meeting held on 10.07.2009 is available in the public domain and can be accessed at the website of the Department of Economic Affairs ([www.finmin.nic.in](http://www.finmin.nic.in)).

#### **Illegal trading of fake products**

†1959. SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI:

SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be please to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is aware of the fact that illegal trading of huge quantities of fake products is going on in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the loss of revenue each year due to illegal trading of fake products;

(c) the legal measures to deal with the problem of fake products;

(d) whether there is need to amend the present law; and

(e) if so, the Ministry's further action plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b) There is no such information available with the Ministry.

(c) to (e) Primary responsibility for investigating the complaints of manufacturing and trading of fake products rests with the concerned State Police. Adequate provisions exist in the various laws for dealing with fake products and those who are engaged in the manufacturing and trading of pirated goods. The Trade Marks Act, 1999 provides for penalties for applying false trademarks and trade descriptions and for selling goods to which a false trademark or false trade description is applied. It also contains provisions to prevent the falsifying or the false application of trademarks, false trade descriptions, etc. under Sections 101, 102, 103, 104 and 105 of the said Act. The remedies available under the Act relate to the protection of the Intellectual Property Rights inherent in a trademark and provide both civil and criminal remedies for registered trademark owners. Action against piracy of products of registered brands, resulting in infringement of rights has to be prosecuted in the appropriate courts for securing civil and criminal remedies. The onus of initiating action against infringement of trademarks lies upon the owner of the registered trademark who can move the civil or criminal court for redressal.

Sections 101 to 105 of the Trade Marks Act, 1999 also provide for necessary penalties for falsifying and falsely applying trademarks. Offences under Sections 103, 104 and 105 are cognizable and the period of imprisonment provided is to be not less than six months with a maximum of three years and with a minimum fine of Rs.50,000/- which may extend to Rs. 2,00,000/- .

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

The Indian Penal Code, 1860 also contains provisions to deal with counterfeiting and piracy. The Consumer Protection Act, 1986 can also be invoked by the consumer against the counterfeiters by filing complaints in the appropriate consumer court. The Bureau of Indian Standards Act, 1986 also contains penalties against those who use the standard (ISI) Mark without obtaining the requisite license. The Bureau detects and investigates the case of misuse of the ISI Mark and prosecutes the offenders, wherever required.

In the case of food or drugs, the offences are cognizable and the police on complaint of any person can take action against the offender.

#### **Decline in exports**

1960. SHRIMATI SYEDA ANWARA TAIMUR:

SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) what is the percentage of exports decline in 2008-09;
- (b) whether this decline was for "Made in India stuff" only, or it was a world-wide phenomenon due to global recessionary trends since June, 2008;
- (c) whether imports also shrunk due to squeeze in domestic demand, and continuous piling up of inventories with the manufacturers; and
- (d) the details of long-term measures so that sporadic global trends do not affect our exports and imports significantly?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) to (d) Recession, particularly in developed countries, leading to erosion in demand, is a significant factor in decline of merchandise exports world wide, India's merchandise exports and imports are indicated below:

(Value in US\$ billion)				
Year	Exports	% Growth	Imports	% Growth
2007-08	163.12	29.2	251.65	27.0
2008-09	168.70	3.4	287.76	14.3

Data Source: DGCI&S, Kolkata

The measures announced by the Government in the stimulus packages and in the Budget 2009-10, particularly for the exporting sector, are given in the Statement.

#### **Statement**

*Steps taken by Government/RBI to address the concerns arising out of present global economic slow down*

#### **(A) Measures taken by the Government:**

- (1) Interest subvention of 2% provided, till 30.9.2009, to the following labour intensive sectors for exports:-  
Textiles (including Handlooms), Handicrafts, Leather, Gems and Jewellery, Marine Products and SMEs;

- (2) Additional funds of Rs. 350 crore provided (in December 2008) for Handicraft items etc. in Vishesh Krishi and Gram Udyog Yojana (VKGUY);
- (3) Market Linked Focus Product Scheme extended for bicycle parts, Motor Cars and Motor Cycles, Apparels and Clothing accessories, Auto Components etc. for exports from 1.4.09 to 30.09.09;
- (4) Rs. 1100 crore provided to ensure full refund of pending claims of CST / Terminal Excise duty/Duty drawback on deemed exports;
- (5) Exporter friendly and the popular Duty Neutralisation Scheme i.e., Duty Entitlement Passbook (DEPB) Scheme extended upto 31st December, 2009;
- (6) DEPB rates for all items where they were reduced in November, 2008, restored to higher rates from retrospective effect;
- (7) Duty Drawback rates on certain items restored to higher rates effective from 1st September, 2008;
- (8) DEPB and Freely Transferable Incentive Schemes allowed without the initial requirement of Bank Realisation Certificate (BRC);
- (9) Export Obligation Period under Advance authorization Scheme enhanced from 24 months to 36 months without payment of composition fee;
- (10) Back-up guarantee made available to ECGC to the extent of Rs. 350 crore to enable it to provide guarantees for exports to difficult markets/products. ECGC is now been able to widen its coverage;
- (11) Additional funds of Rs. 1400 crore provided to the Ministry of Textiles to clear the backlog claims of textile units under Technology Upgradation Fund (TUF);
- (12) Export duty on Iron ore fines eliminated, and for lumps, reduced to 5%;
- (13) Some pending issues relating to Service Tax refund on exports—resolved. However many issues remain unresolved;
- (14) For Fast Track Resolution of a number of procedural issues thereby reducing delays for the exporters, a Committee constituted under the Chairmanship of Finance Secretary including Secretaries of Department of Revenue and Commerce; A number of issues sorted out accordingly;
- (15) Excise duty reduced across the board by 4 per cent, for all products except petroleum products and those products where current rate was less than 4%. Excise Duty was further reduced by another 2% in certain products like Leather etc.;
- (16) The guarantee cover under Credit Guarantee Scheme for Micro and Small Enterprises on loans doubled to Rs. 1 crore, with a guarantee cover of 50%.

The guarantee cover extended by Credit Guarantee Fund Trust increased to 85% for credit facility upto Rs. 5 lakh. The lock-in period for such collateral-free loans reduced.

- (17) To protect the domestic manufacturing industry from dumped/cheap imports, in particular, from China, import restrictions have been imposed on HR coil, Carbon Black, Polyester Filament Yarn (PFY) and Radial Tyres (Bus & Trucks).
- (18) Import duty on naphtha for power sector eliminated;
- (19) CVD on TMT bars and structurals and on cement removed;
- (20) Exemption from basic customs duty on Zinc and Ferro Alloys withdrawn;
- (21) Regular monitoring mechanism:
  - (a) The situation is being regularly monitored at the highest level of Government, so that immediate further corrective measures, can be taken as may be required. In this regard, the Government has constituted the following two High Level Committees which have been deliberating the issue on regular basis:
    - (i) An Apex Group chaired by Prime Minister with Finance Minister, Commerce Minister, Deputy Chairman (Planning Commission), RBI Governor;
    - (ii) Committee of officers chaired by Cabinet Secretary, including Finance Secretary, Commerce Secretary, Secretary(DIPP), Secretary (Planning Commission)- to meet regularly to look into the suggestions made by Trade and Industry and the respective Administrative Ministries in respect of the current global economic and financial crisis and to recommend action to the Apex Group.
  - (b) Department of MSME and Department of Financial Services to jointly monitor on the progress of the meetings of Monthly meeting of State level Bankers' Committee for resolution of credit issues of MSME.

**(B) Measures taken by RBI:**

- (a) Increase in Liquidity to the banks for improving credit flow, by:
  - (i) Reducing CRR, SLR, Repo rate and Reverse Repo rate (from Oct '08, CRR reduced from 9% to 5%, SLR reduced from 25% to 24%, Repo Rate reduced from 7.5 % to 4.75%, and Reverse Repo Rate reduced from 6% to 3.25%).
  - (ii) Refinance facility to the EXIM Bank for an amount of Rs. 5000 crores for providing pre-shipment and post-shipment credit in Rs. or dollars;
  - (iii) A special re-finance facility has been put in place for banks for the purpose of extending finance to exports, micro and small enterprises, mutual funds and NBFCs. Provisioning requirements have been lowered. Export Credit Refinance facility for commercial banks increased to 50% of the outstanding Rupee Export Credit.
- (b) Increase in FOREX Liquidity:
  - (i) RBIs assurance for continued selling of foreign exchange (US \$) through banks, to augment supply in the domestic foreign exchange market;
  - (ii) To enable banks to profitably lend to exporters in Foreign Exchange, Ceiling rates on export credit in foreign currency has been raised to LIBOR + 350 basis points, subject to the condition that the banks will not levy any other charges, i.e., service charge, management charge, etc. except for recovery towards out of pocket expenses incurred.

(c) Easing of Credit Terms:

- (i) The period of pre-shipment and post-shipment Rupee Export Credit enhanced by 90 days each;
- (ii) Time period of export realization for non-status holder exporters increased to 12 months, at par with the Status holders. This facility which was available upto 03.06.09, has been extended for one more year;
- (iii) PSU Banks, consequent to measures announced by RBI, reduced the margin money on Guarantees for export units;

(C) Recent Steps Announced in Budget 2009-10:

- (1) MDA Scheme-allocation increased to Rs.124 crores (increased by 148%);
- (2) Interest subvention of 2% on preshipment credit for 7 specified sectors extended beyond 30.9.09 till 31st March, 2010;
- (3) An adjustment assistance scheme initiated in December '08 to provide enhanced ECGC cover at 95% to the badly hit sectors continued till March, 2010;
- (4) Mega Handloom clusters in West Bengal and Tamil Nadu and Powerloom cluster in Rajasthan and New Mega clusters for carpets in Srinagar and Mirzapur approved;
- (5) Fringe Benefit Tax(FBT) abolished;
- (6) Section 10A and 10B related to Sunset clauses for STPI and EOUs schemes respectively extended for the financial year 2010-2011. Anomaly removed in Section 10AA related to taxation benefit of 'unit vis-a-vis assessee';
- (7) Additional items allowed within the existing duty free imports entitlement for the following employment oriented sectors:
  - (i) 5 additional items for sports goods sector;
  - (ii) Additional items for leather garments and footwear and textile items.
- (8) Basic customs duty of 5% on Rough/Unworked corals abolished;
- (9) Service Tax- Following changes have been made.
  - (i) Exemption from Service tax on services linked to exports:
    - (a) On service related to transport of export goods by road from any CFS or ICD to the port or Airport and on service related to transport of export goods by road directly from their place of removal, to an ICD, aCFS, a port or airport;
    - (b) Services provided by Foreign Agent Commission service.
  - (ii) Procedure for refund of service tax simplified by allowing refund on self certification in case refund claim does not exceed 0.25% of FOB value of exports; and certification by Chartered Accountant in case of others;
  - (iii) Time period for filing refund claim increased to 1 year from the date of export (as against half-yearly).



#### **National paper policy**

†1961. SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI:

SHRI MOTILAL VORA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) the paper policy of Government;
- (b) whether it is a fact that in the wake of fall in the international prices of paper indigenous companies have increased the prices of paper thus pushing the printing units to the verge of closure;
- (c) whether Government propose to take any steps keeping in view the difficulties being faced by the publishers because of this arbitrary-increase in the prices of paper;
- (d) whether as a result of closure of printing units the students will not be forced to buy books printed in foreign countries due to unavailability of syllabus books and this will render a large number of workers working in printing units jobless; and
- (e) whether Government proposes to allow the import of cheap paper from foreign countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) The paper industry, which includes pulp, paper and paper-board and newsprint has been delicensed under the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951 with effect from 17th July, 1997. The entrepreneurs are required only to file an Industrial Entrepreneur Memorandum (IEM) with the Secretariat of Industrial Assistance (SIA) for setting up of a new paper unit or substantial expansion of the existing unit in permissible locations. Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) up to 100% is allowed on automatic route on all activities except those requiring industrial licence.

(b) to (d) The domestic prices of the main varieties of writing and printing paper have shown a declining trend from August, 2008 to April, 2009. (Source: CMIE).

(e) The writing and printing paper is under OGL and does not have any quantitative restrictions. The volume of import is determined by the market forces of demand and supply.

#### **Joint panel on trade related issues between India and China**

1962. SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA:

DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether India and China have set up a joint official panel to sort out trade related issues;
- (b) if so, the composition of Members of panel and whether the panel has since discussed the trade related disputes;

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of trade related issues with China under consultation and the manner in which those issues are likely to be sorted out?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (c) India and China have a number of mechanisms such as Joint Group on Economic Relations, Trade, Science and Technology (JEG) at Ministerial level and Joint Working Group at Joint Secretary level to discuss issues of mutual concern including Trade disputes, if any, in our Economic and Commercial relations. In October 2008, the Department of Commerce of Republic of India and Bureau of Fair trade of the Ministry of Commerce of the People's Republic of China have set up a technical level Expert Group on trade remedies to promote mutual cooperation. The purpose of this mechanism is to have an exchange of views and to better understand several aspect of trade remedy measures such as legal framework, investigation procedure etc.

(d) Growing Trade deficit, market access of Indian Agricultural products, trade remedial action taken by India and Market Economy Status are the main issues with China. These issues are to be sorted out through mutual consultations.

#### **Decrease in export of tea, coffee and spices**

†1963. SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI:

SHRI MOTILAL VORA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been significant decrease in the export of tea, coffee and spices during 2007-08;

(b) the countries to which tea, coffee and spices are exported from India;

(c) whether Government has found out the reasons for this significant decrease in exports; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) While the export of tea and coffee has declined during the year 2007-08 as compared to the previous year, the export of spices has increased substantially.

(b) Following are the major countries to which these items are exported:

Item	Countries
Tea	Russian Federation, UAE, United Kingdom, Iran, Kazakhstan, USA, ARE
Coffee	Italy, Russian Federation, Germany, Belgium, Spain, Finland
Spices	USA, European Union, Malaysia, UAE, China, Sri Lanka, Singapore

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The export of coffee has declined on account of reduction in production and increase in domestic consumption. The export of tea has declined mainly due to decrease in exports to Iraq, a major export market, on account of payment problems and appreciation in Rupee. Besides, increase in production of tea in Kenya and competition from other low cost economies also contributed to decline in exports of Indian tea.

#### **Relief package for plantation workers**

1964. SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering a Rs. 3500 crore support package for the plantation sector, independent of budgetary allocations;

(b) whether this package is supposed to bestow relief to 12 lakh plantation workers under crop insurance scheme;

(c) whether the package also aims at providing a massive debt relief support to coffee growers; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d) Does not arise.

#### **Target set for exports during 2009-10**

1965. SHRI Y.P. TRIVEDI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had set target for export for financial year 2009-10;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total amount of export made from Special Economic Zones and non-Special Economic Zones during last one year till date; and

(d) the difference between the actual amount of exports and targeted amount of exports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) to (d) While announcing the Trade Facilitation Measures on 26.2.2009, the Government fixed an export target of US \$ 200. billion for the year 2009-10.. On account of continuing global financial crises and economic slow down of developed economies, the target of US \$ 200 billion is unlikely to be achieved.

As per provisional estimates available with the Government, the total exports of the country for the year 2008-09 were at Rs. 7,66,934 crores. The figures relating to breakup of the total exports between SEZs and non-SEZ have not yet been finally compiled.

### Changes in foreign trade policy

†1966. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to make wide changes in Foreign Trade Policy;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government is considering to bring any new tax structure for exporters; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) to (d) The existing comprehensive Foreign Trade Policy (FTP) 2004-09 has been extended beyond 31.3.2009 "till further amendments" *vide* Notification No.70 dated 8.12.2008. Government closely monitors the different export sectors and need based measures are taken keeping in view the financial implications. There is presently no proposal to bring any new tax structure for exporters at this point of time.

### Private intellectual property rights in India

1967. SHRI P. R. RAJAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has allowed any private intellectual property rights buyers to operate in India;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether IISC, IIT and CSIR have sold any of their products or processes patents to any of the US based companies; and

(d) if so, the institute-wise details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b) The intellectual property rights are private rights and the right holder can assign, license, transfer or sell the rights to others depending upon his commercial and other interests.

(c) and (d) During 2004-05 to 2008-09, Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR), has assigned/licensed 11 patents to United States (US) based companies.

The information in respect of Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore and the Indian Institutes of Technology is being compiled and will be laid on the Table of the House.

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

#### **Visit of Indian delegation to USA**

1968. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any Indian delegation visited United States of America in the month of June, 2009;
- (b) if so, what subjects of mutual interest were discussed with them;
- (c) the agreements reached during the visit and other details in this regard; and
- (d) the assistance expected therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) Yes, Sir. Commerce and Industry Minister led a delegation to the United States of America from June 16 to 20, 2009.

(b) During the visit, the Commerce and Industry Minister met Secretary of State, Commerce Secretary and United States Trade Representative. During the meetings, the Indian delegation discussed with the US side, issues of bilateral interest including the effect of economic downturn on the two economies, way ahead in the Doha Round and the ways and means for increasing bilateral trade and investment.

- (c) No formal agreement was signed in any area.
- (d) Does not arise in view of reply to part (c), above.

#### **Export duty on iron-ore to States**

1969. SHRI PYARIMOHAN MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware of the demands from certain States to pass on the export duty on iron-ore collected by the Union Government to the respective States; and
- (b) if so, the steps taken by Government in that regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### **Decline in country's exports**

1970. SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether shrinking world demand has affected India's handicrafts, gems and Jewellery, leather and textile exports severely during the past few months;
- (b) whether India's exports contracted for the eighth successive month plunging 29.2 per cent in May, 2009 at \$11.01 bn. from \$15.55 bn. a year ago;
- (c) whether imports also fell faster than exports declining by 39.3 per cent in May compared with a year ago; and

(d) if so, what interest aid is on cards for above mentioned sectors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir.

(d) In the Union Budget 2009-10, it has already been announced that the provision of interest subvention of 2 per cent, on pre-shipment credit to employment oriented sectors, namely, Textiles including Handlooms, Handicrafts, Carpets, Leather, Gems and Jewellery, Marine Products and small and medium exports would be extended beyond the current deadline of September 30, 2009 to March 31, 2010.

#### Check on unfair imports and dumping

1971. SHRI MAHENDRA MOHAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that unfair imports particularly dumping has directly affected our economy and industry;

(b) if so, whether Government has since taken any pro-active steps to check unfair imports particularly dumping;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of representations received by Government in this regard and action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) to (d) Unfair imports, particularly dumping causing injury to the domestic industry are checked by imposing anti-dumping duties on such imports. In order to counteract trade distortion caused by dumping and the consequential injury to the domestic industry, the Government has set up the Directorate General of Anti-dumping and Allied Duties (DGAD) to conduct antidumping investigations and make recommendations to the Central Government for imposition of antidumping measures, wherever appropriate. The DGAD acts on the applications filed by the domestic industry with *prima-facie* evidence of dumping of goods, injury to the domestic industry and causal link between the dumped goods and injury to the domestic industry. Such petitions submitted by domestic industry are processed as per the procedures and within the time limits specified under the Customs Tariff Act, 1975 as amended in 1995 and the rules made thereunder. A list of anti-dumping cases initiated in 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10, and findings issued in those cases is as under:—

Year	No. of fresh anti-dumping cases initiated (A)	Out of (A), no. of cases in which findings have been issued so far.
2007-08	13	13 (Final Findings)
2008-09	21	02 (Final Findings) 15 (Preliminary Findings)
2009-10 (till 17.7.09)	05	-

### Effect of FTA with Japan

†1972. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware of the fact that the Free Trade Agreement to be signed between India and Japan in the coming days can pose a threat to Indian genetic drug industry;
- (b) if so, the clarification of Government in this regard;
- (c) whether Government wants to bring misuse of patent laws under the purview of criminal liability; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) FTA with Japan is under negotiation and the terms of the Agreement are far from being finalized.

(b) to (d) Does not arise.

### Decline in export due to erosion in demand in international market

1973. SHRI KALRAJ MISHRA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether India's exports have suffered due to erosion in demand from the international market during the recent and current global economic meltdown;
- (b) if so, how India's export during 2008-09 fell as compared to those during 2007-08 and 2006-07; and
- (c) the main items of export in respect of which the trade has considerably come down?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) to (c) Quick Estimates of monthly trade statistics compiled by DGCI&S indicate declining trend in India's merchandise exports during the last few months. While there are various contributory factors, recession, particularly in the developed countries leading to erosion in demand, is a significant factor. Sectors affected by Global Recession in terms of reduction in exports in 2008-09 as per data provided by DGCI&S are Marine Products, Iron Ore, Gems & Jewellery, Cotton Yarn/Fabrics/Made-ups, Carpets, Handicrafts, Project Goods, Plastics & Linoleum etc. Merchandise Exports figures for last three years are indicated below:—

(Value in US\$ billion)		
Year	Exports	% Growth
2006-07	126.26	22.5
2007-08	163.12	29.2
2008-09	168.70	3.4
Data Source: DGCI&S, Kolkata		

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

#### **Sale of power generated in SEZs to domestic tariff area**

1974. SHRI JAI PRAKASH NARAYAN SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the developer of a Special Economic Zone (SEZ) having captive power plant is empowered to sell the excess, surplus power to Domestic Tariff Area;
- (b) if so, the surplus power is to be sold to the nearby industry directly or will it be routed through the State Electricity Board (SEB) or the Power Distribution Company as the case may be;
- (c) whether the SEZ developer is to pay normal duties and taxes for the consumable and raw materials used for the surplus power generation;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) to (e) As per the existing guidelines on the matter, in case of power supplied from processing area to constituents in non-processing area or from processing area/non-processing area to Domestic Tariff Area, it should be at such a price as agreed by the regulator and the unit. For such clearance, the quantity of duty shall be leviable at such rate as may be notified as customs tariff by the Department of Revenue on the advice of the Ministry of Power and the Ministry of Commerce. Such power plants would ensure maintenance of separate meter for supply of power from processing area to constituents in non-processing area or from processing area to Domestic Tariff Area and amount of power so supplied should be submitted to the Unit Approval Committee for every quarter.

#### **Conversion of existing business into SEZs**

1975. SHRI JAI PRAKASH NARAYAN SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is any policy for the industrial houses to convert their existing business into SEZ under the SEZ policy of the Government;
- (b) whether it is a fact that the Finance Ministry had opposed, from the revenue angle, the proposal of the EGOM allowing certain industrial houses to convert their existing business into a SEZ;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether it is also a fact that some industrial houses have approached the Government to convert their existing units into SEZs; and
- (e) if so, the names of the companies and whether any approval has been accorded to the business houses in this regard?



THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) There is no such provision in the SEZ Act, 2005 and Rules made thereunder.

(b) and (c) In respect of M/s. Mundra Port and SEZ which was first notified in the year 2004 before the enactment of SEZ Act, 2005, it has been decided that the built up area of Mundra Port and SEZ that existed on the date of said notification, as delineated, even though part of the SEZ, would not be entitled to any direct or indirect tax benefits presently or in future on any additional investment.

(d) and (e) No, Sir.

#### **Construction of Bunkers by Pakistani terrorists**

†1976. SHRI PYARELAL KHANDELWAL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Pakistani terrorists have constructed solid bunkers in Poonch sector of Jammu and Kashmir;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of soldiers martyred as well as terrorists killed in the encounters in Poonch sector alongwith complete details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) and (b) Intelligence reports do not indicate that Pakistani terrorists have constructed solid bunkers in Poonch sector of Jammu and Kashmir. However, constant vigil is being maintained.

(c) The total number of soldiers martyred since 2006 in the State of Jammu and Kashmir (including Poonch District) is 21 Officers, 17 Junior Commissioned Officers (JCOs) and 198 Other Ranks (Ors). 1463 terrorists have been killed by the Army since 2006 in the State (including Poonch District).

#### **Irregularities and thefts in Defence manufacturing units**

†1977. SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD:

SHRI SHIVANAND TIWARI:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that reports of financial irregularities and thefts in arms manufacturing companies in country's public sector have come to light during last five years;

(b) if so, the number of such instances each year between the year 2004 and 2008; and

(c) the persons suspected to be involved therein and also those against whom prosecution is on in courts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU): (a) Yes, Sir. Certain cases have been reported in Ordnance Factory Board.

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) 21 cases of major irregularities involving 39 officials were reported between the years 2004 and 2008 in Ordnance Factory Board (OFB) as per following details:

Year	No. of cases
2004	6
2005	2
2006	2
2007	5
2008	6

(c) Two officials of OFB were placed under suspension and 6 officials of OFB are being prosecuted in Court. Details are as under:-

**Suspension:**

- (i) Shri H.C. Pant, Staff Officer, Ordnance Factory Cell, New Delhi.
- (ii) Shri J. Malleshram, Assistant Foreman (Tech), Ordnance Factory, Medak.

**Prosecution:**

- (i) Shri HC Pant, Staff Officer, Ordnance Factory Cell, New Delhi;
- (ii) Shri Girijesh Mathur, Works Manager, Gun Carriage Factory, Jabalpur;
- (iii) Shri P. Narasimhan, Jt General Manager, Heavy Vehicle Factory, Avadi;
- (iv) Shri BS Masure, Jt General Manager, Engine Factory, Avadi;
- (v) Shri J Sanmugam, Assistant Foreman, Engine Factory, Avadi;
- (vi) Shri J Malleshram, Assistant Foreman (Tech), Ordnance Factory, Medak.

**Scam in purchase of ration at northern command headquarter**

†1978. SHRI BHARATKUMAR RAUT:

SHRI SANJAY RAUT:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether a scam amounting to lacs of rupees in the name of procurement of ration at Northern Command Headquarters of Army has come to the notice of Government;
- (b) if so, the names of individuals found to be involved in this scam; and
- (c) the details of action contemplated by the Government against the officers, and owner of the company involved in this case?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (c) While no scam in procurement of ration has been reported recently at the Northern Command Headquarter, the CBI is investigating certain alleged irregularities in conclusion of local Wheat grinding contracts in that Command and has a registered a case.

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

#### **F-INSAS project of army**

†1979. SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI:

SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that four years old Future Infantry Soldiers as a system (F-INSAS) project to make Army's infantry like American Land Warriors has become a victim of dilatory tactics;
- (b) if so, the position of Government in this regard;
- (c) whether it is a fact that now a formula is being explored to complete this project under public private partnership; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (d) The Qualitative Requirements for Futuristic Infantry Soldier-As-A-System (F-INSAS) is being finalized together by the developer and army, identifying critical technologies requirements. Out of five major technologies for the futuristic soldiers, the following two have been projectised in the Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO).

- (i) Design and development of Multi-Calibre Individual Weapon System.
- (ii) Design and development of Air Bursting Grenade for Individual Weapon.

Integrated Management System with Public-Private-Partnership is contemplated in order to produce cost-effective system in large quantity.

#### **Need to revamp defence acquisition system**

1980. SHRIMATI SYEDA ANWARA TAIMUR:

SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that since 2000-2001 India has not been fully spending its Defence budget;
- (b) if so, is it attributable to the existing Defence acquisition system;
- (c) does this system needs revamping; and
- (d) whether any expert opinion has been sought for improving this acquisition system so that our defence inventory of all the three arms of services is kept fully updated to safeguard the national frontiers especially when belligerent forces are surrounding from all sides?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) Yes, Sir. It is correct that the funds allocated in the Budget Estimates could not be fully spent over the years. However, with reference to the Revised Estimates, the utilization has been to the extent of approximately 99% of the Revised Estimates, except for the years 2000-2001 and 2001-2002, when the utilization was 91.11% and 95.20% respectively.

- (b) Utilization of Defence Budget under Capital Acquisition is made against the committed liabilities due for the year and new schemes proposed to be processed in that year as approved

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

under the Annual Action Plan. Payments under committed liabilities are released depending upon the contractual terms and conditions. Sometimes the payments get delayed for the reasons that milestones as envisaged under the contract are not achieved, or delivery of the equipment is delayed by the vendor. As regards New schemes, those are processed as per the Defence Procurement Procedure (DPP) which aims to ensure expeditious procurement of approved requirement of the Armed Forces in terms of capability sought within the timeframes prescribed by optimally utilizing allocated budgetary resources. Delays, however, do occur on account of various reasons, such as, insufficient and limited vendor base, field trials, complexities in contract negotiation, etc.

(c) There is a provision of periodic review of the system. The Defence Procurement Procedure is normally reviewed after every two years to keep the system revamped.

(d) There is a provision for periodic review of Defence Procurement Procedure after every two years. It was last revised in 2008. Expert opinions and feedback based on experience in implementation are relied upon while undertaking the exercise of revision.

#### **Facilities to ex-servicemen**

†1981.SHRI SAMAN PATHAK: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is planning to provide more facilities to ex-servicemen;
- (b) whether scholarship for technical and professional education and special concession in recruitment are being provided to the children of ex-servicemen; and
- (c) if so, the details of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) Improving facilities for the ex-servicemen is a continuous process.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The details of the scheme are given in the Statement.

#### ***Statement***

*Details of Schemes of Scholarship for Technical and Professional Education and Special Concession in Recruitment to the Children of Ex-servicemen:*

##### **1. Scholarship:**

Prime Minister Scholarship Scheme: The Wards of ESM/widows of Armed Forces Personnel are provided scholarship for technical & professional degree courses by Kendriya Sainik Board (KSB) under Prime Minister Scholarship Scheme (PMSS) from National Defence Fund (NDF) from the academic year 2006-2007 @ Rs. 1250/-p.m. for boys and Rs. 1500/-p.m. for Girls students.

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

## 2. Special concessions in recruitment:

(i) Wards of serving/retired/deceased Air Force personnel are given weightage for recruitment as Personnel Below Officer Ranks (PBORs). These candidates are exempted from shortlisting and permitted to appear in Recruitment Rallies.

(ii) Wards of retired naval personnel are given upper age relaxation apart from a relaxation of marks.

A Naval personnel/his widow can sponsor one candidate per batch and get maximum of two candidates enrolled in Navy during his life time *i.e.* during service/after retirement.

Sons of Naval personnel under battle casualties/battle accidents/sea/air raid casualties who satisfy all eligibility conditions are given instant enrolment as Matric recruits and Non matric recruits (MR & NMR) provided they qualify in written/PFT and Medical. Such candidates are also entitled for relaxation in upper age upto a maximum of 12 months.

(iii) In Army, following relaxations are being given to sons of Ex-servicemen for recruitment in to the Army as Personnel Below Officer Ranks (PBORs):-

(a) Physical Relaxations:

Height	Chest	Weight
(Cms)	(Cms)	(Kgs)
2	1	2

(b) Bonus Marks: 20 marks as Bonus are awarded to only one son of Ex-servicemen, Ward Widow and Widow of Ex-servicemen.

One son/brother of Battle Casualty is eligible for Instant Enrolment as Soldier GD in the Army through respective Regimental Centres provided he fulfills the laid down conditions of Age, Educational, Physical and Medical Qualifications.

Unit Headquarters Quota of enrolment at the Regimental Centres is primarily for sons of serving Soldiers & Ex-servicemen. 20% of total vacancies are allotted to the Regimental Centres to facilitate enrolment of sons of Serving Soldiers and Ex-servicemen.

### INSAS rifles to soldiers

†1982. SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA:

SHRI BRIJ BHUSHAN TIWARI:

SHRI BHAGWATI SINGH:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that INSAS rifles, being provided to soldiers for country's defence, are not effective;

(b) if so, whether these rifles were thoroughly tested before providing them to soldiers;

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) if so, the details thereof and whether Government propose to provide soldiers with new technology rifles; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) and (b) The INSAS rifle was developed by Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) based on Army's Qualitative Requirements. It was inducted into the Army after extensive trials in the year 1996-1997. Since inception, design of rifle, has undergone five modifications as per user's requirement to make it more user-friendly. The Ordnance Factory Board is supplying INSAS rifles duly proved and accepted by the Director General Quality Assurance (DGQA), an agency designated by the Defence Forces. The rifle tested for its quality, safety and strength, operational requirements and other rigorous tests as per the stipulated standards laid down by DGQA.

(c) and (d) With the change in the operational environment and to keep pace with new technology, Qualitative Requirements for a New Generation Assault Rifle of current technology have been spelt out by the Army.

#### **Security checks in the southern coastal areas**

1983. SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI:

SHRI N. K. SINGH:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has recently directed the Navy and Coast Guard to maintain a high state of alert in the Southern Coastal areas;

(b) if so, whether illegal infiltration from the Southern Coastal areas have increased in the past few months;

(c) if so, the facts and details thereof; and

(d) to what extent the Navy and Coast Guard have maintained security checks in the Southern Coastal areas?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (d) The Indian Navy (IN) and the Indian Coast Guard (ICG) always remain in a state of readiness to protect the country's coastal waters, including thwarting any attempt at infiltration. While no specific report about any illegal infiltration from the southern coastline of the country has been received, the coastal waters of the country are guarded by the ICG and the IN in coordination with the State Police and other agencies like Customs through various means including aerial surveillance, maritime patrolling etc.

#### **Procedural delays in Defence Procurements**

1984. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

SHRI TARIQ ANWAR:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Minister acknowledged need to keep pace with changing technology and system as pointed out that there was a need to cut red tape and procedural delays in country's procurement mechanism for the armed forces;

(b) if so, whether Defence Ministry surrendered Rs.7000 crores this fiscal year which was highest in five years;

(c) if so, what were main reasons therefor;

(d) whether red tape was one of the reasons for delay in defence purchases; and

(e) if so, to what extent Government has taken steps in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (e) Defence Procurement Procedure (DPP) aims to ensure expeditious procurement of approved requirements of the Armed Forces in terms of capability sought within the time-frames prescribed by optimally utilizing allocated budgetary resources. There is a provision to review the procurement procedure after every two years. It has now been decided that in order to infuse greater transparency and to encourage involvement of indigenous industry in defence procurement and to keep pace with changing times, a review of DPP may be undertaken annually.

During the financial year 2008-2009, a cut of Rupees 7000 crores (approximately) was imposed by Ministry of Finance at the Revised Estimates stage and it was not a surrender by Ministry of Defence.

#### **Indian Ocean Naval Symposium**

1985. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has taken the initiative to bring together littoral States in the region on the issue of regional maritime environmental protection under the Indian Ocean Naval Symposium;

(b) whether the US and UK have sought observers status at Indian Ocean Naval Symposium and whether a similar request from China is pending; and

(c) whether the United Arab Emirates has agreed to host the second IONS in 2010, and if so, the agenda thereto?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) With a view to achieving a state of security, safety and stability in the Indian Ocean Region (IOR), Indian Ocean Naval Symposium (IONS) has been launched by the Indian Navy with navies (and maritime security organizations in respect of countries who do not have any formal Navy) of the IOR.

(b) While the navies of UK and USA have forwarded requests seeking 'Observer' status in IONS, no such request has been received from the Chinese Navy.

(c) United Arab Emirates (UAE) has agreed to host the IONS in the year 2010. The agenda for this meet has not been finalized.

#### **Estimated value for defence procurement**

1986. SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the size of Defence procurement contemplated by Government is estimated to be to the tune of worth USD 30 billion;

(b) if not, the estimated value of proposed procurement;

(c) whether certain critical areas where India's security vulnerability are high but defence capability is low have been identified and duly prioritized in procurement proposals;

(d) if so, salient details thereof;

(e) the details of commitment made, if any, to former Soviet block countries in the matter of awarding contracts for procurement from them; and

(f) if so, nature of such promises and conditions attached, if any thereto?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) and (b) A provision of Rs.40367.72 crores (US Dollar 8.5 billion approximately) in respect of procurement under capital acquisition has been made in the Budget Estimate for the year 2009-2010.

(c) and (d) A modernisation plan in the form of Long Term Integrated Perspective Plan (LTIPP), 5 years Services Capital Acquisition Plan (SCAP) and Annual Acquisition Plan (AAP) is prepared with due consideration to our security concerns, perspective defence capabilities and equipment profile. This plan is prioritized in the light of operational exigencies.

(e) and (f) Do not arise.

#### **Sexual harassment of female officers in Indian Armed Forces**

1987.DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA:

SHRI LALIT KISHORE CHATURVEDI:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Major General Ex General Officers Commanding, 3 Infantry Division was dismissed on charges of sexual harassment of a Captain;

(b) if so, how many such cases have been reported during the last five years;

(c) the details thereof and the action taken thereon; and

(d) the steps taken to stem the rot?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (d) An officer of the rank of Major General has been sentenced to be dismissed from service after trial by a General Court Martial on the charges of sexual harassment of a lady officer. However, the sentence has not been confirmed due to the directions of the hon'ble High Court of Rajasthan.

During the last five years, eleven cases relating to allegations of sexual harassment have been reported in the Armed Forces. Necessary investigations/Court of Inquiry/General Court Martial (GCM) have been instituted in these cases. Punishments have been awarded, wherever, the charges have been proved.



The Defence forces take appropriate measures for the safety and security of its personnel including women. Any complaint of sexual harassment of women officers is viewed seriously and is investigated and dealt with in accordance with relevant provisions of respective Services Acts.

#### **Crash of Sukhoi aircraft**

†1988. SHRI BALBIR PUNJ: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that after the crash of Sukhoi aircraft near Jaisalmer on 30th April the flying of Sukhoi aircraft was discontinued;

(b) if so, the reasons for granting them permission for flying again just after three weeks;

(c) the outcome of the investigation of the crashed Sukhoi aircraft;

(d) whether these aircrafts are fully safe and whether these planes will be proved effective in modern defence strategy; and

(e) the news of crashing of MiG-21 fighter planes also keeps coming, the compulsion of keeping MiG-21 in fighters fleet and whether Government is considering to phase them out?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. Subsequent to the crash of Sukhoi-30 MKI of the Indian Air Force (IAF) on 30.4.2009, flying of the fleet was stopped for three weeks to ascertain the cause of the accident. The issues derived from preliminary investigation, after the crash, were addressed and flying was cleared. The SU 30 MKI aircraft is a modern fighter aircraft that has performed very well.

(e) Phasing out of aircraft is based on the operational requirements, airworthiness of the fleet and residual life. This is periodically reviewed and action are taken accordingly.

#### **Logistic support to paramilitary forces**

†1989. SHRI SHREEGOPAL VYAS: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Defence Ministry is planning to open any centre to provide logistic support to paramilitary forces in Chhattisgarh;

(b) whether such a centre is also planning to neutralize the publicity mechanism of Maoists;

(c) whether the State Government is providing necessary facilities; and

(d) by when the above mentioned centre will start functioning?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) and (b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

#### **Army unit to deal with Mumbai like terror seizures**

1990. SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any steps had been taken by Government to form regular Army units to deal with Mumbai like terror seizures;
- (b) if so, what steps had been taken in this direction;
- (c) whether the Army has deployed such units in potential targets in various parts of the country to counter terrorism; and
- (d) at present how many units have been deployed?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (d) Following the events in Mumbai, steps have been taken to deal with similar contingencies. In addition to its operational commitments, the Army has deployed Special Forces Battalions at strategic locations to respond to such contingencies when required.

#### **Agreement with Russia for supply of missiles**

1991. SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government had entered into any agreement with Russia for supply of defence missiles;
- (b) if so, the total expenditure under the deal; and
- (c) whether any time limit has been fixed for completion of the deal?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) and (b) A number of contracts have been signed with Russia for supply of missiles. Payments are made as per the terms laid down in the contracts. Divulging further details in this regard would not be in the national interest.

- (c) Time lines regarding delivery have been indicated in the contracts.

#### **HR developement programme in defence dockyards**

1992. SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government have a structured system to measure the effectiveness of Human Resource Development programmes in Public Sector Shipyards and Defence Dockyards;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the system employed by Government to impart systematic training to managers, supervisors and staff of Public Sector Shipyards and Defence Dockyards; and
- (d) the percentage of the budget expenditure spent for training and other Human Resource Development efforts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU): (a)  
Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The Government measures the effectiveness of Human Resource Development Programmes in Public Sector Shipyards through the mechanism of a dynamic parameter in the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) signed every year between the Public Sector Shipyards and the concerned administrative departments i.e. Department of Defence Production in case of Garden Reach Shipbuilders & Engineers (GRSE), Kolkata, Mazagon Dock Limited (MDL), Mumbai and Goa Shipyard Limited (GSL), Goa and the Department of Shipping in case of Cochin Shipyard Limited (CSL), Kochi and Hindustan Shipyard Limited (HSL), Visakhapatnam and Hooghly Dock and Port Engineering Limited, Kolkata.

Effectiveness of Human Resource Development in Defence Dockyards is measured by the following factors:-

- (i) Number of personnel trained in professional and soft skill courses;
- (ii) Welfare measure initiated and completed;
- (iii) Number of grievances settled;
- (iv) Employees counselling;
- (v) Reduction in Court and disciplinary cases;
- (vi) Competency building;
- (vii) Enhancing commitment and increase in training on task;
- (viii) Job rotation;
- (ix) Quality circles and employee participation in increasing productivity.

(d) The percentage of the budget expenditure spent for training and other Human Resource Development efforts during the year 2008-2009 is CSL-1%; HSL-0.12%; Hooghly Dock and Port Engineering Limited-negligible; GRSE-0.06%; MDL-1.3%; GSL-0.54%.

For the Defence Dockyards it is 1.5% of salary budget.

#### **Establishment of Defence University**

1993. SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the current status of the establishment of Defence University;
- (b) where it is likely to be located; and
- (c) the budgetary allocation for the university?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (c) The proposal for setting up Indian National Defence University (INDU) is currently under consideration.

#### **New pension scheme for ex-servicemen**

1994.MS. SUSHILA TIRIYA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is likely to implement new pension scheme for ex-servicemen;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU): (a) There is presently no such proposal.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) New pension scheme was not made applicable to Armed Forces due to certain attributes specific to the Armed Forces such as harsh working conditions, performance of duties even under risks, early retirement age etc.

#### **Maintenance of Sukhoi fighter planes**

1995.SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the reasons for crash of Sukhoi fighter plane, hitherto considered to be safest among the IAF fleet;
- (b) whether it is due to any serious problem in maintenance of aircraft by IAF, or due to short supply of hardware; and
- (c) what corrective steps have been taken, or are being taken to stop recurrence of any such mishap?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (c) The preliminary investigation into the accident reveal that the reason for the crash of the Sukhoi-30 MKI fighter aircraft of the Indian Air Force, is the likely failure of the Fly-by-Wire system. There is no indication of any serious problem in maintenance of aircraft by the IAF or any short supply of hardware as the cause of the crash. Each accident is investigated through a Court of Inquiry (COI) and remedial measures are undertaken accordingly to check their recurrence in future.

#### **Opening of Kargil and Siachen for tourists**

†1996. SHRI OM PRAKASH MATHUR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is contemplating to open strategic and inaccessible areas like Kargil and Siachen for the tourists in the coming time;
- (b) if so, whether Government has conducted any study to see that our security forces will not have to face any problem as a result thereof; and
- (c) the details thereof?

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (c) Opening up of strategic and inaccessible areas is not contemplated for tourists by Government of India. However, visits to certain sensitive border areas for trekking/tourism are governed by Restricted Area Permit/Protected Area Permit/Notified Area Permit (RAP/PAP/NAP) Regime, approval for which is given on case to case basis.

#### **Encroachment of defence land**

1997. SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large areas of defence land is under encroachment or illegal occupation in various parts of the country;

(b) if so, the State-wise details as on 31st December, 2008; and

(c) the action being taken to get back the land?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) and (b) Some defence land under the management of various authorities is under encroachment or illegal occupation at different locations. The State-wise details as on 31.12.2008 are given in the Statement (See below).

(c) The action is being taken to get back the land under the provision of the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1971 and Cantonments Act 2006.

#### ***Statement***

*State-wise details of encroachment or illegal occupation of defence land as on 31st December, 2008*

Sl.No.	State	Area under Encroachment (In Acres)	Area Under Illegal Occupation (In Acres)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman & Nicobar	1.641	-
2.	Andhra Pradesh	671.781	-
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	36.300	-
4.	Assam	627.982	-
5.	Bihar	456.461	5.102
6.	Chandigarh	-	-
7.	Chhattisgarh	144.552	-
8.	Delhi	107.4657	74.14
9.	Daman & Diu	-	-
10.	Goa	4.05	-
11.	Gujarat	306.6359	-

1	2	3	4
12.	Haryana	678.876	319.30
13.	Himachal Pradesh	876.461	76.56
14.	Jammu & Kashmir	721.149	1.339
15.	Jharkhand	70.120	-
16.	Karnataka	59.4098	-
17.	Kerala	1.4215	-
18.	Lakshadweep	-	-
19.	Madhya Pradesh	204.2782	1376.506
20.	Maharashtra	2215.90504	162.82
21.	Manipur	-	-
22.	Meghalaya	15.6167	-
23.	Mizoram	-	-
24.	Nagaland	-	-
25.	Orissa	45.313	-
26.	Pondicherry	-	-
27.	Punjab	364.0748	147.58
28.	Rajasthan	327.766	1146.266
29.	Sikkim	-	-
30.	Tamil Nadu	86.0620	-
31.	Tripura	-	-
32.	Uttar Pradesh	2786.5863	788.354
33.	Uttarakhand	18.83489	-
34.	West Bengal	404.494	-
TOTAL :		10441.421	4097.967

#### Rape of foreign women

1998. SHRIMATI HEMA MALINI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of foreign women raped and molested during the last three years and under what circumstances; and

(b) whether Government has been able so far to nab any of those culprits who are bringing bad notions about the country to foreign countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) National Crime Records Bureau does not maintain separate information on cases of rape against foreign women. However, State/UT-wise details of cases registered under rape, during 2005, 2006 and 2007 are given in the Statement [Refer to Statement-I appended to answer to SQ 273 Part (b)]

(b) There is no separate information of conviction of persons involved in rape against foreign women. However, State/UT-wise details of cases chargesheeted, cases convicted, persons arrested, persons charge sheeted and persons convicted under rape during 2005-2006 and 2007 are given in the Statement [Refer to Statement-I appended to answer to SQ 273, Part (b)]. The Union Government has issued advisory to the State Governments from time to time to give focused attention to the prevention and control of crimes with special emphasis on prevention of crimes against women. Advisory has also been issued for improving safety condition on roads for women on 8th June, 2009 as given in Statement-I.

***Statement-I***

***Advisory issued for improving safety condition on roads for women***

From : Home, New Delhi

To : Directors General of Police of all States and Commissioner of Police, Delhi

Info : Chief Secretaries of all States/UTs.

F.No. I-11034/2/2009-IS.IV Dated 8th June, 2009

The following suggestions, *inter-alia*, has been emerged out of the Action Plan on Convergence and Coordination of Government Programmers for Gender Equality and Fighting Social Evil for Improving the safety condition on road, to prevent crimes against women:-

- Increasing the number of beat constables
- Increase the number of police help booth/kiosks especially in remote and lonely stretches
- Increase police patrolling during night
- Increasing women police officers in the mobile police vans.

2. It is requested that the above suggestions may please be noted for taking necessary action for improving safety condition on road for women.

Sd//

**(P.K. Mishra)**

Director (IS-II)

**Role of ISI in transferring arms to extremists in NE**

1999.SHRI O.T. LEPCHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken cognizance of the revelations made by the senior intelligence operatives of Bangladesh regarding role of ISI in transferring arms to extremists in NE through Bangladesh;

(b) whether Government has taken remedial steps to contain and reduce the activities of ISI through Bangladesh; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) Government has seen the media reports in this regard.

(b) and (c) The Government has been regularly taking up various security related matters including misuse of Bangladesh Territory for activities inimical to India with Bangladesh authorities at various levels. In order to deal with militancy, efforts of the State Governments are being supplemented by the Central Government through various measures such as deployment of additional Central Security Forces including Army; sharing of intelligence; financial assistance for local police forces and intelligence agencies under the Police Modernization Scheme; provision of assistance for strengthening various aspect of security apparatus and other aspects of anti-militancy operations by way of reimbursement of Security Related Expenditure; assistance to the States for raising of additional Forces in the form of India Reserve Battalions; etc.

#### **Satutory development board for Konkan**

†2000. SHRI Y.P. REDDY :

SHRI SHARAD ANANTRAO JOSHI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Maharashtra has sent a proposal to the Central Government to make an independent 'Statutory Development Board' for Konkan region;

(b) if so, when the proposal was sent; and

(c) the present status of this proposal and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) to (c) Government of Maharashtra had sent in December 2005 to the Government of India, a Resolution passed by both the Houses of Maharashtra State Legislature recommending the establishment of a separate Development Board for Konkan region of the State. The matter is under examination.

#### **Infiltration in different states of the country**

†2001. DR. PRABHA THAKUR:

SHRI AMIR ALAM KHAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been increase in the cases of cross border infiltration in different States of the country by foreign infiltrators at different borders of the country during last few years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



- (c) the measures taken by Government to check these infiltrations; and
- (d) the extent to which these measures have become effective?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (d) Available information about apprehension of foreign infiltrators indicates a decline in cross border infiltration on Indo-Bangladesh and Indo-Pakistan borders. There are no significant incidences of foreign infiltration on the other borders. The details of apprehension of foreign infiltrators made by Border Security Force on Indo-Bangladesh and Indo-Pakistan international borders during the last three years and the current year are as under:

Year	Indo-Bangladesh border	Indo-Pakistan border	Total
2006	5130	128	5258
2007	4206	128	4334
2008	2559	131	2690
2009 (Till June)	991	29	1020

The Government have adopted a multi-pronged approach to contain cross-border infiltration which, inter-alia, includes round the clock surveillance and patrolling on the borders and establishment of observation posts; construction of border fencing and flood lighting; introduction of modern and hi-tech surveillance equipment; upgradation of intelligence set up and coordination with the State Governments and concerned intelligence agencies.

As a result of these measures, cross border infiltration has shown a declining trend.

#### **Upgradation of equipment and weaponry profile of NSG**

2002.SHRI GIREESH KUMAR SANGHI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether after 26th November, Mumbai terror attack the National Security Guard has decided to upgrade its equipment and weaponry profile;
- (b) if so, whether procurement of this equipment was at the top of the force;
- (c) whether to meet Naxal threats which are on increase across red corridor, Government is considering integrated police system for entire National Capital Region (NCR); and
- (d) if so, the steps and measures Government has taken in this regard and by what time the new technology and latest weapons are being provided to police force to improve its capability?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) The up-gradation of equipment and weaponry in the National Security Guard is an ongoing process, which is being taken up on a regular basis and the effort is on to keep up with the emerging threats as envisaged by the Force.

(b) Yes Sir. The procurement process for acquiring the weapons and equipment has always remained top priority for the National Security Guard.

(c) No Sir.

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

#### **Plan to check naxalite activities**

†2003. SHRI PYARELAL KHANDELWAL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government has worked on any plan to keep an eye on naxalite activities in the naxal affected backward States in the wake of incessant attacks on central police forces;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether security agencies of Government doubt that some agencies are serving naxalites in the garb of serving the people; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN) : (a) and (b) Government has adopted an integrated approach in dealing with Left Wing Extremism activities in the arenas of security, development and public perception. State Governments deal with the various issues related to naxalite activities in the States. The Central Government supplements their efforts in several ways. These include deployment of Central paramilitary forces (CPMFs) and Commando Battalions for resolute Action (CoBRA); sanction of India Reserve (IR) battalions, setting up of Counter Insurgency and Anti Terrorism (CIAT) schools; modernization and upgradation of the State Police and their intelligence apparatus under the Scheme for Modernization of State Police Forces (MPF scheme); re-imbursement of security-related expenditure under the Security Related Expenditure (SRE) Scheme; filling up critical infrastructure gaps under the scheme for Special Infrastructure in Leftwing Extremism affected States; assistance in training of State Police through Ministry of Defence, Central Police Organisations and Bureau of Police Research and Development; sharing of intelligence; facilitating inter-State coordination; launching special intra-State and Inter-State Coordinated joint operations, assistance in community policing and civic actions and assistance in development works through a range of schemes of different Central Ministries.

(c) and (d) Available inputs indicate that certain NGOs do rake up issues to suit the agenda of the CPI (Maoist).

#### **Report of Liberhan Commission**

2004.SHRI SABIR ALI :

SHRI AMIR ALAM KHAN :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether the Liberhan Commission constituted to enquire into Babri Masjid demolition has submitted its report;

(b) if so, the main recommendations thereof;

(c) whether any action is being proposed to be taken on this report;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) to (e) The Central Government is examining the report. As per the provisions of Section 3(4) of the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952, the report together with a memorandum of the action taken thereon will be laid before each House of the Parliament.

#### **ULFA insurgents getting arms from China**

2005.PROF. ALKA BALRAM KSHATRIYA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that the ULFA commander who has been hiding in Bangladesh for many years has now moved to China;

(b) if so, the facts and details thereof;

(c) whether the ULFA insurgents are getting arms from China and using the same in the North-Eastern States; and

(d) if so, the strategies Government proposes to adopt to crush the evil designs of ULFA insurgents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) Some inputs suggest that United Liberation Front of Asom (ULFA) Commander-in-Chief Paresh Baruah had moved out of Bangladesh for some time. However, details in this regard are not available.

(c) ULFA possesses a large number of sophisticated weapons including AK series Rifles. As per inputs, these arms and explosives are mostly obtained by the outfit from foreign countries and brought to India through Bangladesh.

(d) The Government has taken various steps to check the activities of ULFA, which include intensified Counter Insurgency operations, deployment of Para-military Forces and Army in the State, coordinated action by Army, Para-military Forces and State Police for counter insurgency operations, declaration of ULFA as unlawful association under the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act 1967, declaration of Assam as "disturbed area" under the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act, 1958, reimbursement of security related expenditure to the state Government and modernization/up-

gradation of State Police Force. Steps have also been taken to strengthen the guarding at Indo-Bangladesh border. Besides, the Government has also taken up security related matters with the Government of Bangladesh at various levels.

#### **Communal clashes in states**

2006.SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any statistics regarding the communal clashes in the country during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details of communal clashes, State-wise; and

(c) how many cases are registered in each State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As per available information, the number of communal incidents in the country, State-wise, during the last three years is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) 'Police' and 'Public Order' being State subjects under the Constitution of India, the primary responsibility of registration of crimes rests with the State Governments.

The data regarding number of cases registered in communal incidents in each State is not maintained and compiled, centrally.

#### ***Statement***

*The number of communal incidents in the country during the years  
2006, 2007 and 2008*

States/UTs	2006	2007	2008
1	2	3	4
A & N Islands	0	0	0
Andhra Pradesh	24	13	17
Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0
Assam	7	7	10
Bihar	40	26	26
Chandigarh	0	0	0
Chhattisgarh	6	7	6
Delhi	7	6	5
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0	0	0
Daman & Diu	0	0	0
Goa	2	1	1

1	2	3	4
Gujarat	35	57	79
Haryana	2	2	4
Himachal Pradesh	0	3	1
J & K	0	1	0
Jharkhand	20	18	29
Karnataka	49	64	108
Kerala	13	10	22
Lakshadweep	0	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	137	180	131
Maharashtra	156	140	109
Manipur	0	0	1
Meghalaya	0	0	0
Mizoram	0	0	0
Nagaland	0	0	0
Orissa	9	15	180
Pondicherry	0	0	0
Punjab	2	5	1
Rajasthan	44	30	39
Sikkim	0	0	0
Tamil Nadu	14	18	48
Tripura	0	0	1
Uttarakhand	4	2	1
Uttar Pradesh	113	138	114
West Bengal	14	18	10
<b>TOTAL :</b>	<b>698</b>	<b>761</b>	<b>943</b>

#### Refugees from Sri Lanka in Tamil Nadu

†2007. SHRI SHREEGOPAL VYAS: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of refugees that migrated from Sri Lanka to Tamil Nadu;
- (b) whether the influx of migrants is still continuing; and

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) the scheme formulated to rehabilitate them by repatriating them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) The number of Tamil refugees, who migrated from Sri Lanka to Tamil Nadu in four phases is detailed below:-

Phase	Period	Inflow
Phase-I	24.07.83 to 31.12.87	134,053
Phase-II	25.08.89 to 30.04.91	122,078
Phase-III	31.07.96 to 31.08.03	22,418
Phase-IV	12.01.06 to 02.07.09	23,994
TOTAL		302,543

(b) Yes, Sir. However, the number is insignificant.

(c) Roughly, 1.00 Lakh refugees have been repatriated to Sri Lanka by Government with their willingness in two phases (first phase from 1987 to 1989 and second phase from 1992 to 1995) through air and sea.

#### Reviewing working of NGOs

2008.SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) working in the country are getting financial assistance from abroad;

(b) if so, the names of such NGOs receiving more than rupees 15 lakh as financial assistance during each of the last three years including the current year;

(c) whether Government reviews the working of such NGOs to ensure that such funds are used in accordance with the rules and safety norms by the NGOs;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPLLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) Yes, Sir. As per the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 1976, no Association having a definite cultural, economic, educational, religious or social programme can accept foreign contribution without registration or prior permission from the Central Government under the Act.

(b) As per the information available, the number of Associations, which received foreign contribution of more than Rs.15 lakh during the last 3 years, is given in the table below:

Year	Number of Associations
2005-06	4370
2006-07	5565
2007 -08	5697

(c) to (e) Monitoring of receipt and utilisation of foreign contribution by Associations is done through scrutiny of audited annual returns filed by Associations. In case of any complaint against an Association indicating violations of the provisions of the Act or any other adverse inputs, an inspection of the books of accounts and records of such Association is carried out and appropriate action is taken under the Act. In cases of violations of a minor nature and where it is found that there is no misutilisationl diversion of foreign contribution for undesirable purposes, action to condone is considered based on a case to case evaluation.

However, if any association is found involved in serious violations, viz. misutilisationl diversion of foreign contribution, action is initiated against the association. Such actions include (i) placing the Association in Prior Permission category, (ii) prohibiting it from receiving foreign contribution, (iii) prosecuting it in a court of law and (iv) freezing its bank accounts. Furthermore, in those cases, where it is found that the contribution is being diverted for purposes other than the stated objectives of the association, the matter is referred to Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) for a detailed investigation and prosecution, if necessary.

On the basis of the complaints received and inquiries made, 41 associations are prohibited from receiving foreign contribution, 34 Associations are placed in Prior Permission category, and accounts of 11 Associations are frozen at present. A list of the associations against which action has been taken for violation of various provisions of the Act, is available on MHA' s website: (<http://mha.nic.in/fcra.htm>). Further, at present 13 cases have been referred to CBI for detailed investigations for FCRA violations.

#### Violation of human rights in States

2009.SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of top three States where maximum cases of violation of Human Rights have been reported in the year 2008;

(b) whether Centre has sought any report from the concerned State Governments in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) As per information provided by National Human Rights Commission (NHRC), during the year 2008, the names of top three states where complaints alleging violation of human rights have been received and registered by NHRC are as under:

State	No. of Complaints
Uttar Pradesh	55,214
Delhi	5,616
Gujarat	3,813

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

#### **Bangladesh's help to check influx**

2010. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has sought help of Bangladesh to check influx during recent elections;
- (b) if so, whether India had also handed over list of wanted terrorists to Bangladesh;
- (c) if so, whether Bangladesh Air Chief also visited India in April-May to discuss security arrangements on our borders;
- (d) if so, to what extent Bangladesh has agreed to work with India to check violation and also infiltration;
- (e) whether BSF offered help to reorganize BDR in Bangladesh; and
- (f) if so, the steps and measures both countries have taken to check infiltration and help each other in meeting terrorist activities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) The Government has been taking up various security related matters including measures to check the influx of illegal infiltration from Bangladesh with the Government of Bangladesh from time to time at various levels.

During the last DG level Border Coordination Conference between BSF and BDR held at Dhaka from 11-14 July 2009, DG, BSF handed over a list of prominent Indian Insurgent leaders/criminals based in Bangladesh including those against whom Red Corner Notice have been issued to DG, BDR with a request to apprehend these insurgents and hand them over to India.

- (c) Air Chief of Government of Bangladesh had visited India from 23-29 April 2009 on a goodwill visit.
- (d) In view of (c), above, does not arise.
- (e) No such request was received by the BSF from the Bangladesh Rifles.
- (f) The issue of cross-border terrorism and illegal infiltration from Bangladesh is regularly taken up at various levels and steps have been taken for coordinated patrolling, identification of vulnerable gaps, strengthening of riverine patrolling. Bangladesh has also been urged to take effective steps to check the illegal movement of their nationals into India, especially through vulnerable and riverine areas.

#### **Setting up of NIG and NCTC**

2011. SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether after operationalisation of four NSG hubs in the country, the Centre is working towards setting up of a National Intelligence Grid (NIG) and National Counter-Terrorism Centre this year;



(b) if so, whether NIG and NCTC would be sharing information to coordinate sharing as well as analyzing intelligence inputs received by Security agencies; and

(c) if so, by what time final decision in setting up of National Intelligence Grid and National Counter Terrorist Centre is to be set up and by what time they are likely to start its operation and to what extent it has achieved full results?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) to (c) As part of an ongoing exercise to strengthen and upgrade intelligence set up, action has been initiated for establishment of online, dedicated and secure connectivity between designated Members of Multi-Agency Centre (MAC), MAC and the Subsidiary Multi-Agency Centres (SMACs) in 30 important identified locations and between the SMACs and the State Special Branches. Further, Multi-Agency Centre in the Intelligence Bureau, is also being strengthened and re-organized to enable it to function on 24X7 basis for real time collation and sharing of intelligence with all other intelligence and security agencies of the Central and State Governments/Union Territories. The Government is also proposing to establish a focused institutionalized mechanism in the form of a National Counter Terrorism Centre (NCTC), with an aim of taking pro-active counter-terrorism measures complementing with other concerned agencies.

#### **Report of NHRC on custodial deaths**

2012. SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA:

SHRI N.K. SINGH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to a report based on data from National Human Rights Commission (NHRC), there is no let up in custodial deaths in the country;

(b) if so, the facts and details thereof;

(c) whether the actual number of police custodial deaths are more than the recorded one;

(d) if so, whether the Union Government has since taken any steps to check such police custodial deaths and would also direct State Governments in this regard; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) to (e) No such report has been received in Ministry of Home Affairs. However, as per information provided by National Human Rights Commission (NHRC), the total number of Custodial Deaths reported in the Country, during the period from 2005-06 to 2007-08 are given as under:

Year	Custodial death reported		
	Judicial Custody	Police Custody	Total
2005-06	1591	139	1730
2006-07	1477	119	1596
2007-08	1789	188	1977

'Public Order' and 'Police' are State subjects as per the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution and as such registration, investigation, detection and prevention of crime is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments including cases relating to Custodial Deaths. However, Government of India has been issuing guidelines from time to time to make concerted efforts to improve the administration of Criminal Justice System and to take effective measures to control crime.

Moreover, National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) has also issued instructions to all State Governments/Union Territory authorities which are under obligation to report all deaths in custody, within 24 hours of its occurrence irrespective of the cause of death of the deceased. These are examined by NHRC from human rights perspective after calling for requisite reports and other relevant materials and appropriate orders are passed by the Commission.

Section 176 of Cr. P. C. has also been amended to provide that in case of death or disappearance of a person or rape of a woman while in the custody of the police, there shall be mandatory judicial inquiry and in case of death, examination of the dead body shall be conducted within 24 hours of death *vide* Cr. P. C. (Amendment) Act, 2005.

#### **Possibility of terror attack from air**

2013. SHRI N.K. SINGH:

DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to the intelligence reports the next terror attacks might be executed from the air;

(b) if so, the facts and details thereof;

(c) whether Pakistan's terror group are targeting key defence establishments to launch sensational attacks on important locations; and

(d) if so, the counter strategy Government proposes to adopt in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) to (c) There are no specific inputs to this effect.

(d) Does not arise. However, the Government has been, on a continuing basis, reviewing the security arrangements in the light of the emerging challenges, including terrorist incidents, and a number of significant steps have been taken to enhance the level of preparedness to counter terrorist incidents, to strengthen the intelligence and security apparatus, and strengthen the legislative and investigative provisions to counter terrorism.

#### **Review of VIP security**

2014. SHRI MAHENDRA MOHAN:

SHRI N.K. SINGH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has recently decided to review the list of VIPs who are enjoying security cover;

(b) if so, whether the VIP security expenditure has increased in the past few years and a Committee has been reconstituted to recommend scaling down of security cover to VIPs; and

(c) if so, the time by when Committee is likely to give its recommendation to Government and further action Government is likely to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) The security arrangements for all VIPs/central protectees are reviewed periodically in two high level committees in MHA.

(b) and (c) The expenditure incurred on providing security to VIPs/central protectees cannot be estimated as different State Governments/UT Administrations and their agencies are involved in making security arrangements for them. No such committee has been constituted/reconstituted for this purpose.

#### **Danger of attack by Lashkar-e-Taiba**

2015. SHRI KAMAL AKHTAR:

SHRI NAND KISHORE YADAV:

SHRI SANJAY RAUT:

SHRI KALRAJ MISHRA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that intelligence agencies of the country have warned Ministry of Home Affairs about the danger of terrorist attack like Mumbai attack by Lashkar-e-Taiba, recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) what action Government proposes to protect the life and property of Indian common people; and

(d) whether any fresh Instruction has been given to security agencies in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) to (d) As per available information, there are indications that Pakistan/PoK based terrorist groups including the Lashkar-e-Taiba (LeT) are active in organizing acts of terror. The Government has been, on a continuing basis, reviewing the security arrangements in the light of the emerging challenges, including terrorist incidents, and a number of significant steps have been taken to enhance the level of preparedness to counter terrorist incidents, to strengthen the intelligence and security apparatus, as well as the legislative and investigative provisions to counter terrorism.

#### **Review of anti-sodomy law**

2016. SHRI AMIR ALAM KHAN:

SHRI MANOHAR JOSHI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to review anti-sodomy law (Sec. 377, IPC);

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor;
- (d) whether Government would consider fears of all sections of the society including the leading religious outfits/groups in the country before reviewing the law;
- (e) whether the Delhi High Court has also given verdict on legality of Section 377 of IPC;
- (f) if so, the details thereof; and
- (g) by when Government proposes to take a review of the law in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (g) Delhi High Court in its recent judgment on the Writ Petition (Civil) No. 7455 of 2001 filed by an NGO, has, inter alia, ruled that Section 377 of IPC, insofar as, it criminalizes consensual sexual acts of adults in private, is violative of Articles 21, 14 and 15 of the Constitution. The order of the Delhi High Court has been challenged in the Supreme Court of India by Suresh Kumar Kaushal & another. As such, the matter is sub-judice.

#### **Relaxing the license regime for protected/restricted areas**

2017. DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN:

SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is cognizant of long standing demand of relaxing the license regime for protected/restricted areas to promote tourism;
- (b) if so, to what extent such restrictions will be relaxed; and
- (c) whether such relaxation is likely to be used by insurgent groups?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c) There have been demands from some State Governments/Union Territories to relax the Protected Area/Restricted Area regime in their respective States/UTs, with a view to promote tourism. The proposals received from the concerned State Governments/UT Administrations are examined in detail in consultation with concerned State Govts./UTs and Ministries/Departments and Agencies, with due emphasis on security concerns.

Only those recommendations for relaxation in PAP/RAP regime are accepted wherein it is ensured that the concerned State Govt./UT has the requisite infrastructure and capability in place to effectively monitor and regulate the relaxation granted without compromising on security concerns.

#### **Action Plan-II to deal with security challenges**

2018. SHRI N.K. SINGH:

SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has recently announced Action Plan-II to deal with the security challenge facing the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Central Paramilitary Forces have been given more powers and modernized to deal with the security challenges; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Action Plan-II of the Ministry of Home Affairs to strengthen Police and Intelligence machinery includes, inter-alia, initiatives gearing up intelligence machinery, sharing of intelligence and operational co-ordination between different agencies of the Central and the State Governments; establishment of online, dedicated and secure connectivity between designated Members of Multi-Agency Centre (MAC), MAC and the Subsidiary Multi-Agency Centres (SMACs) in 30 important identified locations and between the SMACs and the State Special Branches to enhance the level of preparedness and upgrade the security infrastructure; modernizing, strengthening and up-gradation of the State Police and security forces; operationalisation of NSG hubs in 4 locations; activation of the National Investigation Agency; setting up of National Counter Terrorism Centres strengthening of Narcotic Control Bureau; creation of Special Tactical Wing at National Police Academy (NPA) in Hyderabad; Setting up of Counter insurgency and Anti Terrorism Schools; expediting procurement of equipment and weaponry; etc.

(c) and (d) Funds are released for modernization of the Central Paramilitary Forces (CPMFs) under the Police Modernization Scheme. An amount of Rs.506.67 crores has been allotted for the Modernization Plan under BE for the year 2009-10. Action Plan of all the CPMFs have been approved. The actual procurement is an ongoing process.

Recently, the National Security Guard has been given powers to requisition aircraft from registered operators for public service.

#### **Terrorists from across the border**

†2019. SHRI BRIJ BHUSHAN TIWARI:

SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA:

SHRI BHAGWATI SINGH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that around two hundred terrorists have entered into the country from across the border; and

(b) if so, the details of action being made by Government to arrest them and to prevent such infiltration?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) The Government is seized of the problem of illegal trans-border movements of persons. The border guarding forces have been deployed on the international border for round the clock surveillance and they take all effective steps and preventive measures to stop

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

trans-border movements of criminals and anti-social elements. Since this activity takes place surreptitiously, therefore, the definite number of such infiltration cannot be ascertained. The Government has adopted a multi-pronged strategy to prevent infiltration from across the border which includes:

- i) Round the clock surveillance and patrolling on the borders;
- ii) Establishment of observation posts;
- iii) Construction of border fencing and flood lighting;
- iv) Construction of additional 509 BoPs along Indo-Bangladesh/Indo-Pak borders for effective domination;
- v) Introduction of modern and high-tech surveillance equipment;
- vi) Upgradation of intelligence set up;
- vii) Co-ordination with the State Governments and concerned intelligence agencies.

#### **Murder of house owner by domestic helps**

2020.SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that incidents of the murder of house owners by domestic helps in Metro cities have increased during the last one year;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and
- (c) whether Government will make a law for compulsory verification of all domestic help in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) The National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), which compiles data on crimes in the country on the basis of inputs from the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations, does not maintain separate information on murder of house owners by domestic helps.

(c) "Police" and "Public Order" are State subjects under the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India and therefore, the State Governments are primarily responsible for prevention, detection, registration and investigation of crime and for prosecuting the criminals involved through the machinery of their law enforcement agencies.

#### **Lack of facilities for CISF personnel at airports**

2021.SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware of the fact that in airports, such as Bengaluru Airport, the CISF personnel have to sleep outside the airport in the open and have no other visible facilities; and

(b) if so, the steps Government proposes to take to ensure that these forces and their men are adequately taken care of?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) The CISF personnel deployed at Bengaluru Airport have been provided the facilities of both Barrack and residential accommodation. The Airport Management has provided accommodation facilities for Gazetted Officers, Bachelors, Ladies, families and for the Quick Reaction Team (QRT).

(b) Not applicable.

#### Crime against old people and women in Delhi

2022.DR. (SHRIMATI) NAJMA A. HEPTULLA:

SHRI MAHENDRA MOHAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that crime against old age people and women are increasing day by day in Delhi and it is becoming difficult for the old age people to live alone;

(b) if so, how many crime against old age people and women have been recorded during last six months;

(c) how many cases have been solved, arrests made and FIRs lodged; and

(d) how the figures of last six months compare with the last three years in Delhi and rest of the places in India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) The law and order situation in Delhi is well under control. The total cases of Crime against old age people reported during 2006, 2007 and 2008 in Delhi are 50, 42 and 45 respectively showing decline in 2007 over 2006 and increase in 2008 over 2007. The total cases of Crime against women reported during 2006, 2007 and 2008 in Delhi are 4854, 4932 and 4085 respectively showing increase in 2007 over 2006 and decrease In 2008 over 2007.

(b) and (c) The details of the cases of crimes against old age people and women in Delhi reported, worked out and person arrested during the last six months i.e. 1st January to 30th June, 2009 are given below:

	Reported	Worked out	Person arrested
Cases of crime against old age people	23	10	22
Cases of crime against women	2214	812	1120

(d) The details of the cases of crime reported in respect of old age people and women in Delhi during 2006, 2007, 2008 and upto June. 2009 are given in Statement-I (*See below*). The year-wise details of the information on the cases of crimes against women during 2006, 2007, 2008, and 2009 in respect of the States/UTs (except Delhi), as compiled by National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), are given in Statement-II. (*See below*) Such details in respect of Senior citizens are not maintained by NCRB.

**Statement-I**

*Crime against old people and women in Delhi*

	2006	2007	2008	2009 (up to June)
Cases of crime against old people in Delhi	50	42	45	23
Cases of crime against women in Delhi	4854	4932	4085	2214

**Statement-II**

*Year-wise details of the information on the cases of crime against women during 2006, 2007, 2008 and 2009 in respect of the States/UTs (except Delhi)*

Sl.No.	State	2006	2007	2008 (Provisional data)	2009 (Provisional data)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	21484	24738	22788	7551
2	Arunachal Pradesh	168	185	164	19
3	Assam	6801	6844	5780	1420
4	Bihar	6740	7548	5423	830
5	Chhattisgarh	3757	3775	4376	1830
6	Goa	96	80	131	96
7	Gujarat	7279	8260	8504	2443
8	Haryana	4617	4645	4914	2164
9	Himachal Pradesh	792	1018	951	378
10	Jammu & Kashmir	2432	2521	2374	0
11	Jharkhand	2979	3317	2220	0
12	Karnataka	6084	6569	6974	1794
13	Kerala	7554	7837	8096	2505
14	Madhya Pradesh	14321	15370	17013	4395
15	Maharashtra	14452	14924	15152	4980
16	Manipur	171	188	211	66
17	Meghalaya	176	172	205	39
18	Mizoram	125	151	111	60



1	2	3	4	5	6
19	Nagaland	43	32	16	4
20	Orissa	6825	7304	0	0
21	Punjab	2242	2694	2414	671
22	Rajasthan	12934	14270	13085	5164
23	Sikkim	47	55	45	11
24	Tamil Nadu	6489	7811	6199	1252
25	Tripura	964	1067	1527	508
26	Uttar Pradesh	16375	20993	22254	3131
27	Uttarakhand	1038	1097	1162	163
28	West Bengal	12785	16544	19475	5321
29	A & N Islands	36	56	83	36
30	Chandigarh	224	230	165	57
31	D & N Haveli	32	18	20	3
32	Daman & Diu	9	11	9	2
33	Lakshadweep	1	5	5	0
34	Puducherry	149	179	128	46
TOTAL :		164765	185312	171974	48355

**Decision on statutory development board for North Maharashtra**

2023.SHRI SHARAD ANANTRAO JOSHI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a proposal for the formation of a separate statutory development board for the North Maharashtra is pending with the Ministry;

(b) if so, the reasons for delay in taking a decision on the subject; and

(c) by when, Government will be able to take a final decision in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) to (c) Government of Maharashtra, on the basis of a Resolution passed unanimously by both Houses of the State Legislature on 13.7.2006, has requested Government of India to take necessary steps to amend Article 371 (2) of the Constitution to set up a separate Statutory Development Board for North Maharashtra covering the five districts of Dhule, Nandurbar, Jalgaon, Nashik and Ahmednagar. Planning commission has not supported a similar proposal for setting up a separate Statutory Development Board for the Konkan region in Maharashtra. No definite timeframe can be specified in this regard.

#### **Proposal of Maharashtra on coastal security**

2024.SHRI SHARAD ANANTRAO JOSHI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a proposal from the Government of Maharashtra to gear up the construction activities of 12 marine police stations, 20 barracks, 27 check posts etc. estimated to cost approximately rupees five crores only is pending with the Ministry; and

(b) if so, in view of the gravity of the situation created after the 26th November attack on Mumbai, by when Government intends to take a final decision in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) A comprehensive Coastal Security Scheme, which is a supplemental initiative, was approved in January 2005 for implementation over a five year period commencing 2005-06. The Scheme is under implementation in nine coastal States,, viz. Gujarat, Maharashtra, Goa, Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Orissa and West Bengal, and four coastal Union territories, viz. Daman & Diu, Lakshadweep, Puducherry and Andaman & Nicobar Islands. Under the Scheme, 73 coastal police stations, 97 check posts 58 outposts and 30 operational barracks have been approved. The scheme also provides for 204 patrol boats fitted with modern navigational and maritime equipment for patrolling in coastal waters, and 153 jeeps and 312 motorcycles for patrolling along the coast. A lump sum assistance of Rs. 10 lakhs per police station is also provided for computers and equipments, etc. The approved five-year outlay for the Scheme is Rs. 400 crores for non-recurring expenditure and Rs. 151 crores for recurring expenditure on fuel, maintenance and repairs of vessels and training of personnel.

Under the Scheme, 12 coastal police stations, 32 check posts, 24 barracks, along with 28 interceptor boats, 25 jeeps and 57 motorcycles, have been approved for the State of Maharashtra.

For further strengthening the coastal security, all the coastal States and Union territories, are carrying out the exercise of vulnerability/gap analysis jointly with Coast Guard, to firm up their additional requirements, in respect of coastal police stations, vehicles, boats etc., for formulation of Phase-II of the Coastal Security Scheme for approval of the Government of India.

Although the Government of Maharashtra did send an *ad-hoc* proposal for additional funds in February 2009, the detailed well thought out proposal for additional requirements, based on vulnerability/gap analysis in consultation with Coast Guard, has not yet been received from the State.

#### **Health problems of BSF personnel posted in remote border areas**

2025.SHRI A. ELAVARASAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many personnel in Border Security Forces posted in remote border areas are infected with Malaria, caused due to mine exposure, as well as cerebral Malaria and are languishing in duty without proper medication;

(b) whether it is also a fact that due to hardship and inaccessibility of proper medical facilities, many personnel have left the job;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether steps are being taken by Government to provide health facilities for personnel of BSF posted in remote border areas; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) Some Border Security Forces personnel serving in remote border areas get infected with Malaria/ Cerebral Malaria. But such affected personnel are given prompt medical attention and rest.

(b) and (c) No Sir, no BSF personnel has left the job due to hardship and inaccessibility to proper medical facilities.

(d) and (e) A Malaria Cell has been established at Composite Hospital, Agartala to monitor malaria scenario in the North Eastern region. All the BSF units deployed in remote border areas are provided dedicated medical officers with sufficient arrangements like anti-malaria drugs, rapid diagnostic kits, etc. and adequate facilities for timely evacuation of serious patients for further treatment. Besides, BSF personnel deployed in malaria infested areas are also provided with mosquito nets, nets covering faces and mosquito repellents, etc. to protect themselves from mosquito bites.

#### **Special R&R package for flood affected people in Assam**

2026.SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government will consider a Special Relief and Rehabilitation package for the flood effected people of Assam, those who have become landless by the flood for last ten years;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c) Financial assistance, under the present Schemes of Calamity Relief Fund (CRF)/National Calamity Contingency Fund (NCCF) in the wake of natural calamities, is provided towards immediate relief. Objective of these relief Schemes is to reduce the level of suffering of the affected people by providing gratuitous assistance as an immediate help.

Further, the assistance from CRF/NCCF is provided as per approved items and norms, which *inter alia* include assistance for damage to crops, damage to houses, gratuitous relief, medical aid,

provision for utensils/clothing, loss of animals, assistance for feed, fodder to animals and ex-gratia payment to families of deceased persons.

There is no provision of any special package in the existing Schemes of CRF/NCCF in areas affected by natural calamities, including floods.

The rehabilitation of people who are rendered homeless due to floods etc. is required to be undertaken by the concerned State Government from its own resources/Plan funds.

#### **Crime and criminal tracking network**

2027. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has given clearance to the Crime and Criminal Tracking Network and Systems project;

(b) if so, the salient features of this project; and

(c) what is the time-frame for its implementation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Under the Crime and Criminal Tracking Network & Systems (CCTNS) Project, which is proposed to be implemented as a Mission Mode Project, about 14000 Police Stations and 6000 other police offices at various levels would be interconnected for evolution of IT-enabled state-of-the art tracking system around "investigation of crime and detection of criminals" in the real time. The project will be implemented in a manner where the major role in the implementation of the project would be with the States and the role of the Centre would be largely confined to development and management of the Core Application Software and aspects pertaining to issuing guidelines, review and monitoring of the project implementation.

(c) The Project is expected to be implemented during the three years under the XIth Five Year Plan from 2009-2010 to 2011-2012.

#### **Opposition to Criminal Procedure Code (Amendment) Act, 2008**

†2028. SHRI LALIT KISHORE CHATURVEDI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Criminal Procedure Code (Amendment) Act, 2008 is being opposed by women;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the said amendment act is being opposed by lawyers also and consequently courts are being boycotted; and

(c) the action proposed by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c) Some Lawyers' Associations and a Women's Organization have

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

expressed themselves against certain provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Act, 2008. The matter is being examined.

**Effect of terrorist/naxalite activities on investment in Jharkhand**

2029.SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether terrorist/naxalite activities are a major hurdle in attracting fresh industrial/other investment in Jharkhand;

(b) if so, whether Government is planning to take any serious steps against terrorism and naxalite activities; and

(c) if so, the details of the steps taken and proposed to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) to (c) As per available inputs, 13 units with an investment of Rs 880.31 crores came into production during last 3 years. Other details of investment in Jharkhand State are as below:

Year	MOU signed	Proposal for MOU	Units came into Production
2006-07	19	13	06
2007-08	07	49	06
2008-09	06	32	01
<b>TOTAL :</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>13</b>

State Government deals with the various issues related to naxalite activities. The Central Government supplements resources and efforts of the State Government in several ways. These include deployment of Central Paramilitary forces (CPMFs) and Commando Battalions for Resolute Action (CoBRA); sanction of India Reserve (IR) battalions, setting up of Counter Insurgency and Anti Terrorism (CIAT) schools; modernization and upgradation of the State Police and their Intelligence apparatus under the Scheme for Modernization of State Police Force (MPF scheme); re-imbursement of security-related expenditure under the Security Related Expenditure (SRE) Scheme; filling up critical infrastructure gaps under the scheme for Special Infrastructure in Leftwing Extremism affected States; assistance in training of State Police through Ministry of Defence, Central Police Organisations and Bureau of Police Research and Development; sharing of Intelligence; facilitating inter-State coordination and assistance in development works through a range of scheme of different Central Ministries.

**Percentage of women in CRPF**

2030.SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the present percentage of women employees in the Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF);

(b) whether Government is considering increasing the percentage of women employees;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the present strength of Police Force in Jharkhand and considering the rate of crime, is this police force sufficient and equipped with basic infrastructures; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a)

Total Posted strength	Posted strength of women	Percentage of women
2,51,428	4129	1.64%

(b) and (c) No, Sir.

(d) and (e) The information pertaining to (d) & (e) is a State subject. However, in so far as, CRPF is concerned, at present, 06 Battalions of CRPF are deployed in Jharkhand for anti naxalite operations.

#### Meetings of robbers in discotheques and pubs in Delhi

2031. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply to Unstarred Question 907 given in the Rajya Sabha on 25 February, 2009 and state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the fact that gang members of robbers and murderers, recently arrested by Delhi Police, have revealed during investigation that they happened to meet each other in discotheques and pubs of the city;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has launched any operation to keep an eye over the functioning of these discotheques and pubs;

(d) if so, whether Government has ever monitored the functioning of discotheques;

(e) if so, the results thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) No such instance has come to the notice of Delhi Police.

(c) to (f) Delhi Police keeps watch on the functioning of Discotheques and Pubs. Action is initiated under relevant provision of the Regulation for Licensing and Controlling Places of Public Amusement (other than cinema) and Performances for Public Amusement, 1980 for cancellation and suspension of the license if any complaint received in this regard is found correct. Necessary legal

action is also initiated by the Delhi Police if any discotheque is found violating the provisions of the Regulations framed under the Delhi Police Act.

**Security assessment and preparation to meet terrorist threat**

2032.SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of major terrorist attacks like 26th November in Mumbai, has the Government assessed and made preparations to meet threats to security of vital installations, critical assets and community at large, especially in view of proactive role of Taliban near Indo-Pakistan border, phenomenal increase in activities of belligerent and insurgent outfits like Naxalite, Maoists, ULFA, Fundamentalists, Extremists, etc.; and

(b) if so, law and order being a State subject whether wide-ranging consultations have been held and consensus on the line of action arrived at?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) The Government has been on a continuing basis reviewing the security arrangements in the light of emerging challenges, including terrorist and naxalite activities and a number of important decisions and measures have been taken. These measures include augmenting the strength of Central Para-Military Forces, establishment of NSG hubs at Chennai, Kolkata, Hyderabad and Mumbai and strengthening Coastal security. Besides the National Investigation Agency has been constituted and the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act 1967 been amended and notified in 2008 to strengthen the punitive measures to combat terrorism. Further, the central Government supplements the efforts of the State Governments by providing assistance for security and development which, *inter-alia*, include deployment of CPMFs, CoBRA Battalions, provision of funds for modernization of weapons and for other socio-economic and developmental works.

**Multiple visas for oustees from Afghanistan**

2033.SARDAR TARLOCHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many Hindu and Sikh oustees from Afghanistan are in India and what are their demands and the action taken by Government on that;

(b) how many of them have been given Indian citizenship;

(c) how many applications for that are pending (all those who have completed 12 years of stay in India);

(d) how long it will take to clear their applications; and

(e) whether Government will consider granting them multiple visas for a longer period to facilitate their journeys?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) As per available records, there are 24381 registered Afghan nationals

staying in India as on 31.12.2008. Community based data of Afghan nationals staying in India is not maintained. The main demands of the Hindu and Sikh oustees from Afghanistan relate to grant of Indian citizenship and for multiple re-entry visa. Appropriate action as per law is taken on their demands.

(b) 1499 Afghan nationals have been granted Indian Citizenship upto 30.6.2009.

(c) and (d) Requests for grant of Indian Citizenship to Afghan nationals are considered under the relevant provisions contained in Section 5 and 6 of the Citizenship Act, 1955. As per Rule 7 & 9 of the Citizenship Rules, 1956, the applications for grant of Indian Citizenship are received and processed by State Governments/Central Government at different stages. All such applications, as and when received by the Central Government from the State Governments are processed immediately as per the provisions of law. No centralized data base of pending applications is maintained in the Ministry of Home Affairs.

(e) Hindu and Sikh oustees from Afghanistan staying in India and registered with Foreigners Regional Registration Officers (FRROs)/Foreigners Registration Officers (FROs), are granted two re-entry facilities in a year for a maximum period of 45 days each OR one re-entry facility for a maximum period of 90 days. This re-entry facility is granted to the Hindu and Sikh oustees from Afghanistan for (i) disposal of their property in Afghanistan or (ii) for visiting a country other than Afghanistan and Pakistan provided the request is found justified.

#### Foreigners visiting with valid visa

†2034. SHRI SHREEGOPAL VYAS: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the country-wise number of foreigners who visited India on valid Visa during last five years;
- (b) whether illegal visa-holders were apprehended; and
- (c) if so, the number thereof alongwith the names of their countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) As per available information foreigners who visited India on valid Visas during last five year, viz., 2004 to 2008 is given in the table below:-

Year	No. of foreigners who visited India on valid visas
2004	3478444
2005	3967382
2006	4447167
2007	5096990
2008	5278852

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



Details of the country-wise arrival of foreigners in India on valid visas during the year 2004 to 2008 are given in the Statement-I (See below).

(b) and (c) As per available information, a total of 1703 foreigners were detected with forged/fake travel documents during the last 5 years at five major international airports viz., Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata, Chennai & Amritsar Airports. Of these 1703 foreigners, 285 foreigners were apprehended for visa forgery cases. Year-wise details of foreigners detected with forged/fake travel documents at five Immigration Check Posts during the year 2004-2008 are given in Statement-II.

**Statement-I**

*Country-wise arrival of foreigners during the years 2004 to 2008*

Country	Arrival of foreigners				
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
1	2	3	4	5	6
Afghanistan	12810	13988	18799	23048	32427
Albania	112	230	228	271	218
Algeria	818	770	1174	1183	1043
Andorra	42	26	100	122	154
Angola	474	543	385	651	1851
Anguilla	0	0	12	21	17
Antigua & Barbuda	3	19	17	42	31
Antilles (Netherlands)	89	385	152	95	60
Argentina	2799	3392	4493	4988	5086
Armenia	264	310	371	444	1123
Aruba	14	21	22	34	28
Ascension Island	2	4	0	0	0
Australia	81654	96514	109867	136387	146190
Austria	21093	27386	28045	26824	25889
Azerbaijan	456	614	755	892	8908
Azores	2	3	1	0	0
Bahamas	36	177	105	144	169
Bahrain	4420	5009	4793	6785	7221
Bangladesh	490821	485640	484401	500234	539148

1	2	3	4	5	6
Barbados	201	199	269	367	290
Belarus	629	685	1077	1809	2155
Belgium	24031	25096	29156	34338	36263
Belize	388	685	624	698	349
Benin	3	120	24	77	103
Bermuda	1	2	12	20	30
Bhutan	7054	8126	8502	8683	9951
Bolivia	154	154	175	232	175
Bosnia & Herzegovina	46	78	155	257	281
Botswana	421	505	490	476	385
Brazil	7397	7001	9148	10999	11529
British Overseas City	4	0	1444	2784	4125
British Protectorate	18	3	78	156	301
British Solomon Isl.	27	25	58	77	31
British Sub. & Colo.	69	0	217	449	501
Brunei	498	581	538	382	5442
Bulgaria	1400	1716	2087	2281	2224
Burkina Faso	28	31	81	83	199
Burundi	69	81	199	202	338
Cambodia (Kampuchia)	640	562	804	1488	1596
Cameroon	81	182	217	381	467
Canada	135967	156287	176567	210183	222289
Cape Verde Islands	7	25	32	56	23
Cayman Island	4	5	17	29	17
Central African Rep.	198	1685	1861	390	59
Chad	121	403	348	84	105
Chile	1636	1618	1812	2517	2916
China	34113	44340	62330	88953	98092
China (Taiwan)	18179	19153	26503	29916	28939

1	2	3	4	5	6
China Turk	2	0	1	0	0
Christmas Islands	1	3	4	8	5
Ciskei	1	0	0	1	1
Colombia	1725	2035	2535	2878	2762
Comoros	56	142	113	156	85
Congo	244	367	447	542	670
Cook Island	7	8	0	14	6
Costa Rica	389	455	444	544	537
Croatia	1403	1564	2202	3176	2931
Cuba	179	212	234	291	283
Cyprus	431	646	826	779	809
Czech	4130	4655	5760	7525	8547
Dahomey	148	626	842	47	21
Deigo Garcia	1	0	0	0	0
Democratic Yemen	4	28	0	0	0
Denmark	15863	19893	21592	28387	34243
Djibouti	288	316	340	394	205
Dominican Island	6	9	32	25	39
Dominican Republic	265	525	347	321	234
East Timor	3	5	47	84	133
Ecuador	226	316	415	564	549
Egypt	3940	4061	5528	6301	5325
El Salvador	1078	1393	575	296	309
Equitorial Guinea	42	16	29	19	15
Eritrea	344	305	356	402	369
Estonia	593	939	2234	4791	4205
Ethiopia	2661	3224	3140	3569	3306
Falkland Islands	2	3	61	129	185
Faroos Island	4	0	26	54	45

1	2	3	4	5	6
Fiji	2003	2351	2412	2549	2129
Finland	12538	16000	22860	32832	29223
France	132050	151199	175345	203928	207782
French Guinea	2	2	160	299	726
French Plynesia	0	0	34	30	37
Gabon	23	70	153	76	120
Gambia	111	433	307	90	105
Georgia	438	485	659	2143	669
Germany	116748	129935	156808	188355	204293
Ghana	925	1209	1237	1314	1269
Gibraltar	20	24	10	9	4
Greece	4716	4768	5146	6629	6671
Green Land	1	14	5	11	8
Grenada	1233	3237	2319	369	108
Guadeloupe	7	21	11	14	4
Guam	0	0	3	689	44
Guatemala	390	173	263	392	515
Guinea	171	148	159	216	211
Guinea Bissau	25	87	98	28	17
Guyana	359	444	413	414	288
Haiti	101	125	95	69	93
Hawaii	1	4	1	0	0
Honduras	80	137	225	189	234
Hong Kong	1965	1858	1466	1065	519
Hungary	3540	3795	4262	5078	5263
Iceland	245	401	755	2098	2013
Indonesia	11550	12853	16990	18759	19606
Iran	24835	28145	29771	32419	30147
Iraq	1153	1627	2432	4668	7789

1	2	3	4	5	6
Ireland	9004	11085	14936	18912	18906
Israel	39286	42944	42735	47109	42716
Italy	65572	67465	79978	93694	85718
Ivory Coast	243	488	397	327	348
Jamaica	340	371	514	558	463
Japan	96992	102760	119292	145461	145349
Jordan	2436	3354	3933	4535	4154
Kazakhstan	2476	3257	3883	5039	7534
Kenya	17593	19644	20313	24275	14938
Kingdom of Tonga	63	39	16	3	0
Kiribati	7	15	74	71	66
Korea (North) DPR	1479	2536	1513	1144	22
Korea South	47835	51750	70407	84754	79797
Kuwait	2965	3020	3773	4086	5302
Kyrgyzstan	612	542	543	816	1036
Laos	129	217	164	228	322
Latvia	605	1070	1409	2634	2610
Lebanon	2257	2295	2496	3340	3418
Lesotho	192	263	279	328	282
Liberia	123	158	164	162	171
Libya	384	490	594	614	494
Liechtenstein	41	59	57	149	100
Lithoria	32	37.	29	14	0
Lithuania	720	962	1331	1860	3436
Luxemberg	583	690	769	1092	1053
Macau	73	92	78	126	211
Malagasy (Madagascar)	106	217	283	228	686
Malawi	306	345	520	609	731
Malaysia	84390	98571	107286	114359	115792

1	2	3	4	5	6
Maldives	21681	34126	37652	45834	54956
Mali	2541	103	162	211	232
Malta	535	1764	1284	1453	665
Mariana Island	0	0	2	14	12
Marshal Island	0	0	3	19	8
Martinique	145	314	189	60	28
Mauritania	364	418	1095	529	363
Mauritius	19847	19994	20607	21397	19712
Mayotte	23	8	16	79	45
Mexico	4577	5382	6502	8310	9265
Micronesia	6	0	4	20	24
Moldova	245	140	227	214	286
Monaco	36	11	47	75	92
Mongolian	810	1018	1395	1889	2292
Montserrat	0	0	0	18	46
Morocco	1144	1316	1225	1370	1207
Mozambique	1044	1293	1331	1630	884
Myanmar	5061	5679	7734	9413	12147
Namibia	112	203	248	436	477
Nauru	13	8	165	289	234
Nepal	53207	79736	91552	84999	78109
Netherlands	51211	53459	58611	68244	71582
New Caledonia	7	8	16	111	43
New Herbrides (Vanuatu)	23	40	38	0	0
New Zealand	16762	20518	23493	27894	29255
Nicaragua	91	102	80	96	97
Niger Republic	1178	1140	529	411	337
Nigeria	6659	9967	9348	10821	13997
Niue Island	15	45	52	86	78

1	2	3	4	5	6
Norfolk Island	0	2	9	24	24
Norway	10631	11305	14216	19760	22364
Oman	14927	15021	17849	23104	34042
Others	13095	21073	24896	30644	30275
Pakistan	67416	94057	83426	107906	85527
Palau	9	5	33	86	64
Palestine	672	735	832	1040	770
Panama	492	599	722	820	793
Papua-New-Guinea	299	383	237	275	189
Paraguay	161	152	305	190	242
Peru	639	663	815	1083	1261
Philippines	10492	12479	15644	16937	17222
Poland	8508	10958	14808	20095	23511
Portugal	10655	11473	13108	15611	15415
Puerto Rico	1	6	12	21	20
Qatar	1788	2304	2392	2849	2934
Refugees (Stateless)	0	0	3	0	0
Reunion Island	16	54	86	156	75
Rodrigues Island	0	19	5	0	0
Romania	1938	2410	3102	3951	4689
Russia	47133	56625	62203	76766	91094
Rwanda	130	127	363	398	650
Saint Marin	1	0	0	0	0
Samoa (West) Togolese	6	25	204	28	30
Samoa American	0	0	234	1066	1431
San Marino	4	5	50	95	49
Sao Tome & Principe	27	31	31	46	18
Saudi Arabia	11932	12364	14006	15873	16983
Senegal	392	530	694	962	919

1	2	3	4	5	6
Seychelles	1383	1407	1425	1422	1386
Sierra Leone	118	595	509	416	416
Singapore	60710	71443	82574	92790	97849
Slovak Republic	213	283	1118	2046	2833
Slovenia	504	394	1129	2059	1770
Somalia	357	509	439	906	636
South Africa	32148	39234	41954	46205	42322
Spain	42897	45055	53520	63018	62501
Sri Lanka	129058	137661	154813	205834	218805
St. Lucia	38	55	153	129	104
St.Christopher & Nevis	0	0	0	70	88
St. Helena	0	0	22	52	141
St.Pierre & Maiqueldu	0	0	43	103	26
St.Vincent & Grenadines	0	0	22	33	34
Stateless	1365	1171	629	1781	1025
Stateless-Malaysia	24	20	10	0	0
Stateless-Tanzania	25	29	3	0	0
Stateless-United Kingdom	11	159	2	0	0
Stateless-Usa	5	16	0	0	0
Stateless-Vietnam	4	2	0	0	0
Sudan	2487	3637	4355	4356	3470
Suriname	614	705	750	792	511
Swaziland	587	919	969	590	313
Sweden	26184	29250	36013	48153	58955
Switzerland	28540	33591	37446	41017	42092
Syria	2349	2471	2645	3107	2883
Tajikistan	526	958	899	1021	861
Tanzania	9956	11119	11954	13732	14867
Thailand	33442	42245	46623	57049	58065



1	2	3	4	5	6
Tonga (Togo)	140	229	163	143	171
Transkei	42	94	71	0	10
Trinidad & Tobago	1095	1564	1508	1666	1412
Tunisia	1796	931	892	1004	1119
Turkey	7092	7916	10221	10650	10932
Turkmenistan	475	551	1193	1975	1316
Turks & Caicos Isl.	2	13	19	33	21
Tuvalu	41	104	483	98	81
U.S.A.	526120	618578	696739	794884	804811
Uganda	1560	1613	1696	1897	2285
Ukraine	5106	7140	8479	10873	12344
United Arab Emirates	23187	26545	27593	34381	63501
United Kingdom	556763	647787	734240	778155	776137
Upper Volta	6	1	1	0	0
Uruguay	336	239	688	785	917
Uzbekistan	1795	2125	2170	2573	2756
Vanuatu	4	7	15	25	28
Vatican City	25	44	42	54	37
Venda	1	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	909	1517	1518	1698	1879
Vietnam	2598	3509	3369	4782	4876
Virgin Isl.(UK)	2	0	0	13	9
Virgin Island(US)	0	1	1	11	6
Wallis Futuna Island	6	3	13	56	21
Yemen	8826	9614	9573	11007	11583
Yugoslavia	546	795	508	784	762
Zaire	2	5	19	9	16
Zambia	1469	1855	2069	2775	1995
Zimbabwe (Rhodesia)	851	1071	1133	1182	711
TOTAL :	3478444	3967382	4447167	5096990	5278852

**Statement-II**

*Type of forgeries by foreigners during last 5 years*

*(Detected at Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata, Chennai & Amritsar Airports)*

Type-wise forgeries	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	Total
Photo Substitution	58	27	37	26	45	193
Page Substitution	51	14	15	18	33	131
A/D stamps forgery	23	06	05	05	05	44
Impersonation	63	28	21	36	84	232
Visa forged	75	02	68	71	69	285
Passport forged	54	30	40	26	27	177
PP obtained fraudulently	00	18	11	13	19	61
Others	76	155	79	171	99	580
<b>TOTAL :</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>280</b>	<b>276</b>	<b>366</b>	<b>381</b>	<b>1703</b>

**Nepalis living in India**

†2035. SHRI SAMAN PATHAK: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether data is available with Government regarding the population of Indian Nepalis/Gorkha communities living permanently in India;

(b) if so, State-wise details of data; and

(c) the steps Government is taking for collective development and for redressal of caste based problems of Indian Nepalis/Gorkha communities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS ( SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) At each census, the Scheduled Castes (SCs) & the Scheduled Tribes (STs) population are enumerated strictly as per the lists of SCs & STs valid within the jurisdiction of respective State at the time of census. The population of Nepali communities who have been notified as Scheduled Caste in the States of Sikkim and West Bengal as per 2001 Census are given below:

Sikkim		West Bengal	
Name of SC	Population	Name of SC	Population
Damai (Nepali)	7,448	Damai (Nepali)	17,387
Kami (Nepali), Lohar (Nepali)	17,950	Kami (Nepali)	49,704
Majhi (Nepali)	345	Sarki (Nepali)	11,111
Sarki (Nepali)	923		
<b>TOTAL :</b>	<b>26,666</b>	<b>TOTAL :</b>	<b>78,202</b>

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) No specific programmes for development of "Indian Nepalis/Gorkha communities" are undertaken. However, in the States of Sikkim and West Bengal where they have been identified as SCs, benefits are extended to them along with others (SCs) under both the State Government and Central Government schemes meant for SCs. This, inter-alia, includes schemes for scholarships for education besides those included under the Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes.

#### **Crime against foreign tourists**

2036.DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the incidents of harassment, molestation, rape and murder etc. of foreign tourists in various parts of the country, reported during the last five years and till date;
- (b) the details of such incidents and their disposal; and
- (c) the steps taken to strengthen security scenario of foreign tourists?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Tourism has intimated that it does not compile data of incidents of crimes against tourists, including foreign tourists. NCRB also does not maintain such data.

(c) "Police" and "Public Order" are State subjects under the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. However, in order to ensure safety and security of the tourists, the Ministry of Tourism has advised all the State Governments / Union Territory Administrations to deploy Tourist Police. The Ministry of Tourism has also circulated guidelines to the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations for formation of Tourist Security Organization(s) comprising Ex-Servicemen, for the safety and security of tourists.

#### **Crimes/atrocities against women and senior citizens**

2037.SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether cases of crime/atrocities against women and senior citizens are on rise in the country;
- (b) if so, total number of cases relating to crime against women, senior citizens registered during the last three years, Statewise, crime-wise, dowry death cases, burning cases, domestic torture and cruelty cases, separately, year-wise;
- (c) whether Government proposes to set up a nation-wide surveillance system to ensure reporting, registering, proper investigation of cases relating to crime against women and senior

citizens and also to provide relief and support to children of women affected by such crimes;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by Government to check such cases in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) As per information provided by National Crime Record Bureau, a total of 155553, 164765 and 185312 cases of crime against women were reported in the country during 2005, 2006 and 2007 respectively. The State/UT-wise and crime-head-wise details of cases registered for crime against women during 2005, 2006 and 2007 are enclosed at Annexure-I [See Appendix 217 Annexure 15]. Similar details in respect of Domestic Violence Act are enclosed at Annexure-II [See Appendix 217 Annexure 16]. As informed by National Crime Record Bureau, (NCRB), data on crime against senior citizens is not maintained separately. However, data of victims of Murder, Culpable Homicide Not Amounting to Murder, rape and Kidnapping & Abduction for victims above 50 years of age during 2005, 2006 and 2007 are enclosed at Annexure-III. [See Appendix 217 Annexure No.17]

(c) and (d) Government has no proposal to set up a nation-wide surveillance system relating to crimes against women and senior citizens. However, the Crime and Criminal Tracking Network and Systems (CCTNS) Project is proposed to be implemented, through which Police Offices at various levels will be interconnected through a nation-wide networked infrastructure for evolution of IT-enabled state of the art tracking system around investigation of crime and detection of criminals.

Ministry of Women and Child Development has informed that with the introduction of section 357A in the Code of Criminal Procedure, all victims who suffer loss of injury as a result of crime are required to be compensated.

(e) As per the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India, "Police" and "Public Order" are State subject and, as such the Primary responsibility of prevention, detection, registration, Investigation and prosecution of crime, lies with the State. Government of India has, from time to time, been issuing advisories to the State Government to make concerted efforts to improve the administration of the Criminal Justice System. The Steps suggested to the State Governments include setting up of women police cells in the police stations and exclusive women police stations wherever needed, sensitization and training of police personnel, recruitment of adequate number of women police Officials in the State Police Force, ensuring that there is no delay in registration of FIR, ensuring thorough Investigation and filling of charge sheet against the accused within 3 months of the crime, permanent exhibition of help line numbers of crime against women cell. Advisory has also been issued to improving safety condition on roads for women on 8th June, 2009 as given in the Statement [Refer to Statement-II appended to USQ 1998 Part (b)]

**Criminal Procedure Code (MP Amendment) Bill, 2007**

‡2038. MISS ANUSUIYA UIKEY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Criminal Procedure Code (M.P. Amendment) Bill, 2007 (Sl. No. 15, 2007) has been received for the prior approval by Government of India;
- (b) if so, when this Bill was received by Government of India and the action taken on this Bill, so far;
- (c) whether there is any legal obstacle in regard to its approval;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) by when this Bill will be approved by Government of India and the estimated time to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (e) The Code of Criminal Procedure (Madhya Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 2007 (No. 15 of 2007) as passed by the State Legislature and reserved by the Governor of consideration and assent of the President was received in this Ministry on 30.08.2007. The Hon'ble President assented the Bill on 14.02.2008 and the same was conveyed to the State Government on 18.02.2008.

**Cases under Domestic Violence Act**

2039. SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the State-wise break-up of cases registered under Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act and the total nationally; and
- (b) the number of cases in which action had been taken within the specified period of three months?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) As per the statistics provided by National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), State/UT-wise details and total of cases at National level, registered under Domestic Violence Act, during 2005, 2006 and 2007 are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) This information is not maintained by NCRB. However, State/UT-wise details and total number of cases, chargesheeted, cases convicted, persons arrested, persons chargesheeted and persons convicted under Domestic Violence Act, during 2005, 2006 and 2007 are given in the Statement.

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‡ Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Statement**

*Cases Registered (CR), Cases Chargesheeted (CS), Cases Convicted (CV), Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Chargesheeted (PCS),  
Persons Convicted (PCV), Under Domestic Violence Act during 2005-2007*

Sl.No.	State	2005						2006						2007					
		CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1	Andhra Pradesh*																		
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	1	0	2	0	0	1	1	0
4	Bihar#																		
5	Chhattisgarh	1390	1186	184	2076	1927	254	1421	1214	139	2028	1977	182	1651	1249	89	2206	2066	101
6	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	5	3	0
7	Gujarat	0	0	0	0	0	0	150	147	1	382	371	0	883	862	27	2491	2231	6
8	Haryana	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	17	10	0	21	21	0
9	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	0	2	2	0
10	Jammu & Kashmir	Central Act and its provisions are not applicable					Central Act and its provisions are not applicable					Central Act and its provisions are not applicable							
11	Jharkhand*																		
12	Karnataka*																		
13	Kerala	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	14	9	1	11	12	1
14	Madhya Pradesh*																		
15	Maharashtra	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	8	0	21	22	0	117	109	1	480	495	3
16	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
17	Meghalaya#																		
18	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	Orissa#																		
21	Punjab	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	11	0	43	41	0	37	14	0	68	35	0
22	Rajasthan	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	0	4	4	0	25	14	0	14	14	0
23	Sikkim	4	2	0	4	2	0	6	5	1	6	5	1	6	4	0	10	9	0
24	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	Uttar Pradesh	21	13	0	26	44	0	13	7	0	20	29	0	25	20	0	33	51	0
27	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28	West Bengal	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	5	2	0	2	0	0
	Total State	1415	1201	184	2106	1973	254	1624	1395	141	2507	2450	183	2788	2296	118	5344	4940	111
29	A&N Islands	5	3	0	11	7	0	10	8	0	16	14	0	20	6	0	37	7	0
30	Chandigarh	75	56	0	148	120	0	102	68	0	199	160	0	112	37	0	142	75	0
31	D&N Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	Daman & Diu	2	2	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	3	3	0
33	Delhi UT #																		
34	Lakshadweep#																		
35	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total UT	82	61	0	161	129	0	112	76	0	215	174	0	133	44	0	182	85	0
	All India Total	1497	1262	184	2267	2102	254	1736	1471	141	2722	2624	183	2921	2340	118	5526	5025	111

# means data in respect of these States/UTs is not available.

Note: Information on disposal of police and courts includes the information on pending cases from previous years also.

### III-equipped and inadequate police personnel in States

2040.SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the police personnel in various States in the country do not possess adequate and effective weapons to tackle the increasing terrorist and naxalite activities;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of Government thereto; and
- (c) the steps taken by Government to modernize police forces in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) "Police" is a State subject as per VII Schedule to the Constitution of India. As such, the primary responsibility to adequately equip their police forces with modern weapons, etc. rests with the respective State Governments.

(b) and (c) The Ministry of Home Affairs has, however, been supplementing the resources of the State Governments for upgradation and modernization of their police forces under the Scheme for Modernization of State Police Forces (MPF Scheme). Under the Scheme, assistance is being provided to the States for procurement of modern weaponry, construction of residential and non-residential buildings, mobility, communication/security/forensic science equipments, strengthening of intelligence branches, training infrastructure and facilities, etc. Under the MPF Scheme, the State Governments formulate their specific requirements and include them in their Annual Action Plan which are considered and approved by Ministry of Home Affairs and funds are released to States accordingly.

This Central assistance has resulted in a sustained improvement in the procurement of weaponry by the State police forces, both in terms of numbers and range of weapons. The number of advanced weapons acquired by the State Police Forces during 2000-01 to 2007-08 under the MPF Scheme is as under:

Sl.No.	Weaponry	Numbers acquired during 2000-01 to 2007-08
1.	INSAS rifles	97511
2.	AK-47 rifles	36890
3.	9 mm Carbine	20361
4.	SLRs 7.62	67248

The State Governments include modern weaponry in their MPF action plans as per their own assessed requirements.

### Funds to Maharashtra under MPF, 2009-10

2041.SHRI SHARAD ANANTRAO JOSHI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that under plan for modernization of police forces during the year 2009-10, a proposal was submitted by the Government of Maharashtra for Rs. 175 crores;



(b) whether it is also a fact that the Senate plan was kept aside and the Government of Maharashtra was asked to prepare a separate plan for two years in view of the terrorist attack on Mumbai on 26 November, 2008; and

(c) what is the estimate of the additional burden that had to be carried by the Government of Maharashtra/Mumbai Police on account of the dilatory decisions taken by the Ministry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c) Under the Scheme for Modernization of State Police Forces (MPF Scheme) annual action plans for 2009-10 were invited from State Governments by 7th January, 2009. The annual action plan of Maharashtra for 2009-10 for Rs.676.48 crore was received in the Ministry of Home Affairs on 20th May, 2009. Since the proposal was not in accordance with the guidelines issued to the State Government and the tentative amount for which action plan was invited, the State Government was requested to revise their proposal. The revised proposal for Rs.178.26 crore received from the State Government of Maharashtra on 15-06-2009 was considered in the meeting of the High Powered Committee (HPC) in the Ministry held on 16-06-2009 and was approved in principle. However, based on the observations of the High Powered Committee, the State Government of Maharashtra was advised to revise the proposal and send to the Ministry. The revised annual plan is still awaited from the State Government of Maharashtra.

Maharashtra is categorized under the MPF Scheme as category "B" State and the pattern of funding by Central and State Governments is in the ratio of 75:25. Hence, the State Government is required to bear 25% of the annual MPF plan of the State under the MPF Scheme. The Central allocation to Maharashtra as per Budget Estimate - 2009-10 (tentative provision) under MPF Scheme is Rs.65.42 crore and the State share is Rs.21.81 crore.

#### **Danger of instruction by female Jihadis trained in Pakistan**

2042.DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that female Jihadis are being trained in Pakistan by terrorist outfits like Al-Queda, Lashkar-e-Taiba and Jaish-e-Mohammed as suicide bombers who are likely to infiltrate in Jammu and Kashmir and other parts of the country;

(b) if so, what steps are being taken to counter them; and

(c) if not, the reasons for not taking any action?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) to (c) Available inputs indicate that women cadres are being trained in Pakistan/PoK by terrorist elements based there. The security and intelligence agencies remain vigilant to thwart any designs of terrorist organizations, and towards this end, steps have been taken, inter alia, for strengthening of mechanisms for collection, collation, analysis and sharing of actionable real time intelligence on a

24 x 7 basis. Besides, border management has been strengthened by way of tighter immigration controls, border fencing, floodlighting, deployment of surveillance equipments etc.

#### **Demand for formation of new states**

†2043. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that several demands for formation of new States have been made from different parts of the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof alongwith their number;
- (c) whether Government is contemplating to accept these demands; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) The Central Government has not received recommendation from any State Government for creation of new States. However, demands and representations have been received from time to time from various individuals and organizations for creation of new States like Telangana in Andhra Pradesh, Vidarbha in Maharashtra, Bundelkhand in Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh, Bhojpur in East Uttar Pradesh, Chhattisgarh and Bihar, Saurashtra in Gujarat, Coorg in Karnataka, Koshalanchal in Western Orissa, Gorkhaland in West Bengal, Cooch Behar in West Bengal, Mithilanchal in north Bihar, parts of Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal, Purvanchal, Harith Pradesh, Braj Pradesh and Awadh Pradesh comprising various regions of Uttar Pradesh.

(c) and (d) Government takes decision on the matter of formation of new States after taking into consideration all relevant factors. Action by the Government would depend on the felt need and general consensus.

#### **Unemployed youths registered in employment exchanges**

2044. SHRI SYED AZEEZ PASHA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware that the unemployed youths are not getting jobs even after lapse of a period of more than 15 years of their registration in the employment exchanges;
- (b) if so, the details and the reasons therefor;
- (c) the average number of years it takes for the unemployed youths registered in employment exchanges to get employment; and
- (d) the number of employment opportunities likely to be created during 2009-10?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) to (c) Number of youth job seekers in the age group of 15-29 years, all of whom may

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

not necessarily be unemployed, was 290.80 lakh as against total of 414.66 lakh persons registered with employment exchanges in the country as on 31.12.2006. The youth, therefore, constitute about 70% of the total job seekers. During the last 5 years, on an average, about 58 lakh job seekers including youth are being added to the live register every year whereas only 2.10 lakh job seekers, on an average, per year are being placed by the employment exchanges of the country. Employment Exchanges make submissions of suitable candidates to the employers against vacancies notified to them. Details of Registration, Placement, Vacancies Notified, Submissions made and Live Register for the last 15 years are given in the Statement (see below). The reduction in placement through Employment Exchanges is due to emergence of specialized recruiting agencies such as Staff Selection Commission (SSC), Union Public Service Commission (UPSC), State Public Service Commissions, Railway Recruitment Boards (RRBs), Institute of Banking Personal Selection (IBPS) and also as a result of Supreme Court judgment which gives freedom to employers to advertise their vacancies through print and electronic media to seek nominations from the market also.

(d) Eleventh Five Year Plan aims at creating 58 million job opportunities in the country. On an average, therefore, about 11.6 million job opportunities are estimated to be created during 2009-10.

**Statement**

(in lakhs)					
Year	Registration	Number of Job Seekers *			Live Register
		Placement	Vacancies notified	Submission made	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1994	59.27	2.05	3.96	37.23	366.92
1995	58.58	2.15	3.86	35.70	367.42
1996	58.73	2.33	4.24	36.06	374.30
1997	63.22	2.75	3.93	37.68	391.40
1998	58.52	2.33	3.59	30.77	400.90
1999	59.66	2.21	3.29	26.53	403.71
2000	60.42	1.78	2.85	23.23	413.44
2001	55.53	1.69	3.04	19.09	419.96
2002	50.64	1.43	2.20	17.49	411.71
2003	54.63	1.55	2.56	19.17	413.89
2004	53.73	1.33	2.75	18.01	404.58
2005	54.37	1.73	3.49	24.02	393.48

1	2	3	4	5	6
2006	72.90	1.77	3.58	30.30	414.66
2007	54.34	2.64	5.26	36.66	399.74
2008	53.16	3.05	5.71	33.46	391.12

\* at the end of the year

#### Exploitation of labourers in tea garden in Assam

2045. KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the effect being made by Government and achievements to check exploitation of labourers by management in various tea gardens in Assam;

(b) whether it is a fact that the tea labour in Assam always failed to get their bonus timely;

(c) if so, whether the Government is considering to review such situation and adopt a specific policy on it; and

(d) whether Government is considering any special welfare scheme for the benefit of the tea labourers in Assam?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) In order to check the exploitation of labourers by management in Tea Gardens, the State Government of Assam has taken steps for effective implementation of the Plantations Labour Act, 1951, the Assam Plantation Labour Rules 1956 along with other Acts such as the Payment of Wages Act, 1936, the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, the Payment of Gratuity Act 1972. For management of provident fund for the tea workers the Assam Tea Plantations Provident Fund Act is implemented through Board of Trustees.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) In view of (b) above, question does not arise.

(d) While the tea garden labour are entitled to social welfare measures as laid down under the Plantations Labour Act, 1951 as applicable to the respective States in which they are working, the Ministry of Commerce & Industry has made a provision of Rs 50 crores in the Eleventh Five Year Plan for improving health, education and skills of the workers in the country through Human Resource Development scheme of the Tea Board.

Besides the above measures, State Government of Assam have informed that they are providing various medical facilities to the labour in the Tea Gardens under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM). Memorandum of Understandings (MoU) have been signed by NRHM and 139 tea gardens. In addition various welfare schemes for facilitating standard education and higher studies, different scholarships are provided to the tea labourers' wards in Assam. A scheme of total sanitation and water supply is also being implemented in the tea gardens in five districts.

#### **Interest rate for EPF subscribers**

2046. SHRI S. ANBALAGAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the interest rate fixed for EPF subscribers in the recent meeting held;
- (b) whether it is a fact that the interest rate has not been increased despite the genuine demands of the subscribers in this regard;
- (c) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (d) whether Government proposes to increase the GPF interest rate in the near future;
- (e) if so, the details thereof; and
- (f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) to (c) In its recent meeting held on 4th July, 2009 Central Board of Trustees, Employees' Provident Fund has recommended interest rate @ 8.5% per annum for 2009-10 for Employees' Provident Fund members. The interest rate on Employees' Provident Fund is based on the estimated income and liability of the Employees' Provident Fund.

(d) to (f) The interest rate on GPF was fixed at 8% for the year 2008-09 and the same has not yet been finalised for the year 2009-10. However, at present, there is no proposal under consideration to increase the interest rate on GPF.

#### **Investment in stocks by EPFO**

2047. SHRI D. RAJA:

SHRI R.C. SINGH:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Employees Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO) has decided to invest 15 per cent of its corpus in stock market; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof and how much is this amount?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) No decision has been taken by Employees' Provident Fund Organisation to invest its corpus in the stock market.

#### **Cases of violation of Child Labour Act**

2048. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA:

SHRI LALIT KISHORE CHATURVEDI:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of inspections conducted/violations detected/prosecutions launched/convictions obtained, during last three years, to detect violation of the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986;

- (b) whether percentage of prosecution and conviction remained very low;
- (c) how many have been punished with maximum one year imprisonment; and
- (d) whether the above statistics shows a casual/shoddy implementation of above Act?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) Central Government is the appropriate authority for enforcement of the Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act, 1986 in respect of establishments under the control of the Central Government or a railway administration or a major port or a mine or oilfield and in all other cases, the appropriate authority is the State Government. The details showing the inspections conducted, violations detected, prosecutions launched and convictions obtained during the last three years in respect of Central sphere are as follows:-

Year	No. of Inspections	No. of Violations	No. of Prosecution	No. of Convictions
2006-07	1326	2363	01	01
2007-08	2385	3115	04	03
2008-09	2860	2277	102	Nil

(b) The incidence of engagement of child labour being marginal in Central sphere, the prosecutions and convictions remained low.

(c) In no case of conviction the maximum punishment of imprisonment for one year was awarded.

(d) The incidence of employment of child labour in Central sphere is negligible, the number of prosecution is also comparatively on the lower side.

#### **Implementation of RSBY for construction workers**

2049.SHRI TARINI KANTA ROY:

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has issued any orders for implementation of 'Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana' for construction workers;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what response the Government has so far received from different States and U.Ts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) The Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) has been extended to all building and other construction workers who are registered under the Building and Other

Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment and Condition of Service) Act, 1996. The premium for the scheme shall be paid from the funds collected by the Welfare Boards constituted under the said Act.

(c) Despite repeated persuasions, very few States have initiated concrete action in terms of inviting premium bids from insurance companies to extend the Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana to construction workers.

#### **Study by NSSO on child labourers**

†2050. SHRI JABIR HUSAIN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of child labourers are increasing from 7 to 8 per cent in the country as per the study made by National Sample Survey Organisation in the year 2004-06;

(b) whether 22.8 per cent children of Rajasthan are child labourers and their number is 34 lacs and 88 thousands;

(c) out of these 85 per cent children belong to SC/ST/OBC and minorities; and

(d) if so, special measures likely to be taken by Government to tackle this inhuman situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) No, Sir. As per the survey conducted by the National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) in 2004-05, the number of child labourers has declined as compared to its earlier surveys.

(b) The NSSO survey of 2004-05 shows 17.2 percent children as workers in the age group of 5-14 years in Rajasthan and their number is 8.21 lakh.

(c) As per the NSSO survey, 13% of the child labour belongs to Scheduled Tribe, 6.9% belong to Scheduled Caste and 6.8% belong to Other Backward Classes.

(d) To tackle this situation the Government is implementing National Child Labour Project (NCLP) Scheme in 23 districts of Rajasthan. Under the scheme, children withdrawn from work are admitted into the special schools where they are provided with bridging education, vocational training, nutrition, stipend, health care, etc.

#### **Implementation of equal pay for equal work**

2051.DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that the non-implementation of the directive principle of 'equal pay for equal work' amounts to discrimination against women;

(b) if so, the steps Government proposes to take for its implementation;

(c) whether Government thinks that the implementation of the directive principle of 'equal pay for equal work' would be positive step towards empowerment of women; and

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) if so, what steps will be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. To give effect to the directive principles of the Constitution, the Government enacted the Equal Remuneration Act, 1976 which provides for payment of equal remuneration to men and women workers for the same work or work of similar nature without any discrimination.

In the Central sphere, the enforcement of the Equal Remuneration Act is done by the Chief Labour Commissioner (Central), who heads the Central Industrial Relations Machinery. Respective State Governments are the appropriate authority to enforce the provisions of the Act in their jurisdictions.

Central Government is regularly monitoring the implementation of the Act and instructions are issued from time to time for effective enforcement of the Act.

#### **Revision of rate of minimum wages**

2052.SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Ministry had issued Notification on 20th May, 2009 (SO1285E) revising the minimum rates of wages payable to the employees in the Scheduled Employment, mentioned therein;

(b) if so, when was the rate fixed in the previous Notification;

(c) what is date of effect for the new rates as fixed by the above Notification; and

(d) when was the issue referred to Advisory Board and when the recommendation from Advisory Board received?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The previous Notification on fixation of minimum rates of wages was published in the Gazette of India (Extra Ordinary) vide Notification No. S O 1521 (E) dated 14.09.2006.

(c) As mentioned in Para 5 of the Notification S O 1285 (E) dated 20th May, 2009, the minimum rates of wages will be effective from the date of the said Notification *i.e.*, 20th May, 2009.

(d) Based on the recommendations of the Minimum Wages Advisory Board (MWAB) in its meeting held on 26.08.2008, the Ministry of Labour and Employment had issued the Notification S O 1285 (E) dated 20th May, 2009 fixing the minimum rates of wages for workers engaged in various construction activities in Central sphere.



#### **Number of ESI dispensaries in Delhi**

†2053. SHRI NANDAMURI HARIKRISHNA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of ESI dispensaries in Delhi;
- (b) the pay limit of the beneficiaries to whom this facility is given and facility given to those exceeding this limit;
- (c) whether Government is aware that doctors and pharmacist of ESI Dispensary, Factory Road, Sarojini Nagar, do not behave properly with patients and use abusing language, as a result patients have to face a lot of problems; and
- (d) if so, the action being taken against them by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) There are 31 ESI Dispensaries in ESI Scheme Delhi including one Mobile dispensary.

(b) Employees earning upto Rs. 10,000/- per month are covered under ESI Scheme. If the salary goes beyond Rs. 10,000/- per month, the employee goes out of coverage of ESI Scheme.

(c) and (d) No such complaint has been received from arty of the beneficiaries about misbehaviour by doctors and pharmacists of ESI Dispensary, Factory Road, Sarojini Nagar, Delhi.

#### **Implementation of Inter-state Migrant Labour Act, 1979**

2054.SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Central Government has no information or control on the movement of Inter-State labour migration and States are not serious for the implementation of Inter-State Migrant Labour Act, 1979 and Building and other Construction Workers Employment (Service Condition and Regulation) Act 1996; and
- (b) whether Government has any statistics of Inter-State migrant labour and specially the number of migrant labourers working in Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) The Inter-State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment & Conditions of Service) Act, 1979 lays down that no contractor shall recruit any person in the State for the purpose of employing him in any establishment situated in another State except and in accordance with a licence issued in that behalf. In Central sphere wherever migrant workmen are noticed by the Labour Enforcement Officer (Central), inspections are conducted and show cause notices issued against the principal employers/contractors in case of violation of the provisions of the Act. As per the provisions of the Act, the principal employers are registered and contractors are given licence indicating the number of workmen. There is no provision for registering individual workman.

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Regarding Building and Other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1996, the States are at various stages of implementation of the Act. Till date 27 States/Union Territories have notified Rules under the Act, 26 States have constituted Welfare Boards, 24 States have notified Implementing/Cess collecting authorities and 26 States have constituted State/Advisory Committees.

(b) As per census 2001, 314.54 million persons moved for various reasons within the country. Out of these, 29.90 million migrated for reasons of employment. Delhi has a large floating population of workers and there is no provision of registering individual workman under the Inter-State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1979.

#### NCLEP

2055.SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether statistics are available on child labour;
- (b) whether while launching the National Child Labour Eradication Programme (NCLEP) Government was committed for total elimination of child labour in a time frame;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) the total money spent for NCLEP project till date, year-wise and State-wise; and
- (e) the total number of child labourer already rescued, State-wise and year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) Yes, Sir. As per the census 2001, the number of working children in the country was 1.26 crore.

(b) and (c) Government is committed to elimination of child labour in all its forms. However, considering the nature and magnitude of the problem, a gradual and sequential approach is being followed, beginning with children working in hazardous occupations and processes and gradually covering children in non-hazardous occupations. In this direction, Government is implementing the National Child Labour Project (NCLP) Scheme in 271 districts of the country. Under the Scheme, children withdrawn from work are admitted in the Special Schools where these children are provided non-formal education, vocational training, stipend, nutrition and health care facilities etc.

(d) Under the National Child Labour Project (NCLP) Scheme, grants are released to the District Collector/Magistrate. State-wise details of grants released from 2004-05 to 2008-09 are given in the Statement-I (See below).

(e) 5.21 lakhs children have been mainstreamed into formal education system under the National Child Labour Project (NCLP) Scheme. State-wise and year wise details available from 1996-97 to 2008-09 are given in the Statement-II.

**Statement-I**

*Expenditure of last five years under NCLP*

Sl.No.	Name of State	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
1	Andhra Pradesh	232220831	211610829	141635611	161824057	105631181
2	Assam	686500	12468000	12403500	31570238	35218888
3	Bihar	28205834	43386910	142679960	97941898	213096020
4	Chhattisgarh	23080814	36857738	31107540	69056211	60380149
5	Goa	592000	0	0	0	0
6	Gujarat	2153500	4404800	15549200	7187914	25017324
7	Haryana	458500	1718000	0	9219840	15639400
8	Jammu and Kashmir	458500	592000	0	2392700	1140700
9	Jharkhand	19285773	37280078	18382939	34310325	35428632
10	Karnataka	33101388	50651674	52567717	53653470	40494032
11	Madhya Pradesh	44521226	36826745	29409567	89338542	83867899
12	Maharashtra	16848418	19255655	27828784	38572209	51411616
13	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	2833500
14	Orissa	131264355	134419118	110792590	116919191	110913807
15	Punjab	18404902	15528577	9020900	14755367	32988278
16	Rajasthan	44303713	68613939	116269919	114901470	151059979
17	Tamil Nadu	72462692	98404201	62730916	58439416	34871038
18	Uttar Pradesh	70736376	151892537	186647881	307980608	230791552
19	Uttarakhand	61368	592000	0	1611500	0
20	West Bengal	74236099	83128311	99140687	134483337	186697129

**Statement-II**

*Details of No. of children mainstreamed*

Name of States	96-97	97-98	98-99	99-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	Total
Andhra Pradesh	5600	7368	14584	16538	21508	27829	27451	32,959	19,345	12,927	39,774	4,853	849	231,585
Bihar	-	-	2,931	-	-	353	4,210	3,441	-	2,545	1,151	-	-	14,631
Chhattisgarh	245	193	231	330	693	653	595	822	549	1737	1436	899	0	8,383
Haryana	155	386	690	3,821	640	617	1'336	2,388	480	3,885	90	-	-	14,488
Karnataka	0	0	0	603	560	2113	2131	2343	1803	1950	1615	2547	345	16,010
Madhya Pradesh	65	80	36	30	56	211	590	781	1254	1319	3329	0	0	7,751
Maharashtra	85	1425	1473	1734	1850	294	0	353	0	0	600	0	9	7,823
Orissa	484	1055	5333	6589	7516	11003	11640	10521	7619	9478	3611	0	0	74,849
Rajasthan	328	361	26	98	258	1737	1613	2976	2756	1559	0	0	0	11,712
Tamil Nadu	654	1499	2295	3672	3813	4226	7276	7912	5301	7500	6265	224	0	50,637
Uttar Pradesh	370	620	638	1066	1826	1536	8458	2080	3248	3452	2705	5911	18423	50,333
West Bengal	97	658	797	2281	1462	2399	4669	2496	3429	5876	1432	0	0	25,596
Punjab	0	0	0	0	8	38	114	768	455	889	1150	0	0	3,422
SUB-TOTAL														4,205
GRAND TOTAL	8083	13645	29034	36762	40190	53009	70083	69,840	46239	53117	63158	14434	19626	521,425

### **Employment opportunities**

2056.SHRI SYED AZEEZ PASHA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the employment opportunities in organised and unorganized sectors in the country have been decreasing continuously for the last three years;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the factors attributed thereto; and
- (c) the steps proposed to be taken for the remedy of the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) to (c) No Sir. Reliable estimates of employment and unemployment are obtained through quinquennial labour force surveys conducted by National Sample Survey Organization. Last such survey was conducted during 2004-05. As per two most recent quinquennial rounds of survey on employment and unemployment, work force on usual status basis has increased from 397 million in 1999-2000 to 459.10 million in 2004-05 registering an average growth rate of 2.95 percent per annum.

The employment in organized sector has increased from 26.46 million in the year (2004-05) to 27.27 million in 2006-07. The last available data for the unorganized sector relates to the period 2004-05 which has registered an increase from 369.0 million in 1999-2000 to 432.64 million in 2004-05.

### **Safety and health of workers**

2057.SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that work-related mortality rate as well as occupational linked diseases of industrial workers are increasing every year in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the steps taken to improve safety and health of workers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) The work related mortality rate (incidence rate of fatalities per 1000 workers) in respect of industrial workers and cases of occupational diseases In factories covered under the Factories Act, 1948 are given in the Statement (see below). The mortality incidence rate is on the decline. Moreover except for the year 2006 the number of cases of occupational diseases reported are also declining.

(c) Adequate provisions already exist in Factories Act, 1948 and rules framed thereunder, which are implemented by the State Governments through Inspectors of Factories appointed under Section 8 of the Act, and any violation thereof would result in prosecutions. State Governments also undertake various educational and promotional activities such as training of employees, celebration of safety weeks etc. Besides, the Ministry of Labour and Employment through Directorate General of

Factory Advice and Labour Institutes also conducts training programmes on safety and health for target beneficiaries such as safety officers, factory medical officers, factory inspectors, workers, supervisors and executives. Support services in the form of safety audit, consultancy studies, technical advice, etc. are also extended to the factories.

**Statement**

*Incidence Rates of industrial Fatalities in Factories during 2001-2005*

Sl. No.	Year	Total No. of mortality	Incidence Rate of fatalities per 1000 workers
1.	2001	627	0.19
2.	2002	540	0.16
3.	2003	525	0.11
4.	2004(P)	562	0.08
5.	2005(P)	501	0.11

*Occupational Disease*

Sl. No.	Year	No. of cases reported
1.	2004	20
2.	2005	17
3.	2006	48
4.	2007	08

(P):- Provisional

**Fixing alignment of Vadodara-Mumbai expressway**

2058.SHRI PARSHOTTAM KHODA BHAI RUPALA:

SHRI KANJIBHAI PATEL:

SHRI NATUJI HALAJI THAKOR:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to refer to answer to Unstarred Question 3351 given in the Rajya Sabha on 24th April, 2008 and state:

(a) whether the Consultant has started the work for fixing of alignment (1st Phase) of Vadodara-Mumbai Expressway; and

(b) by when the bids would likely be invited for the subsequent phases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) The alignment of Vadodara-Mumbai Expressway has already been finalized by the Consultant.

(b) Consultant for feasibility study has also been appointed and commenced work from February, 2009. Feasibility study is likely to be completed within a period of one year. Detailed land

plan schedules will then be prepared and process of land acquisition initiated. It is too early to indicate the likely date for inviting bids for the project.

#### **Unconstructed NHs in Himachal Pradesh**

2059.SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain length of the National Highways still remains unconstructed in Himachal Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the proposals submitted by Himachal Pradesh Government for the year 2008-09 are pending with the Government;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) Development of National Highways is a continuous process and improvement works are taken up based on traffic needs, condition of road, interse priority and availability of funds.

(c) to (e) One proposal regarding widening to two lane and strengthening of National Highway - 21A from Km 49.0 to Km 66.275 of Nalagarh-Swarghat Section in Himachal Pradesh amounting to Rs.2273.40 lakhs received in 2008-2009 is being sanctioned.

#### **Avoiding profiteering of toll road concessionaries**

2060.SHRI RAHUL BAJAJ:

SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOT:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state the manner in which Government is ensuring that Toll road Concessionaries do not profiteer?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): The projects undertaken on Public-Private-Partnership basis in Build, Operate and Transfer (BOT) mode are governed by the terms and conditions of the concession Agreement. The Model Concession Agreement (MCA) provides for in-built safeguards which include provisions for revenue sharing linked to traffic. The Concession Agreement also provides for decrease in concession period in case of actual average Traffic exceeding the Target Traffic subject to certain stipulations. The Concession Agreement also has provision for termination if the average daily traffic exceed the designed capacity subject to certain stipulations.

#### **Projects in A.P.**

2061.SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the projects running in Andhra Pradesh;
- (b) the amount spent on each project;
- (c) time fixed to complete each project;
- (d) new projects to be taken in the current five year plan for Andhra Pradesh; and
- (e) the allocations to be made for each project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (c) Total 78 projects amounting to Rs. 8023.00 crores are under implementation in Andhra Pradesh and an expenditure of Rs. 2653.00 crores has been incurred on these projects. These works are targeted for completion by December, 2013.

(d) and (e) Project-wise plans are prepared on annual basis. Accordingly, it is proposed to take up new projects amounting to Rs. 6696.00 crores in Andhra Pradesh during current financial year 2009-10.

#### **Effect of Golden Quadrilateral project on Pench National park**

†2062. MISS ANUSUIYA UIKEY: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of places through which route of North-South, East-West Golden Quadrilateral road project passes;
- (b) whether this road passes through Pench National Park situated between Nagpur and Seoni;
- (c) if so, whether this road would not pose any danger to wild life and environment after completion; and
- (d) whether, keeping in view eventual environmental hazards to National Park, it is proposed or being proposed to change its route to Nagpur-Chhindwara-Narsinghpur?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) Golden Quadrilateral road project passes through Delhi - Agra - Kanpur - Allahabad - Varanasi - Durgapur - Kolkata - Kharagpur - Bhubaneswar - Vishakhapatnam - Vijaywada - Nellore - Chennai - Kanchipuram - Hosur - Bengaluru - Tumkur - Hubli - Belgaum - Satara - Pune - Mumbai - Manor - Surat - Ahmadabad - Udaipur - Kishanganj - Jaipur - Delhi. North -South corridor passes through Srinagar - Udhampur - Jammu - Pathankot - Jalandhar - Ambala - Panipat - Delhi - Agra - Morena - Gwalior - Jhansi - Sagar - Nagpur - Kadloor -Hydrabad - Bengaluru - Hosur - Salem - Madurai - Kanyakumari. It also has a spur from Salem to Kochi. East - West corridor passes through Silchar - Lumding - Nagoan - Guwahati - Bijnor -Siliguri - Purnea - Darbhanga - Gorakhpur - Ayodhya - Lucknow - Kanpur - Jhansi - Shivpuri -Kota -Udaipur - Rajkot - Porbandar.

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



(b) No Sir. The stretch passes along the periphery of Mowgli - Pench sanctuary via Mohagoan - Rukhar - Kurai section of NH-7 between Seoni and Nagpur.

(c) No Sir. Mitigative measures proposed/advised by forest department have been incorporated.

(d) Central Empowered Committee, after a series of hearings has referred the matter for consideration of Hon'ble Supreme Court. A final decision would be taken only after decision of Hon'ble Supreme Court.

#### **Construction of road per day**

2063.SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that only a mere 4 km are constructed every day;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (c) the target set to achieve more 15 km per day; and
- (d) the additional funds to be allocated for this purpose in Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. During the last five years from 01.06.2004 to 31.05.2009, about 7,759 kms of highways has been completed under National Highways Development Project (NHDP) for 4/6 laning, which works out about 4 kms per day. The reasons for delay in implementation is mainly due to problems associated with land acquisition, shifting of utilities, clearances for ROBs, poor performance of contractors, law & order problem in some states. Award of projects was also affected due to inability of the developers to raise necessary finance on account of prevailing economic downturn.

(c) It is planned to complete four-laning of about 3165 km of National Highways and award of projects for a length of 9800 km during 2009-10.

(d) No state-wise allocation of funds is made under NHDP. Project expenditure in states including in Andhra Pradesh is met out of overall allocation to National Highways Authority of India.

#### **Upgradation of State highways in Gujarat**

2064.SHRI KANJIBHAI PATEL:

SHRI NATUJI HALAJI THAKOR:

SHRI PARSHOTTAM KHODABHAI RUPALA:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government of Gujarat has been since long requesting to Government of India for upgradation of State Highways and proposal for upgradation of 41 State Highways (5480 km length) submitted to Government of India;

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto and the present status of the proposal;

(c) whether Government of Gujarat has again represented in February 2008 for urgent upgradation of Gujarat Coastal Highways; and

(d) if so, the action taken by Government of India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (d) The Ministry has received the request from Government of Gujarat for upgradation of State Highways to National Highways. At present, the declaration of more roads as National Highways, is not a priority for the Government. The existing National Highway system of about 70,548 kms itself has deficiencies and there is a need to concentrate on the development of the existing National Highways instead of further expansion of the system. As and when the Government is in a position to expand the network further, requirements of different States will be given due consideration subject to inter-se-priorities and availability of funds.

#### **New model system for construction of roads**

†2065. SHRI SHIVANAND TIWARI:

SHRI RAJ MOHINDER SINGH MAJITHA:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that National Highway Authority of India has worked on a new model system of providing 40 per cent more amount to the project cost of construction of road to the road constructors;

(b) if so, the details of this new model system;

(c) whether following the announcement of this system the units of big corporate houses have submitted applications for road construction; and

(d) if so, the names of these units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) No, Sir. The Government provides Viability Gap Funding (VGF) within the ceiling of 40% of the Total Project Cost of road projects included under the National Highways Development Project (NHDP).

(b) to (d) Does not arise.

#### **Repair/resurfacing of roads under NHDP in Gujarat**

2066. SHRI NATUJI HALAJI THAKOR:

SHRI PARSHOTTAM KHODABHAI RUPALA:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether repair/resurfacing works of various roads under National Highways Development Project (NHDP) in Gujarat State have been completed;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the planning and time frame fixed by National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) for repairs/resurfacing of roads?

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (c) Under National Highways Development Project (NHDP) wherever 4/6 laning works are under implementation, to keep the existing roads in traffic worthy condition, the maintenance of existing roads are carried out by the Contractor/Concessionaire as part of their obligations under contract/concession agreement. In case of sections entrusted to NHAI where, 4/6 laning have not yet started, the maintenance of existing roads are being carried out by NHAI directly or through State PWDs with funds provided by Ministry/NHAI. Completed sections under NHDP are being maintained by NHAI through Operation and Maintenance (O&M) contracts. In Gujarat, all roads under NHDP are being maintained in traffic worthy condition and repair and resurfacing works are carried out on routine basis without any delay.

**Road safety on NHs**

2067.DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

MS. MABEL REBELLO:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether in view of World Bank's serious concern over tardy progress of road safety on highways, Government has finally decided and has framed new road safety management rules for all highway projects in India;
- (b) whether new rules would be implemented through an independent consultant who would conduct road safety audits and even suggest penalties on errant contractors;
- (c) whether World Bank had raised objections on project implementation on NH-28; and
- (d) if so, what are new norms and to what extent it has improved safety on roads?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (d) In November, 2008 World Bank expressed concern over the tardy progress of Road Safety on some on-going projects in Lucknow - Muzzafarpur Section of NH-28. No new rules have been framed for safety management. However, a checklist of the existing provisions in the Contracts for safety management has been prepared and circulated to the Field Units of NHAI for constant monitoring and rating the Contractors on Safety Management at work sites. An Independent Safety Auditor (IIT, Delhi) has been appointed for carrying out safety audits and for giving their recommendations on worksite safety management. Further, the Model Concession Agreement of Public Private Partnership (PPP) Projects prescribe appointment of the Safety Consultants during development, construction and Operation & Maintenance stages of PPP Projects to undertake safety audits. NHAI through its Project Implementation Units at Field has taken up rigorous monitoring of safety provisions in the contracts, which has improved the provisions of safety measures during construction on projects.

### Decentralized plan for highway projects

2068.SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI:

SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has recently directed the National Highway Authority of India (NHAI) to work out a decentralized plan for proper supervision and timely implementation of highway projects;

(b) if so, the details of the highway projects which are not running as per schedule with reasons therefor; and

(c) the details of strategy chalked out of ensure timely implementation of the highway projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) For proper supervision and timely implementation of highway projects, Project Implementation Units have been established in various states to oversee the implementation of projects with the assistance of Supervision/Independent Consultants.

(b) and (c) The State-wise details of highway project under implementation which are not running as per schedule are given in the Statement-I (*See below*). The reasons for delay include delay in land acquisition, utility shifting, environment and forest clearances, poor performance of contractors, and law & order problems in some states etc. In order to expedite completion of projects, progress of works is monitored regularly and action is taken against poor performing contractors, besides measures taken to resolve issues like land acquisition and grant of clearances etc. The details of strategy to ensure timely implementation of the NHDP projects are given in the Statement-II.

#### Statement-I

*Statewise details of highway project stretches under implementation  
which were not running as per schedule*

Sl. No.	Name of the State	No. of Projects	Total Length (in Km)	Length Completed (in Km)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2	97.75	82.60
2.	Assam	26	629.80	00.00
3.	Bihar	14	486.09	169.06
4.	Chhattisgarh	1	45.00	00.00
5.	Gujarat	2	161.70	153.00
6.	Haryana	2	41.70	41.70
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	7	134.53	27.60

1	2	3	4	5
8.	Jharkhand	1	78.75	75.28
9.	Karnataka	6	160.24	102.98
10.	Kerala	1	40.00	25.00
11.	Madhya Pradesh	8	367.05	98.03
12.	Madhya Pradesh [1]/Rajasthan [9]	1	10.00	0.00
13.	Madhya Pradesh [68.5]/ Uttar Pradesh [11.5]	1	80.00	0.00
14.	Maharashtra	10	412.55	296.58
15.	Orissa	2	106.51	51.20
16.	Punjab	2	93.00	58.35
17.	Punjab [29]/ Himachal Pradesh [11]	1	40.00	0.15
18.	Rajasthan	5	195.40	173.40
19.	Tamil Nadu	25	1134.32	922.86
20.	Uttar Pradesh	28	1220.17	597.11
21.	Uttar Pradesh[55]/Bihar[21]	1	76.00	75.10
22.	West Bengal	4	65.23	15.40

***Statement-II***

*Strategy to ensure timely implementation of the NHDP projects*

- a. The Contracts are regularly monitored at various levels such as by Supervision Consultant, Project Directors, Senior officers of NHAI. Progress reviews are also held at the level of Chairman, NHAI, Secretary, Department of Road Transport & Highways.
- b. State Governments have appointed Senior officers as nodal officers for resolving problems associated with implementation of the NHDP such as land acquisition, removal of utilities, forest / pollution / environment clearances etc. These nodal officers hold periodic meetings to review the projects and take action to resolve the problems.
- c. A Committee of Secretaries has been constituted under Cabinet Secretary to address inter-ministerial and Centre - State issues such as land acquisition, utility shifting, environment approvals, clearance of RGBs.
- d. The procedure of issue of Land Acquisition notifications has been simplified. Earlier all the notification under NH Act were vetted by the Ministry of Law. Recently, an amendment has been

made in the Allocation of Business Rules by which these notifications are not required to be sent to the Ministry of Law. The Ministry of Law has approved the standard formats of various notifications keeping in view the similar nature of the notifications of Land Acquisition.

- e. To expedite the construction of RGBs an officer of the Railways has been posted to NHAI to coordinate with Ministry of Railways. MOU has also been signed with M/s. IRCON for construction of some of the RGBs.
- f. Action has been taken against non performing contractors and they are not allowed to bid for future projects unless they improve the performance in existing contracts.
- g. The Terminated contracts have been re-awarded.

**Pending of NHs projects due to objection by forest department**

†2069. SHRI MOTILAL VORA:

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a stretch of 9000 km. out of sanctioned road projects of 30,000 km. National Highways, is pending due to land dispute/approval from Forest Department etc.;

(b) the States for which 30,000 km. National Highways was sanctioned;

(c) the States where the work has been started;

(d) the States where the construction work of National Highways has not yet been started due to objection raised by Forest and Environment Department; and

(e) the number of meetings and the rank of officers with whom the meetings were held with the concerned States during the last one year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) No Sir. An aggregate length of 1074 km is affected due to delay in land acquisition/pending forest clearance out of sanctioned road projects.

(b) and (c) National Highway projects are sanctioned under National Highways Development Project (NHDP) in 21 States namely, Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Delhi, Jharkhand, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal wherein construction works have been started.

(d) There is no State where the construction work has not yet started due to objection raised by Ministry of Environment and Forest. However, the construction work has been affected in small sections of certain stretches due to pending clearance from Ministry of Environment and Forest/Hon'ble Supreme Court in the States of Assam, Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh.

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(e) Several meetings have been held with officers like District Forest Officer, Conservator of Forest, Chief wild life warden. Nodal officer, Secretary (Forest), Chief Secretary of concerned States and Regional and Head Quarter officers of Ministry of Environment and Forest etc.

#### Reconstruction of Delhi-Jaipur NH

†2070. SHRI RAJ MOHINDER SINGH MAJITHA:

SHRI SHIVANAND TIWARI:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that reconstruction of Delhi-Jaipur National Highway was carried out by a joint venture of Government and private sector;

(b) if so, the total amount finally incurred on this project and the extent to which it exceeded or was less than the construction cost estimated initially;

(c) whether toll tax is being collected from the road-users on the above mentioned highway; and

(d) if so, the rates of toll-tax being collected from private vehicles and commercial vehicles in June, 2009?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) No sir. However, the work for widening to 6-lane has commenced under Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode in Gurgaon - Kotputli - Jaipur section of NH-8 from April, 2009. The expenditure of construction shall be borne by the Concessionaire.

(c) and (d) Yes Sir. The rates of toll being collected in June, 2009 for various categories of vehicles at all the plazas of Delhi - Jaipur section are given in the statement.

#### Statement

##### Details regarding toll collection at different toll tax collection centres (Plaza)

Sl.No.	Toll Tax Collection Centres (Plaza)	Toll being charged from different Category of Vehicles as in June, 2009 (Amount in Rupees)			
		Car/Jeep/Van	Light Commercial	Bus / Truck Vehicles	Multi Axle Vehicle (>2 Axle) [Heavy Commercial Vehicles/Earth Moving Equipment]
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Delhi-Haryana Border	18	26	54	54
2	Khedkidola	11	22	45	45

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

1	2	3	4	5	6
3	Shajhanpur	79	138	275	442
4	Manoharpur	38	66	132	212
5	Daulatpura/ Jaipur Bypass	32	56	111	178

#### **New MLA for private participants in NHDP**

2071. SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has announced a slew of measures to ease financing constraints faced by private sector participants in National Highways Development Projects (NHDP) bids by introducing a new Model Concession Agreement (MCA);

(b) if so, to offer a level playing field for small bidders, whether the new Model Concession Agreement (MCA) contains bidder-friendly provisions like cost escalation incentive and raising of viability gap funding etc.; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (c) The measures taken by the Government to ease financial constraints faced by the private sector participants in National Highways Development Project (NHDP), bids include making available the entire 40% of viability Gap Finding (VGF) during the construction period itself without entailing an amendment in Model Concession Agreement (MCA) for the projects approved during 2008 as well as those which will be approved in 2009 and restructuring of projects with a view to improve viability. The Total Project Cost (TPC) of projects in respect of which feasibility reports were prepared in 2006 and 2007 was also increased by 20% and 10% respectively, to bring the TPC to the current level. However, there are no provisions for any cost escalation incentive in the MCA. The Government has also allowed the Indian Infrastructure Financing Company Ltd. (IIFCL) to raise tax-free bonds for infrastructure projects. IIFCL has already raised 10,000 crore in 2008-09. IIFCL provides refinance up to 60% of the loans provided by Banks to infrastructure projects in the roads and port sectors at an interest rate of 7.85% p.a.

#### **Construction of both sides of highways**

†2072. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN SHARMA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that a large number of buildings are being constructed on both sides of highways that are near to cities;

(b) whether Government is also aware that bypasses have to be constructed in those cities at the cost of crores of rupees;

(c) whether Government is also aware that a large number of buildings are erected even near these bypass routes; and

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



(d) if so, the measures Government is taking to save these highways and bypass route from dense habitations and buildings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (d) Yes Sir. Ministry has enacted a legislation called "The Control of National Highways (Land and Traffic) Act, 2002" to provide for control of land use within the National Highways Right of way and also for removal of unauthorized occupation thereon. The State Governments have also been requested to enact the legislation for control of development activities by demarcating and enforcing building and control lines on private lands beyond the National Highways Right of Way, as it falls within the purview of respective State Governments. The State Governments are required to follow Indian Roads Congress Special Publication 15: "Ribbon Development along Highways and its Prevention".

#### **Roads in U.P. in violation of norms**

†2073. SHRI GANGA CHARAN: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of complaints received by Government about roads built in Uttar Pradesh and other parts of the country which do not conform to road standards;

(b) whether any inquiry has been conducted against the people involved therein if so, details of the action taken against those people found guilty;

(c) whether Lucknow to Kanpur, Kanpur to Allahabad, Kanpur to Jhansi via Bard, Jhansi to Shivpuri roads have not been built according to the norms; and

(d) if so, whether an inquiry has been conducted, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) No such complaints have been received by Central Government about roads built in Uttar Pradesh and other parts of the country except one complaint in Orissa State, which has been sent to State PWD of Orissa for furnishing the facts to this Ministry. In addition, few complaints have been received by the State PWDs of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar, which are being investigated by them.

(c) The stretches from Lucknow to Kanpur, Kanpur to Allahabad, Kanpur to Jhansi via Bard, Jhansi to Shivpuri are being built as per stipulated norms.

(d) Does not arise.

#### **Guidelines for conversion of State Highways into NHs**

2074. SHRI T.T.V. DHINAKARAN: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any guidelines have been fixed for conversion of State Highways into National Highways;

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether State Highways have been taken over for conversion into National Highways in the last three years; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) The general criteria to be followed for conversion of State Highways into National Highways is given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) and (d) The details of State Highways converted into National Highways during the last three years are given in the Statement-II.

#### ***Statement-I***

##### *Criteria for declaration of National Highways*

1. Roads which run through the length and breadth of the country.
2. Roads connecting adjacent countries.
3. Roads connecting the National Capital with State Capital and roads connecting mutually the State Capitals.
4. Roads connecting major ports, large industrial centers or tourist centers.
5. Roads meeting very important strategic requirements.
6. Arterial roads which enable sizeable reduction in travel distance and achieve substantial economic growth thereby.
7. Roads which help opening up large tracts of backward area and hilly regions.
8. National Highways grid of 100 Km is achieved.
9. The road must be up to the standard laid down for State Highways-both in its technical requirements as well as the land requirements.
10. The road and right of way must be free of any type of encroachment and should be the property of the State Government.
11. The right of way required for the National Highways(preferable 45m, minimum 30m) must be available for acquiring, free of encroachments and the State Government would complete acquiring formalities within six months.

#### ***Statement-II***

##### *Details of National Highways declared during the last three years*

(2006-07)

State	National Highways No.	Stretch	Approx. Length (Km)
1	2	3	4
Uttar Pradesh	24B	Lucknow-Rai Bareilly-Allahabad	185
Tamil Nadu	226	Thanjavur-Gandharvakottai-Sivaganga-Manamadurai	144

1	2	3	4
	227	Thiruchirappalli - connecting - Lalgudi-Kumaratchi-Chidambaram	135
Gujarat	228	Ahmedabad-Dandi (Dandi heritage route)	374
West Bengal	2B	Burdwan-Bolpur	52
Bihar	2C	Dehri-Akbarpur-Bihar/UP Border (2007-08)	105
West Bengal	31 D	Siliguri -Salsalabari-Fulbari- Mainaguri- Dhupguri Falakata and Sonapur	147
Kerala	47C	Kalamassery, crossing NH-17 and terminating at Vallarpadam (2008-09)	17
Arunachal Pradesh	229	The highway starting from Tawang passing through Bomdila, Nechipu, Seppa, Sagalee, Ziro, Daporijo, Aalong and terminating at Pasighat in the state of Arunachal Pradesh.	1090
Arunachal Pradesh	Extension of NH 52 B	The highway starting from Mahadevpur Passing through Namchik, Changlang, Khonsa and Kanubari in the state of Arunachal Pradesh and terminating near Dibrugarh in the state of Assam, joining with approaches to Bogibeel bridge.	450
Arunachal Pradesh	Extension of NH 37	The National Highway Number 37 is extended from its dead end near Saikhowaghat in Assam to join NH 52 near Roing in Arunachal Pradesh.	60
Tamil Nadu	Extension of NH-226	The highway starting from Perambalur connecting Perali, Keelapalur, Ariyalur, Kunnam, Thiruvaiyaru, Kandiur and joining NH-226 at Thanjavur in the State of Tamil Nadu.	85

1	2	3	4
Tamil Nadu	230	The highway starting from Madurai connecting Tiruppuvanam, Poovandhi, Sivaganga, Kalaiyarkoil, Tiruvadanai and terminating at Tondi Port town in the State of Tamil Nadu.	82
West Bengal	Extension of NH-2B	The highway starting from Bolpur connecting Prantik, Mayureswar and terminating at Mollarpur at the junction of NH-60 in the State of West Bengal.	54
Himachal Pradesh	20 A	The highway starting from Nagrota at the Junction of NH 20 connecting Ranital, Dehra and terminating at Mubarikpur at the Junction of NH 70 in Himachal Pradesh.	91
Himachal Pradesh	72 B	The highway starting from Paonta at the Junction of NH 72 connecting Rajban, Shillai in the State of Himachal Pradesh and passing through Minus, Tuini in Uttrakhand and terminating at Hatkoti in Himachal Pradesh.	109
Uttrakhand	72 B	The highway starting from Paonta at the Junction of NH 72 connecting Rajban, Shillai in the State of Himachal Pradesh and passing through Minus, Tuini in Uttarakhand and terminating at Hatkoti in Himachal Pradesh.	51
Uttar Pradesh	231	The highway starting from Raibareli connecting Salon, Pratapgarh, Machlishahar and terminating at Jaunpur in the state of Uttar Pradesh.	169
	232	The highway starting from Ambedkarnagar (Tanda) connecting Sultanpur, Amethi, Raibareli, Lalganj, Fatehpur and terminating at Banda in the state of Uttar Pradesh.	305

1	2	3	4
	232 A	The highway starting from Unnao and terminating at Lalganj (junction of NH 232) in the state of Uttar Pradesh.	68
	233	The highway starting from India/ Nepal Border (connecting to Lumbani) via Naugarh, Sidarthnagar, Bansi, Basti, Tanda, Ajangarh and terminating at Varanasi in the state of Uttar Pradesh.	292
	235	The highway starting from Meerut connecting Hapur, Gulawthi and terminating at Bulandshahar in the state of Uttar Pradesh.	66
Andhra Pradesh	18A	The highway starting from Puthalapattu and terminating at Tirupati in Andhra Pradesh.	42
Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu	234	The highway starting from Mangalore connecting Beltangadi, Mudigare, Belur, Huliya, Sira, Madhugiri, Chintamani in Karnataka, Venktagiri Kota in Andhra Pradesh, Pernampet, Gudiyattam, Katpadi, Vellore, Pushpagiri, Polur and terminating at Tiruvanamalai-Viluppuram in Tamil Nadu	780

#### Upgradation of State highways into NHs

2075.SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of upgradation of State Highways into National Highways during last three years i.e. from 2005 to 2008;
- (b) what are the future upgradation plans during 2009 to 2012;
- (c) whether any proposal to upgrade roads linking all minor ports in Gujarat State; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) The details of upgradation of State Highways into National Highways during last three years i.e. from 2005 to 2008 is given in the Statement (see below). The requirement

of resources for development of existing National Highways is huge as compared to availability of resources. At present, emphasis is being given for development of roads already declared as National Highways instead of declaring more roads as National Highways. Therefore, there is no specific plan for upgradation of State Highways to National Highways.

(c) This Ministry is responsible for construction, development and maintenance of National Highways only. The State Government of Gujarat is responsible for roads linking minor ports in that State.

(d) Does not arise.

**Statement**

*Details of National Highways declared from 2005 to 2008*

*Details of National Highways declared*

*(2005-06)*

State	National Highways No.	Stretch	Approx Length (Km)
1	2	3	4
Jammu & Kashmir	ID	Srinagar-Kargil-Leh	422
Uttar Pradesh	NE II	Eastern Peripheral Expressway	90
Haryana	NE II	Eastern Peripheral Expressway	44
<i>(2006-07)</i>			
Uttar Pradesh	24B	Lucknow-Rai Bareilly-Allahabad	185
Tamil Nadu	226	Thanjavur-Gandharvakottai-Sivaganga-Manamadurai	144
	227	Thiruchirappalli- connecting -Lalgudi-Kumaratchi-Chidambaram	135
Gujarat	228	Ahmedabad-Dandi (Dandi heritage route)	374
West Bengal	2B	Burdwan-Bolpur	52
Bihar	2C	Dehri-Akbarpur-Bihar/UP Border	105
<i>(2007-08)</i>			
West Bengal	31 D	Siliguri -Salsalabari-Fulbari-Mainaguri- Dhupguri Falakata and Sonapur	147

1	2	3	4
Kerala	47C	Kalamassery, crossing NH-17 and terminating at Vallarpadam <i>(2008-09)</i>	17
Arunachal Pradesh	229	The highway starting from Tawang passing through Bomdila, Nechipu, Seppa, Sagalee, Ziro, Daporijo, Aalong and terminating at Pasighat in the state of Arunachal Pradesh.	1090
Arunachal Pradesh	Extension of NH 52 B	The highway starting from Mahadevpur Passing through Namchik, Changlang, Khonsa and Kanubari in the state of Arunachal Pradesh and terminating near Dibrugarh in the state of Assam, joining with approaches to Bogibeel bridge.	450
Arunachal Pradesh	Extension of NH 37	The National Highway Number 37 is extended from its dead end near Saikhowaghat in Assam to join NH 52 near Roing in Arunachal Pradesh.	60
Tamil Nadu	Extension of NH-226	The highway starting from Perambalur connecting Perali, Keelapalur, Ariyalur, Kunnam, Thiruvaiyaru, Kandiur and joining NH-226 at Thanjavur in the State of Tamil Nadu.	85
Tamil Nadu	230	The highway starting from Madurai connecting Tiruppuvanam, Poovandhi, Sivaganga, Kalaiyarkoil, Tiruvadanai and terminating at Tondi Port town in the State of Tamil Nadu.	82
West Bengal	Extension of NH-2B	The highway starting from Bolpur connecting Prantik, Mayureswar and terminating at Mollarpur at the junction of NH-60 in the State of West Bengal.	54

1	2	3	4
Himachal Pradesh	20 A	The highway starting from Nagrota at the Junction of NH 20 connecting Ranital, Dehra and terminating at Mubarikpur at the Junction of NH 70 in Himachal Pradesh.	91
Himachal Pradesh	72 B	The highway starting from Paonta at the Junction of NH 72 connecting Rajban, Shillai in the State of Himachal Pradesh and passing through Minus, Tuini in Uttarakhand and terminating at Hatkoti in Himachal Pradesh.	109
Uttarakhand	72 B	The highway starting from Paonta at the Junction of NH 72 connecting Rajban, Shillai in the State of Himachal Pradesh and passing through Minus, Tuini in Uttarakhand and terminating at Hatkoti in Himachal Pradesh.	51
Uttar Pradesh	231	The highway starting from Raibareli connecting Salon, Pratapgarh, Machlishahar and terminating at Jaunpur in the state of Uttar Pradesh.	169
	232	The highway starting from Ambedkarnagar (Tanda) connecting Sultanpur, Amethi, Raibareli, Lalganj, Fatehpur and terminating at Banda in the state of Uttar Pradesh.	305
	232 A	The highway starting from Unnao and terminating at Lalganj (junction of NH 232) in the state of Uttar Pradesh.	68



1	2	3	4
	233	The highway starting from India/ Nepal Border (connecting to Lumbani) via Naugarh, Sidarthnagar, Bansi, Basti, Tanda, Ajamgarh and terminating at Varanasi in the state of Uttar Pradesh.	292
	235	The highway starting from Meerut connecting Hapur, Gulawthi and terminating at Bulandshahar in the state of Uttar Pradesh.	66
Andhra Pradesh	18A	The highway starting from Puthalapattu and terminating at Tirupati in Andhra Pradesh.	42
Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu	234	The highway starting from Mangalore connecting Beltangadi, Mudigare, Belur, Hulyar, Sira, Madhugiri, Chintamani in Karnataka, Venktagiri Kota in Andhra Pradesh, Pernampet, Gudiyattam, Katpadi, Vellore, Pushpagiri, Polur and terminating at Tiruvanamalai-Viluppuram in Tamil Nadu	780

#### Four laning of NHs in Assam

2076.SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the companies engaged in the construction of four lane on National Highways in Assam;

(b) whether Government has extended the time for completion of project of four lane highways in Assam; and

(c) if so, on what ground the time of completion is extended, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) 14 companies are engaged in construction of 4-lane National Highways under East West Corridor Projects in Assam as per details given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) and (c) The extension of time to the individual projects has been granted as projects have been delayed. Project wise reasons for delay are also given in the Statement.

**Statement**

*Four laning of NHs in Assam*

Sl. No.	Contract Stretch	Pkg No.	NH No.	Length (km)	Contractor	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	4-laning from Km 306.54 - Km 275 of Silchar to Balachera section	(AS-1)	54	25.88	Punj Lloyd.	Delay in Land Acquisition (LA) / Reimbursement of compensation/court litigation, tree cutting,shifting of utility and poor Law and Order.
2	4-laning from Km 190.587 -Km 165.4 of Harangajo to Jatinga section	(AS-21)	54	25.19	CEC	i) For package (AS-21 &22) Contractor has
3	4-laning from Km 165.4 - Km 140.7 of Jatinga to Narimbanglo section	(AS-22)	54	23.38	CEC	abandoned the work under the guise of Law and Order. (ii) Under Package (AS-21 & 22) clearance from Ministry of Environment and Forest (MoEF) Delhi for Borail Reserve Forest awaited (iii) Delay in Land Acquisition/ Reimbursement of compensation/court litigation
4	4-laning from Km 140.70 - Km 127 of Narimbanglo to Maibang section	(AS-23)	54	15.57	M/s HCC	Progress is slow due to law and order. Delay in handing over the land to NHAI by the state Government, tree cutting, shifting of utility.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
5	4-laning from Km 127 - Km 111 of Maibang to Lumding section	(AS-24)	54	16	M/s Gammon India	(i) For package (AS-24) Contractor has abandoned the work under the guise of Law and Order (ii) Langtinga Mopa Reserve Forest clearance awaited form MOEF, Delhi
6	4-laning from Km 111 - Km 83.40 of Maibang to Lumding section	(AS-25)	54	27.6	M/s Valecha-TBL	(i) For package (AS-25 & 26) Contractor has abandoned the work under the guise of Law and Order.
7	4-laning from Km 83.40 - Km 60.50 of Maibang to Lumding section	(AS-26)	54	22.9	M/s Gammon India	(ii) Langtinga Mopa Reserve Forest clearance awaited form MOEF, Delhi
8	4-laning from Km 60.5 - Km 40 of Maibang to Lumding section	(AS-27)	54	20.5	M/s Gayatri-ECI (JV)	(i) 119.90 Ha Lumding Reserve Forest clearance awaited from MoEF, Delhi
9	4-laning from km 40.0 to km 22.00 of Lanka to Lumding section I/c Lanka Bypass	(AS-15)	54	18.5	M/s Patel-KNR (JV)	(ii) Delay due to LA / compensation, cutting of trees and shifting of utilities.
10	4-laning from km 22.0 to km 2.40 of Lumding to Daboka section & Daboka Bypass of 4.2 km length	(AS-16)	54	24	M/s Punj Lloyd Ltd.	Delay due to LA/ compensation, cutting of trees and shifting of utilities.
11	4-laning from km 36.0 to km 5.5 of Daboka to Nagaon section	(AS-17)	36	30.5	M/s Maytas Infra Pvt. Ltd.	Delay in LA/Reimbursement of compensation/court litigation, tree cutting, shifting of utility.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
12	Constt. of Nagaon Bypass & 4-L from km 262.725 to km 255.00 of Nagaon to Dharamtul section	(AS-18)	37	23	M/s Patel KNR (JV)	Delay in handing over the land free from encumbrances.
13	4-laning from km 255.05 to km 230.50 of Nagaon to Dharamtul section	(AS-02)	37	25	M/s Madhucon Projects Ltd.	Delay due to land acquisition, court litigation, tree cutting, non eviction of land by land owner.
14	4-laning from km 230.50 to km 205.00 of Dharamtul to Sonapur section	(AS-19)	37	25	M/s Maytas Infra Pvt. Ltd.	Delay due to non-eviction of land, tree cutting in Reserve Forest, non-shifting of electric line.
15	4-laning from km 205.00 to km 183.00 of Dharamtul to Sonapur section	(AS-20)	37	22	KMC Constructions Ltd.	Delay due to land acquisition, non-shifting of electric line, tree cutting.
16	4-laning from Km 183.00-Km 163.90 of Sonapur to Guwahati section	(AS-3)	37	19	TCIL - MBL (JV)	Delay due to disbursement of land acquisition compensation, clearance for Amchung Wild Life is awaited from MOEF and electric shifting.
17	4-laning from Km. 1121 to km 1093 of Guwahati to Nalbari section	(AS-4)	31	28	Punj Lloyd Ltd.	Delay in land acquisition, tree cutting, acquisition of Defence land, electric shifting.
18	4-laning from Km. 1093 to km 1065 of Guwahati to Nalbari section Ltd.	(AS-5)	31	28	Punj Lloyd	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
19	4-laning from Km. 1065.00 to Km. 1040.30 of Nalbari to Bijni section	(AS-6)	31	25	DRA-BLA-BCL (JV)	Delay in land acquisition, tree cutting, electric shifting.
20	4-laning from Km. 1040.30 to Km. 1013.00 of Nalbari to Bijni section	(AS-7)	31	27.3	KMC Constructions Ltd.	
21	Const of bridge over Brahmaputra river from km 1121-1126	(AS-28)	31	5	Gammon India	Delay due to shifting of Oil Pipe Line, removal of encroachment, LA delay.
22	4-laning from Km.1013.00 to Km.983.00 of Nalbari to Bijni section	(AS-8)	31	30	Punj Lloyd Ltd.	Delay due to LA/ compensation, cutting of trees & shifting of utilities.
23	4-laning from Km. 983.00 to Km. 961.50 of Nalbari to Bijni section	(AS-9)	31	21.5	Punj Lloyd Ltd.	Delay due to LA/ compensation, cutting of trees & shifting of utilities.
24	4-laning from Km 93.0 -Km.60.00 of Bijni to WB Border section	(AS-10)	31-C	33	Gayatri - ECI (JV)	Delay due to LA/ compensation disbursement, cutting of trees, shifting of utilities.
25	4-laning from Km 60.0 -Km.30.00 of Bijni to WB Border section	(AS-11)	31-C	30	Gayatri- ECI (JV)	Delay due to LA/ compensation
26	4-laning from Km 30.0 -Km.0.00 of Bijni to WB Border section in Assam	(AS-12)	31-C	30	Progressive Const. Ltd.	disbursement, cutting of trees, shifting of utilities. Clearance from MOEF Delhi is awaited for Ripu & Chirang Reserved Forest.

### Funds for maintenance of NHs in Himachal Pradesh

2077.SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

- (a) the funds allocated by the Government to each of the State for maintenance of the National Highways during the last two years and the current year;
- (b) the details of the works undertaken by the State Governments in this regard;
- (c) the details of funds unutilized by Himachal Pradesh Government; and
- (d) the steps taken by the Government for proper utilization of the funds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) State-wise and year-wise details of allocation of funds for maintenance and repair of National Highways (NHs) during the years 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 (upto June, 2009) are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) State Public Works Departments, the executive agencies of NHs undertook the repair and maintenance works on National Highways like Ordinary Repair(OR), Periodical Renewals (PR), Special Repair(SR) and Flood Damage Repairs(FDR) keeping in view the requirement and availability of funds.

(c) The details of funds remained unutilized by State of Himachal Pradesh during the years 2007-08 and 2008-09 are as under :

Sl. No.	Year	Amount remained unutilized (Rs. in crore)
1.	2007-08	0.63
2.	2008-09	0.00

(d) The progress of works and utilization of funds are regularly monitored by the Ministry at different levels and necessary corrective measures are/ taken from time to time.

### **Statement**

#### *Funds for Maintenance of NHs in Himachal Pradesh*

(Amount Rs. in crore)				
Sl.No.	Name of the State	Funds allocated during the year 2007-08	Funds allocated during the year 2008-09	Funds allocated during the year 2009-10 (upto June, 2009)
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	78.13	83.25	20.08
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0.37	1.82	0.50
3	Assam	41.62	40.20	9.80

1	2	3	4	5
4	Bihar	29.90	44.50	18.17
5	Chandigarh	0.98	0.68	0.25
6.	Chhattisgarh	27.19	27.26	10.50
7	Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.25
8	Goa	4.92	5.01	2.05
9	Gujarat	40.27	42.04	12.00
10	Haryana	18.13	19.64	5.95
11	Himachal Pradesh	17.70	18.84	6.60
12	Jharkhand	27.82	20.38	11.13
13	Karnataka	59.45	71.24	18.37
14	Kerala	27.36	21.75	8.58
15	Madhya Pradesh	59.03	48.66	18.25
16	Maharashtra	63.16	62.92	24.93
17	Manipur	14.30	10.24	2.05
18	Meghalaya	13.39	17.53	3.25
19	Mizoram	7.25	9.20	1.50
20	Nagaland	7.43	10.78	2.50
21	Orissa	50.51	52.56	15.80
22	Puducherry	0.91	1.10	0.83
23	Punjab	23.82	25.58	7.75
24	Rajasthan	70.57	72.35	24.08
25	Tamil Nadu	30.16	49.40	10.36
26	Uttar Pradesh	62.48	55.22	21.50
27	Uttarakhand	19.10	21.87	7.79
28	West Bengal	24.08	31.49	6.60
29	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00	1.42

**Path holes on NH8, 11 and 76**

†2078. SHRI LALIT KISHORE CHATURVEDI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether it is a fact that path holes are surfaced repeatedly on old National Highways No. 8 to 11 and No. 76 and ever after resurfacing them, path holes begin to surface in every first rainfall;

(b) whether it is also a fact that repairing and resurfacing of these roads are done by sub-contractors and thereby due to increasing number of share holders in commission, quality is compromised; and

(c) the dates when the action would be taken against the persons responsible for the checking the quality of these construction and repairing works; the details for the last three years with regard to Jaipur-Delhi section?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) No, Sir. Pot holes generally do not form on National Highways (NHs) No. NH-8, NH-11 and NH-76 during the first rainfall after resurfacing them.

(b) No, Sir. The repair works are carried out as per the provisions of the contract/concession agreement.

(c) Does not arise as Delhi-Jaipur section is being maintained in traffic worthy condition.

#### **Constructing service lanes along NHs**

2079.SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether structural designing of flyovers is contributing towards happening of fatal accidents, involving motor bikes and smaller 800 CC vehicles;

(b) if so, whether constructing service lanes along all four and six lanes highways would be considered as majority of victims are pedestrians, bicyclists, and other slow moving machines; and

(c) will enforcement of strict laws against drunken driving, making helmets mandatory, exceeding speed-limits, etc. be made/more deterrent?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) Flyovers are constructed to prevent accidents by reducing the conflict points at busy side roads. The structural designing of these flyovers is to be done as per Indian Roads Congress Codes, and hence it is not expected to contribute to fatal accidents. Provision of service lanes on four/six lane National Highways along built-up stretches is taken up depending upon the traffic and availability of funds.

(c) The Government proposes to enhance the penalties for various traffic offences including drunken driving, non-wearing of helmets and driving at excessive speed.



### Bypass on NH-58

‡2080. SHRI AMIR ALAM KHAN: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is any proposal for construction of bypass road nearby Murad Nagar and Modi Nagar in view of heavy traffic on National Highway No. 58;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) by when the said project is likely to be approved by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) There is no such proposal for construction of bypass road nearby Murad Nagar and Modi Nagar in view of proposed expressway between Delhi and Meerut. Feasibility study for the expressway is in progress.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

### Roads declared NHs in Orissa

2081. SHRI PYARIMOHAN MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number and names of the roads in Orissa declared as National Highways so far;
- (b) the approximate cost to bring each of such roads to the envisaged National Highways standard;
- (c) the cumulative expenditure made so far to achieve the above objective; and
- (d) the time schedule by when the required upgradation to National Highways standard can be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) There are 15 National Highways in the State of Orissa, as per the details given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) No assessment of the cost has been made by the Ministry to bring each of such roads to National Highways standard.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) No time schedule can be given as development of National Highway is a continuous process depending upon need, *inter-se* priority and availability of funds.

### Statement

#### Road declared NHs in Orissa

Sl. No.	NH No.	Total Length (in Km)	Places connected
1	2	3	4
1	5	488.00	Girisola-Bhubaneswar-Balasore-Jharpokharia
2	5A	77.00	Chandikhol — Paradeep

‡ Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

1	2	3	4
3	6	462.00	Jamsola-Sambalpur-Luhurachati (Orissa-Chhattisgarh Border)
4	23	209.00	Birmitrapur (Orissa-Jharkhand Border)-Rourkela-Talcher-Banarpal
5	42	261.00	Sambalpur-Angul-Cuttack
6	43	152.00	Chandli (Orissa-Chhattisgarh Border) - Sunki (Orissa-I A.P.Border)
7	60	57.00	Balasore - Laxmannath (Orissa-West Bengal Border)
8	75E	18.00	Champua (Jharkhand-Orissa Border) - Remuli.
9	200	440.00	Kanaktora (Orissa-Chhattisgarh Border)-Jharsuguda-Talchar-Chandikhole
10	201	310.00	Boriguma - Bolangir-Bargarh
11	203	97.00	Bhubaneswar -Puri-Konark
12	203A	49.00	Puri-Satapada
13	215	348.00	Panikoili - Keonjhar-Rajamunda
14	217	438.00	Nauapada (Orissa-Chhattisgarh Border)-Berhampur-Gopalpur
15	224	298.00	Khurda- Nayagarh-Sonepur-Bolangir

#### Delay in NH projects due to PPPAC

2082.SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) has sought change in the present system of referring every highway project to the Public Private Partnership Appraisal Committee (PPPAC) in the Finance Ministry;

(b) whether the delayed approval by the PPPAC attributed by the NHAI as the main reason for slow execution of crucial projects;

(c) whether the NHAI sought more powers for itself to clear the projects on its own; and

(d) if so, what action Government has taken, or plans to take on NHAI proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (d) Government has constituted the Public-Private-Partnership Appraisal Committee (PPPAC) after the decision that the infrastructure projects will be undertaken on Public-

Private-Partnership basis. Earlier, the individual projects under NHDP were appraised and approved by the National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) Board in accordance with the guidelines laid down by the Public Investment Board (PIB) after the same were cleared by the PIB for predominantly public funded projects under National Highways Development Project (NHDP) Phase-I and II. The implementation of projects on PPP basis also necessitated new documentation such as Model RFQ, Model RFP and Model Concession Agreement (MCA). The changes in the process/procedures are amongst some of reasons for delay in execution. On the basis of review of progress of implementation of NHDP, various measures for expediting clearance of projects for execution which includes empowering the NHAI Board for appraisal/approval of individual projects have been suggested. It is the endeavour of the Government to address the relevant issues and suggestions after due consultation with all concerned.

#### **Financing of Golden Quadrilateral Project**

2083.SHRI SHANTARAM LAXMAN NAIK: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Golden Quadrilateral project is financed by the Government;
- (b) if not, whether any phase or part of the phase was financed by the Government;
- (c) which phase or phases were financed by the Government;
- (d) whether tenders are now allotted a Built-Operate-Transfer (BoT) basis;
- (e) which are the phases allotted or proposed to be allotted on (Built-Operate- Transfer (BoT) basis; and
- (f) the details of toll charges levied or the projects directly financed by the Government and those tendered under BoT basis?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. National Highways Development Project (NHDP) Phase-I which includes the Golden Quadrilateral Project and Phase-II consisting mainly of North South-East West (NS-EW) Corridor projects were predominantly financed by the Government.

(d) to (e) Yes, Sir. Government has decided to undertake the balance projects of NHDP Phase-II and all NHDP projects under Phase-III and onwards, on Build, Operate and Transfer (BOT) basis.

(f) Toll charges are levied in accordance with the provisions of the National Highways Fee (Determination of Rates and Collection), Rules 2008 notified on 05 December, 2008. The said rules provide for uniform rates for the public funded as well as the private investment (BOT) projects. The details of user fee levied under NH Fee Rules, 2008 for various types of vehicles are given in the Statement.

### **Statement**

#### *Extracts from National Highways Fee (Determination of Rates and Collection) Rules, 2008:*

Rule 4: Base rate of fee: (1) The rate of fee for use the section of the section of national highway, permanent bridge, bypass or tunnel constructed through public funded project or private investment project shall be identical.

(2) The rate of fee for use of a section of national highway of four or more lanes shall, for the base year 2007-08, be the product of the length of such section multiplied by the following rates, namely:

Type of Vehicle	Base rate of fee per km (in Rupees)
Car, Jeep, Van or Light Motor Vehicle	0.65
Light Commercial Vehicle, Light Goods Vehicle or Mini Bus	1.05
Bus or Truck	2.20
Heavy Construction Machinery (HCM) or Earth Moving Equipment (EME) or Multi Axle Vehicle (MAV) (three to six axles)	3.45
Oversized Vehicles (seven or more axles)	4.20

#### **New NHs in North-Eastern States**

2084.SHRI MATILAL SARKAR: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) how many new National Highways are coming up in the North-Eastern States during the year 2009-10 and the names thereof;

(b) the status of four-laning of NH-44 as decided about four year back;

(c) whether Government is aware that the NH-44 is rendering unworthy of use for lack of maintenance works; and

(d) the decision of Government to develop this life-line road to Tripura?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) The requirement of resources for development of existing National Highways in the Country is huge as compared to availability of resources. At present, emphasis is being given for development of roads already declared as National Highways instead of declaring more roads as National Highways. At present declaration of any new National Highway in the North-Eastern States is not envisaged.

(b) to (d) 582 Kms length of NH-44 in Meghalaya, Assam and in Tripura is entrusted to National Highways Authority of India. Out of this, 252 Km length in Meghalaya and Assam is to be upgraded

under NHDP Phase-III on BOT (Toll) Basis. 330 kms in Tripura is to be upgraded under SARDP-NE on Engineering Procurement Contract basis. Tripura Government has given its consent to the Ministry's proposal to 4-lane of NH-44 in stages as under:-

- i. Churaibari-Chakmaghat Section two lane first, followed by another two lane by the side of it.
- ii. Chakmaghat- Udaipur Section four lane in one stage.
- iii. Udaipur-Sabroom Section two lane first, followed by another two lane by the side of it. NH 44 is kept in traffic worthy condition within the availability of funds.

**Constructing 20 Km. road per day**

2085.SHRI DHARAM PAL SABHARWAL: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is considering a proposal to construct 20 km. road per day;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Built-Operate-Transfer (BoT) model have failed to generate interest in many sectors;
- (d) if so, whether Government is considering new proposal to replace BoT model; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Concerted efforts are being made for finalizing the work plan for award of projects on the basis of viability and inter-se priority. It is planned to complete four-laning of about 3165 km of National Highways and award of projects for a length of 9800 km during 2009-2010.

(c) to (e) No, Sir. The projects which fail to attract bids under Build, Operate and Transfer (BOT) Toll are restructured to improve viability. Further alternate modes of implementation under BOT Annuity is also adopted.

**Documents required for obtaining driving licence**

2086.SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has issued a notification listing documents that are necessary for obtaining a driving licence;
- (b) if so, the details of documents required to be furnished for obtaining a driving licence;
- (c) whether the documents like voter ID cards have not been considered as sufficient ID proof;

- (d) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (e) whether the PAN card is must for applying for a driving licence;
- (f) if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (g) whether Government proposes to review the notification and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MAHADEV S. KHANDELA): (a) and (b) Government has prescribed certain documents out of which anyone could be submitted by the applicant as proof of deemed citizen or citizen by birth. These documents are listed below:-

- (i) Proof of birth in India from municipality or Registrar of Births and Deaths;
- (ii) School leaving certificate/Secondary School certificate showing nationality/place of birth;
- (iii) Passport showing place of birth/citizenship/nationality;
- (iv) Certificate of Nationality/citizenship issued by District Magistrate or any other Administrative officer;
- (v) Residency Permit/domicile certificate issued by the State Government;
- (vi) Grant of patta/lease of property by the Central/State Government;
- (vii) Refugee Registration Card pertaining to the period 1947-1950;
- (viii) Certificate of SC/ST/OBC.

(c) and (d) Voter ID has not been included in the list. Since the requirement of proof of citizenship has been made to prevent illegal migrants from obtaining a statutory document like driving licence, the list would be further expanded on the advice of Ministry of Home Affairs.

(e) and (f) PAN Card is not required for applying for driving licence.

(g) Review of rules and notifications issued there under is a continuous process.

#### **Delay in four-laning of East-West Corridor in NER**

2087.SHRI SILVIUS CONDPAN: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state the delay in the progress of construction of four lane roads in the East-West Corridor particularly in the North-East Region?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): East West Corridor has been delayed and is now targeted for substantial completion by December 2010. The delay in completion of four-laning of East West Corridor particularly in North-East Region is mainly due to delay in land acquisition, shifting of utilities, obtaining clearance from reserve forests/ Wild Life Sanctuaries, poor performance of some contractors and Law & order problem.

#### Effect of change in chairmanship of NHAI on NHDP

2088. SHRI R.C. SINGH: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the extent of damage caused to National Highway Development Project (NHDP) due to frequent change of Chairman of NHAI;
- (b) whether it is a fact that only 7 projects could be awarded instead of originally planned 60 projects under Phase-III of NHDP;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that concession terms have also been changed recently; and
- (d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) The progress under National Highways Development Project (NHDP) under implementation by National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) as shown below indicates increasing trend in the length completed during the last three years.

Year	Completed length (in kms) of National Highways under NHDP
2006-07	636
2007-08	1614
2008-09	2148

(b) NHAI initiated bidding for 60 projects during 2008-09 which included 44 projects under NHDP Phase-III. 9 projects have been awarded and bids have been received in 9 projects.

- (c) No, Sir.
- (d) Does not arise.

#### Proposal for New NHs by Rajasthan Government

†2089. SHRI OM PRAKASH MATHUR: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Rajasthan Government has made proposals for announcement of new highways; and
- (b) if so, the time by when announcement thereof will be made and names of these national highways?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The requirement of resources for development of existing (National Highways in the Country) is huge as compared to availability of resources. Hence, at present, emphasis is being given

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

for development of roads already declared as National Highways instead of declaring more roads as National Highways. Therefore no time frame has been set for declaration of new National Highways including those in Rajasthan.

#### **Realignment of Narol-Naroda section of NH-8**

2090.SHRI PARSHOTTAM KHODABHAI RUPALA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government of Gujarat has submitted a proposal in February, 2008 regarding realignment of Narol-Naroda Section of National Highway No. 8; and
- (b) if so, Government's reaction thereto and the present status of the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) No proposal for realignment of Narol - Naroda Section of NH-8 has been received.

- (b) Does not arise.

#### **Irregularities in NHAI**

†2091. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Central Administrative Tribunal has imposed penalty on Ministry, Secretary and other Officials for unlawfully lingering on a case of deputation in NHAI;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government agrees that NHAI is rife with irregularities; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) to (b) The matter relates to deputation of an officer of the Central Engineering Service (Roads) Group 'A' of the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways to National Highways Authority of India (NHAI). While initially approving the deputation of the said officer to the post of Chief General Manager (Technical) in NHAI, the fact regarding completion of cooling off requirement could not be brought to the notice of the Competent Authority. However, as the officer had not completed the cooling off requirement which was mandatory in terms of the Department of Personnel & Training (DOPT)'s instructions dated 29-2-2008, he was not relieved to join the NHAI. Aggrieved by this, he filed a petition in the Central Administrative Tribunal, Principal Bench, New Delhi. The fact that the officer could not be relieved on account of not fulfilling the cooling off requirement had also been brought to the notice of the competent authority who agreed to cancel the deputation order which, however, could not be issued in view of the interim directions of the Tribunal for maintaining the status quo. The action has

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



been taken by the officers of the Ministry to ensure compliance with the Department of Personnel & Training's consolidated guidelines on deputation in bonafide discharge of their official capacity. The Tribunal has held that applicant has not been able to establish personal malafides against individual officers and only legal malafides have been established. The Tribunal has allowed the application with costs of Rupees fifty thousand. It has been decided with the approval of the Competent Authority to challenge the impugned order in the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi. The Ministry has accordingly initiated necessary steps in this regard.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

#### **Constructing 7,000 Kms highways every year**

2092.SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is looking at constructing 7,000 km. Highways every year;

(b) if so, the details worked out so far, highway-wise, connecting Andhra Pradesh;

(c) the funds being allocated, highway-wise; and

(d) the time bound for each highway in Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. Concerted efforts are being made for finalising the work plan for award of projects on the basis of viability and inter-se priority.

(b) to (d) Fifteen projects on NH-5, NH-7, NH-9 & NH-18 are under implementation and nine projects on NH-5, NH-9, NH-202 & NH-205 are proposed to be undertaken during 2009-2012 in Andhra Pradesh under National Highways Development Project (NHDP) as per details given in the Statement-I and Statement-II respectively.

#### **Statement-I**

##### *Details of Projects under Implementation in Andhra Pradesh*

Sl. No.	NH No.	Station from to	Length (in km)	Total Civil Construction Cost (Rs. in crore)	Civil Work Award Date	Completion now targeted
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	7	Islam Nagar to Kadtal (NS-2/BOT/AP-7)	48	546.83	March, 2007	March, 2010
2.	7	Gundla Pochampalli to Bowenpalli Shivarampalli to Thondapalli (NS-23/AP)- Balance Work	23.1	71.57	December, 2005	December, 2009

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3.	7	Hyderabad Bangalore section (ADB-11/C-15)	45.6	243.64	March, 2007	April, 2010
4.	7	Hyderabad Bangalore section (NS-2/BOT/AP-5)	74.65	592	September, 2006	August, 2009
5.	7	Hyderabad Bangalore section (ADB-11/C-10)	40	194.8	March, 2007	April, 2010
6.	7	Hyderabad Bangalore section (ADB-11/C-11)	42.4	208.46	March, 2007	April, 2010
7.	7	Hyderabad Bangalore section (ADB-11/C-12)	42.6	239.19	March, 2007	June, 2010
8.	7	Hyderabad Bangalore section (ADB-11/C-13)	40	243.38	March, 2007	June, 2010
9.	7	Hyderabad Bangalore section (ADB-11/C-14)	42	205.92	March, 2007	April, 2010
10.	7	MH/AP border to Islam Nagar (NS-2/BOT/AP-6)	55	360.42	May, 2007	November, 2009
11.	7	Kadal to Armur (NS-2/BOT/AP-8)	31	271.73	May, 2007	November, 2009
12.	7	Armur to Kadloor Yellareddy (NS-2/AP- 1) (Approved Length 60.25)	59	390.56	January, 2009	January, 2012
13.	5	Chilikaluripet-Vijayawada (Six lane)	82.5	572.3	May, 2009	November, 2011
14.	9	Hyderabad-Vijayawada	181.63	1740	May, 2009	September, 2012
15.	18	Cuddapah-Mydukur-Kurnool	188.752	1585	February, 2009	June, 2012

**Statement-II**

*New Projects to be taken during 2009-2012 in Andhra Pradesh*

Sl. No.	Name of Project	NH (km.)	Length Project	Total Cost (TPC) Rs. in crore	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Tirupati-Tiruthani-Chennai (Length in AP 44 km)	205	125.5	570.71	RFQ to be received by 24.08.2009
2.	Vijayawada-Machilipatnam	9	65	538	Bids to be invited by end of July-2009

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Hyderabad-Yadgiri	202	35.65	515	Bids to be received by 17.08.2009
4.	Nellore-Chilikaluripet (Six laning)	5	184	1465	RFQ to be invited by 28.07.2009
5.	Vijayawada-Elluru- Rajahmundry (Six laning)	5	198	1653	RFQ to be invited by Dec-2009.
6.	Visakhapatnam-Rajahmundry (Six laning)	5	201	1681	RFQ to be invited by Dec-2009.
7.	Ichapuram-Srikakulam (Six laning)	5	140	-	Feasibility study to be completed by Aug-2009.
8.	Srikakulam-Visakhapatnam (Six laning)	5	95	-	Feasibility study to be completed by Aug-2009
9.	Tada Nellore bypass (Six laning)	5	130	-	Feasibility study to be completed by Dec-2009

RFQ - Request for Qualification

#### Request to CMs to facilitate land acquisition

2093.SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI: Will the Minister of ROAD TOANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has written to each Chief Minister to extend cooperation especially for land acquisition, because it is the biggest challenge;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise; and
- (c) the response of each Chief Minister especially from Andhra Pradesh and the action taken so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (c) No such letter exclusively concerning Land acquisition has been issued. However the Hon'ble Minister (Road Transport & Highways) has recently issued letter to the Chief Ministers seeking States concurrence for State Support Agreement which covers various issues critical to faster implementation of National Highway Development Projects. The issues concerning Land Acquisition has been discussed by Minister (Road Transport & Highways) with the Chief Ministers of various States including the Chief Ministers of Assam, Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Sikkim, Manipur, Mizoram, Arunachal Pradesh, Delhi and Haryana, and the Chief Ministers have assured their cooperation in the matter.

### **Special instrument in vehicles to prevent theft**

†2094. SHRI KRISHAN LAL BALMIKI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of special instruments which have been made mandatory to be installed in vehicles by Government to prevent day to day theft of transport and non-transport vehicles;

(b) the provisions in existence at present to cancel the licences of such drivers who are responsible for road accidents and the details of proposals under consideration in this regard; and

(c) the details of proposals received from the Government of Rajasthan with regard to prevention of road accidents and vehicle theft and by when Government proposes to implement these proposals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MAHADEV S. KHANDELA): (a) No specific anti-theft instrument has been made compulsory by the Government for fitment in motor vehicles.

(b) Under Section 19 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988, a licensing authority may disqualify a person from holding a driving licence or revoke such licence on a number of grounds such the person being habitual criminal/drinkard/addict to any narcotic drugs or commission of any cognizable offence, dangerous driving etc. Under Section 22 of the Act, Court may also cancel the driving licence if the person is convicted of an offence relating to dangerous driving causing, death of, or grievous hurt to, any person. A court shall necessarily cancel the licence on subsequent conviction for the offence relating to drunken driving.

(c) Government of Rajasthan had suggested that cases of accidents by a driver be entered in his driving licence record and such violations should attract penalty points. The driving licence is to be cancelled after the penalty points get accumulated to a certain level. The Government of Rajasthan had also suggested for making mandatory provisions in the rules for installation of security gadgets (central locking, steering lock, fuel lock) in the motor Vehicles.

Government of Rajasthan has already been informed that issuance of driving in Smart Card mode includes provisions for as many as ten endorsements on the driving licence along with other details. Section 19 of the Act also empowers the licensing authorities to disqualify a person from holding a driving licence or revoke such licence on a number of grounds. The Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 and the Central Motor Vehicles Rules, 1989 do not debar fitment of security gadgets in the motor vehicle.

### **Sanctioning of annual plan and renewal programme**

†2095. SHRI KRISHAN LAL BALMIKI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether it is a fact that the annual plan is generally sanctioned in June/July every year and current renewal programme is likely to be sanctioned in the month of July/August;

(b) if so, the action being taken by the Central Government to sanction the advance renewal programme; and

(c) the action being taken by Government for expeditious sanctioning of annual plan and current renewal programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) The Annual Plan and the Periodical Renewal (PR) programme are approved only after the allocations of funds for Plan and Non-Plan works are approved by the Government.

(b) and (c) This Ministry initiates the process for finalizing the prioritized list of works to be taken up under Annual Plan and PR programme in advance based on the anticipated allocation.

#### Production of textile in different sectors

†2096. SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD:

SHRI RAJ MOHINDER SINGH MAJITHA:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the production of textiles has decreased in the handloom and powerloom sector, while the same has increased in mill and hosiery' sector in the year 2008-09;

(b) if so, the facts in this regard and the status of production of textiles in the above sectors;

(c) whether Government has worked on any plan to provide economic support to the industrial units of handloom and powerloom sectors; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir, it is a fact that production of textiles has decreased in the handloom and powerloom sector while the same has increased in mill and hosiery sector as may be seen from the table below which indicates the figures of four years:

(Mn. Sq. Mtr.)				
Item	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09 (Prov.)
Handloom	6108	6536	6947	6677
Powerloom	30626	32879	34725	33648
Mill	1656	1746	1781	1796
Hosiery	10418	11504	11804	12077

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) and (d) The Government has always supported all the segments of the textile industry. The Govt. of India is implementing the following schemes for enhancing production, productivity and efficiency of the handloom sector and powerloom sector .

The schemes being implemented for Handloom Sector to enhance the income and socio-economic status of the weavers through skill upgradation and for providing infrastructural and marketing support in the 11th Plan period are as under:

- i) Integrated Handloom Development Scheme
- ii) Marketing and Export Promotion Scheme
- iii) Handloom Weavers Comprehensive Welfare Scheme
- iv) Mill Gate Price Scheme
- v) Diversified Handloom Development Scheme and

The schemes being implemented for the development of the powerloom sector are as under:-

**1) Group Insurance Scheme to the powerloom workers:**

The coverage benefit under the scheme is as under :

Component	Natural death	Accidental Death	Total Permanent Disability	Partial Permanent Disability
GIS	Rs. 60,000/-	Rs. 1,50,000/-	Rs. 1,50,000/-	Rs.75,000/-

In addition to the above, a worker under JBY will also be entitled the educational grant of Rs.600/- per child/ per half year for two children studying in IX to XII standard for a maximum period of 4 years under Shiksha Sahayog Yojana (SSY).

**2) Group Workshed Scheme:**

The scheme aims at setting up of Powerloom Parks with modern weaving machinery to enhance their competitiveness in the Global Market. During the year 2008-09 there was an allocation of Rs.130.50 lakh for this scheme and a subsidy amount of Rs. 136.50 lakh was released to the beneficiaries under the scheme.

**3) Integrated scheme for Powerloom Cluster Development:**

In order to achieve the overall development of the powerloom sector. Government has announced the Integrated Scheme for Powerloom Cluster Development during 2007-08 for 3 years i.e. upto 2009-2010. The scheme has got the following components:-

- Marketing Development programme for Powerloom Sector
- Exposure visit of Powerloom Weavers to other Clusters
- Survey of the Powerloom Sector
- Powerloom Cluster Development
- Development and Upgradation of skills (HRD)

**4) 20% Credit Linked Capital Subsidy:**

The Government has implemented 20% Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme under the TUFS, especially in order to help the decentralized Powerloom Sector. The scheme is applicable to Powerlooms in SSI sector only. Under the scheme, Rs. 166.39 crore has been disbursed to 2320 cases since November 2003 to March 2009.

**Implementation of TUFS in A.P.**

2097.SHRI NANDI YUELLAIAH: Will the Minister of TEXTILE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry had directed the Ministry of Finance to extend the Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (TUFS) benefits upto the year 2011 on priority basis;

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

(c) the latest status of the TUFS implementation in Andhra Pradesh vis-a-vis other States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI):

(a) to (c) The Government has approved the extension of Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (TUFS) on 01.11.2007 for the entire period of 11th Five year plan. Funds under the scheme are released through the nodal agencies/co-opted institutions to the identified segments of the industry for the projects in conformity with the scheme and financial norms of the Financial Institutions concerned. The total project cost sanctioned under TUFS for projects undertaken in the state of Andhra Pradesh is Rs. 7914.09 crores as on 31.3.2009.

**Widening gap between demand and supply of cotton**

2098.SHRI A. ELAVARASAN: Will the MINISTER OF TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the widening gap between demand and supply of cotton and rising input cost force the textile industry to reduce its production by 25 per cent;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has any proposal to impose the restriction on the export of cotton to meet to domestic textile industries;

(d) whether it is a fact that export of cotton is at the rate of 65 cents a pound and at the same time import it at much higher price of 80 cents a pound; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for this?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI):

(a) and (b) No Madam. During current cotton season 2008-09, cotton production in the country has been estimated at 290 lakh bales. With carry over of 43 lakh bales and imports estimated at 7.00 lakh bales, the total availability is placed at 340.00 lakh bales. As against this, with mill consumption (including mill + small mill and non-mill consumption) at 230.00 lakh bales and with estimated

exports of 50 lakh bales, the total disappearance has been estimated, at 280 lakh bales. Cotton balance sheet drawn as per Cotton Advisory Board (CAB) for cotton season 2008-09 is given in the Statement-I (see below). As far as production of textile items is concerned, there is slightly reduction in the production as per Statement-II (See below).

(c) No Madam.

(d) and (e) No Madam. The international prices of cotton, as measured by Cotlook A Index, as on 16th July 2009 are ruling at 66.55 US Cents per lb. These rates are international rates at which cotton can be exported or imported. The month-average prices of Cotlook A Index, a measure of international prices, for the last six months are given as under :

Month	Cotlook A Index in US Cents per lb.
January	57.71
February	55.21
March	51.50
April	56.78
May	61.95
June	61.39

Source: Cotlook

#### ***Statement-I***

##### *Cotton Balance Sheet for Cotton Season 2008-09*

	Cotton year (October-September)	
	2007-08	2008-09
<b>Supply</b>		
Opening stock	47.50	43.00
Crop	315.00	290.00
Import	6.50	7.00
<b>Total Supply</b>	<b>369.00</b>	<b>340.00</b>
<b>Demand</b>		
Mill Consumption	203.00	195.00
Non-Mill Consumption	15.00	15.00
Consumption by SSI Units	23.00	20.00
Export	85.00	50.00
<b>Total Demand</b>	<b>326.00</b>	<b>280.00</b>
Closing Stock	43.00	60.00

Source: Cotton Advisory Board



**Statement-II**

*Production of Textile items*

Items	Units	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09 (Prov.)	April 2009-10	Prov 2008-09
Man Made Fibre	Mn kg	968	1139	1244	1067	103	99
Cotton Yarn	Mn kg	2521	2824	2948	2898	245	242
Man Made filament yarn	Mn kg	1179	1370	1509	1416	127	121
Fabrics (including Khadi wool. and silk)	Mn sq mtr	49577	53389	56025	54966	4849	4550

**MSP of cotton**

†2099. SHRJ RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a dispute between Textile and Agriculture Ministry over minimum support price of cotton;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Textile Ministry is considering on selling cotton at international prices; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI):

(a) No Madam.

(b) No Madam.

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

**Funds disbursed under TUFS**

2100. SHRI S. ANBALAGAN: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the funds disbursed under Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (TUFS), State-wise, during each of the last three years;

(b) the number of textile units benefited during the period;

(c) whether TUFS will be granted to handloom units to upgrade to powerlooms;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefore?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI):

(a) Funds under the scheme are released through the nodal agencies/co-opted institutions to the identified segments of the industry for the projects in conformity with the scheme and financial norms of the Financial Institutions concerned. Statewise progress under TUFS is given in the Statement (See below). The quantum of fund released during the last three year is as follows:-

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(Amount in rupee crores)	
Year	Amount
2006-07	823.92
2007-08	1143.37
2008-09	2632.00

(b) The Government has disbursed subsidy amounting to Rs. 4599.29 crores in respect of 20479 applications during 2006-07 to 2008-09.

(c) to (e) There is no separate provision under the scheme for handloom units to upgrade to powerlooms. However the benefits under the scheme are available to any other units fulfilling the eligibility criteria. The funds released during the period 2006-07 to 2008-09 for the decentralized powerloom sector under 20% CLC scheme are as under:-

(Amount in rupee crores)	
Year	Amount
2006-07	59.86
2007-08	44.95
2008-09	32.48

#### Statement

*Progress of TUFs (State-wise/ Nodal Agency-wise) (Provisional)*  
(01.04.1999 to 31.03.2009)

(Rs.in crore)							
Sl. No.	State/U.T.	Sector	No. of applications	Sanctioned project Cost *	Amount	Disbursed No. of application	Amount
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	NonSSI	303	7796.1	3838.1	302	3183.83
		SSI	74	117.99	81.38	74	71.06
			377	7914.09	3919.49	376	3254.89
2	Chandigarh (UT)	Non SSI	21	307.55	152.46	21	148.02
		SSI	3	330.06	21.14	3	21.14
			24	637.61	173.60	24	169.16
3	Dadra and Nagar	Non SSI	41	539.68	454.26	41	357.09
		SSI	11	15.87	6.35	11	6.35
			52	555.55	460.61	52	381.44
4	Daman and Diu (UT)	Non SSI	15	423.86	64.38	15	64.17
		SSI	4	12.15	11.48	4	5.44
			19	436.01	75.86	19	69.62

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
5	Delhi (UT)	Non SSI	203	3572.33	1517.83	202	1268.13
		SSI	216	241.39	131.27	216	117.31
			419	3813.72	1649.11	418	1385.45
6	Gujarat	Non SSI	902	13953.13	5398.42	901	4362.16
		SSI	10271	2687.90	1869.09	10271	1515.59
			11173	16641.04	7267.50	11172	5877.76
7	Haryana	Non SSI	218	2061.98	1208.31	207	1069.96
		SSI	404	484.74	237.92	364	172.37
			622	2546.72	1446.23	571	1242.33
8	Himachal Pradesh	Non SSI	27	824.95	377.26	27	365.95
		SSI	7	11.13	5.02	7	4.88
			34	836.08	382.28	34	370.83
9	Jammu and Kashmir	Non SSI	22	612.45	447.24	22	337.84
		SSI	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00
			22	612.45	447.24	22	337.84
10	Jharkhand	Non SSI	3	48.50	29.80	3	18.00
		SSI	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00
			3	48.50	29.80	3	18.00
11	Karnataka	Non SSI	173	2213.23	1180.46	173	1049.20
		SSI	256	198.33	137.69	234	102.41
			429	2411.56	1381.14	407	1151.61
12	Kerala	Non SSI	47	1395.82	479.69	45	390.30
		SSI	19	17.07	10.52	19	7.80
			66	1412.89	490.21	64	398.11
13	Madhya Pradesh	Non SSI	59	1562.84	750.73	58	650.92
		SSI	14	6.20	8.46	14	8.05
			73	1569.04	759.19	72	658.96
14	Maharashtra	Non SSI	1096	36263.65	15708.56	1093	13733.69
		SSI	788	4105.66	544.75	781	443.92
			1884	40369.31	16253.31	1874	14177.61

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
15	Orissa	Non SSI	1	3.75	2.75	1	2.75
		SSI	1	2.09	1.34	1	0.92
			2	5.84	4.09	2	3.67
16	Pondicherry	Non SSI	2	45.57	33.65	2	30.28
		SSI	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00
			2	45.57	33.65	2	30.28
17	Punjab	Non SSI	620	26990.18	11637.8	616	8147.34
		SSI	1857	1153.85	604.53	1853	497.79
			2477	28144.03	12242.3	2469	8645.13
18	Rajasthan	Non SSI	632	20805.40	4781.73	631	4265.14
		SSI	317	382.81	192.79	317	177.99
			949	21188.21	4974.52	948	4443.13
19	Tamil Nadu	Non SSI	2467	30066.55	16701.11	2463	14910.79
		SSI	3214	3036.48	2024.36	3206	1855.39
			5681	33103.03	18725.5	5669	16766.18
20	Uttar Pradesh	Non SSI	92	2983.14	1047.70	92	972.60
		SSI	89	106.43	53.99	86	45.28
			181	3089.56	1101.70	178	1017.88
21	Uttarakhand	Non SSI	4	269.65	119.03	4	74.97
		SSI	1	0.15	0.11	1	0.11
			5	269.79	119.14	5	75.08
22	West Bengal	Non SSI	78	1062.24	562.05	78	415.57
		SSI	113	125.87	82.97	113	64.69
			191	1188.11	645.02	191	480.25
	TOTAL :	Non SSI	7026	153802.54	66493.32	6997	55836.71
		SSI	17659	13036.16	6025.17	17575	5118.50
			24685	166838.70	72518.49	24572	60955.21

NOTE:

1. \* Project cost would include equity(non-loan amount), loan for non-TUF eligible investment.

2. Govt. Outflow under TUFS is around 5% of the disbursed amount.

### Contribution of textile industry to economy

2101. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the labour intensive textile industry contributes 14 per cent of industrial production, 4 per cent to GDP and around 14 per cent to the country's export earnings;

(b) if so, the facts and details thereof; and

(c) the plans prepared for the current Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI):  
(a) and (b) As per Quick Estimates for 2007-08, provided by the Central Statistical Organization (CSO), the share of textiles in total manufacturing and in GDP at factor cost (at 1999-2000 prices) were 12.4 per cent and 1.9 per cent respectively.

As per data published by the Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Kolkata, the share of textiles exports in total exports was 13.58 per cent during 2007-08 and 12.10 per cent during April '08-February '09 for which data are available.

(c) The current Eleventh Five Year Plan envisages an allocation of Rs.14000.00 crore at current prices for the various approved plan schemes, which are being implemented by the Ministry of Textiles. The budget outlay for the Annual Plan 2009-10 is Rs. 4500.00 crore. The broad objectives of the plan schemes are technology upgradation with a view to modernizing the textile industry and making it internationally competitive, improvement of quality, product diversification, strengthening of raw material base, increasing exports, maximizing employment opportunities and enhancing welfare of workers/artisans. The details of plan schemes alongwith the financial allocation during the year 2009-10 are given in the Statement.

### Statement

*Statement of ongoing schemes/programme*  
*Name of Ministry / Department: Ministry of Textiles*

		(Rs crore)
Sl. No.	Sector/Schemes	Allocation (2009-10)
1	2	3
<b>VSE Sector</b>		
<b>A</b>	<b>Handloom</b>	
1	Integrated Handloom Development Scheme	125.00
2	Marketing & Export Promotion Scheme	50.00
3	Handloom Weavers' Comprehensive Welfare Scheme	120.00

1	2	3
4	Millgate Price Scheme	25.00
5	Diversified Handloom Development Scheme	20.00
	<b>Total Handloom</b>	<b>340.00</b>
<b>B</b>	<b>Wool &amp; Woollen</b>	
1	Integrated Wool Improvement & Development Programme	12.50
2	Quality Processing of Wool and Woollens	1.00
3	Social Security Scheme	1.50
	<b>Total Wool &amp; Woollen</b>	<b>15.00</b>
<b>C</b>	<b>Sericulture</b>	
1	R&D/Transfer of Technology/ Training & IT Initiatives	23.07
2	Seed Organization/HRD	13.75
3	Quality Certification Systems (QCS)	1.45
4	Catalytic Development Programme (CDP) (CSS)	76.73
	<b>Total Sericulture</b>	<b>115.00</b>
<b>D</b>	<b>Handicraft</b>	
1	Baba Saheb Ambedkar Hastshilp Vikas Yojana	60.09
2	Design & Technical Development	14.00
3	Marketing Support & Services	52.96
4	Welfare and other Schemes	71.60
5	Human Resource Development	6.22
6	Construction of building including (handicraft Bhawan)	6.00
7	Research & Development	9.13
	<b>Total Handicraft</b>	<b>220.00</b>
<b>E</b>	<b>Powerlooms</b>	
1	Group Insurance Scheme	10.00
2	Group Workshed Scheme & Integrated Powerloom Cluster Development	
	<b>Total Powerloom</b>	<b>10.00</b>
<b>F</b>	<b>Development of Mega Clusters</b>	<b>50.00</b>
	<b>Total VSE Sector</b>	<b>750.00</b>
<b>Industry Sector</b>		
1	NIFT	32.25
2	Jute Technology Mission	70.00
3	Research & Development including TRAs	10.00

1	2	3
4	Export Promotion Studies	1.00
5	Cotton Technology Mission (CSS)	60.00
6	Scheme for Integrated Textile Parks (SITP)	397.00
7	Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (TUFS)	3140.00
8	Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel Institute of Textile Management Coimbatore (SVITMC)	5.25
9	Setting up of Fashion Hub \$	1.00
10	Common Compliance Code\$	0.01
11	Technical Textiles including Jute	18.00
12	Textile Engineering including Jute\$	0.00
13	Foreign Investment Promotion Scheme (FDI) \$	0.01
14	Brand Promotion Scheme \$	6.48
15	Textipolis \$	1.00
16	Human Resource Development \$	8.00
<b>Total (Industry &amp; Minerals)</b>		<b>3750.00</b>
<b>Total Textiles</b>		<b>4500.00</b>

\$ New Schemes

#### Challenges faced by textile industry

2102. DR. K. MALAISAMY: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

- (a) what are the major challenges faced by the Textile Industries and the measures taken or being taken to tide over such bottlenecks;
- (b) how many textile industries in India are earning profit, incurring loss and how many are becoming sick and the measures taken to revive them from loss/sickness;
- (c) what is the uniqueness of Indian Textile Industries and their weak areas and grey areas; and
- (d) will the Government assist them in widening their product mix, explore new market and to go for diversification?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI):  
(a) Major challenges faced by the textile industry, as eleven enumerated by the Working Group of the Eleventh Five year plan, are as under:-

- structural weaknesses in weaving and processing
- high fragmented and technology backward textile processing sector
- highly fragmented garment industry

- except spinning, all other segments are predominantly in decentralized sector.
- Rigid labour laws.
- Inadequate capacity of the domestic textile machinery manufacturing sector.
- Big demand and supply gap in the training facilities in textile sector.
- Infrastructural bottlenecks in terms of power utility, road transport etc.

The steps taken by the Government are given in the Statement-I (See below).

(b) The Government does not maintain data relating to textile industries earning profit, incurring loss and becoming sick. Government seeks to foster a policy regime, which facilitates growth and development of Indian industry. It has taken a number of steps to revive sick industrial units which, *inter-alia*, include, guidelines of the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) to banks, amalgamation of sick units with healthy units, setting up of Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) under the Sick Industrial Companies (Social Provisions) Act, etc. For restructuring of high cost debts of textiles units, in the organized sector, Ministry of Finance, Banking Division, in September 2003 introduced a Debt Restructuring Package to help textiles units overcome their unsustainable debt burden. A list of Government and private sick mills, State-wise is given in the Statement-II (See below).

(c) The strength of the Indian textile industry lies in its strong and diverse raw material base. It has vertical and horizontal integrated textile value chain and strong presence in entire textile value chain from raw material to finished goods. It also has globally competitive spinning industry with low wages, flexible production system and diverse design base. It has a unique strength in traditional handlooms and handicrafts.

(d) The Government provides assistance under Market Development Assistance (MDA) and Market Access Initiative (MAI) Scheme explore new markets and to go for diversification.

#### ***Statement-I***

##### *Steps taken by the Government to tide over the bottlenecks*

The Government has introduced two stimulus packages of relief measures on 7th December, 2008 and 2nd January, 2009 in the wake of the global economic slowdown, to provide relief to the domestic industry in general, some sectors of which, particularly the textiles and clothing sector, have been very badly affected due to the economic slowdown. These measures, *inter alia*, include:-

- i) Additional allocation of Rs.1400 crore to clear the entire backlog of Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (TUFS).
- ii) All items of handicrafts to be included under 'Vishesh Krishi & Gram Udyog Yojana (VK&GUY)'.
- iii) Across-the-board cut of 4% in the ad-valorem Cenvat rate till 31.3.2009.



- iv) interest subvention of 2% upto 31.3.2009 subject to a minimum of 7% per annum on pre and post-shipment export credit (since extended to 30.9.09 in the Union Budget 2009-10)
- v) Provision of additional funds for full refund of Terminal Excise Duty/Central Sales tax.
- vi) Enhanced back-up guarantee to ECCC to cover for exports to difficult markets/products.
- vii) Refund of Service Tax on foreign agent commissions of upto 10% of FOB value of exports as well as refund of service tax on output service while availing benefits under Duty Drawback Scheme.
- viii) Credit targets of Public Sector Banks revised upward to reflect the needs of the economy.
- ix) State Level Bankers Committee would hold meetings for resolution of Credit issues of MSMEs.
- x) Guarantee cover under Credit Guarantee Scheme doubled to Rs. 1 crore with cover of 50%.
- xi) DEPB rates restored to pre-November, 2008 levels and extended till 31.12.2009.
- xii) Duty Drawback on knitted fabrics enhanced retrospectively from 1.9.2008.

The above measures are in addition to the following relief measures that had been introduced earlier to overcome the crisis facing the manufacturing industry in general:-

- i) Income Tax benefit to 100% EOUs under Section 10B of I.T. Act, extended by Government for one more year, beyond 31.3.2009.
- ii) Customs duty payable under EPCC scheme reduced from 5% to 3%.
- iii) Average export obligation under EPCG for Premier Trading Houses shall, as an option, be calculated based on the average of last 5 years export, instead of the present 3 years.
- iv) Exports made towards fulfilment of export obligation under EPCG Scheme shall be eligible for incentives rewards under promotional schemes.
- v) In case of textile and granite sector EOUs, payment of only excise duty on DTA sale, in case the use of duty paid imported inputs is up to 3% of the FOB value of exports.
- vi) Enhanced duty credit scrip of 2.5% (instead of the normal 1.25% under FPS) would be allowed for export of High value added manufactured products.
- vii) Inclusion of 10 more countries within the ambit of Focus Market Scheme.
- viii) Measures to reduce transaction cost to the exporters and procedural simplification have also been incorporated.

In addition, the following benefits have also been specifically extended to the Textiles & Clothing sector:-

- (i) The Focus Market Scheme (FMS) was launched in April, 2006 as part of the Foreign Trade Policy 2004-09 (FTP-2004-09) under which 83 foreign markets were notified as focus markets. Exports of all textiles products to these markets are eligible for duty credit scrip at 2.5% of FOB value of exports. Similarly, the Focus Product Scheme (FPS) was launched in April, 2006 as part of the FTP-2004-09 in terms of which silk yarn is being given incentive at 1.25% of exports since 1.4.2008. Hand-made carpets and other textiles floor coverings have also been included under this scheme with incentive of 5% on exports since 23.2.2009. The Market Linked Focus Product Scheme was introduced on 1.4.2008 and exports of garments to Australia, Japan and Brazil are given incentive of 2.5% on exports w.e.f. 1.1.2009. In addition, Garments exported to EU-2 and USA is eligible for incentive of 2% of exports on FOB value from 1.4.2009 to 30.9.2009.
- (ii) Other incentives provided by the Government for exports of textiles, during the period in question. includes 71 items of handicraft under the Vishesh Krishi and Gramin Udyog Yojana (VKGUY) Scheme, which is a scheme designed for export promotion of agro, marine, forestry and rural origin products. Exports of raw cotton have also been provided incentives under the VKGUY Scheme for the period 1.4.2008 to 30.6.2009.

**Statement-II**

*Number of Government and private sick mills, State-wise*

Sl. No.	State	Private mills	NTC mills
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	53	6
2	Assam	5	1
3	Bihar	2	2
4	Chandigarh	1	-
5	Dadra Nagar Haveli	5	-
6	Daman & Diu	1	-
7	Delhi	46	-
8	Goa	1	-
9	Gujarat	122	11
10	Haryana	26	-
11	Himachal Pradesh	1	-
12	Jharkhand	1	-
13	Karnataka	43	4

1	2	3	4
14	Kerala	14	5
15	Madhya Pradesh	31	6
16	Maharashtra	167	35
17	Orissa	6	1
18	Pondicherry	1	1
19	Punjab	38	4
20	Rajasthan	45	4
21	Tamil Nadu	176	13
22	Uttar Pradesh	40	11
23	Uttaranchal	5	-
24	West Bengal	38	12
25	Chhattisgarh	-	1
TOTAL :		868	117

**Pitiable working condition of workers of garment industry**

2103. SHRI AMIR ALAM KHAN: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware of the pitiable working conditions and low wages of the employees of the garment industries of the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the steps being taken by Government to improve the working conditions and wages of employees of this industry for the future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI):  
(a) to (c) The Government has not received any reports regarding pitiable working conditions and low wages of the employees of the garment industry of the country. The working condition and wages of persons employed in industry, including the garment industry, are regulated under various Acts viz. Factories Act, Minimum Wages Act, Payment of Wages, etc. which are enforced by the Central and State Government.

**E-shopping of handicrafts**

2104. SHRIMATI. T. RATNA BAI: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is a proposal of e-shopping of handicrafts;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise, especially in Andhra Pradesh; and
- (c) by when it will be implemented with sufficient facilities in Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

**New schemes to promote handloom industry**

2105. SHRI SYED AZEEZ PASHA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to formulate new schemes to promote handloom industry in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of persons employed in handloom industry, State-wise;

(d) the quantum of cloth produced by handloom sector during each of the last three years;

(e) whether Government has provided any financial assistance/subsidy to the Handloom Industries during each of the last three years; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI):

(a) No Sir. The Government of India has introduced following schemes in the Eleventh Five Year Plan which are comprehensive in nature and cover the interest of the Handloom weavers of the country:-

- i) Integrated Handlooms Development Scheme
- ii) Marketing and Export Promotion Scheme
- iii) Handloom Weavers Comprehensive Welfare Scheme
- iv) Mill Gate Price Scheme
- v) Diversified Handloom Development Scheme

(b) Does not arise.

(c) State-wise details of number of persons employed in Handloom industry is given in statement-I (See below).

(d) The quantum of cloth produced by Handloom sector during the last three years are as under:-

Year	Cloth production (In Mn. sq. mtrs.)
2006-07	6536
2007-08	6947
2008-09 (P)	6677

(e) and (f) Scheme-wise details of financial assistance released during the last three years are given in Statement-II.

**Statement-I**

*State-wise details of number of persons engaged in weaving and associated activities in the Handloom Sector as per Joint Census of Handlooms & Powerlooms Report 1995-96*

Sl. No	Name of the State	No. of persons engaged in Weaving (Weavers) & Allied Activities
1	2	3
1	Andhra Pradesh	490616
2	Arunachal Pradesh	53473
3	Assam	2322268
4	Bihar	110732
5	Chhattisgarh	28362
6	Delhi	6708
7	Goa	25
8	Gujarat	57936
9	Haryana	22810
10	Himachal Pradesh	65099
11	Jammu & Kashmir	51847
12	Jharkhand	56975
13	Karnataka	177562
14	Kerala	63153
15	Madhya Pradesh	27744
16	Maharashtra	80901
17	Manipur	462087
18	Meghalaya#	#
19	Mizoram#	#
20	Nagaland	126228
21	Orissa	246782
22	Pondicherry	7369
23	Punjab	13160
24	Rajasthan	71915
25	Sikkim **	1228
26	Tamil Nadu	607675

1	2	3
27	Tripura	291761
28	Uttar Pradesh	401362
29	Uttaranchal	19322
30	West Bengal	686254
	Total All India	6551354

# Data not received from Meghalaya and Mizoram

**Statement-II**

*Scheme-wise details of financial assistance released during the last three years.*

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Released during 2006-2007 (Rs in crores)	Released during 2007-2008 (Rs. in crores)	Released during 2008-2009 (Rs. in crores)
1.	Deen Dayal Hathkargha Protsahan Yojana (DDHPY)	75.31		
2.	Workshed-cum-Housing Scheme	17.95		
3.	Weavers' Welfare Scheme	9.86		
4.	Design Development & Training Program	4.13		
5.	Marketing Promotion Programme.	15.19		
6.	Handloom Export Scheme	4.50		
7.	Mill Gate Price Scheme.	12.00		
8.	Integrated Handloom Training Project.	10.90		
9.	WSC(J&K.)	0.36		
10.	Integrated Handloom Cluster Development	5.47		
11.	Health Insurance Scheme	37.00		
12.	Mahatma Gandhi BBY	3.00		
<i>The Schemes being implemented during the Eleventh Plan(2007-08 to 2011-2012)</i>				
1	Integrated Handloom Development Scheme	-	110.50	108.98
2.	Handloom Weavers Comprehensive Welfare Scheme	-	126.09	124.87
3.	Marketing and Export Promotion Scheme	-	23.42	45.00
4.	Mill Gate Price Scheme		23.50	29.59
5.	Diversified Handloom Development Scheme	-	9.07	16.00
GRAND TOTAL :		195.67	292.58	324.44

12.00 Noon

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair)

**PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE**

- I. **Notifications of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry**
- II. **Report and Accounts (2007-08) Cashew Export Promotion Council of India, Kochi and related papers**
- III. **Report and Accounts (2007-08) of EIC and EIAs, New Delhi and related papers**
- IV. **Outcome budget - (2009-10) of Ministry of Commerce and Industry**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): Sir, I lay on the Table:

- I. (i) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Department of Commerce) Notification G.S.R. 454 (E), dated the 30th June, 2009, publishing the Rubber Board (Rubber Production Commissioner and Secretary) Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 2009, under sub-section (3) of Section 25 of the Rubber Act, 1947. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 188/15/09]
- (ii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Department of Commerce) Notification S.O. 1293 (E), dated the 20th May, 2009, publishing the Special Economic Zones (Second Amendment) Rules, 2009, under sub-section (3) of Section 55 of the Special Economic Zones Act, 2005, along with Explanatory Note and Statement of Objects and Reasons thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 352/15/09]
- II (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:
  - (a) Fifty-third Annual Report and Accounts of the Cashew Export Promotion Council of India, Kochi, for the year 2007-08, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
  - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Council.
- (2) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 700/15/09]
- III (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:
  - (a) Annual Report of the Export Inspection Council of India (EIC) and its Export Inspection Agencies (EIAs), New Delhi, for the year 2007-08.
  - (b) Annual Accounts of the Export Inspection Council of India (EIC) and its Export inspection Agencies (EIAs), New Delhi, for the year 2007-08, and the Audit Report thereon.
  - (c) Review by Government on the working of the above Council and Agencies.

- (2) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) (a) and (b) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 351/15/09]

IV A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Outcome Budget for the year 2009-10 in respect of the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion in the Ministry of Commerce and industry. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 517/15/09]

**I. Notification of the Ministry of Home Affairs**

**II. Assessment Report (2007-08) regarding spread and development of Hindi**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): Sir, I lay on the Table:

- I. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Home Affairs Notification G.S.R. 458 (E), dated the 3rd July, 2009, publishing the Census (Amendment) Rules, 2009, under sub-section (3) of Section 18 of the Census Act, 1948. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 389/15/09]

- II. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Thirty-ninth Annual Assessment Report for the year 2007-08, regarding Programme for accelerating the spread and development of Hindi and its progressive use for the various official purposes of the Union and its implementation. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 235/15/09]

**I. Report and Accounts (2007-08) of EPCH, New Delhi, CEPC, NOIDA, IICT, Bhadohi (U.P.) and related papers**

**II. Memorandum of Understanding (2009-10) between Government of India and NTC Limited**

**III. Memorandum of Understanding (2009-10) between Government of India and BIC Ltd**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:

- I (i) (a) Twenty-second Annual Report and Accounts of Export Promotion Council for Handicrafts (EPCH), New Delhi, for the year 2007-08, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Council.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 483/15/09]
- (ii) (a) Twenty-fifth Annual Report and Accounts of the Carpet Export Promotion Council (CEPC), NOIDA, for the year 2007-08, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Council.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (ii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 484/15/09]



- (iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Institute of Carpet Technology (IICT), Bhadohi, (U.P.) for the year 2007-08, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (iii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 485/15/09]
- II. Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Textiles) and the National Textile Corporation (NTC) Limited, for the year 2009-10. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 298/15/09]
- III. Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Textiles) and the British India Corporation (BIC) Limited, for the year 2009-10. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 299/15/09]
- I. **Notification of the Ministry of Labour and Employment**
- II. **Report and Accounts (2007-08) of Central Board for Workers Education, Nagpur and related papers.**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): Sir, I lay on the Table:

- I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Labour and Employment, under sub-section 3 of Section 37 of the Apprentices Act, 1961:
  - (1) S.O. 1406 (E), dated the 4th June, 2009, regarding designation of subject fields in engineering and technology as designated trades for Graduate Technician and Technician (Vocational) Apprentices.
  - (2) G.S.R 388 (E), dated the 4th June, 2009, publishing the Apprenticeship (Amendment) Rules, 2009. [Placed in Library. For (1) and (2) See No. L.T. 378/15/09]
  - (3) S.O. 566 (E), dated the 27th February, 2009, regarding implementation of the Apprentices Act, 1961, in the State of Sikkim. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 210/15/09]
  - (4) S.O. 2241 (E), dated the 19th June, 2008, regarding implementation of the Apprentices Act, 1961, in the State of Sikkim along with certain modifications. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 209/15/09]
- II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:
  - (a) Forty-ninth Annual Report and Accounts of the Central Board for Workers Education, Nagpur, for the year 2007-08, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
  - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Board.
  - (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 377/15/09]

### **Notification of the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MAHADEV S. KHANDELA): Sir, I lay on the Table, under-sub-section (4) of Section 212 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways together with Explanatory Memoranda on the Notifications:

- (1) G.S.R. 84 (E), dated the 9th February, 2009, publishing the Central Motor Vehicles (Second Amendment) Rules, 2009.
- (2) G.S.R. 148 (E), dated the 4th March, 2009, publishing the Central Motor Vehicles (Third Amendment) Rules, 2009. [Placed in Library. For (1) and (2) See No. L.T. 395/15/09]

#### **I. Notifications of the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways**

#### **II. Outcome budget (2009-10) of the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH) : Sir, I lay on the Table :

- I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways, under Section 10 of the 'National Highways Act, 1956:

- (1) S.O. 2913 (E), dated the 17th December, 2008, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from Km. 40.000 to Km. 62.290 (Hyderabad-Vijayawada Section) on National Highway No. 9 in Nalgonda District in the State of Andhra Pradesh, along with delay statement.
- (2) S.O. 193 (E), dated the 19th January, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from Km. 259.778 to Km. 285.633 (Nagpur-Hyderabad Section) on National Highway No. 7 in Adilabad District in the State of Andhra Pradesh, along with delay statement.
- (3) S.O. 196 (E), dated the 19th January, 2009, regarding appointment of the competent authority for acquisition of land from Km. 355.000 to Km. 434.150 (Chilakaluripet-Vijayawada Section) on National Highway No. 5 in Prakasam District in the State of Andhra Pradesh, along with delay statement.
- (4) S.O. 354 (E), dated the 28th January, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from Km. 190.600 to Km. 221.500 (Hyderabad-Vijayawada Section) on National Highway No. 9 in Krishna District in the State of Andhra Pradesh, along with delay statement. [Placed in Library. For (1) to (4) See No. L.T. 400/15/09]
- (5) S.O. 361 (E), dated the 28th January, 2009, amending the Notification S.O. 1206 (E), dated the 16th October, 2003, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (6) S.O. 362 (E), dated the 28th January, 2009, amending Notification S.O. 1868 (E), dated the 29th July, 2008, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification. [Placed in Library. For (5) and (6) See No. L.T. 242/15/09]
- (7) S.O. 369 (E), dated the 30th January, 2009, regarding rate of fee to be recovered from users of the stretch from Km. 22.300 to Km. 80.050 (Thondapali-Jadcherla section) on

National Highway No. 7 in the State of Andhra Pradesh, along with delay statement. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 400/15/09]

- (8) S.O. 502 (E), dated the 18th February, 2009, regarding appointment of competent authority for acquisition of land on National Highway No. 83 in the State of Bihar. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 242/15/09]
- (9) S.O. 548 (E), dated the 25th February, 2009, regarding declaration of certain new National Highways. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 400/15/09]
- (10) S.O. 617 (E), dated the 5th March, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from Km. 350.000 to Km.367.476 on National Highway No. 34 in Malda District in the State of West Bengal.
- (11) S.O. 804 (E), dated the 23rd March, 2009, amending Notification S.O. 2575 (E), dated the 31st October, 2008, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification. [Placed in Library. For (10) and (11) *See* No. L.T. 242/15/09]
- (12) S.O. 819 (E), dated the 23rd March, 2009, regarding rate of fee to be recovered from the users of the four-laned stretch from Km. 0.000 to Km. 57.000 (Pindwara-Jaswantgarh Section) on National Highway No.76 in the State of Rajasthan.
- (13) S.O. 875 (E), dated the 27th March, 2009, regarding rate of fee to be recovered from the users of the four-laned stretch from Km. 509.000 to Km. 579.000 (Gadawali River-Rajasthan/Madhya Pradesh Section) on National Highway No. 76 in the State of Rajasthan. [Placed in Library. For (12) and (13) *See* No. L.T. 400/15/09]
- (14) S.O. 896 (E), dated the 1st April, 2009, regarding appointment of competent authority for acquisition of land on National Highway No. 31 in the State of Bihar. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 242/15/09]
- (15) S.O. 933 (E), dated the 8th April, 2009, amending Notification S.O. 852 (E), dated the 10th April, 2008, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (16) S.O. 934 (E), dated the 8th April, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from Km. 126.750 to Km. 190.600 (Hyderabad-Vijayawada Section) on National Highway No. 9 in Nalgonda District in the State of Andhra Pradesh.
- (17) S.O. 935 (E), dated the 8th April, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from Km. 62.290 to Km. 126.750 (Hyderabad-Vijayawada Section) on National Highway No. 9 in Nalgonda District in the State of Andhra Pradesh.
- (18) S.O. 936 (E), dated the 8th April, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from Km. 126.750 to Km. 190.600 (Hyderabad-Vijayawada Section) on

National Highway No. 9 in Nalgonda District in the State of Andhra Pradesh. [Placed in Library. For (15) to (18) *See* No. L.T. 400/15/09]

- (19) S.O. 962 (E), dated the 16th April, 2009, amending Notification No. S.O. 1341 (E), dated 1st August, 2007, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 242/15/09]
- (20) S.O. 978 (E), dated the 20th April, 2009, amending S.O.1096 (E), dated the 4th August, 2005, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 549/15/09]
- (21) S.O. 1051 (E), dated the 24th April, 2009, amending S.O.1096 (E), dated the 04th August, 2005, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (22) S.O. 1163 (E), dated the 5th May, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from Km. 62.290 to Km. 126.750 (Hyderabad-Vijayawada Section) on National Highway No. 9 in Nalgonda District in the State of Andhra Pradesh. [Placed in Library. For (21) and (22) *See* No. L.T. 400/15/09]
- (23) S.O. 1165 (E), dated the 5 May, 2009, regarding appointment of competent authority for acquisition of land on National Highway Nos. 30 and 84 in the State of Bihar. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 242/15/09]
- (24) S.O. 1266 (E), dated the 19th May, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from Km. 175.600 to Km 259.778 (Nagpur-Hyderabad Section) on National Highway No. 7 in Adilabad District in the State of Andhra Pradesh. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 400/15/09]
- (25) S.O. 1267 (E), dated the 19th May, 2009, regarding appointment of competent authority for acquisition of land on National Highway No. 31-D in the State of West Bengal. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 242/15/09]
- (26) S.O. 1290 (E), dated the 20th May, 2009, amending S.O. 1096 (E) dated the 4th August, 2005, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 400/15/09]
- (27) S.O. 1338 (E), dated the 25th May, 2009, regarding appointment of competent authority for acquisition of land on National Highway No. 33 in the State of Jharkhand. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 242/15/09]
- (28) S.O. 1349 (E), dated the 26th May, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from Km. 48.700 to Km. 64.500 (Vijayawada-Machilipatnam Section) on National Highway No. 9 in Krishna District in the State of Andhra Pradesh.
- (29) S.O. 1350 (E), dated the 26th May, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from Km. 0.000 to Km. 20.650 (Vijayawada-Machilipatnam Section) on National Highway No. 9 in Krishna District in the State of Andhra Pradesh.
- (30) S.O. 1351 (E), dated the 26th May, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from Km. 20.650 to Km. 32.050 (Vijayawada-Machilipatnam Section) on National Highway No. 9 in Krishna District in the State of Andhra Pradesh.

- (31) S.O. 1352 (E), dated the 26th May, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from Km. 126.750 to Km. 190.600 (Hyderabad-Vijayawada Section) on National Highway No. 9 in Nalgonda District in the State of Andhra Pradesh.
- (32) S.O. 1625 (E), dated the 3rd July, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from Km. 58.245 to Km. 177.000 (Beawar-Gomati Choraha Section) on National Highway No. 8 in Ajmer District in the State of Rajasthan. [Placed in Library. For (28) to (32) See No. L.T. 400/15/09]
- (33) G.S.R. 954 (E), dated the 13th April, 2009, regarding acquisition of land with or without structure, for building (widening) of Kodungallur Bypass from Km. 401 to Km. 404 (Chandapura-Kottapuram section) on National Highway No. 17 in Thrissur District, Kodungallur Taluk in the State of Kerala. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 400/15/09]
- (ii) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of The Ministry of Road Transport and Highways, under Section 37 of the National Highways Authority of India Act, 1988:
- (1) S.O. 977 (E), dated the 20th April, 2009, regarding entrustment of National Highway stretches under NHDP Phase-III to NHAI. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 550/15/09]
- (2) S.O. 1050 (E), dated the 24 April, 2009, regarding entrustment of stretches of Kishangarh-Beawar Section of National Highway 8 to NHAI for implementation of NHDP Phase-III.
- (3) S.O. 1289 (E), dated the 20th May, 2009, regarding entrustment of new National Highway 31 D to NHAI for maintenance and development in the State of West Bengal.
- (4) S.O. 1291 (E), dated the 20th May, 2009, regarding withdrawal of section of National Highway-18 from Kadapa to Kurnool (from Km. 167.750 to Km. 356.502) from State Government of Andhra Pradesh and entrusting this to National Highway Authority of India. [Placed in Library. For (2) to (4) See No. L.T. 401/15/09]
- II. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Outcome Budget for the year 2009-10 in respect of the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 399/15/09]

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#### MOTION FOR ELECTION TO THE COMMITTEE ON OFFICIAL LANGUAGE

**गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अजय माकन) :** महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित प्रस्ताव करता हूँ:

"राजभाषा अधिनियम, 1963 (1963 का 19) की धारा 4 की उपधारा (2) के अनुसरण में, यह सभा 16 मई, 2009 को श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह तोमर के लोक सभा के लिए निर्वाचित होने के कारण रिक्त हुए स्थान पर सभा के सदस्यों में से एक सदस्य को आनुपातिक प्रतिनिधित्व प्रणाली के अनुसार एकल संक्रमणीय मत द्वारा राजभाषा समिति का सदस्य होने के लिए निर्वाचित करने की कार्यवाही करें।"

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

## MATTERS RAISED WITH THE PERMISSION

### Obscenity and vulgarity in various reality shows on TV channels

**श्री कमाल अख्तर** (उत्तर प्रदेश) : धन्यवाद उपसभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार का ध्यान इस ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि आज पूरे देश के अंदर हमारे टी.वी. चैनल पर ऐसे रिएल्टी शो और ऐसे सीरियल की बाढ़ है जो इस भारतीय संस्कृति को, भारत की तहजीब को और इस देश के अंदर अश्लीलता फैलाने में बढ़ावा दे रहे हैं। सर, अपनी टी.आर.पी. बढ़ाने के लिए और पैसा कमाने के लिए ये सीरियल्स सरकार को इस तरह से गुमराह करते हैं कि हम समाज के अंदर फैली हुई कुरीतियों को खत्म करना चाहते हैं। बहुत से ऐसे रिएल्टी शो हैं, अभी टी.वी. के ऊपर एक रिएल्टी शो चल रहा है - "सच का सामना" इस सीरियल को हमारे साथी भी देखते होंगे। इस शो में जो प्रतियोगी होता है उसको बुलाया जाता है, जिसमें उसका परिवार, उसके बच्चे, उसकी बीबी, उसके मां-बाप सब बैठे होते हैं और इस शो में ऐसे-ऐसे अश्लील सवाल उस रिएल्टी शो में इनाम की राशि बताने के बाद उनसे पूछे जाते हैं। अभी मैं दो दिन पहले इस सीरियल को देख रहा था। तो इसमें एक महिला प्रतियोगी आई हुई थी तथा उसके सामने उसके परिवार के लोग बैठे हुए थे। एंकर ने उस महिला प्रतियोगी से सवाल पूछा कि क्या आप अपने पति के अलावा किसी और पुरुष से शारीरिक संबंध बनाना चाहती हैं? तो उस महिला ने कहा-नहीं। फिर एंकर कहता है कि अब पोलिग्राफ टेस्ट की रिपोर्ट देखते हैं। पोलिग्राफ टेस्ट की रिपोर्ट में महिला का जवाब गलत बतलाया जाता है। सर, अब मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि उस महिला का अपने पति के सामने, अपने बच्चों के सामने तथा समाज के अंदर क्या स्थिति हुई होगी। मैं आपसे दरखास्त करना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसे अन्य बहुत से सीरियल्स थे, जिसमें सास भी कभी बहू थी, नाम का सीरियल था। इसमें सास और बहू को लड़ने की ट्रेनिंग दी जाती है। इसके अलावा अन्य सीरियल जैसे — बालिका वधू भी है। उसमें कहा जाता है कि बाल विवाह के खिलाफ जो कुरीतियाँ फैली हुई हैं, हम उनको खत्म करना चाहते हैं। सर, आपने देखा होगा कि उस चैनल में यह दिखाया जाता है कि किस तरह से बाल विवाह के लाभ हैं और किस तरह से उनका प्रचार-प्रसार किया जा रहा है। सर, मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप सरकार को निर्देशित करें कि ऐसे अश्लील और भारतीय संस्कृति को बरबाद करने वाले सीरियल्स और रिएल्टी शो को तुरंत बंद करे और कोई ऐसा सेंसर बोर्ड बनाए कि जो टी.वी. पर सीरियल आते हैं, वे सेंसर होने के बाद ही पब्लिक के सामने लाए जाएं। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

**डा. (श्रीमती) नजमा ए. हेपतुल्ला** (राजस्थान) : उपसभापति महोदय, मैं इससे अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करती हूँ।

**श्री रामदास अग्रवाल** (राजस्थान) : उपसभापति महोदय, मैं इससे अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

**श्रीमती माया सिंह** (मध्य प्रदेश) : उपसभापति महोदय, मैं इससे अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करती हूँ।

**प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव** (उत्तर प्रदेश) : उपसभापति महोदय, मैं इससे अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।  
...(व्यवधान)... सर, इस पर चर्चा भी होनी चाहिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री वीरेन्द्र भाटिया** (उत्तर प्रदेश) : उपसभापति महोदय, मैं इससे अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

**श्री महेन्द्र मोहन** (उत्तर प्रदेश) : उपसभापति महोदय, मैं इससे अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

**श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया** (झारखंड) : उपसभापति महोदय, इस विषय पर सदन में पूरी चर्चा होनी चाहिए।  
...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: This is a very serious matter. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am sure the Government will take note of it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया :** सर, ये सारे प्रोग्राम on line दिखाए जा रहे हैं।...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री उपसभापति:** इस के ऊपर नोटिस लिया जाए।...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया :** कोई उनका माई-बाप नहीं है, कोई इनके ऊपर कंट्रोलिंग अथारिटी नहीं है, कोई रेग्युलेशन नहीं है।...(व्यवधान).... जिस तरह से सभ्रांत, सभ्य समाज को समाप्त करने की एक कोशिश चल रही है, उसको कंट्रोल करने के लिए, उस पर अंकुश लगाने के लिए एक गंभीर चर्चा की जरूरत है।...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री उपसभापति:** इसमें कोई दो राय नहीं है कि पूरा हाउस इससे इतिफाक कर रहा है कि ऐसी चीजों पर रोक लगाई जानी चाहिए। इसके ऊपर बहुत से नोटिस भी आए हैं। इसको गवर्नमेंट सीरियसली ले और इस पर नोटिस दिया जाए, तो structured discussion भी होगा।...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री विनय कटियार (उत्तर प्रदेश) :** उपसभापति जी, पिछले दिनों इस बात को प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव जी ने भी उठाया था, तब भी सदन पूरी तरह से सहमत था, लेकिन इस पर सरकार की ओर से कोई कार्यवाही नहीं हो रही है। बहुत अश्लील और गंदे विज्ञापन आ रहे हैं। जैसा पहले भी बताया गया है कि परिवार के सदस्यों के साथ बैठकर समाचार भी नहीं देख सकते हैं।...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री नंदी येल्लैया (आंध्र प्रदेश) :** उपसभापति महोदय, ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members can give notice and we can have a structured discussion....(Interruptions)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU (Karnataka): Somebody from the Government can reply. ..(Interruptions)...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: We want a discussion on it. ....(Interruptions).... The Government should take note of it. ....(Interruptions)....

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Parliamentary Affairs Minister is not there. ....(Interruptions).... On the obscenity, the Government should take note of it. ....(Interruptions)....

**श्री वीरेन्द्र भाटिया :** सर, इस पर चर्चा होनी चाहिए।...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Government will take note of it. If you want a discussion, Government is ready for discussion. ....(Interruptions).... आप बैठ जाइए।...(व्यवधान)...

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE; THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY

AFFAIRS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): Sir, if you permit, we are ready for a discussion. ....(Interruptions)....

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Government is ready for discussion. ....(Interruptions).... गवर्नमेंट ready है, इस पर नोटिस देकर structured discussion करेंगे।...(व्यवधान).... इस बात पर पूरा हाऊस एक है। आप बैठ जाइए। श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद।

**Reported failure of the CBI to chargesheet the accused in an irregularity  
in the ordnance factory board**

**श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद (बिहार) :** माननीय, उपसभापति जी, लोक महत्व के अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण विषय को आपने मुझे उठाने की अनुमति दी है, इसके लिए मैं आपका कृतज्ञ हूँ। अभी कुछ दिनों पहले डिफेंस मिनिस्ट्री का जो आर्डिनेंस फैक्ट्री बोर्ड है, उसमें आर्म्स की खरीददारी में हजारों करोड़ का स्कैम सामने आया है। सुदिप्ता घोष जो आर्डिनेंस फैक्ट्री बोर्ड के चेयरमैन 2007 से 2009 तक थे, उनके यहां 85 लाख रुपया नगद पकड़ा गया, सिंगापुर में उनका बैंक अकाउंट पकड़ा गया। एक रमेश नाम्बियार जो एयर इंडिया के एडिशनल जनरल मैनेजर, उनको आउट ऑफ टर्न प्रमोशन मिला और वह कॉमन वेल्थ की ट्रेवल-टूर कमेटी के चेयरमैन थे, वह भी गिरफ्तार हुए। उनके भी घर से 23 लाख रुपया मिला। सरकार ने कहा कि हम कार्यवाही करेंगे। यह सुदिप्ता घोष वही है, जिनके लिए दो साल पहले सेंट्रल विजिलेंस कमीशन ने कहा था कि इनके खिलाफ माइनर पैनल्टी इम्पोज की जानी चाहिए। बाहरी फर्मों को आर्डर दिया गया। सीबीआई ने तीन महीने इनके पूरे टेलिफोन को मॉनीटर किया। उसके बाद रेड की, ये गिरफ्तार हुए, नाम्बियार गिरफ्तार हुए। स्वयं रक्षा मंत्री जी ने कहा कि हम इसमें कार्यवाही करेंगे। आज हमें बहुत पीड़ा है कि सीबीआई ने कोई चार्जशीट 60 दिन के अंदर कोर्ट में फाइल नहीं की और ये सब लोग रिहा हो गए। हम यह जानना चाहते हैं...(व्यवधान)...

**श्रीमती वृंदा कारत (पश्चिमी बंगाल) :** सर, सीबीआई ने...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री उपसभापति :** अभी वह बोल रहे हैं, उन्हें बोलने दीजिए।

**श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद :** माननीय उपसभापति जी, हमने पहले ही इस विषय को उठाया था। इन लोगों को किसका पेट्रोनेज है, किसका प्रोटेक्शन है? I have taken the name of Ramesh Nambiar specifically. He enjoys high clout in the Government. अगर रक्षा मंत्री ने स्वयं कहा कि मैं कार्यवाही करूंगा, CBI तीन महीने पहले से टेलीफोन को मॉनीटर कर रही है, तो एकाएक 60 दिन में चार्जशीट क्यों नहीं होती है? Who is trying to protect those guilty of a massive scam in the ordnance purchase? Foreign firms are involved. We demand reply from the Government. What action will be taken? The company has been blacklisted. Why has the CBI not filed the chargesheet? Brindaji rightly raised an issue. CBI today, unfortunately, has become an instrument also to suppress, oppress and shelter. This is a classic case where the CBI was following this issue for the last six months, and has not been able to file a chargesheet. Sir, we want a proper reply from the Government. Unfortunately, scams in arms and ordnance purchase are becoming a matter of alarming regularity, सर, यह गंभीर विषय है और हम चाहेंगे कि सरकार इसका उत्तर दे।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Venkaiah Naidu.

**डा. (श्रीमती) नजमा ए. हेपतुल्ला (राजस्थान) :** सरकार ने तो कुछ बोला ही नहीं है।...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद :** सर, सरकार इसका नोटिस तो ले।...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री उपसभापति :** वे बैठे हैं और देख रहे हैं।

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA (Jharkhand): Sir, the CBI is aware of sections of CrPC  
...(Interruptions)....

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Government is listening to whatever you have said.  
...(Interruptions)....



SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN: Sir, I have take note of the issue raised by the hon. Member. As you know, Sir, the CBI does not take guidance or superintendence from the Government ...*(Interruptions)*. I will get the information ...*(Interruptions)*....

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You may have different opinion ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, he is in charge of the CBI.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: He is in charge of the CBI.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He has said that he has taken note of what you have said, and I cannot tell him to ...*(Interruptions)*... यह क्या बात है? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN: ...the CBI report to Special Vigilance Commissioner by the Government...*(Interruptions)*....

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: This is Zero Hour. You cannot expect the Minister to reply to the issue raised in Zero Hour ...*(Interruptions)*... प्लीज़, आप बैठिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप बैठिए, आप बैठिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... यह CBI पर डिस्कशन नहीं हो रहा है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... इससे ज्यादा कुछ नहीं होगा। In the Zero Hour, the Minister has got up and said that he has taken note of it. Beyond that, I cannot tell the Minister to ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया** : सर, बात ऐसी है कि वे CBI के इंचार्ज हैं और CBI का इंचार्ज मिनिस्टर अगर मॉनिटर नहीं कर रहा है, जब डिफेंस मिनिस्टर ने कहा, action will be taken and case was registered and he is not aware of...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN: Sir, this is objectionable ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, Mr. Ahluwalia, I do not agree ...*(Interruptions)*... This is Zero Hour. So, why do you raise such issues in Zero Hour first of all? ...*(Interruptions)*... You should give separate notice for Calling Attention, or, amend the rules for Zero Hour that you will get response from the Government.

**श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी (बिहार)** : उपसभापति महोदय, इतना बड़ा आरोप है, ...*(व्यवधान)*...

**श्री उपसभापति** : देखिए, हम तमाम लोग यहां काम करते हैं ...*(व्यवधान)*... प्लीज़, आप बैठिए, आप बैठिए। आप बैठिए। देखिए जीरो ऑवर में बार-बार चेयर से कहा जाता है कि जीरो ऑवर एक तो it is convention. There is no mention of Zero Hour in the entire Rules of Procedure ...*(Interruptions)*... I know. I am repeating, I am again reminding because that question arises again and again. Now, the question is that when we say that you should give Special Mention, you do not take Special Mention and you say that you want to raise the issue in Zero Hour. And, then, you insist on a reply even when you know very well that the Chair cannot direct the Government in Zero Hour because the notice is given in the morning. We cannot ask the Minister on a notice given in the morning आप इसका जवाब दो, हम कैसे बोलेंगे? ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप क्या बात कर रहे हैं? आप जरा ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: He is aware of that. Everybody is aware of this case.  
...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Even if he is aware of this, he is not expected to reply immediately  
...(Interruptions). All right, Mr. Venkaiah Naiduji, please start ... (Interruptions)... No, Mr. Ahluwaliaji, please sit down.

**श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद : हाउस में जवाब दूँगे।**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Ravi Shankar Prasad, he has taken note of it ... (Interruptions)...  
Nothing will go on record except Mr. Venkaiah Naidu.

#### **Massive loss incurred by Spices Trade Corporation Limited (STCL)**

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU (Karnataka): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, this is also an important issue and also a big scam. (Interruptions) Sir, as far as zero hour is concerned, as also mentioned by you, it is a convention. I gave notice for Calling Attention but because it is not coming up and a lot of time is being lost, I thought I should raise this matter to bring it to the notice of the House.  
...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Minister. (Interruptions) Mr. Minister. ... (Interruptions)...  
Jayanthiji, Members need the attention of the Minister. So, please do not talk to the Minister during  
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, it is also an advantage to the House that we have here the Minister, an important personality of the Government. Normally, they take note of what is said in the zero hour and try to act upon it. I am not asking him to give a response now. Sir, my point is that only because it is called 'zero hour', there should not be 'zero response' from the other side. The response should not be like, 'Nero playing flute, when Rome was burning'. ... (Interruptions)...

Sir, coming to my subject, it is about the Spices Trade Corporation Limited (STCL), a wholly-owned subsidiary of the State Trade Corporation of India Limited. They have lodged a formal complaint recently with the Bangalore Police against Future Metals Private Limited and Future Exim India Private Limited — the two affiliate group companies based in Bangalore for defrauding and misappropriating a staggering sum of Rs. 1,249 crores. It was also published as the headlines in all the newspapers. Hon. Chair is also aware of it.

Sir, the second fraud took place ten months back. The STCL was sleeping all the time, and, did not take any action. They became a facilitator to arrange merchandising trade transactions in scrap metals in third countries.

The STCL's bankers. issued Letters of Credit (LoCs) in favour of three foreign companies, namely, Asia Metals and Commodities Private Limited, Singapore; Al-Mustaqbal, Dubai; and American Metal Management Inc., New Jersey. These LoCs were opened. The scrap sellers, these Bangalore company people, dealt with 134 merchandise trade transactions. What happened subsequently is that the three sellers and the two Bangalore firms declared that the trading in question involved scrap nickel and scrap copper. The average price of the nickel scrap was valued at US \$ 16,804 (approximately Rs. 8.14 lakh) per tonne and the corresponding price for copper scrap

was pegged at US \$ 6,614 (approximately Rs. 3.20 lakh). The LoCs were issued in favour of the three sellers for a total sum of US\$ 249.57 million.

Subsequently, when the shipment was done, it was found that it did not contain the nickel or the copper, it contained the iron scrap, which means that they had been duped. Now, Sir, the Directors are here in Bangalore and the buyers are abroad, and, as per the reports available, there are some common Directors in both the companies.

These two international surveyors, who were engaged by the STC - one on behalf of the STC and the other on behalf of other people-had certified that what was being shipped was scrap nickel and scrap copper, which, subsequently, was found to be otherwise.

Sir, such a big fraud had taken place. Fortunately, the Commerce Minister is present here. I hope he will take note of this and order a thorough enquiry and also inform the House about it. Sir, if the loss of Rs. 140 crore is true, the people who are responsible for it, should be taken to task, and, severe action should be taken against people responsible for the scam.

So, my only request is that the Government should come forward to say that they have taken note of this, and, at the appropriate time, inform the House about the action taken in this regard. Otherwise, the very credibility of the Government would be at stake because everyday something or the other is happening. We do not want to sensationalise things. At the same time, we are here to safeguard the interest of the people of the country, and, their money which is there in STC and all. So, a scam of such a magnitude should not be taken lightly.

I hope that the Government will take note of this, take appropriate action in this regard at the earliest, and, inform the House at the appropriate time.

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, we have taken note of what hon. Venkaiah Naiduji has said. This is the first time I am hearing this matter. I assure the House that I will ask for the details and will come back to the House with the detailed report in this regard. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI VENKAIAH NAIDU: I welcome and appreciate the response given by the hon. Commerce Minister. I hope that this pattern should continue. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He has given assurance that he will come back to the House.

SHRI VENKAIAH NAIDU: I will forward the cuttings of the Deccan Herald as well as The Hindu which have reported this for the information of the Hon. Minister.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We will now continue the discussion on working of Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. Reply by the hon. Minister.

**श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया (झारखंड)** : सर, आज सूर्य ग्रहण था, तो अंधेरा हो गया। यह बार-बार बत्ती आगे पीछे हो रही है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... इससे आंखों में तकलीफ हो रही है। आप इसको बन्द करा दीजिए, यह आंखों में लग रही है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्रीमती वृन्दा कारत (पश्चिमी बंगाल) : सर, हाउस में eclipse हो रहा है।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री गुलाम नबी आजाद (जम्मू और कश्मीर) : सूर्य ग्रहण की वजह से बिजली पर भी असर पड़ता है।  
...(व्यवधान)...

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया : सर, इससे हेल्थ पर भी असर पड़ता है।...(व्यवधान)...

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#### DISCUSSION ON WORKING OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, at the outset I would like to thank the hon. Members for very useful discussion on the working of my Ministry. Hon. Members made some very valuable suggestions. I would like to assure all of you that I have taken note of all the points made by you for improving the working of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. I am particularly pleased that the thrust on "Health-for-all" by our UPA Government has been endorsed by all the Members of Parliament cutting across all political parties. It shows how strongly the nation feels the need for an accessible, affordable and accountable public system on health care in our country. Sir, hon. Members have rightly expressed their concern over the inadequate public expenditure on health. I completely agree with the sentiments expressed by the hon. Members in general and Shrimati Brinda Karat, the one who initiated the discussion, in particular, that public expenditure on health must go up considerably. Sir, the UPA Government has tried to do so over the last five years, though much more is yet to be done. I am pleased to report that the Economic Survey 2008-09 indicated the public expenditure on health as a percentage of GDP as 1.41 per cent in 2007-08 as against 1.27 per cent in 2005-06. So, in 2005-06, it was 1.25 per cent which went up to 1.41 per cent. In spite of the fast rate of growth in GDP, the expenditure on health has increased ever since the UPA Government prioritise the need for investing in health with the launch of National Rural Health Mission in April, 2005. I would also like to impress upon the hon. Members that health is a State subject and I would like to request the hon. Members of all the political parties to exhort their respective State Governments also to raise public expenditure on health. It is only through partnership of the Centre and the State Governments that the objective of 2 to 3 per cent GDP public expenditure can be achieved. Our commitment can be seen in the increase in allocation of Central Plan expenditure during the last five years. We will strive to provide even higher allocation for health care to provide quality service to the poor households of our country.

While initiating the debate, Shrimati Brinda Karat rightly raised the issue of inaccessibility of health care. The National Rural Health Mission is a very concerted effort to provide quality health care services to the poorest households in the remotest regions of the country.

Hon. Members, Dr. C.P. Thakur, Ms. Mabel Rebello, Shrimati Maya Singh, Dr. Prabha Thakur, Shri Tariq Anwar, and Shri Rajeev Shukla have raised the issue of inaccessibility, inadequate infrastructure, and the need for far more human resources for health in the rural areas.

The National Rural Health Mission has given most attention to reaching out to the remotest rural areas. The Accredited Social Health Activist (ASHA) is a representative of the village community whose role is to connect households to health facilities.

She is not the last tier of Government employee. She is, in fact, the key representative of the community securing entitlements of the poor to quality services. It is for this reason that her entitlement has been performance based on the satisfaction of the community for whom she works.

It was on the suggestions of the experts that performance-based payment, instead of a wage, was provided for ASHAs. Shrimati Karat strongly raised this issue yesterday and said that it might be linked with the performance, but, at the same time, there should be some honorarium.

In the beginning, I was feeling that there should have been some honorarium. But we made a provision for her qualification as class eight passed. I personally feel that it should be 10+2 with honorarium, and then you could have given her more responsibility. But here the class eight is the basic qualification for her. This is a village-based scheme. And you know there are not enough teachers. Some people are getting certificates without even attending classes. It is easy these days. I think with this qualification, we may have to think later on whether we need to enhance the qualification and give more responsibilities to ASHA.

Each year the performance-based payments are being further enlarged to ensure that every ASHA gets a reasonable payment for services rendered. My Ministry will try and work with the States to ensure a further widening of performance-based payments for public health services rendered to enable a decent livelihood for ASHA.

For the first time since Independence, the Central Government is providing resources to the State Governments for physical infrastructure, maintenance, human resources and equipments. The National Rural Health Mission, in partnership with the States, is completely revamping the primary health care system in India. The National Rural Health Mission is attempting to provide a fully functional platform for health care from the village to the sub-centre, the Primary Health Centre, the Community Health Centre, the sub-district and district hospital.

The success of the National Rural Health Mission is leading to the improvement in performance of all programmes for child health, maternal health, population stabilisation, disease control, disease surveillance, etc. The efforts of the National Rural Health Mission are leading to filling up of gaps in basic provision for health services.

The Mission has demonstrated in its short journey of four years how significant changes can be brought about in the number of outpatient cases, inpatient cases, institutional deliveries, drug availability, diagnostic services, nurses, paramedics, doctors, specialists and emergency ambulance services. Maternal Mortality Rate is down from 301 per lakh live births in 2001-03 to 254 in 2004-06

and Infant Mortality Rate is down from 58 per thousand live births in 2005 to 55 in 2007. Institutional deliveries have increased from 40.9 per cent in 2002-04 to 47 per cent in 2007-08. Though it is not that much, but, at least, there is some increase of six per cent. And full immunization coverage of children up to 2 years has gone up from 45.9 per cent in 2002-04 to 54.1 per cent in 2007-08. It is almost ten per cent which is a sharp increase. The performance in family planning services has also registered improvement. I think, you will be wondering that for the first time after 32 years, I am using family planning. ...*(Interruptions)*... I don't think it is a slang. It is how you present a particular case. It is not the name, but, it is how you perform and how you project a particular way of working. So, the performance in family planning services has also registered improvement after going down in earlier years.

I would like to assure Brindaji and Thakur Saheb that the MMR figures are provided once in three years by the Registrar General of India, based on the Sample Registration System, only to ensure a large sample and reliability of figures.

I can assure the hon. Members that the efforts made under NRHM in partnership with the States will lead to an even larger reduction in IMR, MMR and TFR in the years to come. Public health is a marathon and not a sprint and with the cooperation of hon. Members and the State Governments, India can achieve the national goals that it has set for itself under NRHM.

Sir, the Janani Suraksha Yojana, which has been praised by most of the Members, has shown phenomenal growth in the last four years. The Janani Suraksha Yojana is a safe motherhood intervention with the objective of promoting institutional delivery among the poor pregnant women and has reached 84.26 lakh beneficiaries in 2008-09.

The expenditure under the scheme has risen from Rs.39 crores in 2005-06 to Rs.1241 crores in 2008-09. The allocation for the year 2009-10 under the scheme is Rs.1525 crores.

On the issue of infrastructure and human resource, I would like to inform the hon. Members that NRHM has made relentless efforts to ensure expansion of the system over the last five years. Sir, I think, this part has not been highlighted so far. Most of our hon. Members are thinking that it is only that human resource has been strengthened at the lower level. But, for the information of the hon. Members, I would say that more than 1,45,000 Health Sub Centres, 22370 Primary Health Centres, 4045 Community Health Centres and 565 District Hospitals have received financial assistance as untied grant for improvement of their infrastructure and its maintenance.

Besides this, Rs.20 lakhs was given to every Community Health Centre and District Hospital as an *ad hoc* grant for upgradation before detailed facility survey could be completed. A total of Rs. 7914 crores for the last 5 years have been provided for upgradation of physical infrastructure alone under the NRHM. Forty four hundred twenty six district hospitals and 2794 community health centres have undertaken major upgradation of their facilities under the NRHM over and above the basic grant available to all health facilities. A total of over 5000 primary health centres have been taken up for the

construction and renovation, including construction of residential quarters under the NRHM. Nearly 28005 health centres buildings have also been taken for the construction. National Rural Health Mission has added 6.96 lakh ASHAs, over 60,000 nurses and ANMs and 15,000 MBBS doctors and specialists and nearly 5,500 paramedics to the health system on contract basis with partnership of States.

Hon. Members have raised the need for setting up AIIMS-like institutions in every State to ensure that poor people have access to the best tertiary care in their own States. The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has the proposal for eight AIIMS-like institutions and 19 institutions for medical colleges for upgradation under Phase-I and Phase-II Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana. These AIIMS-like institutions will have 960-bedded hospital, 500 beds for the medical college hospital, 3 beds for speciality, super-speciality, 100 beds for intensive care and accident trauma, 30 beds for physical medicine rehabilitation and 30 beds for AYUSH, having 39 speciality and super speciality disciplines. Undergraduate medical education with 100 students' intake capacity per year and also for the postgraduate and post-doctoral courses shall also be made available in these AIIMS. Hon. Members will appreciate that the AIIMS-like institutions would require the highest quality of faculty and staff. My Ministry will try its best to develop systems that will help in such efforts. Many Members of Parliament have rightly voiced their concern about the high cost of the healthcare in the private sector, including the Leader of the Opposition. I share their anxiety that there is a need for ensuring quality care at the reasonable cost. In this regard, I would like to set up an expert group to look at the issue of high cost of health and to see what measures will mitigate the sufferings of the poor patients.

As regards immunization, the universal immunization programme that started in 1985 has been providing 6 antigens against tuberculosis, diphtheria, Pertussis, tetanus, polio and measles targeting approximately 2.7 crore children and 3 crore pregnant women every year since the launch of NRHM and reproductive child health programme-II. The Government of India is providing support to the States for strengthening the service delivery component of routine immunization by organizing village health and nutrition days once a month at every village where children and pregnant mothers are given vaccine under the given routine immunization. These efforts have lead to considerable improvement in the full immunization with 54.1 per cent coverage in recently concluded district level household surveys 2007-08, surveys from 45.9 per cent district level household survey 2002-04. I am determined that our children should get the best vaccines for all diseases that are vaccine preventable. I would like my Ministry to re-engineer the Universal Immunisation Programme in a manner that every child can be reached with quality services and through a reliable and sustainable supply chain management.

Revival of vaccine institutes. I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Members and the hon. Leader of the Opposition towards this issue. So, this is the one issue where, unfortunately, my

predecessor has been misunderstood. I am very sorry for that. I have seen, since I have taken over, a lot of people coming to me and holding him responsible, and holding the Ministry responsible. He wanted to raise this issue, but I requested him that he should not do it; instead, I should do it because why should he take something on him, for he has not done anything wrong. Brindaji has also raised this issue. Maybe, she might not be knowing the background of this closing up of PSUs. She went to the extent of fixing the responsibility on a person who was responsible for the closure of PSUs producing a vaccine. So, I would like to go into that. The hon. Members have raised concern about the closure of PSUs. It is a longish answer, but I would like to settle this issue once and for all because every day, one correspondent or the other would come to me and would like to interview.

The Public Health System in the country, through its Universal Immunisation Programme is sourcing vaccines, both from the public and private sector units, to meet its requirements.

The three Central Public Sector Units — (i) the Central Research Institute (CRI), Kasauli, Himachal Pradesh, (ii) the BCG Vaccine Laboratory, Chennai, Tamil Nadu, and (iii) the Pasteur Institute of All India, Coonoor, Tamil Nadu, — were producing vaccines. So, what happens is, the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 and the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945, Schedule M, regulates the import, manufacture, distribution and scale of Drugs and Cosmetic. Schedule M of the Rules pertaining to good manufacturing drugs (GMPs) was amended in 2001 to make it at par with the international standards. It became mandatory for the existing drug manufacturing units, be in private sector or in public sector, in India, since August 1, 2004. The objective of this revised Schedule M is to ensure that facilities engaged in manufacture of vaccines and Pharmaceuticals have inbuilt quality system for assuring safety, efficacy and quality of pharmaceutical/biological products. This was applicable to, both, public and private sector units. W.H.O. has a scheme of assessing National Regulatory Authority — they assess our National Regulatory Authorities also, whether they are performing their job — in order to monitor the quality of vaccine supplied, globally, to various U.N. agencies and for exports.

Now, Brindaji will raise why they are doing, why they are concerned! Their concern may not be because of us, but because India is exporting a large number of Pharmaceuticals and vaccines to other parts of the world. For that, I think, they would like to have a quality assurance.

India went through this evolution, for the first time, in the year 2001, next in 2004, and, lastly, in August, 2007. The WHO team observed in 2007— because at that time they might have been going to the private units only — that the National Regulatory Authority (NRA) has not been in a position to ensure compliance of Good Manufacturing Practices requirements in the three common vaccine



manufacturing units. This was considered and it was noted that lack of ability of the NRA to implement uniformly the compliance to the GMP requirements may lead to de-recognition of the NRA — now the question is not de-recognition of the units; now they are thinking of de-recognition of the National Regulatory Authority which is regulating the whole system of India which could have a serious implication for export of drugs from the country.

These three public sector units were inspected in August, 2007 by an Inspection Team consisting of Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation, Drug Inspectors and State Drug inspectors along with the experts in the presence of WHO experts. The Team concluded that these three public sector units were not complying with the Good Manufacturing Practices norms, as per Schedule M of the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules.

A show cause notice was issued by the Drug Controller General to vaccine institutes on 14th December, 2007. These institutes were inspected in January, 2008. As they were found still non-compliant and were not in a position to comply immediately, their licences were suspended with effect from 15th January, 2008 by the Drugs Controller General under the provisions of rule 85 of the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945.

For the revival of these units, an Expert Committee under the Chairmanship of DCGI was constituted by the Government of India to study *inter alia* the existing infrastructure facilities available with these institutes explore the feasibility of conversion of the existing laboratories into testing laboratories, utilisation of the existing facilities for setting up residential training facilities, and having some of the vaccines or anti-sera production in these institutes. The Committee inspected and assessed the units. The Committee *inter alia* recommended production of anti-rabies vaccines and anti-sera by PII and CRI. Setting up of testing laboratories at PII and BCG and expansion of the testing laboratories at CRI were recommended. These institutes have been advised to take up further follow-up action for implementation.

In January, 2009, a WHO team visited the CRI, Kasauli and reported that the new building - now, in-between the construction work started — can be upgraded to meet the GMP norms to manufacture the DPT group of vaccines which it was producing, but not fulfilling the norms. In view of the above, an Oversight Committee has been constituted comprising members from WHO and DCGI. The Oversight Committee has prepared a road map for revamping the manufacturing facility at CRI, Kasauli. The action plan, as per the road map, envisages the following: the tender for procurement of GMP compliant equipment and machinery has been floated by the CRI, Kasauli; the CRI has Rs.4 crores for the procurement; the orders for procurement shall be placed by the end of the month; the lay-out plan of the building shall be approved by the Ministry in July, 2009; the project shall be completed by 30th June next year. One unit shall, ultimately, after reconstruction, rebuilding and fulfilling all the norms, start production next year. So far as the other two units are concerned, we will gradually move towards those two units also.

In the President's Address to the Joint Session of Parliament on 4th June, 2009, it was indicated that vaccine producing units in the public sector will be revived to support the immunisation programme. The action plan for revival of production of the DPT group of vaccines at CRI Kasauli has been indicated above. The project reports are being prepared for the revival of the two other projects also.

Now, I would like to mention about communicable diseases. Many hon. Members have expressed....

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT (West Bengal): Sir, will you permit me after his speech to raise certain points on this issue?

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Many hon. Members have expressed their concern about communicable diseases, for example, malaria, TB, HIV/AIDS, etc., emerging and re-emerging. The Ministry is committed to preventing and controlling such diseases and infections through various measures. Under the National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme, malaria prevention and control has been strengthened by providing focused and innovative interventions in the most endemic areas. The programme has also started US \$ 250 million World Bank assisted Vector Borne Disease Control Project which will provide assistance for malaria control programme and also for elimination of Kala-Azar in the country. The Kala-Azar elimination programme has up-scaled the use of new diagnostic tool like Rapid Diagnostic Kit and has also introduced oral medicine treatment instead of intravenous month long course.

For the strengthening of surveillance of Japanese Encephalitis, diagnostic facilities have been strengthened in 51 Sentinel Surveillance Hospitals and 13 Apex Referral Laboratories. For strengthening the surveillance of dengue and chikungunya in the country, sentinel surveillance sites have been established in hospitals and apex referral laboratories in the country.

The Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme has also achieved treatment success rate of 87 per cent and new sputum positive case detection rate of 72 per cent in 2008, which are in line with global targets for TB control. The programme has initiated over one crore patients on treatment thus saving more than 18 lakh lives. The programme has also started directly observed treatment short-course for the treatment of multi-drug resistant TB, which is emerging as a problem in the country.

For the rehabilitation of leprosy-affected persons, the Government of India has expanded the services of reconstructive surgery for correction of disability of hands, feet and eyes. These services have been expanded to 63 centres, 27 Government and 36 non-Governmental organisations free of cost.

Now, I come to establishment of a network of virus diagnostic laboratories in the country. There is acute shortage of laboratories. This is one of the most important things. We have seen H1N1. We had only two testing laboratories, one was located at Pune and the second was located at Delhi. Then within one month, we had to create some areas out of the existing laboratories in different parts of the country and train the manpower and put up some equipment there. Now these viral diseases

are re-emerging. There is an acute shortage of laboratories for diagnosis of viral diseases in most parts of the country. The National Institute of Communicable Diseases, New Delhi and the National Institute of Virology, Pune are involved in these investigations so far. In view of this, the Department of Health Research proposes to establish and strengthen facilities, for diagnosis of viral infection, across all States of the country. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA (Jharkhand): How many pages more are there?

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: It depends upon the size of the Ministry. In this Ministry, every two years, one Department is created. Ten years back, we used to have only one Department. Now, we have four Departments, and next year, when I come, there may be the fifth Department too.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: I would like to know whether the written reply has an index or not. He can lay the speech on the Table so that it will come on record. And, he can respond to pointed questions raised by hon. Members.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: If I have to come to pointed questions, I can come straight away ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Please give me your written answer...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Sir, we are discussing about the working of the Ministry. We are not having a Calling Attention Motion. In a Calling Attention Motion, I just need to reply straight to the points. But when you talk of the working of the Ministry, it has to cover all the aspects of the Ministry. Otherwise, I have no problem. I can come straight to the points.

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Please give me your written answer. I am not impatient like Shri Ahluwalia. आप written answer मुझे दे दीजिए।

**श्री गुलाम नबी आजाद :** मैंने कुछ answers इसी में रखे थे जो छूट गए थे, वे अलग से रखे थे। अब जो इसमें छूट गए थे, वे छूट जाएंगे और जो उसमें आए हैं, वे ही आएंगे। ...*(व्यवधान)*... कुछ इसमें आएंगे और कुछ उसमें आएंगे। जो कुछ answers ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Ahluwalia wants pointed reply, and Shrimati Brinda Karat wants the written reply which you are reading so that she can have more information. If it is feasible, it can be circulated to the Members.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: I will circulate the whole speech...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You circulate it to all the Members.

**श्रीमती वृंदा कारत :** सर, आप समझ लीजिए कि एक precedent आप establish कर रहे हैं! इनको भुख लग रही है, इसलिए वे पूछ रहे हैं कि कितने pages हैं? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

**श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया :** नहीं, नहीं, आप गलत समझ रही हैं।...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री उपसभापति :** मुझे इसके ऊपर बहस नहीं चाहिए।...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्रीमती वृन्दा कारत :** सर, ये malnutrition के शिकार होने वाले नहीं हैं!...**(व्यवधान)**... हमारे दोस्त malnutrition के शिकार होने वाले नहीं हैं।...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री उपसभापति :** नहीं, भूख की बात नहीं है।...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्रीमती वृन्दा कारत :** आप हमें answer दीजिए।...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया :** भूख लगेगी तो कच्चा थोड़ी ही...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: I am worried about the health of my friend ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: I simply want to know whether there is an index in the written speech which he is reading, if it is there, then, he can respond to the pertinent questions which we had put. I am aware that we are discussing about the functioning of the Ministry, and the Ministry covers all the subjects under the sun. But, Members, who participated in the discussion, have put pertinent questions, and we want answers for them.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Just a minute. The hon. Minister is prepared to give a detailed reply on the functioning of the Ministry. And, that can be circulated to all the Members, not selectively, but to all the Members.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN (Kerala): The questions, which we had raised, should be replied.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Now, I cannot reply to all the questions. Some questions were incorporated in the speech...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That can be circulated.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Those questions, which could not be incorporated in the speech, I will deal with them separately. Now, Mr. Arun Jaitley and Prof. P. J. Kurien talked about establishment of medical colleges. There is a problem. They are not able to have more medical colleges. I totally agree with you that most of the medical colleges are located in one part or region of our country. I am very happy to say that not only does the Southern part have medical college, but they also have an excellent health care system. The State Governments of Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Kerala and Karnataka are not only interested in having medical colleges, but also good public health care. Almost 80 per cent of the medical colleges are located in the South western part of the country. One of the greatest problems that we shall be facing, and which we are facing, is human resources. Even in NRHM we are facing this problem. We are now going to set up All India Institute of Medical Sciences and also upgrade medical colleges. So, this problem is not confined only to the NRHM, that is, in the rural areas, it is there in bigger cities also.

So, we are taking some steps. But I do not know to what extent it would help us. Mr. Arun Jaitley talked about rationalisation of requirement of land, and change in the teacher-student ratio, which as of now, is 1:1, that is, one teacher per student. We would like to increase it to 1:2, one teacher per two students. This will help us in a great way because at the moment, there are almost 11,000 students who opt for super-specialities. It is 1:1, if we increase it from one to two...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: There is something wrong in your reply. This, 1:1, was never the student-teacher ratio.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Super specialists के लिए बता रहा हूँ।

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: That is for research, I think.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: So, 1:1 के बजाए हम 1:2 करने वाले हैं। Then, talking of land, in hilly States, the North-Eastern States — I think the Leader of the Opposition mentioned it — tribal areas in the country, and even in cities, it is not possible to have land. I totally agree with you; in major cities, it is not possible to have 25 acres of land; in hill States, there is hardly any land; rather, the whole area may not come to that much. We are going to deal with this land issue also. Then, talking of the age of the faculty members, that also needs to be increased. As for utilising district hospitals, we are thinking of the PPP mode. Wherever we have district hospitals with a 300-bed capacity or more, we are thinking of setting up medical colleges in the PPP mode, at least, in the Government sector, to start with, whereby in northern and central India, we can have more and more medical colleges.

SHRI K.B. SHANAPPA (Karnataka): What about the advisory boards for setting up these hospitals? Are the MPs and MLAs a part of it?

**श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद :** अभी तक तो एमपीज़ और एमएलएज़ के कॉलेजिज़ हैं, फिर और आ जाएंगे। आप इन कॉलेजिज़ को एमपीज़ और एमएलएज़ से बाहर निकलने दो। ...**(व्यवधान)**... Brindaji and Kurienji, आपने female foeticide के बारे में बोला था लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि इसके लिए अभी कानून है, लेकिन कानून से कोई चीज़ बनती नहीं है। मेरे ख्याल से जो मेंटल ब्लॉक लोगों के बीच में है, उसे निकालना होगा। आज हमारे नॉर्दर्न पार्ट में, हरियाणा में, पंजाब में जो प्रॉब्लम आ रही है कि लड़का चाहिए, उससे दो नुकसान हो रहे हैं। एक तो आबादी बढ़ती जा रही है क्योंकि इंतज़ार करते हैं कि कब लड़का होगा, तब तक 6-7 बच्चियाँ पैदा हो जाती हैं। बड़ी lopsided स्थिति हो जाती है। दूसरा, यह जो ज़हन में है कि लड़की अच्छी नहीं है, लड़का अच्छा है, इसके लिए ख्याल में कानून से ज्यादा - कानून का प्रोविजन वहां है....। हम कानून में आपसे भी निवेदन करेंगे, मेंबर्स ऑफ पार्लियामेंट से भी गुजारिश करेंगे, लेकिन उस कानून के साथ-साथ समाज में परिवर्तन लाने की सबसे बड़ी जरूरत है। ...**(Interruptions)**... We should be able to catch hold of the people. यह तो कनाएवेंस से होता है। जैसे मर्डर होता है, मर्डर तो कोई करता है किसी के क्राइम से हो जाता है। इसके लिए समाज में हमको जहन बदलने की कोशिश करनी होगी। दूसरे, वृंदा जी, आपने सवाल पूछा था तथा आपने इंजेक्टेबल कंटासेप्टिव की बात की और कहा कि यह बहुत ही खतरनाक है और नुकसानदेह है। मैं आपको भी यकीन दिलाता हूँ और हमारे देश की तमाम बहनों को, बच्चियों को यकीन दिलाता हूँ कि कोई भी ऐसा कंटासेप्टिव या कोई भी ऐसी दवाई या कोई भी ऐसा

वेक्सीन जो नुकसानदेह हो किसी चीज के लिए, औरत के लिए, बच्चे के लिए और बूढ़े के लिए, तो उसका उपयोग बिल्कुल नहीं होने दिया जाएगा। जो आपने बताया है, हम उसकी फिर दोबारा से, जो जानकार हैं, उनसे जानकारी कराएंगे, एक दफा कराएंगे, दो दफे कराएंगे और जब हम बिल्कुल सेटिस्फाइड हो जाएंगे तब इस तरह की दवाई को या कंट्रासेप्टिव को बाजार में लाएंगे।

शोर्टेज ऑफ वेक्सीन की बात हुई थी। आज कोई वेक्सीन की शोर्टेज नहीं है। यह उस वक्त जैसा मैंने कहा कि कुछ लाइसेंस कैंसिल किए गए थे पब्लिक अपीलस यूनिट्स के, उस वक्त टेम्पोरेरी तीन-चार महीने के लिए वेक्सीन की कमी आई थी। स्वाभाविक है कि जब तीन यूनिट बंद हो जाएं, तो उसका असर तो कुछ पड़ना था। लेकिन इस वक्त या उसके बाद भी वेक्सीन की कोई कमी नहीं है। माया सिंह जी ने और वृंदा ने इस बात का जिक्र किया है कि जो ऑल इंडिया मेडिकल इंस्टीट्यूट जैसी संस्थाएं हैं, इनके बनने में बहुत देरी लगी रही है। उनमें दो पार्ट में अभी काम चालू हो रहा है। ये जो मेडिकल इंस्टीट्यूट हैं, आपको मालूम है कि इसमें एक सौ एकड़ जमीन का सबसे कठिन काम होता है। सौ एकड़ का मतलब 800 कनाल जमीन ढूंढना है। फिर आप जमीन ढूंढो, फिर उसकी कार्रवाई शुरू करें। तो दो पार्ट में इसमें काम चल रहा है।

**श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया :** जमीन तो उसी टाइम मिल गई थी।

**श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद :** अब उसको मत बताइए, मैं उस बारे में पहले ही बोल चुका हूं। I do not want to bring that credit and discredit ! Please do not raise that. ...*(Interruptions)*... क्योंकि आप उठाएंगे तो मुझे कहना पड़ेगा कि तीन साल के बाद यह एपूव हुआ। मैं यह मामला नहीं उठाना चाहता कि कब हुआ, किसने उठाया और कैसे हुआ। सवाल है हिन्दुस्तान के गरीब लोगों को यह सुविधाएं प्राप्त होनी चाहिए। मैं महसूस करता हूं कि यह बहुत पहले होनी चाहिए थी और मैं भी यह महसूस करता हूं कि आठ मेडिकल इंस्टीट्यूट से भी काम नहीं बनेगा, जब तक छोटे राज्यों में एक और बड़े राज्यों यू.पी., बिहार और मध्य प्रदेश, तमिलनाडु, आंध्र प्रदेश, वेस्ट बंगाल जैसे राज्यों में दो से तीन तक रखने होंगे, क्योंकि जो दिक्कत आज दिल्ली में आती है, सर, मैं जानता हूं कि एक महीने से हमारा क्या हाल हो रहा है, कितनी सिफारिशें ऑल इंडिया मेडिकल इंस्टीट्यूट में दाखिल होने के लिए आती हैं। बहरहाल शुरू देर से हुआ, अब यह जल्दी हो जाए इसमें विलंब पहले ही हुआ है। इनकी जो दूसरी हॉस्टल बिल्डिंग व बाकी बिल्डिंग्स हैं, वे अगले साल तक सब तैयार हो जाएंगी। लेकिन जहां तक असली बिल्डिंग होने का सवाल है, कॉलेज की बिल्डिंग और हॉस्पिटल की बिल्डिंग अभी तक शुरू नहीं हुई हैं, अभी तक टेंडर प्लोट नहीं हुए हैं। अभी डी.पी.आर. वह सब जो कंस्ट्रक्शन से जुड़ी हुई है, इनके इंजीनियरिंग के टेक्नीकल तमाशे वे अब पूरे हो गए हैं और अब अगस्त में ये पहली दफे जो मेन बिल्डिंग है, उनके टेंडर प्लोट हो रहे हैं।

**श्रीमती वृंदा कारत :** आपकी एनुअल रिपोर्ट में लिखा है कि कंस्ट्रक्शन स्टार्ट है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

**श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद :** मैंने कहा है कि यह दो पार्ट्स में है। एक कंस्ट्रक्शन है हॉस्टल्स का, डॉक्टर्स के लिए रेजिडेंशियल कॉम्प्लेक्स का, ये भी बहुत बड़े-बड़े हैं। ये शुरू हो गए हैं और अगले साल तक मुकम्मल हो जाएंगे। कोई 80 परसेंट, कोई 70 परसेंट, कोई 60 परसेंट और कोई 50 परसेंट से तकरीबन ऊपर हैं और अगले साल बनकर तैयार हो जाएंगे। एक हिसाब से यह ठीक भी है। नार्मली देखा जाता है कि हॉस्पिटल बन जाता है और फिर, कभी भी डॉक्टर्स के लिए accommodation नहीं बन पाती है, इसलिए डॉक्टर्स वहां नहीं रहते हैं। इस चीज में कम से कम यह हुआ है कि अब तक डीपीआर और दूसरी चीजें कर रहे थे, तब तक तो उनके रहने के लिए सुविधाएं हैं,

वे तैयार हो रही हैं। एक दफा वहां पर डॉक्टर आएगा, तो वह भागेगा नहीं कि उसको जगह नहीं मिल रही है। इस साल मैन बिल्डिंग के लिए, मैं मानता हूं कि विलम्ब हुआ है, देरी हुई है, अब इनको अगले दो-ढाई साल में मुकम्मल करना होगा। सरदार तरलोचन सिंह जी ने कहा है कि भटिंडा और मानसा में ज्यादा लोग कैंसर से पीड़ित हैं। National Cancer Control Programme is being revamped to provide for early detection of common cancer through screening at PHCs and CHCs level. All districts will be clustered into a group of six with five districts having facilities for chemotherapy and one district having facilities for radiotherapy. झारखंड के बारे में हमारी मेम्बर ऑफ पार्लियामेंट सुश्री मैबल रिबेलो ने कहा है कि यहां आल इंडिया मेडिकल इंस्टीट्यूट होना चाहिए। Under Phase-I, the Government of India is upgrading NIGREM with an outlay of Rs. 120 crores. आपका जो रांची का इंस्टीट्यूशन है, वह 120 करोड़ रुपये की लागत से अप-ग्रेड हो रहा है और मुझे पूरी उम्मीद है कि यह जल्दी से तैयार हो जाएगा। The process of upgradation, civil work of Super Speciality Block and equipment procurement will be completed in 2011. उसके बाद आपने कहा है कि नर्सिंग हॉस्पिटल या नर्सिंग का कोई न कोई कॉलेज वहां पर होना चाहिए, यह कल आपने बताया है। हम आपकी मांग पर जरूर ध्यान देंगे। झारखंड भी एक बहुत गरीब और पिछड़ा राज्य है, वहां पर ट्रायबल्स हैं। वहां पर जितनी स्वास्थ्य सुविधाएं होनी चाहिए थीं, उनमें कमी है। उन कमियों को दूर करने के लिए आने वाले वक्त में जो कुछ भी हो सकता है, वह हम पूरा करेंगे। एम्स वाला अभी आपकी मदर स्टेट बिहार में है, तो अभी सिस्टर स्टेट में तो छोटा ही इंस्टीट्यूशन होगा। आने वाले वक्त में जब सभी स्टेटों में एक-एक होगा, तो जरूर आपके लिए आएगा। Shrimati Vasanthi Stanley ने कहा है कि Upgradation of Medical College, Madurai, तो मैं उनको बताना चाहता हूं कि The Government College, Madurai, has been taken up for upgradation under Phase-II of PMSSY, and earlier one medical college, that is, Salem, has already been undertaken for upgradation and it is going to be completed in December this year.

**श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया :** सर, मंत्री जी ने अपने जवाब में झारखंड के बारे में कह दिया कि वह बिहार का सिस्टर स्टेट है। वह बिहार का सिस्टर स्टेट नहीं है, वह ब्रदर स्टेट है।

**श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद :** चलो, ब्रदर स्टेट है। नार्थ-ईस्ट में हम कभी-कभी ऐसा बोल देते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... क्योंकि सिस्टर ने सवाल उठाया था, इसलिए सिस्टर बोल दिया। अब बिहार ब्रदर स्टेट हो गया। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया :** आप सिस्टर, ब्रदर स्टेट मत बोलिए। आप नेबरिंग स्टेट बोलिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**सुश्री मैबल रिबेलो (झारखंड) :** मंत्री जी, आपने मध्य प्रदेश को और छत्तीसगढ़ को एम्स के बराबर इंस्टीट्यूशन दिए हैं और जब झारखंड की बारी आती है, तो ब्रदर स्टेट को दे दिया। जब आपने बिहार को दिया है, तो झारखंड को भी देना चाहिए। क्योंकि आपने मध्य प्रदेश और छत्तीसगढ़ दोनों को दिया है। यह कैसी पार्शियलिटी है? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद :** अरे, सिस्टर को दहेज में कुछ मिल जाएगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**सुश्री मैबल रिबेलो :** अरे, यह सब छोड़िए। ऐसे तो सिस्टर तब तक मर ही जाएगी। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप नैचुरली मार ही डालेंगे। ...**(व्यवधान)**... कोई नहीं रहेगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया :** उन्होंने कहा है कि शादी नहीं करेंगे, तो दहेज में क्या दीजिएगा? ...**(व्यवधान)**... रक्षाबंधन पर दे दीजिएगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**... राखी में दे दीजिएगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**सुश्री मैबल रिबैलो :** आप कैसे भाई हैं? झारखंड के होते हुए यहां खड़े होकर मानते भी नहीं है।...(व्यवधान)... आप चिल्ला रहे हो...(व्यवधान)... और कुछ चीजें बोलते भी नहीं हो।...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री उपसभापति :** ठीक है, आप बैठिए।

**SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD:** Brinda Karatji, Bhagwati Singhji and Prof. Kurienji and Anbumani Ramadossji have spoken about the need for a law for improving transplantation of human organs. The Transplantation of Human Organs Act was enacted in Parliament in 1994. Many shortcomings have been observed in its implementation to overcome the shortcomings. A Bill to comprehensively amend the Act will soon be inducted in the Parliament.

**SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT:** Sir, bring the forms for donation of organs. We can all fill it up here.

**SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD:** Jaitleyji spoke about the autonomy of AIIMS. I totally agree that there should be autonomy of AIIMS but the question is to what extent. But, it depends from time to time and person to person, but, I think, autonomy to some extent should be there because sometimes you might think, 'if Minister goes berserk'. What if the Director will go berserk? At least a Minister by virtue of being a Member of Parliament is answerable to the country through the Parliament. He is answerable to the public. He is answerable to the Parliament. He is answerable to everybody. So, if he goes wrong as Minister he can be taken to task by the public, by the Parliament. But, should he have a very inconvenient Director of the Institute who is not responsible neither to the public nor the Parliament you will have no means whatsoever to dislodge him. So, I think, to some extent I agree that autonomy of the Institute should be maintained to the extent that the Minister should not interfere in the day-to-day functioning of the institute. The Minister as President of the Institute should confine to the policies of the overall health care, not in the day-to-day functioning.

**श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद (बिहार) :** सर, AIIMS के डॉक्टर्स बड़ा अच्छा काम करते हैं, प्राइवेट प्रैक्टिस नहीं करते। वे बड़े विद्वान हैं और यह बात पूरा देश जानता है, तो कम से कम उनकी इज्जत का सम्मान तो होना चाहिए। जो AIIMS के डॉक्टर्स हैं, उनकी विशेष चिंता आप जरूर करें। Don't feel humiliated or insulted.

**श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद :** मैं इन से भी एग्री करता हूँ, लेकिन साथ ही साथ यह बात भी है कि अगर इंस्टिट्यूट का कोई डॉक्टर आएगा, तो फिर आप किसको पूछोगे? यहां पार्लियामेंट में रोते रहोगे, कोई जवाब देने तो आएगा नहीं। Now, Arunji has also talked about the increase in cost of life saving drugs due to product patents. As a matter of grave concern, I don't think we can do anything to this. The product patent is only applicable on new chemical entities that have come in after 2005. So, we shall have to see that all those drugs which have come before 2005 into existence, at least their cost should be cost-effective. But having this Act come into...

**THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY):** Even though it is applicable with effect from the 1st of January, 2005, what is happening today is, that the life of a patent, let's say is about 20 years. Now, the moment you exhaust the life of 20 years — because you have to balance



research and development with public health considerations, - towards the end of those 20 years in the 17th or the 18th year most pharmaceutical companies will make a minor change in the existing drug and then ask for a fresh patent so that the monopoly continues for another 20 years.

Now, this will mean, monopoly by only one supplier! And, one supplier means, price will go up. That is why, today, you can find the cost of an injection may be Rs. 80,000 in life saving situations. What is happening is, patent is country-centric. It is not universal all over the world. Therefore, our patent offices, when this kind of an ever-greening is done by a company by making marginal changes and ever-greens the product for another period and then you go it for another 20 years and 60 years and increase the monopoly, our patent offices have to be alerted, our scientific researchers have to be alerted, our analysts have to be alerted that patents are not merely granted for the asking. There is a very strict scrutiny and if there is a new invention only then patent has to be granted. This will benefit the mankind. We should not just grant for the asking. Sir, prices of medicines for Cancer, etc., are skyrocketed because of this. So, something has to be done in this regard.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Sir, I totally agree with the hon. Leader of the Opposition that patent should not be perennial and become patent for all time to come. Patent should be for a particular time.

Sir, the Shri Arun Jaitley, has also raised an issue about the private healthcare. He said that private healthcare is very expensive and health insurance not being very popular. I would like to submit that the Government of India has introduced the Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojna, which will cover all unorganised households. It will cover Rs. 30,000 per year to each individual.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): It is applicable to only those people who are below the poverty line, not to all the unorganised sector workers.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: It is applicable across the country.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: That means, 90 per cent is out.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Sir, Brindaji was interested about the clinical trials. We have strengthened the regulatory regime for conduct of clinical trials and I would like to assure the hon. Members that we would not allow any person to be used as Guinea Pig, as has been mentioned by Smt. Brinda Karat.

She has mentioned that the Drug Controller has granted permission for Letrozole. Since Mrs. Karat has raised some issues on drugs, I will ask the Drug Technical Advisor to look into all these issues. Sir, the spurious drugs is one of the issues where all of us have to put our heads together on two things - family welfare and to check spurious drugs. I would like to mention here that the size of the Indian pharmaceutical industry is about Rs. 85,000 crores. Out of which, exports account for Rs. 35,000 crores. India ranks 4th in the world in terms of volume production and 12th in terms of value. This is because we manufacture high quality medicines at low cost. The Indian pharmaceutical

industry is registering a steady growth of 15-20 per cent annually in order to match the growth and keep pace with the latest developments. We are in the process of strengthening and modernising the regulatory framework. We wanted to adopt the best practices into our regulatory system to make it at par with the best in the world. A lot of initiatives have been undertaken. So, this is with regard to initiatives.

With regard to legislative amendments, amendment to rules and regulations, framing of standard operating procedures, augmentation of manpower and infrastructure, training and development of regulatory personnel and e-governance, Sir, I would like to submit that I am soon going to bring amendments to the Drugs and Cosmetics Act for creating the Central Drug Authority. This will pave the way for making the regulatory mechanism a robust one.

Many hon. Members have raised the issue of spurious and sub-standard drugs. Let me apprise the august House about the steps taken and proposed to be taken. A country-wide survey has been undertaken by the Ministry to assess the extent of spurious drugs. Recently, the Drugs & Cosmetics Act has been amended, providing stricter penalties for the offences under the Act, particularly to those who are engaged in making spurious, adulterated, mis-branded and sub-standard drugs. The maximum penalty goes up to the imprisonment and a fine of rupees ten lakhs, or, three times the value of the confiscated goods. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI VIRENDRA BHATIA (Uttar Pradesh): How much imprisonment?

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Life imprisonment. ...*(Interruptions)*... Short of capital punishment. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI VIRENDRA BHATIA: But there should be capital punishment. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: I am for capital punishment, but I don't think that, these days, it is. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI VIRENDRA BHATIA: It is much more heinous than murder.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: I don't think that, these days, capital punishment for these things is allowed. But what is most important is that we have to bring the culprits to books. Even if you are able to give life imprisonment to one or two, I think, no spurious drugs will be there. But, that too we have not been able to achieve. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI VIRENDRA BHATIA: That's why I had asked for simplifying the procedure.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He has promised that there will be an amendment in the Act. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: For speedier trials, there will be special designated courts. So, we shall have to try these people in special courts. That is the only way that you can bring these culprits to the books. I also propose to introduce a whistle-blowers policy to attract involvement of public to

provide information. There will be an award of rupees two lakhs to twenty lakhs. We are still in the process of making some procedure. We will definitely do something because whenever someone is involved in making spurious drugs, there must be some workers. So, if any whistle-blower is given twenty lakh rupees for the information, I think, a lot of people will come forward. ...*(Interruptions)*... Members of Parliament can also do that to get the reward. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. (SHRIMATI) NAJMA A. HEPTULLA (Rajasthan): I hope it will not be misused ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्रीमती वृंदा कारत :** सर, यह office of profit हो जाएगा।

**श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद :** Spurious drugs के बारे में मैं आपसे गुजारिश करूंगा कि ज्यों ही हमारी यह पॉलिसी बनेगी, उस वक्त हम सब एमपी साहिबान को दे देंगे। आप हर जगह उसकी चर्चा करिए और हर मीटिंग में चर्चा करिए, तब यह होगा।

अन्त में मैं family welfare के बारे में बताना चाहूंगा। 32 साल से family welfare के बारे में, family planning के बारे में कोई चर्चा नहीं होती। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

**श्री एम. वेंकैया नायडु** (कर्णाटक) : चर्चा होती है, लेकिन कुछ नहीं होता है।

**श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद :** Family planning का कोई नाम ही नहीं लेता है, चर्चा होने की क्या बात है ...*(व्यवधान)*... हम चीज की तरह या किसी दूसरी country के हिसाब से law नहीं बनाना चाहते। हम अपने देश में कोई जोर-जबरदस्ती या कोई नया कानून नहीं बनाना चाहते हैं। लेकिन इसके लिए सबसे बड़ी जरूरत प्रचार करने की है। हमारी सबसे बड़ी कमी यह रही है कि हम लोगों ने प्रचार करना ही बन्द कर दिया। कोई political party हो, उस तरफ की हो या इस तरफ की हो, Left, Right या Centre हो, कोई भी political party population control के बारे में aggressive campaigning नहीं करती है। हमें यह देखना होगा कि हमारे मुल्क की जो जमीन है, वह दुनिया की सिर्फ 2 per cent है और आबादी दुनिया की 17 per cent है। दुनिया की आबादी का 17 per cent हिन्दुस्तान में है और दुनिया की जमीन का सिर्फ 2 per cent, इसलिए carrying capacity already कम है। 2 per cent पर 17 per cent आबादी रह रही है। यह 17 per cent बढ़ता जा रहा है और 2 per cent घटता जा रहा है। इस 2 per cent पर हर साल बिल्डिंगें बनती हैं, हर साल स्कूल बनते हैं, रोड बनते हैं, पुल बनते हैं, रेलवे स्टेशंस बनते हैं और करोड़ों मकान बनते हैं।

तो 2% घटता जा रहा है और 17% का आंकड़ा बढ़ता जा रहा है, यह एक बहुत बड़ा मिसमैच है। एक तरफ आबादी बढ़ती जा रही है और दूसरी तरफ जमीन घटती जा रही है। ऐसे हालात में अगर हम सब यह सोच कर चुप बैठे रहेंगे कि हमें वोट मिलेंगे या नहीं मिलेंगे, कोई नाराज तो नहीं हो जाएगा, यह उचित नहीं होगा। हमारे देश में यह जो एक धारणा पैदा की गई है कि कोई एक धर्म या जाति आबादी के ज्यादा या कम होने के खिलाफ है, यह गलत धारणा है। यह डराने की धारणा है। मैं नहीं समझता कि किसी भी मजहब में यह लिखा है कि कम बच्चे पैदा मत करो, ज्यादा ही करो। तरीके पर विवाद हो सकता है, इम्लिमेंटेशन पर विवाद हो सकता है कि जबरदस्ती करना है या प्यार से करना है, पार्टी भी पर विवाद हो सकता है, घर के अंदर भी मतभेद या विवाद हो सकता है, लेकिन उसमें धर्म की बात नहीं आ सकती। किसी भी कानून से या जोर-जबरदस्ती से नहीं, मेरा मानना यह है कि अगर हम प्रचार के माध्यम से इसे लोगों तक पहुंचाएं तो वह बहुत कारगर सिद्ध होगा। आज अगर इस देश में सबसे ज्यादा इफैक्टिव प्रचारक कोई है, तो वह पॉलिटिशियन है। पांच साल के बाद जब इलेक्शन होते हैं, चाहे नेशनल

लैवल पर हों या स्टेट लैवल पर, चाहे एक ही पार्टी सत्ता में आए, लेकिन एक महीना हमको एग्रेसिव कैंपेनिंग के लिए मिलता है। उस कैंपेनिंग के समय एक महीना हम खाना-पीना, सोना, सब भूल जाते हैं, 24 घंटे बस कैंपेनिंग करते हैं। ऐसे समय में कभी-कभी होता यह है कि एक जीतने वाला कैंडिडेट हार जाता है और हारने वाला कैंडिडेट जीत जाता है। जिसकी कैंपेनिंग एग्रेसिव होगी, जिसकी कन्वेंसिंग पावर ज्यादा होगी, जिसकी आउटरीच ज्यादा होगी, वह जीत जाता है, चाहे वह कम फेमस ही क्यों न हो या फिर उसने कम काम ही क्यों न किया हो। दूसरी तरफ, एक दूसरा व्यक्ति उसके मुकाबले में ज्यादा काम करने वाला हो, लेकिन वह घर पर बैठ जाए कि मैं कैंपेनिंग नहीं करूंगा, लोग मुझे घर बैठे ही वोट देंगे, वह कैंडिडेट हार जाता है। इसका मतलब यह है कि लोगों पर कैंपेनिंग का बहुत असर होता है। ये वही लोग हैं, जो साधारण तरीके से नहीं आते हैं, लेकिन हम अपने तथ्य देकर उनको 60%, 80% या 90% पोलिंग पर लाने में सफल हो जाते हैं। इसी तरह सभी मैम्बर ऑफ पार्लियामेंट, सभी पॉलिटिकल पार्टीज, जिसके सदस्य एक बड़े परिवार के सदस्यों की तरह नैगेटिव और पॉजिटिव क्वालिटीज लिए हुए हैं, अगर हम 365 दिन इसके संबंध में बोलने में और समझाने में सफल हो गए कि इसके कितने फायदे और कितने नुकसान हैं, तो मेरे ख्याल में फैमिली प्लानिंग का काम अपने आप ही हो जाएगा। इस संबंध में किसी को कोई कानून लगाने की जरूरत ही नहीं पड़ेगी। आज सरकार से ज्यादा नुकसान उस व्यक्ति का स्वयं का है, जिसके ज्यादा बच्चे हैं, क्योंकि आज जमीन घटती जा रही है, मवेशियों के चरने के लिए कोई जगह नहीं बची है, नौकरियां नहीं हैं। इसलिए वह व्यक्ति, जो ज्यादा बच्चे पैदा कर रहा है, वह स्वयं के लिए भी और अपने बच्चों के लिए भी मुसीबत खड़ी कर रहा है। मेरे ख्याल में लोगों को अगर हम यह समझाने में सफल हो गए कि यह मुसीबत सरकार की नहीं है, आप उस बच्चे का भविष्य भी खराब कर रहे हो और साथ-साथ अपना भविष्य भी खराब कर रहे हो, तो हम इस कार्य में बहुत प्रगति कर सकते हैं।

मेरा आप सबसे निवेदन है कि cutting across the party lines, मुद्दा बनाकर नहीं, अगर हम हर सभा में, हर जगह, हर विषय के साथ फैमिली वेल्फेयर और पॉपुलेशन स्टैबलाइजेशन के बारे में भी चर्चा करेंगे, तो मुझे पूरी उम्मीद है कि एक साल के अंदर-अंदर हमको इसका असर पूरे देश में दिखाई देने लगेगा। इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं एक बार फिर आप सबका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद करता हूँ कि आपने मुझे अपनी मिनिस्ट्री के बारे में कुछ मुद्दों को आप सबके सामने रखने का मौका दिया। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Sir, I have to seek two clarifications...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, I cannot allow this. ...*(Interruptions)*... Already, a detailed reply has been given. ...*(Interruptions)*... नहीं-नहीं, कितने ...*(व्यवधान)*... No, no, I cannot allow this. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Sir, I have to seek only two clarifications. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, I have to seek one small clarification. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री उपसभापति :** अच्छा ठीक है, बोलिए ...*(व्यवधान)*...

**डा. प्रभा ठाकुर (राजस्थान) :** सर, मैंने भी बोला था, मैं मंत्री जी से सिर्फ दो बातें जानना चाहती हूँ ...*(व्यवधान)*...

**श्री उपसभापति :** नहीं-नहीं, देखिए सबने बोला था ...*(व्यवधान)*... Nearby 40 Members have participated in the discussion और उनका डिटेल्ड रिप्लाय भी दिया गया है ...*(व्यवधान)*...

डा. प्रभा ठाकुर : सर, मैं जानना चाहती हूँ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : आप बैठिए, अभी मैं आपको बुलाता हूँ...(व्यवधान)...

माननीय सदस्य : डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर, हमको भी मौका दीजिए...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : नहीं, प्लीज, आप बैठिए...(व्यवधान).... आप बैठिए...(व्यवधान).... आप बैठिए...(व्यवधान)....

श्रीमती वृन्दा कारत : सर, मैं मंत्री जी को धन्यवाद देती हूँ कि उन्होंने बहुत-सारे सवालों का बहुत अच्छा जवाब दिया है। विशेष कर Expert Committee on the Private Sector के बारे में उन्होंने जो आश्वासन दिया है...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : आप वह धन्यवाद छोड़ दीजिए!...(व्यवधान).... अपनी बात पर आइए...(व्यवधान)....

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: But, Sir, there are three main clarifications which I want to seek. One is on the vaccine issue. I am sorry and I regret that you have not taken into account the very serious points made by the Standing Committee of Parliament. The DGCI-led Committee has already taken a decision in the terms of reference, if you see, that these units should be closed. That is why they said, without even going into the details, that how it can be converted. They never said, as a terms of reference, how the production can be done.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please be brief.

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Therefore, that was already a pre-determined bias. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री उपसभापति : नहीं, आप बैठिए...(व्यवधान).... वह बोल रही हैं और आप...(व्यवधान).... What is this procedure?

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Sir, it was a pre-determined bias which was reflected in the terms of reference. Therefore, Sir, I had requested you to kindly take all these things into consideration and have an enquiry into it. I again, Sir, request you to please consider this point to have an enquiry into it. This is one clarification.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please be brief.

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Sir, I am only asking clarifications. Second is about ASHA. You have said, 'because of Class VIII ...'

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You are asking it again and again.

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: One minute, Sir. But you have given them a certificate saying, 'they are doing very good work.' You have also said that the work they have done has expanded to every single programme that is there in the rural areas. ...*(Interruptions)*.... I have said that they have given a certificate. ...*(Interruptions)*.... Therefore, Sir, when this is a reality, minimum wage does not require Class VIII or Class X or Class XII qualifications. Minimum wage is for every unskilled worker. Therefore, what I am saying is, Class VIII or Class X has got nothing to do with the minimum wage qualification. They need to work full time. Sir, kindly see that and give them this thing.

And the last point which you did not touch at all, Sir, is regarding your most successful Programme, Janani Suraksha Yojana. I made a point, in the rural areas why are you discriminating against women who are going to institutional deliveries in so-called high performing State and low performing State. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री उपसभापति :** नहीं, नहीं। यह नहीं हो सकता। ...*(व्यवधान)*... You see, I can't open another debate.

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT : So, you must consider, Sir, giving uniform Suraksha, uniform *Janani Suraksha Yojana* to all.

**श्री उपसभापति :** वृंदा जी, ...*(व्यवधान)*... इसमें इतना नहीं हो सकता। ...*(व्यवधान)*... You cannot again put all your questions. Next, श्री एम. वेंकैया नायडु जी। ...*(व्यवधान)*... देखिए, आप सब ने इस डिबेट में हिस्सा लिया। इसके बाद फिर क्लैरिफिकेशंस भी करेंगे। ...*(व्यवधान)*... इसे कब तक carry करेंगे? ...*(व्यवधान)*... We have to start another Ministry. श्री वेंकैया नायडु जी, please be brief.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU : Sir, the hon. Minister has rightly raised the issue of population control, Normally, I would not have intervened, but it is a very, very important issue which is concerning the entire country. Unfortunately, the political parties or even Parliament, none of us, were able to do anything. I would like to know from the hon. Minister, is it merely going to be an educative campaign or something else is there in the mind of the Government by way of giving some incentive. Why I am saying it, Sir, is because the population control is a programme that has to be stressed more for the poorer sections of the country. That is the real issue. So, can we think of some incentives? Forget about the disincentives because of the reactions, etc. Do you have any programme or you simply want to go for only an educative programme to educate the people on need for family planning and birth control, etc? Do you have any specific programme other than this?

The other day I heard that the hon. Minister has given a suggestion that the people can watch Television beyond night, 12 o'clock, and the population will be reduced. Can he enlighten us how it be reduced? ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री उपसभापति :** डा. प्रभा ठाकुर।

**डा. प्रभा ठाकुर :** सर, आपका धन्यवाद कि ...*(व्यवधान)*...

**श्री उपसभापति :** आपने नहीं बोला है? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT : Please don't use the words "Population Control."

**श्री उपसभापति :** वृंदा जी, यह ठीक नहीं है ...*(व्यवधान)*... Please. You can't take everybody's time, please.

**डा. प्रभा ठाकुर :** सर, अफसोस की बात यह है कि हमारे विपक्षी दल के साथी और वामपंथी साथी जो इतनी concern दिखा रहे हैं, वे कल इस विषय पर वाक-आउट कर गए थे, जब इस विषय पर debate चल रही थी तब आप लोग वाक-आउट कर गए थे।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Don't raise controversial issues. टोका-टाकी मत कीजिए।

**डा. प्रभा ठाकुर :** सर, मैं मंत्री महोदय से दो बातें जानना चाहती हूँ जोकि बहुत सीरियस हैं। सर, अखबारों में रोज ब्लड प्रेसर के लिए, अस्थमा के लिए, Arthritis के लिए, सुगर के लिए, वजन कम करने के लिए विज्ञापन आते हैं और उनके लिए सैकड़ों दवाइयाँ लिखी जाती हैं। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहती हूँ कि क्या वे दवाइयाँ

सुरक्षित हैं, कारगर हैं? क्या उसके लिए उन्हें मंत्रालय द्वारा या आप के विभाग द्वारा स्वीकृति दी जाती है, लाइसेंस दिया जाता है? सर, दूसरी बात मैं यह जानना चाहती हूँ कि हमारे सरकारी अस्पतालों में जांच की मशीनें खराब पायी जाती हैं और डॉक्टर्स मरीज को रेफर करते हैं कि सामने के प्राइवेट क्लीनिक में जांच करा लीजिए और वहां मरीजों के हजारों रुपये लग जाते हैं। तो वे जांच की मशीनें ठीक हालत में काम करें, व्यवस्थित ढंग से काम करें ताकि गरीब मरीज को उन प्राइवेट अस्पतालों में न जाना पड़े, इस के लिए मंत्री जी क्या व्यवस्था करेंगे?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Syed Azeez Pasha. Please, be brief. Put only one question.

**श्री सैयद अजीज़ पाशा** (आंध्र प्रदेश) : सर, मैं मंत्री जी से कॉर्पोरेट हॉस्पिटल्स की malfunctioning के बारे में एक सवाल पूछना चाहता हूँ। सर, जो employees सी.जी.एच.एस. की कवर में आते हैं, ये लोग वहां जाते हैं। उन्हें बीमारी तो एक होती है लेकिन thorough medical check up के लिहाज से जो बिल State exchequer पर डाला जाता है, वह बहुत ही unbearable होता है। अगर आप इस बारे में random check up कराएंगे तो मालूम होगा कि उस में डॉक्टर का एक नाम होता है, मगर अंदर कोई patient नहीं होता। उस में अगर 10 हजार का बिल है तो उस के लिए 2 लाख का बिल पेश किया जाता है। क्या आप इस तरह की malfunctioning के बारे में एक कमीशन appoint करेंगे?

SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY (Tamil Nadu): Sir, the hon. Minister has said that eight AIIMS-like institutes would be set up. I would like to know if Tamil Nadu is one among them. Our State has been implementing the Family Planning programme very effectively. But the Members... (Interruptions) Is there any effective way that the Ministry is ... (Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please, do not disturb. ... (Interruptions)...

SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY: No, I meant only for family planning. ... (Interruptions)... Only one more thing, Sir. ... (Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please, sit down. You have already sought the clarification.

SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY: Sir, I have just one more question. ... (Interruptions).. The hon. Leader of Opposition had said something about patents. I have my own medical company. I would like to suggest something to the hon. Minister. The patent rights are being changed every now and then. Now that the Department has its own research unit, they must create their own patents so that the problems of patents could be put an end to. I would like the Ministry to make use of their research unit very effectively.

**श्री कलराज मिश्र** (उत्तर प्रदेश) : सर, वाराणसी हिंदू विश्वविद्यालय में जो सुंदरलाल चिकित्सालय है, उस के बारे में पूर्व शिक्षा मंत्री ने यह घोषित किया था कि उसे AIIMS के बराबर का दर्जा देते हुए उस के उन्नयन का प्रयत्न किया जाएगा, लेकिन अभी उस संबंध में कुछ नहीं हुआ है। मैं चाहूंगा कि मंत्री जी इसे प्राथमिकता के आधार पर लेकर विचार करें।

**श्री उपसभापति** : कलराज जी, यह difficult है क्योंकि आप ने debate में participate नहीं किया है और आप न्यू इश्यू रैज कर रहे हैं और clarification पूछ रहे हैं। इस तरह तो मुश्किल हो जाएगा। A new debate would be started.

**श्री कलराज मिश्र** : सर, मैंने इसे information की दृष्टि से raise किया है, मैं चाहूंगा कि इस संबंध में मंत्री जी विचार करें।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Prof. Kurien ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Seelam, you did not participate in the debate.

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I wish to raise a point regarding HIV/AIDS.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is all right. It will be covered. ...*(Interruptions)*... The hon. Minister's reply which will be circulated to the Members covers all the points.

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Sir, HIV/AIDS is something very important. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: if any of the points is not covered, please, write to the Minister; the Minister would reply to them. ...*(Interruptions)*...

PROF. P. J. KURIEN: Please, let me seek clarification. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. Please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Seelam, every hon. Member has some query for the hon. Minister, but new issues will come up. That was not. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Sir, this is an important issue. I am not asking about. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I know that it pertains to the Ministry but. ...*(Interruptions)*...

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Why did you not speak? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Why did you not participate? What can I do?

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: I was not given time. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is for your Party to do that. Don't blame the Chair.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Sir, the fault is mine, not Seelam's.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let us not go into this.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN; Sir, I have suggested: Why do you not consider giving incentive for vasectomy and tubectomy in addition to campaign?

But he did not mention it. This is one. Secondly, the previous Health Minister had announced that Yoga, which is very good for mental and physical health, will be compulsorily taught in schools. He announced that. Why shouldn't the hon. Minister consider that also?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Kurien, the hon. Minister has given a detailed statement. ...*(Interruptions)*...

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: But he must react also. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He also made it very specific that he will not be able to give reply to all questions and he will reply to only specific questions. So, I request the hon. Members to go through



the detailed statement. The Health Ministry is making available the entire text, which will be circulated. If your points are not covered, you write to the hon. Minister. I request from the Chair that he should reply to all such letters written by hon. Members for clarifications. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**एक माननीय सदस्य :** सर, मंत्री जी ने जो जवाब दिया है ...*(व्यवधान)*...

**श्री उपसभापति :** आपने participate नहीं किया है न ...*(व्यवधान)*... आपको जवाब भेज दिया जाएगा। आप जो पूछना चाहते हैं, आप मिनिस्टर को खत लिखिए, वह उसका जवाब दे देंगे।

**श्री मोती लाल बोरा (छत्तीसगढ़) :** सर, माननीय मंत्री जी को मेरा एक सुझाव है कि स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय के द्वारा परिवार नियोजन का कार्यक्रम सभी राज्यों में - मैं 21 साल पहले स्वास्थ्य मंत्री था, and I know that the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare have started this programme and every State Government was asked to conduct it properly मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से कहूंगा कि स्वास्थ्य मंत्री ने नाते आप हर राज्य सरकार को इस बात का निर्देश दें कि वे परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम को सख्ती से नहीं समझाइश से पालन करें। स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय के द्वारा ये आदेश पूर्व में जारी किये गये हैं। मुझे यह नहीं मालूम कि आज ये आदेश हैं कि नहीं, लेकिन मुझे विश्वास है कि जिस प्रकार माननीय गुलाम नबी आजाद जी ने आज सबका जवाब दिया है, उस जवाब में वह निहित नहीं है, फिर भी उन्होंने परिवार नियोजन के बारे में जो चिन्ता व्यक्त की है, उस चिन्ता को ध्यान में रखते हुए हर राज्य सरकार के स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय हर महीने में न सही कम से कम तीन महीने में इस बात की जानकारी मांगे कि उनके राज्य में परिवार नियोजन के कार्यक्रम में क्या प्रगति हुई है?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I request the hon. Minister to give reply to all the clarifications sought by hon. Member.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Sir, not now.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You send the reply. The House is adjourned for lunch to meet at 2.30 p.m.

The House then adjourned for lunch at forty-eight minutes past one of the clock.

The House re-assembled after lunch at thirty-two minutes past two of the clock.

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

#### DISCUSSION ON THE WORKING OF THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I rise to initiate the debate on the working of the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment. Sir, the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment is the nodal Ministry for overall policy, planning and co-ordination of programmes of development of Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Classes. As per the 2001 Census, the population of the Scheduled Castes is 16.67 crores. Other Backward Classes, as per the estimates of the Mandal Commission, are 52 per cent. The Scheduled Castes and the OBCs, together, comprise of more than 68 per cent of India's population. These are the people who are socially oppressed, discriminated, economically exploited and politically continue to be at disadvantage. Here, the Ministry will have to focus its functioning on the welfare of these sections.

Sir, I would like to raise some of the issues. I understand the Ministry, over these years, has been lacking vision. It has been lacking a missionary zeal. It has been lacking focus. I would like to bring

certain issues before this august House. Since independence till 1985, the Scheduled Castes Development Division, the Tribal Development Division, and the Minorities and Backward Classes Welfare Division were with the Ministry of Home Affairs. There existed a Welfare Ministry which looked after social welfare like disability sector, drug de-addiction, old-aged, child welfare and social welfare board. In the year 1985-86, the erstwhile Ministry of Welfare was bifurcated into the Department of Women and Child and the Department of Welfare. Simultaneously, the Scheduled Caste Development Division, Tribal Development Division and the Minorities and Backward Classes Welfare Division were moved from the Ministry of Home Affairs, and, also the Wakf Division from the Ministry of Law to form a separate Ministry of Welfare.

Subsequently, in May, 1998, the name of the Ministry was changed to the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment. But, Sir, the work and the content did not change with the change in the name of the Ministry. Further, in October, 1999, the Tribal Development Division was moved out to form a separate Ministry of Tribal Affairs. In January, 2007, the Minorities Division along with Wakf unit was moved out of the Ministry to form a separate ministry. The Child Development Division has gone to the Ministry of Women and Child Development.

Sir, the purpose of forming a separate ministry and separating it from the Home Ministry is to give focus on the issues concerning the vast section of our society. What is the mandate of this Ministry? I understand that the welfare mandate of the Ministry emerges, emanates from article 46 of our Constitution. Article 46 speaks about, 'Promotion of Educational and Economic Interests of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Weaker Sections'. It says, and, I quote, "The State shall promote with special care the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections of the people, and, in particular, of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, and shall protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation."

Sir, there is one more provision in the Constitution. The first amendment to the Constitution was brought in the year 1951, and, I quote, "It is laid down in article 46 as a Directive Principle of State Policy that the State should promote, with special care, the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections of the people, and, protect them from social injustice in order that any special provision that the State may make for the educational, economic or social advancement of any backward class of citizens may not be challenged on the ground of being discriminatory. It is proposed that article 15(3) should be suitably amplified."

Then, an amendment was brought to article 15 of the Constitution, I would like to quote that amendment. Article 15(4) says, "Nothing in this article or in clause (2) of article 29 shall prevent the State from making any special provision for the advancement of any socially and educationally backward classes of citizens or for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes." This is the Constitutional position and our Constitution gives the power to the State. This article further goes on to explain how the Government has to act in order to protect the interests of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

The same article 15, Section 4a says "Nothing in this article shall prevent the State from making any provision for reservation in matters of promotion with consequential seniority to any class or

classes of posts in the services under the State in favour of the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes which, in the opinion of the State, are not adequately represented in the services under the State".

Again, the Section 4b says, "Nothing in this article shall prevent State from considering any unfilled vacancies of a year which are reserved for being filled up in that year in accordance with any provision for reservation made under clause 4 or clause 4a as a separate class of vacancies to be filled up in any succeeding year or years and such class of vacancies shall not be considered together with the vacancies of the year in which they are being filled up in determining the ceiling of 15 per cent reservation on total number of vacancies of that year". These are the Constitutional positions as far as promoting the welfare of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes is concerned. The subjects handled by the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment.

Now, with reference to the Scheduled Castes, I understand their education development, economic development, special category development, constitutional and legal mechanisms. When we talk of educational development, it relates to scholarships, Post Matric Scholarships, actually created by Dr. B.R. Ambedkar in the year 1944, National Overseas Scholarships, again created by Dr. B.R. Ambedkar in the year 1944, Post Matric Scholarship to Children of Persons Engaged in Unclean Occupations in the year 1977. And, there are some supporting schemes on education, hostel schemes, book bank, upgradation of merit and free coaching for the Scheduled Castes students. Now, certain new schemes have been added, Rajiv Gandhi Fellowship — not initiated by the Minister of Ministry, but by others—top class education, special educational development for girls in lower literacy areas. Another scheme called Prime Minister Gram Vikas Yojana for the Scheduled Castes dominated villages is added this year. Sir, when it comes to economic development, it is very clear that there is special Central assistance to Scheduled Castes Sub-plan which is called SCA-II, SCSP which was done in the year 1979-80. National Scheduled Castes Finance and Development Corporation in 1989 and Scheduled Castes Development Corporation Scheme in 1975. There are some other targeted schemes also. Special Category-I, manual scavengers, National Scheme for Liberation and Rehabilitation of Scavengers which was brought in the year 1983. The Employment of manual Scavengers and Construction of Dry Latrines Prohibition Act 1983 related to Ministry of Urban Poverty Alleviation, National Safai Karmacharis Finance and Development Corporation, 1997, National Commission for Safai Karmacharis 1994, tenure of 4th Commission was extended up to 31.3.2009. I do not know what is the latest position. It is for the Minister to explain. We have another Constitutional mechanism, the National Commission for Scheduled Castes. Again, it is because of article 338 of the Constitution. Then, we have legal mechanisms. Protection of Civil rights Act 1976, earlier known as Untouchability Offences Act 1955, the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act 1989. Why am I quoting all these issues? The reason is what the

Ministry has done with regard to these powers which have been entrusted with the Ministers. These are certain examples of concerted efforts made by the Government. It tells how the Government has made efforts for the welfare of the Scheduled Castes and other Backward Classes.

But the experience shows that the Government has not upheld these positions adequately. It rather undermined the marginalised people, their access to education and employment. The recommendations of the Knowledge Commission are thoroughly anti-inclusive. On the one hand, the Congress-led Government claims that it stands for inclusive growth. On the other hand, if you see the recommendations of the Knowledge Commission, they are all thoroughly anti-inclusive, anti-reservation, and pro-elitist. I am sorry to state that but these are all finding endorsements in the President's Address and even in the Budget presented by the Government.

Sir, I am coming to the real issues now. I spoke on the Budget, but I must bring this fact to the notice of the august House for its consideration. Out of the total outlay of Rs.10,20,838 crore of the current Budget, the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, which is serving the interests of 68 per cent of India's population, got only Rs.1,968 crore and 16 lakh which is only 0.192 per cent of the total Budget. The Ministry has to take care of 68 per cent of India's population, which is a vast section of our India's society. But the allocation is only 0.192 per cent of the total Budget. If we calculate this in terms of annual *bhagidari* of the Scheduled Castes and the OBCs, it is approximately Rs.2 per month per person. Can the Minister of Social Justice and Empowerment do justice with this \* amount? What is the sense in it?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): This is an unparliamentary word. The word \* is expunged.

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, I withdraw it. I was talking about the amount. I don't mean any Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*... I referred to the amount only. I did not refer to any Minister or Government. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): You can say that it is a meagre amount.

SHRI D. RAJA: It is a very meagre amount. This is a pathetic condition. This shows how the Government treats the Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes people.

Sir, I am talking about other Special Central assistance to the Scheduled Castes people. There is also a decline. The Government is not very clear about what to do with this Special Central assistance. For instance, the Special Central Assistance to the Scheduled Castes in the sub-Plan is the single most important scheme for dalits. The lion's share of the budget of the Ministry of Social Justice is generally set aside and used exclusively for the economic upliftment of dalits. The thing, which is inexplicable, is that the budget for the Special Central Assistance fell from Rs. 577.71 crore in 2008-09 to Rs.469 crore in the Budget of 2009-10.

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\*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

There is a fall. There is a decline. Ironically, a few weeks before the Budget exercise, the Congress Party in its newfound concern for Dalits visited and dined with Dalits in their Bastis in Uttar Pradesh. I have no problem. Let them do that. I have no problem. But, in return, the Budget launched a new scheme called the Pradhan Mantri Adarsh Gram Yojana with a cap funding of Rs.10 lakh per village for one thousand villages. This Budget is a pittance. I must say. I don't want to compare it. But, I am compelled to do that because what Uttar Pradesh spends under Ambedkar Gram Vikas Yojana started in 1991 with more than ten thousand villages is far better than the Pradhan Mantri Adarsh Gram Yojana. I think, the Pradhan Mantri Adarsh Gram Yojana is inspired from that. The Budget set aside this year is mere Rs.100 crore for the scheme. While this scheme claims that there are 44000 villages with more than 50 per cent Scheduled Caste population in India, the 2001 census shows only 28,672 villages. These are all statistics which the hon. Minister can think over. But, my point is, there is stagnation in the budgetary allocations given to the Scheduled Castes or the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment. I must point out this also. Sir, it is for you to take note of. Sir, in 2002-03, Budget Estimate was Rs.878.82 crores, Revised Estimate was Rs.741.60 crores. There was a cut. In 2003-04, Budget Estimate was Rs.856 crore, Revised Estimate was Rs.766.91 crore. There was a cut. In 2004-05, Budget Estimate was Rs.875.19 crores, Revised Estimate was Rs.803.20 crores. There was a cut. In 2005-06, Budget Estimate was Rs.947.61 crores, Revised Estimate was Rs.951.88 crores, just a small increase. In 2006-07, Budget Estimate was Rs. 1070.88 crores, Revised Estimate was Rs.1169.61 crores. There was no cut. I admit. In 2007-08, Budget Estimate was Rs.1404.43 crores, Revised Estimate was Rs.1582.31 crores. There was no cut. In 2008-09, Budget Estimate was Rs. 1688.37 crores, Revised Estimate was Rs. 1690.84 crores. What is the increase? That's what I want to know. There is no increase. There is virtually stagnation of the money given for the welfare of the Scheduled Castes.

Sir, in this regard, I must say, the Government has miserably failed and the Ministry of Social Justice has miserably failed to impress upon the Government to get its due share because it is being calculated how the social Central assistance or the Scheduled Caste Sub Plan should be operated. The Scheduled Caste Sub Plan is not a scheme by itself. It is an umbrella strategy to ensure flow of targeted financial and fiscal benefits from all the general factors of development and for the benefit of the Scheduled Castes. Under this strategy, State Governments, Union Territories and Central Ministries are required to formulate and implement Scheduled Caste Sub Plan for the Scheduled Castes as part of their Annual Plans by earmarking resources in proportion to their share in total population. Now, the Central assistance to the Scheduled Castes Sub Plan has lost relevance after the State Governments showed little interest.

There are diversions of funds by the State Governments, and there is lack of legal backing to the scheme of the Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan concept, and the Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan model is not

getting enough funds. There is lack of political will, there is lack of political focus. That is why this Ministry does not have money now, and it cannot boast that it is protecting the interests of 68 per cent of the people of this country.

Then, Sir, I would like to move on to the other issues. One is a major issue, that is, the question of reservation, and what is happening to reservation. The situation is very pathetic and very disturbing because this Government, the UPA Government, in the dying hours of the previous regime, at the fag end of the previous regime, passed amidst chaos in Rajya Sabha a Bill regarding the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Reservation in Services which included provisions for banning reservation in all IITs, IIMs, KNIT and half a dozen central universities. This Bill also banned reservation in all scientific and technical posts under the Government, apart from giving full powers to the selection committee to declare an SC or ST unfit for selection to a post. The Government was ready to pass it in the Lok Sabha, but there was stout opposition; the country knows it, Parliament knows it, and then only, the Government had to retreat. This has happened even after article 15(5) was enacted by the Government. Still that Bill is alive with all its provisions of denying reservation. We would like to know what the Social Justice and Empowerment Ministry is going to do about this.

Then, Sir, when we talk of reservation, there are two-three things. One is, the Ministry has not even attempted to revise the 50 per cent reservation clause imposed by the Indira Sahni judgment in the Mandal case by the Supreme Court, even though, the Government can go beyond 50 per cent reservation, if it is necessary. In such a case, how is the Government going to take care of the reservation issues arising out of new demands for reservation to Dalit Christians and Dalit Muslims? And, as a party, we are for reservation to all Dalits, irrespective of their religious affiliations, but as long as there is 50 per cent ceiling by the Supreme Court, how can we implement this policy? There are many correspondences. In this House, the issue about the reservation to Dalit Christians and Dalit Muslims was raised and the National Commission on the Scheduled Castes intimated the Ministry, and I quote: "It was decided that reservation should be extended to them, the Dalit Christians and Dalit Muslims, but the share of 15 per cent of SCs should not be disturbed, and the element of reservation for these communities — Dalit Christians and Dalit Muslims — should be determined by the Government, keeping in view their population, and as per the direction of the Supreme Court, the overall reservation of 50 per cent has to be maintained." What is the meaning of this recommendation? I do not know. They say that Supreme Court's order must be maintained; at the same time, Dalit Christians and Dalit Muslims should be given reservation. How is it possible unless you ask the Supreme Court to remove that ceiling? That is where I think, the Social Justice and Empowerment Ministry should become more active and should take up this issue and strive for the removal of the Supreme Court order which binds the reservation to 50 per cent. And it cannot be so. This has to go. The Ministry will have to take serious steps.

3.00 P.M.

The other thing is reservation in private sector. The previous regime of UPA Government created a drama, if I am allowed to say, — I use this word because. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is why we had to fight the Government ...*(Interruptions)*... on the issue of reservation in private sector. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Address the Chair, please.

SHRI D. RAJA: The Common Minimum Programme talked about a national consultation on the issue with relevant parties. No such consultation took place except with the corporate sector. ...*(Interruptions)*... You, actually, opposed it. Now also, you are opposing! ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): No, no; don't address them. Address the Chair.

SHRI D. RAJA: Okay.

SHRI RAHUL BAJAJ (Maharashtra): Sir, he insisted me. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : Kindly be careful and address the Chair.

SHRI D. RAJA: Then, the Government gave the issue of reservation in private sector a quiet burial. Initially, the matter was placed with the Social Justice Ministry which failed to initiate the issue and, then, it was transferred to the Commerce Ministry. I do not know what the position now is. The reservation in private sector is a constitutional liability, and the existing provisions of the Constitution are sufficient to provide for reservation in private sector. I speak in the name of Constitution, and if somebody wants to challenge it, let us have a debate in this House, and we will have to define what is 'private sector' in this country, and what is 'private' about private sector in this country. There is a need to define the nature and the character of 'private sector' also. That is why, I think, the Social Justice Ministry will have to be pro-active on the issue of reservation.

Then, Sir, I come to the question of atrocities. ...**(Time Bell rings)**... I am concluding, Sir. We have the SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989, Rules 1995, but, now, I must say, this is the twentieth year of the implementation of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989, excluding the administration of criminal justice in regard to offences insofar as they relate to Scheduled Castes. This was created to ensure a speedy justice and a fair deal to Dalits. It is a matter of concern and shame that even a Dalit Chief Minister gets a raw deal in our country, it is a matter of shame, I must say, and I would like to quote Dr. Ambedkar: "It is a mental twist. It is not a mental twist of an individual. It is a mental twist of the society." That is why Dr. Ambedkar pleaded to fight against the caste system. And he wrote about the annihilation of the caste

system in India. It is a mental twist; it continues. You can conquer the Sun, you can conquer the Moon, you can conquer the Space, but you find it difficult to conquer the predacious caste system. And, this caste system has become an impediment in the social development of our country. How are you going to fight it? How are you going to take up this challenge? It happens to one Chief Minister who happens to be a Dalit. She is the Chief Minister of the most populous State in the country. But the way she was dealt, I am calling it 'a mindset'. It is 'the castiest mindset' and this 'castiest mindset' does not confine itself to one individual alone. The society, at large, will have to introspect seriously. How long we can continue this practice of caste system in India? This is where this Social Justice Ministry has a lot more things to do, Sir.

I am going to conclude. Finally, I must talk about the Ambedkar Foundation. There is one Dr. Ambedkar Foundation which was established in 1991 to commemorate the birth centenary of Dr. Ambedkar, What are the objectives? The objectives are: setting up of Dr. Ambedkar National Public Library at Jan Path; instituting Dr. Ambedkar National Award for Social Understanding and Uplift of Weaker Sections; instituting Dr. Ambedkar International Award for Social Change; setting up of Dr. Ambedkar Chairs in universities and institutions for carrying out research on the thoughts of Dr. Ambedkar; publishing collected works of Dr. Ambedkar in Hindi and other regional languages; creation of a memorial of Dr. Ambedkar at 26-Alipore Road, New Delhi.

Now, what is happening? Nothing has been done to set up Dr. Ambedkar National Public Library in Jan Path. I have no knowledge. ...(Time-bell rings)... The most unfortunate and inexplicable scenario is that not a single award, either national or international, instituted in the name of Dr. Ambedkar, has been given in the last five years. If I am wrong, I stand corrected. Similarly, Dr. Ambedkar Chairs set up in various universities have become redundant and personal research work of a few individuals is shown as the work of the Chairs and the Foundation is being hoodwinked. We need to overhaul the system of the Chairs by providing more funds and expanding. This Ambedkar Foundation should become an active centre. Can we expect some reasonable activity towards achieving these objectives for which the Foundation was set up in the name of Dr. Ambedkar.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Yes, please conclude.

SHRI D. RAJA: Finally, with regard to the Ministry, I want to say something. With this one point, I will conclude. The National Commission for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes is there. What is its condition? There are issues pertaining to the functioning of the National Commission for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. The Report of the Commission has not been placed before the Parliament for many years now. If I am wrong, you can correct me. It should be placed before the Parliament annually. Now, this Ministry lacks drive and push towards the welfare and empowerment of the Scheduled Castes due to the general apathy and lack of interest of the bureaucracy in the Ministry. The bureaucrats who get into the Ministry are of low enthusiasm. I don't



find great enthusiasm in them. These postings are considered as sideline postings or unimportant postings. That is why they lack enthusiasm.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): But you have a dynamic Minister. Now there is a dynamic Minister.

SHRI D. RAJA: I am coming to that point. You are right, Sir. You have given me a lead. I am coming to that point. Now, we have a Minister, as the Chair has rightly said, who is dynamic. He is a young and energetic Minister. We worked together in the youth movement on various issues. So, I know him also. I hope this new Minister will have the vision. He will really demonstrate the missionary zeal to address these concerns of Scheduled Castes and OBCs.

Sir, I could not speak much on OBCs. I have a lot of things to speak ....

THE VICE -CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Your time has already exhausted.

SHRI D. RAJA: ... on OBCs also. The twenty-seven per cent reservation for OBCs is still a matter to be taken up seriously and the OBCs must get their genuine consideration.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Okay, fine.

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, with these words, I initiate the discussion and leave the floor for deliberations. I hope the Minister takes note of these issues and our hon. colleagues will add their points to what I have said. The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment is an important Ministry because it is dealing with 68 per cent of India's population. They belong to the weaker sections of the society. If we don't address their concerns appropriately on time, what will be the future of India? One should think over it. With these words, I conclude. Thank you.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Okay, thank you Shri Raja. Mr. B. K. Hariprasad.

SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD (Karnataka): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, while endorsing what my colleague, Shri D. Raja, has said, I would like to say that this is a nodal Ministry for the upliftment of SCs, STs, OBCs, physically disabled, including drug-addicts. While concluding, Mr. Raja, in his remarks about the approach of the bureaucracy to these problems, has rightly pointed out that most of the bureaucrats who come to this Department feel that it is a punishment transfer or a punishment posting for them. But to me, this Ministry is one of the most precious and holy Ministries in the Government, which has to deal with the most disabled, deprived and oppressed population of this country. Mr. Raja, while speaking, confined this Ministry to SCs, STs and OBCs, which constitute, maybe, 68 per cent. But he has forgotten about 3.6 per cent disabled people and 0.5 or 0.6 per cent people who are addicted either to drugs or alcohol. He has dealt widely with the issues relating to different provisions in the Constitution. In my tenth year in this Parliament, I can say that there is no dearth of laws, there is no dearth of programmes for these vulnerable sections of the society,

especially SCs, STs and OBCs. If I go through the programmes, there are umpteen programmes for these vulnerable sections. The sensitivity of the Ministry, in whole of Asia, stands high to solve the problems of these vulnerable sections. Especially, we have passed a lot of laws. Ultimately, these laws have been passed only to be bypassed by the bureaucrats down below. We have been witnessing this. If you take the Prevention of Atrocities Act, 1989, it stuck up with unending process of judiciary at all levels, as borne out by figures released by the National Crime Records Bureau. The average conviction rate for crimes against SCs and STs, stood at 28.9 per cent and 27.3 per cent respectively, as compared to overall conviction of 46.3 per cent relating to IPC cases and 87.2 per cent relating to other cases. Judiciary has still to be sensitised to the rights of dalits and for speedy and affordable justice. Recently, the Central Government's proposal to establish an Indian Judicial Service in line with IAS, IPS and IFS is welcome in this context because there is no adequate representation of dalits and bahujans in the judiciary. That is the reason the rate of conviction or the rate of judgement is very low because of non-representation of these communities in the judiciary.

Sir, the basic objective of this Ministry is to empower these weaker sections of the society. The huge population has no access to education, no access to health and no access to social security concerns. It is for this Ministry to empower these sections of the society.

Mr. Raja was mentioning about carrying of night soil by the Safai Karamcharis. Sir, it is one of the most inhuman acts in this country which is prevailing since ages. Although the Centre woke up to this issue way back in 1993, the Karnataka Government headed by Late Devaraj Urs, passed a Bill way back in 1974, banning carrying the night soil by human beings.

Sir, even today, in many States, — I do not want to mention the name of the States because they will think it is a political issue — in some of the most progressive States of the country, people carry the night soil on their heads. It is a shameful thing. Though the Act has been passed in Parliament, the bureaucracy, or, the mindset of the people, who rule the States, does not want to implement it. They are shameless, and they should hang their heads in shame.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Why not political leaders? Why should we expect the bureaucrats to do it?

SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: That is why I said that the mind-set of the society has to change. Recently, I saw in the CNN-IBN, a man, getting into a fully choked manhole in the capital city of one of the biggest States. It is the most shameful thing. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PENUMALLI MADHU (Andhra Pradesh): It is everywhere.

SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: We have to set it right. It is the responsibility of this august House to see to it that every human being lives with dignity. And, while speaking on reservation, some of my colleagues may feel bad and sad, when I say that this section does not want reservation to fill up their belly. They are the most productive population in this country, who toil, blood and sweat.

Whether it is in the field of agriculture, or, it is in the field of industry, or, in the field of artisans, they do not sit idle and earn their livelihood. It is one of the most productive populations of this country. They should be protected, and they should be given remuneration. Actually, there is no dignity of labour in this country, and that is the problem which we are facing. As far as this night soil is concerned, under the sub-Plan, huge funds have been given to the States. There should be some mechanism to ensure proper implementation of these programmes, and if they do not implement them, various kinds of incentives or facilities, at the level of the Urban Development Ministry, or, the Rural Development Ministry, should be cut. Some mechanism has to be evolved because even after 60 years of independence, the fruits of freedom, or, to say, the fruits of equal rights have not trickle to this section of the population. More than 80 per cent of our population are deprived of all these benefits. Sir, I urge upon the Ministry that they should take cognisance of this vulnerable section, especially, the backward classes, who are used as mercenaries by some of the communal forces of this country, these backward classes and weaker sections have been used as the cadres of Naxalism in this country. To my knowledge, almost 80 districts of the country are under the clutches of communal tension; about 170 districts are under the clutches of Naxalism. All put together, nearly 50 per cent of the districts in the country are under the threat of extremist forces. If we do not empower them, neither the private sector nor the public sector can survive because we have seen what has happened in Nepal. It is not a joke. The Government and the civilised society should open their eyes to this reality. Otherwise, what we foresee is a serious threat by these forces. Lakhs of our freedom fighters sacrificed their lives to get us this independence. The fruits of our independence should trickle down to this vulnerable section.

While talking about the Scheduled Castes, the Dalits or the tribals, these people are constitutionally protected. The only section, which has been left out on the streets, is the OBCs. If we look at the kind of financial assistance, which has been given, the figures show that the pre-metric scholarship amount for OBCs is Rs.25 per month, and it is Rs.40 per month and Rs.50 per month for classes from 6th to 10th standard. It is ridiculous. The well-off people give Rs.25 as pocket money to their children studying in schools, and, Rs.25 is what you give to beggars. It is better that you withdraw this money, and instead, give some of the facilities for these boys to study.

That is because some of them may ridicule the reservation for OBCs. When 27 per cent reservation to OBCs was given, it was ridiculed. Thanks to Parliament, I am a member of one of the most prestigious and pioneering institutes of science in the country, Tata Institute of Science. When this issue came up, again scientists or the so-called elites in the society ridiculed the 27 per cent reservation. But because of our presence, they were forced to adopt it. Then, after six months when I again attended the meeting, I found that, out of 50 applications which were called in that most prestigious science institute, 23 got selected on merit, without any coaching or anything. It is not that OBCs or Dalits or Harijans or Bahujans are physically or mentally backward; they are far, far forward than many of the people belonging to the so-called forward sections of our society. The only thing is that they have to be given opportunities and that is their right. They are not begging for it. This kind of

pittance, of Rs.25 or Rs.40 per month, should be immediately withdrawn. Give some other incentive or increase this money. If you look at grants given for building hostels, in whole of the country, as Shri D. Raja said, for 68 per cent or 52 per cent people, there are only 117 OBCs hostels. It is ridiculous. This is what the vast majority of our population, which is so productive, getting! This has to be stopped. I do not want to go into the details of the statistics, Sir, because, a single death is a tragedy; hundreds of deaths are statistics. So, there is no point in mentioning all these things. Sir, the literacy rate amongst the OBCs, especially in women, is very low. I entirely agree with Ram Gopal Yadavji on their views on the Women reservation Bill. When the Women Reservation Bill came, they strongly protested because the literacy rate of women in OBCs is very low; it is lower than ten per cent. Even children are not allowed to go to schools because their parents want their helping hand in their fields or in whatever work they do for earning their livelihood. Sir, this vulnerable section should be given all the support at the rural level, as also at the urban level. Sir, look at the kind of money they are giving for medical, engineering, including degree level, courses in Indian medicine, BAMS and comparable courses in Ayurveda, to the students, Rs. 425 to hostellers and Rs. 190 to day-scholars per annum. What will one do with that? I come from the State of Karnataka where the capitation fee is ...(Time-bell rings)... Sir, if you do not want that I should speak, I will withdraw. I have no problem at all.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): Take two minutes more.

SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD: Sir, I hardly take any time of the House. I have seen that, in this House, people who take this House for granted, they get all the time. I am raising a genuine issue, concerning this vulnerable section of our society which has been deprived of all the facilities. But if you do not want me to speak, I will not speak. Thank you very much.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): You take two minutes more. You are a very disciplined Member of this House. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, the problem is that his party has given 9 names and the time allotted to him is 15 minutes. I rang the bell in the 14th minute. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is for his party. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD: Panyji, I am not speaking here as party-man; I am speaking as an individual. ...*(Interruptions)*... वह तो ठीक है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... जब आपके मुकाबले में खड़ा होना है, तब मैं पार्टी से हूँ। ...*(व्यवधान)*... जब मैं आपका मुकाबला करता हूँ न, तब मैं पार्टी से हूँ। ...*(व्यवधान)*... जब मैं यहां बोल रहा हूँ तब मैं पार्टी से नहीं, देश के बारे में बोल रहा हूँ और इस देश को बचाना है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Hari, do not waste your time. You make your point.

SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD: Anyway, in this Budget, the Ministry of Social Justice and empowerment has been given Rs. 100 crore more. Last year, it got Rs.2400 crores and this year it is getting Rs.2500 crores. I have no problem with that — whether it has not been given more because of NREGA or because of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan or because of other programmes the benefits of which are going to these sections of the society.

Sir, we are signatory to the Charter of U.N. Convention on Rights of Persons with Disabilities, but no such Commission on the lines of the Human Rights Commission has been constituted. We have about 2.6 per cent to 3 per cent of people who are disabled and they are under the mercy of some of the merciless NGOs and the bureaucracy. These are all physically challenged people, whether it is mentally retarded or physically challenged or blind or deaf and dumb. These are all the people whose percentage is almost 3 per cent. Sir, once I saw in a documentary film, a Minister calling all these disabled people to her constituency and distributing whatever incentives were given to these people. This cannot be done to these physically challenged people and the bureaucracy should go to the doorsteps of these disabled people, whether they are mentally retarded or physically challenged people. These facilities should reach their homes, and schemes for distribution of appliances and aids for disabled should not confine to the NGOs. These people should be given opportunity to select their own brands because it could be done.

Sir, I have one more very important issue on the drug addiction. A large population of this country, especially in the North-East is addicted to drugs, and the Ministry should have some monitoring or a vigilance agency, along with the Home Ministry, because in the Home Ministry whoever deals with it knows from where the drugs are coming. Our youngsters, especially the youth of this country are getting spoilt. So, there should be a vigilance Committee for this purpose. We have a dynamic Minister heading this Ministry. The hon. Minister has come through the grassroots; like Raja and Mukul Wasnik, all were colleagues in their youth movement. I think, some justice would be done to these vulnerable sections. With these words, I conclude. Thank you, Sir.

**श्री शान्ता कुमार (हिमाचल प्रदेश) :** मान्यवर, उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, सदन में एक अत्यंत ही महत्वपूर्ण विषय और उस विषय की जिम्मेदारी जिस मंत्रालय को दी गयी है, उस के कार्यकरण पर चर्चा हो रही है।

महोदय, यह देश का दुर्भाग्य था कि भारत जैसे देश में जहां कि प्रत्येक मनुष्य को भगवान का रूप समझकर एक आध्यात्मिक मंत्र दिया गया, उस देश में इतिहास की किन्हीं गलतियों के कारण करोड़ों लोग दलित हो गए, उपेक्षित हो गए और छुआ-छूत के शिकार हुए। यह देश का दुर्भाग्य है और यह हमारे देश गुलामी का एक बहुत बड़ा कारण बना, लेकिन इस देश के महा-पुरुषों ने, संतों ने लगातार प्रयत्न किए ताकि सामाजिक न्याय व समरसता के सूत्र में पूरे देश को पिरोया जाए। गुरु नानक, कबीर से लेकर डा. अंबेडकर व महात्मा गांधी तक ने इस प्रकाश को लाने की कोशिश की। उन प्रयासों से चेतना आयी, कुछ जाग्रति आयी और हमें इस बात की प्रसन्नता व गर्व है कि देश के संविधान की भूमिका में भी गणतंत्र के उद्देश्य के रूप में सामाजिक न्याय देने की बात को स्वीकार किया गया। उसके बाद यह अलग मंत्रालय बना।

महोदय, इस मंत्रालय की बहुत सी बातों पर चर्चा हो रही है। मैं भी इस मंत्रालय से संबंधित कुछ बातों पर ध्यान दिलाने के बाद, इस मंत्रालय के मुख्य विषय सामाजिक न्याय के संबंध में अपनी बात कहूंगा। महोदय, यह मंत्रालय बना और देश में एक योजना आरंभ हुई, जैसे कि इस मंत्रालय पर चर्चा प्रारंभ करने वाले माननीय सदस्य श्री डी. राजा ने कहा कि सब से महत्वपूर्ण बात प्रदेशों की वार्षिक योजनाओं में एक उप-योजना का निर्धारण करना था। हमें जहां तक वार्षिक रिपोर्ट में सूचना मिली है, लगभग 27 प्रदेशों में यह योजना शुरू हुई है। मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि सभी प्रदेशों में यह योजना शुरू क्यों नहीं हुई? महोदय, यह अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण बात है। बजट का एक निश्चित हिस्सा उनकी जनसंख्या के अनुपात से अलग निर्धारित करके खर्च किया जाए। यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण बात थी। यह सभी प्रदेशों में होनी चाहिए थी। यह क्यों नहीं हुई, यह मैं जानना चाहूंगा। इतना ही नहीं, रिपोर्ट में यह लिखा है कि उन्होंने बार-बार सूचना मंगवाई, लेकिन सभी प्रदेशों से यह सूचना भी नहीं आई कि योजना में कितना प्रावधान किया गया है। देश के 14 प्रदेशों ने सूचना देने का कष्ट किया और उसमें भी जो प्रावधान हुआ है, वह बहुत कम है। जनसंख्या के अनुपात से प्रावधान नहीं है। इतनी महत्वपूर्ण योजना में जनसंख्या के आधार पर जितना प्रावधान होना चाहिए, उसमें क्यों कमी रही? मुझे इस बात की हैरानी है कि जब केन्द्र अनुपात के अनुसार धन का प्रावधान करने के लिए incentive देता है, उसके बाद भी यह कमी क्यों रही? मैं चाहूंगा कि यह कमी जल्दी से जल्दी पूरी की जाए।

जैसा कि मेरे से पूर्व वक्ता महोदय ने सिर पर मैला ढोने की प्रथा का जिक्र किया। सचमुच, इक्कीसवीं सदी में आजादी के 60 साल के बाद आज भी देश में किसी व्यक्ति को विवश होकर अगर यह काम करना पड़ता है, तो यह बड़े दुर्भाग्य की बात है। मैं आज ही अपने प्रदेश से पता कर रहा था। हिमाचल प्रदेश में भी जो सरकार पिछले दिनों आई, उसने प्रयत्न किया है और मुझे यह कहते हुए खुशी हो रही है कि आज मुझे बताया गया है कि हिमाचल प्रदेश में जिन परिवारों को चिह्नित किया गया था, उनको rehabilitate कर दिया गया है। आज हिमाचल प्रदेश में यह प्रथा पूरी तरह से समाप्त हो गई है, लेकिन देश के कुछ अन्य भागों में यह प्रथा अभी भी है। यह बड़े दुर्भाग्य की बात है। मैं चाहूंगा कि इस संबंध में मंत्रालय विशेष योजना बनाये, उसके बारे में जिम्मेवारी तय की जाए और कम से कम आज इस प्रकार की मजबूरी किसी भी व्यक्ति के सामने नहीं होनी चाहिए।

इस मंत्रालय को जो काम दिए गए हैं, उसमें drugs abuse को समाप्त करने की बात भी है। यह बड़ी चिन्ता का विषय है। आज समाज का एक वर्ग संपन्न हो रहा है और उसके बच्चे कई बार गलत दिशा में जा रहे हैं। मैं हैरान हूं कि हिमाचल जैसे प्रदेश में कुछ कस्बों में मुझे लोगों ने बताया कि वहां भी स्कूलों में नशीली दवाओं का आना शुरू हो गया है। इस दिशा में बहुत कुछ करने की जरूरत है। मैं समझता हूं कि इस दिशा में जो कुछ करना चाहिए और उसे करने के लिए जितने धन का प्रावधान होना चाहिए, वह प्रावधान मुझे नहीं दिखा। मंत्रालय इस विषय को गंभीरता से ले। इस विषय पर काम करने के लिए इसमें शिक्षा विभाग, स्कूलों और विद्यालयों को involve करना पड़ेगा, क्योंकि इसका प्रारंभ अधिकतर वहीं से होता है। यह बहुत बड़ी समस्या है जो दिन-प्रतिदिन विकट समस्या बनती चली जाएगी। इसलिए मैं चाहूंगा कि इस पर अधिक से अधिक ध्यान रखा जाए।

मुझे खुशी है कि इस मंत्रालय के अंतर्गत वृद्धों की समस्या पर भी विचार किया जाना तय हुआ है। कुछ हुआ है, लेकिन लगभग कुछ नहीं हुआ है। यह समस्या दिन-प्रतिदिन अधिक विकट होती चली जाएगी। आज एक अखबार में भी यह समाचार था कि अमरीका में भी इस पर चिन्ता व्यक्त की जा रही है। कुछ दिनों के बाद वृद्धों की संख्या बच्चों के बराबर हो जाएगी। भारतवर्ष में आज वृद्धों की संख्या लगभग आठ करोड़ है, जो पांच साल में बढ़ कर 15 करोड़ हो जाएगी। परिवार छोटे हो रहे हैं, परिवार टूट रहे हैं। जीवन के जीने का ढंग बदल रहा है। यह समस्या दिन-

प्रतिदिन विकट होती चली जाएगी। इस मंत्रालय के पास कोई व्यापक योजना नहीं है। धन का प्रावधान नहीं है। इस दिशा में भी बहुत अधिक सोचने की आवश्यकता है। इतनी बड़ी समस्या का समाधान करने के लिए 15-20 करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान बिल्कुल नगण्य और हास्यास्पद है। यह तय हुआ था कि एक जिले में एक Old Age Home बनाना है। यह लक्ष्य भी अभी पूरा नहीं हुआ। मैं चाहूंगा कि इस लक्ष्य को भी जल्दी से जल्दी पूरा किया जाए

इस मंत्रालय के अंतर्गत भिक्षावृत्ति को रोकने का भी एक और महत्वपूर्ण कार्य है। यहां पर वार्षिक रिपोर्ट में लिखा है कि कौन-कौन से विषय इस मंत्रालय को दिए गए हैं। वहां तो इसका जिक्र है, लेकिन पूरी रिपोर्ट में पढ़ ली, उसमें कहीं पर भी भिक्षावृत्ति को रोकने के बारे में कोई जिक्र नहीं है। मंत्रालय कुछ कर रहा है, नहीं कर रहा है, कितना धन खर्च कर रहा है, इसका कोई जिक्र नहीं है। यह एक बहुत बड़ी समस्या उपेक्षित, दलित और गरीब लोगों के लिए पैदा हो रही है। कुछ फिल्में हमने देखी होंगी, कुछ चर्चा भी होती है कि छोटे-छोटे गरीब घरों के बच्चों को कैसे चुराया जाता है, बरगलाया जाता है, उनको लंगड़ा बनाया जाता है। 21वीं सदी में भारतवर्ष के अंदर मनुष्य का यह अपमान उन्हें बरगलाया जाता है और जीवन भर के लिए अपाहिज बनाया जाता है! वे चौराहों पर खड़े होकर, मंदिरों के सामने खड़े होकर भीख मांगते हैं। यह बहुत बड़ा धंधा बन गया है। वे अकेले भीख नहीं मांगते, बल्कि उसके पीछे बहुत बड़ा माफिया है, जिसको पकड़ने की आवश्यकता है। भिक्षावृत्ति को समाप्त करना आवश्यक है। इसको इस मंत्रालय के काम में जोड़ा गया, लेकिन मंत्रालय की वार्षिक रिपोर्ट में कहीं पर इसका कोई जिक्र नहीं है। मुझे यह जानकर हैरानी हुई और मैं चाहूंगा कि मंत्रालय इस दिशा में भी विचार करे।

इस मंत्रालय का काम बहुत बड़ा है, देश को सामाजिक न्याय देने का, जिस दिशा में यह पूरी तरह से विफल हुआ है। सामाजिक न्याय नहीं दिया गया है, लेकिन इस मंत्रालय को जो धन दिया गया है, दुख का विषय है कि वह भी पूरा खर्च नहीं होता। 50 करोड़ रुपया अप्रैल, 2007 तक खर्च नहीं हुआ। क्यों खर्च नहीं हुआ, इसका कोई विशेष कारण रिपोर्ट में नहीं दिया गया है। 6 करोड़ रुपया डाइवर्ट हो गया, कहीं से कहीं और लगा दिया गया, उसका भी कारण नहीं बताया गया। छात्रवृत्तियां बहुत कम हैं, उपेक्षित वर्ग के बच्चों को जितनी जरूरत है, छात्रवृत्तियां उस जरूरत को पूरा नहीं करतीं, लेकिन 9 करोड़ रुपए की छात्रवृत्तियां अयोग्य और अपात्र छात्रों को दे दी गईं, यह ऑडिट रिपोर्ट का आब्जर्वेशन है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, इस देश के सभी विभागों के सभी कामों में अधिकतर NGOs बहुत काम करते हैं। मेरा अपना यह अनुभव है कि कुछ NGOs बहुत अच्छा काम कर रहे हैं, उनकी सलाहना की जानी चाहिए, लेकिन कुछ NGOs सचमुच गलत काम करते हैं। यह भी एक बहुत बड़ा racket बन गया है। दिल्ली में कुछ लोग हैं, जो अलग-अलग विभाग में बात करते हैं, पता करते हैं कि किस बात के लिए कौन सा NGO बन सकता है, अपने लोगों का NGO बनाते हैं, पैसा देते हैं, वे किसी प्रदेश में चले जाते हैं। कागज पर काम होते हैं, जमीन पर काम नहीं होते। बहुत से NGOs कागजी हैं, फर्जी हैं। देश का करोड़ों-अरबों रुपया उन के कारण नष्ट हो रहा है। विभाग को चाहिए कि इस बारे में सख्ती से विचार करे। कुछ NGOs बहुत अच्छा काम कर रहे हैं। आखिर सरकार यह तो पता कर सकती है कि ठीक काम कौन कर रहा है, गलत काम कौन कर रहा है। इस विभाग की ऑडिट रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है कि बहुत से NGOs ने गलत काम किया, उनको blacklist किया गया, लेकिन जो धन उनके पास था उसको वापिस नहीं लाया जा सका। इस दिशा में प्रयत्न करने की आवश्यकता है।

छात्रावास बहुत कम हैं, जैसा कि मुझसे पूर्ववक्ता ने कहा, लेकिन एक हैरानी होती है कि जितने हैं उनका भी पूरा उपयोग नहीं हुआ। छात्रावासों का कम उपयोग हुआ, एक प्रदेश में तो 55% उपयोग कम हुआ और एक प्रदेश में 81% उपयोग कम हुआ। मैं मुख्य रूप से यह कहना चाहूंगा कि इस मंत्रालय का जो सामाजिक न्याय दिलाने का

काम है, यह बहुत व्यापक काम है। वह काम कहीं-कहीं थोड़ा-थोड़ा हुआ है, पूरी दृष्टि से देश के अंदर सामाजिक न्याय अभी हम दे नहीं सके हैं। जो योजनाएं चलीं, उन योजनाओं से कुछ लोगों को थोड़ा-थोड़ा फायदा हुआ, बाकी लोगों को फायदा नहीं हुआ और परिणाम यह हुआ कि बहुत से लोग पिछड़ गए। आर्थिक रूप से तो विषमता बहुत बढ़ रही है, यह चिंता का विषय है। मुझसे पूर्ववक्ता माननीय सदस्य ने ठीक कहा है कि यदि समय पर इस बारे में ध्यान नहीं दिया गया तो गरीबी, पिछड़ापन, इनकी उपेक्षा, यह देश के लिए बहुत बड़ा संकट बन सकता है। महोदय, सामाजिक न्याय प्राप्त करने की दृष्टि से देश बिल्कुल विफल हुआ है और ऐसी परिस्थिति में, जब कि देश समृद्ध हुआ है, देश अमीर हो गया है, देश में संपत्ति बढ़ रही है, देश में अमीरों की, करोड़पतियों की संख्या बढ़ रही है, लेकिन गरीबों की हालत दिन-प्रतिदिन खराब हो रही है और हम सामाजिक न्याय देने की दिशा में बिल्कुल विफल हो गए हैं।

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, एक खुशहाल भारत बनाने का सपना उन लोगों ने देखा था, जिन्होंने फांसी के फंदे को चूमा था, लेकिन आज एक बहुत अमीर भारत बन गया, एक मध्यवर्गीय भारत बन गया, एक गरीब भारत बन गया और एक भूखा भारत बन गया। सामाजिक न्याय देने का संकल्प, जो बहुत पहले किया गया था, जो संविधान में किया गया था, आज वह पूरी तरह से अधूरा है। आज इस देश में एक बड़ा विरोधाभास पैदा हो रहा है - एक तरफ कुछ लोगों की अमीरी आसमान को छू रही है और दूसरी तरफ झोंपड़ियों के अंदर गरीबी सिसक रही है। Financial Express की एक रिपोर्ट के मुताबिक इस देश में करोड़पतियों की संख्या एक लाख हो गई है और सिंगापुर के बाद, भारत की अर्थव्यवस्था, सबसे तेजी से बढ़ने वाली अर्थव्यवस्था बन गई है। Number of high net worth individuals increased by 20 per cent in India और सिंगापुर में 21 प्रतिशत के हिसाब से बढ़े। अच्छा लगता है कि हम बहुत तरक्की कर रहे हैं, लेकिन दूसरी तरफ गरीबों की क्या हालत है, जब वह बात सामने आती है, तो चिंता होती है। Forbes magazine के मुताबिक अब भारत में जापान से भी अधिक अरबपति हो गए हैं। भारत में 36 अमीरों की संपत्ति 8 लाख, 60 हजार करोड़ रुपए की हो गई है। विश्व के 1125 अरबपतियों में से 53 भारत के हैं।

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री पी.जे. कुरियन) :** अब आप समाप्त कीजिए।

**श्री शान्ता कुमार :** सर, 5 मिनट और दे दीजिए, हमारी पार्टी के लिए कुल 42 मिनट हैं।

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) :** आपकी पार्टी के 42 मिनट हैं, 4 स्पीकर्स हैं और आप 15 मिनट बोल चुके हैं।

**श्री शान्ता कुमार :** सर, अभी तो केवल 11 मिनट हुए हैं। मैं यह कह रहा था कि विश्व के 1125 अरबपतियों में 53 भारतीय हैं, 10 सबसे अमीर लोगों में हिंदुस्तान के 4 लोग हैं। विश्व बैंक के मुताबिक विश्व के 12 अमीर देशों में भारत का शुमार हो गया है। यह तो खुशी की बात है कि इतनी ज्यादा समृद्धि इस देश में आ रही है, लेकिन सामाजिक न्याय की हालत बहुत खराब है। दूसरी तस्वीर यह है कि National Commission on Enterprises in Unorganised Sector के मुताबिक 77 प्रतिशत लोग 20 रुपए प्रति दिन पर गुजारा करते हैं। यह बात कहनी भी आसान है और सुननी भी आसान है, लेकिन अगर कभी किसी को 20 रुपए प्रति दिन गुजारा करना पड़े, तो उसकी क्या हालत होगी, यह बात सोचने की है।

महोदय, राष्ट्रीय नमूना सर्वेक्षण के मुताबिक 20 करोड़ लोग प्रतिदिन 8 रुपए पर गुजारा करते हैं। ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में 80 प्रतिशत लोगों को अभी तक शौचालय प्राप्त नहीं हुए हैं। यह सामाजिक न्याय की हालत है। राष्ट्रीय नमूना सर्वेक्षण 2006-07 के मुताबिक 50 प्रतिशत लोगों का प्रति व्यक्ति मासिक उपभोक्ता व्यय केवल 19 रुपए है। ग्रामीण



क्षेत्रों में जो लोग रहते हैं, उनमें से 10 प्रतिशत अनुसूचित जाति के लोगों के पास कोई भूमि नहीं है और 65 प्रतिशत लोगों के पास डेढ़ एकड़ से भी कम भूमि है। मैं Times of India में से United Nation's World Food Programme के बारे में छपी रिपोर्ट से कुछ उद्धृत करना चाहूंगा। The Report points to some staggering figures. More than 27 per cent of the world's under-nourished population lives in India while 43 per cent of children under five years of age in the country are underweight. The figure is among the highest in the world." दुनिया में सबसे ज्यादा भूखे लोग हिंदुस्तान में हैं - यह इस रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है। फिर एक और बात कही है - Percentage of women with chronic energy deficiency is stagnant at 40 per cent over 6 years. यह सामाजिक न्याय ही हालत है! इसके बाद मैं एक और रिपोर्ट उद्धृत करना चाहूंगा - International Food Policy Research Institute जिसमें Hunger Index का जिक्र किया है। इस रिपोर्ट में बहुत दुखदायी निष्कर्ष दिए गए हैं। इसमें लिखा है - "With more than 200 million food insecure people, India is home to the largest number of hungry people."

महोदय, हम सामाजिक न्याय की बात कर रहे हैं, लेकिन दुनिया में सबसे ज्यादा भूखे लोग आज हिंदुस्तान में हो गए, यह इन दो रिपोर्टों में कहा गया है। महोदय, मुझे यह निवेदन करना है कि एक बहुत बड़ा विरोधाभास इस देश में हो गया, जिसके बारे में कभी सोचा नहीं गया। क्या हम ऐसा भारत बनाना चाहते हैं, जिसमें अरबपति और करोड़पति भी हों और भूखों की संख्या भी करोड़ों के रूप में होती चली जाए? विकास न हो तो चिंता का विषय है, लेकिन विकास हो और कुछ हाथों में सिमट कर रह जाए और करोड़ों लोग भूख से तड़पते-तरसते रहें, तो यह खतरे की घंटी है। जो खतरे की घंटी आज बज रही है, इसे देश सुने, सरकार सुने, यह मेरा आग्रह है।

महोदय, अभी जिक्र हुआ कि आतंकवाद बढ़ रहा है, माओवाद बढ़ रहा है और लगभग 150 जिले उससे आतंकित हैं। कानून और व्यवस्था की हालत भी खराब हो गई है। हम दिल्ली में जब रहते हैं, तो सुबह-सुबह अखबार पढ़ना मुश्किल होता है। इतनी खबरें प्रतिदिन रेप, डकैती, चोरी, भारत सरकार की नाक के नीचे दिल्ली में यह जो आतंकवाद बढ़ रहा है, माओवाद बढ़ रहा है, यह जो लॉ एंड ऑर्डर की हालत खराब हो रही है। तो कौन बरगलाया जा रहा है? कौन भटकाया जा रहा है? वह गरीब नौजवान, झोंपड़ी में रहने वाला निराश है, हताश है, जिसको कोई काम नहीं मिल रहा है, उसको भड़काया जा सकता है। इसके और भी कारण होंगे, लेकिन सबसे बड़ा कारण आर्थिक विषमता है और जब उस नौजवान को लगता है कि कुछ लोग रातों-रात अमीर हो रहे हैं, कुछ लोग बिना काम किए अमीर हो रहे हैं और जब उस दुखी, निराश, हताश और मजबूर बेरोजगार नौजवान को यह पता लगता है कि इस देश के कुछ लोगों ने बेईमानी करके 60 लाख करोड़ रुपये से भी ज्यादा पैसा स्विट्जरलैंड के बैंक के गुप्त खातों में जमा किया है, तो उसके दिल पर क्या बीतती है, इसका अनुमान हम लोगों को लगा लेना चाहिए। मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज इस देश की स्थिति सामाजिक सुरक्षा की दृष्टि से बड़ी चिंताजनक है, बड़ी दयनीय है। यदि देश में कुछ न होता, सम्पन्नता न होती, तो गरीब व्यक्ति यह सोचकर सो जाता कि किसी के पास भी कुछ नहीं है, लेकिन देश अमीर हो रहा है, देश में करोड़पति बढ़ रहे हैं, यह एक अजीब सी स्थिति बन गई है।

एक दिन मैं अखबार पढ़ रहा था, एक ही अखबार में एक दिन तीन खबरें थीं - पहले पृष्ठ पर खबर थी कि देश में करोड़पतियों की संख्या बढ़ गई और दुनिया के अरबपतियों में भारत के अरबपतियों की संख्या बढ़ गई। दूसरे पृष्ठ पर एक और खबर थी कि भारत के एक बहुत बड़े धनवान व्यक्ति ने अपनी धर्मपत्नी के जन्मदिन पर 235 करोड़ रुपये का आलीशान हवाई जहाज उपहार में दिया। तीसरे पृष्ठ के कोने में एक और खबर थी भारत के एक गरीब

प्रदेश के गांव में भुखमरी है, दो लोग मर चुके हैं, हालत बहुत खराब है और उस गांव की झोंपड़ी की एक बहिन ने अपनी दस साल की बच्ची को पांच सौ रुपए में बेच दिया है। यह कैसा सामाजिक न्याय है? कैसा देश बन गया है? कौन जिम्मेदार है इसके लिए? एक तरफ चमकती अमीरी, एक तरफ तरसती गरीबी!

सामाजिक न्याय अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण विषय है और मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि इस दिशा में बहुत कम काम हुआ लगभग नहीं हुआ है।...(समय की घंटी)... मैं दो मिनट में खत्म कर रहा हूं। महोदय, इस मंत्रालय को अधिक सोचना होगा और मैं समझता हूं कि पूरी सरकार को सारी नीतियों में आमूल परिवर्तन करना होगा। यह बहुत बड़ा संकट है, यह विस्फोटक स्थिति है! ये गरीब, ये दलित, ये उपेक्षित, कितनी देर तक नेताओं के भाषणों पर गुजारा करेंगे? बहुत बड़ा संकट है जिसके प्रति देश को जागना होगा। इसलिए सरकार की नीतियों में आमूल परिवर्तन हो, नयी दृष्टि से सारी योजनाएं बनायी जाएं, कुछ हाथों में सम्पत्ति के केन्द्रीयकरण को रोका जाए, विकेंद्रित अर्थव्यवस्था की चिंता की जाए, तभी हम सचमुच इस देश में सामाजिक न्याय ला सकते हैं।

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) :** शान्ता कुमार जी, अब समाप्त कीजिए।

**श्री शान्ता कुमार :** इस विषय पर चर्चा प्रारंभ करने वाले आदरणीय डी. राजा जी ने धर्मान्तरण करने वालों को आरक्षण देने की बात कही है। मैं समझता हूं कि यह बात बिल्कुल ठीक नहीं है।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Now, wind up please.

**श्री शान्ता कुमार :** इससे बहुत सी समस्याएं पैदा हो जाएंगी। धर्मान्तरण करने वाले लोगों को आरक्षण की सुविधा नहीं मिलनी चाहिए। उससे हमारे यहां जिनके लिए आरक्षण की सुविधा है, उनके अधिकारों पर छपा पड़ेगा और एक सामाजिक तनाव पैदा होगा इसलिए इसकी बिल्कुल आवश्यकता नहीं है। अन्त में, मैं इतना ही कहता हूं कि सामाजिक न्याय प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है, कुछ वर्गों के साथ अन्याय हो गया है। देश में आर्थिक विषमता के कारण विस्फोटक स्थिति पैदा हुई है, जिसके बारे में सरकार को निश्चित नीति बनानी चाहिए। धन्यवाद।

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, before I switch over to Tamil, the language in which I want to speak, I would like to make an observation. The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment deals with the most disadvantaged, exploited and oppressed sections of the society. But, unfortunately, if we have a look at the allocations, it seems that the Ministry, itself has been marginalized, and is facing injustice. Instead of being proactive, it is inactive. This is my observation after seeing the allocations. \*\*

The life of the socially disadvantaged groups of people, as compared to the rest of the population, is really very pathetic. Governments are continuously changing. They have legislated so many laws. The Congress Government, the Janata Government, the BJP Government, The UPA-I Government, the UPA-II Government whatever may be the ruling Government, these marginalized sections of people are not paid proper attention ever. Of course, these Governments have made some special schemes for the welfare of Dalits and Tribals. But it is a fact that the benefits of these schemes have not reached the majority of the Dalits and Tribals for whom they have been planned.

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\* English translation of the speech delivered in Tamil.

Scheduled Caste Sub Plan(SCSP) and Tribal Sub Plan(TSP) are significant developments made for the welfare of the Dalits and Tribals. According to these plans, 16 per cent allocation for Dalits and 8 per cent allocation for tribals have to be given. If we compare Budget 2009-2010 with that of budget 2008-2009, we can understand that these sub plans for Dalits and tribals are almost stagnant. On the whole, the Central assistance to all the State Governments and Union Territories have been reduced. The budgetary outlay for the Scheduled Caste Sub Plan has declined from 7.07 per cent to 6.49 per cent, while for the Tribal Sub Plan, the decline is from 4.20 per cent to 4.10 per cent. The only major step in the Union Budget 2009-2010 is the new scheme called Pradhan Mantri Adarsh Gram Yojana (PMAGY) with an allocation of Rs.100 crore. But this allocation also is not sufficient. It is like giving pop corn to a hungry elephant.

As far as Communist Party of India(Marxist) is concerned, we want to point out that Dalits and tribals together constitute about 25% of the Indian population. Yet various Governments, whether it be the BJP-led Government or the Congress-led Government, in their pursuit of neo-liberal policies have never taken into consideration the problems faced by these sections of people.

During the last five years, the Congress led UPA in its earlier edition had promised in the Common Minimum Programme that all reservation quotas, including those relating to promotions, would be fulfilled in a time bound manner through a Reservation Act. It also professed separate reservation for the tribals in private sector. But what have they done? They never cared about legislating a law with regard to reservation in private sector. They always desired to make the corporates happy. Their promises remain only on the paper. Whether the UPA Government will bring such a legislation atleast in the present tenure? It is the duty of the Hon'ble Minister to answer this query.

What is the position in Government Departments? Of the 1,70,000 posts lying vacant in the Ministry of Railways alone, 32,600 jobs that belong to the SCs and STs are not yet filled up. Why this has not been done? Over 13,000 vacancies in the promotional quota also are not yet filled up. This has affected the direct recruitment also. The UPA Government is not ready to fill up these vacancies.

I want to point out some statistics. I want to point out the employment position 2004 in Central Government Services. The total strength of Class I employees in Central Government is 80,011. Among these vacancies 12.2% of the vacancies only are allotted to SCs and 4.1% to STs. The position of the OBCs is still worse. They are given an allocation of only 3.9%. The total number of employees in Class II is 1,35,409. Among these vacancies 14.5% of the vacancies only are allotted to SCs, 4.6% to STs and 2.3% to OBCs. There are 91,609 sweeper workers are there. More number of reservation for SCs are found in scavenger jobs. 64.9% of vacancies are allotted to SCs. You are giving opportunity to SCs in sweeping work and not in Class I service. This is the approach of the Government. These are your figures. This is not my figure.

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair)

You take the case of Civil Services. The percentage of SCs in IAS is 10.60%, in IPS is 12.40% and 11.50% in the case of IFS. The percentage of STs in IAS is 4.72%, 4.63% in IPS and 7% in IFS. See this is the pathetic situation. You do not make law, demand reservation in the private sector. You do not do yourself in your own department. It is the pathetic situation we have crossed. See my Honourable Member said that one death is tragedy, but hundred deaths are statistics. Sir, we must know the statistics also.

According to the 11th Five Year Plan, 37% of the SCs and 47% of tribals in rural areas are living below the poverty line (BPL). In urban areas, 33% of dalits and 40% of tribals live below the poverty line (BPL). Till 2007, the infant mortality rate of SCs was 70 and that of STs was 83. The under five mortality rate was 94.3 for SCs and 113 for STs, both significantly higher than the all India average.

More than half of the children and women of SCs and STs suffer from malnutrition and hunger. The underweight children amongst STs constitute 55.6% and among SCs constitute 53%. In 2007, more than 36% of SCs and 40% of STs dropped out of school at the primary stage itself. The drop out rate for the entire elementary education level is more than 56% for SCs and 62% for STs. In the age group of 15-49 years, 73% of dalit women and 79% of tribal women remain illiterate. This is the real statistics. The Government have not increased the allocations for dalits and tribals. Instead, low allocations have been given to them. Any kind of monitoring mechanism was sabotaged by the Government.

In 2009-2010 a meager sum of 7% was allocated for SCs whereas the policy demands 16.2%. This was even lower than the previous years allocation of 7.1%. Thus more than 50% of what was due to dalits has been denied to them.

The Common Minimum Programme (CMP) promised that landless families would be endowed with land through implementation of land ceiling and land redistribution legislation. It also promised that no reversal of ceilings legislation would be permitted. But not a single initiative was taken by the Congress-led Government to implement measures towards redistribution of land. In fact, the Congress actually allowed some of its own state Governments to reverse land ceiling to benefit private business interests; it also conspired with State Governments to allow land in Fifth Schedule areas to be taken over by corporates. Often in things happening against dalits, very few cases are registered.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Rangarajan, you have to conclude.

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: I shall conclude, Sir.

Among the SC children, scavengers are educationally the most backward. Most of the children do not go to school. Generation after generation, they are involved in the scavenging work. Here, I want to mention, in Tamil Nadu, the land of Periyar. They fought for their rights under the CPM leadership — these scavengers are called them Arundhatiyar — and got themselves three per cent reservation in education, thanks to the Tamil Nadu Government. But not all things are well in Tamil

Nadu. Our Party had carried out a survey in Tamil Nadu and found that more than 7000 SC villages were being treated badly. In tea-shops, two-glass system, one for the dalit and the other for the rest, still continues. 'Denial of temple entry' and 'path for graveyard' are still very much prevalent. In 2007, in village Uttapuram near Madurai upper caste Hindus constructed a 15 feet high wall between 'hamlet' and dalits. ...(Time-bell rings)... I shall conclude, Sir.

There was a mass movement. Finally, the Tamil Nadu Government was forced to demolish a small portion of the wall so that the dalits could cross over to the other side. Sir, I would like to know if the Ministry had made any sub-plan in the Budget for dalits wherein people responsible for dalit atrocities could be made accountable and punished, or, wherein, there could be a designated nodal officer who would be responsible for implementation of all the schemes. You have allocated money to about 19-20 departments. Who is the nodal officer? Nothing has been mentioned in your report. If it is not implemented, who is to be punished? Who is the implementing authority? I would like to know that.

Untouchability still persists and, at present, the subject is with the Home Ministry at present. That may be so, but again, who is to monitor? It may be a State subject, but what is important is, who is to monitor it.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please, conclude. You said you are finishing, but you are continuing.

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Sir, I shall conclude within two minutes.

Sir, I shall now take up the issue of disabled people, 'oonamuttror', Free education must be provided to all disabled people at all levels and provision for special equipment for aid applicants should be made. You must give three per cent reservation: one for blind, one for ortho affected and one for the deaf and dumb. Sir, nothing was implemented. Please, permit me to quote: 'Despite the PWD Act, provision of three per cent reservation in jobs in Government and public sector units, its implementation leaves much to be desired. Even this three per cent reservation...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have exceeded your time. I cannot allow you because there are a number of speakers.

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Sir, I shall conclude. You have always been kind to me.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: But you have already exceeded the time given to you by more than four minutes.

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Sir, I shall conclude with this portion. The share to the disabled against total strength in actual terms is negligible, 0.44 per cent only. The situation in the Government undertaking, the railways, is that they have utterly failed in ensuring employment of the disabled. In the last 15 years, not a single person with disability has been employed in Northern Railways.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Next speaker. Shri Veerpal Singh Yadav.

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Sir, I am concluding.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have called the next person because you are not concluding.

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Sir, I am concluding. I shall make one last point.

There was an RTI query, the reply to which highlighted that, in Doordarshan, not a single post has been identified to be filled by disabled people. Disabled rights groups point out that in identified jobs, these people are denied opportunities and posts which require qualifications and skill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will be forced to ask the Reporters not to record your speech.

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Sir, I have not covered all my points. But all these are pressing problems which the Government must look into.

**श्री वीर पाल सिंह यादव** (उत्तर प्रदेश) : उपसभापति महोदय, मैं सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्रालय के कार्यकरण पर समाजवादी पार्टी की तरफ से बोलने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। महोदय, यह मंत्रालय बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण है। यह महत्वपूर्ण इसलिए है, क्योंकि देश की लगभग अस्सी करोड़ जनसंख्या, पिछड़े, दलित, कमजोर, बुजुर्ग, नशे का सेवन करने वाले लोग इस विभाग की तरफ टकटकी लगाकर देखते हैं। यह विभाग उनकी शैक्षिक, सामाजिक, आर्थिक उन्नति के बारे में सोचता है, विचार करता है और उनकी मदद करता है। मगर मुझे अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ रहा है कि सरकार इस मंत्रालय के साथ अन्याय करती है। पिछले कई वर्षों से जो बजट इसे दिया जाता है, उसमें कोई खास बढ़ोत्तरी नहीं हुई है। हम अगर इस पर एक नजर डालें तो 2005 और 06 में इसका बजट 1539.32 करोड़ रुपए था। यह धीरे-धीरे वर्ष 2009-10 में केवल 2500 करोड़ रुपए पर पहुंचा है। 2500 करोड़ रुपए से 80 करोड़ जनता का क्या भला होगा, यह सरकार और मंत्रालय के सोचने की बात है। जब यह पैसा मंत्रालय के पास आता है, तो इस पैसे को राज्य सरकारों के जरिए, उनके द्वारा खर्च करवाते हैं। इसमें ये कितनी समीक्षा कर पाते हैं, राज्य सरकारें कितना पैसा इन लोगों पर खर्च करती हैं और कितना दूसरी तरफ खर्च करती है, यह यदि यह मंत्रालय समीक्षा करे, तभी पता चल सकता है। इस मंत्रालय ने लेखा परीक्षा की एक रिपोर्ट 16 अप्रैल, 2008 को मंत्रालय की स्थायी समिति के समक्ष पेश की थी। मैं उसे सदन के समक्ष पढ़कर सुनाना चाहता हूँ, जिसमें मंत्रालय की सारी पोल खुल जाएगी। इस लेखा परीक्षा की जो टिप्पणियाँ हैं, उसमें इन्होंने कहा है कि शैक्षिक विकास के दो संकेत, अर्थात् सकल नामांकन दर (जी.ई.आर.) पर और सकल ड्राप आउट दर (जी.डी.आर.) ने अनुसूचित जाति व अनुसूचित जनजाति के लड़के-लड़कियों के बीच विपरीत रुझान प्रदर्शित किए हैं। सामान्य अभ्यर्थियों तथा अनुसूचित जाति व अनुसूचित जनजाति के अभ्यर्थियों के बीच एक ड्राप आउट दर का अंतर 2001-02 में जहाँ 6.7 प्रतिशत और 15.1 प्रतिशत था, वह गिरकर वर्ष 2003-04 में क्रमशः 10.4 प्रतिशत और 16.6 प्रतिशत हो गया। नम्बर 2 पर कहा है कि अधिकांश स्कीमों के संबंध में निधियों का अल्प उपयोग, निधियों के आबंटन में अंतर, असंतुलन, केन्द्रीय सहायता का लाभ न लेना, निधियों को जारी करने में विलंब, जारी न किया जाना, कम मात्रा में जारी किया जाना, राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के पास पड़े हुए बिना खर्च किए गए शेष निधियों का भिन्न विनयन आदि देखा गया।

नम्बर 3 पर कहा है कि स्कीमों का पर्याप्त प्रचार नहीं किया जाना, जिसके परिणामस्वरूप लक्षित जनसंख्या के बीच विभिन्न स्कीमों के बारे में बहुत कम जागरूकता पैदा हुई। अधिकांश स्कीमों के संबंध में छात्रवृत्ति, पुस्तक बैंक, छात्रावास, कोचिंग कक्षाएं, पुरस्कार आदि जैसे लाभ कम मात्रा में दिए जाने तथा न दिए जाने के मामले बड़ी मात्रा

में लेखा परीक्षक के नोटिस में आए। छात्रवृत्तियों के संवितरण, पुस्तक बैंकों की स्थापना, आश्रय विद्यालयों और छात्रावासों आदि के निर्माण में विलंब हुआ।

जिनके माता-पिता की आय विदित सीमा से अधिक थी, उन लाभार्थियों सहित लाभार्थियों को छात्रवृत्ति जैसे लाभ प्राप्त हुए हैं, जिससे यह संकेत मिला है कि आन्तरिक नियंत्रण ढीला था। लाभार्थी को उपलब्ध कराई गई छात्रावास सुविधा में मूल सुविधाओं, जैसे पेय जल, शौचालय, फर्नीचर और विद्युत आपूर्ति आदि का अभाव था। नं. 8 पर कहा है कि गैर-सरकारी संगठनों के माध्यम से चलाई गई स्कीमों के संबंध में जो कमियां मिलीं, उनमें अधिकतम सीमा/स्कीम के प्रति मानकों का पालन न करना, कोचिंग स्टाफ और आवास की अपर्याप्त सुविधाएं, परियोजनाओं के बन्द हो जाने की स्थिति में लाभार्थियों के वैकल्पिक प्रबंधन करने में विफलता आदि शामिल थी। उन गैर-सरकारी संगठनों से निधियों की वसूली नहीं की गई, जिन्हें काली सूची में डाल दिया गया था और असंतोषजनक निष्पादन के कारण जिन गैर-सरकारी संगठनों का वित्त-पोषण बन्द कर दिया गया था, उनसे सहायता अनुदान से अर्जित परिसम्पत्तियों की वसूली नहीं की गई। स्कीमों से संबंधित विभिन्न प्रतिवेदनों और विवरणियों की प्राप्ति के अनुवेक्षण, विभिन्न स्कीमों के संबंध में डाटा बेस बना कर रखने, राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के गैर-सरकारी संगठनों का on the spot निरीक्षण करने की स्कीमों का स्वतंत्र मूल्यांकन कराने में विफलता तथा अपर्याप्त आंतरिक लेखा परीक्षा के कारण आंतरिक नियंत्रण कमजोर पड़ गया। इस रिपोर्ट से यह साफ जाहिर होता है कि 80 करोड़ जनता के साथ इस मंत्रालय का किस तरह का व्यवहार है और किस तरह से कमजोर लोगों की मदद की जाती है।

मान्यवर, मैं आपके माध्यम से एक चीज और कहना चाहता हूं, जो अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग के बारे में है। हमारे सारे वक्ता बोलते हैं, यह सही है कि देश में अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति के लोगों का जीवनस्तर निम्न है। आज भी जो सुदूर गांव के क्षेत्र हैं, वहां छुआछूत तक की प्रथा चल रही है। मगर अन्य पिछड़े वर्ग में जो जातियां आती हैं, वे भी कोई बहुत सम्पन्न नहीं हैं। बहुत-सी जातियां ऐसी हैं, जो अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग में आती हैं। आज भी उन लोगों को बात-बात पर तिरस्कृत किया जाता है और उनसे मानव जैसा व्यवहार नहीं किया जाता है। मगर इस मंत्रालय ने पिछड़ा वर्ग के लिए, जो 52 प्रतिशत है, इस 2200 करोड़ रुपए में से केवल 200 करोड़ रुपए जारी किए हैं, जो बहुत ही कम हैं। इससे ज्यादा अन्याय अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग के साथ नहीं हो सकता है। मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि इस राशि को और बढ़ा दिया जाए।

चाहे बैकवर्ड क्लास के साथी हों, चाहे अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति के, उनके बच्चों की पढ़ाई, चाहे उनको किताबों की सहायता देने की बात हो, चाहे छात्रावास बनवाने की बात हो, चाहे छात्रवृत्ति की बात हो, ये दरें आज से 20 साल पहले तय हुई थीं। उसके बाद से वही ढर्रा चला आ रहा है। उसमें किसी प्रकार की तब्दीली अब तक मंत्रालय ने नहीं की है। जिस समय दाल का भाव 5 रुपए किलो था, उस समय ईट और सीमेंट का क्या भाव था, उस समय आपने छात्रवृत्ति के लिए, उनकी सहायता के लिए दरें तय की थीं। अब भी वही दरें चल रही हैं। जिस तरह से और सब चीजों में मंहगाई बढ़ रही है, उस तरह से इन दरों को भी आप तब्दील करें और इसके बारे में भी सोचें।

आपका मंत्रालय सुरक्षा और संरक्षण भी देता है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह भी निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि पिछड़े वर्ग के लिए नौकरियों में जो 27 प्रतिशत आरक्षण है, उसकी भी एक बार समीक्षा कर लें कि आखिर स्थिति क्या है। अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग के संबंध में मैं आपको 1 जनवरी, 2005 की रिपोर्ट पढ़कर बताना चाहता हूं। 'क' वर्ग की नौकरियों में पिछड़े वर्ग की भागीदारी केवल 4.7% है और 'ख' वर्ग की नौकरियों में मात्र 2.3% है, 'ग' वर्ग की नौकरियों में

5.9% है और 'घ' वर्ग की नौकरियों में भागीदारी मात्र 4.3% है। इस तरह कैसे काम चलेगा? इतने साल हो जाने के बावजूद नौकरियों में अगर पिछड़ा वर्ग की हिस्सेदारी 2% और 4% होगी, तो फिर आप पिछड़ा वर्ग के साथ क्या न्याय कर पाएंगे? यह होता क्यों है? होता इसलिए है कि आप गांव के स्कूलों को देखें, जहां पिछड़े वर्ग के और दलित वर्ग के ...**(समय की घंटी)**... सर, वैसे भी मैं कभी नहीं बोलता हूँ, मुझे दो मिनट और दीजिए।

**श्री उपसभापति :** दो मिनट में अपनी बात खत्म कीजिए।

**श्री वीर पाल सिंह यादव :** जहां पिछड़े वर्ग के और दलित वर्ग के बच्चे पढ़ते हैं, उन स्कूलों की स्थिति यह है कि स्कूलों में कहीं-कहीं एक मास्टर है और कहीं-कहीं पर तो एक भी नहीं है या फिर मास्टर है, तो यह जाता नहीं है। अब तो आपने दोपहर के खाने की एक बहुत बढ़िया योजना चला दी है, जिसे Mid-day Meal कहते हैं। यह इतनी बढ़िया योजना आपने चला दी है कि अब बच्चा कुछ करता ही नहीं है। अब तो बच्चा जाता है, तो वह किचन की तरफ देखता है, मास्टर आता है, तो किचन की तरफ देखता है, एसडीएम या कोई और अधिकारी मुआयना करने जाता है, तो वह भी यह नहीं देखता कि बच्चों की पढ़ाई क्या हो रही है, वह भी खाना खा कर यह देखता है कि खाना कैसा बना है। पढ़ाई का माहौल अब कतई नहीं रहा है और स्कूलों में जब पढ़ाई का माहौल ही नहीं रहेगा, तो लोग सर्विस में कहां से आएंगे?

उपसभापति महोदय, एक आखिरी बात और कह कर मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करूंगा। आपने ओबीसी के लिए आरक्षण तो दे दिया है, मगर अभी पूर्ण आरक्षण नहीं दिया है। इस बारे में भी आप सोचिए। हम तो कहते हैं कि विधायिका में भी पिछड़े वर्ग का आरक्षण होना चाहिए और अगर विधायिका में किसी तरह की दिक्कत है, तो आजकल महिला आरक्षण के विषय में बहुत शोर मच रहा है। हमारे पिछड़े वर्ग की महिलाएं भी बहुत कमजोर हैं, बगैर पढ़ी-लिखी हैं। मेरे ख्याल में उनके लिए आरक्षण कतई काफी नहीं है ...**(व्यवधान)**... केवल तीन-चार महिलाएं ही रह गई हैं। अगर महिलाओं को आप आरक्षण दे देंगे तो पिछड़े वर्ग की महिलाओं के साथ ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर** (हिमाचल प्रदेश) : सर, इन्होंने जो यह कहा ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री वीर पाल सिंह यादव :** नहीं, आप लोग भी रहेंगी ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**प्रो. अलका क्षत्रिय** (गुजरात) : सर, हम लोगों को आप ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री वीर पाल सिंह यादव :** मैंने कहा कि आप लोग भी रहेंगी ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप लोग भी रहेंगी ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**माननीय सदस्य :** वह आपका समर्थन कर रहे हैं, भई, आप क्यों लड़ रही हैं ...**(व्यवधान)**...।

**श्री वीर पाल सिंह यादव :** अरे भई, आप लोग भी रहेंगी ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री उपसभापति :** आपने बहुत डेंजरस फ्रंट खोल दिया है।

**श्री वीर पाल सिंह यादव :** अगर आप पिछड़ी महिलाओं के लिए भी आरक्षण की व्यवस्था करवा देंगे, तो पिछड़ी जाति की महिलाएं भी यहां पर आ जाएंगी और हम लोगों के साथ थोड़ा न्याय हो जाएगा। अभी तक जो अन्याय हुआ है, जब पिछड़ा ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री उपसभापति :** वीरपाल सिंह जी, समाप्त कीजिए।

**श्री वीर पाल सिंह यादव :** धन्यवाद, उपसभापति महोदय।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Mr. Anbalagan. You have seven minutes.

SHRI S. ANBALAGAN (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I would like to thank you for giving me the opportunity to participate in the discussion on the working of the Ministry of Social



Justice and Empowerment. On behalf of my Party, AIADMK, I would like to put forth my views.

Sir, social reformers are not new to Tamil Nadu. From the ancient days of Sangam age, social reforms were promoted and propagated by the poets of Sangam age through their works. The issue was taken up later politically from the days of "Theninthia Nala Urimai Sangam" which is called, South India Welfare Association. Thanthai Periyar, Perarignar Anna, Puratchi Thalaivar MGR and Puratchi Thalaivi Amma have done much more for social reforms. From ancient times till today, Tamil Nadu is the pioneer for the inter-caste marriages. The poets like Thiruvalluvar, Awaiyar, Kakkaiadinari, Vallalar, Bharathiar and Bharathidasan fought for social justice through their poems. As such, Tamil Nadu is the forerunner in removing casteism from the minds of the people. Entry of Adiravadas into the famous historical temple, Madurai Meenakshi Amman Temple, led by Mr. Vaidyanatha Iyer can be one of the examples. They all paved way for social justice. Our hon. General Secretary Puratchi Thalaivi Amma is a great social reformer of present day. She nominated a woman to chair the Wakf Board. She also nominated the women as Chief Secretary and Home Secretary in Tamil Nadu during her tenure as the Chief Minister. Inclusive growth about which the Government of India talks can only be achieved through social justice done to the deprived sections of our society. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please ...*(Interruptions)*... Don't disturb during the debate. We have no time. We are finding it difficult to complete the debate. We have to complete the debate today itself.

SHRI S. ANBALAGAN: Deprived sections of our society such as SCs, STs, OBCs, Minorities and people from below poverty line together make a sizable portion of our society. Since independence, successive Governments at the centre could not improve their lives to the desired level. Most of the poor people in the villages are illiterate. The Government should come forward to increase literacy at village level. Our former Chief Minister, our late leader, Dr. M.G.R. launched Nutritious Noon Meal Scheme in each and every school. The attendance in the schools got increased and the literacy percentage also increased sizeably. The Government should come forward to launch such schemes at the village level. Then only they will be able to provide education to the poor. Due to illiteracy, people of the village side do not even know about the schemes and programmes of the Government. An awareness programme should be conducted at the village level about the important welfare schemes launched by the Government for their welfare. Then only they will be able to avail themselves of the facilities of those schemes and the schemes will also yield desired results. Funds should be allotted to those persons through the implementing agencies without any delay enabling the scheme successful.

As far as OBCs are concerned, in the State of Tamil Nadu, there is a section among them which is most backward. Instead of a single group of OBCs, there should be two categories. One should be the backward class and the other should be the most backward class. Creamy layer criteria should not be applied to the most backward class category people.

Another important area of this Ministry is the empowerment of the disabled persons. District Disability Rehabilitation Centres should be opened in every district of the country. At present not even half of the districts of the country have these centres. This should be given special consideration by the Government. At present only five composite Regional Centres for persons with disabilities are functioning in Srinagar, Sunder Nagar, Lucknow, Bhopal and Guwahati. Such Regional Centres should be opened in the Southern States as well, particularly, one Centre in Tamil Nadu.

Eradication of beggary and street children are also the subjects of this Ministry. When we go along the streets of the entire country, beggars and street children present a dismal picture of inequitable development of this country. The Union Government should take concrete steps to improve their lots without which the lofty aims of development are meaningless.

I would like to bring another important point about social justice. \*

The former Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Perarignar Anna, said that the law of justice lies in a dark room. Lawyers alone can bring the light, but such light will never reach the poor people. (Time bell rings) I hope the Ministry would do something in this regard.

**श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी (बिहार) :** उपसभापति जी, श्री डी. राजा ने ठीक कहा कि हमारे मुल्क में जो अनुसूचित जाति और अन्य पिछड़े वर्ग के लोग हैं, उनकी आबादी 68 प्रतिशत है और इस 68 प्रतिशत आबादी के बारे में सरकार का दृष्टिकोण क्या है, यह वित्त मंत्री जी के बजट भाषण से समझा जा सकता है। उन्होंने अपने बजट भाषण में ओ.बी.सी. का एक बार भी नाम नहीं लिया। सिर्फ एक बार उन्होंने अनुसूचित जाति का, दलित शब्द का उच्चारण किया। तो सरकार का दृष्टिकोण पिछड़ी हुई आबादी, शोषित आबादी के बारे में क्या है, यह इसी से समझा जा सकता है। अब अगर पिछड़े वर्ग, दलित समाज के लोग, इस सरकार पर, बजट पर आरोप लगाएं कि यह सवर्णवादी मानसिकता वाला बजट है, द्विजवादी मानसिकता वाला बजट है, तो मुझे नहीं लगता कि यह बात गलत होगी।

उपसभापति जी, मैं आपको स्मरण कराना चाहूंगा कि वर्ष 2006 में प्रधान मंत्री जी ने घोषणा की थी कि Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes और Minorities में खासकर मुसलमानों को budget allotment में पर्याप्त भागीदारी मिलेगी। महोदय, उन्हें क्या पर्याप्त भागीदारी मिली है, यह बताने की जरूरत नहीं है। देश में पहली दफा 10 लाख करोड़ से ज्यादा का बजट पारित हुआ है। उस में इतने बड़ी आबादी, 68 प्रतिशत के अतिरिक्त जो disabled लोग हैं, उनका भार भी इसी डिपार्टमेंट पर है, जो बुजुर्ग लोग हैं, उनका भी भार इसी डिपार्टमेंट पर है और इस डिपार्टमेंट को सिर्फ 1900 करोड़ रुपए के लगभग इस बजट में allotment मिला है। तो इस डिपार्टमेंट की यह हालत है, फिर कैसे काम चलेगा? महोदय, इतनी बड़ी आबादी जो पिछड़ी है, गरीब है, जो आर्थिक व शैक्षणिक रूप से पिछड़ी है, उसकी तरक्की के लिए यह डिपार्टमेंट कैसे काम कर सकता है? मुझे लगता है कि यह जो इतना महत्वपूर्ण डिपार्टमेंट है, लेकिन सरकार ने कभी भी इस डिपार्टमेंट का अहमियत नहीं दी। इस डिपार्टमेंट को हमेशा, शुरू से लेकर आज तक, दोयम दर्जे के रूप में ट्रीट किया गया और आज भी वही हालत है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी को ध्यान दिलाना चाहूंगा कि जो Scheduled Castes Population है 53.9 प्रतिशत और ओ.बी.सी. पॉपुलेशन 48.8 परसेंट, उनकी महिलाएं निपढ़ हैं, निरक्षर हैं, उन्हें कोई ज्ञान नहीं मिला है। इस में सिर्फ Scheduled Castes

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\*English translation of the original speech delivered in Tamil.

की सिर्फ 2.8 प्रतिशत लड़कियां और ओ.बी.सी. की 5 परसेंट लड़कियां ही सेकेंडरी लेवल की एजुकेशन ले पाती हैं। इन की यह हालत है। तो क्या इनकी हालत के सुधार के लिए माननीय मंत्री श्री मुकुल वासनिक जी ने, जोकि नौजवान और ऊर्जावान व्यक्ति हैं, इन्होंने Human Resource Ministry से बात करके उनके लिए कोई योजना बनायी है?

महोदय, अगर आप इन के स्वास्थ्य के बारे में ध्यान दें तो आप को बहुत चिंता होगी। महोदय Scheduled Castes की जो बहुसंख्यक आबादी है, उन में बच्चे भी हैं, उन की stunted growth है क्योंकि वे chronic malnutrition के शिकार हैं। उनकी लंबाई धीरे-धीरे घट रही है। मैं मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि इस के लिए क्या आप ने स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय से बातचीत कर के कोई अलग से इंतजाम किया है? अगर आप ने ऐसा नहीं किया है तो इस मंत्रालय का औचित्य क्या है? महोदय, मैं आप को स्मरण कराना चाहूंगा, Sixth Five Year Plan में कहा गया था कि इस मंत्रालय की Scheduled Castes के लिए जो योजना बनती है, उस में इस वर्ग के प्रतिनिधियों को involve नहीं किया जा सकता है। आप बजट के लिए corporate sector के लोगों और अलग-अलग लोगों को बुलाते हैं, लेबर डिपार्टमेंट का बजट बनता है, उस में आप ट्रेड यूनियंस के लोगों को बुलाते हैं, लेकिन जब Social Justice और Empowerment Ministry का बजट बनता है तो जो ओ.बी.सी. के तबके में काम करने वाले लोग हैं, Scheduled Castes और Scheduled Tribes तबके में काम करने वाले जो लोग हैं, उनके साथ चर्चा क्यों नहीं होती है कि उन के लिए क्या होना चाहिए? साथ ही सरकार जो कार्यक्रम बना रही है, वह उन तक सही ढंग से पहुंचे, इसके लिए सरकार उनके साथ राय-मशविरा क्यों नहीं करती है? महोदय, मैं आप को स्मरण कराना चाहूंगा, यह तय हुआ था कि सारी मिनिस्ट्रीज के अंदर जो Scheduled Castes, OBC, disabled लोग हैं, उनके लिए Sub-Plan बनाया जाएगा, लेकिन वह भारत सरकार में आज तक कहीं नहीं बन पाया। मैं गुजारिश करना चाहूंगा कि हर विभाग में Sub-Plan बने।

उपसभापति महोदय, मैं चाहूंगा कि हर विभाग, चाहे वह स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय हो या मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय हो, इस तरह के जितने मंत्रालय हैं, उनमें OBCs और Scheduled Castes के लिए एक अलग से विभाग बने और उसमें इस बात की monitoring की व्यवस्था हो कि सरकार जो योजना बनाती है, उस योजना का लाभ उस तबके तक पहुंच रहा है या नहीं। मैं तो यह गुजारिश करना चाहूंगा कि प्रधान मंत्री जी को खुद यह विभाग अपने हाथ में लेना चाहिए। इतनी बड़ी आबादी है और आजादी के इतने दिनों बाद इतनी बड़ी आबादी की आज यह हालत है कि उसे कुएं से पानी भरने की इजाजत भी नहीं मिलती है। हम अखबारों में पढ़ते हैं कि जो सवर्ण लोग हैं और जो अनुसूचित जाति के लोग हैं, उनके बीच में दीवार खड़ी कर दी जाती है, जैसे एक जमाने में बर्लिन में दीवार खड़ी की गई थी। उपसभापति महोदय, यह हालत है। इसलिए मैं चाहूंगा कि अगर सरकार सचमुच इस तबके के उत्थान के लिए, इसकी तालीमी और माली बेहतरी के लिए गंभीर है तो इसे प्रधानमंत्री जी को अपने हाथ में लेना चाहिए और प्रधानमंत्री जी ने जो वादा किया था कि इस तबके को बजट में पर्याप्त अलॉकेशन मिलेगा, वह उन्हें मिलना चाहिए।

अंत में, मैं एक और बात कहना चाहूंगा। अभी धर्मान्तरण की चर्चा हुई, जैसा डी. राजा साहब ने कहा। मेरा यह मानना है कि इस देश में आप धर्म बदल सकते हैं, लेकिन इस देश में जाति बदलना संभव नहीं है। जिन लोगों ने बराबरी के नारे पर चाहे इस्लाम कबूल किया हो या ईसाइयत कबूल किया हो, वे जिन धर्मों में गये, हिन्दू समाज में जो उनका status था, वहां भी उनका वही status रह गया। मैं सरकार से कहूंगा कि जिस तरह से आपने बौद्धों को

आरक्षण दिया है, जिस तरह से आपने सिक्खों को आरक्षण दिया है, उसी तरह से श्री रंगनाथ मिश्र कमीशन की जो रिपोर्ट है कि जो मुस्लिम अनुसूचित जाति की तरह ही आरक्षण का लाभ मिलना चाहिए। मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि यह आयोग सरकार ने बिठाया है, उसी आयोग की यह अनुशंसा है। अगर सरकार इसको लागू नहीं करती है तो इसका मतलब सरकार की नीयत में खोट है। इसी के साथ, मैं एक बार फिर अनुरोध करूंगा कि इस तबके के लिए बजट में पर्याप्त allocation मिले और इस तबके की बेहतरी के लिए जो योजना बन रही है, प्रधान मंत्री जी खुद उसकी monitoring करें। इसी के साथ आपको धन्यवाद देते हुए मैं अपनी बात खत्म करता हूं।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Sabir Ali. You have five minutes.

SHRI SABIR ALI (Bihar): Thank you very much, Sir, for giving me the opportunity to speak on the matter of social justice. Sir, I still say that there are certain grey areas as far as the performance of the Ministry in the implementation of various schemes is concerned. As per the information available with the Directorate of Prohibition, the De-addiction Centres are paying lip-service only and goals are not being achieved. There is a need to work hard and achieve the target. Failure on this front will result in agony and misery to millions of families. Sir, before I go ahead, मैं आपके माध्यम से यह कहना चाहता हूं कि आज आजादी के 59 साल होने के बाद जिस social justice की हम लोग बात कर रहे हैं, इस हिन्दुस्तान में कमोबेश ऐसी 20 जातियां हैं, जो मुसलमान तबके से आती हैं, लेकिन religion को सामने रख कर आज तक उनको Scheduled Caste & Scheduled Tribe में नहीं रखा गया। मैं जानता हूं कि हमारा constitution इसको allow नहीं करता, लेकिन सच्वर कमेटी की जो रिपोर्ट आई है, उसके basis पर यह बात सामने आई है कि घोबी, नट, भंगी, मोची और पासी जैसे लोग, जो already identified दलित हैं, उनसे भी बदतर हालत मुस्लिम समाज के दलितों की है। यह बात तब साबित हुई जब 2007 में सच्वर कमेटी की रिपोर्ट आई। सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी से यह कहना चाहता हूं कि क्या गये हफ्ते में सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने या दूसरे कमीशन ने भी आपसे बार-बार पूछा है? क्या सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने आपसे आपकी रिपोर्ट मांगी है? इसी महीने की 18 तारीख को आपसे मांगा गया, आपने चार हफ्ते का समय मांगा है। क्या इस बार चार हफ्ते के अंदर मंत्री जी अपनी रिपोर्ट सुप्रीम कोर्ट को देंगे, जो इस देश का सबसे बड़ा कानून का स्थल है। वे लोग जो आपके इस विशाल देश में पिछले 59 साल से आज तक कार्य करते रहे हैं, हिन्दू समाज के जो घोबी और भंगी हैं, वही काम मुस्लिम समाज के लोग भी करते हैं, लेकिन दोनों के बीच 59 साल तक इतना बड़ा फासला होता रहा है। क्या इस दूरी को पाटने का मन है। क्या उनको रिजर्वेशन देने का आपका मन है? क्योंकि, रिपोर्ट्स आती रही हैं, कमीशन बनते रहे हैं, कितने ही कमीशन की रिपोर्ट्स आई हैं और आपने उनको शाया भी किया है। क्या सच्वर कमेटी की रिपोर्ट को आप अमल में लाएंगे, यह मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं?

Sir, there have been a number of instances where the people have got fake scheduled caste and scheduled tribe certificates prepared in order to get reservation facilities in various fields. This loophole needs to be plugged. Disabled persons are not getting the attention they deserve. Only lip sympathy is being paid to them. There is a law for reservation for the disabled persons, but in most of the organisations, their posts have not been filled up. This is also largely because of lack of our interest in doing the job. Then there is a racket in the distribution of scholarships meant for the scheduled castes, the scheduled tribes and OBC students, and I believe that various instances of such nature have been brought to the notice of the Ministry, but the Ministry has not taken care of the

same. The real grey area is the grant to the voluntary organizations. This is a big racket. There is a nexus between the politicians, bureaucrats and NGOs, and they will join hands with each other to swindle the money. I want to know what has been done to prevent the misuse of funds by the NGOs. The ultimate goal of the Ministry is social justice and empowerment which is still a far cry, and still, we have to go a long way to achieve the goal. The need of the hour is to reorient our priorities and schemes with dedication and devotion. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you Mr. Sabir Ali. Now, Mr. Praveen Rashtrapal. Mr. Rashtrapal, you have 8 minutes.

SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL (Gujarat): Thank you Mr. Deputy Chairman. Many of my friends have spoken in great details about social justice and empowerment. I will not take much of your time. But I am sure you will not ring the bell. I will start my submission with article 46 of the Constitution, and I want that the Minister if he is present in the House or if he is not present, his representative or the officers sitting on my left may kindly note this particular article of the Constitution. Article 46 of the Indian Constitution reads as under:-

"The State shall promote with special care the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections of the people, and in particular, of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, and shall protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation." Now, it is not 'may', it is 'shall'. This article has very wide and very broad meaning. It is the constitutional responsibility of the State and this Department being given the work of social justice and empowering the weaker sections of the society, and in particular, the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes, OBCs and other weaker sections, they are constitutionally supposed to work in that direction. Now, for their benefit, I will remind them of the instructions issued by the highest authority of the country, that is, the hon. Prime Minister when he took over as the head of the first U.P.A. Government in the month of May 2004. I have got complete records of various meetings called by the hon. Prime Minister. And the first meeting convened by him was of three Departments of the Government of India which included the concerned Minister of the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment... ..the Chairman of the Safai Karamchari Ayog and another Minister of Urban Development and Alleviation of Poverty Department of that particular Ministry. And the subject discussed by the hon. Prime Minister was 'Abolition of Manual Scavenging' in the country. He wanted to have a particular time-limit for doing so. According to one report, available with me, which is made by the Karamchari Andolan, "A Movement to Eradicate Manual Scavenging in India", 13 lakh people carry this night soil on their heads or they do work in the disposal of human excreta all over the country. This is only an estimate. I may be wrong. If I am wrong, the hon. Minister may kindly give me the correct figure. In fact, I had put a straight question to the Ministry, in the past, about the total number of people who are, actually, doing manual scavenging in this country. But the answer was not given! That is my complaint.

Another very important direction given by the hon. Prime Minister was for removing the backlog of vacancies of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. And the hon. Prime Minister has fixed a time-limit up to September, 2006. Now, today, we are in the month of July, 2009. I had an opportunity to put questions to various Ministries in this Session, and also in the past. I naturally put a question to the Railway Ministry, and the reply was given to me last month. Even by the Railway Ministry, I was given a figure of only 1,800 for Scheduled Castes and 1,500 for Scheduled Tribes. Presuming that the report is correct, why were those posts not filled in all these years? These posts were in backlog when the Government took over in the month of April, 2004. In spite of the instructions issued by the hon. Prime Minister, why are the backlog vacancies not filled in? I also want to give an information to the hon. Minister and his officers to verify it. In this very House, while giving a reply, the hon. Railway Minister has admitted that the difference in-between the sanctioned strength and the working strength in Indian Railways is 1,72,000 employees. That means, when the sanctioned strength of Railway employees is 14 lakhs, the Department is working with only 12,30,000 employees. That means, there are exact vacancies of 1,72,000 in the Indian Railways and 22 per cent of that is, automatically, 'backlog'. I am concerned about the posts of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and I want the Minister of Social Justice and Empowerment to take up these matters with the Railway Ministry why this high number of vacancies are kept pending by the Railway Ministry.

And last but not the least is the most important item regarding allocation of money, and he is very much aware of it because he himself has given a reply that in the 51st meeting of the National Development Council, the hon. Prime Minister has directed that all State Governments and all Departments of the Central Government must allocate Special Component Plan to Scheduled Castes, Special Component Plan to Scheduled Tribes. So, it is 'SCSP' for Scheduled Castes and 'TSP' for Scheduled Tribes. It should be in proportion to the population of the particular two Communities. It is non-lapsable and non-divertible, and it should be used only for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. There also, I have put questions to the Minister of Social Justice and Empowerment, and various other Departments also: what is the quantum of money? I am glad to inform this House that I am able to get a reply from the Tribal Affairs Ministry how much money for TSP was given to that Ministry for 2007-08 and 2008-09. I would like the hon. Minister concerned to verify from various Ministries and various State Governments whether this money allocated for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is, actually, spent for the purpose for which it was meant.

Another serious matter which I want to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister of Social Justice and Empowerment is regarding the nodal Ministry. I would like to know whether this Ministry is the nodal Ministry for the affairs of the Scheduled Castes or not because it is claimed that, as far as reservation for the Scheduled Castes in services is concerned, the Department of Personnel in the Ministry of Prime Minister's Office is the nodal Ministry. I have collected the information from the Member's Reference Book of our Parliament and I have obtained every circular issued on the issue of

reservation by the Indian Government. The first circular was issued in the month of May, 1955. I have got the complete set of circulars. According to that circular, the reservation for the Scheduled Castes was 12 per cent. Subsequently, it was increased to 15 per cent. I want to know why it was increased from 12 per cent to 15 per cent. It was increased on the basis of the population of the Scheduled Castes. Now, if the population of the Scheduled Castes in the year 2001 is 16.9 per cent, as admitted by the Government — right now, as on today, it may be 19 per cent or 20 per cent — why is not the percentage of reservation changed? The answer given by the hon. Prime Minister's Office is that there is a limit of 50 per cent. I don't agree because I have thoroughly studied the Indian Constitution. There is reservation under article 16(4) of the Constitution. Article 16(4) does not fix any limit. No court has any right to touch ...**(Time-bell rings)**... the limit of percentage, as far as reservation is concerned because the only words used are that if the Government feels that these Backward Classes are not adequately represented they can increase the percentage. If 12 per cent can be increased to 15 per cent, why can't 15 per cent be increased to 19 per cent? That is my question. I want the hon. Minister...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude, Mr. Rashtrapal.

SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL: ... to take up this particular item with the hon. Prime Minister.

Sir, my last point is about the Special Component Plan. As very rightly pointed out by two or three senior Members from this side, what is happening to the Special Component Plan? I am aware or we are aware that buses were purchased, flyovers were built and other things were constructed from the money which was actually meant for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. I don't want to name the States. It may be Uttar Pradesh; it may be Maharashtra; it may be Gujarat; and it may be even Delhi. I want the hon. Minister to verify from these States whether the money is spent. I want a Special Regulatory Authority to be set up under the Chairmanship of the Prime Minister and the Deputy Chairmanship should be given to the Ministry. A Special Regulatory Authority may be created under the control of his Ministry and the entire money meant for the Scheduled Castes should be given to that Authority; and that Authority should spend the money meant for the economic welfare of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. It is applied to the North-Eastern States where 10 per cent of the money from every Ministry is given for the development of the North-Eastern States; and the money is so large that they are able to do their own developmental works. Now, surplus money is lying in that account. If there can be a North-Eastern Development Council, why can't there be a Council for the Socio-Economic Development of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes under the Chairmanship of the Prime Minister?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, thank you.

SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL: It should be like the Planning Commission of India where the Prime Minister is the Chairman and the Deputy Chairman is an expert.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude. It is over.

SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL: With these requests, I want the hon. Minister of Social Justice and Empowerment, as was rightly said, ...*(Interruptions)*... I am just concluding.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please. You will be doing it at the cost of your other party colleagues.

SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL: Just one sentence. After a long interval, this Ministry has got a comparatively young Minister. I want him to assert his position, and he should demand more and more money from the Government of India and tell the Government that, as far as the matters relating to the Scheduled Castes are concerned, the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment is the nodal Ministry and not any other Ministry. Thank you.

**श्री उपसभापति :** श्री विनय कटियार। You have 8 minutes. क्योंकि आपकी पार्टी से दो और लोग बोलने वाले हैं और सिर्फ 17 मिनट बचे हैं।

**श्री विनय कटियार (उत्तर प्रदेश) :** हमारे पहले वक्ता 22 मिनट बोले और कुल 42 मिनट का समय है।

**श्री उपसभापति :** मेरे पास पूरा हिसाब है, वे 24 मिनट बोले थे।

**श्री विनय कटियार :** मुझे कितने मिनट बोलना है? आप जितना कहेंगे, हम उतना ही बोलेंगे।

**श्री उपसभापति :** मैं आपको बता रहा हूँ। आपके पास आठ मिनट का समय है।

**श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया (झारखंड) :** आप इन्हें बोलने दीजिए, फिर बाद में देखते हैं।

**श्री उपसभापति :** आप बाद में बोलते हैं कि जल्दी करो।

**श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया :** हम बैठे रहेंगे।

**श्री उपसभापति :** आठ बजे तक बैठेंगे, तो ठीक है।

**श्री विनय कटियार :** उपसभापति महोदय, यह विषय बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है, बहुत बड़ा मुद्दा है। इतने बड़े विशाल देश के अंदर नाना प्रकार के लोग हैं, वेशभूषाएं हैं, अनेक भाषाएं हैं, बोलियां हैं, तमाम प्रकार की उपासना पद्धति है, तमाम प्रकार का पहनावा है। इतने बड़े और विशाल देश के अंदर सामाजिक न्याय विभाग को समाज के प्रति जिस रूप में काम करना चाहिए था, वह काम हुआ नहीं है। मैं ऐसा नहीं कह सकता हूँ कि बिल्कुल काम नहीं हुआ है। जब से देश स्वतंत्र हुआ, उस समय से लेकर आज तक इस विभाग के अंदर काम हुए हैं, कई प्रकार के मंत्रालय बनाए हैं। लेकिन मैं चाहता हूँ कि शुरुआत अगर राज्य सभा और लोक सभा से हो जाए और कम से कम सामाजिक न्याय विभाग और आपकी अनुमति से हो जाए तो अच्छा होगा। यहां जो अनुवाद होता है, वह केवल दो भाषाओं का होता है - हिन्दी का और अंग्रेजी का। कभी-कभी वाद-विवाद खड़ा हो जाता है। यह बहुभाषी देश है, दोनों सदनों के अंदर इतना भारी खर्च होता है, अगर और भाषाओं में भी अनुवाद की व्यवस्था हो जाए तो कितनी अच्छी बात होगी। मैंने अभी बहुत से ...*(व्यवधान)*...

**श्री उपसभापति :** हर भाषा के अनुवाद की व्यवस्था है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

**श्री विनय कटियार :** अरे भाई, मेरी बात तो सुनिए। जैसे हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी का स्थायी अनुवाद रहता है, उसी



5.00 P.M.

प्रकार से इस रूप में यह व्यवस्था अगर हो सके तो बहुत अच्छा होगा। लोगों को लगेगा कि हम निश्चित अपने स्थान पर बैठे हुए हैं। अगर किसी को हिन्दी या इंग्लिश नहीं आती है, तो वह किस रूप में बोले, यह संकट उसके सामने है। किस रूप में जवाब दें, यह संकट है, या तो वह पहले लिखकर दे। मैं इस विस्तार में नहीं जाना चाहता, लेकिन अगर यह व्यवस्था हो सके तो न्याय पहले यहीं से शुरू हो जाए, ताकि देश की एकता यहीं से स्थापित हो। जब तक यह एकता स्थापित नहीं होगी, तक तक कैसे काम चलेगा? यह बहुभाषी देश है, जिसमें देश के इस कोने से उस कोने तक लोग आते-जाते हैं - चाहे हिन्दू हों, मुसलमान हों, इसाई हो या सिख हों - पूरे देश के अंदर सब घूमते हैं, अपने-अपने तीर्थस्थानों पर ये सब लोग जाते हैं, लेकिन वहां कोई बाधा नहीं होती, वहां कोई झगड़ा नहीं होता। झगड़ा कभी-कभी संसद में खड़ा हो जाता है और दोनों हाउसिज में यह झगड़ा खड़ा हो जाता है।

#### उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) पीठासीन हुए

इसलिए मैं यह मानता हूँ कि सामाजिक न्याय एक शब्द नहीं, एक आंदोलन है - बहुत बड़ा काम करना है। अमीर और गरीब की खाई को हमें पाटना पड़ेगा, जातिवाद, ऊँच-नीच और भेदभाव भी हमें समाप्त करना पड़ेगा। ऐसा नहीं है कि पहले से कुछ समाप्त नहीं हुआ है, काफी हुआ है। जो भारतीय राष्ट्र राज्य है, दरअसल इसे मजबूत सत्ता और राजनैतिक निर्णय के नियामक शक्ति को स्वयं को बनाना पड़ेगा। महोदय, सामाजिक न्याय के लिए कानून बनाए गए हैं। जैसा कि हमने प्रारंभ में कहा है, ऐसे कानून हैं जो सामाजिक बुराइयों के विरुद्ध हैं, जैसे अस्पृश्यता अधिनियम बना हुआ है। ऐसे कानून हैं जो आर्थिक बुराइयों के विरुद्ध हैं, जैसे जमींदारी उन्मूलन का अधिनियम बना है। ऐसे कानून हैं जो समाज सेवा के लिए हैं, जैसे स्वास्थ्य, शिक्षा और शहरों की योजनाओं से संबंधित कानून हैं। सामाजिक सुरक्षा कानून बने हैं, जैसे कर्मचारियों के लिए भविष्य निधि अधिनियम है, समाज कल्याण अधिनियम है, घरेलू हिंसा अधिनियम बना है। ऐसे पाँच-छः कानून हैं - हो सकता है और भी कानून हों, मुझे याद नहीं हैं, शायद और भी कानून बने होंगे - ये कानून तो बन गए, इनके लिए पैसा भी जा रहा है, लेकिन क्या विभाग यह बताएगा कि जो व्यक्ति नीचे गाँव के अंदर बैठा हुआ है, जो रुपया आप यहां से भेज रहे हो, उसमें से कितना रुपया उसके पास जा रहा है? मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जंगल के अंदर रहने वाले वे परिवार जो लकड़ी काटते हैं...।

वहां स्कूल कहां हैं, बड़े-बड़े विद्यालय कहां हैं? अगर वहां पर भी बड़े-बड़े विद्यालय खड़े हो जाएं, तो फिर उनको बड़े-बड़े शहरों के अंदर भागने की क्या आवश्यकता है? प्राइवेट लोगों ने तो बड़े-बड़े विद्यालय बना लिए। अब इनमें वह एक लाख, दो लाख रुपया कहां से देगा? इसमें पहले वह डोनेशन दे, फिर उसको एक लाख रुपया प्रति वर्ष की फीस देनी पड़े। जिस परिवार के अंदर केवल तीन महिलाएं हैं, चार महिलाएं हैं, उस परिवार के पास केवल एक धोती है। तो वे महिलाएं बारी-बारी से बदल कर बाहर आती हैं, उसके परिवार के पास तन ढकने के लिए पूरे कपड़े नहीं हैं, तो उस परिवार का बच्चा कैसे पढ़ाई कर सकता है? क्या इसके विषय में कभी चिंतन हुआ है और जब तक यह चिंतन नहीं होगा, तब तक सच में इस बहस का कोई मतलब नहीं है। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो कानून बनाए हैं, मैं सब की चर्चा नहीं करना चाहता हूँ, क्योंकि हमारा समय कट गया है, लेकिन अगर यह शिक्षा बढ़ जाए तो सब को यहां तक आने में सुविधा हो जाएगी। आप पूरे देश की रिपोर्ट उठा कर देख लो, कहीं लगता नहीं है, क्योंकि हम उनको भूलते चले जा रहे हैं। इस देश को स्वतंत्र कराने के लिए जंगल के लोगों ने भी लड़ाई लड़ी। बिरसा मुंडा जिनको हम भगवान मानते हैं, वहां के लोग मानते हैं, जिस जंगल के अंदर अंग्रेजों को पसीने छूट गए, वहां सड़क नहीं बनने दी तथा गुलाम नहीं होने दिया, लेकिन आज उनके परिवार के लोगों की क्या स्थिति है?

एक धोती, खाने के लिए कुछ नहीं। हमने वहां एन.जी.ओ. दिए। लेकिन क्या कभी एन.जी.ओ. के व्यवहार की जांच होती है? बड़े-बड़े एन.जी.ओ. दिए गए, अगर देश का कोई बड़ा नेता चला जाता है, आंध्र, उड़ीसा के तट पर, वे एन.जी.ओ. वाले नृत्य का कार्यक्रम कराते हैं। क्या इसके लिए एन.जी.ओ. दिए गए हैं? क्या इसके लिए उनको पैसा दिया गया है? आज एन.जी.ओ. को जो पैसा दिया जा रहा है, उसमें भी भेदभाव हो रहा है। विशेषकर तमिलनाडु का पैसा ज्यादा है, लेकिन जो उत्तर प्रदेश है, बिहार है, झारखंड है, छत्तीसगढ़ है तथा बंगाल के बारे में ये लोग बताएंगे कि कितना पैसा एन.जी.ओ. को दिया जा रहा है और कितना काम हो रहा है, कैसा काम हो रहा है? लेकिन आज जो विश्व व्यापार है, बहुराष्ट्रीय कंपनियां हैं वहीं देश की अर्थव्यवस्था चला रही हैं। कहां नहीं चल रहा है? बड़े-बड़े जंगल खड़े हो रहे हैं, किसके? आर.सी.सी. के, कंक्रीट के जंगल खड़े हो रहे हैं और गांव उजड़ रहे हैं। दिल्ली के अंदर प्रदूषण के नाम पर न जाने कितने मकान उजाड़ दिए गए। 52 हजार लोग तो बेरोजगार हो गए हैं। कुछ लोग तो यह कहते हैं कि यह संख्या ढाई लाख के ऊपर है। अब एकदम से प्रदूषण की इतनी चिंता हो गई। लोगों को रोजगार दिया नहीं, आपने मकान तुड़वा दिया। मुझे मालूम नहीं, शायद कहना ठीक है या नहीं, एक पूर्व न्यायाधीश अपने बेटे का मॉल बनवाने के लिए, अगर पत्रकारों ने लिखा, तो उनको जेल के अंदर भेज दिया गया। यह कौन सा सामाजिक न्याय है? आप शहरों के अंदर मलीन बस्ती क्यों बनने दे रहो हो। एक बार आप बनाते हो, उनका आशियाना बनता है, फिर आप उनके आशियानों को तोड़ देते हो। यह जो काम हो रहा है, यह ठीक नहीं है। अभी हमारे एक मित्र ने आरक्षण के विषय में बताया। जब हम समाज की दृष्टि से आरक्षण की बात करते हैं तो आर्थिक दृष्टि पर भी हमको आरक्षण के विषय में सोचना होगा। क्या दोष है उन पंडित जी का, जिनका फटे हाल, फटी धोती, फटी बनियान है? उन्होंने गांव के अंदर जन्म लिया, इसलिए उनकी आर्थिक स्थिति ठीक नहीं है। इसलिए क्या आप उनको वह सुविधा नहीं दोगे? उनको भी सुविधा मिलनी चाहिए। इस देश के अंदर संत रविदास पैदा हुए, हमने उनकी जात नहीं देखी और आज तक उनकी पूजा करते हैं, महर्षि वाल्मिकी पैदा हुए, हमने उनकी जाति नहीं देखी, हम उनकी भी पूजा करते हैं। वेद व्यास पैदा हुए हैं, हमने उनकी जाति नहीं देखी, हम उनकी भी पूजा करते हैं। हम इन सब लोगों की पूजा करते हैं। इसी से समाज जुड़ता है **..(समय की घंटी)** मान्यवर उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मुझे अभी पांच मिनट हुए हैं बोलते हुए लेकिन आपने तो दस मिनट पहले ही घंटी बजा दी।

अन्य पिछड़े वर्गों की बात कही। अभी कह रहे थे दो सौ करोड़ रुपया उन लोगों को जाता है। यह दो सौ करोड़ रुपया तो शायद इतना कम है, इतनी सारी जातियां हैं, कहां माली हैं, कहां कहार हैं, कहां कुम्हार हैं, कहां तेली हैं, कहां तमोली हैं, कहां निषाद हैं, कहां बिन्द हैं, कहां मल्लाह हैं, कहां काछी हैं। जब गांव के अंदर शादी होती है तो माली माला लेकर पहुंचता है। पूरे घर को महका देता है, लेकिन आज उसका स्थान समाज के अंदर कहां पर है? नदी के किनारे बाढ़ आती है, तो मल्लाह हम लोगों को नदी पार करवाता है, उसका समाज में स्थान कहां है? आप पट्टे भी नहीं दे रहे हो, केवल कागज में ही खाना पूर्ति करते हो। इसलिए राज व्यवस्था उनमें भरोसा नहीं जगा पा रही है।

माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, गरीबी और अमीरी के बीच में बड़ा भारी फासला है। जातियां ही गरीब और अमीर मानी जा रही हैं। देखने में आता है कि कानून अमीरों के पक्ष में है और गरीबों पर आक्रमण हो रहा है। कोर्ट में अंधे, गरीब, फटेहाल लोगों के हाथों में हथकड़ी देखी जाती है। आप किसी अदालत के अंदर चले जाइए, आप किसी कचहरी के अंदर चले जाइए, वहां पर यही लोग देखे जाते हैं। देश के अंदर सौंदर्य प्रतियोगिताएं होती हैं और इतनी बढ़िया प्रतियोगिताएं होती हैं, इनको चंद लोग करते हैं और वे करोड़पति बन जाते हैं। उनके वस्त्र कैसे हैं इस पर ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता है। लेकिन हमारे देश के अंदर गजब की बात है कि दूसरी तरफ भूख है, भूख तन बेचती है, भूख मन बेचती है, उसमें कालगर्ल्स, बार बालाएं पैदा हो रही हैं और जब बार बाला किसी होटल में नृत्य करने के

लिए जाती है, अगर वह साड़ी में होती है, उसका पेट खुला रह जाता है, तो मीडिया के भी कुछ लोग अपनी टीआरपी बढ़ाने के लिए कह देते हैं कि यह नंगापन है, यानी उसको तो आप जेल भिजवा रहे हो और जो सौंदर्य प्रतियोगिता हो रही है, जहां कपड़े उतारने में परहेज नहीं है, क्योंकि यह अमीरी और गरीबी का फासला है, अगर वह करें, तो अच्छा और गरीब करे, तो पाप यानी उसको जेल के अंदर भेजेंगे। उनके लिए आप कोई व्यवस्था नहीं करेंगे। माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से वह बात मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब देश के अंदर कानून है, तो वह एक जैसा होना चाहिए। यह केवल अमीरों का कानून बनकर न रह जाए, गरीबों को भी इसमें न्याय मिले, सबको न्याय मिले। आज ही जीरो आवर में प्रश्न उठा कि किस प्रकार की चैनलों के अंदर चीजें आ रही हैं। हम उसको दोहराना नहीं चाहते हैं, क्योंकि वह विषय काफी उठ गया है और जब उस पर बहस होगी, तब हम चर्चा करेंगे। उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, अभी आप घंटी मत बजाइए, मैंने अभी आठ मिनट का समय लिया है। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... मुझे 15 मिनट में समाप्त करने के लिए कहा है, मैं 15 मिनट में समाप्त कर दूंगा और उससे एक मिनट पहले 14 मिनट में खत्म कर दूंगा, क्योंकि मैं घड़ी देख रहा हूँ। मैं रोज नहीं बोलता हूँ।

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) :** आप बोलिए।

**श्री विनय कटियार :** उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से कहना चाहता हूँ कि देश की जो स्थिति है, वह ठीक नहीं है। इस पर मंत्रालय को बहुत काम करना पड़ेगा, इसने काम किया है, लेकिन और काम करना पड़ेगा, और तेजी के साथ काम करना पड़ेगा। किसान आत्म हत्या कर रहे हैं, श्रमिक आत्म हत्या कर रहे हैं, सरकार सार्वजनिक स्वास्थ्य, पानी, शिक्षा, रोटी जैसी चीजों को बाजार के ऊपर छोड़ दे, तो असमानता और बढ़ेगी। वर्तमान समय में आतंकवाद से भी ज्यादा बढ़ा खतरा नक्सलवाद का है। मैं नक्सलवाद पर ज्यादा नहीं बोलना चाहता हूँ। वर्ष 2007 तक देश में 13 राज्य नक्सलवाद से प्रभावित हो चुके हैं। नक्सलवाद क्यों बढ़ रहा है, हम उसके आंकड़े नहीं देना चाहते हैं, क्योंकि नक्सलवाद का विषय नहीं है। देश में हो क्या रहा है? आप उनके अधिकार छीनते चले जा रहे हो। जंगलों से आप उनको बेदखल कर रहे हो। एक उद्योगपति यहां फाइल देता है, ढाई हजार, तीन हजार, चार हजार एकड़ जमीन आप उसके लिए स्वीकृत कर देते हो, उसका मालिक बना देते हो। डी. राजा साहब, आप कभी इस विषय को भी उठाइए। आप तो उसी विचारधारा के हो। जंगल के लोगों को भी अधिकार मिलना चाहिए, अगर ढाई हजार एकड़ जमीन जा रही है, तीन हजार एकड़ जमीन जा रही है, एक उद्योगपति को कारखाना बनाने दे रहे हो, तो ढाई हजार, तीन हजार एकड़ में दस-दस गांव बस सकते हैं। उससे नक्सलवाद समाप्त हो सकता है, इस नाम से जो नेतागिरी कर रहे हैं, शायद उनको मुंह की खानी पड़े। इस पर विचार करना चाहिए। सर, मैं बस दो-तीन मिनट में समाप्त कर रहा हूँ। आपने तीसरी बार टोका है, इसलिए मैं कह रहा हूँ।

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) :** आपको बोलते हुए 14 मिनट का समय हो गया।

**श्री विनय कटियार :** अभी 14 मिनट का समय नहीं हुआ है। मैं घड़ी देख रहा हूँ।

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) :** आपको बोलते हुए 13 मिनट हो चुके हैं। आप दो-तीन मिनट और बोल लीजिए।

**श्री विनय कटियार :** सर, हमारे देश में एक किसान औसतन 1.4 हैक्टेयर जमीन पर खेती करता है। उससे परिवार चलता है। अमेरिका और यूरोप में 10 हैक्टेयर जमीन है, किसके लिए? पशुओं के लिए। वहां पर पशुओं के लिए जमीन है। वह यहां आकर कहता है कि अपने देश की सब्सिडी खत्म कर दो। वह अपने यहां सब्सिडी जारी

रखना चाहता है। मैं ऐसी स्थिति में केवल दो उदाहरण देकर अपनी बात खत्म करना चाहता हूँ। स्वतंत्रता के आंदोलन में जिन लोगों ने काफी प्रयास किए और जिनका बड़ा योगदान रहा है, उनमें महात्मा गांधी जी हैं, लोहिया जी हैं। इनके अलावा हमारे देश के बहुत सारे नेताओं का भी योगदान रहा है। कुछ लोग देश के प्रधान मंत्री भी बने हैं, जो सामान्य परिवारों से आए हैं। नरसिंहराव देश के प्रधानमंत्री बने, लाल बहादुर शास्त्री बने, गुलजारी लाल नन्दा बने, अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी बने और वर्तमान में मनमोहन सिंह जी प्रधानमंत्री बने। अगर नेहरू जी को छोड़ दिया जाए, तो नेहरू ने तथा उनके परिवार के लोगों ने आंदोलन चलाया था, लेकिन वे सम्पन्नता की दृष्टि से सम्पन्न थे। उनके अलावा बाकी जितने लोग देश के प्रधानमंत्री बने, वे सामान्य परिवार से बने हैं। मैं केवल एक बात और कहकर अपनी बात खत्म कर दूंगा। हमारे संविधान सभा की वाद विवाद पुस्तक के खंड 10 के पृष्ठ संख्या 4218 में डा. भीमराव अम्बेडकर ने कहा है कि "संविधान सभा में अनुसूचित जातियों के स्वार्थों की रक्षा कराने के अतिरिक्त मैं अन्य किसी महान्तर आकांक्षा को लेकर नहीं आया था। मुझे स्वप्न में भी यह विचार नहीं हुआ था कि मुझे और भी बड़े-बड़े प्रकार्यों को हाथ में लेने के लिए आमंत्रित किया जाएगा।" इसके बाद उन्होंने पृष्ठ संख्या-4224 में कहा है कि "26 जनवरी, 1950 को भारत एक स्वतंत्र देश होगा। उसकी स्वाधीनता का क्या परिणाम होगा? क्या वह अपनी स्वाधीनता की रक्षा कर सकेगा या फिर उसको खो देगा। मेरे मन में सर्वप्रथम यह विचार आता है। यह बात नहीं है भारत कभी स्वाधीन न रहा हो। बात यह है कि एक बार वह पाई हुई स्वाधीनता को खो चुका है। क्या वह दोबारा भी उसे खो देगा?" उसके बाद बाबा साहेब अम्बेडकर ने 2 सितम्बर, 1953 को संसद में यह घोषणा कर दी, "लोग कहते हैं कि संविधान मेरे द्वारा लिखा गया है। लोग मुझ पर व्यंग करते हैं। मेरा वश चले तो मैं बीच चौराहे पर इस संविधान को जला दूँ।" फिर आगे उन्होंने कहा, "संविधान मैंने नहीं लिखा, मैं केवल भाड़े का टट्टू था।" मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि ...**(व्यवधान)**... बाबा साहेब अम्बेडकर जी ने इतना भारी काम किया, उनके मन में ऐसी क्या वेदना आ गई, जिसके कारण उनको यह बात कहनी पड़ी। इस पर सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्रालय को विचार करना चाहिए तथा इसके लिए कुछ काम करना चाहिए और जहाँ पर देश का अंतिम व्यक्ति बैठा हुआ है, वहाँ तक पैसा पहुँचे, यही मेरी प्रार्थना है। बहुत, बहुत धन्यवाद।

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM (Andhra Pradesh) Sir, I rise to discuss a few issues regarding the working of the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment. Sir, a lot has been pointed out by Shri Raja, Shri Hariprasadji, Shri Rashtrapalji and other friends here, and I just don't want to repeat what has already been said. But, I would like to emphasise certain constraints and also certain concerns before this august House and before the hon. Minister, whom we expect a lot from, because he himself has undergone the rigmarole of seeing the development of this section, which is the subject matter of welfare, development and empowerment of the disadvantaged sections. Sir, you are dealing with a segment of people, which comprises of around 70 per cent of this country's population. Some of them are socially excluded for centuries; some of them are economically exploited; some of them are culturally deprived and psychologically reduced. Sir, this is a disadvantaged segment and there are two players; one is the State and other is the delivery mechanism. The founding father of our Nation thought the nation owes a responsibility to annul the injustice done to unfortunate the brothers and sisters of this country... by coming up with a policy of

positive discrimination, with a programme of assisting them and counselling them, with a programme of playing a catalytic role, and with a programme of giving a level-playing field by way of so many welfare initiative in the 50s, 60s, and 70s; we called them developmental programmes in the 80s; we called them measure for empowerment in the 90s; we are now calling them participatory and partnership in 2000-onwards. This transformation in the thinking process and seriousness has not actually been reflected in the implementation. That is the concern.

Sir, there are certain constraints for that. The constraints are lack of commitment, dedication; the vigour with which the commitments made by the political executive have not been implemented in letter and spirit. Sir, we can enumerate many examples. For instance, there are three things — the State, the funds, and the receiving mechanism. Even I hold the Members of the dalit community, Members of the most backward community also responsible. In the process, there is a responsibility on them to take advantage of various opportunities thrown open either in the private sector or in the public sector or otherwise. But, they need to mobilised to you build capacities. You create an environment where these people can take advantage. That is how the whole road map is laid.

There are certain gaps, those gaps are causing more concerns. The constraints are also spoken of by the previous speakers. I have the fortune of associating with the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment. I understand the officers there; most committed officers are posted to work in the Ministry; I know many people over there. But, Sir, they do not always decide what is good and what should be done for the SCs or the OBCs or the other marginalised sections. They have to depend heavily on the Ministry of Finance. They have to depend heavily on the Planning Commission. They have to depend heavily on the Ministry of Personnel. They have to depend heavily on the Ministry of Human Resources Development and a host of other Ministries. The Ministry is only a nodal Ministry. They keep on chasing the officers in other Ministries. We keep on asking them. But, Sir, I am seeing them very, very dissatisfied; they have become demotivated. Though they do not treat their posting as a punishment posting, but they are not treated on par with those in the Ministry of Finance. That is one constraint. Sir, there is no lack of commitment; I have seen the Ministry working for the last 15-20 years. Definitely, there are certain constraints — constraints of funds. 106 Members of Parliament went to the Prime Minister in 1996 and made a demand. We said, 'that, we are 25 per cent of the population. Please set apart population percentage equivalent proportion of Plan funds at the disposal of the Ministry of Social Justice/nodal agency. This Ministry, having expertise will chalk out the programmes which are need-based programmes.'

Sir, this community is also undergoing transformation just like other communities of the nation. I have observed that a lot has been done. It is not that nothing has been done. But, there are certain critical gaps which have not been filled. That is why we have identified certain gaps and said, 'Please place equivalent fund of population percentage at the disposal of this Ministry; give it the power to identify the executing Ministry; For instance, the priority area is education. Education is the single key factor which distinguishes the deprived sections from the rest of the country for ages. We have denied them the quality education. That is what we said. The Ministry of Human Resource Development should be asked to implement by saying, 'Please take this money, implement this

programme and report back.' This is the system that we wanted because there is no proper monitoring, there is no proper evaluation of what is happening. That is why, we said, 'Please strengthen the special component Plan, give population equivalent percentage of Plan funds before they are given to other Ministries. Keep the money at the disposal of the Ministry. Identify their needs and release the money, get it implemented..' This should be done at the national-level. In 1996, it was agreed to and the Ministry had written to various State Governments to implement this process. But, the Centre has not initiated any such mechanisms in its own Ministries! We wanted that to be done. Sir, if you look at the meagre increase, I think, it does not make any sense.

It is .2 per cent. Sir, I will go a little further. There are certain divisible pools and non-divisible pools. If you take the total expenditure of Rs.10,000 lakh crores, there is Plan expenditure and Non-Plan expenditure. Even if you take entire 20 per cent benefits, which are supposed to accrue to the SCs and STs in the Budget announced by the Finance Minister, if you add up all that, it comes to 3.8 per cent. It is not 25 per cent. So, you are not allocating the money. Unless there is money, there is no meaning in talking about great empowerment or development. The second thing, Sir, is the source of money. Rs.27 lakh crores are being given as credit in this country, including by the public sector banks and other financial institutions. Sir, 50 per cent of that Rs.27 lakh crores goes to the corporate sector. We have no problem on that. Ambani and others will take 50 per cent of it and the rest 50 per cent, say, around Rs.25 lakh crores out of that you are not giving even .5 per cent of it to the SCs and the STs. How do you expect them to come up? We are requesting, we are very happy and we are proud that the minorities are given a target of 15 per cent of the priority lending. Yesterday the hon. Finance Minister was answering a question on it. We are very happy. Sir, you kindly provide more funds for minorities, but kindly also look at the most disadvantaged, most deserving dalits. You cannot increase it. You said one per cent is notional assistance but if you actually calculate, it comes to .5 per cent. Sir, we want 10 per cent of the entire lending in this country should be earmarked separately for the empowerment of those people who have already come up in ladder. Sir, we do not require sewing machines now, we do not require typing training, and we want high-end training. There are people who are educated. You keep building their capacity. There must be some need-based programmes. We are asking the Ministry of Social Justice that we appreciate your initiative, we appreciate your chasing the Ministries, and we appreciate your going round and asking for clearance from the Planning Commission and the Finance Ministry. We are with you but you kindly take certain schemes, new schemes, which lead to capacity building among dalit communities, capacity building of most backward OBCs of this country. We need to act as a facilitator. The State must not take the role of a liberator, it should act as a catalyst, and facilitator and you provide necessary money. There is no money. Unless you provide money, we cannot do it. We have been

asking Mr. Chidambaram, the then Finance Minister for five consecutive years, I said, "If you do not provide, we will have problem for the Home Minister." Now he is facing that problem as the Home Minister because most of your Naxalites in the Red Corridor belong to dalits. We have to take a total view of where the critical gaps are, how those gaps can be filled. ...(Time-bell rings)... Apart from these two special component plans and tribal sub-plan and the priority lending, we asked for increase in the amount of lending at the differential rate of interest category that which is meagre Rs.30,000. What will you get in the year of 2009 for Rs.30,000? Sir, Apart from these factors, I have listed out some other areas. There are four or five areas we are interested in and where the Ministry of Social Justice should act as a real nodal agency and one of them is the land-based activity. Sir, earlier the dalits, the most backward classes were agricultural labourers. As the landlords move to the small cities and towns in pursuance of their becoming contractors, etc., they have taken up lucrative and better remunerative activities like estate builders leaving their lands to those former agricultural labourers. They became shareholder, leaseholders, or sharecroppers. So, they should be given proper lending for agricultural inputs. These land-based activities should be intensified. Sir, NREGA is not the solution for all the problems of the weaker sections, I am sorry. That will give you a guarantee of work was not there so area earlier. I appreciate it; I thank the Government for this great programme. But there are other programmes also. The dalits and the most OBC community people have been showing quality development, they are also in the process of vertical mobility. We should identify these? For instance, I agree with Mr. Raja that there is nothing private in the private sector. Why can't we call them and take a decision. There should be a clear-cut decision, Sir.

Unless there is real affirmative action this tokenism and talkism will not go along. Simple tokenism is too much. We are happy that the Government is intending to do so many things. It is not bearing fruits because of this critical gap. The other thing is atrocities. Atrocities are on the increase. The rate of conviction is almost zero. It is a dichotomy. We request that the NGOs should be given more money to work with the *Dalit* and OBC community and to build capacity among them so that they are capable to take advantage in other sectors like private sector. There are people who are available. I think a mix of removal of this critical gap and these constraints and also adding up what is called the effective role of Ministry to act as the advocate, and as the facilitator is needed. The catalyst will result in a meaningful empowerment of this community. I wish the Minister all the best in his endeavour. Thank you very much.

DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA (Rajasthan): Sir, very useful suggestions have been given by learned speakers. I won't have the audacity to repeat the same. I will only mention that there is a strange situation. We have a very dynamic Minister and an undynamic Ministry. In fact, it is a regrettable thing that this Ministry, which is a nodal Ministry for doing social justice to so many deprived sections of the society, has been marginalized as has been very rightly pointed out by Shri D. Raja. The allocation of Budget is only 0.19 per cent of the total Budget of the country. It is

something which cannot be conceived of. I will only mention that as far as the Ministry is concerned, its basic objective is to ensure social justice in the country for which empowerment is a tool. Without social justice there cannot be social harmony. Without social justice there cannot be social equality. Without social justice there cannot be fulfilment of the objectives of the Preamble. Social justice is the golden thread, which runs through all development activity, and hence, with your permission, your honour, I will quote what Mahatma Gandhi, the Father of this Nation said. He had a vision of equality or had a vision of social justice in the country. He gave a touchstone or a talisman to test whether a particular work of the Government, a particular step by a bureaucrat, a particular decision taken by the Ministry is socially just or not. It is oft quoted but it deserves to be quoted again. I quote, "I will give you a talisman. Whenever you are in doubt or when the self becomes too much with you, apply the following test, recall the face of the poorest or the weakest man whom you may have seen and ask yourself if the step you contemplate is going to be of any use to him. Will he gain anything by it? Will it restore him to a control over his own life and destiny? In other words, will it lead to *swaraj*, freedom for the hungry and spiritually starving millions." And, he called that man, the poorest of the poor, *Daridranarayan*. I am sure our hon. Minister will take care of *Daridranarayan* as the first burden on the Ministry in all his acts and activities. I will just mention that there are eight sectors which are deprived, disadvantaged, vulnerable, neglected, oppressed, marginalized, denied. They need charge, particular care by the Ministry. I won't have the time to go into details but I will just mention them.

Number one is, Scheduled Caste who constitutes 16.66 per cent. Dalits who suffer from stigma of untouchability and Amritlal Nagar had said that there two born slaves — one is woman and the other is scavenger. In the First Round Table Conference, Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, had said, भारत में दलितों की हालत कुत्तों से बदतर थी। I would not like to say anything more. This is the first charge.

The second one is Scheduled Tribes who constitute 8.43 per cent. The denizens of jungle vanvasi suffered being in jungle.

The third one is OBCs who constitute 52 per cent. They are educationally and socially backward.

Sir, forth is women and children. Here, there is gender bias. The other sex which suffer from trafficking, brothels and भ्रूण हत्या, Sir, 10 million have died in womb during the last ten years. This is the minimum estimate.

Sir, the fifth one is disabled persons. I am one of them. I would not need any mercy or courtesy. But, for disabled, I put forward a plea for consideration of the hon. Minister. It is discrimination against the deaf and dumb. It is a very particular point I am raising in favour of deaf and dumb. There is discrimination against deaf and dumb by the Government in the matter of grant of concessional rate of conveyance allowance. This is being given already to other disabled persons who have other types of handicaps. But, somehow, unfortunately, deaf and dumb have been denied. I would not go



into the details. There are circulars on this count. I only plead that this matter needs examination. Sir, deaf and dumb is to be treated the same way as blind or those who suffer from other disabilities etc. This was a very particular point. I request that justice should be done.

Sir, another one is drug addicts. It has already been stated. Sir, 3 per cent are disabled and 5 per cent are drug addicts.

Sir, the seventh is aged *i.e.*, वरिष्ठ नागरिक. You can find them here as well as outside. We all know how badly they are being treated. This needs some kind of consideration.

And, Sir, eighth are baggers. I would not go further into details, except saying that women are unsafe everywhere. They are unsafe at home. They are unsafe at school. They are unsafe at office. They are unsafe at temple. They are unsafe at shopping mall. They are unsafe even in police station! And, Sir, Delhi is known as Rape City of the country. Do something for women who constitute 50 per cent of our population. And, Sir, nation cannot be half-free and half-slave.

I just refer regarding reservation of women in Parliament as well as in State Assemblies. It is time that we should do it. Somehow, we should do it. This is my very earnest appeal. It may not directly come under the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment. But, this 50 per cent of segment needs empowerment. She is not empowered even at her own home! Children are also in the same category.

Sir, I think, I have taken enough of your time. You may grant me more also. But, I will just conclude by again repeating do something for deaf and dumb who cannot speak and hear. They cannot plead their case. I have put up their case, on their behalf, before the Government. They have represented to me, hoping that one of the handicapped Members of Rajya Sabha would be able to put across their plea. The learned, dynamic and young Minister will listen to their pathetic life and give them succour.

Thank you very much, Sir, for your generosity and bearing with me. Thank you.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, with head held high, I am proud to participate in this discussion, for I am one of the untiring soldiers marching relentlessly on the path of social justice laid down by Thanthai Periyar and Perarignar Anna under the leadership of our, esteemed Chief Minister Dr. Kalam Karunanidhi. Sir, I think, this is the right time for me to recall an event that is there on the pages of history, but unnoticed by many in the country. When the Constitution of India came into force, an order, providing reservation for various communities, which was known as 'communal government order', was struck down as unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of India in the year 1951. Mass processions of protests and agitational meetings, spear-headed by Periyar, paved the way for effecting the first amendment in the Constitution and for the introduction of article 15(iv) in the Constitution. This is hailed as the greatest achievement, in the pages of history, in the struggle for social justice and in advancing the cause of the Scheduled Castes and the other backward community people for social, political and educational. I want to

register, at this moment, that we strongly protest the exclusion of 'creamy layer' while providing reservations for the OBCs. I would like to urge the Government to take necessary steps to ensure that only the social backwardness should be sole criterion for providing reservation, irrespective of the economic status. The term 'social justice' figures in the Preamble to the Constitution itself, which mentions 'to secure all its citizens: Justice — social, economic and political', as the first of the four goals of the Constitution. The very first Directive Principles of State Policy, under article 38, states, "The State shall strive to promote the welfare of people by securing and protecting, as effectively as it may, a social order in which justice — social, economic and political, shall inform all institutions of national life".

Sir, the hon. President, in her address to both the Houses of Parliament, in June, 2009, had categorically stated that concerted action for the welfare of women, youth, children, the Other Backward Classes, the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes, minorities, the differently-abled and the elderly, along with strengthened social protection, will be one of the ten broad areas of priority for the Government over the next five years. It is not just a statement. It has come into practice. Some of my colleagues, when they spoke earlier, stated that the allocations for the upliftment of the Scheduled Castes and the OBCs are not adequate. I agree with them. The allocations must be more. But, at the same time, the allocations in the Union Budget of 2009-10, as compared to the Union Budget of 2008-09, are considerably high. For example, for the secretarial and social services, the allocation has been increased by 50 per cent; for the welfare of the Scheduled Castes, the allocation has been increased by 5 per cent; for the welfare of the Backward Classes, the allocation has been increased by 4 per cent; for social security and welfare, the allocation has been increased by 7 per cent; for the welfare of handicap, the allocation has been increased by 9 per cent; for social welfare, the allocation has been increased by 3 per cent; for the benefit of the North-Eastern Region, the allocation has been increased by 7 per cent. At this juncture, I would also like to second the two observations, which have been made by my colleagues. Comrade Raja, who initiated this debate, and Comrade T.K. Rangarajan, who followed him, insisted that reservations in the private sector must be implemented at the earliest. I second that. But, at the same time, I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister that in response to a question, raised in the Lok Sabha, on February 19, 2009, the Ministry had replied, "The Government has formed a Group of Ministers to make a recommendation in this regard. The Group has met five times and also held consultations with the representatives of Apex Industry Associations. Work is underway to study the issue of fiscal incentives to industries for setting up manufacturing units in backward districts, with large SC/ST populations". But, I think, this won't meet the demand that we are projecting. Just setting up of manufacturing units in backward districts will not serve the purpose.

We want reservations for the Scheduled Caste people and the OBCs in the private sector. So should also be in education, Sir. Our ancient saint Thiruvalluvar said. That means, education is an imperishable, precious wealth to an individual. Sir, education plays a vital role in increasing the

academic capability or employability of an individual and, in turn, it enhances the social status of that individual. Sir, when the Scheduled Caste people and the OBCs receive education, skill-upgradation training and employment, only then, their dignity will be upgraded. Sir, it is a federal structure, which we are having. The States have got an equal role to play. When the Centre is taking much efforts and when the States neglect, the process or the progress cannot be to the expected level. But as far as my State, Tamil Nadu, is concerned, the State headed by our Chief Minister, whom I mentioned earlier, a staunch follower of Thanthai Periyar, is allocating more and more every year for the welfare of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. One of my friends, Shri Hariprasad, very painfully, mentioned that men carrying the night soils in the morning is painful to look at, Sir. Sir, in Tamil Nadu, we have totally banned the dry latrines so that the people don't have to carry night soil, and those people are given alternate work also. So also, the Scheduled Caste girls are given training for air hostess jobs and many of those girls who undertake the training are employed as air hostess and we have set a model, Sir. So is the case with cobblers whom we call as in our State, have got 3.5 per cent reservation; thereby, we have set a role model for the nation. For backward classes, we have allotted some Rs.25 crores as special assistance in the form of scholarships. Sir, I would like to bring one more important thing to the notice of the Minister for perusal is that the Standing Committee in its 33rd Report has observed that in several cases, for example, the pre-matric scholarship to children of those engaged in unclean occupation scheme and implementation of programmes in the North-Eastern States and Sikkim Schemes were not given adequate publicity resulting in poor awareness of different schemes amongst the larger population. Sir, above all, the 2001 Census says that the SC population in the country is 16.7 crores which amounts to 16.2 per cent ....(Time-bell rings)...

Sir, I will conclude in two minutes. But as far as the OBCs are concerned, the Caste Census has not been done since 1931. It is very pathetic. Only the Mandal Commission had estimated the OBC population at 52 per cent of the total population. The Ministry should take necessary steps to have a Census of the OBCs. The number of persons with disability is 2.2 crores and that of the senior citizens is 7.7 crores. Sir, whatever the Government may do, whatever the Government can do, it would not solve the problem totally. The imperialistic mindset of some people should change. I would like to conclude with the quotations of Bharatiar who preached and taught the young girls. There is no casteism in this world and to upgrade or denigrate a person in the name of caste is a vice or a sin, he preached the youngsters. Sir, that thing should develop. The Government should take all efforts and when all the people of this country cooperate, only then the stigma which is affecting the downtrodden, suppressed, Scheduled Caste and the OBC people will vanish and they will also have a good life. Thank you very much, Sir.

**श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर** (हिमाचल प्रदेश) : उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, सबसे पहले मैं आपका शुक्रिया अदा करती हूँ कि आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया।

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, यह जो Social Justice and Empowerment Ministry है, पहले यह Social Welfare Ministry के नाम से होती थी। मैं समझ नहीं सकी कि ये किसको social justice दे रहे हैं, किसको empower कर रहे हैं। आज जो देश के हालात हैं और हम गांव में जाकर जो देखते हैं, उससे नहीं लगता कि किसी को justice मिला हो, चाहे वह SC हो, ST हो, महिला हो या OBC हो। गांव का गरीब आज भी वहीं बैठा है। क्यों बैठा है? आज यहां पर इस बात की चर्चा हुई कि गरीब बिल्कुल आगे नहीं बढ़ रहा है, अमीर आगे बढ़ रहे हैं और इस तरह से जो उन्नति और विकास हो रहा है, वह उस गरीब तक नहीं पहुंच पा रही है, इसलिए वह गांव का गरीब वहीं बैठा है। गांव का गरीब आज इस वजह से वहीं बैठा है क्योंकि जो स्कीम्स बनती हैं, इस डिपार्टमेंट में, मिनिस्ट्री में welfare की बहुत स्कीम्स हैं जो उन्हें न्याय दे सकती हैं, लेकिन वे उन तक पहुंचती कहां हैं। कितने लोगों तक वे स्कीम्स पहुंचती हैं, क्या वे गांवों तक पहुंचाई जा रही हैं? उन स्कीम्स का फायदा क्यों केवल कुछ ही लोग उठा रहे हैं, चाहे वे SC हों, ST हों या OBC के कुछ लोग हों? गांव के गरीब तक ये स्कीम्स पहुंचने नहीं दी जा रही हैं। अगर एक व्यक्ति टीचर बन जाता है तो वह अपने बच्चे को ही स्कॉलरशिप दिलवाएगा, वह उसको ही पढ़ाएगा, आगे लेकर जाएगा। अगर एक IAS बन जाता है तो उसका बच्चा ही IAS में आएगा, गांव का गरीब बच्चा IAS में नहीं आ सकता, क्योंकि उसको उन स्कीम्स का फायदा नहीं मिलता। इसलिए मैं यह कहूंगी कि social justice के नाम पर आप चारों तरफ देखिए, उन लोगों को भी देखिए, जो गांव में बैठे हैं, जो यह सोचते हैं कि हमें 25% reservation है, लेकिन जब वह हमारे पास आकर कहता है कि मेरे बच्चे ने MA कर लिया है, BA कर लिया है या 12वीं क्लास कर ली है, हम उसको नौकरी नहीं दिला सकते क्योंकि उसका फायदा शहर में बैठा, पढ़ा-लिखा, क्रीमीलेअर का व्यक्ति उठा लेता है। इसलिए मैं यह चाहूंगी कि अगर आप justice देना चाहते हैं, सही मायने में इस नाम को सार्थक करना चाहते हैं, तो उन लोगों को इस संकट से बाहर निकालिए। अगर आजादी के 20 साल बाद इस बारे में सोचा जाता तो शायद आज इस तरह की नौबत न आती, आज गरीब की percentage न बढ़ती, न ही उसको हम इस तरह से बुलाते, न ही बात करते।

यहां शिक्षा के बारे में भी कहा गया, लड़कियों की शिक्षा बड़ी कम है, यह कहा गया। आप किसको justice दे रहे हैं? आपने कानून बना दिए हैं, लेकिन आज भी कन्या भ्रूण हत्या हो रही है और ऐसे केसिस की तादाद बढ़ती जा रही है। आज लड़के और लड़कियों की तादाद, अगर 1000 लड़के हैं तो 900 लड़कियां रह गई हैं। कहां आप justice दे रहे हैं?

**श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि (उड़ीसा) :** हरियाणा में लड़कियों की यह तादाद 860 है।

**श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर :** यहां पर मैं एक बात और कहना चाहूंगी कि जहां पर भूमि सुधार हुआ है, वहां गरीबी की रेश्यो कम हुई है। जहां पर land reforms हुए हैं, उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, हिमाचल प्रदेश में 24% हरिजन हैं, सारे देश से ज्यादा हैं, लेकिन आज उनकी स्थिति अच्छी है, क्योंकि वहां पर land reforms हुए थे। अभी श्री शान्ता कुमार जी बोल रहे थे, चाहे उस समय ये land reforms के खिलाफ थे, लेकिन आज जो इनकी हालत बनी है, चाहे वे OBC हैं, चाहे वे SC हैं, लेकिन आज उनकी यह हालत इसी वजह से है कि वहां पर land reforms हुए हैं। यू.पी. में land reforms नहीं हुए, बिहार में land reforms नहीं हुए, अगर वहां land reforms हुए होते तो आज उनको बंदूकें न उठानी पड़तीं। बिल्कुल ठीक कहा गया, आज अगर माओवाद बढ़ रहा है या नक्सलवाद बढ़ रहा है तो वह ट्राइबल में क्यों बढ़ रहा है? वहां जो स्कीम्स दी गई थीं, वे उन तक क्यों नहीं पहुंची हैं? इसके बारे में सोचना पड़ेगा, यहां justice दिलवाना पड़ेगा। केवल कहने से या नाम रखने से justice नहीं मिलेगा, empowerment नहीं मिलेगी। इन

बातों को सोचना है कि आज क्यों ट्राइबल इकट्ठा होकर बंदूक के थू आवाज उठा रहा है, क्योंकि उनकी आवाज नहीं सुनी गई। बड़े काम किए गए, बड़ी स्कीमें बनाई गईं, लेकिन वे गांव के उस बच्चे तक, उस मर्द तक, उस औरत तक नहीं पहुंची हैं, इसलिए यह सब कुछ हो रहा है। इसलिए मैं यही कहना चाहूंगी कि इस महकमे का, इस मिनिस्ट्री का जो नाम रखा गया है, वह बहुत अच्छा रखा गया है - सामाजिक न्याय, लेकिन सामाजिक न्याय को दिलवाने के लिए आपको बहुत मेहनत करनी पड़ेगी, आपको लड़ाई लड़नी पड़ेगी तभी आप इसमें कामयाब हो सकेंगे। बिल्कुल ठीक कहा गया, आप एक नौजवान मंत्री हैं, आप में काम करने की क्षमता है, लेकिन इनकी क्षमता में यह लाना पड़ेगा, यह देखना पड़ेगा कि उस गरीब तक इनकी स्कीमें पहुंचें, कुछ लोगों के हाथों में ही न रह जाएं, वही फायदा न उठाएं, बल्कि गरीब तक वे जाएं, तभी आगे बढ़ सकेंगे, तभी तरक्की हो सकेगी।

महोदय, अब मैं महिलाओं के बारे में कुछ बातें कहना चाहती हूं। अब Empowerment है, हालांकि मिनिस्ट्रीज अब अलग-अलग हो गई हैं - Women and Child Development Ministry अलग हो गई है, Tribal Ministry अलग हो गई है, लेकिन फिर भी चूंकि Empowerment है, Social Justice है, इसलिए उसमें हम महिलाएं भी आती हैं, उसमें हमें भी जस्टिस मिलना चाहिए। अभी मेरे एक भाई कह रहे थे कि 33 परसेंट में उन औरतों ... अरे, आप औरतों को क्यों बांटना चाह रहे हैं, क्यों इस नाम से बांटना चाह रहे हैं, खुद तो आप बंटते नहीं, आप क्यों नहीं कहते कि OBC के भाइयों के लिए रिजर्वेशन रखिए, रिजर्वेशन के अंदर रिजर्वेशन रखिए। आप लोगों को SC में रिजर्वेशन दिया हुआ है, उसमें आप क्यों नहीं मांग रहे हैं? जब महिलाओं के रिजर्वेशन की बात आती है, तब आप इस तरह से बहाने बनाने लग जाते हैं, ऐसी बातें करने लग जाते हैं। इसलिए मैं कहूंगी कि इन बातों को छोड़िए। आपको महिलाओं को आगे लाना है, जब आप महिलाओं को आगे लाएंगे, तभी यह देश आगे बढ़ सकेगा।

मैं यह कहना चाहती हूं कि आपने बहुत से बिल बना दिए हैं, बहुत से कानून बना दिए हैं, दहेज विरोधी कानून बना दिया है, domestic violence का कानून बना दिया है, PNDA कानून बना दिए हैं, पता नहीं कितने कानून बना दिए हैं, लेकिन उन कानूनों को जब तक आप सही तरीके से इस्तेमाल में नहीं लाएंगे, उनका सही तरीके से प्रयोग नहीं होगा, उनका उल्लंघन करने पर दंड नहीं दिया जाएगा, तो ऐसे कानूनों का कोई लाभ नहीं होगा। अब एक रेप केस होता है और वह मुकदमा 20-20 सालों तक चलता है, उसका क्या फायदा? अगर उस औरत को उसी समय जस्टिस नहीं मिलता है, तो क्या फायदा? उस औरत का जो mental torture है, उसका जो trauma है, उसे कौन समझ सकता है? वह इंतजार करे कि मुझे न्याय मिलेगा? वह कोर्ट के चक्करों में फंसकर रह जाती है, घुल जाती है, मिट जाती है। इसलिए मैं आप लोगों से कहूंगी कि उसके लिए ऐसी Fast Track Courts बनाई जाएं, जो 6 महीने के अंदर फैसला कर दें, ताकि उसको भी सहूलियत हो। हमने बहुत साल पहले एक फिल्म देखी थी, जिसमें ट्रक के नीचे आकर एक आदमी मर जाता है, तो कोर्ट उस ड्राइवर को यह सजा देती है कि वह उस मरने वाले आदमी के परिवार वालों के लिए काम करे। ऐसी कुछ व्यवस्था उन महिलाओं के लिए भी होनी चाहिए, जिनके साथ यह ज्यादती हुई है, उनको कुछ सहायता मिलनी चाहिए, ताकि वे अपने दर्द को भूल सकें, अपने दुःख को भूल सकें।

मैं यही कहना चाहती हूं कि आपने इन चीजों को करना है, देखना है, तभी यह empowerment and social justice हो सकेगा। अगर आप सही मायनों में गरीबों की मदद करना चाहते हैं, अगर आप SC और ST के लोगों को ऊपर उठाना चाहते हैं, तो आपको यही करना होगा, जिससे इन योजनाओं का फायदा grass root level तक पहुंच सके। मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहूंगी कि विवेकानंद जी ने कहा था कि जिस देश में औरत का आदर नहीं होगा, वह

देश, वह राष्ट्र कभी उन्नति नहीं कर सकता है। इसलिए इस स्थिति को देखते हुए औरतों को भी जस्टिस दीजिए, SC को जस्टिस दीजिए, ST को जस्टिस दीजिए और अपने इस मंत्रालय का नाम सार्थक कीजिए। इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं आपको धन्यवाद देती हूँ कि आपने मुझे इस विषय पर बोलने के लिए समय दिया।

**श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि :** उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, यहां सब लोग जनरल बातें बोलते हैं, लेकिन हमारा विषय है मंत्रालय के कार्यकरण पर बोलना, यानी पिछले साल मंत्रालय का कामकाज कैसा रहा, मंत्री ने कैसा काम किया, लेकिन सब लोग जनरल बातें कर रहे हैं। जनरल और फिलॉसफी की बात करना तो आसान है। मेरे विचार से आज का विषय है मंत्रालय के कार्यकरण के बारे में बताना...(व्यवधान)...

**डा. नारायण सिंह मानकलाव** (नाम-निर्देशित) : उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, काफी देर से इस मंत्रालय पर, इसके क्रियाकलापों पर विस्तृत चर्चा चल रही है। सर्वप्रथम मैं आपके माध्यम से हमारे नवयुवक मंत्री जी, जिनके बारे में सबने कहा कि वे बड़े energetic हैं, उनका स्वागत करता हूँ, उनको बधाई देता हूँ और साथ ही यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि उनके ऊपर जो अपेक्षाएं इस सदन ने और इस विषय पर बोलने वाले हरेक सदस्य ने आरोपित की हैं, वे उनको सफलीभूत करेंगे और इस मंत्रालय की गतिविधियों तथा कार्यकलापों को और अच्छा करेंगे।

महोदय, मंत्रालय के प्रारूप और मंत्रालय के बारे में मेरी जो मान्यताएं थीं या हैं, उनको आज इस सदन में चर्चा के दौरान, मैं दो भागों में व्यक्त करता हूँ। आधे से ज्यादा यह मंत्रालय caste welfare के लिए काम करता है... जिसमें एस.सी. है, ओ.बी.सी. है और उन दोनों की संख्या मिलाकर 68 परसेंट है। हमारे जो बंधु बोल चुके हैं, जो माननीय सदस्य बोले हैं, यदि उनके पूरे भाषण का संकलन और संग्रहण किया जाए, तो भी यही मसला आता है कि ज्यादातर लोग एस.सी. के विकास के बारे में, ओ.बी.सी. के विकास के बारे में ही इस मंत्रालय को मानते हैं और इसके चलते जो दूसरा भाग है मंत्रालय का - वह है ह्यूमन सर्विसेज, जिसमें कुछ बंधुओं ने कहा था - old age आता है, disability आती है और drug addicts आते हैं। वह मानवीय सेवा पक्ष है और यह जातिगत विकास, उसके दलित, पीड़ित, उपेक्षित और deprived लोगों को उठाने का कार्यक्रम है। जैसा कि राजा साहब ने कहा, प्रारंभ में यह मंत्रालय कई विभागों को लेकर चलता था, वे सारे डिवीजन समय-समय पर अलग हो गए। माइनोंरिटी अलग हुआ, एस.सी. अलग हुआ, ट्राइबल अलग हुआ और आज इस बात की जरूरत है... इस विभाग से संबंधित स्टैंडिंग कमेटी का पिछले छः साल से मैं सदस्य रहा हूँ और उसमें यह प्रस्ताव पारित हुआ था कि इस मंत्रालय को एस.सी. को अलग से देखा जाए। एस.सी. के विकास के लिए एक अलग मंत्रालय की व्यवस्था की जाए और इसका सदस्य होने के नाते, उसकी जो रिकमंडेशन है, उसके अनुसार मैं आज इस सदन में यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस मंत्रालय को फिर दो भागों में बांटा जाए - एक ह्यूमन सर्विसेज और दूसरा अनुसूचित जाति और ओ.बी.सी.। जहां तक मानवीय सेवा का प्रश्न है, सभी लोगों ने उनके नंबर गिनाए हैं - 3 करोड़ विकलांग बताए, 8 करोड़ वृद्ध बताए और 3-4 करोड़ drug addicts बताए। श्रीमान्, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि मानवीय सेवा के इन तीनों पक्षों को मिलाएं तो ये 14 करोड़ होते हैं और ये केवल 14 करोड़ लोग नहीं हैं, ये 14 करोड़ फैमिलीज़ हैं। जिस घर में एक addict हो जाता है, मेरा अनुभव है, मैं साथ रहा हूँ, मैंने काम किया है - मैं आज इस सदन में केवल इसलिए हूँ कि मानव सेवा के कार्य को पिछले तीस साल से कर रहा हूँ और उसी के चलते भारत के राष्ट्रपति जी ने मुझे नॉमिनेट किया है इस सदन में, कि इस पक्ष को मैं आपके सामने रखूँ। इसलिए वे 14 करोड़ लोग नहीं हैं, 14 करोड़ परिवार हैं और 14 करोड़ को अगर 4 करोड़ से गुणा किया जाता है, तो 72 करोड़ लोग होते हैं। तो इन 72 करोड़ लोगों के वेलफेयर के बारे में अलग से चिंतन होना चाहिए और जो 68 करोड़ लोगों की आबादी है, उसके लिए अलग से विचार होना

चाहिए। यह मंत्रालय का मामला नहीं है, इसलिए मेरा आपके माध्यम से इस सरकार से निवेदन है कि इसके बारे में गंभीरता से विचार करे कि इस मंत्रालय को फिर दो भागों में विभक्त किया जाए ताकि दोनों ही पक्षों के साथ जस्टिफिकेशन किया जा सके।

महोदय, एस.सी. के बारे में बहुत ज्यादा विचार हो चुका है, लेकिन एक जाति के संबंध में जो बात आज तक छूटी हुई है, उसके बारे में मैं आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करके फिर मानव सेवा के संबंध में थोड़ी सी बात कहूंगा। एक घुमक्कड़ जाति होती है- एस.सी. की बात सबने की, ओ.बी.सी. की बात सबने की - लेकिन एक घुमक्कड़ जातियों का आयोग बना था, उसने भी एक रिपोर्ट दी थी। हमारा दायित्व बनता है, हिंदुस्तान के नागरिक होने के नाते उन घुमक्कड़ जातियों का भी एक दायित्व बनता है कि वे आपसे एक प्रोटेक्शन लें, उनके बच्चे भी पढ़ें, उनका भी economic development हो, उनका भी रीहैबिलिटेशन हो। इसके लिए मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्रालय से निवेदन करूंगा कि इन घुमक्कड़ जातियों के आयोग की जो रिपोर्ट आई है, उस पर तत्काल कार्यवाही शुरू करें और उनको भी राहत देने का प्रयास करें।

महोदय, अब मैं मंत्रालय के इस मानवीय सेवा के विषय में निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ। मानवीय सेवाओं का जो पक्ष है, इस काम को मंत्रालय तीन कार्यकारी एजेंसियों के माध्यम से करता है - पहला है स्टेट एजेंसीज़, दूसरा है एन.जी.ओज़. और तीसरा इनके खुद के इंस्टीट्यूशन्स हैं, कारपोरेशन्स हैं, जिनके माध्यम से ये इस काम को करते हैं। मानवीय सेवाओं के जो तीन काम हैं - उनमें सबसे बड़ा और एकमात्र यदि इनका कोई पार्टनर है, तो वह है एन.जी.ओज़. एक भी स्कीम्स ऐसी नहीं है, जो कोई स्टेट गवर्नमेंट चलाती हो या भारत सरकार खुद चलाती हो। इन तीनों के वेलफेयर की सारी स्कीम्स एन.जी.ओज़. चलाते हैं।

सदन की भी राय यह होगी, कुछ लोग यह भी मानते होंगे कि एन.जी.ओज़. की credibility क्या है। निश्चित तौर से कोई भी वर्ग, कोई भी संस्था, कोई भी दल - क्योंकि हम एक अलग दल के, अलग संस्था के सदस्य हैं - सबमें तरह-तरह के लोग होते हैं। एनजीओज़ अच्छे भी हैं, कुछ एनजीओज़ अक्षम भी हैं। उन्हें हमें सक्षम बनाने का काम करना पड़ेगा और उसके तहत एनजीओज़ को किस प्रकार से strength किया जाए, उनको किस प्रकार से अच्छा बनाया जाए, यह भी देखना होगा। जो अच्छे एनजीओज़ हैं, उन्हें उनके साथ न आंका जाए, एक ही लाठी से नहीं हांका जाए, इसकी भी व्यवस्था हमें करनी पड़ेगी। महोदय, सरकार और एनजीओज़ की जो पब्लिक प्राइवेट पार्टनरशिप है, उसके आधार पर सारी स्कीम्स होती हैं। अभी मंत्रालय ने जो सिस्टम बना रखा है, उसमें स्टेट गवर्नमेंट की recommendations जिन एनजीओज़ के संबंध में आती है, उनको ये ग्रांट देते हैं और monitoring system, evolution या valuation जो है, वह स्टेट गवर्नमेंट के ऊपर है और स्टेट गवर्नमेंट जैसा करती है, वैसा ही ये मानते हैं। अब मैं बहुत शॉर्ट में आपके माध्यम से एनजीओज़ की जो समस्याएं हैं, उनसे मंत्री महोदय को अवगत कराना चाहता हूँ। महोदय, एनजीओ आपकी मिनिस्ट्री के क्रियान्वयन का एक महत्वपूर्ण साझेदार है। साझेदार की समस्याओं को अनदेखा करने के नतीजों की निश्चित तौर से कल्पना की जा सकती है कि वे कैसे होंगे। आज की तारीख में एनजीओज़ को जो ग्रांट मिलती है, वह एक किश्त में मिलती है। वह किश्त दिसम्बर, जनवरी, फरवरी और मार्च में मिलती है। एक एनजीओ का कार्यकर्ता, जिसको 2200 रुपए, 2500 रुपए या 3000 रुपए की छोटी सी तनखाह मिलती है, वह जनवरी में तनखाह लेगा, उस एनजीओ को अगर जनवरी में पैसा मिलेगा तो वह कैसे काम को अंजाम देगा और कैसा काम कर पाएगा, उसकी क्वालिटी कैसी होगी, इस पर विचार करने की

आवश्यकता है। पहले कई वर्षों तक दो instalments में भुगतान हुआ करता था। पहली instalment बिना किसी अनुशंसा के, बिना किसी recommendation के पिछले साल के आधार पर उस एन.जी.ओ. को दे दी जाती थी और दूसरी किश्त स्टेट गवर्नमेंट की recommendation के बाद उसको दी जाती थी। इस प्रकार दो समान किश्तों में पैसा मिलने के कारण काम चलता रहता था। अब एक प्रशासनिक ऑर्डर के चलते पिछले दो साल से एनजीओ. को सिर्फ एक किश्त दी जाती है। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... महोदय, एक होती है, मेडन स्पीच, जिसमें आप घंटी नहीं बजा सकते, और मेर स्पीच है, लास्ट स्पीच ...**(व्यवधान)**...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): You can take two more minutes. You asked for one minute. I am giving you two minutes.

**डा. नारायण सिंह मानकलाव :** क्या होता है कि जो एनजीओ है, इसको दो समान किश्तों में पैसा मिलता था। एक administrative order हुआ और यह तय हो गया, एक सुप्रभात में, कि अब इनको एक ही किश्त में मिलेगा जिसका पैसा जनवरी, मार्च और अप्रैल तक मिलता है। इसको तत्काल दो किश्तों में किया जाए जिससे काम की क्वालिटी बढ़े और एनजीओ. अपने काम को अच्छी तरह से कर सकें। दूसरा विषय यह है कि एनजीओ. के अंदर जो कार्यकर्ता हैं, उनमें सबसे छोटे पद के लोग सफाई कर्मचारी और peon हैं जिनकी तनखाह स्कीम में 2200 रुपए है। ये वे लोग हैं जो दलित हैं, प्रताड़ित हैं, छोटे हैं। बाकी लोगों की तो फिर भी चार हजार, पांच हजार तनखाह है। यह जो 2200 रुपए तनखाह है, यह तो minimum wages के अनुसार भी ठीक नहीं बैठती। अगर हम NREGA की बात करें तो NREGA भी इससे ज्यादा देता है। जिस NREGA को लेकर हम विश्वभर में गुंजायमान हो रहे हैं, उसको कम से कम NREGA के बराबर करने की तो कृपा करें ताकि वह आदमी अपनी आजीविका का पालन कर सके। ...**(व्यवधान)**... NREGA बिना मरेगा नहीं। एक और ऑर्डर हुआ है कि स्वावलम्बन लाने के लिए हर साल पांच परसेंट ग्रांट कम करेंगे। एनजीओ. जो पहले से ही कम तनखाह में काम कर रहा है, जहां लोग 2200 रुपए से 5000 रुपए की छोटी सी तनखाह में काम कर रहे हैं, जिसे पैसा दिसम्बर में मिल रहा है, उसको corporate वगैरह पैसे देने वाले हैं नहीं, इसलिए यह जो पांच परसेंट वाला barrier आप लगा रहे हो, इस पर आप पुनर्विचार करें और इसे देखें। इसके अलावा डिस-एबिलिटी के बारे में भी आपसे कुछ निवेदन है कि जो पर्सन्स विद डिस-एबिलिटीज ऐक्ट-1995 बना है, इसको पूरे देश में क्रियान्वयन करने की कोशिश करें। राष्ट्रीय विकलांग नीति की अनुपालना और उसकी शिथिलता को दूर करें। हर विकलांग को एक मास्टर कार्ड देने की योजना पहले चली थी। इसमें जो उपकरण देते हैं या सहायता देते हैं, उसको बार-बार लेने की प्रवृत्ति न रहे और उसको यह मालूम पड़े कि इसके पास यह कार्ड है। इसलिए ओल्ड ऐज के लिए मेरा निवेदन है जैसा कमेटी से भी एक रिकमंडेशन आई थी ...**(व्यवधान)**... सर, बिल्कुल खत्म कर रहा हूं, मैं ज्यादा बोलता ही नहीं हूं।

ओल्ड ऐज के बारे में सबसे बड़ी समस्या मंत्री महोदय को निवेदन करना चाहता हूं, वह है स्वास्थ्य। अगर कोई बुढ़ा आदमी बीमारी हो गया और उसके बेटे को पता नहीं है कि इसके प्रोस्टेट है या डॉयबिटिज है या इसको और क्या तकलीफ है। उसका बेटा घर में बैठा-बैठा कहता है कि इसको बुढ़ापा है, इसको तो मरना ही है। इसलिए ऐसे लोगों को स्वास्थ्य की सुविधा चाहिए। स्वास्थ्य की सुविधा के लिए हमने कमेटी से भी रिकमंडेशन कराई थी कि बूढ़े लोगों का ग्रुप हेल्थ इंश्योरेंस किया जाए। अगर इनका ग्रुप हेल्थ इंश्योरेंस होगा, तो उनको पैसा मिलेगा, बेटा पैसा लेगा तथा इलाज हो सकता है। इसलिए जैसे आपने बी.पी.एल. परिवारों का ग्रुप हेल्थ इंश्योरेंस किया है, वैसे ही



वृद्धों का भी करें। वृद्धों के लिए जिले-वाइज हॉस्पिटल में जगह करें, एक यूनिट बनाएं या वार्ड बनाएं, लेकिन इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था करें। इसी प्रकार से ड्रग एडिक्ट पर भी काम करेंगे। पिछले 10 वर्षों से नशे की प्रवृत्ति बढ़ रही है। नशे पर अगर ध्यान नहीं देंगे तो जैसे आपका नरेगा है, जो विकास की स्कीमें हैं, उससे गरीब आदमी गरीब होता जा रहा है, क्योंकि किसी अमीर आदमी को आपने ऐसे दारु पीते हुए नहीं देखा है। वह तो एक पैग घर में लेता है तथा सड़कों पर तो वे गरीब घूमते हैं। गरीब सौ रुपए कमाकर लाता है और अस्सी रुपए दारु में खर्च कर देता है। इससे उसका परिवार दुखी होता है। इसलिए इस पर आप बहुत ज्यादा ध्यान दें। धन्यवाद।

DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, first of all, I would like to thank you for allowing me to participate in the discussion on the working of the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment. Yesterday, during the discussion on the functioning of the Ministry of Health, I had spoken about the huge divide between the northern and southern part of India. We can call this divide as economic divide, social divide, developmental divide, literacy divide, or, health divide. We all know that in these factors, the southern part of India is more developed than the northern part.

Sir, I would like to state that one of the main reasons for the development of southern part of India is the concept called social justice. It is not only social justice but the social equity, social inclusivity and social empowerment, which lead to social harmony, which is prevalent more in the southern part, arguably. On the other hand, the northern part produced maximum number of prime ministers, maximum number of senior ministers but the development process has not percolated into this sector or into this region.

I do not want to discriminate between the north and the south. But, it is a reality. Why? Because, we had leaders like Tandai Periyar from Tamil Nadu, Shri Narayanaguru, Dr. Ambedkar and other like minded leaders, who came from that region and who had fought for social justice and social equity and were successful also.

Sir, had Tandai Periyar not been there at that time, I would not have reached here in front of you to express my views, and, I would have been ploughing the fields and working like a farmer. Because of him, because of social justice, I am here in front of you. That is what is needed throughout the country. Both the Cabinet and the State Minister are dynamic Ministers, and, we expect a lot from them for the developmental process of India. Sir, when we speak about the oppressed section of society in India, I would like to say that there are different categories, whether SC, ST, OBC or minority, and, in totality, approximately ninety per cent of this section in India is oppressed. And this section has been oppressed or suppressed not for years, not for decades but for centuries, generations after generations. Just sixty years are not enough to undo what has been done to them over these generations, over these centuries? So, we have to take some concrete steps and measures to uplift them. I would be the first one to appreciate if the caste or community system is eradicated from India.

But then, how? By just talking within the Parliament and outside, I don't think it is going to happen. By actually doing something, bring the have-nots to haves. That is what we need to do. Bring them to equality where the progressive people are there. That is what we need to do and that is

what should be done in our country. Sir, today the concept of reservation is nothing new for us. Even in the developed countries like America, there is reservation; in countries like Australia, there is reservation. Here in India, we need reservation. Why? Because we need to take this section of people, who have been discriminated against for centuries, on a par with the development process of our nation. When we talk about reservation for OBCs, the fruit of reservation had come after so many years only about 18 years ago for jobs and only 3 years ago for education and that is not the fulfilment. In the last 18 years of reservation for OBCs, you see the backlogs. When you go into the backlogs and then actual reservation benefits, you see that only 5 per cent of people have been benefited in the jobs in 18 years. And, when you say the reservation for OBCs in the educational institutions, you see, this year in the IITs, 50 per cent of the posts are being unfilled. Because of what? On the one hand, you give this benefit of reservation and on the other hand, you pull the chair, you pull the rug under them, talking about conditions like creamy layer and all that. The Judiciary does not help us any bit in this, and I feel that the Judiciary is prejudice or biased against reservation. I could talk boldly in this House on that issue because we know what happened to the 27 per cent reservation for OBCs, how it was scuttled and how the concept of creamy layer and all that came. I do not want to go much into that, Sir. Reservation is not just some concession given. It is a Constitutional right for all the citizens who have been empowered to have reservation. It is a Constitutional right of every deprived section of society, every individual who is living in villages who has been discriminated against in the past. Even though some of the issues which I will raise very shortly will not be pertaining to this particular Ministry, I am sure, since they are the nodal Ministry, they could associate themselves and act as a liaising agency with the other Ministries as well.

Sir, the States should be empowered to have the quantum of reservation as they require. What is the concept of having a just 50 per cent slab? I do not see a point in that. When we say that 90 per cent of the Indian population is a deprived society, why do we have a just 50 per cent slab? What is the logic in the Supreme Court's saying that you should have a slab of 50 per cent? That should be eliminated; that should be eradicated. Time and again we have seen the interference of the Judiciary in the Legislature. We get these laws passed and then finally those are stayed unfortunately. Like Tamil Nadu, which has a 69 per cent of reservation policy, if tomorrow we want to have 75 per cent reservation according to needs and necessity, there should be a concept of compartmental reservation which has been very successfully implemented in States like Karnataka and Kerala.

Sir, a very important concept which my colleague Mr. Siva had brought out is census. Every 10 years we do a census. Coming 2011, we will have a census in that. Just all we request is a category called OBCs be added. What is the concept? Today, the Supreme Court is saying that OBCs are just 30 or 40 per cent. We do not know what is it like. So, let us know what is the actual position. Last such census was done in India in 1931, that is, 80 years ago. A lot of water has flown down the bridge after that. So, we need to know the actuality of this.

My colleague Mr. D. Raja, who initiated this very wonderful discussion, talked about reservation in the private sector. That should be the priority of this Government. It was a priority of the last Government. The Government is a continuous process. I am sure the UPA Government will bring out reservation in the private sector and it will go a long way in satiating the needs of the needy people throughout the country.

Also, Sir, the Natchiappan Committee Report, which is a very wonderful Report, has to be implemented in totality so that we could have equal distribution on these issues.

Sir, I have got two more issues. We should have a Parliamentary Committee on OBCs. Since the reservation for OBCs has been there in jobs as well as in educational institutions, this Parliamentary Committee should be constituted immediately. This Ministry should take the responsibility and ask the Prime Minister and others to take up this issue and constitute a Parliamentary Committee for OBCs exclusively. Sir, we have the National Commission for Backward Classes. But it does not have any teeth; it does not have any mandate; and it does not have any power to act. We need to make the National Commission for Backward Classes on a par with the National Commission for SC & ST and the National Commission for Women.

All my colleagues have spoken on the issue of physically challenged. This is a neglected group of people who have been completely discriminated whether they are mentally challenged or hearing impaired or visually impaired. They need to be given priority. The focus of this Ministry should be on these people. They should be given priority and privileges. There should not be any discrimination against them. More awareness should be there. They should be part of the mainstream.

Next is alcoholism. Yesterday also I talked about it. More and more people are getting addicted to alcohol. There was a time when people started taking it at the age of 28. Then it came down to 19 years. And, today, school going children of 13-14 years are taking it, and, by the time, they are 20 or 22 years old, they are becoming alcoholic. To address these issues, we need to take them up. This Ministry is the core Ministry which has de-addiction centres not only for alcohol but also for drugs on the border of Punjab and Rajasthan. The North-East is something where you need to have a lot of focus on rehabilitation centres, and rejuvenation centres.

The core issues of physically challenged should be addressed. I appreciate the work of both the young Ministers. Both of them are sitting here. They should give priority to this. I just want them to rectify the anomalies in the selection process of the UPSC. It is an ongoing phenomenon. Anomalies are there. Discrimination of OBC is there. I can sit with the Ministers and discuss it with them. This is a very, very important issue. A lot of youngsters are coming to us on this issue. With these words, I, once again, thank you, Sir.

SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I thank you for having given me this opportunity to speak on this very important debate.

All my colleagues have made exceptionally vital points. The reason why I wanted to be a part of this debate, Sir, is because I feel that, in many ways, the Social Justice and Empowerment Ministry represents the conscience of the nation.

At a time of spectacular and rapid social and economic transformation, it will be the resolve and the agenda of this Ministry which will be the moral compass for all of us in this House and the rest of India.

The charter of this Ministry is to ensure that with rising prosperity, when the entire country is making giant strides in this century as a super power, there must always be equity. As India's economy grows, as individuals, families and communities become better educated and wealthier than ever before in our history, we must commit ourselves to the process of social empowerment to root out the prejudices and biases that have left disadvantaged vast sections of our brethren and sisters in so many parts of our country.

Sir, I want to concentrate only on three major issues. I don't want to go into very great detail on the issues of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes which have been raised by many of my colleagues. Many important points have been made and I endorse those points wholeheartedly. But I just want to make one suggestion regarding the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes.

Our discussion has focussed primarily upon reservation for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes for filling up those reserved seats; for making sure that in the educational institutions, they get scholarships; for giving them opportunities for education and employment in the Government and employment in the private sector; and to ensure that their livelihood is safeguarded.

But, I feel, Sir, in this era of free market economy, we would not be doing justice to the vast majority of our Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes brethren and sisters until we don't see in the Sensex an entrepreneurial class of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes which we don't have now. How many companies do we have in India that are listed on the Sensex or the stock market or a very major company that's talked about everyday in the economy that is headed by a person belonging to the Scheduled Castes or a person belonging to the Scheduled Tribes? I think, Sir, in a free market economy, that would be the true mark. I fully support and endorse the concept of filling up reserved vacancies, making sure that backlog is not there and ensuring that the Central Government gives them jobs. But, the very important work that has been done by the Ministry is the National Scheduled Castes Finance and Development Corporation which is now providing loans as well as skilled training, management, development and marketing support to small entrepreneurs. That beginning has already been made. But, I would request the young and dynamic Minister to scale up this mission very, very ambitiously, to be bold, to be visionary and to ensure that by the time this Government lays down office and come back again, of course, by 2020, we find many companies, many very large companies, which are listed on the stock market where a large entrepreneurial class is from the most disadvantaged sections of the society which is not there today. In the area of free market, I think, that is a very important milestone that is still left for us to achieve.

Sir, I know that you have been gracious enough to give me the time. I know that the time of my party is limited. I only want to concentrate on three issues which have been raised by my colleagues

also before me. Sir, a Division of the Ministry deals with the elderly or the senior citizens, persons with disabilities and those with substance abuse. Sir, I believe, senior citizens form about 7.7 crore of the population. Yet, what is the care and concern, what is the focus really that we give to these senior citizens as a State? These are the groups that require the intervention of the State, of the Government, of the Ministry, to play the role of a guarantor to ensure that they have equal access to all the facilities in our democracy, to all the Constitutional and legal rights in our democracy. Therefore, Sir, I feel that one of the most important pieces of legislation enacted by this Government is the Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act in 2007.

Sir, we are a young country. We have a population of young people. In 1.1 billion population, more than half are below the age of 25. A large number of them are under the age of 15. And, at the same time, nobody who watches television or nobody who reads the newspaper everyday can deny the fact that we treat our elderly, we treat our parents and we treat our senior citizens with a particular lack of concern that does not do either our family system or society or democracy any kind of grace. In that sense alone, Sir, I think, this Ministry would be permanently and perennially relevant to ensure the welfare of senior citizens.

Sir, I know the fact of decline of joint family. In many ways, the joint family was patriarchal system which, I think, took away a great deal from the right of young women. But, in any ways, it was a socially cohesive unit that cared for the people who were elderly and treated them with considerable respect. Now, with the decline of the joint family, Sir, I think, the role of the State to intervene in this regard has become much greater. Sir, I looked at the report of the Ministry and I was a little surprised that the amounts that have been set aside for the Central Sector Scheme, Integrated Programme for Older Persons in 2006-07, was Rs.28 crores and the amount released was Rs.12.53 crores. In 2008-09, the amount set aside was only Rs.22 crores and the amount released was only Rs.17.72 crores. In 2007-08, it was Rs.16.12 crores. Sir, there were eleven States and Union Territories, namely, Arunachal, Goa, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Meghalaya, Sikkim, Chandigarh, Daman and Diu, Dadra, from which no proposals, at all, were received under this scheme. Therefore, in that sense, it is not possible for me to ask only the Minister as to why these proposals were not fully implemented for the welfare of the senior citizens.

Therefore, I would request the Minister to ensure that whatever has been allotted, is, at least, used by the States, that he calls for reports from the States, from Ministers concerned in those States to ensure that those schemes for senior citizens are properly implemented. Sir, then I looked at the report and I looked at the schemes, there are very many praise-worthy schemes which the Ministry is implementing, Non-Plan Scheme of Assistance to Panchayati Raj Institutions, Old Age Homes, Health, there are very many important schemes, Sir. Then I looked at, for example, the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, which has provided separate queues for older persons in government hospitals, geriatric clinics, and then the Ministry of Railways provides separate railway

counters, the Ministry of Civil Aviation provides 50 per cent discount tickets, the Ministry of Finance gives them income tax deductions. But, despite all this, I think, there should be a greater vision in the integration of senior citizens and the kind of problems that they face today. Many of our senior citizens are abandoned by their families and by their young people. We have cells against violence. We have the PC Act which is under this Ministry, atrocities against dalits, we have cells for violence against women. I believe that there should be a special cell for violence against senior citizens. So many senior citizens we read about everyday in the newspapers that they are being abused or beaten or killed by their domestic staff or by their children, the very children that they brought up with so much care and concern, for the sake of their homes, they are being thrown out. Therefore, Sir, I believe that there should be a little more consideration about the circumstances under which these senior citizens live, and I believe that the Ministry should pay particular attention to those issues. Sir, you are looking at me and you are about to press the Bell. Sir, I will conclude in only one minute. Sir, I would thank you for having given me the time. I just want to point out to something that was already raised before, and that was with regard to the people differently abled, those with physical disabilities are put aside the report. I am not going to take that kind of time, Sir. There are people with disabilities in India who represent 2.1 per cent of our population. But, Sir, if you look at the Act, there are Acts that have been passed that take care of the welfare of the differently-abled people, mentally challenged people, those with physical disabilities, yet we must, as a society, ask ourselves, how far we have been able to integrate them within our society. In the Act itself, there are certain guidelines that have been laid down that the Government is bound to do. To review a barrier-free environment, to monitor and evaluate the impact of policies and programmes designed for achieving equality of the differently-abled people, and full participation of disabled in the society, and particularly, screen children for early detection of physical disabilities. Sir, there are only 34 per cent of the physically differently-abled people who are employed, only 49 per cent of them are literate. So, my request to the Minister is that there should be a paradigm shift to mainstream the physically disabled from a medical angle to social rehabilitation so that they are integrated in terms of employment, in terms of education and in terms of human dignity. My last sentence, I would like to add that the Ministry is not here to force change on society. Society has its own free will and will change and adapt. And when society falters and when society forgets, and when it forgets its obligations, it is the duty of the Ministry to bring it back to the correct path, and I am to offer equal treatment to all. Sir, there cannot be a better definition of the words social justice and empowerment. That is all. Thank you very much.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): No, I did not give you equal treatment. I gave you more time. Now, Dr. Janardhan Waghmare.

DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE (Maharashtra): Thank you, Sir. First of all, let me thank Shri D.Raja for raising this issue in this House. Previously, the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment was called the Ministry of Social Welfare. Now, the nomenclature has been changed. It is the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment. So, "social justice" is a multidimensional concept. It has various aspects. But, now, I confine myself to reservation. It also has a very long

history. This concept of "social justice" was evolved in the nineteenth century. As far as Maharashtra is concerned, Mahatma Phule was the first person to talk about social justice. He had made a demand to the British Government for giving reservations to weaker sections — farmers, *Dalits* and other weaker sections in services. This was the concept. It was picked up by Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj of Kolhapur, and he made 50 per cent reservation in Services in his own State. Dr. Ambedkar has inherited the legacy of Mahatma Phule and Rajeshri Shahu Maharaj, and he has been instrumental in making a provision of reservations in the Constitution. He was Chairman of the Drafting Committee, and he made this. He prevailed in the House, and now, there are reservations, reservations for STs, SCs and even for OBCs. OBCs took a long time. Kakasaheb Kelkar Committee was confused. It was Mandal Commission which came to certain conclusions, and now, reservation is given to them also. Sir, I am not going to take a long time. I would only make certain suggestions. I also cannot understand the rationale behind 50 per cent. What is the rationale? The Constitution is not behind it. There is no other reason. So, what is the rationale? This has to be reconsidered. Now, when you have nearly 70 per cent of the population under 'reservation', the reservation of 50 per cent should be reconsidered. That is why, I would request our hon. Minister to take up this issue. What is the rationale? The rationale has to be decided.

Sir, I am going to raise another problem. The UPA Government has given a commitment of reservation in private sector also. In the Constitution also, this is not barred. So, why do we oppose it? In future, the private sector is going to be larger; it is going to expand more and more, and the public sector will be shrunk. Therefore, there would be no choice for giving reservation in public sector and, in future, of course, there would be a large enlargement of private sector. This has to be, really, considered. Now, there are many segments of society, for instance "Dalit Christians" and "Dalit Muslims". Even though they are Christians, they are *Dalits*; they are treated like *Dalits*. Even though they are Muslims, they are treated like *Dalits*. That is why, this factor has to be considered. The Sachar Committee has made certain recommendations. That also has to be considered. A nation cannot be a nation 'half weak and half strong'; this has to be understood. The Supreme Court also has asked for the opinion of the Government regarding "Dalit Christians" and "Dalit Muslims". Sir, this has to be considered as early as possible. The categories which are weak economically, but do not come under the "reservation", why not have an affirmative action programme for them?

The United States of America has accepted this. It has not only accepted an affirmative action policy, but also implemented the policy or programme. Why shouldn't we do this? Why shouldn't our Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment consider this? A comprehensive programme should be prepared for weaker sections, the marginal sections, whatever be their castes. Giving a few facilities here and there will not solve the problem. The problem is very serious and deep-rooted and, therefore, we have to go into the details without any prejudice for any community, whether it may be a religious community or whatever it is. This is a part and parcel of nation building and building the capacity of the nation.

Sir, in my opinion, education is the first and last hope of this country. But now in education also there are no opportunities. We always talk about equal opportunity in education. Unless opportunities are equalised, you can't get equal opportunity. Facilities have to be equalised; opportunities themselves have to be equalised. Now, in the private sector engineering and medical colleges the fee is so high that the poor people, the SCs, the STs and the OBCs can't afford to pay the fee. That is the reason why reservation should be applied to the private sector also. This is my request to the Minister. For instance, in the recent Bill that we passed we have made 25 per cent reservation for the weaker sections in primary education. Why don't we provide this in higher education in all the professional colleges so that justice can be done? This issue of social justice has to be considered seriously and people should get social justice. The future of democracy depends upon that and the welfare of the society depends upon that. The people should get opportunity of education, opportunity of employment and opportunity of health-care. So, this has to be considered very sympathetically by the Ministry of Social Justice. Thank you very much.

DR. RADHAKANT NAYAK (Orissa): Thank you very much, Sir. First of all, I congratulate the young and dynamic Minister for agreeing to a discussion on the working of the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, and I wish him well, as well as, his colleagues in the Ministry.

Sir, I propose to raise not many issues because most of our senior colleagues, cutting across party lines, have waxed eloquent on several issues that concern this Ministry and the people for whom this Ministry exists. I only want to raise one basic issue which is very crucial to the life and to the existence of many people for whom this Ministry exists. This relates to the atrocities committed against the SCs, STs and others weaker sections in our society. These categories of people have two types of rights. One is the Constitutional rights dealt in the Fundamental Rights and the Directive Principles of State Policy Chapters. In additions there are two important Statutes. One the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 and the other is the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989, which provide for the legal rights. As far as these groups of people are concerned, the right to get special protection is available under these two Statutes.

The crimes against SCs and STs are broadly classified under ten major heads. They are murder, hurt, rape, kidnapping and abduction, dacoity, robbery, arson and others. These crimes are also catalogued in the Indian Penal Code as well. But the most important problem is that the two statutes, which have been promulgated and which are under implementation, are not adequate to give total protection to these categories of people. This is because they contain a number of deficiencies and there one finds wrong or deficient conceptualisation and implementation of these statutes. In fact, these two laws are not only inadequate, but make a mockery of justice to be meted out to these categories of people. The current Budget on which many of my colleagues have spoken, and the different institutions like the SC and ST Commission and various other Commissions and Committees



of the Ministry they appear to be mere cosmetic institutions and the least said about them is better.

Let us take the word 'atrocities'. The Oxford Dictionary defines what exactly 'atrocities' is; even the glossary of legal dictionaries would also speak. 'Atrocities' means 'wickedness', 'wicked' or 'cruel act'. Nothing more than that. Therefore, sometimes, we need to bring in some other issues, some other laws, to prove violence against these categories of people. If one goes deep into the injustices perpetrated on the *dalits* or their categories in terms of history, culture, politics and deprivation, including inaccessibility, segregation and discrimination, one finds that these statutes do not, at all, concern the irreparable damages being done to the *dalits*, physically, socially, culturally and psychologically. Issues like dehumanisation do not form part of these laws. Dehumanisation or economic disenfranchisement, denial of rights in all their nuances, forced migration, contractual slavery, compelled labour or induced hunger, do not form part of these statutes. For example, when we speak of labour. I am reminded of Aristotelian concept of slavery. According to him, what is slavery? According to him 'slavery' is a labour which is meant for only inferior beings. That is the Aristotelian concept of slavery. Therefore, Sir, my problem is, today, in the literature, whether it is a Government literature. In our literature, we do not find a proper term to describe the injustices meted out to these communities.

Let me spell out what exactly I mean. Today, these categories of people are suffering from, what is called, the 'unspoken terrors' and that terror has several indicators. One, they are forced to surrender to the superior authority, Even tacit acceptance of their powerlessness is a form of terror, Second these people are deprived of resources necessary to fight back and thus are at the mercy of the tormentors. Thus, the rehabilitation and relief packages as well as the land acquisition laws and various other statutes would make these people more powerless than what they are today or what they were in the past. Fourth, Programme problems like allotment of land to the *dalits* or giving water to their lands are non-existent. They have become counter-productive or they are not within the ambit of the working of this Ministry at all. Fifth they have much less employment than others. Whether you take Infant Mortality Rate or Maternal Mortality Rate, every other indicator is more harmful to these people. Such violence takes a heavier toll of these people than others. Therefore, the proper term, that could be used, in order to describe this type of violence that is committed against these people in the society, is genocide. What is genocide? It is very important for us to understand this. The philosophy guides you; philosophy has enlightened us. Sir, there are three important statutes which are available in the international legal system. First, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights; second the International Convention on Civil and Political Rights; and third, which is most the important, is the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, which is applicable to us, and our country is a signatory to all the Convention. Therefore, genocide has been defined in so many words which, I thought, I should enlighten this House. This is very important, which we have ignored to incorporate in our legal system...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): You have taken eight minutes. Take two minutes more.

SHRI RADHAKANT NAYAK: Sir, I am the last speaker. Don't you think you need to be a little more generous?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): There are four speakers more. Take two minutes more.

SHRI RADHAKANT NAYAK: The convention defines genocide as follows: "Any of the following acts committed with intent to destroy, in general or in part, a national, ethnic, racial or religious group — killing members of any group, causing serious bodily or mental harm to members of a group, deliberately inflicting on the group conditions of life calculated to bring about physical destruction in whole or in part." This is adequately defined in the Convention, but it is not available in our legal system. Therefore, how exactly should we go about it? You are aware how Hitler planned the holocaust. Hitler perpetrated it. That was a one-time horrific act. In this country, our variant of genocide goes on for centuries together. It crosses boundaries of generations and moves to other generations, and from centuries to eons. And, it is not only human, but it is also ecological.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): That is all.

SHRI RADHAKANT NAYAK: It is cultural. It is genetic. In other words, we should promulgate under our legal system, a new law, which has to be more radical, and substantially innovative. Only then will it be possible for us to mitigate the genocidal violence which is being perpetrated directly, or, indirectly by some groups in our society against these unfortunate hapless people. Thank you.

**सुश्री सुशीला तिरिया (उड़ीसा):** थैंक यू, सर, आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया। सर, सबसे पहले मैं सोशल जस्टिस के युवा मंत्री श्री मुकुल वासनिक जी को बधाई देना चाहूंगी कि सोशल जस्टिस मिनिस्ट्री उनकी तरह एक नौजवान मंत्री के हाथ में सौंपी गई है जो शायद बहुत दिनों से उन मिनिस्ट्री में कुछ करने के इंतजार में हैं। सर, यह बोलने के बाद मैं आपके माध्यम से दो-चार मुद्दों की तरफ ध्यान दिलाना चाहूंगी। इस देश में जिस तरह की सोशल इंजीनियरिंग है, इस देश में सदियों से सोशल इंजीनियरिंग के हिसाब से समाज चलता आ रहा है। लोगों को न्याय दिलाने के लिए, लोगों को जस्टिस दिलाने के लिए इस मिनिस्ट्री में काम करने के लिए अभी बहुत कुछ बाकी है। इसमें social justice केवल SCs, STs, Backward Classes और Minorities के लिए नहीं है, बल्कि मेरे हिसाब से इसमें महिलाओं, बच्चों, disabled एवं Senior Citizens के लिए भी equally social justice है। तो मैं कहना चाहती हूँ कि गौर से अगर देखें तो इस मिनिस्ट्री के बहुत सारे काम हैं, इसलिए मैं हमारे सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्री, श्री मुकुल वासनिक जी को, जो युवा मंत्री हैं, दोबारा बधाई देना चाहूंगी, क्योंकि वे पहले भी जब मंत्री रहे तो इन्होंने काम करके दिखाया था और अब फिर हम SC, ST के जितने भी लोग हैं, हम सब लोग उम्मीद करेंगे कि ये इस मिनिस्ट्री में भी जरूर सफल रहेंगे।

सर, मैं एक चीज पहले कहना नहीं चाहती थी, लेकिन कहनी पड़ेगी क्योंकि आप समय की घंटी बजाएंगे। सर, मैं यह कहना चाहूंगी, जैसा कि प्रवीण राष्ट्रपाल भाई ने कहा कि जिस वक्त 12% reservation था, उस वक्त इसमें 7% reservation था SC, ST के लिए, लेकिन अभी पापुलेशन बहुत बढ़ गई है, 16 करोड़ से ज्यादा SC की और 8 करोड़ से ज्यादा ST की पापुलेशन हो गई है। मैं यह कहना चाहूंगी, मैं दिल से नहीं कह रही, कि जितना भी पढ़-लिखकर हम लोग आगे आए हैं, हमको तो reservation की जरूरत नहीं है, लेकिन पापुलेशन जिस तरह से बढ़

रही है, उस पापुलेशन को देखते हुए ही reservation के percentage को भी बढ़ाना चाहिए। जैसे पूर्व हेल्थ मिनिस्टर ने कहा कि reservation देश की जरूरत नहीं होना चाहिए, मैं भी उनसे सहमत हूँ, लेकिन देश में ऐसा environment कहां पैदा हो रहा है कि reservation की जरूरत न पड़े। हम तो उस दिन का इंतजार कर रहे हैं कि वह दिन जिस दिन इस देश में reservation की जरूरत न हो। इस देश के लोगों की मानसिकता उस तरह से बननी चाहिए, उस तरह का environment बनना चाहिए, ताकि देश में reservation लेने वाला खुद यह कहे कि हमें reservation नहीं चाहिए। लेकिन, जैसा कि मैं कहना चाहूंगी कि अभी तक back-log भी पूरा नहीं हुआ है, अभी भी उसमें बाकी है। जैसे पिछले Empowerment Minister ने Overseas scholarship SC, ST के meritorious students को दिया था, उनको विदेश में पढ़ने के लिए भेजा था, लेकिन उसमें भी back-log है। उसके लिए, SC, ST दोनों से, मात्र 30 students को, इंजीनियर, डाक्टर आदि पढ़ने के लिए चुना जाता है। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... सर, मैंने अभी तो बोलना शुरू किया है। अभी उसमें भी back-log बाकी है।

**श्री उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) :** पांच मिनट हो गए हैं।

**सुश्री सुशीला तिरिया :** सर, महिलाओं के साथ injustice तो हमेशा हुआ है, इसलिए महिलाएं सबसे पहले justice Social Justice and Environment Ministry से लेना चाहेंगी। SC, ST और minority तो हैं ही, Minority Corporation अभी तो बनी है, कैसे बनी है, क्या है, यह भी नोडल मिनिस्ट्री को देखना चाहिए, यह मैं आपके माध्यम से कहना चाहती हूँ।

सर, मैं ट्राइबल्स के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहूंगी। 73rd & 74th Amendment जो पंचायत राज में हुआ है, उसी को शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइबल डिस्ट्रिक्ट में, सब प्लान एरिया में, चाहे SC, ST सब प्लान एरिया है, उसको उसी जगह पर ठीक से आप लागू कीजिए, समानता लाइए। उस क्षेत्र में विकास की किसी किस्म की कोई समस्या नहीं रहेगी, कोई बाधा नहीं होगी, विकास जरूर होगा। जब तक इकनॉमिकली, सोशली, एजुकेशनली विकास हमारी रिज़र्व्ड कैटेगरीज़ को नहीं मिलेगा, तब तक विकास कभी नहीं होगा। इस तरह से देश में आवाज आती रहेगी। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... तो मैं आपसे यह निवेदन करना चाहती हूँ, केवल एक-दो मुद्दों में कि आप केवल हमारा जो बिल है, एक्ट है, उसको ठीक तरह से इम्प्लिमेंट कीजिए। What about ITDA? सर, उधर सैंकड़ों से, कितने ही सालों से पैसा जाता रहा, लेकिन हमने कभी evaluation किया कि क्या काम हो रहा है? कभी नहीं किया। इसलिए गरीब गरीब होता जा रहा है, अमीर अमीर होता जा रहा है। इसलिए मैं निवेदन करना चाहूंगी कि केवल हमारा यह काम रह गया है, इम्प्लिमेंटेशन भी सही तरीके से हो जाए तो अच्छा है।

महिलाओं के लिए, सर, एक मिनट, मैं कहना चाहूंगी कि आपने Domestic Violence आदि बहुत सारे बिल बना दिए, लेकिन आज भी मजदूरी के मामले में भी महिलाओं के साथ injustice होता है। महिला वही काम करती है तो उसको 60 रुपए मिलते हैं और एक पुरुष वही काम करता है तो उसे 80 रुपए मिलते हैं। तो मैं आपको आखिर में एक ट्राइबल की बात कहना चाहती हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**... ट्राइबल की बात को पूरा देश नहीं सुनता है, अगर आप हाऊस में भी नहीं सुनेंगे तो कैसे होगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सर, मैं कहना चाहूंगी Social Justice के माध्यम से कि ट्राइबल की जमीन को mortgage पर नहीं दे सकते। तो इकनॉमिकली आप उसको indirectly दबा रहे हैं। कोई बिजनेस करना चाहता है, तब भी नहीं कर सकता क्योंकि आपने जंगल का एक्ट बना दिया है। जंगल एक्ट में क्या है कि माइनर फॉरेस्ट प्रोडक्ट्स को आप बेचो। उसमें कितना आएगा, कितने अमीर बनेंगे? इसलिए मैं कहना चाहूंगी कि केवल Forest Act बनाने से economically viable नहीं होता, उनको economically viable बनाने के लिए, उनको सक्षम करने के लिए Land Mortgage Act में amendment करके लोन दिलाने का प्रबंध करना चाहिए, ताकि वे लोग लोन लेकर कोई बिजनेस कर सकें, शहर आ सकें, पढ़ सकें। आप post-matric

scholarship के साथ-साथ pre-matric scholarship भी लागू कीजिए, केवल ऊपर के लेवल पर scholarship देने से नहीं होगा, नीचे से foundation को मजबूत कीजिए, शिक्षा को मजबूत कीजिए, ताकि समाज बदले, वे economically viable हों और हमारी सोसायटी में SC को, ST को और महिलाओं को न्याय मिले। मैं विशेष रूप से आपसे यह कहना चाहूंगी कि इस हाऊस में भी SC और ST को और महिलाओं को न्याय मिले। मैं विशेष रूप से आपसे यह कहना चाहूंगी कि इस हाऊस में भी SC और ST महिलाओं को जस्टिस दीजिए, उनको बोलने के लिए थोड़ा ज्यादा मौका दीजिए। धन्यवाद।

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री पी.जे. कुरियन) :** ईश्वर सिंह जी, आप बोलिए। आपके पास 5 मिनट का समय है।

**श्री ईश्वर सिंह (हरियाणा) :** उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, दलित चेतना के अग्रदूत बाबा साहब अम्बेडकर की क्रांतिकारी प्रेरणाओं को सारा भारत जानता है। जब उनको भारत के संविधान का निर्माण कार्य सौंपा गया, तो उन्होंने कहा था कि हमने राजनीतिक आजादी तो ले ली, लेकिन सामाजिक आजादी लेना अभी बाकी है और वह कोसों दूर है। आज भी देहात के अंदर, वही फर्क है, जो पहले था और आजादी के 62 सालों के बाद भी हम उन्हीं कच्चे मकानों और झोंपड़ियों की बात कर रहे हैं। हमने बहुत बड़ी योजनाएं बनाईं, बहुत बड़े बजट तैयार किए, लेकिन आज मानसिकता को बदलने की जरूरत है। आप चाहे कितना ही धन दीजिए, कितने ही बजट बनाइए, कितनी ही योजनाएं बनाइए, लेकिन जब तक मानसिकता नहीं बदलेगी, तब तक सामाजिक न्याय प्राप्त नहीं हो सकता है। यदि सामाजिक न्याय को आपने वास्तविकता में देखना है, तो आज हिंदुस्तान के देहात की वह दशा है कि पहले तो आदमी वर्ण-व्यवस्था के हिसाब से बंधा हुआ था कि लुहार का काम करने वाले को देहात में काम मिलता था, कारखाने में काम मिलता था, मोची भी जूती बनाने का काम अपने गांव में ही कर लेता था, कुम्हार अपने गांव में ही बर्तन बना लेता था, लेकिन आज वह सारा धंधा बड़ी-बड़ी कंपनियों ने छीन लिया है। डा. अम्बेडकर जी ने कहा था कि यह किसी के बस की बात नहीं है कि वह कहां पैदा होता है। जाति तो इंसान ने बनाई है, कोई बाहर से बनकर नहीं आई है। और न ही यह किसी की देन है। जाति तो इंसान ने खुद क्रियेट किया है। हमारे यहां बहुत से ऐसे तबके हैं, जो राजनीतिक तौर से भी और सामाजिक तौर से भी पिछड़े हुए हैं। राजनीति तो समाज का अंग है, जब हम समाज का ही सुधार नहीं कर सकते, तो राजनीतिक तौर पर क्या सुधार होगा? हमारे देहातों में आजकल भी इतने बच्चे अनपढ़ हैं कि They are the most victimised, physically and mentally, and socially exploited. Our country is a welfare State. Therefore, it becomes the duty of the State to rehabilitate such helpless persons and implement the welfare schemes. राजीव जी ने कहा था कि यहां से विभिन्न योजनाओं में जो पैसा जाता है, उन लोगों तक पहुंचते-पहुंचते वह एक रुपया में से 10 पैसे रह जाता है। यह भी हमारी देन है।

मैं आपके माध्यम से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि यह समाज की कैसी विडंबना है कि जो आदमी गंदा काम करता है, जो आदमी बदबू फैलाता है, वह तो महाजन है, वह बड़ा आदमी है, वह उच्च श्रेणी का आदमी है, उसको सवर्ण कहा जाता है, लेकिन जो उस गंदगी को साफ करता है, जो उस बदबू को ढकता है, आज भी उसको शूद्र कहा जाता है, आज भी वह दलितों की श्रेणी में खड़ा है। जो आदमी जूती बनाकर उसके पांवों को सर्दी-गर्मी से ढकता है, वह भी शूद्र है, जिस दस्तकार ने उस उसकी बनावट को बदल दिया - चाहे लोहे का दस्तकार हो, चाहे लकड़ी का दस्तकार हो, चाहे कपड़े का दस्तकार हो, उन सबको शूद्रों की श्रेणी में शामिल कर दिया गया। इंसान ने उन आदमियों को सवर्ण बना लिया, जो जुबानी जमा-घटा करके खाते हैं, कमाने का कोई काम नहीं करते हैं।

7.00 P.M.

मैं आपकी इस बात से कतई सहमत नहीं हूँ कि आज हमने बहुत बड़ी-बड़ी योजनाएं बना दीं, हमने योजनाओं में पैसे रख दिए। सर, निजी क्षेत्र में आरक्षण के लिए सितम्बर, 2004 में पहली बैठक हुई और उस बैठक में उद्योग जगत परिसंघों के प्रतिनिधियों ने भाग लिया। महोदय, 2004 के बाद 2 अक्टूबर 2006 को, दो साल के बाद जो बैठक हुई, उसमें कोई सकारात्मक कार्यवाही नहीं हुई। उसके बाद तीसरी बैठक 11-07-2008 को हुई और वह अधिकारियों के समूह पर छोड़ दी। अधिकारी वर्ग तो ऐसा समुदाय है, जिसने अपनी सुख-सुविधा के लिए सब कुछ बनाया और जब तक अधिकारी वर्ग वह मानसिकता नहीं बदलेगा, तब तक कोई स्कीम इंप्लीमेंट हो ही नहीं सकती। सर, निजी क्षेत्र का जो ध्येय है, इसी कारण से वह अभी तक सिर नहीं चढ़ा। बहुत बड़ी-बड़ी कंपनियां हैं, किसी ने रेल के लेंड लेने के टेंडर ले लिए, किसी ने डिब्बे बनाने के ले लिए। एक आदमी जिसको लोहे के बारे में कोई ज्ञान नहीं, वह आदमी इतनी बड़ी-बड़ी कंपनियों का मालिक है और सारी उम्र जिसके वंशज ने लोहे का काम किया, दराती बनाई, खुरपी बनाई - सरकार को चाहिए कि वह वर्ग, जिसका वंशवाद यह धंधा था, उन फैक्ट्रियों में उनके लिए रिजर्वेशन करे कि इस काम में इन आदमियों को रखना जरूरी है। कारखानों में, चाहे लकड़ी का काम हो, चाहे जूते का काम हो, वहां उन आदमियों का रिजर्वेशन होना चाहिए, ताकि गांवों में, जो देहात का आदमी है, जो बेरोजगार युवा है, उसको काम मिल सके।

महोदय, मैं आपसे एक गुज़ारिश और करना चाहता हूँ कि उनके पास न तो जमीन है, न जायदाद है और महंगाई और दरिद्रता से अति बेहाल है दलित वर्ग! उनके पास रहने के लिए भी जगह नहीं है, आप दूसरी बात तो छोड़िए। माता-पिता और बुजुर्गों ने जो मकान बनाया, उसी के अंदर बेटा, उसी के अंदर पोता है। आज सिर्फ हरियाणा स्टेट ऐसी है, जिसने सौ-सौ गज के प्लॉट दलितों के हर वर्ग को देने का मन बनाया है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि सभी स्टेट्स को उनकी नकल करनी चाहिए। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... दलितों के हर वर्ग को सौ-सौ गज के प्लॉट देने चाहिए।

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) :** हो गया, बस... हो गया। ...**(समय की घंटी)**...

**श्री ईश्वर सिंह :** सर, एक बैकलॉग की बात और है। हमारे पास क्लास वन में 50 और क्लास सेकंड में ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) :** खत्म कीजिए।

**श्री ईश्वर सिंह :** क्लास सेकंड में 90 वेकेंसीज़ खाली है। हैरानी की बात यह है कि क्लास सेकंड के अंदर, क्लास थर्ड के अंदर 12,000 वेकेंसीज़ यदि खाली हैं, तो क्या वे मिलते नहीं हैं? यह बहुत शोचनीय विषय है। सामाजिक न्याय तब मिलेगा, जब हम अपनी मानसिकता को बदलेंगे। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... हम अपने आप को इस ढंग से ...हम सब इंसान हैं, समता और समानता का जब तक अधिकार लागू नहीं होगा, तब तक बात नहीं बन सकती। जय हिन्द!

**श्री राजनीति प्रसाद (बिहार) :** सर, सबसे पहले तो मैं डी.राजा साहब को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ, जिन्होंने इस सामाजिक न्याय और उनके सशक्तिकरण के लिए initiate किया। मैं आपके माध्यम से यह कहना चाहूंगा कि देश में आज़ादी के बाद जिस स्कूल से हम लोग आते हैं, उस स्कूल में समाजवादी आंदोलन में, हम लोगों ने "पिछड़ा पाए सौ में साठ" का नारा दिया था। यह नारा हम लोगों का था और हम लोग इस नारे पर चले। हम लोगों ने empowerment भी दिया - सामाजिक भी, आर्थिक भी और राजनीतिक भी। सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से यह कहना

चाहूंगा कि इस देश में, खासकर बिहार में, मैं एक मसीहा का नाम लेना चाहूंगा और जरूर लेना चाहूंगा और उन्हीं की बदौलत, मेरे जैसा सामाजिक न्याय का आदमी आपके सामने खड़ा है, राज्य सभा का मैम्बर बना है। उनका नाम लालू प्रसाद यादव, जिन्होंने सामाजिक न्याय की पृष्ठभूमि तैयार की और सामाजिक न्याय क्या होता है, 15 साल तक उन्होंने उसके बारे में लोगों को बताया। यह बात अलग है कि कुछ लोगों ने अपना अलग interpretation किया। लेकिन इसको इतिहास भुला नहीं सकता है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज हमारे मित्र ने यहां कहा कि लुहार को लुहार का काम नहीं मिलता है, बढ़ई को बढ़ई का काम नहीं मिलता है, जूता सिलने वाले को जूता सिलने का काम नहीं मिलता है, ये काम बड़े लोगों ने ले लिए हैं। उसी तरह से हमारे बिहार में मल्लाह का काम बड़े-बड़े लोग करते थे, लेकिन जब लालू यादव जी आए तो लालू यादव जी ने कहा कि मल्लाह का काम, जो उसका चपड़ा है, मल्लाह करेगा। हमारे यहां ताड़ी पर टैक्स लगता था - मैं सामाजिक न्याय की बात कर रहा हूँ - उन्होंने कहा कि हम लोग ताड़ी पर टैक्स नहीं लेंगे। जो ताड़ी पर चढ़ेगा, वह अपनी ताड़ी बेचेगा, हम उस पर टैक्स बंद करेंगे। मैं आपके माध्यम से कहना चाहता हूँ कि 15 साल में लालू प्रसाद जी ने जो जागृति पैदा की, इतिहास उस बात को याद रखेगा। इसीलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस देश में एक नया कानून बनना चाहिए, सामाजिक न्याय का कानून बनना चाहिए। जब तक सामाजिक न्याय का कानून नहीं बनेगा, यहां पर कई लोगों ने कहा ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) :** बस अब हो गया।

**श्री राजनीति प्रसाद :** सर, केवल एक मिनट ठहरिए। डा. अन्वुमणि रामदास ने कहा कि हम उन लोगों का नाम लेना चाहते हैं, जिनकी बदौलत हम हैं। इसीलिए मैंने भी कहा, मैं भी उनका नाम लेना चाहता हूँ, जिनकी बदौलत हम हैं। इसीलिए मैंने भी कहा, मैं भी उनका नाम लेना चाहता हूँ, जिनकी बदौलत हम हैं। मैं आखिरी बात करना चाहता हूँ। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... मैं एक मिनट में खत्म करूंगा। एक आखिरी बात कहना चाहता हूँ। यहां पर शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स का नाम लिया गया है। सरकारी नौकरी के लिए जितनी भी advertisements निकलती हैं, उनमें लिखा रहता है कि शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स का रिजर्वेशन होगा, लेकिन सबसे बड़ा दुर्भाग्य यह है कि हम लोगों ने उनका सशक्तिकरण नहीं किया, उनको एजुकेशन नहीं दी, इसीलिए आज तक, उनका जो परसेंटेज है ...**(व्यवधान)**... उनका सशक्तिकरण नहीं किया गया, वे एजुकेशन पा ही नहीं सकते हैं। इसीलिए मैं कह रहा हूँ ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) :** बस हो गया।

**श्री राजनीति प्रसाद :** एक सेकंड रुकिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) :** चार मिनट हो गए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि :** उनका नाम ले लिया, अब हो गया।

**श्री राजनीति प्रसाद :** अरे भाई, आप रुकिए। सर एक सेकंड सुनिए ...**(व्यवधान)**... शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स की आबादी घट रही है और उनकी शैक्षणिक योग्यता भी नहीं है इसलिए उसमें जितना भी advertisement करते हैं, आज वे पोस्ट्स भरी नहीं हैं ...**(समय की घंटी)**... इसी के साथ मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप इस संबंध में जरूर कोई निर्णय लेंगे तभी शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लोग आगे बढ़ पाएंगे।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): Mr. Bharatkumar Raut, only two minutes.

SHRI BHARATKUMAR RAUT (Maharashtra): Thank you, Sir, I will not take even one minute extra. Sir, while I appreciate the work that has been done by the Minister of Social Welfare. He comes from Maharashtra. I have seen him how he has fought his way to this post. So, I definitely

appreciate him and I have high expectations from him. Having said that, Sir, I wish to make only one point though. There are many points to make that we often talk about reservation for the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes in jobs, in education and we forget about it. That is a very easy way out to show that we are doing something for the downtrodden, those who have been neglected by the society for years. That is not enough because only reservation in education and only reservation in jobs do not take these people anywhere. What we need is that if a child in a Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe family wants to take higher education, foreign education, he or she needs loans and getting loans for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is a big problem. There are problems of giving them loan; there are problems of the interest that is charged. My request to the Government is that if we are really honest about the welfare of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, then, we should lower the interest on education loan for this class. If it is 6 per cent or 8 per cent, make it 4 per cent or make it 2 per cent, make it a nominal interest and see that the children of this class get higher education. Another point is, sub-point I would say, about the rules which have been framed for getting educational loans need to be eased because different nationalised banks have different rates of interest. For example, the Central Bank has one rate, Dena Bank has another rate, SBI has third rate, and privatised banks have different rates of interest. Why not a uniform rate of interest? Also dictate to all banks that the nearest bank should give loan to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, particularly the Scheduled Tribes students at the nearest place. I come from Mumbai and the nearest place is Thane district. There are tribals. Boys staying in Jawhar have to go to all the way to Thane city. That takes him one full day to go and come and he has to spend at least Rs. 500 only to make one trip to Thane and just to take loan from the banker because the rule does not permit. I think, this should be looked into and rules should be amended. ...**(Time-bell rings)**... Thank you very much.

SHRI MATILAL SARKAR (Tripura): Thank you, Sir, for giving me this opportunity. Sir, I would like to invite the attention of the hon. Minister to some important issue prevailing in the State of Tripura. Sir, in the State of Tripura, the Scheduled Tribes are enjoying 31 per cent of reservation. The Scheduled Castes are enjoying 17 per cent reservation. They are together enjoying 48 per cent and the rest two per cent are for the physically handicapped and ex-servicemen. Twenty-Five per cent of the population come under OBCs. But the OBCs cannot enjoy the minimum reservation in the State level services because all the 50 per cent have been consumed. It is a very important issue. We have moved to the hon. Prime Minister. We have moved the Social Justice Minister but the issue remains as it is. The State Government has also represented the case to the Central Government. But those belonging to OBCs in the State of Tripura cannot enjoy any benefit of reservation in the State level services. It is not only in Tripura but also in seven more States in the country, Hon. Minister can search it out. I am representing the State of Tripura. So the 50 per cent barrier has to be broken.

Judiciary has put up that limit but the Parliament is more powerful and it is capable of quashing that 50 per cent barrier. I call upon the hon. Minister to come to the House with a suitable amendment so that we can surpass this, otherwise, we cannot provide reservation in these places.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): Please resume your seat. ... (Time-Bell rings)...

SHRI MATILAL SARKAR: The Sachar Committee has given reservation to religious minority, but these are being deprived of reservation. Thank you.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): Discussion on the working of the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment is over. The Minister will reply tomorrow.

Now, we shall take up matters under Rule 377. If Members are particular to read it, they can read it.

SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA: Sir, what is 377?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): No, no. Sorry. I am having the Lok Sabha hangover. In the Lok Sabha, -Special -Mentions are made under Rule 377.

SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA: Don't mention that. You are sitting in the Raiya Sabha.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): I am having that hangover.

SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA: There is also Section 377 of the Indian Penal Code. Don't mention that also. ... (Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): I don't mean 377 of the IPC. It is the hangover of the Lok Sabha. There, 377 means Special Mentions. Now, we will take up the Special Mentions. Shri Elavarasan. Would you like to read or lay it on the Table?

DR. V. MAITREYAN (Tamil Nadu): We will all read.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): Okay read. It is left to the concerned Member.

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#### SPEICAL MENTIONS

##### **Demand to prevent the construction of a dam across the river Palar in Andhra Pradesh to facilitate the availability of water in Tamil Nadu**

SHRI A. ELAVARASAN (Tamil Nadu): I would like to bring to the notice of the Government the impending dismal situation in the State of Tamil Nadu regarding non-availability of water sources which may cause severe drought in the coming years and converting the State as a reservoir of over-flown waters of neighbouring States. As an act of adding woe to an already existing misery, now, the



State of Andhra Pradesh has prepared to construct check dam on Palar river at Ganeshapuram nearly Kuppam in Chittoor district. The Palar, with seven tributaries, rises in Karnataka's Kolar district and passes through Andhra Pradesh and North Tamil Nadu. Its water is also meant to irrigate lands along its 222 kms. journey through Tamil Nadu, serving as a lifeline for the water-starved Vellore district of Tamil Nadu, besides catering to Kancheepuram and Tiruvallur districts and Chennai. If such a dam is constructed, water supply to five districts would be affected. Therefore, I urge upon the Government to act immediately to prevent the construction of dam across Palar to save the people of Tamil Nadu and bring the national rivers under the Union List like Railway, Postal and Defence, to save our national integrity and good relationship between the States.

SHRI S. ANBALAGAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention made by my friend.

**Demand to extend benefits enjoyed by people of the BPL  
category to poorer section**

SHRI MATILAL SARKAR (Tripura): Sir, in the Report of the National Commission for Enterprises, Chaired by Shri Arjun Sengupta, it is stated that as many as 77 per cent of people of the country are unable to spend even Rs. 20 a day. If it is true, it is a sorry state of affairs that only 26 per cent of the population is included under the BPL category. There is neither any instrument nor any mechanism to differentiate between people spending Rs. 11 or Rs. 12 or so each day and others. Practically, they carry on their livelihood within the same or similar degree of hardships. When 26 per cent of population is included in the list of BPL, the rest is treated as APL. Thus, a vast majority of the poorer sections is being deprived of the facilities and opportunities that they deserve rightly.

Moreover, there are some schemes run by the State Governments enjoyed by the people of BPL category only. In this way, a division is created among the poorer sections of the people.

I, therefore, urge upon the Central Government to review the whole issue and remove anomalies in respect of opportunities provided for poor people taking care of the ground realities. The Government must devise a mechanism to extend the facilities admissible for the BPL category to the poorer sections belonging to APL category appropriately. Thank you.

SHRI RUDRA NARAYAN PANY (Orissa): Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention made by Shri Matilal Sarkar. Thank you.

SHRI TARINI KANTA ROY (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the Special Mention made by Shri Matilal Sarkar. Thank you.

**Demand for reconstruction of more Than a Century old  
Mulla Periyar dam in Kerala**

SHRI P. RAJEEVE (Kerala): Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the House to the imminent threat posed by more than a century-old Mullaperiyar dam. In recent months, there have been reports about cracks appearing on the dam's face, increased seepage and also peeling of plaster. Evidently, all interim strengthening measures have not been of any use. Several studies undertaken by reputed institutions like IIT, Delhi, IIT, Roorkee, have confirmed threat to the dam.

There is a huge population of the order of 50 lakhs residing below the Idukki project spread around five districts of Kerala. A cascading failure of Mullaperiyar Dam will result in a catastrophe, which will be beyond human imagination. In addition to this, more than 30,000 people living in this area between Mullaperiyar and Idukki dams will be also be washed away.

In short, 114 year-old Mullaperiyar Dam is a high risk structure, which needs urgent replacement. A new dam designed and constructed as per modern standards is the only permanent solution to the eternal threat looming large over the people of Kerala.

The Government of Kerala has reiterated and assured continued supply of water to Tamil Nadu. So, I urge upon the hon. Prime Minister to intervene in this issue and act as an arbitrator between the two States. Thank you.

DR. V. MAITREYAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, we disassociated with this Special Mention.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): There is only a provision for association in the Rules. There is no provision for disassociation.

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, when the controversial issues are raised, we have a right to oppose them, because they are very sensitive issues. And, at the same time, the Government of Kerala is always denying the rightful share of water to Tamil Nadu.

#### **Demand for taking over of H.C.L. by the railways**

SHRI R.C. SINGH (West Bengal): HCL was a premier PSU in the manufacture of cables that earned profits till 1993-94. But, unfortunately, since 1995, it has been incurring losses. It has more than 3,000 workers in three units. Nation's rapid growth in communications and IT area has brought sea changes in the telecom scenario. Earlier, there was an agreement that the BSNL would give orders to the HCL to the extent of 30 per cent, with 50 per cent advance. But, after 2003, the BSNL refused to place orders in spite of repeated pleas and requests from various trade unions and others. As a result, losses mounted up. Later on, there were many reports prepared by the IIT, Kharagpur, the TCS, and the BRPSE for its revival. But nothing concrete has been done. The Government is trying to close this precious unit. The cost of its revival would be only to the extent of Rs. 250 crores, while its closure would cost Rs. 1,800 crores. Now, there are two options before the Government — to revive it or close it. It would not be prudent to close this company.

The Railway Minister, in her Budget Speech, said that she was, going to start a project to introduce internet in trains. For this purpose, thousands and thousands of optic cables have to be laid. So, I request the hon. Prime Minister to ask the Railways to take over the HCL, as has been done in the case of Burn & Standard, so that twin objectives could be achieved one, the HCL would be revived; second, the Railways would not have to buy cables from outside at a higher cost.

#### **Demand for steady tax regime to attract foreign investors in the country**

DR. V. MAITREYAN (Tamil Nadu): Recently a large quantity of oil and gas has been discovered and is produced from both, offshore and onshore, areas on the East Coast. However, certain fiscal

benefits to the producers, like, the ONGC and others, are first announced with much fanfare and, then, are not honoured by the Government. The Government has, in this Budget, announced a tax holiday on natural gas. But does it even know that this benefit has been existing for the last several years, in fact, ever since the NELP was announced? How will the investor be attracted to a country which is so uncertain and unsure about the tax regime, it has in place, where tax benefits are introduced one year and then withdrawn, in some cases, retrospectively? I urge upon the Finance Minister to take steps to ensure investors that the tax holiday, promised this year, will not be withdrawn next year when the companies have already made investments and are ready to actually avail the promised benefits. Pronouncements and commitments, made by the Government, need to be followed in letter and spirit, and, also, before the Government makes them, it should have a clear intent of following them.

#### **Demand to take steps to resolve problems of naxalism in the country**

**श्री राजनीति प्रसाद (बिहार) :** उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, हिन्दुस्तान में 60 जिले हैं, उनमें 152 नक्सली समस्या से प्रभावित हैं। अब यह आंकड़ा 180 हो गया है। अभी हाल ही में जो रिपोर्ट छपी है, उसमें 2006 में 1509, 2007 में 1591 और 2009 में अब तक 1128 नक्सली घटनाएं घटी हैं। नक्सली अमीर नहीं होते, वे दलित और आदिवासी लोग ही होते हैं और उनकी आवाज नहीं सुनी जाती है। वे बंदूक उठा लेते हैं और सोचते हैं कि यही एक रास्ता है।

इसका कोई उपाय निकलना चाहिए। ये लोग कोई विदेशी दुश्मन नहीं है। ये हमारे लोग हैं, भारतीय हैं। इनके मन में आतंक की बात जानी चाहिए। आदिवासी लोग अभी भी आदिवासी हैं और दलित अभी भी दलित हैं। उनके पास न पैसे हैं, न अन्य सुविधाएं हैं और वे समाज से कटे हुए हैं। आप उनको जितना दबाएंगे, वे उतना ही आगे बढ़ेंगे। उनके मन में सिर्फ मरने की तमन्ना है, यही वे सोचकर इस अभियान में आते हैं। जिस गांव में नक्सली हमलाह होता है, उस गांव में जाकर देखें कि वहां क्या फटेहाल जिंदगी है। उनके गांव और इलाके में केवल पुलिस और अर्द्धसैनिक बल के लोग ही पहुंचते हैं। जीने के लिए उनके पास कुछ है ही नहीं। उनका लक्ष्य आम लोग नहीं होते वे केवल पुलिस और अर्द्धसुरक्षा बल पर ही अटक करते हैं। वे सामने से लड़ नहीं सकते, अतः गुरिल्ला युद्ध करते हैं।

मैं सरकार से आग्रह करता हूं कि इस समस्या का समाधान निकालने के लिए ठोस पहल करें।

**श्री समन पाठक (पश्चिमी बंगाल) :** उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं स्वयं को इससे संबद्ध करता हूं।

#### **Demand to take steps to protect the world heritage site of Hampi from vandalism**

**SHRI M. RAMA JOIS (Karnataka) :** Sir, Hampi in Karnataka State was the capital of Vijayanagar empire, which flourished for a little more than two centuries during 1336 A.D. to 1565 A.D. It is recorded in Advance History of India at pages 366-367 that Hampi was the best and the largest city recorded in history. Notwithstanding the ending of the Vijayanagar empire, Hampi continues to be a place of great historical and archaeological treasure. It has been recognised as World heritage site by the UNESCO. It is one of the most important tourist centres in Karnataka State. At the same time, it has also become a place for exploitation by miscreants who indulge in unauthorisedly excavating this archaeological site for committing theft of articles embedded in the earth. Despite warnings issued by the UNESCO against vandalising in this place, it is going on unabated according to a report published in English daily from Bangalore in its issue dated 10 July, 2009. This Special Mention is

being made with the object of inviting the attention of the Central Government to the happenings going on at Hampi in order to activate it to take steps for protecting and preserving the most important archaeological wealth of the Nation.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): No, no; it is not permitted. You can only read the approved texts. That is a rule. You cannot deviate from that.

SHRI M. RAMA JOIS: It is all right, Sir. ..(Interruptions) ..

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): No, no. It will not go on the record.

SHRI M. RAMA JOIS: Sir, I am not saying anything on the topic. I wish that there should be quorum at the time of Special Mention.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): Shri Ganga Charan, not there; Shri Tarlochan Singh; not there. Those who have given Special Mentions are also not here, then what can I do? Now, Shri Tarini Kanta Roy.

#### **Demand for regular flights to and from Cooch Bihar airport**

SHRI TARINI KANTA ROY (West Bengal): Sir, I rise to draw the attention of the Ministry of Civil Aviation to replies of Unstarred Question No. 1882, dated 18.03.2008, wherein it was stated that "The airport of Cooch Bihar has been declared operational for VFR flights for aircraft up to ATR-42. Thereafter, neither a single flight has landed nor took off from Cooch Bihar Airport though more than one year has passed. Incidentally, it may please be pointed out that the Union Government has already spent Rs.20 crores for renewal of runway and construction of the boundary wall. The Government of West Bengal has incurred an expenditure of Rs.11, 30,00,000 in 2006-07 for acquiring land and other civil works. The airport needs to be fully operational. The people of Cooch Bihar, Dooars, Jalpaiguri, Dhubri, Kokrajhar, Bongaigaon and part of Meghalaya will be benefited as this will open a new door of communication. I urge upon the Ministry of Civil Aviation, Government of India, to take early action, so that the Cooch Bihar Airport may be made fully and commercially operational.

SHRI MATILAL SARKAR (Tripura): Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI RAJNITI PRASAD (Bihar): Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

#### **Demand to set up an astrophysical institute at Patna in Bihar in memory of Aryabhatta**

DR. C.P. THAKUR (Bihar): On 22nd July, 2009, *i.e.*, today, a total solar eclipse occurred which was best visible near Patna and better from Taregna near Patna, a place from where Aryabhata used to study the stars. There is another Taregna which is situated in the west of this Taregna and he himself lived at Khagol, his name is also derived from Khagol. If these three places are joined, it forms an equilateral triangle. He first said that the Earth moves around the Sun. To commemorate the

memory of this great astrophysicist, a world class Astrophysical , institute in his name should be established by the Government of India at Khagol and it should be an advance centre of learning and research. It will always remind us of this great ancient scientist.

SHRI BHARATKUMAR RAUT (Maharashtra): Sir, I would like to associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA (Rajasthan): Sir, I would also like to associate myself with it.

**श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि** (उड़ीसा) : सर, मैं स्वयं को इस विशेष उल्लेख के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

**श्री राजनीति प्रसाद** (बिहार) : सर, मैं स्वयं को इस विशेष उल्लेख के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA: Sir, I am laying it on the Table of the House. I don't want to waste your precious time. It is all right.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): So, you are laying it on the Table.

DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA: Yes; Sir, I am laying it on the Table.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): Okay thank you very much. That is laid on the Table.

**Demand to take effective steps to check sexual abuse  
of children in the country**

DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA (Rajasthan): The "Study on Child Abuse: India 2007" conducted by the Ministry of Women and Child Development acknowledges that child sex abuse takes place in schools. One out of two children in schools have faced sexual abuse. And overall, more boys than girls face various forms of sexual abuse ranging from inappropriate touch, exposure to pornography or violent sexual assault.

What is worrisome is that the perpetrators are not necessarily adults. "The abuser could be from the peer group or an older student."

A study on child abuse in Kolkata found that four out of ten boys faced sexual harassment in schools.

Similar study on Class XI students of schools in Chennai, it found that one out of two boys had been abused as compared to two out of five girls.

It has been proved that boys are equally, if not more, vulnerable to sexual abuse as girls. 48 per cent boys and 35 per cent girls faced sexual abuse. The national study found that the child abuse gained momentum at the age of ten and peaked between 12 to 15.

The degree of abuse varies according to age. In the upper school (class IX to XII), it could turn into homosexuality or forced sex. 'Boys get very scared and secretive.

Hence cases are rarely reported. Trial process is long drawn and conviction rate negligible.

in view of above horrid scenario of child abuse, I would urge the Ministry of Women and Child Development to take urgent steps to save Indian Childhood.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): The House stands adjourned to meet tomorrow at 11.00 a.m.

The House then adjourned at thirty-one minutes past seven of the clock till eleven of the clock on Thursday, the 23rd July, 2009.