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RAJYA SABHA  
OFFICIAL REPORT  
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RAJYA SABHA

Wednesday, the 16th December, 2009/25 Agrahayana, 1931 (Saka)

The House met at eleven of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

RE: PRICE RISE

MR. CHAIRMAN: Q. No. 381. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री प्रशांत चटर्जी: महंगाई पर रोक लगाओ ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY: Sir, we are demanding a statement from the Government regarding Andhra Pradesh. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, please, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please go back to your places. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please go back to your places. ...*(Interruptions)*... Resume your places. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please give a proper notice. ...*(Interruptions)*... No; no; please, go back to your places. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please go back to your places. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Mysura Reddy, please go back to your places. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please go back to your places. ...*(Interruptions)*... No waving of banners. ...*(Interruptions)*... No waving of banners. ...*(Interruptions)*... No; no; no. ...*(Interruptions)*... No waving of banners. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please don't show banners. ...*(Interruptions)*... No; no; no; please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please, please, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please, please ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Mysura Reddy, please go back to your places. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please, please, thank you very much. ...*(Interruptions)*... Thank you very much. ...*(Interruptions)*... We will take up your subject through proper procedures. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Q. No. 381. ...*(Interruptions)*... Not there. ...*(Interruptions)*... Q. No. 382. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... आप अपनी जगह वापस जाइए प्लीज...*(व्यवधान)*... Please go back to your places. ....*(Interruptions)*... Please go back to your places. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please go back to your places. ...*(Interruptions)*... आप वैल में मत आइए ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप वैल में मत आइए ...*(व्यवधान)*... Hon. Members, hon. Members, ... ....*(Interruptions)*... प्लीज़, आप बैठ जाइए ...*(व्यवधान)*... Please, please ...*(Interruptions)*... Please go back to your places. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please go back to your places. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is not the place to make demands. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please go back to your places. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please go back to your places. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please, Mr. Mysura Reddy, you are a senior Member. Please go back to your places. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please go back to your places. ...*(Interruptions)*... Hon. Members, let us get on with the Question Hour. Question No. 382. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE: Sir, we want the Government to check price rise.  
...(Interruptions)...

**श्रीमती वृंदा कारत:** सर, महंगाई का सवाल है...(व्यवधान)... महंगाई का सवाल है...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House is adjourned till 11.30 a.m.

The House then adjourned at five minutes past eleven of the clock.

The House reassembled at thirty minutes past eleven of the clock,

[MR. CHAIRMAN in the Chair.]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No. 382...(Interruptions)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: We want debate on price rise. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: We cannot have debate in this manner. ...(Interruptions)...

**श्रीमती वृंदा कारत:** सर, महंगाई पर रोक लगाइए।...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Go back to your places. ...(Interruptions)...

**श्री अमर सिंह:** सर, जनता रो रही है और सरकार ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Ravi Shankar Prasad, please ask your question.  
...(Interruptions)...

**श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद:** सर, पहले महंगाई पर रोक लगाओ।...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House is adjourned till 12 o'clock. ...(Interruptions)...

The House then adjourned at thirty-one minutes  
past eleven of the clock.

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## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS

### Relaxation of norms for executing NH projects

\*381. PROF. ALKA BALRAM KSHATRIYA:

SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA:

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

(a) whether Government has recently made it easier for builders to execute highway projects by relaxing the norms for Public-Private Partnership (PPP) in the sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the recommendations of the B.K. Chaturvedi panel on highway development have been accepted *in toto*; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and to what extent the relaxation of norms for PPP is going to speed up execution of road projects?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. With a view to resolve the procedural impediments, Government has accepted the

recommendations made by Shri B.K. Chaturvedi Committee with the proviso that the financing plan for 2010-11 onward would be considered by the Empowered Group of Ministers for further action, including such changes to the work plan as may be necessary and the summarised details are given in the Statement-I (*See below*). A statement in this regard mentioning details is placed on the Table of the House and is enclosed as Statement-II.

***Statement-I***

*Relaxation of Norms for Executing NH projects*

It has been decided by the Government that henceforth all changes in the RFQ/RFP will be carried out by the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways (MoRT&H) on the basis of recommendation of NHA Board. MCA related issues would be referred to an Inter-Ministerial Group (IMG) under the Chairmanship of Secretary, MoRT&H with representatives of DEA, Department of Expenditure, Planning Commission and Ministry of Law and Justice. Where there is unanimity in the decision, the same will be then put up to the Minister, Road Transport and Highways for approval. Where there is no unanimity in the decision, the matter will be placed before the Empowered Group of Ministers (EGoM) comprising the Finance Minister, Minister of Road Transport and Highways and Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission. The implementation of the recommendations of the Committee headed by Shri B.K. Chaturvedi have already resolved many of the concerns of the bidders adequately and further created a faster mechanism to address their concerns, as may arise, with a view to facilitate their participation in road projects with greater interest.

Following the acceptance of Shri B.K. Chaturvedi Committee report, there is no requirement for a project to be considered sequentially on all the above mentioned modes of procurement. If traffic does not merit implementation on BOT (Toll), a project can be implemented directly on BOT (Annuity) basis subject to the overall ceiling on the availability of the budget as envisaged in the work plans. Some procedural impediments affecting the bid process have also been removed. It is expected that the changes introduced would generate higher interest among the highway developers to bid for projects under NHDP.

***Statement-II***

*Main Recommendations of the Committee headed by Shri B.K. Chaturvedi*

**Subject:** Statement indicating summarized details of the main recommendations of the Committee headed by Shri B.K. Chaturvedi given in his report on - “Revised strategy for implementation of the National Highways Development Project (NHDP) - Framework and Financing” as approved by the Government.

- (i) Modifications to the existing MCA, RFQ, and RFP documents for the road sector, as per details given below:—
  - a. Termination Provisions in Road Concession Agreements (**Para 5.1.1**).

- b. Exit Policy for (Developer) Concessionaire in MCA. (**Para 5.1.2**).
  - c. Issue of Security to Lenders in MCA (**Para 5.1.3**).
  - d. RFP Provisions — Forfeiture of bid security of bidders on account of non-responsiveness (**Para 5.1.4**).
  - e. Eligibility of applicants/conflict of interest as per RFQ provisions—common shareholding levels (**Para 5.1.5**).
  - f. Eligibility of applicants/conflict of interest as per RFQ provisions —Continuation of conflict of interest (**Para 5.1.6**).
  - g. Associate — definition in RFQ thereof (**Para 5.1.7**).
  - h. “Threshold technical capability” “Eligible projects” (TTC) in latest RFQ (**Para 5.1.8**).
  - i. Increase in Equity Grant (VGF) to 40% by merging 20% equity and 20% O&M Grant into Equity Grant (**Para 5.1.9**).
  - j. RFQ process — project wise pre-qualification be substituted with annual/periodic pre-qualification (**Para 5.1.10**).
  - k. Premium provisions under RFP/MCA (**Para 5.1.11**).
- (ii) Issuance of the RFQ and RFP for the road sector projects after incorporating the recommendations made by the Committee in the Model RFQ and RFP documents issued by the Ministry of Finance, as referred to at clause 1 (i) above.
  - (iii) Further amendments to RFQ and RFP provisions, where necessary, will be carried out by the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways (MoRTH) on the basis of recommendations of the NHAI Board.
  - (iv) Setting up of an Inter-Ministerial Group (IMG) under the Chairmanship of Secretary, MoRTH with representatives of DEA, Department of Expenditure, Planning Commission and Ministry of Law and Justice to consider issues relating to MCA. Where there is unanimity in the decision, the same will be then put up to the Minister, Road Transport and Highways for approval. Where there is no unanimity in the decision, the matter will be placed before the Empowered Group of Ministers (EGoM) comprising the Finance Minister, Minister of Road Transport and Highways and Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission. The EGoM will also consider and take decision on all issues where there is no unanimity in committees at the level of officers and which do not require approval of the Cabinet/CCI.
  - (v) Continuance of endeavour to award projects within the available overall budgetary ceilings, as per the detailed Work Plan for the current year (2009-10) for 12,652 Km. presented by the NHAI to the Committee.
  - (vi) Recommendations made by the Committee as regards the ‘Modes of Delivery’ and the ‘Financing Plan’ approved with the proviso that the financing plan for 2010-11 onward

would be considered by the Empowered Group of Ministers for further action, including such changes to the work plan as may become necessary.

- (vii) Carrying out implementation of road projects on all the three modes of delivery viz. BOT (Toll), BOT (Annuity) and EPC (Item Rate Contract) concurrently rather than sequentially. Roads below a certain threshold in terms of traffic do not merit testing on BOT (Toll) as the process only leads to delays in implementation and award. Hence, a road not found *prima facie* suitable for BOT (Toll) can be implemented directly on BOT (Annuity) subject to the overall cap as envisaged in the Work Plan. The decision of shifting a project from BOT (Toll) to BOT (Annuity) would be taken by the IMG chaired by Secretary, MoRTH and approved by Minister, Road Transport and Highways.
- (viii) Before implementing a project on EPC basis, it will be compulsorily tested for BOT (Annuity) and only if unacceptable bids are received then only the project will be awarded on EPC basis. Normally, an Annuity bid working out to an Equity IRR of up to 18% will be acceptable as per these norms. However, in the event of bids exceeding the Equity IRR of 18%, the same will be bid out on EPC. In case of difficult areas having law and order problems, security, inhospitable terrain etc., a bid working out to an Equity IRR of up to 21% will be acceptable considering the risk premium of 3%, on case to case basis. PPPAC will be empowered to give approval for projects to be moved from Annuity to EPC where acceptable bids have not been received.
- (ix) In case of projects under NHDP Phase IV, if the traffic is less than 5,000 PCUs, the project will directly be taken up on EPC. For the specific EPC km lengths recommended in the Work Plan, specific EPC packages will be presented before the existing EFC in the MoRTH for approval.
- (x) Based on the feasibility report, the projects would be tried first on BOT (Toll) and in case of non-viability/poor response, the same would be shifted to BOT (Annuity) failing which on EPC. For the projects where NHAI is not able to get bids, the process of preparation of detailed project report may be initiated immediately to save time in case such projects are required to be taken up on EPC.
- (xi) Empowering the Board of NHAI to accept single bids after examining the reasonableness of the same.
- (xii) Raising of overall VGF cap of 5% to 10% for the entire six-laning programme, and consideration of individual projects in low traffic GQ stretches with VGF up to 20% within an overall cap of 500 Km out of the 5080 Km of the Phase-V programme yet to be awarded.

(xiii) Funding of the NHDP Projects under SARDP-NE and in Jammu and Kashmir with Additional Budgetary Support (ABS) over and above the cess that the Government provides to NHAI on a yearly basis.

(xiv) 'In Principle' approval of the Government Support to the NHAI for:—

- a. Issuance of Tax exempted bonds.
- b. Guarantee cover to the Borrowing Plan of NHAI.
- c. Out of the borrowing approval of Rs. 30,000 crores earlier provided to Indian Infrastructure Finance Company Limited (IIFCL), Rs. 10,000 crores under the fiscal stimulus package will be transferred to NHAI, as per the its borrowing requirement.
- d. Assistance in negotiating non-sovereign multilateral loans from World Bank, ADB, JBIC etc. by providing back to back support, if necessary.
- e. Providing a Letter of Comfort from Ministry of Finance confirming the availability of Cess at least till 2030-31.

**Ghost employees of MCD**

† \*382. SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD:

SHRI SHIVANAND TIWARI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that total number of employees including officers in MCD is 1,27,094;
- (b) if not, then the correct number and the system in place to record the attendance of employees coming to work;
- (c) the number of officers and staff engaged in this system;
- (d) whether it is also a fact that there are 22,853 ghost employees who do not turn up for work but get monthly salary; and
- (e) if so, the facts in this regard and the number of officers and employees suspended for this scam?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) The Municipal Corporation of Delhi (MCD) has Informed that as per the details furnished by the Drawing and Disbursing Officers in the month of July, 2009, the total number of employees working in the MCD is 1,27,094.

(b) For recording the attendance of the employees of the MCD, the Corporation has introduced the Bio-metric Finger Scan Time Attendance System.

(c) The MCD has informed that the total number of employees who have enrolled in the

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



aforementioned System is 79,559. This does not include 24,682 employees of the Education Department of the MCD, which is not covered under the System.

(d) and (e) The gap between the information furnished by the Drawing and Disbursing Officers and Heads of Departments and the number of employees enrolled under the Biometric attendance system is 22,853. However, the actual number of non-existent employees, if any, and action in this regard against the delinquent officials depends upon the outcome of the detailed enquiry, initiated by the MCD in the matter.

#### **Child labour in bidi industry**

† \*383. SHRI PRABHAT JHA:  
SHRI KAPTAN SINGH SOLANKI:

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

- (a) whether Government is aware that the childhood of millions of children engaged in bidi industry in the country is in danger;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the steps taken so far by Government to protect the children engaged in the bidi industry of the country?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) and (b) As per the Census 2001, the number of children working in Pan, bidi and cigarettes industry was 2,52,574 in the country.

(c) The Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986 prohibits employment of children below the age of 14 years in bidi making and Tobacco processes. Government is implementing the National Child Labour Scheme for the rehabilitated children withdrawn from work where they are provided with bridging education, vocational training, nutrition, stipend, health care facilities etc.

#### **Assent to Anti-Goonda Bill, 2009**

\*384. SHRI P. KANNAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether his Ministry has received the Anti-Goonda Bill, 2009 from a State for further necessary action by the Government of India;
- (b) if yes, the date of receipt of the Bill and the action taken thereon; and
- (c) the present status of the Bill and by when the assent of the President is likely to be obtained?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c) The Government of Karnataka have forwarded the Karnataka Prevention of Dangerous Activities of Bootleggers, Drug-Offenders, Gamblers, Goondas, Immoral Traffic Offenders and Slum-Grabbers (Amendment) Bill, 2009, which was received on

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

07.10.2009 for consideration and assent of the President of India. The Government of Puducherry have sent the Puducherry Prevention of Anti-Social Activities Bill, 2008, which was received in the Ministry on 06.11.2009. Both these Bills have currently been referred to the concerned Ministries for their comments. Final comments from all the Ministries have not been received so far. We would expect the comments from the various Ministries to be furnished within 60 days. It is not possible to prescribe any time limit by which the assent of the President would be obtained.

#### **Trade deficit**

† \*385. SHRI AMIR ALAM KHAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the trade deficit has increased as compared to the last fiscal year;
- (b) if so, the details of import-export value, year-wise, during the last three years;
- (c) the reasons for increase in trade deficit during the said period; and
- (d) the steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) India's merchandise export and import figures for the period 2006-07, 2007-08, 2008-09 and for the period April to October 2009-10 in US Dollar terms, are given in the Statement-I (See below).

(c) Increase in trade deficit during 2007-08 and 2008-09 was predominantly accounted for by higher imports of petroleum crude/products, fertilizers, and raw material and machinery/equipment required for Indian industry. On the export front, India's merchandise exports declined since October 2008, which can be attributed significantly to shrinkage of demand in developed countries due to global economic slowdown, and the reduced international prices of commodities. The trade deficit during April to October, 2009-10 has reduced in comparison to the same period last year, mainly on account of reduced prices of crude petroleum etc. leading to reduced import bill and the progressive reduction in the decline in export growth.

(d) To arrest the decline in exports, and to extend support for growth in exports, various measures have been taken by the Government and RBI in the last 3 years in the form of stimulus packages and in the Budget, 2009-10, particularly for exporting sectors, as given in Statement-II (See below). Additional measures had been announced in the Foreign Trade Policy (FTP), 2009-14 released on 27.08.09. FTP, 2009-14 has been laid in Parliament.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

### **Statement-I**

*Trade deficit figures for the last three years*

*(Value in Million Dollars)*

Period	Import *	Export *	Trade Deficit *
2006-07	185735.24	126414.05	59321.19
2007-08	251653.95	163132.15	88521.80
2008-09	303696.25	185295.31	118400.94

(Source: DGCI&S)

\*2008-09 data includes imports and exports from all SEZs, whereas 2006-07 and 2007-08 data does not include imports and exports from a majority of SEZs.

*Trade deficit figures in the first seven months of 2008-09 and the current year*

*(Value in Million Dollars)*

Period	2008-09 *			2009-10 **		
	Import	Export	Trade deficit	Import	Export	Trade deficit
April-October	210865	123038	87827	147789	90853	56936

(Source: DGCI&S)

\* Revised Estimate.

\*\* The figures are purely provisional and subject to change.

### **Statement-II**

*I. Some of the relief measures announced by the Government during 2007-08 to arrest the decline in exports on account of appreciation of rupee*

- DEPB/Duty Drawback rates enhanced *w.e.f.* 1.4.2007. DEPB Rates were initially enhanced by 3% for the 9 select sectors and 2% for the balance export sectors. Subsequently, these rates were reduced for 47 items.

The select 9 sectors were, Textiles (including handloom), readymade garments, leather and leather products, handicrafts, engineering products, processed agricultural products, marine products, sports goods and toys.

- Subvention in the rate of interest provided on pre and post shipment credit by 2% on the outstanding balances for the period 1.4.2007 to 31.3.2008 for the aforesaid 9 Sectors, SMEs Sector, and other Sectors *viz.* Jute and Carpets, Cashew, Coffee and Tea, Solvent Extraction and De-oiled cake and Plastics and Linoleum.

Additional subvention of 2% allowed to the sectors such as Leather and Leather, manufacturers, marine products, all categories of textiles and carpets but excluding man-made fibre and handicrafts.

- ECGC Premia rates reduced by 10%.
- Accelerated reimbursement of Terminal Excise Duty, Central Sales Tax, Deemed Export Duty Drawback for the pending cases.
- Export Earners Foreign Currency (EEFC) account made interest bearing on outstanding balances subject to a maximum of US Dollar 1 Million valid upto 31.10.2008.
- Service Tax Refund Notification issued for 12 services for all Sectors related to exports.

*II. Steps taken by Government/RBI (including the announcements made in the Budget, 2009-10 to Address the concerns of exporters arising out of present global economic slowdown.*

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

- (1) Interest subvention of 2% provided till 30.09.2009, has been extended upto 31.3.2010, to the following labour intensive sectors for exports:—  
Textiles (including Handlooms), Handicrafts, Carpets, 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, 2010;
- (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) MDA Scheme- allocation increased to Rs. 124 crores (increased by 148%);
- (13) 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.
- (14) Fringe Benefit Tax (FBT) abolished;
- (15) 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-à-vis* assessee';
- (16) Export duty on iron ore fines eliminated, and for lumps, reduced to 5%;
- (17) Some pending issues relating to Service Tax refund on exports—resolved. Some of these are:
  - (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, a CFS, 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).
- (18) 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;
- (19) 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.;
- (20) 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;

- (21) An Adjustment Assistance Scheme initiated in December '08 to provide enhanced ECGC cover at 95% to the badly hit sectors, continued till March, 2010;
- (22) 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 and Trucks);
- (23) 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;
- (24) Basic customs duty of 5% on Rough/Unworked corals abolished;
- (25) Import duty on naphtha for power sector eliminated;
- (26) CVD on TMT bars and structurals and on cement removed;
- (27) Exemption from basic customs duty on Zinc and Ferro Alloys withdrawn;
- (28) 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:**

- I. 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% (now restored to

25% in Oct. '09), 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.

II. 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.

III. 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.

**Recommendations of various committees on jail reforms**

\*386 DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA:  
SHRI LALIT KISHORE CHATURVEDI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how far the recommendations of committees on jail reforms in the country such as Justice A.N. Mulla All India Jail Reforms Committee (1980), Kapoor Committee (1986), Justice Krishna Iyer National Expert Committee on Women Prisoners (1986) and Model Prison Manual of 2003 of Government of India have been implemented;

(b) whether Government has launched a non-plan scheme “Modernization of Prisons” in 2002-03 in 27 States; and

(c) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN):

(a) All India Jail Reforms Committee (1980) (popularly known as Mulla Committee), Kapoor Committee (1986), Justice Krishna Iyer Committee on women prisoners (1986) and Model Prison Manual (2003) have made recommendations, touching on the various aspects of prison administration particularly relating to prison buildings, living conditions in prisons, training of prison personnel, strengthening of security, providing facilities to women prisoners and their children etc. Since 'Prisons' is a State subject as per Seventh Schedule to the Constitution, the implementation of majority of these recommendations pertained to the State Governments/UT Administrations. Accordingly, the recommendations pertaining to State Governments/UT Administrations were sent to them for appropriate necessary action.

As regards the recommendations pertaining to the Central Government, such as formulation of all India prison policy, awarding of correctional service medals to prison personnel, organizing all India Prison duty meet, providing financial assistance to the State Governments for creating infrastructure to reduce overcrowding and improve the conditions of prison, prisoners and prison staff etc., most of these have been implemented by the Central Government. The Central Government has also issued advisories from time to time to the State Governments/UT Administrations in the matter relating to the prison administration, strengthening of security in prisons etc.

As regards the implementation of these recommendations by States/UT Administrations, the levels of implementation vary from State to State because of the different ground realities/situations, financial condition of the State and the local requirements. The State Governments are in agreement with most of the recommendations. However, some of them have expressed their inability to implement the recommendations on account of the financial constraints.

(b) and (c) Although 'Prisons' is a State subject, in order to improve the condition of prisons, prisoners and the prison staff the Central Government launched a non-plan scheme namely "Modernization of Prisons" in 2002-03 in 27 States with an outlay of Rs. 1800 crore on a cost sharing basis in the ratio of 75:25 between the Central and State Governments respectively. The main components of the scheme were as follows:—

- (a) Construction of new prisons/additional barracks to reduce overcrowding
- (b) Repair and renovation of existing prisons
- (c) Providing of living accommodation for prison personnel
- (d) Improvement in sanitation and water supply

The aforesaid scheme, as far as any further financial release of funds is concerned, has come to a close on 31.03.2009, though the works undertaken under the scheme by various State Governments would be completed by 31.03.2010. A Statement indicating the total allocation, amount released and the amount utilized by each State Government so far is given in the Statement-I and the outcome of the scheme is given in the Statement-II.



Besides monitoring the scheme through review meetings with State Government officials and through field visits the Government of India, has got the evaluation of the scheme done by an independent agency, viz. Ernst and Young India Private Limited. The evaluation report has observed that the objectives of the scheme have been achieved to a large extent.

**Statement-I**

*“Recommendations of various committees on jail reforms”*

*(figure Rs. in crore)*

Sl. No.	State	Entitlement			Release		Total Release	Expenditure incurred	Unspent balance Centre + State	% utilisation
		Central Share	State Share	Total	Central Share	State Share				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	79.73	26.58	106.31	79.73	26.58	106.31	79.68	26.63	74.96
2.	Assam	29.38	9.79	39.17	29.38	9.79	39.17	34.99	4.18	89.34
3.	Bihar	134.57	44.86	179.43	134.57	44.86	179.43	179.43	0.00	100.00
4.	Chhattisgarh	28.03	9.34	37.37	28.03	9.34	37.37	28.76	8.61	76.96
5.	Goa	10.22	3.40	13.62	10.19	3.40	13.59	7.83	5.76	57.59
6.	Gujarat	49.41	16.47	65.88	49.41	16.47	65.88	57.33	8.55	87.01
7.	Haryana	77.07	25.69	102.76	77.07	25.69	102.76	102.76	0.00	100.00
8.	Himachal Pradesh	15.16	5.05	20.21	15.14	5.05	20.19	20.19	0.00	100.00
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	23.18	7.72	30.90	21.67	7.22	28.89	25.37	3.52	87.82
10.	Jharkhand	31.68	10.56	42.24	31.68	10.56	42.24	33.97	8.27	80.41
11.	Karnataka	40.43	13.47	53.90	40.35	13.47	53.82	52.42	1.40	97.40
12.	Kerala	24.57	8.19	32.76	24.56	8.05	32.61	16.10	16.51	49.38
13.	Madhya Pradesh	116.36	38.78	155.14	116.36	38.78	155.14	123.42	31.72	79.55
14.	Maharashtra	96.87	32.29	129.16	96.86	32.29	129.15	113.05	16.10	87.53
15.	Manipur	11.79	3.93	15.72	11.78	3.92	15.70	15.35	0.35	97.78
16.	Meghalaya	12.28	4.09	16.37	12.27	4.09	16.36	13.08	3.28	79.95
17.	Mizoram	13.33	4.44	17.77	13.31	4.44	17.75	17.75	0.00	100.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
18.	Nagaland	11.89	3.96	15.85	11.85	3.95	15.80	15.80	0.00	100.00
19.	Orissa	80.55	26.85	107.40	80.55	26.85	107.40	107.40	0.00	100.00
20.	Punjab	55.85	18.61	74.46	55.85	18.61	74.46	63.28	11.18	84.99
21.	Rajasthan	48.86	16.29	65.15	48.84	16.29	65.13	62.22	2.91	95.53
22.	Sikkim	13.64	4.54	18.18	13.64	4.12	17.76	17.34	0.42	97.62
23.	Tamil Nadu	71.51	23.83	95.34	71.51	23.83	95.34	89.60	5.74	93.98
24.	Tripura	20.99	7.00	27.99	20.99	7.00	27.99	27.99	0.00	100.00
25.	Uttar Pradesh	173.44	57.81	231.25	173.44	57.81	231.25	228.95	2.30	99.01
26.	Uttarakhand	22.74	7.58	30.32	22.74	7.58	30.32	30.32	0.00	100.00
27.	West Bengal	53.93	17.97	71.90	53.93	17.97	71.90	69.29	2.61	96.37
Total		1347.41	449.13	1796.54	1345.67	448.03	1793.70	1633.64	160.06	91.08

**Statement-II**

*“Recommendations of various committees on jail reforms”*

Sl. No.	Name of the States	No. of Jail to be constructed during the scheme	No. of Jail constructed so far	No. of additional barracks to be constructed during the scheme	No. of additional barracks constructed so far	No. of staff quarters to be constructed during the scheme	No. of staff quarters constructed so far
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4	2	141	132	605	603
2.	Assam	2	1	7	4	235	100
3.	Bihar	11	4	154	85	248	248
4.	Chhattisgarh	6	4	23	23	309	309
5.	Goa	1	0	0	0	10	10
6.	Gujarat	10	6	81	81	61	0
7.	Himachal Pradesh	5	1	3	3	18	18
8.	Haryana	5	3	2	2	177	85
9.	Jharkhand	4	1	12	12	65	65

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	6	4	60	58	230	179
11.	Karnataka	11	11	66	66	456	456
12.	Kerala	4	4	18	5	163	112
13.	Madhya Pradesh	8	2	411	244	1249	1241
14.	Maharashtra	9	1	49	45	414	341
15.	Manipur	1	0	0	0	25	6
16.	Meghalaya	2	0	0	0	20	16
17.	Mizoram	4	4	40	40	62	62
18.	Nagaland	6	4	11	11	13	13
19.	Orissa	21	18	59	33	680	653
20.	Punjab	2	0	24	19	589	212
21.	Rajasthan	10	9	18	18	361	305
22.	Sikkim	2	1	5	2	2	1
23.	Tamil Nadu	9	5	12	12	1001	806
24.	Tripura	5	1	6	6	101	101
25.	Uttar Pradesh	9	2	400	378	1540	1490
26.	Uttarakhand	4	4	11	11	130	130
27.	West Bengal	4	3	36	36	270	270

**Conflict between BSF and local villagers**

\*387. SHRI SHYAMAL CHAKRABORTY:

SHRI MOINUL HASSAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Border Security Force (BSF) personnel deputed along the Indo-Bangla border in West Bengal;

(b) how many conflicts between the BSF and the local villagers have taken place during the last three years;

(c) whether language is acting as a factor behind such disputes; and

(d) if so, whether Government will appoint adequate BSF personnel having knowledge of local language?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) 36 Battalions of Border Security Force (BSF) have been sanctioned for

West Bengal. Of the total strength, about 16,000 BSF personnel are deployed on international border duty at any given point of time with remaining on other duties in the fields like communication, transportation, security, maintenance, supply of stores, training, leave, courses, temporary duty and rest and relief etc.

(b) There are no major instances of conflict between the BSF and the local villagers. However, 27 minor conflicts on varying issues have been reported between BSF personnel and local villagers during the last three years.

(c) Language, *per se*, is not reported to be a factor behind these disputes.

(d) No, Sir. The BSF, as a Central Para Military Force (CPMF) has a national character in terms of its organization, recruitment and ethos. Deployments are based on operational requirements.

#### **Enhancement of road infrastructure in Arunachal Pradesh and Ladakh**

\*388. SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is working seriously to enhance road infrastructure in Arunachal Pradesh and Ladakh along the India-China border to provide logistic support to Indian Army at time of need;

(b) if so, whether the Border Roads Organization (BRO) has been asked to complete works by the end of 2013;

(c) whether at least eight roads are termed strategic in Arunachal Pradesh;

(d) whether as many as 73 roads with total length of more than 6,000 kms. are now under construction at a cost of Rs. 5,000 crores; and

(e) by when all these roads will be completed and to what extent it will strengthen our borders connected with China?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (e) Government is concerned about improving the infrastructure in North-east including border areas. BRO has been entrusted with the task of making 61 strategic roads in this area. Till date, 12 such roads have been completed and work is in progress on 41 other roads. Efforts are being made to ensure timely completion of these roads.

#### **Shortage of sea jet fighter aircrafts**

\*389. SHRI BHARATKUMAR RAUT: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that INS Viraat is running out of sea jet fighter aircrafts that can be operated from the ship;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

- (c) the steps proposed to be taken by Government to overcome this crisis?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY) : (a) to (c) It is not a fact that there is a shortage of fighter aircraft for operations on INS Viraat. The Unit establishment on INS Viraat as required has sufficient Sea Harrier aircraft for operation and training. These aircraft are also upgraded from time to time as modernization is an on-going process.

#### Export of Flowers

\*390. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) the countries to whom India exported flowers during 2008-09 and 2009-10;
- (b) whether the export of flowers has decreased during the said period as compared to corresponding previous years;
- (c) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (d) whether the process of setting up of centres for perishable cargo at international airports, wholesale-market-cum-flower auction centres, Agri Export Zones for floriculture products has been completed;
- (e) if so, the details thereof; and
- (f) if not, by when the process of setting up of each of these centres is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): (a) The complete export data for 2009-10 are not yet available. The details of export of flowers, both in quantity and value, country-wise for the years 2007-08 and 2008-09 (April-February, 09) are as under:—

(Qty: MTs, Value: Rs. Lakhs)

Country	2007-08		2008-09 (April-February, 2009)	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
1	2	3	4	5
USA	51.67	134.1	1457.83	1256.25
Netherland	998.51	194.9	1229.53	1130.95
Germany	9.39	18.41	112.12	1084.08
UK	244.06	199.21	653.38	649.43
Italy	121.45	39.66	572.83	627.8
Canada	2.08	4.24	263.07	239.22
U Arab Emis	356.85	350.53	219.95	234.11

1	2	3	4	5
Belgium	0.44	0.65	245.78	214.56
Poland	0	0	157.23	160.35
Spain	0	0	89.71	86.73
Thailand	0.11	0.21	110.44	72.06
Taiwan	0.01	0.01	35.1	70.95
Malaysia	20.02	47.57	68.74	65.38
France	29.56	25.49	43.43	63.76
Sweden	1.77	4.33	58.19	60.43
Australia	182.35	138.56	41.48	56.22
Others	2497.56	3717.4	604.15	490.59
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>4515.83</b>	<b>4875.27</b>	<b>6972.04</b>	<b>6562.87</b>

Source: APEDA

(b) and (c) There is no decline in export of flowers during 2008-09 as compared to previous year.

(d) to (f) The Government, through APEDA, has set-up Centres for Perishable Cargo at major airports of New Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai, Kolkatta, Cochin, Nashik, Goa, Bangalore, Hyderabad, Thiruvanthapuram, Bagdogra and Amritsar and Wholesale Market cum Flower Auction Centres at Bangalore, Mumbai and Noida. The Agri-Export Zones for floriculture products have been set-up in the States of Karnataka, Uttarakhand, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu and Sikkim.

#### **Vacancies in defence organisations**

\*391. SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total sanctioned manpower (category-wise) in Works and Military Engineering Services, Border Roads Organisation, Defence Research Development Organisation (DRDO) and ordnance factories;

(b) the number of vacant posts in the above organisations; and

(c) the steps taken to fill up the vacancies?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (c) The total sanctioned manpower (category-wise); vacancies and steps taken to fill them up in Military Engineering Services (MES), Border Roads Organization (BRO), Defence Research and Development Organization (DRDO), and Ordnance Factories are as under:—

(Figures in Nos.)

Sl. No.	Category	No. of Posts
<b>A. No. of Posts Sanctioned</b>		
(a)	Military Personnel in MES/BRO	
	—Officers	2029
	—JCOs	6167
	—Other Ranks	8303
(b)	Civilians in MES/BRO/Ordnance Factories	
	Group A	4144
	Group B	14385
	Group C	109917
	Group D	136472
(c)	Civil/Military personnel in DRDO	
	(i) DRDS + Services Officers	07932
	(ii) DRTC + JCO/MC/Others	15060
	(iii) Admn. and Allied	10450
<b>B. Vacancies</b>		60494
<b>C. Steps taken to fill up the vacancies</b>	Special Recruitment drives are being undertaken through various recruitment agencies.	

**Resentment among jute mill workers**

†\*392. SHRI RUDRA NARAYAN PANY: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is a great deal of resentment among the jute mill workers throughout the country and West Bengal in particular and they have threatened to launch an agitation;
- (b) if so, the main demands of these workers; and
- (c) the steps taken by Government so far, to meet their demands?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI DAYANIDHI MARAN): (a) to (c) The Jute Mill workers in 52 jute mills in West Bengal have gone on an indefinite strike from

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

December 14, 2009, in support of their demands which include stoppage of the unfair labour practices, payment of statutory dues, clearance of arrears of DA, regularization of contract workers and deduction of Provident Fund and ESI contribution on actual wages.

The State Government is the appropriate Government as per the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. The Government of West Bengal had convened a Tripartite Meeting on December 13, 2009, and the negotiations remained inconclusive. The Central Government had expressed concern twice to the Government of West Bengal in the last week of November and first week of December and solicited to take appropriate measures to resolve the issue.

#### **Selection of NCC cadets in armed forces**

\*393. SHRI VARINDER SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of college students, both male and female, respectively in Punjab who joined the National Cadet Corps (NCC) during the last three academic years and this year, year-wise;

(b) the number of such NCC cadets selected for service in the armed forces during the last three years, male and female, separately, year-wise;

(c) the present rate of daily allowance for such cadets and whether there is any proposal to increase the same, in view of increasing cost of living; and

(d) if so, by when that is to be made effective from and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (d) The number of college students, both male and female, respectively, in Punjab who joined NCC during the last three academic years and this year, is given below year-wise:—

Year	Male	Female	Total
2006	11696	5727	17423
2007	10558	7139	17697
2008	11140	6320	17460
2009	10577	7293	17870

State-wise details of NCC Cadets selected for service in the Armed Forces is not readily available.

The NCC cadets are entitled for the following daily allowances:—

- (i) Messing allowance during camps — Rs. 40/- per day
- (ii) Messing allowance during Special National Integration Camps — Rs. 100/- per day
- (iii) Messing allowance during Republic Day Camps — Rs. 48.80/- per day



- |      |  |   |   |
|------|--|---|---|
| (iv) | Daily Allowance during the journey Period while travelling for attending camps | — | Rs. 30/- per day                          |
| (v)  | Incidental allowance during camp   | — | Rs. 12/-per day                           |
| (vi) | Refreshment allowance  | — | Rs. 2/-per parade of 40 minutes duration. |

Government is working on a proposal to enhance the existing rate of daily allowance and a final decision is yet to be taken.

#### Coastal police stations in Goa

\*394 SHRI SHANTARAM LAXMAN NAIK: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- whether coastal police stations have been started in Goa;
- if so, the details of places where these police stations have been started;
- the number of personnel, grade-wise, working in each of the police stations;
- the facilities, equipments provided to each of the stations; and
- the financial allocations/assistance given to the State Government, in this regard, so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The three coastal Police Stations approved for Goa under the ongoing Coastal Security Scheme have been started at Siolim, Betul and Harbour.

(c) The manpower under the Coastal Security Scheme is provided by the State/Union Territory concerned. The grade wise details of personnel in each of the aforesaid three coastal Police Stations are given below:—

##### Siolim coastal Police Station

PI	PSI	ASI	HC	PC	Total
1	—	2	9	28	40

##### Betul coastal Police Station

PI	PSI	ASI	HC	PC	Total
1	—	—	9	15	25

##### Harbour coastal Police Station

PI	PSI	ASI	HC	PC	Total
1	—	—	5	15	21

PI = Police Inspector

PSI = Police Sub-Inspector

ASI = Assistant Sub-Inspector

HC = Head Constable

PC = Police Constable

(d) Under the existing Coastal Security Scheme, 6 jeeps, 9 motorcycles, 9 boats (6 boats of 12 Ton and 3 boats of 5 Ton) and 10 rigid inflatable boats (RIBs), as well as lump-sum amount of Rs. 10 lakh per coastal Police Station for equipments, computers and furniture etc., have been approved for the State of Goa.

All the approved vehicles and RIBs have been purchased. Out of the 9 boats approved under the Scheme, 3 boats (1 boat 12 Ton and 2 boats of 5 Ton) have, so far, been delivered to Goa. Additionally, as reported by the State, two canoes with Out-Board Motor and two speed boats with Out Board Motor have also been provided to these police stations.

(e) The financial allocation for Goa under the existing Coastal Security Scheme is Rs. 1653.50 lakh for the items mentioned above. Out of this, Rs. 1500.00 lakh pertains to the cost of interceptor boats which are being procured centrally. The remaining amount *i.e.* Rs. 153.50 lakh, pertaining to the approved coastal police stations, vehicles and lump-sum assistance, has been released in full to the State, as per the details given below:—

Sl. No.	Financial year	Funds released (Rs. in lakh)
1.	2005-06	37.05
2.	2006-07	59.40
3.	2007-08	NIL
4.	2008-09	20.00
5.	2009-10	37.05
TOTAL:		153.50

#### Central team's findings on heavy rains in Kerala

\*395. SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN:  
SHRI K.E. ISMAIL:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central team which visited the areas badly affected by the heavy rains during the month of June this year in Kerala, has submitted its report;

(b) if so, what were its findings as to the extent of loss suffered by the State and recommendations made, if any;

(c) whether Government has granted any special financial assistance to the State for the relief and rehabilitation measures being undertaken by the State Government; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (d) An Inter-Ministerial Central Team (IMCT) visited the State of

Kerala from 2nd — 6th August 2009 for an on-the-spot assessment of damage caused by heavy rains and floods during July, 2009 and has submitted its report. As per the report of the IMCT, 33 human lives were lost; 177 cattle perished; 39233 ha. of cropped area damaged, 13926 houses affected and also damage to infrastructure under various sectors. The IMCT recommended an assistance of Rs. 116.90 crore from National Calamity Contingency Fund (NCCF) and Rs. 1.85 crore from Special Component of Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP). The High Level Committee (HLC), based on the assessment of the IMCT, recommendations of the Inter-Ministerial Group thereon and extant items and norms of assistance under Calamity Relief Fund (CRF), approved (i) an amount of Rs. 61.36 crore from NCCF subject to the adjustment of 75% of balance available in the CRF account of the State for the instant calamity and (ii) Rs. 1.85 crore from Special Component of ARWSP for repair of damaged drinking water supply works.

As per the Scheme of CRF/NCCF, a CRF has been constituted for each State to ensure ready availability of funds with the States to undertake rescue and relief operations in the wake of identified natural calamities. Additional financial assistance is also provided from NCCF when a calamity is of a severe nature and the funds in the CRF account are inadequate for relief operations. The corpus of CRF is contributed between the Government of India and the States in the ratio of 75:25. An amount of Rs. 103.91 crore has been allocated to the State in CRF for the year 2009-10 consisting of Rs. 77.93 crore as Central contribution and Rs. 25.98 crore as State contribution. Both the instalments of Central share of CRF amounting to Rs. 77.93 crore have been released to the State Government.

#### **Spurt in prices of gold**

\*396. SHRI ISHWAR SINGH:

SHRI N.K. SINGH:

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

(a) whether Government is aware that there is spurt in prices of gold in the country in the last few months;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the import policy of gold needs further changes in view of spurt in prices of gold; and

(d) if so, the steps Government proposes to take to bring down the prices of gold in the country?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Increase in prices of gold in the International market, seasonal demand, investment buying etc., are some of the major factors known to affect the prices of gold.

(c) and (d) The gold prices are broadly driven by the international gold prices. Government has minimal control over them.

**Providing protection to workers in unorganized sector**

\*397. SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI:

SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA:

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

(a) whether the Unorganized Workers Social Security Act, 2008 was enacted to provide social security to the workers in the unorganized sector;

(b) if so, whether Government has now decided to constitute a sub-committee on unorganized sector;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the workers in the unorganized sector remain unprotected inspite of enactment of the Unorganised Workers Social Security Act, 2008; and

(e) if so, the other steps Government proposes to take to provide adequate protection to workers in the unorganized sector?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) to (e) The Government has enacted the Unorganised Workers' Social Security Act, 2008. The Act provides for constitution for National Social Security Board which shall recommend formulation of social security schemes viz. life and disability cover, health and maternity benefits, old age protection and any other benefit as may be determined by the Central Government. The schemes as are listed in Schedule-I of the Act are already in operation. These schemes provide social security cover to some segments of unorganized workers. As mandated under the Act, the Government has also constituted the National Social Security Board under the Chairmanship of Minister of Labour and Employment. The Board held its first meeting on 23.9.2009. Consequent to a decision taken in the meeting, a tripartite Sub-Committee consisting of representatives of workers, employers and civil society has been constituted to: (i) consider and recommend ways and means to extend existing social security schemes like RSBY, to other segments of unorganized workers (ii) examine and suggest other social security schemes for unorganized workers, including the mechanism for implementation and the funding thereof (iii) any other suggestion regarding providing social security to unorganized workers. The Sub-Committee has already met twice. The recommendations of the Sub-Committee would be placed before the National Social Security Board.

**Ban on online lotteries**

\*398 SHRI ABDUL WAHAB PEEVEE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Kerala Government has sought a ban on online lotteries;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Government of Kerala has represented that there should be a ban on online lottery. They have also represented that a law should be made for online lottery with freedom to State Government to ban it, if Government of India does not desire to ban it nationally.

(c) The Government of India had on 23.12.1999 introduced Lotteries (Prohibition) Bill, 1999 in Rajya Sabha, which seeks to prohibit the organization, conduct and promotion of lotteries falling under Entry 40 of List-I – Union List of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. The Bill was referred to the Department Related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Ministry of Home Affairs for examination and report. The Committee in its report suggested that the Government may take up the issue of banning the lotteries at the political level and explore possibilities of evolving a larger consensus in the matter.

In a bid to evolve political consensus on the Lotteries (Prohibition) Bill, 1999, various efforts were made by the Ministry and finally the overwhelming view which emerged was that “the lotteries should not be prohibited, but there should be stronger and more effective regulation of lotteries”.

Consequently, the Central Government decided to withdraw the Lotteries (Prohibition) Bill, 1999. The matter for withdrawal of the Bill was discussed in the Rajya Sabha on 24.11.2009, but the Motion to withdraw the Bill was deferred.

#### **Illegal use of NHs by militants in North-Eastern States**

\*399 SHRI MAHENDRA MOHAN:

SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that militants in North-Eastern States have used the 225 km. long National Highway 39 from Dimapur in Nagaland to Moreh, the border town in Manipur to go to their camps located in no man's land along the international border;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether militants' camps in the border States are actively running and NHs are used to carry illegal weapons etc.; and

(d) if so, the strategies being adopted by Government to check such illegal use of NHs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (d) While there are no active militant camps in Manipur, Government is aware that militants are, sometimes, able to use National Highway 39 to go to their camps/hideouts across the border. Some arms and ammunition have been seized along the National Highway 39 from Dimapur in Nagaland to Moreh in Manipur.

Concerted efforts are being made by the State Government in the region to counter the activities of the groups and misguided elements, who have been indulging in violence and extortion, etc., and to create an atmosphere of peace and normalcy. The Central Government is supplementing their efforts through various measures such as deployment of additional Central Security Forces for carrying out intensive counter insurgency operations and providing security for vulnerable installations and projects, based on threat assessments; sharing of intelligence; financial assistance for strengthening of the local Police Forces and intelligence agencies under the Police Modernization Scheme; assistance for strengthening various aspects of security apparatus and other aspects of anti-militancy operations by way of reimbursement of Security Related Expenditure; raising of additional Forces in the form of India Reserve Battalions; etc.

Government has also advised the State Governments concerned to enhance vigil along the National Highway. Some specific steps taken in this regard include regular checking at check posts; establishing mobile vehicle check-post at random timings and locations to check the vehicles plying on the NH 39; and undertaking special intelligence based operations.

#### **Funds to Andhra Pradesh for coastal security**

\*400. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is upgrading the coastal security scheme;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise;
- (c) the funds allocated so far and spent in Andhra Pradesh; and
- (d) the demands of each State in this regard?

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

(b) to (d) Government has consistently accorded highest priority to coastal security and an integrated Coastal Security Scheme with an outlay of Rs. 400 crore for non-recurring expenses and Rs. 151 crore for recurring expenses is presently under implementation. Under this Scheme, assistance is being provided to nine coastal States viz. Gujarat, Maharashtra, Goa, Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Orissa and West Bengal, and four coastal Union Territories, viz. Daman and Diu, Lakshadweep, Puducherry and Andaman and Nicobar Islands, to set up 73 coastal police stations, 97 check posts, 58 outposts and 30 operational barracks as also for 204 patrol boats, 153 jeeps and 312 motorcycles for patrolling along and off the coastal belt. In addition, and in the context of 26/11, the Government is taking steps to further strengthen coastal security and, to this end, coastal State and Union Territories have carried out vulnerability/gap analysis jointly with Coast Guard to firm up their additional requirements. Action is underway to finalise the components of Phase-II of the

Coastal Security Scheme into a uniform format applicable to the needs of all the coastal States/Union Territories.

Total amount of Rs. 3267.00 lakh was approved for Andhra Pradesh under the Coastal Security Scheme for setting up 6 coastal police stations, equipped with 12 jeeps, 18 motorcycles, 12 boats of 12 Tonnes and 6 boats of 5 Tonnes, as well as lump-sum assistance at the rate of Rs. 10 lakh per coastal police station.

Out of the approved outlay of Rs. 3267.00 lakh for Andhra Pradesh, the amount of Rs. 267.00 lakh pertaining to the approved coastal police stations, vehicles and lump-sum assistance for the coastal police stations, has been released in full to the State. The remaining amount pertains to the cost of interceptor boats which are being procured centrally.

Andhra Pradesh has operationalised and constructed all six approved coastal police stations. Further, out of the 12 boats of 12 Ton and 6 boats of 5 Ton approved for Andhra Pradesh under the Scheme, a total of 7 boats (3 boats of 12 Ton and 4 boats of 5 Ton) have been delivered to the State.

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**WRITTEN ANSWER TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS**

**Opening of trade centres in Latin American countries**

2927. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM:

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

(a) whether in order to capitalize on the lull in trade between the US and Latin American countries, Government proposed to open up four to five trade centres in a few Latin American countries on a permanent basis, to create awareness among investors and business people alike on Indian products;

(b) whether India and Latin American countries have potential to treble their bilateral trade from 2007-08 level of \$12 billion to \$36 billion by 2012-2013; and

(c) whether Government is also planning to set up help desks across India like Bangalore and Hyderabad to provide valuable information on Latin American countries?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): (a) to (c) At present, thirteen Indian Missions are functioning in the Latin America region. Ten posts of Marketing Assistants have been provided in nine Indian missions of the said region to exclusively look after the trade related matters and to respond queries of exporters and importers interested to undertake business with Latin America and *vice-versa*.

FOCUS : LAC Programme of Government is in force envisaging incentives/promotional measures for supporting and encouraging Indian exporters and companies to boost our trade to Latin America. Details of FOCUS: LAC programme are available on website of the Department.

As a result, trade between India and Latin America has been showing upward trend. Bilateral trade between India and Latin America increased from US \$ 4021.51 million in 2004-05 to US \$ 15,752.47 million in 2008-09.

#### Investment by foreign industrialists

†2928. SHRI AMIR ALAM KHAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether foreign industrialists have shown their interest in investing in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government propose to urge to these industrialists to establish industries in the remote and rural areas of India;
- (d) if so, the reaction of foreign industrialists in this regard; and
- (e) the steps taken by Government for balanced industrial development and for removing the feeling of insecurity that exist in the minds of common people?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): (a) and (b) The details of Foreign Direct Investment inflows, during April, 2004 to September, 2009, financial year-wise, are as under:—

*(Amount in US \$ billion)*

Financial Year	FDI Inflows as per international practices
2003-04	4.32
2004-05	6.05
2005-06	8.96
2006-07	22.83
2007-08 *	34.36
2008-09 *	35.17
2009-10 (April-October) — only equity inflows	17.65

\*Provisional

(c) to (e) FDI has the potential of enhancing economic activity and employment in the country, by complementing and supplementing 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. Additional investments brought in through FDI, over and above investments possible with the available domestic resources, assist in providing additional employment opportunities.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



The Government of India has put in place a liberal and transparent policy for FDI, including investments from Non-resident Indians (NRIs). The FDI policy is applicable uniformly for the entire country.

Under the liberalized economic environment, investment decisions of foreign investors are based on the macro-economic policy framework, investment climate in the State, investment policies of transnational corporations and other commercial considerations.

With a view to promoting balanced industrial development in the country, the Central Government has launched a number of schemes. Besides these schemes, Government is also implementing a number of schemes for generating employment and development of backward areas such as National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme, Bharat Nirman, Backward Regions Grant Fund etc.

#### **Early exit of Chinese businessmen from Trade Fair**

†2929. SHRI SHREEGOPAL VYAS: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Chinese businessmen packed off early from Trade Fair and they do like this only;
- (b) whether it is a fact that they carry the Indian goods, imitate them and sell them here itself;
- (c) whether this country has been given the status of 'Focus country'; and
- (d) whether Government in view of above is planning to prevent negative fallout of it; if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): (a) Ninety companies from China participated in the India International Trade Fair, 2009 held from 14 — 27 November 2009 at Pragati Maidan, New Delhi. While eighty five of these participants left the fair on 19.11.2009, the remaining five participants remained till the end of the Fair.

- (b) No such incident has come to the notice of the Government/ITPO.
- (c) For India International Trade Fair, 2009, China was given the 'Focus Country' status.
- (d) The Chinese participating teams have been requested by ITPO that they should stay for the full duration of the fair in their next participation.

#### **Review of FDI guidelines**

2930. SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is considering sweeping review of its Foreign Direct Investment

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(FDI) guidelines following increasing risk of terror funds being parked in the country and other investments being fraught with security implications;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government is aware of foreign participation in sensitive sectors is posing economic threat; and

(d) if so, the time by when complete review of FDI guidelines is to be made and implemented?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): (a) to (d) 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. FEMA indicates the countries from where investment is not permitted. As per Section 5(1) of the FEMA Regulations, 2000 a person resident outside India or an entity incorporated outside India, other than a citizen or an entity in Pakistan may purchase shares or convertible debentures of an Indian company under FDI scheme. FDI coming from Bangladesh is required to follow the approval route. Section 13 of the Act provides for imposition of penalty, after adjudication, for contravention of the provisions of the Act or Rules/Regulations. Further, any company established in the country has to follow the relevant rules and regulations and is subject to the provisions of relevant Acts, including the Prevention of Money Laundering Act.

Government has put in place a simple and investor friendly policy on Foreign Direct Investment (FDI). The policy on FDI is reviewed on a continuing basis through an inter-ministerial consultation process, with a view to rationalizing/simplification of the policy and taking into account stakeholders concerns. All concerns of National security are being constantly addressed to by the Government suitably.

#### **Donation by STC and MMTC to student wings of political parties**

2931. SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to refer to answer to Starred Question 97 given in the Rajya Sabha on 25 November, 2009 and state:

(a) whether student wings of any other political parties except NSUI has been donated by PSUs like STC and MMTC;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, why only NSUI, the student wing of ruling party Indian National Congress was given donations?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): (a) to (c) MMTC has contributed to certain student related bodies such as Faculty of Management Studies Alumni Association, Amity International Business School, Department of Management Studies —

IIT Delhi, St. Joseph School, ICWAI National Convention, Akshay Chhibber Memorial Tournament and NSUI. Similarly, STC has contributed to Institute of Economic Studies, Sri Venkateswara College, IIFT Symposium, Delhi School of Economics, Institute of Marketing and Management, Department of Management Studies — IIT Delhi, Department of Commerce — Delhi University and Delhi University Students Union (DUSU) and NSUI.

#### **Envisaged export earning targets**

2932. SHRI GIREESH KUMAR SANGHI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) the envisaged export earning targets for the fiscal year, 2008-09;
- (b) whether corresponding targets were achieved during the first and second quarters of 2008-09; and
- (c) if not, will further efforts be made to motivate exporters for identifying new items of exports and simultaneously expanding their areas of operations, keeping in view the revival from slowdown recessionary trends?

The MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): (a) to (c) During the announcement of Annual Supplement of the Foreign Trade Policy, 2008-09 on 11.4.2008, Government envisaged merchandise export target of US \$ 200 Billion for the year 2008-09, which was revised to US \$ 175 Billion in the wake of Global economic slowdown. The achievement was about US \$ 185 Billion. The Government and RBI closely monitor the economic developments in the country and internationally on a continuous basis, and need based measures are taken, from time to time, keeping in view the financial and overall economic implications. To arrest the decline in exports, the Government/RBI announced stimulus packages, including the announcements made in the Budget 2009-10, and in the Foreign Trade Policy (FTP) 2009-14 to provide support.

#### **Development of backward regions**

2933. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has recently conducted any survey/study of the industrially backward regions in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise;
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by Government for the development of backward regions in the country?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): (a) to (c) The Government of India had set up a study group in 1993 to identify the industrially backward districts to provide fiscal support. Based on the recommendations of the study group, the

Government of India notified on 7th October, 1997, a list of 123 industrially backward districts in various States to avail benefits under section 80-IA of the Income Tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961). A list in this regard is given in the Statement (*See below*). The scheme has ended in 2004.

(d) The Government of India has launched a number of schemes such as Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF), National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS) etc. for the development of rural and backward regions of the country. Besides, the Government is also implementing special packages of incentives for the special category States of the North East (including Sikkim) and the States of Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand.

### ***Statement***

*List of 123 districts notified by the Ministry of Finance on 7th October, 1997 as industrially backward districts for the purpose of benefits under Section 80-IA of the Income Tax Act, 1961*

#### **A. CATEGORY "A" INDUSTRIALLY BACKWARD DISTRICTS**

Sl. No.	District	State
1	2	3
1.	Godda	Bihar
2.	Gumla	Bihar
3.	Araria	Bihar
4.	Madhepura	Bihar
5.	Dumka	Bihar
6.	Khagaria	Bihar
7.	Kishanganj	Bihar
8.	Palamau	Bihar
9.	Madhubani	Bihar
10.	Jehanabad	Bihar
11.	Saharsa	Bihar
12.	Nawadah	Bihar
13.	Sitamarhi	Bihar
14.	Sahebganj	Bihar
15.	Aurangabad	Bihar

1	2	3
16.	East Champaran	Bihar
17.	Purnia	Bihar
18.	Siwan	Bihar
19.	Vaishali	Bihar
20.	Lohardagga	Bihar
21.	The Dangs	Gujarat
22.	Wayanad	Kerala
23.	Idukki	Kerala
24.	Mandla	Madhya Pradesh
25.	Panna	Madhya Pradesh
26.	Bastar	Madhya Pradesh
27.	Sarguja	Madhya Pradesh
28.	Chhatarpur	Madhya Pradesh
29.	Gadchiroli	Maharashtra
30.	Phulbani	Orissa
31.	Kalahandi	Orissa
32.	Jalore	Rajasthan
33.	Barmer	Rajasthan
34.	Jaisalmer	Rajasthan
35.	Churu	Rajasthan
36.	Banswara	Rajasthan
37.	Sidharthanagar	Uttar Pradesh
38.	Bahraich	Uttar Pradesh
39.	Pratapgarh	Uttar Pradesh
40.	Maharajganj	Uttar Pradesh
41.	Banda	Uttar Pradesh
42.	Basti	Uttar Pradesh
43.	Chamoli	Uttar Pradesh
44.	Uttarkashi	Uttar Pradesh

1	2	3
45.	Almora	Uttar Pradesh
46.	Pithoragarh	Uttar Pradesh
47.	Tehri Garhwal	Uttar Pradesh
48.	Malda	West Bengal
49.	West Dinajpur	West Bengal
50.	Murshidabad	West Bengal
51.	Cooch Behar	West Bengal
52.	Bankura	West Bengal
53.	Jalpaiguri	West Bengal
B.	CATEGORY "B" INDUSTRIALLY BACKWARD DISTRICTS	
1.	Srikakulam	Andhra Pradesh
2.	Mahbubnagar	Andhra Pradesh
3.	Katihar	Bihar
4.	Bhagalpur	Bihar
5.	Gopalganj	Bihar
6.	Darbhanga	Bihar
7.	West Champaran	Bihar
8.	Saran	Bihar
9.	Bhojpur	Bihar
10.	Samastipur	Bihar
11.	Deoghar	Bihar
12.	Nalanda	Bihar
13.	Gaya	Bihar
14.	Muzaffarpur	Bihar
15.	Rohtas	Bihar
16.	Banaskantha	Gujarat
17.	Sabarkantha	Gujarat
18.	Bidar	Karnataka
19.	Seoni	Madhya Pradesh

1	2	3
20.	Tikamgarh	Madhya Pradesh
21.	Shivpuri	Madhya Pradesh
22.	Balaghat	Madhya Pradesh
23.	Jhabua	Madhya Pradesh
24.	Sidhi	Madhya Pradesh
25.	Vidisha	Madhya Pradesh
26.	Raigarh	Madhya Pradesh
27.	Morena	Madhya Pradesh
28.	Betul	Madhya Pradesh
29.	Rajgarh	Madhya Pradesh
30.	Rajnandgaon	Madhya Pradesh
31.	Sagar	Maharashtra
32.	Beed	Orissa
33.	Bolangir	Orissa
34.	Mayurbhanj	Orissa
35.	Balasore	Orissa
36.	Ganjam	Orissa
37.	Dungarpur	Rajasthan
38.	Dholpur	Rajasthan
39.	Sawai Madhopur	Rajasthan
40.	Tonk	Rajasthan
41.	Nagaur	Rajasthan
42.	Jhalawar	Rajasthan
43.	Sikar	Rajasthan
44.	Hardoi	Uttar Pradesh
45.	Lalitpur	Uttar Pradesh
46.	Hamirpur	Uttar Pradesh
47.	Badaun	Uttar Pradesh
48.	Fatehpur	Uttar Pradesh

1	2	3
49.	Azamgarh	Uttar Pradesh
50.	Etah	Uttar Pradesh
51.	Barabanki	Uttar Pradesh
52.	Etawah	Uttar Pradesh
53.	Deoral	Uttar Pradesh
54.	Ghazipur	Uttar Pradesh
55.	Ballia	Uttar Pradesh
56.	Jaunpur	Uttar Pradesh
57.	Sitapur	Uttar Pradesh
58.	Jalaun	Uttar Pradesh
59.	Unnao	Uttar Pradesh
60.	Faizabad	Uttar Pradesh
61.	Dehat Kanpur	Uttar Pradesh
62.	Mainpuri	Uttar Pradesh
63.	Gonda	Uttar Pradesh
64.	Farukhabad	Uttar Pradesh
65.	Sultanpur	Uttar Pradesh
66.	Mirzapur	Uttar Pradesh
67.	Mau	Uttar Pradesh
68.	Purulia	West Bengal
69.	Birbhum	West Bengal
70.	Midnapore	West Bengal

#### Revising WPI

2934. SHRI O.T. LEPCHA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government intend to revise the WPI (Wholesale Price Index);
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) what is the list of items contained in WPI for deciding the wholesale price;
- (d) whether it is a fact that many of the items in WPI are no more relevant for WPI and are in the last for quite some time;



- (e) if so, the details thereof; and
- (f) the date of last revision of WPI with details?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Government has initiated the process for revising the base year of WPI from 1993-94 to 2004-05 together with an enlargement of the commodity basket to better reflect the structural changes in the economy.

(c) to (e) The selection of commodity basket for the new series of WPI is under finalization with inclusion/substitution of new/emerging items based on their relative importance in economy/group-wise transactions in the base year and the availability of regular price data.

(f) WPI was last revised with effect from April, 2000 shifting base year from 1981-82 to 1993-94. Number of items and price quotations (at the level of major groups) in the previous (1981-82) and the existing (1993-94) series together with their weights is indicated below:—

Major Group	Weight		No. of items		No. of Quotations	
	1993-94	1981-82	1993-94	1981-82	1993-94	1981-82
All Commodities	100.00	100.00	435	447	1918	2371
Primary Articles	22.02	32.30	98	93	455	519
Fuel, Power, light and Lubricants	14.23	10.66	19	20	72	73
Manufactured products	63.75	57.04	318	334	1391	1779

#### Requests for denotifying approved SEZs

2935. SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY:  
SHRI PENUMALLI MADHU:

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

- (a) the details of SEZs notified and given in principle approval in the country till October, 2009, State-wise;
- (b) whether it is a fact that many companies are not evincing interest to pursue their projects and submitted applications for denotifying the approved SEZs and also converting IT SEZs into other SEZs;
- (c) if so, the State-wise details of the applications received so far for denotifying and conversion;
- (d) the details of land acquired so after notification, for SEZs in the country, with a particular reference to Andhra Pradesh; and
- (e) the details of SEZs which have acquired land but failed to develop or take up works in the SEZ, SEZ-wise and State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): (a) In addition to seven Central Government SEZs and 12 State/Private Sector SEZs set up prior to the enactment of SEZ Act, 2005, formal approval has been accorded to 570 proposals out of which 346 SEZs have been notified. In principle approval has been accorded to 147 proposals. A statement containing State-wise break-up of SEZs is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) and (c) Requests for de-notification by the developers have been received from 12 SEZs located in the States/UT of Delhi, Orissa, Gujarat, West Bengal, Haryana Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh out of which nine have been approved by the Board of Approval. The final denotification is allowed only on refund of duties/benefits, if any, availed by the Developer. No Case of conversion from IT SEZ to other sector has been approved.

(d) Land is a State subject. Land for SEZs is procured as per the policy and procedures of the respective State Governments. As per the current policy, the Board of Approval does 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. The total land involved for 346 notified SEZs is 41,090.31 hectares out of which 10253.98 hectares land is for the SEZs notified in Andhra Pradesh.

(e) In terms of SEZ Rules, validity of approval is for a period of three years within which time effective steps are to be taken by the developer to implement the approved proposal. On a request received from the Developer the Board of Approval can extend the validity period upto two years.

#### ***Statement***

##### *State-wise Distribution of approved Special Economic Zones*

State	Formal Approvals	In-principle approvals	Notified SEZs
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	103	4	73
Chandigarh	2	0	2
Chhattisgarh	1	2	0
Delhi	1	0	0
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	4	0	2
Goa	7	0	3
Gujarat	50	11	30
Haryana	45	17	31
Himachal Pradesh	0	3	0

1	2	3	4
Jharkhand	1	0	1
Karnataka	52	9	29
Kerala	24	0	15
Madhya Pradesh	14	6	6
Maharashtra	109	36	58
Nagaland	2	0	1
Orissa	9	4	5
Puducherry	1	1	0
Punjab	8	7	2
Rajasthan	8	11	7
Tamil Nadu	68	18	52
Uttar Pradesh	34	5	16
Uttarakhand	3	0	2
West Bengal	24	13	11
GRAND TOTAL :	570	147	346

**New base year for formulating WPI**

2936. SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY:

SHRI NANDAMURI HARIKRISHNA:

SHRI PENUMALLI MADHU:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that WPI is an important measure to monitor the movement of general level of prices in the economy used by Government, banks, industry, etc.;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Government is planning to take 2004-05 as new base year in formulating a new WPI;

(c) whether the Committee faced difficulty in identifying criteria of product selection, treatment of export and import, frequency of release of index and collection of price data;

(d) whether it is a fact that the data required to carry out test runs of the proposed new WPI is not yet available; and

(e) the reasons behind identifying the basket of goods which are no longer used or become obsolete or occupied by altogether different items in calculating the WPI?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Wholesale Price Index (WPI) is widely accepted as the representative index for movement of general level of prices in the economy. The Government has initiated the process for revising the base year of WPI from 1993-94 to 2004-05 together with an enlargement of the commodity basket to better reflect the structural changes in the economy.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Collection of backlog price data required for test run for the commodity basket is nearing completion.

(e) The selection of commodity basket for the new series of WPI is under finalization with inclusion/substitution of new/emerging items based on their relative importance in economy/group-wise transactions in the base year and the availability of regular price data.

#### **Impact of global recession and Mumbai terror attack**

†2937. SHRIMATI MAYA SINGH:

SHRI SHREEGOPAL VYAS:

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

(a) the sectors which have shown upward and downward trends after Mumbai attack on 26.11.08 and global economic slowdown;

(b) how these sectors compare to our neighbouring countries; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): (a) The growth of industrial production measured in terms of Index of Industrial Production (IIP) and its sector-wise break up is given below:—

#### *Industrial Growth*

(in per cent)

	October- December, 08	January- March, 09	April- June, 09	July- September, 09
Mining and Quarrying	2.0	0.9	6.8	9.0
Manufacturing	0.3	3.4	9.4	
Electricity	2.9	3.0	6.0	7.5
Overall industry	0.8	0.5	3.9	9.3

Source: Central Statistical Organisation

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) and (c) Industrial growth rates of India's neighbouring countries are not maintained.

**Trade between India and Russia**

2938. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

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

(a) whether India and Russia have agreed and signed trade targeted to reach at \$20 billion by 2015;

(b) whether both sides call for diversification of trade into high technology areas;

(c) whether India is one of very few countries with whom Russian trade is growing rather than declining; and

(d) if so, the details of decisions taken, strategy adopted to improve trade between two countries?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): (a) to (d) The bilateral trade between India and Russia has been growing. During the 15th session of the India-Russia Inter-Governmental Commission on Trade, Economic, Scientific, Technological and Cultural Cooperation held in Moscow on 21st October, 2009, both the countries took note of the positive trends in bilateral trade and *inter-alia*, it was decided to achieve a bilateral trade target of US\$ 20 billion by 2015. Both sides felt that this trade target could be achieved through diversification of the trade basket; focus on priority sectors such as energy, IT and Pharmaceuticals etc.; and through intensification of business-to-business contacts.

**SEZs in Maharashtra**

2939. SHRI RANJITSINH VIJAYSINH MOHITE-PATIL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Special Economic Zone projects, launched in Maharashtra, which were to act as major engines of growth in exports, have not made any progress;

(b) if so, the details of these projects, the reasons for delay in implementation and their present status;

(c) the evaluation of the performance of each of the Export Processing Zones converted into Special Economic Zones; and

(d) the fresh initiatives taken to accelerate the progress of SEZs in Maharashtra?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): (a) In addition to the SEEPZ SEZ Mumbai, 109 proposals from Maharashtra have been accorded formal approval out of which 58 have been notified. 15 SEZs are already exporting.

(b) and (c) In terms of SEZ Act, 2005 read with the rules framed thereunder, validity of approval is for a period of three years within which time effective steps are to be taken by the developer to implement the approved proposal. On a request received from the Developer the Board of Approval can extend the validity period upto two years. Further, SEZ units are required to submit Annual Performance Report and Developers are required to submit Quarterly Report on their performance. These are scrutinized/monitored by the Development Commissioners of the concerned SEZs.

(d) Setting up of Single Window Clearance Mechanism, simplification of rules and procedures, according infrastructure status to SEZs, facility of External Commercial Borrowing (ECB) to Developers under the approval route etc. are some of the steps taken to accelerate the progress of SEZs.

#### **Concession for industries set up in North Bengal**

2940. SHRI SHYAMAL CHAKRABORTY:

SHRI MOINUL HASSAN:

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

(a) whether the State Government of West Bengal has demanded some concessions for setting up industries in North Bengal; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): (a) and (b) The Union Government is implementing special packages of incentives for the special category States of the North East (including Sikkim) and the States of Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand in view of the adverse geographical locations and other specificities of these States. Requests were received for announcing a package for the North Bengal but not agreed to as the State of Bengal does not face such adversities. Transport subsidy scheme being implemented by the Union Government is, however, applicable to the Darjeeling district of West Bengal also.

#### **Adverse effect of East Look policy**

2941. SHRI SHYAMAL CHAKRABORTY:

SHRI MOINUL HASSAN:

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

(a) whether Government is aware that during last five years the two States—West Bengal and Tripura had suffered as more than a half of total factories closed down and a large number of workers affected throughout the country;

(b) if so, whether it is the result of 'East Look' policy of the Government; and

(c) if not, the details of steps taken to help the two States to overcome this problematic situation?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): (a) Yes, Sir. The information provided by the Office of Labour Bureau, Shimla, under the Ministry of Labour and Employment in this regard is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) In a deregulated industrial environment, decisions to set up or close industries are taken by the entrepreneurs themselves based on various factors.

(c) The State Governments are primarily responsible for industrial development in their respective States. The Union Government supplements the efforts of the State Governments through various schemes to provide incentives and/or to improve infrastructure facilities. The Union Government is implementing package of incentives such as Capital Investment Subsidy Scheme, Interest Subsidy Scheme, Comprehensive Insurance Scheme and Transport Subsidy Scheme besides other tax related concessions for the States of North East (including Tripura) as per the North East Industrial and Investment Promotion Policy (NEIIPP), 2007. Transport Subsidy Scheme is applicable to the Darjeeling district of West Bengal.

***Statement***

*Number of Permanent closures and workers affected in Tripura and West Bengal during the years 2004 to 2009 (P)*

Years	Tripura		West Bengal	
	No. of units closed	No. of workers affected	No. of units closed	No. of workers affected
2004	101	732	2	96
2005	47	2346	—	—
2006	127	3681	5	925
2007	53	1285	2	36
2008 (P)	16	456	3	1447
2009 (January to September) (P)	40	1070	1	100

*All India Total*

Years	No. of Units Closed	No. of Workers Affected
1	2	3
2004	194	13136
2005	86	4895

1	2	3
2006	168	7189
2007	91	3894
2008 (P)	56	3052
2009 (P)	56	1880

(P) = Provisional                      — = Nil.

*Note:-* The above information is reported monthly by the Offices of State Labour Commissioners and CLC (C), on voluntary basis.

#### **Donation by STC and MMTC to NSUI**

2942. SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI:  
SHRI NAND KISHORE YADAV:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to refer to answer to Starred Question 97 given in the Rajya Sabha on 25th November, 2009 and state:

(a) the details of the 'Head' and authority under which STC and MMTC have disbursed and donated NSUI, the student wing of Indian National Congress;

(b) whether PSUs like STC and MMTC are authorized to donate public money to organizations like NSUI;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) if not, whether it is not misuse of public money;

(e) whether concurrence of Minister of Commerce was taken before disbursing and donating the public money to student wing of Congress; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): (a) to (f) MMTC has contributed to certain student related bodies such as Faculty of Management Studies Alumni Association, Amity International Business School, Department of Management Studies — IIT Delhi, St. Joseph School, ICWAI National Convention, Akshay Chhibber Memorial Tournament and NSUI. Similarly, STC has contributed to Institute of Economic Studies, Sri Venkateswara College, IIFT Symposium, Delhi School of Economics, Institute of Marketing and Management, Department of Management Studies — IIT, Delhi, Department of Commerce — Delhi University and Delhi University Students Union (DUSU) and NSUI. There was no requirement to obtain the approval of Minister of Commerce as the contributions were authorised by the competent authority in the respective organisations.

#### **Anti-dumping cases registered by DGAD**

2943. SHRI R.C. SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:



(a) the number of anti-dumping cases registered by the Director-General of Anti-Dumping during the last five years, year-wise and country-wise;

(b) the number of cases in which anti-dumping investigations have been completed and recommendations submitted to Government during the last five years, year-wise and country-wise; and

(c) the measures Government has taken on the recommendations of the DGAD in the above cases?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): (a) to (c) The number of anti-dumping cases initiated by the Directorate General of Anti-Dumping and Allied Duties in the last five years (*i.e.* from 1.4.2004 till 10.12.2009); findings issued by DGAD in those cases and the duties imposed by the Department of Revenue are given in the following table:—

Year	Number	Countries	Findings (final or preliminary) issued by DGAD	Duties imposed by Department of Revenue
1	2	3	4	5
2004-05	12	China PR (09), Taiwan (03), Indonesia (01), Thailand (01), Malaysia (01), EU (01), EU (excluding Germany) (01), EU (Sweden) (01), USA (01), Brazil (01), Mexico (01), Ukraine (01) Korea RP (01)	Final findings issued in all 12 cases. (Duty recommended in 09 cases; duty not recommended in 03 cases)	Definitive duty imposed in 09 cases.
2005-06	12	China PR (11), Ukraine (01), EU (01), USA (01), Brazil (01), Indonesia (02), Korea RP (02), Malaysia (02), Taiwan (02), Thailand (02), Switzerland (01).	Final findings issued in all 12 cases. (Duty recommended in 11 cases; duty not recommended in 01 case)	Definitive duty imposed in 11 cases.
2006-07	11	China PR (07), Singapore (03), South Africa (01), Hong Kong (01), Taiwan (06), Malaysia (02), Thailand (01), Indonesia (02), Japan (02), Korea RP (04), USA (03), Bulgaria (01), European Union (01), Russia (01)	Final findings issued in all 11 cases. (Duty recommended in 11 cases)	Definitive duty imposed in 11 cases.

1	2	3	4	5
2007-08	13	China PR (11), Hong Kong (02), Japan (01), Korea RP (05), European Union (01), Indonesia (01), Turkey (01), Thailand (04), Russia (01), USA (01), Sri Lanka (01), Vietnam (02), Iran (01), Malaysia (03), UAE (01), Taiwan (02).	Final findings issued in all 13 cases. (Duty recommended in 10 cases; duty not recommended in 03 cases)	Definitive duty imposed in 10 cases.
2008-09	21	China PR (16), Thailand (06), Vietnam (01), Malaysia (03), New Zealand (01), Sri Lanka (01), Belarus (01), Indonesia (03), Iran (02), Japan (02), Kazakhstan (01), Malaysia (02), Phillipines (01), Romania (01), Russia (02), South Africa (02), Saudi Arabia (02), Korea RP (03), Turkey (01), Ukraine (01), Taiwan (01), USA (01), EU (02), Australia (01), Oman (01), Singapore (01)	Final findings issued in all 12 cases; Preliminary findings issued in 08 cases; (Duty recommended in 17 cases; duty not recommended in 03 cases) One case still under investigation.	Definitive duty imposed in 05 cases; provisional duty imposed in 10 cases so far.
2009-10 (till 10.12.09)	11	China PR (08), Israel (01), Malaysia (02), Thailand (04), Vietnam (01), Mexico (01), Japan (04), Korea RP (01), Taiwan (01), Russia (01)	Preliminary findings issued in 02 cases; (Duty recommended in 02 cases). Nine cases still under investigation.	Provisional duty imposed in 01 case so far.

#### Export of Rice and Vegetables

2944. SHRI RAJNITI PRASAD: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of rice and vegetables being exported and their volume and value, product-wise; and

(b) whether any trial of GM vegetables and their productions will have any adverse effect on the quantity of exports?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY ( SHRI ANAND SHARMA): (a) The details of export of Rice (Basmati and Non-Basmati) and Vegetables, both in quantity and value, for the last two years is as under:—

Particular	2007-08		2008-09*	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Rice — Basmati	1183356	434458	1556383	947685
Rice — Non Basmati	5285916	740979	949992	169143
Vegetables	1358841	152527	** 1859118	** 214227

Source: DGCIS, APEDA

\* Provisional data from DGCIS.

\*\* The quantity and value data for vegetables in 2008-09 is for April, 08—February, 09 period only.

(b) The GM Trials of vegetables and their production is not likely to have any adverse impact on the quantity of exports.

#### **Mechanism to regulate imported GM packaged foods**

2945. SHRI RAJNITI PRASAD: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any mechanism to regulate imported packaged food on the basis of GM or non-GM foods;

(b) if so, the salient features of the scheme; and

(c) if not, the alternative method followed to regulate imported packaged food items?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): (a) and (b) Import of Genetically Modified (GM) Food Products in India is governed by the 'Rules for the Manufacture, Use, Import and Export and Storage of Hazardous Micro Organisms/Genetically Organisms or Cells, 1989; notified under provisions of Environment Protection Act, 1986.

Accordingly, as per the provisions incorporated in the ITC (IIS) Classifications of Export and Import Items (Schedule 1), import of any food, feed, raw or processed or any ingredient of food, food additives or any food product that contains GM material and which is being used either for industrial production, environmental release or field application, will be allowed only with the approval of the Genetic Engineering Approval Committee (GEAC) in Ministry of Environment and forests, Government of India. At the time of import, all consignments containing products which have been subjected to genetic modification, will carry a declaration stating that the product is Genetically Modified. In case, a consignment does not carry such a declaration and is later found to contain Genetically Modified material, the importer is liable to penal action under Foreign Trade (Development and Regulation) Act, 1992.

- (c) Does not arise in view of (a) and (b) above.

**Indian products uncompetitive in world market**

2946. SHRI N.R. GOVINDARAJAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an estimated 1.257 million mandays of jobs were lost in the export sector as shrinking world demand has affected exports of Indian products;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Indian products are becoming uncompetitive because of high prices in the world market, since many countries like China offer much better prices due to increased drawback refund;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to give more incentives to this sector to encourage export growth in our country?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): (a) to (d) The shrinkage of demand in developed countries due to global economic slowdown and the reduced international prices of commodities had significantly contributed to decline in India's merchandise exports, and some attendant job losses.

As per the Quarterly Employment Surveys conducted by the Labour Bureau, after an overall decline in employment in the exporting units to the extent of 1.67 lakh during April to June, 2009 over January to March, 2009, the exporting units have shown recovery by registering an increase in employment to the extent of 2.04 lakhs during July to September, 2009 over April to June, 2009.

To make our products competitive and to arrest the decline in exports, the Government/RBI announced stimulus packages including the announcements made in the Budget 2009-10 and in the Foreign Trade Policy (FTP) 2009-14, in the form of incentives and other support measures, particularly for the employment oriented sectors.

The Government and RBI closely monitor the economic developments in the country and internationally, on a continuous basis, and need based measures are taken, from time to time, keeping in view the financial and overall economic implications.

**Relief package to exporters**

†2947. 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 relief package for some selected exporters;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of criterion to get relief package by exporters?

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): (a) to (c) The Government and RBI closely monitor the economic developments in the country and internationally on a continuous basis, and need based measures are taken from time to time, keeping in view the financial and overall economic implications. To arrest the decline in exports, the Government/RBI announced stimulus packages including the announcements made in the Budget 2009-10 and in the Foreign Trade Policy (FTP) 2009-14 to provide support. All eligible exporters are entitled for the benefit as per the laid down criterion specified against each of the relief measures, to be extended by the concerned departments/institutions. FTP, 2009-14 with details of FTP measures and the eligibility criterion has been laid in Parliament and is also available in public domain on website <http://dgft.gov.in>.

Further need based measures would be taken, as may be required.

#### **Extension of time to developers of SEZs**

2948. SHRI MANOHAR JOSHI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Special Economic Zone (SEZ) proposals cleared by Government, till date;

(b) how many developers have asked for extension of time to execute the SEZ proposals; and

(c) the Government's policy in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): (a) In addition to seven Central Government SEZs and 12 State/Private Sector SEZs set up prior to the enactment of SEZ Act, 2005, formal approval has been accorded to 570 proposals out of which 346 SEZs have been notified. A total of 101 SEZs have commenced export.

(b) and (c) Requests for extension of validity period beyond the initial period of three years have been received from developers citing the global economic slowdown/delay in getting requisite clearances etc., as grounds for extension. Having regard to the provisions of the SEZ Act, 2005 and SEZ Rules, 2006 and the grounds cited, the Board of Approval (BOA) have permitted extension of validity of 89 SEZs beyond the initial 3 years subject to the same terms and conditions as envisaged in the original approval. Requests for extension are considered on merits.

#### **7th Ministerial Conference of WTO at Geneva**

2949. SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether India participated at the 7th Ministerial Conference of the World Trade Organization held in Geneva recently to review the WTO's functioning titled 'The WTO, the Multilateral Trading System and the Current Global Economic Environment';

(b) if so, whether India was able to push for major reforms at the WTO with regard to dealing with regulation of multilateral trade between nations, handling trade disputes, monitoring National Trade Policies and providing technical assistance and training to developing countries; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): (a) Yes. Sir. India participated in the Seventh Ministerial Conference of the World Trade Organisation (WTO) held in Geneva from 30 November to 2 December, 2009.

(b) and (c) At the Ministerial conference, India expressed its deep interest in the continued growth and credibility of the WTO. To this end, India has recently made a submission to the General Council of the WTO containing, *inter alia*, proposals on systemic issues to improve the functioning and efficiency of the WTO as a rules-based system. These proposals are designed to improve the capacity of WTO to provide better services to its Members without in any way diluting its fundamental deliberative structure based on consensus. The proposal seeks to enhance transparency, inclusively and efficiency. There has been widespread support for these proposals in the WTO.

The importance of technical assistance and capacity building for developing countries and LDCs was stressed by Members. Participants also underlined the value of the Dispute Settlement System and the need for it to be made more responsive to the needs and circumstances of poorer and smaller Members.

#### **SEZs converted into commercial real estate operations**

2950. SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Special Economic Zones (SEZs) approved by Government since 2004-05, State-wise, indicating the size of land acquired by each and volume of investment committed, if any;

(b) the current status of implementations of the SEZs;

(c) whether Government has been seized of the fact that several of these SEZs have converted into commercial real estate operations in deviation of the SEZ policy of Government; and

(d) if so, the details thereof indicating the steps taken against the developers of such SEZs who are found to be deviating from the norms/rules prescribed by Government?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): (a) and (b) In addition to seven Central Government SEZs and 12 State/Private Sector SEZs set up prior to the enactment of SEZ Act, 2005, formal approval has been accorded to 570 proposals out of which 346 SEZs have been notified. A Statement containing state-wise break up of land involved in notified SEZs is given in the Statement (*See below*). A total of 101 SEZs are already exporting. An investment of Rs. 1,30,341 crore has been made in SEZs.

In terms of SEZ Rules, validity of approval is for a period of three years within which time effective steps are to be taken by the developer to implement the approved proposal. On a request received from the developer the Board of Approval can extend the validity period upto two years.

(c) and (d) Land in SEZ cannot be sold by the developer. Not less than 50% of total area of SEZ shall be the processing area.

***Statement***

*State-wise land area of approved Special Economic Zones*

Sl. No.	State	No. of notified SEZs	Land area of notified SEZs <sup>#</sup> (in hectares)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	73	10253.9781
2.	Chandigarh	2	58.4566
4.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2	23.11
6.	Goa	3	249.475
7.	Gujarat	30	12616.954
8.	Haryana	31	1351.4241
9.	Jharkhand	1	36.4218
10.	Karnataka	29	2012.3431
11.	Kerala	15	618.3172
12.	Madhya Pradesh	6	265.327
13.	Maharashtra	58	8165.54
14.	Nagaland	1	50.7
15.	Orissa	5	683.9263
16.	Punjab	2	46.124
17.	Rajasthan	7	556.2584
18.	Tamil Nadu	52	3627.8032
19.	Uttarakhand	2	28.1426
20.	Uttar Pradesh	16	235.5661
21.	West Bengal	11	210.44429
TOTAL:		346	41090.3118

<sup>#</sup>This also includes the land already in the possession of Government agencies including State Industrial Development Authorities.

### **Setting up of heavy industries in backward districts**

2951. SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is any proposal to set up heavy industries in the backward districts of the country during Eleventh Five Year Plan;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): (a) to (e) In a deregulated industrial environment, decisions to set up industries are taken by the entrepreneurs. The State Governments are primarily responsible for industrial development in their respective States. The Union Government supplement the efforts of the State Governments through various schemes to provide incentives and/or to improve infrastructure facilities. Besides, the Union Government is also implementing packages of incentives for the special category States of the North East (including Sikkim) and the States of Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand in view of the adverse geographical locations and other specificities of these States.

### **Financial assistance to tea exporters**

†2952. SHRI OM PRAKASH MATHUR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) the production of tea in tonnes in the country during the last year alongwith the quantity exported out of the same;
- (b) whether Government is providing any type of financial assistance to the tea exporters at present; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof and if not, whether any such scheme would be introduced in the future?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): (a) The estimated production of tea in India during 2008-09 is 972,770 tonnes and the export of tea from India is 190,640 tonnes.

(b) and (c) Government through Tea Board is providing financial assistance to tea exporters under the Market Promotion Scheme. A transport subsidy of Rs. 1.50 per kg. is provided for teas exported through Inland Container Depot (ICD) Amingaon. In keeping with Market Development Assistance (MDA) guidelines exporting companies having Free on Board (FOB) value of exports upto Rs. 15 crore (or below) in the previous year are eligible for reimbursement of travel cost and built up furnished stall for participation in fairs/exhibitions/buyer-seller meet etc. subject to prescribed upper ceiling per tour. In the EXIM Policy 2009-14, tea has been included as one of the items eligible for the Duty Credit Scrip of

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



5% on the export value of the consignment under Visesh Krishi and Gram Udyog Yojana (VKGUY) Scheme.

**International Policy net work report's on fake medicines**

2953. DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken notice of the London based International Policy Net Work report that pronounced India as one of the largest producers of fake medicine and other organizations cautioned India on drug quality or suffer loss of business; and

(b) if so, the details of steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): (a) and (b) Government's attention has been drawn to the report. However, the basis of the Statements made therein and source of the data given is not known to Government of India.

**Land allotted to cement companies in Madhya Pradesh**

†2954. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN SHARMA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the cement companies alongwith the total land allotted to them on lease for excavation work for cement industries in Rewa, Satna and Sidhi;

(b) whether such industries are reducing the fertility of farm land and if so, by which manner cement industry is compensating the affected families of farmers; and

(c) if not, the measures being taken by the Central Government to provide compensation to them after assessing the losses of such farmers?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): (a) to (c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Chinese Encryption devices in Air Force and NTRO**

2955. SHRI GOVINDRAO WAMANRAO ADIK:

SHRI SANJAY RAUT:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Chinese Encryption Devices have found their way to the Indian Air Force and National Technical Research Organisation; and

(b) if so, whether Government has instituted any inquiry into the matter and the outcome thereof?

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

(b) The Question does not arise.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Non-payment of compensation for lands acquired for defence purposes**

†2956. SHRI BALAVANT ALIAS BAL APTE:

SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have not paid full compensation to those land owners in the various parts of the country including Maharashtra whose land and houses were acquired/occupied by the Armed Forces for defence purposes;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and

(c) by when remaining amount will be paid to the land owners?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Sanctioned and actual posts in Border Roads Organization**

2957. SHRI VARINDER SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of sanctioned and actual posts in the Border Road Organization as on 1st November, 2009, cadre-wise;

(b) the reasons for vacancies where the gap between the sanctioned and actual strength is more than 10 per cent; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to make the organization more active so as to build and repair road network on the Sino Indian Border for efficient movement of both the military and civilian traffic?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) Against sanctioned posts of 42,646, the actual posts held as on 1st November, 2009 was 34,966 as per details given below:—

Group	Sanctioned	Held
Group 'A'	1540	880
Group 'B'	359	336
Group 'B' (NG)	1655	1223
Group 'C'	23243	19249
Group 'D'	15849	13278
TOTAL:	42646	34966

(b) Hard and difficult working conditions in far flung remote areas of the country, non-family stations, inclement weather conditions, inhospitable terrain and naxalite/militant infestation inhibit young people from joining Border Roads Organisation (BRO).

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) Steps like provision of increased budget, delegation of power to various functionaries in BRO, permitting outsourcing of work, expediting process of recruitment through UPSC and GREF Centre, Pune, simplifying procurement procedure for equipment, providing incentives to contractors and more facilities to casual paid labour, regular monitoring of forest clearance cases at higher levels, inspection of projects for quality control and adopting new technologies have been taken.

**Intrusion by Chinese helicopter into our air-space**

2958. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Chinese helicopters intruded into our air-space in sector during last week of August, 2009;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action by our forces guarding the border;

(c) whether the matter taken up with Chinese authorities; and

(d) if so, what was their response?

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

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

**Army recruitment scam in Ajmer**

†2959. SHRI BALBIR PUNJ: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that initial investigations in the army recruitment scam in district Ajmer have revealed that some agents of the Pakistan's intelligence agency ISI have become a part of Indian army;

(b) if so, the level of investigation of this scam and whether guilty persons have been punished; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to ensure that such incidents do not occur again in the future?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (c) A Court of Inquiry has been ordered by Headquarter South Western Command of the Indian Army. Presently, investigation carried out have not brought out the involvement of Pakistan Intelligence Agency, ISI.

**Incident of dropping of bombs by IAF planes**

†2960. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA:

SHRI LALIT KISHORE CHATURVEDI:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether an incident of dropping of a bomb by an Indian Air Force plane in Mohangarh, district Jaisalmer, Rajasthan occurred in September, 2009;

(b) whether similar incidents took place in Kamod village and Doshe Khan ki Dhani also on 7 and 13 February, respectively this year;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) if so, who is accountable for damages in these incidents and whether it has been compensated; and

(d) the steps taken to check recurrence of such incidents in future?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d) All such incidents are investigated through a Court of Inquiry and appropriate action regarding accountability, compensation and steps to check recurrence of the incidents taken accordingly.

**DRDO not focussed on achieving self-reliance in military hardware**

2961. SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM:

SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Defence Research Development Organisation (DRDO) has not adequately focussed on to achieve self-reliance in military hardware;

(b) if so, whether DRDO's venturing into making juices, mosquito repellents and titanium dental implants has been necessitated for utilizing full installed capacity or setting up of unimaginative priorities; and

(c) whether DRDO is to attract advanced technically trained talents due to financial constraints being a Government organization as scientists with specialized technical qualifications are diverting to private or foreign sectors?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) is fully focussed towards enhancing self-reliance in military hardware. However, achieving self-reliance in this area is a joint responsibility that has to be met through national efforts by all Government agencies including Ministry of Defence (MoD), Defence Industries (both public and private), Ordnance Factories (OFs) and DRDO, As per provisions in Defence Procurement Procedure (DPP) for "MAKE" Category, DRDO is concentrating only on development of strategic, complex and security sensitive systems. DRDO has developed a number of systems/products/technologies worth Rs. 30,000 crore which have already been inducted into Armed Forces, besides a large numbers are in the process of development, production and induction.

(b) DRDO has also been developing need based products for Armed Forces operating at high altitudes, deserts, rain forest, deep sea, etc. to increase their operational efficiency. These products are extremely useful in protecting our soldiers against adverse environmental conditions. Technologies, developed by DRDO, have been transferred to industries for their bulk production to meet the demands of Armed Forces.

(c) There are no financial constraints in DRDO to attract trained talents. Sixth Central Pay Commission has also recommended a number of incentives for scientists which have been

accepted and implemented by the Government. Attrition of scientists has reduced in the last two years in DRDO.

#### **Soldiers in Armed Forces**

†2962. SHRI SHREEGOPAL VYAS:  
SHRI RUDRA NARAYAN PANY:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the percentage increase of soldiers in the Army, Navy and Air Force during the last five years;
- (b) the annual expenditure incurred on each soldier in each of these sectors respectively; and
- (c) the shortage as against the requirement if any, in these sectors and the measures being taken to meet this shortage?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### **Exodus of fighter pilots from IAF**

2963. SHRI MAHMOOD A. MADANI:  
SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Indian Air Force is facing shortage of fighter pilots;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that increasingly the IAF pilots are resigning from the service despite improved service conditions and emoluments;
- (c) if so, the yearly details of number of such applications during the three years; and
- (d) the steps being taken to dissuade fighter pilots from resigning?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) Sir, the present strength of pilots in Air Force is sufficient to meet its current operational requirements.

(b) to (d) The number of IAF pilots applying for resignation of Commission has reduced over the years. The details of applications during the last three years is as follows:—

Year	Applied for resignation
2007	09
2008	04
2009 (upto December, 2009)	01

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

The improvement in the job profile of the pilots is a continuous process keeping in view the job specific requirements and operational necessity. Besides, the Short Service Commission for Flying branch has been modified to also make Men eligible for induction in this branch. Further, the implementation of the recommendations of the VIth Central Pay Commission shall also go a long way in attracting youth.

#### **Settlement of pensions of paramilitary forces**

2964. SHRI RAJNITI PRASAD: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that release of enhanced pension in respect of personnel of Para-military forces is not being done with due diligence;
- (b) if so, the reasons for a slow approach to streamline such matters of pension;
- (c) the number of cases of re-settlement of pension dues as the award of the Sixth Central Pay Commission are still pending; and
- (d) the steps taken by Government for speedy settlement of these pension cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN):  
(a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### **Representation of women in Defence forces**

2965. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the representation of women in the three wings of Defence forces is very low;
- (b) if so, the present status; and
- (c) the measures taken to attract more women candidates for Indian Defence Forces?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (c) Women are inducted as officers in the defence forces in specified branches. Women are not inducted as Personnel Below Officer Bank (PBOR). There is no specified sanctioned strength for women officers in Army, Navy and Air Force. Appointment of women officers has been progressively extended to different branches over a period of time. Permanent Commission has been granted prospectively to Short Service Commission Women officers in specified branches/cadres in Army, Navy and Air Force in September, 2008. Measures to improve the intake of officers, including women, in the defence forces are a continuous process.

#### **Capacity of defence factories**

2966. SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the product-wise rated capacity of defence factories; and

(b) the steps taken to achieve full capacity utilization?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU):

(a) Details of the existing production capacity of the major products of Ordnance Factories is given in Statement (*See below*). It may be noted that the actual achievable capacity depends on the product mix required by the armed forces and available manpower in Ordnance Factories. The production capacity given in the enclosure is not the concurrent capacity for all products.

(b) Action has been taken to utilize full capacity including diversification. Ordnance Factories have broadened their customer base to include the requirement of Ministry of Home Affairs, civil market and exports. In some factories, re-organisation of product mix has been done to achieve the capacity utilization.

***Statement***

*Capacity of defence factories*

Sl. No.	Item	Unit	Capacity
1	2	3	4
1.	Cartg. 7.62 MM SEQ Belt	Lakh	2,12,00,000
2.	Cartg. 5.56 MM Ball	Lakh	15,00,00,000
3.	RD. 23 MM Schilka AP/T	No.	7,00,000
4.	RD. 23 MM Schilka HE	No.	
5.	SHELL 105 MM BE Smoke	No.	18,000
6.	RD. 30 MM HE/I (For BMP-II)	No.	
7.	RD. 30 MM HE/T (For BMP-II)	No.	4,00,000
8.	RD. 30 MM AP/T (For BMP-II)	No.	
9.	CARTG. 40 MM L-70	No.	1,00,000
10.	RD. 130 MM RVC	No.	80,000
11.	RD. 130 MM FVC	No.	
12.	SHELL 155 MM HE ERFB (BB)	No.	75,000
13.	RD. 125 MM HE	No.	50,000
14.	RD. 125 MM Heat	No.	36,000
15.	RD. 125 MM FSAPDS	No.	36,000

1	2	3	4
16.	Bomb 81 MM Mortar HE	No.	3,50,000
17.	Bomb 81 MM Mortar PWP	No.	1,00,000
18.	Bomb 81 MM Mortar ILLG	No.	30,000
19.	Rocket 84 MM HE	No.	35,000
20.	Rocket 84 MM ILLG	No.	25,000
21.	Grenade No. 36M with detonator	No.	8,00,000
22.	Mine A/TK ND 4C/4D	No.	60,000
23.	RD 105 MM TK SH Practice	No.	10,000
24.	Bomb 51 MM ILLG	No.	50,000
25.	Rocket 84 MM TPT	No.	1,00,000
<b>Weapon</b>			
26.	5.56 MM Rifle with CES	No.	1,05,000
27.	5.56 MMLMG (F/B)	No.	5,800
28.	RL 84 MM MK-3	No.	1,000
29.	105 MM LFG	No.	40
<b>'B' Vehicle</b>			
30.	LPTA 713/32 2.5 T	No.	3,000
31.	Vehicle 5/7.5 Ton Stallion	No.	4,000
<b>'A' Vehicle</b>			
32.	Tank T-72 MI/MIK (OE)	No.	120
33.	Tank T-72 MI/MIK (OH)	No.	120
34.	Tank T-90 (OE)	No.	100
35.	MBT Arjun	No.	30
36.	BMP-II (OE)	No.	100
37.	CMT	No.	
<b>Clothing Items</b>			
38.	Jacket Combat Drill Disr.	No.	4,00,000
39.	Trouser Combat Drill Disr.	No.	4,00,000
40.	Socks Men OG	No.	20,00,000



1	2	3	4
41.	Socks Men wool heavy khaki	No.	
42.	Coat Combat ICK	No.	80,000
43.	Blanket Barrack	No.	4,00,000
44.	Coat Parka Shell outer	No.	1,00,000
45.	Coat Parka Liner Inner	No.	1,00,000
46.	Bag sleeping MK-IV	No.	1,35,000
47.	Shirt Men angola Drab	No.	4,50,000
48.	Trouser serge BD	No.	3,00,000
49.	Jersey woolen V Neck OG	No.	2,50,000
50.	Vest Men FS OG	No.	2,50,000
51.	Boot DVS with Palin Toe	No.	5,00,000
52.	Durri	No.	1,40,000
53.	Net Mosquito Polyester	No.	3,50,000

- Note:*
1. The capacity of items at Sr No 2, 9, 21, 25, 26, 28, 33 and 46 has been augmented.
  2. The capacity of a few items has been de-rated due to wear and tear.
  3. The capacity of Sr No 3, 4, 6, 7 and 8 are inter-changeable depending on the load/target position.
  4. The capacity for Sr No 10, 11, 12, 13, 29, 38, 39, 41, 45, 47, 48 and 49 has been diverted for making store and products.
  5. The production capacity/line of T-72 (OE) and T-90 (OE) tanks are common.

#### **High speed rail tracks by China alongwith borders with India**

2967. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that China is constructing high speed rail tracks along the borders with India around Laddakh, Sikkim and Arunachal Pradesh for quick movement of troops and artillery;
- (b) if so, whether Indian Railways has planned rail links for our defence bases in these States to facilitate quick movement of defence personnel and arsenals in a war situation;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (d) There is no report of any construction of high speed railway track by China along the border with India. Upgrading the rail and road infrastructure is a priority for the Government and is being done as an on-going process under Border Area Development Programme.

#### **Appointment of CDS**

2968. SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering the proposal for appointment of the Chief of Defence Staff (CDS);

(b) if so, whether Government has discussed the matter with other political parties to take them into confidence on a vital issue like this; and

(c) whether Government felt the need to appoint the CDS?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (c) The Government constituted a Group of Ministers (GoM) on 17th April, 2000 to review the national security system in its entirety and in particular, to consider the recommendations of the Kargil Review Committee and to formulate specific proposals for its implementation.

The GoM's report on 'Reforming the National Security System' was presented to the Government in February, 2001 in which, amongst others, it was recommended to create the institution of Chief of Defence Staff. The Government approved the recommendations contained in the GoM report except those pertaining to institution of the CDS, for which it was decided that Government will take a view after consulting various political parties. Accordingly, Raksha Mantri has written to leaders of various national level parties for their views on this issue. Government will take a decision after completion of consultations.

#### **Welfare and rehabilitation of ex-servicemen**

2969. SHRI VIJAYKUMAR RUPANI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the Department of Ex-Servicemen Welfare formulates various policies for the welfare and resettlement of ex-servicemen in country;

(b) if so, the details of the policy of welfare and resettlement; and

(c) the number of ex-servicemen have taken the benefit of policy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU): (a) to (c) The Department of Ex-servicemen Welfare formulates various policies for the welfare and resettlement of ex-servicemen in the country. The focus of its policy is on:—

(i) Pension related policies for Ex-servicemen including administration of pension regulations of the three Services;

- (ii) Providing quality medicare to ESM and their dependents and comprehensive coverage for diseases through Ex-servicemen Contributory Health Scheme (ECHS);
- (iii) Resettlement/rehabilitation of ESM and their dependents through the Directorate General Resettlement (DGR); and
- (iv) Looking after the welfare of ex-servicemen and their families through the Kendriya Sainik Board (KSB) in liaison with Rajya Sainik Boards (RSBs)/Zila Sainik Board (ZSBs) and strengthening these Boards to make them more effective.

The number of Defence pensioners including Personnel Below Officer Rank (PBOR)/Commissioned Officers is approximately 17.00 lakhs.

There are 10.20 lakh ESM who are entitled for medical benefits under ECHS through 227 polyclinics and 1234 empanelled private healthcare facilities.

There are various training, employment entrepreneurship and self employment schemes for welfare and resettlement of Ex-servicemen. Ex-servicemen officers are trained at prestigious Institutes like IIT, IIM etc. to enable them to take up gainful employment in private sector. A total of 28280 Ex-servicemen have been imparted skills training in various fields during the year 2009. Total of 48208 Ex-servicemen have gained employment as on 30th November, 2009.

**Non playing of the Ranji Trophy match by the  
Services team in Sri Nagar**

2970. SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government decided against Services cricket team playing Ranji Trophy tournament match this year against the Jammu and Kashmir Cricket Association team scheduled in November, 2009 in Sri Nagar;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor indicating the authority which took the decision for not playing the cricket match in Sri Nagar;

(c) whether the decision was revised subsequently; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor indicating the authority which revised it?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) and (b) No, Sir. A decision was taken by the President, Services Sports Control Board not to participate in the Ranji Trophy tournament match this year against the Jammu and Kashmir Cricket Association team scheduled at Sri Nagar in November, 2009. This was based on the recommendations of 15 Corps as endorsed by Head Quarter Northern Command.

(c) and (d) Subsequently, the earlier decision was reviewed and revised in the overall interest of the Game and the sporting career of the players.

### **Weapons and weapon system**

2971. SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are weapons and weapon system in Defence kitty worth hundreds of crores of rupees like Harpy missile purchased from Israel, anti sea-eagle missile, anti-radiation missiles and some types of cluster bombs which have either developed some defects, or their parts are no longer available in the market;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to make them fit for use;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) what would be the disposal of such weapons and weapon systems?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (c) No, Sir. The weapon systems quoted are in a high state of serviceability and all efforts are made to maintain these systems.

(d) After the expiry of assigned life by Original Equipment Manufacturer and non feasibility of getting further extensions due to obsolescence of technology, these weapons are systematically demolished with the approval of designated IAF agencies.

### **Police insensitive to victims of domestic violence**

2972. MS. SUSHILA TIRIYA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the police remains insensitive to women victims of domestic violence;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken for women who seek protection of law?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) to (c) Union Government attaches highest importance to the matter of prevention of all forms of crime against women including domestic violence. Government of India has enacted various legislations to prevent crime against women, including protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005. As per Seventh in Schedule, 'Police' and 'Public Order' being State subjects under the Constitution and as such the primary responsibility of prevention detection, registration, investigation and prosecution of crimes, including crime against women, lies with the State Governments. Government of India has been advising all the State Governments/UT Administrations from time to time to give more focused attention for prevention of crime against women.

In the regard, a detailed advisory dated 4th September, 2009 has been sent to all State Governments/UT Administrations (copy available on Ministry of Home Affair website, [www.mha.nic.in](http://www.mha.nic.in)), wherein States have been directed to take comprehensive review of the effectiveness of the machinery in tackling the problem of violence against women and to take

appropriate measures aimed at increasing the responsiveness of the law and order machinery. The comprehensive advisory has enumerated various steps for improving and ensuring safety of women like gender sensitization of police personnel, training in special laws dealing with atrocities against women, ensuring no delay whatsoever in registration of FIR in all cases of crime against women all police stations to display the name and other details of Protection Officers of the area appointed under the Domestic Violence Act, 2005, etc.

**P.O.W. board hanged on the policeman by Maoists**

†2973. SHRI BALALVANT ALIAS BAL APTE:

SHRI SHREEGOPAL VYAS:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether at the time of conditional release of police officer Atindranath in West Bengal Maoists had hanged a board written P.O.W. in his neck;
- (b) whether the Centre believes that the steps taken by State Government is a surrender of its power; and
- (c) if so, the steps being taken in this regard under the Constitution?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN):

(a) to (c) It is true that the CPI (Maoist) cadres while releasing (October, 22) the abducted Police Officer, Atindra Nath Dutta, O/C, Sankrail Police Station (district West Midnapore) in presence of media persons at Dohmoni Jungle area (PS Lalgah) pasted a cloth Banner on his chest inscribing 'Prisoner of War'. The banner was, however, removed at the time of his final release. State Governments deal with the various issues related to naxalite activities in the States. The Central Government supplements their efforts in several ways both on security and development fronts.

**Mohapatra Committee on languages**

2974. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Sitakant Mohapatra Committee has recommended the inclusion of more languages in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution of India; and
- (b) if so, the details of the recommendations and action taken/proposed to be taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN):

(a) A Committee was set up in September, 2003 under the Chairmanship of Shri Sitakant Mohapatra to evolve a set of objective criteria for inclusion of more languages in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution of India. The Committee submitted its report in 2004.

- (b) The report of the Committee is under consideration in consultation with the

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

departments concerned of the Central Government. No time frame can be fixed for consideration of the demands for inclusion of more languages in the Eighth schedule.

#### Devastating floods in Bihar and Assam

2975. SHRI KALRAJ MISHRA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Bihar and Assam are hit by devastating floods this year;
- (b) if so, the details of extent of loss of life and property occurred thereby; and
- (c) the Central aid sought and given for the relief and rehabilitation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c) As per information received from the State Governments of Assam and Bihar, the extent of damage due to heavy rains/floods etc. during the year of 2009, is as under:—

*(Provisional)*

States	No. of human lives lost	No. of cattle heads lost	No. of houses damaged	Cropped area affected (lakh hectares)
Assam	08	12	240	0.298
Bihar	63	02	6050	—

The State Governments are primarily responsible for undertaking relief measures at ground level in the wake of natural calamities. The Government of India supplements the efforts of the State Governments by providing requisite logistic and financial support.

To ensure ready availability of funds with the States to undertake rescue and relief operations of immediate nature, in the wake of natural calamities including flood situation, a Calamity Relief Fund (CRF) account has been constituted for each State which is contributed by the Central and State Governments in the ratio of 3:1. Additional assistance is also provided from the National Calamity Contingency Fund (NCCF) in the event of a calamity of a severe nature.

Details of allocation and release of Central share of CRF during 2009-10, are as under:—

*(Rs. in crore)*

States	Allocation under CRF	Central share	Center's share of CRF released
Assam	217.07	162.80	81.40
Bihar	167.45	125.59	125.59

The Governments of Assam and Bihar have not sought any financial assistance from NCCF in the wake of floods of 2009.

**Adverse impact of L-e-T's threat on tourist traffic**

2976. SHRI GOVINDRAO WAMANRAO ADIK:  
SHRI SANJAY RAUT:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether tourist traffic was adversely affected following L-e-T's and other terrorist's threats to security of National Defence College, National Counter Terrorism Centre and other elite security and educational establishment;

(b) if so, which of the Defence and Security institutions received threats from the terrorist outfits this October - November, 2009; and

(c) the Government's response and reaction to meet and counter terrorists' threat to national security?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c) The information is being compiled and would be laid on the Table of the House.

**Fast track measures to revamp coastal security**

2977. SHRI A. ELAVARASAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has proposed any fast track measures to revamp the entire coastal security architecture after 26/11 terror attack in Mumbai;

(b) whether our country's 7,516 kms coastline still has gaping holes and the critical coastal radar surveillance network and the comprehensive chain of AIS stations still exist only on paper;

(c) whether all the 15 new proposed coastal stations will come up only in 2012 and only 42 out of 204 patrol boats promised to State marine forces have been delivered so far; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by Government to implement all the approved projects in a time-bound manner?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) After Mumbai incidents of 26/11, Government has accorded highest priority to coastal security and an integrated approach is being adopted for further strengthening of coastal security. The entire coastal security scenario of the country has been thoroughly reviewed in several high level meetings in Government of India. A number of important decisions/initiatives have been taken, which are outlined below.

The intelligence sharing mechanism has been streamlined through creation of Joint Operation Centers (JOCs) and multi-agency coordination mechanism. The coastal surveillance and patrolling has been enhanced by Indian Navy and Coast Guard. Regular joint exercises are

being carried out with a view to put in place an effective system of coordinated operations among Navy, Coast Guard, Coastal Police and Customs. The process of establishment of radar chain along the coastline is being taken up on priority.

It has been decided that all type of vessels whether fishing or non-fishing, be registered under a single registration regime and these should be equipped with navigational and communication equipments for identification and for regulating/monitoring their movements. Department of Shipping, Ministry of Shipping, Road Transport and Highways has been designated as the Nodal Department in respect of these two matters, and it is accordingly taking adequate steps in this regard.

It has also been decided that all the fishermen in the coastal areas be provided biometric ID cards. Department of Fisheries, Ministry of Agriculture has been designated as the Nodal Department in respect of issuance of ID cards to fishermen. A standard format for the ID card and application form has been finalised and the coastal States/UTs have been asked for data collection.

Registrar General of India (RGI) is also taking necessary measures for issuance of Multi-purpose National Identity Card (MNIC) in all the coastal villages as a part of its project of creating National Population Register (NPR) for the whole country.

Ministry of Home Affairs is implementing a comprehensive Coastal Security Scheme, which is supplemental in nature. Under this Scheme, assistance is being provided to nine coastal States, viz. Gujarat, Maharashtra, Goa, Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Orissa and West Bengal, and four coastal Union Territories, viz. Daman and Diu, Lakshadweep, Puducherry and Andaman and Nicobar Islands, to set up 73 coastal police stations, 97 check posts 58 outposts and 30 operational barracks as also for 204 patrol boats, 153 jeeps and 312 motorcycles for patrolling along and off the coastal belt. A lump sum assistance of Rs. 10 lakhs per police station has also been approved 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.

For further strengthening the coastal security and removing the security gaps on the coast, the coastal States/UTs have carried 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 a comprehensive proposal for proposed Phase-II of Coastal Security Scheme, which is presently underway.

(b) The critical coastal radar surveillance network is being established by Indian Coast Guard on lighthouses. As approved by the Government, 46 Stations have been identified for installation of radars along the coast by the Coast Guard in Phase I of the Coastal Radar Chain. The Directorate General of Lighthouses and Lightships (DGLL) under Ministry of Shipping is also in the process of establishing National AIS network at an estimated cost of Rs. 67.70 crore.



(c) and (d) Sincere efforts are being made to expedite implementation of the ongoing Coastal Security Scheme. The progress is being monitored regularly at highest levels to ensure timely implementation of the approved projects/schemes.

The physical progress of implementation under the Scheme is given below:—

State/UT	Coastal Police stations					
	Sanctioned Nos.	Made Operational	Construction complete	Construction in progress	Construction not yet started	
Gujarat	Coastal PS	10	10	9	1	—
	Check-posts	25	Nil	1	7	17
	Out-posts	46	Nil	2	33	11
Maharashtra	Coastal PS	12	12	—	2	10
	Check-posts	32	9	9	—	23
	Barracks	24	Nil	17	—	7
Goa		3	3	—	1	2
Karnataka		5	5	5	—	—
Kerala		8	1	1	5	2
Tamil Nadu	Coastal PS	12	12	12	—	—
	Check-posts	40	16	16	19	5
	Out-posts	12	2	2	6	4
Andhra Pradesh		6	6	6	—	—
Orissa		5	5	—	2	3
West Bengal	Coastal PS	6	4	—	3	3
	Barracks	6	Nil	—	—	6
Puducherry		1	1	—	—	1
Lakshadweep		4	4	1	2	1
Daman and Diu		1	1	1	—	—
Andaman and Nicobar Islands		—	—	—	—	—
Total	Coastal PS	73	64	35	16	22
	Check-posts	97	25	26	26	45
	Out-posts	58	2	4	39	15
	Barracks	30	Nil	17	Nil	13

The procurement of 204 interceptor boats under the Coastal Security Scheme is being done centrally through Public Sector Units viz. M/s Goa Shipyard Limited, Goa and M/s Garden Reach Shipbuilders and Engineers Limited, Kolkata.

The supply of interceptor boats has started from April, 2009. The two shipyards are delivering boats as per the agreed month-wise delivery schedules. By November, 2009, 56 boats have been delivered to the States/UTs and the process of delivery is going on.

#### **Reang refugees in Tripura**

2978. SHRI MATILAL SARKAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Reang refugees in Tripura coming from Mizoram upto 31st October, 2009;

(b) whether the central Government has given financial assistance to the State of Tripura in respect of these refugees; and

(c) the steps Government has taken for their return to the State of Mizoram including those during the recent influx?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN) : (a) and (b) According to survey conducted by Government of Tripura in August 2008, the total number of Bru (Reang) migrants staying in six relief camps of Tripura is 32172. Grants in aid is being extended to Government of Tripura for maintenance of these Bru migrants.

(c) The State Government of Mizoram at various levels are regularly advised to expedite repatriation of Bru migrants from Tripura to Mizoram. Grants in aid is being extended to Government of Mizoram to cover expenditure on repatriation of Bru migrants to Mizoram as also for covering the expenditure on rehabilitation assistance to Bru migrants on their repatriation to Mizoram. Rehabilitation assistance of Rs. 50,000/- and housing assistance of Rs. 30,000/- is admissible to each Bru migrant family on their repatriation to Mizoram. In November 2009, some Bru families have reportedly fled to Tripura after some Bru hutments were burnt by unknown miscreants in Bru inhabited villages of Mizoram. State Government of Mizoram has separately been advised to instill confidence among Bru families living in Mizoram and to persuade those families who have fled to Tripura to return to Mizoram.

#### **Infiltration of L-e-T commanders into the country**

2979. PROF. ALKA BALRAM KSHATRIYA:

DR. N. JANARDHANA REDDY:

DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE:

SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI:

SHRI MAHENDRA MOHAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government or various intelligence agencies have information that some hard core Lashkar-e-Taiba commanders have infiltrated into the country over the past few months;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government has directed to the State Governments and other intelligence agencies to track down such Lashkar-e-Taiba commanders and defuse their terror plans; and

(d) if so, the other strategies made by Government to track down such militants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN):

(a) and (b) Available inputs do not indicate that some hardcore Lashkar-e-Taiba commanders have infiltrated into the country over the past few months.

(c) and (d) Apart from the multi-dimensional approach pursued by the Government to combat terrorism, the Central intelligence/security agencies work in tandem with their counterparts in the States, to thwart the nefarious designs of terrorists. This cooperation has, *inter-alia*, resulted in the arrest of a number of terrorists thereby averting terrorist incidents.

#### **Translation of National Song**

2980. SHRI NAND KISHORE YADAV: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the languages of 8th Schedule of Constitution, in which National Song and National Anthem has been translated till date along with the date of translation, language-wise;

(b) whether Shia personal law board has demanded a copy of Urdu translation of National Song from his Ministry; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN):

(a) to (c) The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### **Urdu translation of National Song**

2981. SHRI KAMAL AKHTAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has ever officially got translated the Urdu version of National Song “vande mataram”;

(b) if so, when it was translated into Urdu alongwith the full details of translation; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN):  
(a) to (c) The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Battalions for operations against Naxalites**

2982. PROF. ALKA BALRAM KSHATRIYA:  
DR. N. JANARDHANA REDDY:  
DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE:  
SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI:  
SHRI MAHENDRA MOHAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Union Government has asked DGS of CRPF, BSF and ITBP to spare battalions to launch large scale operations against Naxalites;
- (b) if so, the details of locations where such battalions would be stationed;
- (c) whether the withdrawal of forces from CRPF, BSF and ITBP would have any affect on the present security positions; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN):  
(a) to (d) State Governments deal with the various issues related to naxalite activities in the States. The Central Government supplements their efforts in several ways on security and development fronts. On the security side 58 battalions of Central Para Military Forces have been deployed on anti-naxalite duties in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. There is no adverse effect on the situation as deployment is a dynamic process based on changing requirements of States and availability of forces.

**Modernisation of fire and emergency services**

2983. SHRI NANDI YELLAIAH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details and the latest status of the proposal of Andhra Pradesh Government for allocation of funds of Rs. 66.84 crores being Central share under the scheme of strengthening/modernization of fire and emergency services for the years 2008-09 to 2010-13;
- (b) the reasons for delay in releasing the demanded funds; and
- (c) by when this fund is likely to be released?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c) Government has recently approved a Centrally Sponsored Scheme at a cost of Rs. 200 crores for 'Strengthening of Fire and Emergency Services in the

Country'. The Scheme is to be implemented in the remaining years of the Eleventh Five Year Plan. The Central share for implementing this scheme in Andhra Pradesh is Rs. 8.37 crores and the State Government is expected to contribute Rs. 2.09 crores. As the scheme has been sanctioned recently funds to the State could not be released earlier. The funds to the State will be released in phases depending upon the progress of the scheme.

#### **Terrorist bases in the country**

†2984. SHRI LALIT KISHORE CHATURVEDI:

DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether various terrorist organizations viz., Lashkar-e-Taiba, SIMI, Hijbul-Muzahiddin etc. have set up dens all over the country and are being harboured by anti-national elements;

(b) whether they have also been found to be involved unsettling economy by smuggling and circulating counterfeit notes besides being involved in blasts and riots;

(c) whether Government is aware of their nexus with Maoists, ULFA and the disturbing elements of the country; and

(d) if so, the actions being taken to trace and eliminate them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN):

(a) As per available information, there are no specific inputs to suggest that terrorist organizations such as Lashkar-e-Taiba, SIMI, Hijbul-Muzahiddin etc. have set up dens all over the country. However, the terrorist organizations such as Lashkar-e-Taiba, SIMI, Hijbul-Muzahiddin etc. are known to sometimes operate through sleeper cells.

(b) Available inputs indicate the involvement of Pakistan based terrorist outfits in circulation of Fake Indian Currency Notes (FICNs). The underworld/organized crime elements are also involved in smuggling and circulation of FICNs.

(c) Available inputs do not indicate any such nexus.

(d) Apart from a number of measures taken by the Government, there exists well established mechanism for exchange of intelligence between the Central and State law enforcement and intelligence agencies which has resulted in the neutralization of a number of terrorist modules and averting many terrorist incidents.

#### **Checking insurgency in the NE**

2985. SHRI N.K. SINGH:

SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT:

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 Government is aware that militancy in North-Eastern States particularly in Assam, Manipur and Nagaland is increasing and becoming problematic;

(b) if so, whether the violent incidents in the North-Eastern States are rapidly increasing and State Governments have totally failed to protect the common man;

(c) if so, whether the Union Government has formulated any strategies to check insurgency in the North-East; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) The security situation in some of the North Eastern States continue to remain complex because of diverse demands advocated by various militant outfits. A Statement showing security situation in the North Eastern States in the years 2007, 2008 and 2009 (upto 30th November, 2009) is enclosed herewith (*See below*).

(c) and (d) 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; sharing of intelligence; banning of several militant outfits as unlawful organizations under Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act 1967, financial assistance under the Police Modernization Scheme; for strengthening various aspect of security apparatus; support anti-militancy operations by way of reimbursement of Security Related Expenditure; implementation of Scheme for surrender cum rehabilitation of militants, assistance to the States for raising of additional Forces in the form of India Reserve Battalions; etc. The Government has also been regularly taking up various security related matters with neighbouring countries at various forum.

### ***Statement***

*Data on violent incidents for the period during the year 2007, 2008, 2009 upto 30th November, 2009 in the North Eastern States*

State	Incidents			Security forces personnel killed			Civilian killed			Extremist arrested/killed/surrendered		
	2007	2008	2009	2007	2008	2009	2007	2008	2009	2007	2008	2009
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Assam	474	387	399	27	18	22	287	245	146	759	1237	1203
Meghalaya	28	16	11	1	2	—	9	1	2	85	88	59
Tripura	94	68	19	6	3	—	14	10	8	303	382	281
Arunachal Pradesh	35	28	49	5	—	—	12	3	3	53	26	86

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Nagaland	272	321	127	1	3	—	44	70	16	211	460	206
Mizoram	2	1	1	—	4	—	2	—	1	21	13	—
Manipur	584	740	608	39	16	19	130	137	74	1443	2112	1745

**Procurement of weapons on behalf of States**

2986. SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Centre will soon consider procurement of weapons on behalf of States in a bid to quicken procurement process;

(b) if so, whether States have been complaining about long drawn out process involved in procuring weapons and malpractices that creep into such process causing major delays; and

(c) if so, the concrete steps and measures Central Government has taken to procure weapons for States and by what time they are likely to be distributed amongst them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) Yes, Sir, Most of the requirement of weaponry of the State Governments is being met through various Ordnance Factories under Ordnance Factory Board. Demand of all States and Union territories is being called for annually, consolidated and discussed with Ordnance Factory Board in the annual Target Fixation Meeting in every year. The quantity agreed to are being allocated to State Governments from Ordnance Factory Board by the Ministry of Home Affairs. For the next financial year 2010-11. Target Fixation Meeting with OFB has been held on 13.11.2009 at Ammunition Factory, Khadki and stores targeted in the meeting will be issued by OFB in 2010-11 to State Police forces

(b) In the recent Chief Minister conference held in New Delhi, various suggestions have been made, which includes procurement of various weapons required by the States over and above the OFB route should be facilitated by the Ministry of Home Affairs so as to quicken the process of procurement.

(c) The requirement of weaponry of the State Police Forces which are not in the production range of Ordnance factory Board is facilitated by the Central Government by issue of import permission, Custom Duty Exemption Certificate, No Objection Certificate for import licence, supplying relevant technical information such as Qualitative Requirements, and to the extent feasible clubbing the requirement of the State Governments to any of the ongoing procurement process by the Central Para Military Forces.

As indicated in para (a) the indent placed with the Ordnance Factory Board on behalf of the State Police Forces the weaponry will be supplied by Ordnance Factory Board in the year 2010-11.

### **Progress of cases in police stations under cyber network**

2987. SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM:

SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether crime-investigation and trial in courts, have been expedited through 2,760 police stations which were covered under the cyber network till 31st May, 2009;

(b) if so, how the difficulties likely to be faced on account of different language used in each State in police records etc. and proposed to be overcome to fulfil the envisaged objectives like tracking system of investigation and detection of criminals within the least time; and

(c) whether customized IT trained personnel are available with the National Crime Records Bureau and its State counterparts to shift the information exchanged and its follow-up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) The 2760 police stations covered under the Common Integrated Police Application (CIPA) programme were not envisaged to be connected on a cyber network. For, *inter alia*, connecting the police stations on a cyber network a new project namely the Crime and Criminal Tracking network and Systems (CCTNS) Project has been launched in 2009. The existing CIPA software as also the proposed CCTNS software application are being implemented with multiple language interface.

(c) IT Trained personnel are available with National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) and State Crime Records Bureau (SCRB). The NCRB is further being strengthened to handle this Project. Also capacity building of NCRB and respective SCRBs has been taken up as part of the CCTNS project.

### **Tackling terrorism and insurgency effectively**

2988. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA:

SHRIMATI SYEDA ANWARA TAIMUR:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Supreme Court has held that since terrorism threatens the security of the whole country, it falls under the first item of Union List, "Defence of India", rather than the first item of the State List "Public Order";

(b) if so, whether Government proposes to implement this epoch-making decision of the Hon'ble Supreme Court, so that crimes like terrorism, insurgency, etc. could be tackled more effectively; and

(c) whether Government is aware that USA is endowed with an FBI despite a full-fledged federal system in which States have far greater autonomy than they do in India?



THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN):  
(a) to (c) In relation to challenge to a particular legislation connected with terrorism, the Supreme court has opined that it fell under List I of Schedule VII to the Constitution. The Government is however, committed to combat terrorism, *inter-alia*, by administrative, legislative and other measures etc. Accordingly, the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, which is the comprehensive central Act to combat terrorism, was amended in 2004 and further amended and notified on 31.12.2008 to strengthen the punitive measures to combat terrorism. The National Investigation Agency Act has been enacted and Notified on 31.12.2008 and under the said Act the National Investigation Agency has been constituted, to investigate and prosecute offences under the Acts specified in the Schedule, which, *inter-alia*, includes offences under Unlawful Activities (prevention) Act.

**Seizure of fake currency from border areas**

2989. SHRI O.T. LEPCHA:

SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is cognizant of recent increase in the seizure of counterfeit currency from certain remote and border areas;
- (b) whether the respective State Governments have been reporting to the Central Government about each of such seizures;
- (c) if so, the details of seizures during last six months;
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor;
- (e) whether Government has been able to discern region-wise, denomination-wise and demographic pattern in recent seizure of counterfeit currency; and
- (f) whether it is also a fact that Nepal has become a major transit route for infusion of such counterfeit currency?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There are mechanisms in place to ensure that reports on the Fake Indian currency Notes, seized and recovered, are shared with the concerned central agencies.

(c) to (e) The State-wise details of reported number of fake currency notes seized and recovered by the Police/law enforcement agencies and banks, respectively, and the number of FIRs registered State-wise and year-wise for the period 1.1.2009 to 30.9.2009 is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(f) Available inputs indicate that high quality Fake Indian Currency Notes (FICNs) pushed into India through neighbouring countries.

**Statement**

*State/UT-wise and Denomination-wise Statement of Counterfeit Currency (Recovered and Seized) from 01/03/2009 to 30/09/2009 \**

*Report generation on: 26/11/2008*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Denomination										No. of notes		Total notes	Value in Rs.		Total Value (Rs.)	FIR
		1000		500		100		50		Others		R	S	(R+S)	R	S	(R+S)	
		R	S	R	S	R	S	R	S	R	S							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
States:																		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2,240	1,113	17,801	7,768	9,276	7,655	600	104	45	41	29,962	16,681	46,643	12,098,980	5,768,500	17,867,400	329
2.	Arunachal Pradesh (9)	0	164	0	119	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	283	283	0	223,500	223,500	6
3.	Assam (9)	38	216	218	1,135	719	465	53	71	0	0	1,028	1,887	2,915	221,550	833,550	1,055,100	62
4.	Bihar (9)	295	14	4,142	386	6,170	275	1,134	366	4	22	11,745	1,063	12,808	3,039,750	253,150	3,292,900	12
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	265	0	731	0	952	0	226	0	0	0	2,174	2,174	0	737,000	737,000	88
6.	Goa	0	307	0	1,043	0	170	0	15	0	0	0	1,535	1,535	0	846,250	846,750	13
7.	Gujarat	871	527	5,866	4,308	3,462	6,981	350	1,318	12	159	10,561	13,293	23,854	4,167,880	3,447,740	7,615,620	165
8.	Haryana	0	252	0	907	0	31	0	145	0	0	0	1,335	1,335	0	715,850	715,850	21
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	6	0	60	0	107	0	0	0	0	0	173	173	0	46,700	46,700	2
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	36	351	350	895	985	146	135	678	1	1	1,557	2,071	3,628	366,260	847,020	1,213,180	30
11.	Jharkhand (7-9)	0	244	0	95	0	7	0	21	0	0	0	367	367	0	293,250	393,250	11

12. Karnataka (1, 3-5)	2,238	110	10,561	1,372	2,786	436	150	28	9	5	15,744	1,951	17,695	7,804,740	841,080	8,645,820	53
13. Kerala	247	2,528	1,027	11,510	363	873	13	4,146	0	0	1,650	19,057	20,707	797,450	8,577,600	9,375,050	51
14. Madhya Pradesh	281	91	2,351	366	3,094	197	413	2	11	0	6,150	656	6,806	1,786,700	293,800	2,080,500	19
15. Maharashtra	4,668	1,685	28,688	5,040	8,692	4,429	1,328	1,624	36	14	43,412	12,792	56,204	19,948,135	4,729,330	24,677,465	279
16. Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17. Meghalaya (9)	0	36	0	124	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	160	160	0	98,000	98,000	5
18. Mizoram	0	139	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	139	139	0	139,000	139,000	2
19. Nagaland (9)	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	6	0	6,000	6,000	2
20. Orissa (1-9)	195	0	1,775	0	3,369	0	329	0	15	0	5,683	0	5,683	1,436,120	0	1,436,120	0
21. Punjab	0	1,178	0	2,392	0	3,609	0	505	0	0	0	7,684	7,684	0	2,760,150	2,760,150	16
22. Rajasthan (9)	1,039	190	7,920	912	5,642	397	369	71	7	0	14,977	1,570	16,547	5,581,780	689,250	6,271,030	42
23. Sikkim	0	0	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	15	0	75,000	7,500	1
24. Tamil Nadu	2,803	1,184	14,066	5,493	5,602	5,370	182	396	15	124	22,668	12,567	35,235	10,405,550	4,489,660	14,895,210	210
25. Tripura	0	119	0	943	0	622	0	0	0	0	0	1,684	1,684	0	652,700	652,700	18
26. Uttar Pradesh (1, 2, 4-5, 8-9)	1,733	115	16,485	1,392	21,605	2,559	2,826	124	47	0	42,696	4,190	46,886	12,278,080	1,073,100	13,351,160	45
27. Uttarakhand (8-9)	0	148	0	462	0	243	0	93	0	0	0	946	946	0	407,950	407,950	27
28. West Bengal (8-9)	471	1964	2,074	9,838	1,910	8,020	219	465	5	13	4,679	20,300	24,939	6,710,030	7,708,410	9418,440	92
Total	17,205	12,952	113,324	57,306	73,675	43,544	8,101	10,388	207	379	22,502	12,459	37,091	8,643,005	4,486,040	18,129,045	1,561

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
<b>Union Territories</b>																		
29. Andaman and Nicobar Islands		0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1,000	1,000	1
30. Chandigarh		534	51	5,505	0	20,582	92	1,938	28	42	1	28,601	172	28,773	5,442,260	61,620	5,503,880	4
31. Dadra and Nagar Haveli		0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	6	6	0	600	600	1
32. Daman and Diu (8-9)		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33. Delhi (9)		3,715	1,351	23,318	2,617	12,697	1,044	1,585	63	10	0	41,325	5,075	46,400	16,723,100	2,767,050	19,490,150	19
34. Lakshadweep (1-3, 7-9)		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35. Puducherry		0	2	0	8	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	12	12	0	6,200	6,200	5
TOTAL:		4,249	1,405	28,823	2,625	33,279	1,144	3,623	81	52	1	69,926	5,266	75,192	22,165,360	2,836,470	25,001,830	30
GRAND TOTAL:		<del>2,454</del>	<del>1,437</del>	<del>12,147</del>	<del>5,931</del>	<del>16,954</del>	<del>44,688</del>	<del>11,624</del>	<del>1,489</del>	<del>29</del>	<del>380</del>	<del>22,438</del>	<del>12,845</del>	<del>42,283</del>	<del>13,833,36</del>	<del>4,322,50</del>	<del>13,10,85</del>	<del>1591</del>

Note:- R : Received from different Branches of RBI

S : Seized by Police and received from SCRB

\*Figures are provisional

The Numbers given in brackets in the 'States' column are explained as follows:

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1. Data not received for January, 09 (S)   | 2. Data not received for February, 09 (S) |
| 3. Data not received for March, 09 (S)     | 4. Data not received for April, 09 (S)    |
| 5. Data not received for May, 09 (S)       | 6. Data not received for June, 09 (S)     |
| 7. Data not received for July, 09 (S)      | 8. Data not received for August, 09 (S)   |
| 9. Data not received for September, 09 (S) |   |

### **Use of children in manufacturing and smuggling illegal arms**

†2990. SHRI KAPTAN SINGH SOLANKI:

SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware that use of children in manufacturing illegal weapons and smuggling in the country is increasing;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the number of such cases reported in the last five years and action taken by Government so far; and
- (d) whether amendment in Arms Prevention Act is required to stop the use of children in developing illegal weapons and smuggling in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c) The available inputs do not suggest use of children in manufacturing illegal weapons and smuggling of arms. However, all the State Governments have been requested to inform the present status in this regard.

(d) No amendment in Arms Act, 1959 is required for this purpose and smuggling. The Central Para-Military forces; viz. Border Security Force, Indo-Tibetan Border Police, Sashastra Seema Bal and other security agencies which are manning the inter-national border take every possible action to stop smuggling of illegal weapons. Under the Arms Act, 1959, the State Governments have powers to ensure that no illegal weapons are manufactured in their Jurisdiction. State Police conduct raids to detect and stop manufacture of illegal weapons based on available information.

### **Number of terrorists in Jammu & Kashmir**

†2991. SHRI SHREEGOPAL VYAS:

SHRI RUDRA NARAYAN PANY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the information about number of the terrorist in the State of Jammu and Kashmir;
- (b) whether they are getting money and equipment from Pakistan; and
- (c) whether any Statement has been made by any police officials of the State in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) The number of militants in the valley is estimated to be around 700. Inputs suggest that they are provided every type of assistance including money and material from across the border.

- (c) Yes, Sir.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

### **Setting up OCTOPUS by Andhra Pradesh to counter terrorism**

2992. SHRI PENUMALLI MADHU:

SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry is aware that Hyderabad is one of the important cities facing terrorist threat in the country;

(b) whether it has come to his notice that State of Andhra Pradesh set up OCTOPUS to counter terrorist offences;

(c) if so, whether it is a fact that the OCTOPUS has barely 10 per cent of the force that it originally planned and hence not able to effectively perform its functions;

(d) if so, whether any request from the Government of Andhra Pradesh has been received by his Ministry for help;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the action contemplated on such request?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN):

(a) As per available inputs, some of the major cities and iconic installations are on the target of terrorists, including Hyderabad.

(b) and (c) As per available inputs, the State Government of Andhra Pradesh has created an organization namely Organization for Counter Terrorist Operation (OCTOPUS), to combat the terrorist menace, with the strength of 1590 executive personnel. The OCTOPUS at present has a strength of 390 executive personnel. The State Government is reorganizing OCTOPUS as a commando unit on the lines of National Security Guard. The State Government have informed that personnel have to be selected and trained for commando operations and it is expected that the OCTOPUS will have full strength in about year's time.

(d) to (f) The Government of India extends assistance to the States under the Modernization of State Police Forces Scheme (MPF Scheme). Assistance is also provided by way of training of personnel etc. The Central Paramilitary Forces are also deployed at the request of States Government. As per available inputs, no specific request with reference to OCTOPUS has been received from the State Government of Andhra Pradesh.

### **Use of IAF in anti-naxal operations**

2993. SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA:

SHRI O.T. LEPCHA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has approved use of IAF in anti-naxal operations;

(b) if so, whether Government has evolved a doctrine for usage of IAF in anti-naxal and anti-insurgency operations; and

(c) whether Government would consider developing separate air-wing of the paramilitary forces involved in anti-insurgency operations in the border regions and anti-naxal operations in hinterland?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN):  
(a) and (b) No, Sir. State Governments take appropriate action against the naxalites. Central Government assists them by providing Central Paramilitary Forces.

(c) No, Sir. However, Border Security Force has air-wing which caters to the requirement of Central Paramilitary Forces.

#### **China arming Indian Maoists**

2994. SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that China is arming the Indian Maoists who have stepped up their operations in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what action Government has taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN):  
(a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

#### **Ensuring benefits to guards of private security agencies**

2995. SHRI R.C. SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry is ensuring that the private security agencies are paying the prescribed wages, PF, ESI, bonus, leave, etc. to guards engaged by them;

(b) whether Government has received any complaints that the benefit under various Acts such as Payment of Wages Act, Industrial Disputes Act, Minimum Wages Act, etc., are not being given to the security guards;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the action taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN):  
(a) The Government has enacted the Private Security Agencies (Regulation) Act, 2005 for regulation of private security agencies. Section 13(1)(i) of the Act already mandates compliance of the provisions of various Acts given in the Schedule to the said Act which include (i) the payment of Wages Act, 1936; (ii) the industrial Disputes Act, 1947; (iii) the Minimum Wages Act, 1948; (iv) the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952; (v) the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965; (vi) the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970; (vii); the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972 (viii) the Equal Remuneration Act, 1976 and (ix) the Inter-State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1979.

Non-compliance of these provisions may result in cancellation of licence issued to the concerned person by the Controlling Authority appointed by State Government.

(b) to (d) Since licence to private security agencies are to be given by the Controlling Authorities of respective State Governments, all complaints concerning non-compliance of conditions of licence are to be entertained by the controlling authorities of respective State Governments.

#### **Expenditure incurred on Liberhan Commission**

2996. SHRI S. ANBALAGAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the amount spent on Liberhan Commission of enquiry on Babri Masjid;
- (b) the break-up wise details of expenditure incurred;
- (c) whether any justification is made for setting up of such Commissions and incurring huge expenditure by giving long tenures to them which defeats the purpose of their setting up; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN: (a) An amount of Rs. 900.02 lakhs was spent on the Liberhan Ayodhya commission of Inquiry.

(b) Year wise break-up of the expenditure incurred on the Liberhan Ayodhya Commission of Inquiry has been given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) The Liberhan Ayodhya Commission of Inquiry was set up for the purpose of making an inquiry into a definite matter of public importance, namely, the destruction of the Ram Janma Bhoomi-Babri Masjid structure at Ayodhya on 6th December, 1992. The Commission was set-up on 16-12-1992. The Commission was given extension on 49 occasions and the tenure of the Commission expired on 31.07.2009.

#### ***Statement***

*Year wise break-up of the expenditure incurred on the  
Liberhan Ayodhya Commission of inquiry*

*Rupees in lakhs*

Sl. No.	Year	Expenditure
1	2	3
1.	1992-1993	8.98
2.	1993-1994	25.19
3.	1994-1995	30.50



1	2	3
4.	1995-1996	36.61
5.	1996-1997	38.43
6.	1997-1998	45.86
7.	1998-1999	52.72
8.	1999-2000	51.65
9.	2000-2001	49.54
10.	2001-2002	68.58
11.	2002-2003	62.63
12.	2003-2004	62.61
13.	2004-2005	60.19
14.	2005-2006	54.93
15.	2006-2007	50.44
16.	2007-2008	49.39
17.	2008-2009	89.77
18.	2009-2010	62.00
TOTAL:		Rs. 900.02 lakhs

**Infiltration bid foiled in Sir Creek area**

2997. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether BSF troops have foiled an infiltration bid by Pakistani militants in Sir Creek area in the Kutch district during the month of August, 2009;

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

(c) whether Government has interrogated these infiltrators;

(d) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by Government to check the recurrence of such activities of infiltrators in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (d) As per available information, there was no infiltration bid by Pakistani militants in Sir Creek area in the Kutch district during the month of August, 2009.

- (e) The following steps have been taken to check infiltration from Indo-Pak border:—
- (i) Effective domination of the borders by carrying out round the clock surveillance and patrolling (on foot, by boats and vehicle), laying border ambushes and by deploying observation posts all along the IB. Riverine segments of IB are being dominated by the BSF's Water Wing that uses its water-crafts to patrol these areas.
  - (ii) Erection of fencing along the IB and floodlighting of the border to enhance the observation during night.
  - (iii) Construction of border roads to facilitate border patrolling and speedy interception of infiltrators.
  - (iv) Introduction of force multipliers like hi tech surveillance equipments such as Long Range Reconnaissance and Observation System (LORROS), Battle Field Surveillance Radar (BFSR), Hand Held Thermal Imager (HTTI), Night Vision Device/Goggles (NVDs/NVGs) etc. Constant efforts are being made to procure latest surveillance equipment for further enhancing the border domination.
  - (v) Setting up of improvised fence breach alarm system at susceptible locations.
  - (vi) Upgradation of the BSF's intelligence network and its coordination with sister agencies undertaken on a continuous basis. Proper coordination is also being maintained with Army/Police/Locals.
  - (vii) Conduct of Special Operations, along the international borders.

#### **Measures to check fake visa seekers**

2998. SHRI P. RAJEEV: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has taken any measures to check fake visa seekers and passport holders in view of frequent visits of terror suspects to India;
- (b) whether the foreign embassies engaged in providing visa take due precautionary security measures while granting visas; and
- (c) whether any mistakes has been founded with regard to visa granted to Hussain Rana?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) No foreigner is allowed to enter into the country unless he/she is in possession of valid travel documents including a valid visa. Visas are granted by Mission/Posts to foreigners after establishing the authenticity of the applicant and scrutiny against negative lists.

- (c) As per the extant instruction, Heads of Indian Mission and Posts in USA have the discretion to grant visas to US and Canadian citizens of Pakistani origin. The entire process of issuance of visa to Hussain Rana is being enquired into by the Ministry of External Affairs.

### Overcrowding in Tihar jail

2999. SHRI GIREESH KUMAR SANGHI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that during his recent visit to Tihar jail in Delhi he found the jail overcrowded with prisoners;

(b) whether it is also a fact that similar situation of overcrowding prevails in almost all the jails of the country; and

(c) if so, the remedial measures Government proposes to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. As per the statistics compiled by National Crime Records Bureau, the overcrowding in Indian jails as on 31.12.2007 is to the extent of 135.7% since the inmate population in the jails of the country is 3,76,396 against the total authorized capacity of 2,77,304 inmates.

(c) "Prisons" is a State subject under List II of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution and Prison Administration is the responsibility of the State Governments. However, measures taken by the Government to reduce overcrowding in jails, *interalia*, include the following:—

- (i) A new Section *viz.* 436A has been inserted in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 to provide that where an undertrial prisoner other than the one accused of an offence for which death has been prescribed as one of the punishments, has been under detention for a period extending to one-half of the maximum period of imprisonment, provided for the alleged offence, he should be released on his personal bond, with or without sureties. It also provides that in no case will an undertrial prisoner be detained beyond the maximum period of imprisonment for which he can be convicted for the alleged offence.
- (ii) Section 436(1) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 has been amended to make a mandatory provision that if the arrested person is accused for a bailable offence and he is an indigent and cannot furnish surety, the Court shall release him on his execution of a bond without sureties.
- (iii) The Government of India has introduced the system of plea bargaining primarily to reduce pendency of cases in trial courts and overcrowding in prisons.
- (iv) For disposal of long pending sessions and other cases, Government of India has also set up 1562 Fast Track Courts for speedy disposal of cases.

### National Reference Library under Assam Accord

3000. SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a proposal for establishment of National Reference Library in the North-East under Clause VI of Assam Accord;

(b) whether his Ministry has taken up the matter with the Department of Culture, State of Assam; and

(c) if so, the details of the present status of the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c) The Government of Assam had forwarded a proposal for establishment of a Media Archives-cum-National Reference Library for the North Eastern Region. The matter was discussed in an inter-ministerial meeting, in which representatives of the State Government of Assam were also present. The State Government has been requested to examine the proposal further and submit their recommendations.

#### **Software for disaster management**

3001. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Disaster Management Organization proposed to be strengthened to enhance its capability in the country for undertaking real-time as well as the systematic scientific surveys so as to improve their functional efficiency both at the detection and implementation levels;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether a software will be created to simultaneously detect, implement and estimate the financial inputs of immediate relief and rehabilitation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c) The National Policy on Disaster Management (NPDM) envisages for Hazard zonation, mapping and vulnerability analysis in a multi-hazard framework utilizing Geographic Information System (GIS) based databases such as National Database for Emergency Management (NDEM) and National Spatial Data Infrastructure (NSDI). The NPDM also stresses the need to establish, upgrade and modernize the forecasting and early warning systems for all types of disasters. It recognizes the need for partnership with the World Meteorological Organization (WMO), Pacific Tsunami Warning System and other regional and global institutions. The NPDM has also stressed for Research and Development support to the Disaster Management architecture in the country.

Such measures are expected to strengthen and enhance the capability for response, relief and rehabilitation and reduce the adverse impact of natural disasters in the country.

This Ministry is not developing any software for detecting, implementing, and estimating financial inputs of immediate relief and rehabilitation.

#### **Tripartite meeting on Gorkhaland**

3002. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the tripartite meeting on the demand of separate State of Gorkhaland has been held;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether any tripartite meeting is to be held in near future;
- (d) if so, what is Government's approach towards the demand of a separate State; and
- (e) the steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN):

(a) to (c): The third round of tripartite talks between the representatives of the Government of India, Government of West Bengal and Gorkha Janmukti Morcha (GJM) was held on August 11, 2009.

In the meeting, the following decisions were taken:—

- (i) The proposal for establishment of a Hill Council under the Sixth Schedule of Indian Constitution would be dropped.
- (ii) It was agreed, in principle, to the repeal of the Darjeeling Gorkha Hill Council Act, 1988. The repeal of the Act would be processed by the Government of West Bengal as soon as an alternative administrative setup/framework is finalized through mutual consultations and agreement between the State Government and GJM.
- (iii) The Government would appoint an Interlocutor to carry forward the discussions held during the third round of tripartite talks.
- (iv) The Central Government would send a team to Darjeeling to review the development works in the District.
- (v) As an interim measure and to restore the democratic process, the elections to the Panchayat Samities, Gram Panchayats as well as Municipalities be allowed to be held.
- (vi) It was agreed that the next tripartite meeting would be held on December 21, 2009 at Darjeeling.

A Central team visited the region from September, 29 to October 2, 2009 to review the development in the Darjeeling Hill Area. The Government has appointed an interlocutor for the purpose of handling talks with all the stakeholders in this regard.

(d) and (e) The tripartite talks between all the stake holders are an on going process of deliberations for arriving at a consensus for resolving the issues relating to the demand of Gorkhaland raised by the GJM and some others.

#### **Amount released to Maharashtra under coastal security scheme**

3003. SHRI MANOHAR JOSHI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the details of amount released to the State of Maharashtra under Coastal Security Scheme for

building new Police Stations, Barracks, Check Posts, Card Reader Computer and other equipments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): Under the ongoing Coastal Security Scheme, the State of Maharashtra has been released total of Rs. 692.60 lakh, of which, Rs. 438.40 lakh pertains to construction of 12 coastal police stations, 32 check posts, 24 OP Barracks, and Rs. 254.20 lakh pertains to vehicles and lump-sum assistance for the 12 coastal police stations.

For further strengthening the coastal security, a joint exercise of vulnerability/gap analysis has been carried out by Coast Guard and coastal States/UTs to firm up the additional requirements, in respect of coastal police stations, vehicles, boats etc., for formulation of a comprehensive proposal for Phase-II of Coastal Security Scheme, which is presently underway.

#### **Eating houses in Delhi turning into discotheques without licence**

3004. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to answer to Unstarred Question No. 940 given in the Rajya Sabha on 25th February, 2009 and state:

(a) whether licence is issued to discotheque under Controlling Places of Amusements (other than cinema) and Performance for the Public Amusement, 1980 only on obtaining 'No Objection Certificate' from the District DCP and NOC from Traffic Police;

(b) if so, whether some Eating houses in Delhi particularly those located in the vicinity of Akbar Bhawan and Haryana Sadan in Chanakayapuri are turned about discotheques in the night without having proper licence, with the nexus of some officers of licensing department of Delhi Police; and

(c) if so, the steps taken/being taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) No, Sir. 'No Objection Certificate' from local and Traffic Police is not mandatory to obtain license under the provisions of "The Regulations for Licensing and Controlling places of Public Amusement (other than cinema) and performances for public Amusement 1980" for running a discotheque.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

#### **Opening of mountain peaks in Leh and Ladakh for tourists**

3005. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received any proposal from the Ministry of Defence for obtaining clearance for opening of 104 mountain peaks in Leh and Ladakh and Spiti regions for domestic and foreign climbers;

(b) if so, location-wise details thereof; and

- (c) by when the proposal is likely to be approved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c) Ministry of Defence has recommended opening of 104 mountain peaks in Jammu and Kashmir for mountaineering expeditions. Action has already been initiated to process the proposal for approval and issuance of necessary orders.

**Reang tribes staying in relief camps**

3006. SHRI MOINUL HASSAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that due to ethnic problem, more than 30,000 people of Reang tribe are staying in relief camps in Tripura; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken to persuade the Mizoram Government to take all necessary steps so that the migrants can go back to their home State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) According to survey conducted by Government of Tripura in August 2008, 32172 Bru migrants are staying in six relief camps of Tripura.

(b) The State Government of Mizoram at various levels are regularly advised to expedite repatriation of Bru migrants from Tripura to Mizoram. Grants in aid is being extended to Government of Mizoram to cover expenditure on repatriation of Bru migrants to Mizoram as also for covering the expenditure on rehabilitation assistance to Bru migrants on their repatriation to Mizoram. Rehabilitation assistance of Rs. 50,000/- and housing assistance of Rs. 30,000/- is admissible to each Bru migrant family on their repatriation to Mizoram.

**Anti-naxal commandos killed in Gadchiroli district, Maharashtra**

3007. SHRI AMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of policemen of anti-naxal C-60 commandos were killed by Naxals in Maharashtra's Gadchiroli district on the 8th October, 2009;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) what is the total number of police and other persons killed by Naxals during the current year;

(d) whether Government has chalked out any plan to curb violence by Naxal; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) On October 8, 2009, a police team comprising 40 police personnel (20 from C-60 Ramakudyami party and 20 from Special PS Laheri, District Gadchiroli) were returning back to Laheri after combing operations from the nearby villages. While pursuing a naxal group the party

was ambushed by the naxalites and in the ensuing encounter which lasted for four hours, the CPI(Maoist) killed 17 police personnel and injured four including one sub Inspector of Gadchiroli Police Station.

(c) During 2009 (upto 30 November) 304 Security Forces personnel and 514 Civilians were killed in naxal attacks.

(d) and (e) State Governments deal with the various issues related to naxalite activities in the States. The Central Government assists them in supplementing their resources both on security and development fronts.

#### **Augmenting maritime security of Kerala**

3008. SHRI A. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a few hard core terrorists activist had visited Kochi, coastal city of Kerala recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether steps had been taken to augment the maritime security of Kerala;

(d) whether steps will be taken to make available advanced facilities and modern technologies to Kerala to prevent the terrorists attacks, if any; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) There is no specific information in this regard.

(c) to (e) After Mumbai incidents of 26/11, Government has accorded highest priority to coastal security and an integrated approach is being adopted for further strengthening of coastal security. The entire coastal security scenario of the country has been thoroughly reviewed in several high level meetings in Government of India. A number of important decisions/initiatives have been taken, which are outlined below.

The intelligence sharing mechanism has been streamlined through creation of Joint Operation Centers (JOCs) and multi-agency coordination mechanism. The coastal surveillance and patrolling has been enhanced by Indian Navy and Coast Guard. Regular joint exercises are being carried out with a view to put in place an effective system of coordinated operations among Navy, Coast Guard, Coastal Police and Customs. The process of establishment of radar chain along the coastline is being taken up on priority.

It has been decided that all type of vessels whether fishing or non-fishing, be registered under a single registration regime and these should be equipped with navigational and communication equipments for identification and for regulating/monitoring their movements. Department of Shipping, Ministry of Shipping, Road Transport and Highways has been designated as the Nodal Department in respect of these two matters, and it is accordingly taking adequate steps in this regard.



It has also been decided that all the fishermen in the coastal areas be provided biometric ID cards. Department of Fisheries, Ministry of Agriculture has been designated as the Nodal Department in respect of issuance of ID cards to fishermen. A standard format for the ID card and application form has been finalised and the coastal States/UTs have been asked for data collection.

Registrar General of India (RGI) is also taking necessary measures for issuance of Multi-purpose National Identity Card (MNIC) in all the coastal villages as a part of its project of creating National Population Register (NPR) for the whole country.

Ministry of Home Affairs is implementing a comprehensive Coastal Security Scheme, which is supplemental in nature. Under this Scheme, assistance is being provided to nine coastal States, viz. Gujarat, Maharashtra, Goa, Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Orissa and West Bengal, and four coastal Union Territories, viz. Daman and Diu, Lakshadweep, Pondicherry and Andaman and Nicobar Islands, to set up 73 coastal police stations, 97 check posts 58 outposts and 30 operational barracks as also for 204 patrol boats, 153 jeeps and 312 motorcycles for patrolling along and off the coastal belt. A lump sum assistance of Rs. 10 lakhs per police station has also been approved 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.

The physical progress of implementation under the Scheme is given below :—

State/UT		Sanctioned Nos.	Coastal Police stations			
			Made Operational	Construction complete	Construction in progress	Construction not yet started
1	2	3	4	5	6	
Gujarat	Coastal PS	10	10	9	1	—
	Check-posts	25	Nil	1	7	17
	Out-posts	46	Nil	2	33	11
Maharashtra	Coastal PS	12	12	—	2	10
	Check-posts	32	9	9	—	23
	Barracks	24	Nil	17	—	7
Goa		3	3	—	1	2
Karnataka		5	5	5	—	—
Kerala		8	1	1	5	2
Tamil Nadu	Coastal PS	12	12	12	—	—
	Check-posts	40	16	16	19	5
	Out-posts	12	2	2	6	4

1	2	3	4	5	6	
Andhra Pradesh		6	6	6	—	—
Orissa		5	5	—	2	3
West Bengal	Coastal PS	6	4	—	3	3
	Barracks	6	Nil	—	—	6
Puducherry		1	1	—	—	1
Lakshadweep		4	4	1	2	1
Daman and Diu		1	1	1	—	—
Andaman and Nicobar Islands		—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL :	Coastal PS	73	64	35	16	22
	Check-posts	97	25	26	26	45
	Out-posts	58	2	4	39	15
	Barracks	30	Nil	17	Nil	13

The procurement of 204 interceptor boats under the Coastal Security Scheme is being done centrally through Public Sector Units viz. M/s Goa Shipyard Limited, Goa and M/s Garden Reach Shipbuilders and Engineers Limited, Kolkata.

The supply of interceptor boats has started from April, 2009. The two shipyards are delivering boats as per the agreed month-wise delivery schedules. By November, 2009, 56 boats have been delivered to the States/UTs and the process of delivery is going on. Out of the 24 boats (16 boats of 12 Ton and 8 boats of 5 Ton) approved for Kerala, 4 boats (3 boats of 12 Ton and 1 boat of 5 Ton) have so far been delivered to the State.

#### **Intrusion through Pakistan border in Rajasthan**

†3009. SHRI OM PRAKASH MATHUR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the incidents of intrusion from Pak-border adjoining to Rajasthan have increased in the recent past;

(b) if so, the number of such incidents and name of the districts where such incidents have taken place; and

(c) the action being taken to prevent the intrusion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) As per available information, there has not been any significant change in the pattern of incidences of intrusion from Pakistan border in Rajasthan as compared

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

to the previous year. However, there is marginal increase in the number of intruders killed and apprehended by Border Security Force (BSF) in 2009. The district wise details of intruders killed and apprehended by BSF during 2008 and 2009 are as under:—

Name of District	Killed		Apprehended	
	2008	2009	2008	2009
Sri Ganganagar	03	09	07	08
Bikaner—	—	01	—	
Jaisalmer	—	—	—	02
<b>TOTAL :</b>	<b>03</b>	<b>09</b>	<b>08</b>	<b>10</b>

(c) The following steps have been taken to prevent such intrusion from Indo-Pak border:—

- (i) Effective domination of the borders by carrying out round the clock surveillance and patrolling (on foot, by boats and vehicle), laying border ambushes and by deploying observation posts all along the IB.
- (ii) Erection of fencing along the IB and floodlighting of the border to enhance the observation during night.
- (iii) Construction of border roads to facilitate border patrolling and speedy interception of infiltrators.
- (iv) Introduction of force multipliers like hi tech surveillance equipments such as Long Range Reconnaissance and Observation System (LORROS), Battle Field Surveillance Radar (BFSR), Hand Held Thermal Imager (HHTI), Night Vision Device/Goggles (NVDs/NVGs) etc. Constant efforts are being made to procure latest surveillance equipment for further enhancing the border domination.
- (v) Setting up of improvised fence breach alarm system at susceptible locations.
- (vi) Upgradation of the BSF's intelligence network and its coordination with sister agencies undertaken on a continuous basis. Proper coordination is also being maintained with Army/Police/Locals.
- (vii) Conduct of Special Operations, along the international borders.

#### **Recruitment of CPI (Maoist) in the name of Radical Students Union**

3010. DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has knowledge of recruitment for the CPI (Maoist) in the name of Radical Students Union in colleges and institution of excellence;

- (b) if so, the numbers of different institutions throughout India and abroad; and
- (c) the details of steps to meet the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN):  
 (a) to (c) There is no input to indicate about the recruitment for the CPI(Maoist) in the name of Radical Students Union in colleges and institutions of excellence either in India or abroad. Radical Students Union, a front of CPI(Maoist) have marginal influence in some pockets of Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu but their activities in those places are almost dormant at present.

#### **Damage due to heavy rains in Tamil Nadu**

3011. SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that many human lives were lost and properties damaged in Tamil Nadu due to heavy rains which lashed the State during October-November this year;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the relief measures undertaken by Government thereon in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c) The Government of Tamil Nadu have reported that 108 human lives have been lost; 312 livestock perished; 8437 huts damaged and damage to infrastructure due to heavy rains/floods etc. from 1st October to 10th December, 2009.

The State Governments are primarily responsible for undertaking relief measures at ground level in the wake of natural calamities. The Government of India supplements the efforts of the State Governments by providing requisite logistic and financial support.

To ensure ready availability of funds with the States to undertake rescue and relief operations of immediate nature, in the wake of natural calamities including flood, a Calamity Relief Fund (CRT) has been constituted for each State which is contributed by the Central and State Governments in the ratio of 3:1. Additional assistance is also provided from the National Calamity Contingency Fund (NCCF) in the event of a calamity of a severe nature. The State of Tamil Nadu has been allocated an amount of Rs. 254.13 crore in their CRF for the year 2009-10 comprising Rs. 190.60 crore as Central contribution and Rs. 63.53 crore as State contribution. First installment of Central share of CRF is Rs. 95.30 crore. Out of this an amount of Rs. 47.65 was released, in advance during cyclonic storm of 2008 and remaining amount of Rs. 47.65 crore has been released on 28th August, 2009. The second installment of CRF amounting to Rs. 95.30 crore is due to be released in December, 2009.

The Government of Tamil Nadu has informed that the relief to the affected families is being carried out as per the norms stipulated for CRF.

State Government has not sought financial assistance from the NCCF in the wake of above calamity.

**Molestation of women by security forces**

3012. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of incidents of misbehaviour, ill treatment and molestation of women by security forces and police in custody and in public that have come to the notice of the Ministry, during the last three years;

(b) the details of action taken against the culprits; and

(c) the steps taken to prevent recurrence of such incidents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN):  
(a) to (c) Information is being collected and shall be laid on the Table of the House.

**Logistic support to stop illegal infiltration**

3013. SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Indo-Bangla border neighbouring Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura, West Bengal and total border fencing being installed and the portion still open till October, 2009;

(b) the action taken by Government to seal the border to stop infiltration of illegal migrants through the porous border and steps taken in Brahmaputra river in line of the second line of defence near the Indo- Bangla border in Assam;

(c) whether required logistic support are provided to all the security agencies and Assam police to stop illegal migration and smuggling which is threat to national security; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) States of West Bengal (2216.7 km), Assam (263.7 km) Meghalaya (443.0 km) and Tripura (856.0 km) share their border with Bangladesh. Fencing over a length of 2677.81 km has been completed out of the sanctioned fencing of 3436.56 km along Indo-Bangladesh border.

The Government has taken many preventive measures to stop infiltration of illegal migrants which, *inter-alia*, includes round the clock surveillance and patrolling on the borders and establishment of observation posts; construction of border fencing, patrol roads and flood lighting; introduction of modern and *hi-tech* surveillance equipments; up-gradation of intelligence set up; establishment of additional Border Out Posts along borders to reduce *inter-se* distance and co-ordination with the State Governments and the concerned intelligence

agencies. Beside, the riverine border is being dominated by patrolling through water crafts and floating Border Out Posts in addition to traditional land patrolling on banks.

(c) and (d) Hi-tech equipments like Hand Held Thermal Imagers, Mobile Surveillance Vehicles, Battle Field Surveillance Radar and Unattended Ground Sensors have been provided to Border Security Force for effective domination of the border. A Scheme of Prevention of Infiltration of Foreigners (PIF), funded by Government of India, is under implementation in the State of Assam for detection and deportation of illegal foreign migrants.

#### **Humiliation of an American media person in Delhi**

3014. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BALI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that recently an American media person was humiliated in Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken to avoid such incidents in future and to respect the foreign media people in our country when they visit India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c) A complaint along with a written and signed statement of Mr. Joel Elliott was received by Delhi Police from Ms. Sonia Singhani, an advocate, on behalf of her client Mr. Joel Elliott, a journalist and resident of U.S.A. Allegations made by Mr. Elliott were that he was beaten up by the policeman and was not allowed to contact anyone on telephone and that his Embassy was not informed.

Enquiries conducted by Delhi Police into the matter established that an inebriated and aggressive Joel Elliott behaved rudely and violently with the public as well as with the police. In spite of best efforts made by SHO and staff, he could not be placated. He was neither arrested nor humiliated by the police, as alleged. Action taken in the matter was as per law and existing procedure. Moreover, he was found not to be in his senses for most of the time, being in an inebriated condition. The status of this individual did not warrant immediate intimation to the U.S. Embassy. He was handed over to his friend who came to the Police Post after being informed by the police through a special messenger.

Staff of Delhi Police have been duly sensitized and directed to maintain appropriate conduct while dealing with foreigners. Appropriate action is taken as per law when any public person or media person indulges in any violation of the law of the land.

#### **Increase in pension of freedom fighters**

3015. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BALI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received any proposal to increase the pension of freedom fighters and their families;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken so far especially for Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN):  
(a) to (c) The Government has been receiving requests for increasing the basic amount of Central Samman Pension, from individual freedom fighters or their organizations, from time to time. The amount of basic pension has been increased from Rs. 3000/- per month to Rs. 4000/- per month *w.e.f.* 15.8.2005 and from 4000/- per month to 6330/- per month *w.e.f.* 2.10.2006. At present there is no proposal to revise the basic pension. The amount of pension paid to freedom fighters from Andhra Pradesh is same as that being paid to other freedom fighters.

#### **Permanent citizenship to Taslima Nasreen**

†3016. SHRI BALBIR PUNJ: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Taslima Nasreen, a writer from Bangladesh, has applied for permanent citizenship in India;

(b) if so, Government's opinion in this regard;

(c) whether visa given to Taslima Nasreen was valid only up to 17th August;

(d) whether Government has increased visa period; and

(e) if so, by when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) No, Sir.

(c) to (e) The visa of Ms. Taslima Nasreen has been extended by the Government for a period of six months from 18.08.2009 to 17.02.2010.

#### **Women inmates lodged in prisons**

3017. SHRI ABDUL WAHAB PEEVEE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of States where women inmates are housed in prisons exclusively built for them;

(b) whether Centre has given any directions to the States in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) As per the statistics complied by National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), as on 31.12.2007, there were 12 States *viz.* Andhra

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Pradesh, Bihar, Kerala, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and Delhi where women inmates are housed in prisons exclusively built for them.

(b) and (c) "Prisons" is a state subject under List II of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India and Prison Administration is primarily the responsibility of the respective State Governments. However, the Union Government from time to time has been advising the State Governments and Union Territories for the betterment of women prisoners during their custody in terms of their special needs and to maintain their human dignity. It has also been advised to have separate prison for women offenders wherever feasible. At other places, the women prisoners shall be kept in a strictly secluded female enclosures/wards.

#### **Amendment in labour laws**

†3018. SHRI SAMAN PATHAK: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to amend labour laws related to labourers;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) whether Government is planning to bring a new Bill in favour of labourers particularly those who are working in gardens (Bagaans)?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) The Bill to amend the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923 has been passed by the both Houses of Parliament. The Bills to amend the Labour Laws (Exemption from Furnishing Returns and Maintaining Registers by Certain Establishments) Act, 1988, the Plantations Labour Act, 1951, the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 and the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 have been introduced in the Parliament.

(c) No, Sir. However, workers employed in tea gardens are already covered under the Plantation Labour Act, 1951.

#### **Implementation of National Policy on Safety Health and Environment**

3019. SHRI N.R. GOVINDARAJAR: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has prepared any action plan to implement the National Policy on Safety, Health and Environment at work place;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the decisions taken for enhanced safety measures for the workers during the year of Industrial Safety and Health (2008-09) have been implemented; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) National and Regional Workshops and Seminars are planned during the year to operationalise various activities envisaged in the National Policy. The Ministry has also taken up with all concerned Ministries/Departments to work out their detailed policy relevant to their working environment as per the guide lines contained in this Policy.

(c) and (d) The National Policy on Safety, Health and Environment at Work Place has been declared by the Government on 20/02/2009. The standards, inspections guidelines and codes and practices on matter connected with the health are revised from time to time by Director General Factory Advice Service and Labour Institutes (DGFASLI). DGFASLI organizes specialized basic and advanced training programmes in the field of Industrial Safety for Inspectors of Factories. DGFASLI also conducts studies on issues relating Occupational Safety Health (OSH). Various promotional activities such as transmitting messages through SMS and producing five documentary films on OSH etc. have also been undertaken.

**Welfare schemes for children of construction workers**

3020. SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI:

SHRI MAHENDRA MOHAN:

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

(a) whether Government is aware that children of construction workers at various sites, where construction is going on, face serious risk due to health hazards and accidents;

(b) if so, the estimated number of construction workers working in various metropolitan cities including Delhi;

(c) whether the welfare schemes have been provided to the children of these construction workers who are found mostly roaming around the construction sites; and

(d) the responsibility of the States in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) There are various provisions contained in the Building and Other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1996 concerning safety and health of construction workers at their workplace, including provision for creches for children under the age of six years of female workers, in every place wherein, more than fifty female building workers are ordinarily employed.

(b) A Statement showing the estimated number of construction workers working in Metropolitan cities including Delhi, is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) Under the Act, the State Governments are required to constitute State Building and Other Construction Workers Welfare Board. The State Welfare Boards are required to formulate and implement welfare schemes. Such Schemes relate to immediate assistance in case of workers accident, pension after age of 60 years, loans for the purpose of construction of

house, premium for group insurance scheme, assistance for education of children of beneficiaries, medical expenses, maternity benefits to female, etc.

**Statement-I**

*Number of construction workers in metropolitan cities including Delhi as per Census, 2001.*

Sl. No.	Name of the Metropolitan city	Number of construction workers
1.	Delhi	351249
2.	Mumbai*	98746
3.	Kolkata**	73194
4.	Chennai**	122838

\* Information relates to Navi Mumbai, Kalyan, Dombivili, Ulhasnagar and Thane (Municipal Corporation)

\*\* Information relates to Municipal Corporation only.

**RSBY for BPL families in unorganized sector**

3021. SHRI N.K. SINGH:

SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN:

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

(a) whether the World Bank has expressed interest in the Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana, a health insurance scheme for Below Poverty Line families in the unorganized sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the achievements made under the RSBY so far and whether the involvement of World Bank will have any further impact; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. The World Bank has congratulated the Government on the growing success of the Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSEY). In its letter dated 22.06.2009, the World Bank has also stated that the scheme is being seen as model of good design and implementation with important lessons for other programmes. The scheme is at various stages of implementation in most of the States in the country. Smart cards are being distributed in 22 States and so far more than 8 million BPL families have been covered. RSBY is a technology driven scheme as it is based on smart card which facilitates cashless transaction throughout the country in empanelled hospitals. The World Bank is providing technical assistance to the Government through consultants. It is also assisting it setting up of back-end data management and concurrent evaluation of the scheme.

### Effects of economic slowdown and drought on job opportunities

†3022. SHRI RAJ MOHINDER SINGH MAJITHA:

SHRI SHIVANAND TIWARI:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has collected information regarding loss of job opportunities in the country due to the negative effects of global economic slowdown and drought on the economy in 2008 and 2009;

(b) if so, the estimated loss of job opportunities in the country during 2008 and first six months of 2009; and

(c) the names of industries in the country where there have been loss of job opportunities alongwith the number thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) Yes, Sir. In order to assess the overall impact of the economic slowdown on employment, Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour and Employment conducted four quarterly surveys covering sectors like textiles, handloom/powerloom, metals, gems and jewellery, automobile, transport, IT/BPO, leather etc. for the period October-December, 2008, January- March, 2009, April-June, 2009 and July-September, 2009.

(b) and (c) As revealed by the results of last four quarterly surveys employment declined by 4.91 lakh during the quarter October-December, 2008; increased by 2.76 lakh during January-March, 2009; again declined by 1.31 lakh during April-June, 2009 and further increased by 4.97 lakh during the quarter July-September, 2009. Thus overall estimated employment in the selected sectors has experienced a net addition of 1.51 lakh during the last one year period *i.e.* from October, 2008 to September, 2009. A Statement indicating sector-wise changes in estimated employment based on various quarterly survey results is given in the Statement.

#### Statement

*Sector-wise changes in estimated employment based on  
four quarterly surveys results*

*(in lakh)*

Sl.	Industry/Group No.	Changes in employment during				
		Dec., 08 over Sep., 08	Mar, 09 over Dec., 08	Jun, 09 over Mar., 09	Sep., 09 over June, 09	Oct., 08 to Dec., 09
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Mining	-0.11	NC	NC	NC	-0.11

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2.	Textiles	-1.72	2.08	-1.54	3.18	2.00
3.	Leather	NC	-0.33	0.07	-0.08	-0.34
4.	Metals	-1.06	-0.29	-0.01	0.65	-0.71
5.	Automobiles	-0.83	0.02	0.23	0.24	-0.34
6.	Gems and Jewellery	-0.99	0.33	-0.20	0.58	-0.28
7.	Transport	-0.96	-0.04	-0.01	0.00	-1.01
8.	IT/BPO	0.76	0.92	-0.34	0.26	1.60
9.	Handloom/Powerloom	NC	0.07	0.49	0.15	0.71
	Overall	-4.91	2.76	-1.31	4.97	1.51

NC-Not covered.

*Note:* Totals may not tally due to rounding off errors

#### **Reduction in job opportunities due to global economic slowdown**

†3023. SHRI SHIVANAND TIWARI:

SHRI RAJ MOHINDER SINGH MAJITHA:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that global economic slowdown has led to the reduction in job opportunities in India;

(b) if so, the estimated reduction;

(c) the names of industries with the number of job reduction opportunities in India; and

(d) the number of job opportunities therefrom, where skilled and non-skilled workers were employed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) to (d) Ministry of Labour and Employment conducted four Quarterly Employment Surveys in which selected important sectors viz. Mining, Textile, Metals, Gems and Jewellery, Automobile, Transport and IT/BPO were covered. By comparing the results of different quarters, it has been observed that overall estimated employment in the selected sectors during the period October, 2008 to September, 2009 increased by 1.51 lakh jobs. However quarterly estimates are given below. Employment declined by 4.91 lakh during the quarter October-December, 2008; increased by 2.76 lakh during January-March, 2009; again declined by 1.31 lakh during April-June, 2009; and now increased by 4.97 lakh during the quarter July-September, 2009. Thus, even on the basis of these small sample surveys, 4.91 lakh workers lost their jobs during October-December,

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

2008 and the most affected sectors were Gems and Jewellery, Transport and Automobiles where the employment declined by 8.58%, 4.03% and 2.42% respectively. In Textile sector, 0.91 per cent of the workers have lost their jobs. A decline in employment during January-March, 2009 has been observed in leather (2.76%), metals (0.56%) and transport (0.36%). At overall level, the employment has declined by 1.31 lakh during April-June, 2009 over March, 2009. The most affected sectors are the export oriented units especially in Textiles and Gems and Jewellery. All the sectors covered in the survey except leather sector have registered an increase in employment during the quarter July-September, 2009 over June, 2009. On the contrary, during April-June, 2009 quarter all sectors, except leather, automobiles and handloom/powerloom experienced decline in employment, probably due to seasonality.

#### **Fixation of minimum wages**

3024. SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE:

SHRI TARINI KANTA ROY:

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

- (a) minimum wages declared by Central, State Governments and UT authorities for different categories of workers as on 1 June, 2009;
- (b) the basis of fixing the minimum wages; and
- (c) the quantum of calorie intake taken into account for fixing minimum wages?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) On the basis of the latest information available, the Statement giving the minimum rates of wages fixed for different categories of workers engaged in different scheduled employments by the Central Government, State Governments and Union Territory Administrations is given in the Statement (See below).

(b) and (c) The minimum rates of wages are fixed on the basis of the norms recommended by the Indian Labour Conference, in 1957 which are as follows:—

- (i) 3 consumption units for one earner,
- (ii) Minimum food requirements of 2700 calories per average Indian adult,
- (iii) Clothing requirements of 72 yards per annum per family,
- (iv) Rent corresponding to the minimum area provided for under Government's Industrial Housing Scheme, and
- (v) Fuel, lighting and other miscellaneous items of expenditure to constitute 20% of the total minimum wage.

In the year 1992, the Supreme Court delivered a judgment in the case of Reptakos and Co. Vs. its workers pronouncing that the children's education, medical requirement, minimum recreation including festivals/ceremonies, provision for old age, marriage etc. should further constitute 25% of the minimum wage and used as a guide in fixation of minimum wage. The appropriate Governments keep the above said norms and judicial pronouncement in view while fixing/revising the minimum wages.

**Statement**

*Minimum rates of wages for workers*

*(Rs. Per day)*

Sl. No	State/Union Territory	Unskilled	Semi-skilled	Skilled
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh *	58.25 — 189.00	104.00 — 208.00	105.00 — 419.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	80.00	85.00	90.00
3.	Assam	81.31	85.53	92.92
4.	Bihar	95.00	99.00	121.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	118.03	122.19	126.42
6.	Goa	93.00	98.00	100.69
7.	Gujarat	100.00	105.00	115.00
8.	Haryana	151.00	156.00	166.00
9.	Himachal Pradesh	100.00	105.00	112.00
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	110.00	150.00	200.00
11.	Jharkhand	99.00	107.74	123.00
12.	Karnataka	97.52	101.36	103.29
13.	Kerala	97.52	121.93	126.93
14.	Madhya Pradesh	119.63	123.96	128.96
15.	Maharashtra	81.68	85.53	87.23
16.	Manipur	81.40	86.65	88.40
17.	Meghalaya	70.00	75.00	85.00
18.	Mizoram	132.00	148.00	184.00
19.	Nagaland	80.00	90.00	100.00
20.	Orissa	90.00	103.00	116.00
21.	Punjab	127.03	134.15	143.99
22.	Rajasthan	100.00	107.00	115.00
23.	Sikkim	100.00	115.00	130.00
24.	Tamil Nadu	87.60	95.60	102.60
25.	Tripura	85.00	102.00	120.00

1	2	3	4	5
26.	Uttar Pradesh	100.00	112.05	117.39
27.	Uttarakhand	82.37	96.79	111.20
28.	West Bengal	80.98	82.06	83.44
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	156.00	168.00	181.00
30.	Chandigarh	148.51	154.28	165.82
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	117.20	123.70	130.20
32.	Daman and Diu	112.80	122.80	129.80
33.	Delhi	152.00	158.00	168.00
34.	Lakshadweep	121.00	131.00	141.00
35.	Puducherry	77.70	84.12	86.00
	Central Sphere#			
	Cities classified as			
	Area "C"	135.00	158.00	192.00
	Area "B"	169.00	192.00	225.00
	Area "A"	203.00	225.00	248.00

\*Range of minimum wages in respect of scheduled employment of lowest and highest category.

#Rates other than Agriculture.

#### AREA — "A"

Ahmedabad	(UA)	Hyderabad	(UA)
Bangaluru	(UA)	Kanpur	(UA)
Kolkata	(UA)	Lucknow	(UA)
Delhi	(UA)	Chennai	(UA)
Greater Mumbai	(UA)	Nagpur	(UA)

#### AREA — "B"

Agra	(UA)	Ajmer	
Aligarh		Allahabad	(UA)
Amravati		Aurangabad	(UA)
Bareilly	(UA)	Bhavnagar	

Bikaner		Kozhikode	(UA)
Bhopal		Kota	
Bhubaneshwar		Ludhiana	
Amritsar		Madurai	(UA)
Chandigarh	(UA)	Meerut	(UA)
Coimbatore	(UA)	Moradabad	(UA)
Cuttack	(UA)	Mysore	(UA)
Durgapur		Nasik	(UA)
Faridabad		Pune	(UA)
Complex		Patna	(UA)
Ghaziabad	(UA)	Raipur	(UA)
Gorakhpur		Rajkot	
Guwahati City		Ranchi	(UA)
Guntur		Sholapur	(UA)
Gwalior	(UA)	Srinagar	(UA)
Indore	(UA)	Surat	(UA)
Hubli-Dharwad		Thiruvananthapuram	(UA)
Jabalpur	(UA)	Vadodara	(UA)
Jaipur	(UA)	Varanasi	(UA)
Jamshedpur	(UA)	Vijayawada	(UA)
Jodhpur		Vishakhapatnam	(UA)
Kochi	(UA)	Warangal	
Kolhapur	(UA)		

Area 'C' will comprise all areas not mentioned in this list.

NB: U.A. stands for Urban Agglomeration.

#### **Benefits extended to construction workers**

3025. SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE:

SHRI TARINI KANTA ROY:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state the State-wise quantum of benefits extended to construction workers in different States according to provisions of construction workers welfare fund?



THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): A Statement indicating the quantum of benefits provided by the States under the Building and Other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1996 is given in the Statement.

**Statement**

*State-wise position of quantum of benefits provided through various welfare schemes by the States under Building and Other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment and Condition of Service) Act, 1996 as on 30th June, 2009*

Sl. No.	Name of the States/UTs.	Amount spent on welfare schemes* (In crores)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3.85
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.45
3.	Assam	NIL
4.	Bihar	NIL
5.	Chhattisgarh	NIL
6.	Goa	NIL
7.	Gujarat	0.04
8.	Haryana	0.71
9.	Himachal Pradesh	NIL
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	NIL
11.	Jharkhand	NIL
12.	Karnataka	0.18
13.	Kerala	256.77
14.	Madhya Pradesh	17.93
15.	Maharashtra	NIL
16.	Manipur	NIL
17.	Meghalaya	NIL
18.	Mizoram	NIL
19.	Nagaland	NIL
20.	Orissa	NIL
21.	Punjab	NIL
22.	Rajasthan	NIL

1	2	3
23.	Sikkim	NIL
24.	Tamil Nadu	71.40
25.	Tripura	0.0059
26.	Uttar Pradesh	NIL
27.	Uttarakhand	NIL
28.	West Bengal	0.08
29.	Delhi	29.35
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	NIL
31.	Chandigarh	NIL
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	NIL
33.	Daman and Diu	NIL
34.	Lakshadweep	NIL
35.	Puducherry	3.91
TOTAL :		384.6759

\*As reported by the State Governments.

#### **Staff pattern of Wage Board**

3026. SHRI R.C. SINGH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) what is the staff pattern and strength of the Manisana Singh Wage Board for working journalists and non-journalists employees and of the present National Wage Board; and

(b) the criteria for the creation of posts, selection and appointment of the Staff of the present Wage Board and who are the employees of the Board with their gross salary and qualifications?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) Statements showing details of staff pattern and strength of the Manisana Wage Boards as well as present Wage Boards for working journalists and non-journalist newspaper employees are given in the Statement-I and II (*See below*).

(b) To facilitate the working of the present Wage Boards for working journalists and non-journalist newspaper employees and keeping in view the nature of work, the posts were created, staff selected and appointed. A Statement showing details of employees of the present Wage Boards along with their gross salary and qualifications is given in the Statement-III.

**Statement-I**

*Staff pattern and strength of the Manisana Wage Boards for working journalists and non-journalist newspaper employees.*

Sl. No.	Name of the Posts	No. of Posts
1.	Chairman	1
2.	Assessor	1
3.	Secretary	1
4.	Administrative Officer	1
5.	Research Officer	1
6.	PS to Chairman	1
7.	PS to Assessor	1
8.	PA to Chairman	1
9-10.	Investigator Gr. I	2
11.	Investigator Gr. II	1
12.	Stenographer Gr. C	1
13.	Stenographer Gr. D	1
14-15.	U.D.C.	2
16-17.	L.D.C.	2
18.	Staff Car Driver	1
19.	Jamadar	1
20-21.	Peon	2

**Statement-II**

*The staff pattern and strength of the Present Wage Boards for working journalists and non-journalist newspaper employees*

Sl. No.	Name of the Post	No. of Post
1	2	3
1.	Chairman	1
2.	Member Secretary	1
3.	Assessor	1

1	2	3
4-5.	Director/Deputy Secretary	2
6-7.	Sr. PPS	2
8.	Administrative Officer	1
9.	Research Officer	1
10.	Section Officer	1
11.	PS to Assessor	1
12-13.	Investigator Gr. I/Economic Officer	2
14.	Stenographer Grade-C	1
15.	U.D.C.	1*
16.	L.D.C.	1
17-18.	Driver	2

\*Vacant

### ***Statement-III***

*The staff strength alongwith the name of the incumbents, their salary and qualifications of the Present Wage Boards for working journalists and non-journalist newspaper employees*

Sl. No.	Name of the Post	No. of Post	Name of the incumbent	Qualifications	Gross Salary per month as on 30.11.2009
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Chairman	1	Justice (Retired) G.R. Majithia	Retired Judge, High Court of Bombay	Rs. 108800/-
2	Member Secretary	1	Shri K.M. Sahni	MA (History), M.Sc. (Eco), IAS (Rtd.)	Rs. 61600/-
3	Assessor	1	Dr. Harcharan Singh, DDG, M/o Labour and Employment has been given additional charge of the post	Ph.D.	N.A.
4-5	Director/Deputy Secretary	2	1. Shri H.C. Gaur	B.A.	Rs. 55573/-
			2. Shri C.A. Bhaskaran	M.A.	Rs. 47358/-

1	2	3	4	5	6
6-7.	Sr. PPS	2	1. Shri D.P. Sehrawat	Higher Secondary	Rs. 43662/-
			2. Shri C.P. Sundaran	B. Com	Rs. 47462/-
8.	Administrative Officer	1	Shri M. Ray Chaudhury	B. Sc.	Rs. 57768/-
9.	Research Officer	1	Shri S.K. Seth	M. Sc.	Rs. 47807/-
10.	Section Officer	1	Shri Sagar Chand	B.Com	Rs. 25781/-
11.	PS to Assessor	1	Shri Sohan Swarup	B.A.	Rs. 31391/-
12-	Investigator Gr. I/	2	1. Shri Hari Singh	B.A., LLB	Rs. 29758/-
13.	Economic Officer		2. Shri Bhupinder Kumar	M.A.	Rs. 29758/-
14.	Stenographer Grade-C	1	Shri N.K. Bhardwaj	Higher Secondary	Rs. 23871/-
15.	U.D.C.	1	Vacant	N.A.	N.A.
16.	L.D.C.	1	Shri Darshan Kumar	Matric (Class-X) passed	Rs. 15390/-
17-	Driver	2	1. Shri Munna Singh,	9th Passed (Ex-	
18.			on Contract basis	Servicemen)	Rs. 8124/-
			2. Shri Krishan Sharma	N.A. (out source)	Rs. 6485/-

#### Unemployment in NE States

3027. SHRI KHEKIHO ZHIMOMI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that unemployment and job losses increased in the country;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that due to non-industrial area, the maximum unemployed persons belong to North-Eastern States;
- (c) if so, the State-wise details (North Eastern States only) of unemployed people;
- (d) whether Government has taken up some schemes or efforts to control the unemployment in North-Eastern States;
- (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) The estimates of employment and unemployment are obtained on the basis of quinquennial surveys conducted by National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO). As

per last two quinquennial rounds of surveys conducted by NSSO, the unemployment rate on usual status basis was 2.3 per cent in 2004-05 as against 2.2 per cent in 1999-2000. Ministry of Labour and Employment has also conducted four Quarterly Employment Surveys during October, 2008 to September, 2009 to assess the impact of economic slowdown on employment in the industries/sectors supposed to be badly affected. By comparing the results of different quarters, it is observed that the employment declined by 4.91 lakh during the quarter October-December, 2008; increased by 2.76 lakh during January-March, 2009; again declined by 1.31 lakh during April-June, 2009 probably due to seasonality; and now increased by 4.97 lakh during the quarter July-September, 2009. Thus even on the basis of these small sample surveys, the estimated employment in the selected sectors has experienced a net addition of 1.51 lakh jobs during the period October, 2008 to September, 2009.

(b) and (c) As on 31.12.2008, 32.69 lakh job seekers were registered with the Employment Exchanges in North Eastern Region as against 31.37 lakh job seekers at the end of December, 2007, details of which are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(d) and (e) Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region, through its Capacity Building and Technical Assistance Scheme, implements various training programmes with the objective of providing entrepreneurial skills, develop competencies to be self-employed and assist in providing any other specialized inputs required for Human Resource Development in sectors that are critical for the development of the North East Region. For this, it has tied up with national and regional institutes and centres of excellence like National Institute of Fashion Technology, Kolkata; Indian Institute of Tourism and Travel Management, Gwalior; Ashok Institute of Hospitality and Tourism Management, (ITDC) New Delhi; Central Institute of Plastic Engineering Technology (CIPET); DOEACC Society; Kolkata, National Institute of Entrepreneurship and Small Business Development (NIESBUD), Noida and some of the Tool Rooms' Institutes of MSME at Ahmedabad, Aurangabad, Jamshedpur, etc. to impart training to the unemployed youth from the North Eastern Region in various sectors.

Under the Vocational Training Improvement Project, 15 Industrial Training Institutes (ITI) in the North Eastern States are being upgraded into 'Centres of Excellence'. Twenty-two ITIs have been taken up for Upgradation under Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode. Under the Skill Development Initiatives Scheme, the short term modular courses are being imparted in 449 trades through Vocational Training Providers. 1501 number of persons have been trained under the scheme in the North Eastern region, so far.

Besides, Government of India has also been implementing various Employment Generation and Poverty Alleviation Programmes in both rural and urban areas, including North Eastern States to generate additional employment opportunities. Some of the important ones are: Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY), Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY), Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) and National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS).

(f) Does not arise in view of above.

**Statement**

*Details of Job Seekers in the North Eastern Region Registered  
with Employment Exchange*

*(in thousands)*

Sl. No.	States	Live Register as on 31st December		
		2006	2007	2008
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	30.2	32.2	33.1
2.	Assam	1843.2	1938.3	2013.9
3.	Manipur	579.9	597.0	638.2
4.	Meghalaya	32.1	31.3	29.5
5.	Mizoram	44.9	49.3	54.9
6.	Nagaland	42.6	46.0	48.6
7.	Tripura	427.2	442.6	451.3
8.	Sikkim*	—	—	—
TOTAL:		3000.1	3136.7	3269.5

\*No Employment Exchanges is functioning in this State.

**CGIT Kolkata without head**

†3028. SHRI RUDRA NARAYAN PANY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no Head in many Central Government Industrial Tribunal (C.G.I.T.);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is no Head in the C.G.I.T. Kolkata for the last one year; and

(d) if so, by when this post will be filled?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) Presently, the posts of Presiding Officers are vacant in the following Central Government Industrial Tribunals-cum-Labour-Courts (CGIT-cum-LC):—

(i) CGIT-cum-LC, Ahmedabad.

(ii) CGIT-cum-LC No. I, Mumbai

(iii) CGIT-cum-LC, Bangalore

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (iv) CGIT-cum-LC, No. II, Dhanbad
- (v) CGIT-cum-LC, Kolkata
- (vi) CGIT-cum-LC, No. II, Chandigarh
- (c) The post of Presiding Officer in CGIT-cum-LC, Kolkata is vacant for the last eight months.
- (d) A stipulated procedure has to be followed for filling up the post of Presiding Officers in CGIT-cum-Labour Court. The appointment to the post of Presiding Officer, CGIT-cum-LC, Kolkata is already under process. However, specific time frame cannot be indicated.

#### Functioning of ESIC

†3029. SHRI RUDRA NARAYAN PANY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Employees' State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) is functioning smoothly;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the policy of opening medical colleges is fully transparent;
- (d) the names of places where medical colleges have been opened so far and the places it is proposed; and
- (e) whether there is any proposal of ESIC to open a dental hospital and college and a full-fledged hospital at Angul in Orissa?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The ESI Scheme is functioning smoothly as indicated by the utilization of cash and medical benefits, detailed below:—

	2007-08	2008-09
Expenditure on cash benefits (Rs. in lakhs)	28,847.70	38,153.87
Expenditure on medical benefits (Rs. in lakhs)	92,479.29	1,12,322.31
Attendance in ESI Hospitals and Dispensaries		
1. In respect of insured persons	1,69,09,759	1,92,94,211*
2. In respect of families of insured persons	2,13,89,422	2,40,61,649*

\*Data in respect of Assam, Jharkhand, Punjab, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal not available.

Further, improvements in the services rendered under the ESI Scheme continue to be carried out on an ongoing basis.

- (c) Yes, Sir.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



(d) List of Medical Colleges which Employees' State Insurance Corporation has decided to open are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(e) No, Sir. At present there is no proposal of Employees' State Insurance Corporation to open a dental hospital and college and a full-fledged hospital in Angul in Orissa.

***Statement***

*Functioning of ESI Corporation*

Sl. 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.	Gujarat	—	Medical College	Naroda, Ahmedabad
4.		PGIMSR	—	Bapu Nagar, Ahmedabad
5.	Karnataka	PGIMSR	Medical College	Rajaji Nagar, Bangalore
6.		PGIMSR		Indira Nagar, Bangalore
7.	Kerala		Medical College	Paripally, Kollam
8.			Dental College	Ezhukone, Kollam
9.	Madhya Pradesh		Medical College	Nanda Nagar, Indore
10.	Maharashtra	PGIMSR	Medical College	Mulund and Thane, Mumbai
11.		PGIMSR		Andheri (East) Mumbai
12.		PGIMSR		Parel, Mumbai
13.			Dental College	Vashi, Navi Mumbai
14.	New Delhi	PGIMSR	Medical College	Basaidarapur, New Delhi
15.			Dental College	Rohini, Delhi
16.	Tamil Nadu	PGIMSR	Medical College	K.K. Nagar, Chennai
17.		PGIMSR		Ayanavaram, Chennai
18.			Medical College	Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu
19.	West Bengal	PGIMSR	Medical College	Joka, Kolkata
20.			Medical College	Baltikuri, Kolkata
21.		PGIMSR		Manicktala, Kolkata

1	2	3	4
22.	Punjab	Dental College	Bharat Nagar, Ludhiana
23.	Uttar Pradesh	Dental College	Pandu Nagar, Kanpur
24.	Haryana	Medical College	ESI Hospital, NH-3, Faridabad
25.	Bihar	Medical College	Patna (Green Field Project)
26.	Himachal Pradesh	Medical College	Mandi (Green Field Project)
27.	Rajasthan	Medical College	Alwar (Green Field Project)
28.	Orissa	Medical College	Bhubneshwar (Green Field Project)
29.	Karnataka	Medical College	Gulbarga (Green Field Project)

Total 16 States 12(PGIMSR), 17(Medical Colleges), 9 (ESIC Dental Colleges)

*Note:* PGIMSR = Post Graduate Institute of Medical Sciences and Research for M.D./M.S./Diploma Courses.

#### **Chinese professionals working in power projects in India**

3030. SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has laid down that a company in India could only employ 20 foreigners or 1 per cent of its work force, whichever was lower;

(b) whether this has forced 3,000 Chinese professionals working on power projects in India to leave the country thereby adversely affecting our 30,000 MW of power capacity addition; and

(c) if so, whether Government proposes to reconsider its dividing line policy between 'Business Visas' and 'Employment Visas' in India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) to (c) In the present liberalized economic environment, Indian companies/organizations are awarding work for execution of projects/contracts to foreign companies, including Chinese. This has resulted in inflow of foreign nationals, including Chinese, for execution of projects/contracts in several sectors *e.g.* steel, power etc. It has come to the notice of the Government that a large number of foreign nationals, including Chinese were coming for execution of projects/contracts in India on Business Visas instead of the Employment Visas. The matter has, therefore, been reviewed by the Government and it has been decided that henceforth Business Visa will be issued only to bonafide foreign businessmen who want to visit India to establish an industrial/business venture or to explore possibilities to set up industrial/business venture in India or who want to purchase/sell industrial or commercial

products or consumer durables etc. according to provisions of Visa manual. It has also been decided that all foreign nationals coming for execution of projects/contracts in India will have to come only on Employment Visa and that such Visa will be granted only to skilled and qualified professional appointed at senior level, skilled position such as technical expert, senior executive or in a managerial position etc. and will not be granted for jobs for which a large number of qualified Indians are available. Suitable instructions/guidelines have been issued to the Indian Missions abroad to effectively regulate Employment and Business Visa regimes and ensure that these are issued strictly as per prescribed norms.

As per the guidelines issued by Government, Employment Visa for foreign personnel coming to India for execution of projects/contracts may be granted by Indian Missions to highly skilled and professionals to the extent of 1% of the total persons employed on the project subject to a maximum of 20. However, this has been raised to 1% or maximum of 40 for power and steel sector projects till June, 2010. In case more foreign nationals are required for any project than clearance of Ministry of Labour and Employment is required.

#### **Employment situation in the country**

3031. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the employment situation in the country as on day; and
- (b) whether the unemployment is increasing and the employment opportunity is being reduced to a great extent in the years 2007, 2008 and 2009?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) The reliable estimates of employment and unemployment are obtained through quinquennial labour force surveys conducted by National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO). Last such survey was conducted during 2004-05. As per two most recent quinquennial rounds of surveys, work force on usual status basis has increased from 397 million in 1999-2000 to 459.10 million in 2004-2005.

(b) As per last two quinquennial rounds of surveys on employment and unemployment conducted by NSSO, the estimated number of unemployed persons on usual status basis has increased from 9.04 million in 1999-2000 to 10.84 million in 2004-05. However, the quarterly survey conducted by Labour Bureau on the effect of Economic slowdown on Employment in India (July-September, 2009) in selected sectors *i.e.* textiles, metals, leather, automobiles, gems and jewellery, transport, IT/BPO, handloom/powerloom has indicated that overall employment has increased by about 5 lakh during the quarter as compared to decline in employment by 1.31 lakh during the previous quarter of April-June, 2009.

#### **Less wages to women beedi workers**

3032. SHRI MOINUL HASSAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that most of the beedi workers are women;

- (b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that women beedi workers are getting less wage amount;  
and
- (d) if so, the action taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT  
(SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement showing the details thereof is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) The Equal Remuneration Act, 1976 clearly stipulates the duty of employer to pay equal remuneration to men and women workers for same work or work of a similar nature. The concerned State Governments are responsible for enforcement of this legislation. From time to time, the States have been requested to take strict action in this regard.

***Statement***

*Estimated number of Beedi workers*

Sl. No.	Region	Name of the State	Estimated No. of beedi workers	
			Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh	94720	378879
		Tamil Nadu	125000	500000
2.	Kolkata	West Bengal	307538	1106592
		Assam	4451	3274
		Tripura	2776	7170
3.	Nagpur	Maharashtra	51200	204800
4.	Ajmer	Rajasthan	3600	35000
		Gujarat	33550	16450
5.	Karma	Jharkhand	91200	60800
		Bihar	118000	177000
6.	Allahabad	Uttar Pradesh	90000	360000
7.	Jabalpur	Madhya Pradesh	434319	651478
		Chhattisgarh	8111	14418
8.	Bangalore	Karnataka	37777	223873
		Kerala	24011	72318

1	2	3	4	5
9.	Bhubaneswar	Orissa	75000	225000
TOTAL :			1501253	4037052
GRAND TOTAL :			5538305	

#### **Growing number of job seekers**

3033. SHRI SYED AZEEZ PASHA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of educated and uneducated youth/job seekers has been growing in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total number of educated/uneducated/graduate/post graduate etc. registered in employment exchanges in the country during each of the last three years, State-wise and category-wise;

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by Government to provide employment to these unemployed youth; and

(e) the fresh steps being taken by Government to eradicate unemployment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) Number of educated (10th pass and above) job seekers including youth on the live register of employment exchanges, all of whom may not necessarily be unemployed, was 306.50 lakh in the country as on 31.12.2007 whereas the corresponding figure as on 31.12.2006 was 306.91 lakh.

(c) State-wise number of educated, uneducated, graduate/post graduate and uneducated job-seekers registered with the employment exchanges during 2005, 2006 and 2007 is given in Statement-I and category-wise number of educated and uneducated job seekers registered with the employment exchanges during 2005, 2006 and 2007 is given in Statement-II.

(d) and (e) Eleventh Five Year Plan aims at creating 58 million job opportunities. Government has taken several steps to tackle the problem of unemployment. The focus is on productive employment at a faster pace in order to raise the incomes of masses of the rural population to bring about a general improvement in their living conditions. The 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. Government of India has been implementing various employment generation schemes to provide additional employment opportunities. Some of the Important ones are Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY); Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY); National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS) and Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP).

**Statement-I**

*State-wise number of educated, graduate, post graduate and uneducated job-seekers registered with the employment exchanges as on 31st December of each year*

(In thousand)

Sl. No.	States/UT	2005				2006				2007 (P)			
		Educated	Graduate	Post Graduate	Unedu-cated**	Educated	Graduate	Post Graduate	Unedu-cated**	Educated	Graduate	Post Graduate	Unedu-cated**
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1698.7	290.3	84.9	728.9	1576.7	310.1	17.8	841.9	1559.0	317.6	42.3	790.9
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	15.4	1.7	0.3	9.7	15.1	1.3	0.2	15.1	3.1	0.6	0.1	29.1
3.	Assam	1224.0	194.9	16.3	536.8	1214.0	180.7	15.7	629.2	1277.4	224.1	17.2	660.9
4.	Bihar	1107.8	114.9	6.9	354.0	1461.9	179.8	50.5	285.2	990.7	122.7	20.3	318.9
5.	Chhattisgarh	864.1	111.7	41.2	124.4	904.5	119.4	37.5	146.4	967.8	130.9	44.4	129.9
6.	Delhi	501.3	139.3	37.2	170.1	385.3	97.7	42.6	171.6	385.3	97.7	42.6	66.2
7.	Goa	86.2	17.8	2.0	14.6	87.3	18.4	2.0	14.5	86.2	18.6	1.9	15.1
8.	Gujarat	742.3	178.3	23.8	112.3	709.4	180.4	27.5	92.1	714.6	208.3	33.7	94.2
9.	Haryana	883.1	133.8	24.4	181.6	940.5	139.9	25.8	179.9	820.4	123.5	24.7	183.8
10.	Himachal Pradesh	689.5	94.3	38.3	221.8	591.2	91.8	39.6	174.8	708.7	103.8	75.8	66.7
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	75.0	16.7	8.3	41.0	69.9	14.8	7.5	35.7	79.2	15.6	5.5	27.7

12. Jharkhand	682.8	93.2	4.4	526.1	843.3	105.1	6.1	410.9	839.0	105.9	6.5	273.2
13. Karnataka	1026.6	118.9	7.6	291.7	861.8	102.4	4.9	281.7	632.3	88.1	4.3	327.3
14. Kerala	3040.9	229.6	55.1	587.7	3219.4	224.3	54.2	557.9	3414.7	237.8	52.9	634.5
15. Madhya Pradesh	1695.0	250.5	89.5	465.9	1584.1	207.5	78.2	422.0	1475.0	205.5	79.6	365.6
16. Maharashtra	2931.3	354.4	31.7	1060.5	3054.5	446.0	34.2	597.7	2724.2	448.6	39.6	642.2
17. Manipur	342.8	52.2	9.4	189.6	375.6	63.1	10.3	204.3	368.8	66.7	11.2	228.2
18. Meghalaya	24.3	4.4	0.5	13.7	20.9	3.6	0.4	11.2	21.5	3.6	0.4	9.8
19. Mizoram	20.4	4.1	1.2	14.0	26.4	4.9	1.4	18.5	15.4	3.1	0.9	33.9
20. Nagaland	25.8	5.4	0.7	18.5	25.8	6.1	0.9	16.8	26.7	6.7	0.9	19.3
21. Orissa	717.5	157.4	11.9	115.7	755.9	166.1	10.1	135.4	673.4	140.1	7.2	145.7
22. Punjab	358.4	63.8	9.8	104.7	434.4	62.6	17.7	19.9	317.4	54.2	14.2	117.9
23. Rajasthan	615.0	169.0	25.7	178.6	619.5	189.3	29.4	160.1	702.4	243.9	36.8	171.1
24. Sikkim*												
25. Tamil Nadu	2485.4	552.6	185.4	1195.8	3046.9	512.3	210.2	1211.9	4654.3	547.7	305.1	186.8
26. Tripura	175.7	36.2	5.2	224.0	199.2	38.7	5.8	228.0	212.7	39.4	5.9	229.9
27. Uttarakhand	319.4	59.8	32.6	59.5	398.4	75.6	42.7	65.7	402.8	75.4	42.5	77.6
28. Uttar Pradesh	1463.9	304.8	88.0	407.4	2752.4	1237.7	365.7	358.2	3008.5	1340.9	458.4	335.0
29. West Bengal	3911.0	645.0	109.0	3380.9	4276.0	668.0	116.0	3426.3	3308.0	498.0	110.0	3091.8

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
30. Andaman and Nicobar Islands		18.2	2.3	0.6	20.8	19.9	2.4	0.6	20.1	20.1	2.4	0.6	20.1
31. Chandigarh		31.2	3.6	5.1	24.8	29.8	3.3	3.2	22.2	28.1	3.2	2.8	20.7
32. Dadra and Nagar Haveli		3.3	0.5	0.1	3.2	4.2	0.6	0.2	2.3	4.8	0.7	0.2	1.7
33. Daman and Diu		4.5	1.1	0.1	6.1	4.8	0.6	0.1	6.1	5.0	0.7	0.1	5.9
34. Lakshadweep		6.3	0.3	0.0	4.9	7.8	0.5	0.1	3.4	8.6	0.5	0.1	2.6
35. Puducherry		161.4	20.0	6.9	10.0	174.4	23.5	7.9	7.8	193.7	25.9	8.9	0.0
GRAND TOTAL:		27948.5	4422.9	964.3	11399.2	30691.1	5478.6	1267.2	10774.9	30649.6	5502.4	1497.7	9324.4

Figure may not tally due to rounding off.

\*No Employment Exchange is functioning in this State.

\*\*Below 10th Pass.

P : Provisional



**Statement-II**

*Category-wise number of educated and uneducated job-seekers registered with employment exchanges during 2005, 2006 and 2007 (as on 31st December)*

*(In thousand)*

Year	Scheduled Caste		Scheduled Tribe		Other Backward Classes	
	Educated	Uneducated	Educated	Uneducated	Educated	Uneducated
2005	4011.2	2342.1	1357.1	872.2	5293.9	2615.7
2006	4484.6	1963.7	1500.4	616.9	6065.0	2452.5
2007(P)	4646.0	1674.9	1481.2	650.8	7336.6	1479.3

P: Provisional

**Provident Fund Regulator**

3034. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Provident Fund Regulator is considering a proposal to handle/manage corporate pension funds, in addition to individual pension plans; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise in view of (a) above.

**ESI dispensaries and hospitals in Orissa**

3035. SHRI BALBIR PUNJ: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Employees State Insurance (ESI) dispensaries and hospitals running in Orissa;

(b) the details of the specialized services, medicines and diagnostic facilities being made available in the above said hospitals;

(c) whether Government is spending any amount for the expansion of facilities and developmental work in such hospitals; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) Details of ESI Hospitals and Dispensaries running in Orissa are as per Statements-I and II (*See below*).

(b) Details are given in the Statement-III (*See below*).

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir.

(i) The details of renovation work of two ESI Hospitals are given in the Statement-IV (See below).

(ii) The expenditure incurred on ESI Hospitals to improve the services in the hospitals is given in the Statement-V.

***Statement-I***

**(A) List of ESI Hospitals in Orissa**

Sl. No.	Name of the Hospital
1.	ESIC Model Hospital, Rourkela
2.	ESI Hospital, Bhubaneswar
3.	ESI Hospital, Jaykaypur
4.	ESI Hospital, Choudwar
5.	ESI Hospital, Kansabahal
6.	ESI Hospital, Brajrarnagar

**(B) List of ESI Annexes constructed in Orissa**

Sl. No.	Place	No. of beds
1.	Barbil	6 (T.B.)
2.	Rajgangpur	16 (T.B.)

***Statement-II***

*ESI Dispensaries and Hospitals in Orissa*

Sl. No	Name of the Dispensary
1	2
1.	ESI dispensary Angul
2.	ESI dispensary Aska
3.	ESI dispensary Balasore
4.	ESI dispensary Brahmanipal
5.	ESI dispensary Bhatgatpur
6.	ESI dispensary Brajrarnagar

1	2
7.	ESI dispensary Balgopalpur
8.	ESI dispensary Bolangir
9.	ESI dispensary Baripada
10.	ESI dispensary Randia, Bhadrak
11.	ESI dispensary Bardol
12.	ESI dispensary Barbil
13.	ESI dispensary Choudwar
14.	ESI dispensary Chhanpur
15.	ESI dispensary Chandinchouk
16.	ESI dispensary Charampa
17.	ESI dispensary CISF Colony, Rourkela
18.	ESI dispensary Dhenkanal
19.	ESI dispensary Dhanmandal
20.	ESI dispensary F.C.I. Colony, Rourkela
21.	ESI dispensary Ganjam
22.	ESI dispensary Govindpur
23.	ESI dispensary Hirakud
24.	ESI dispensary Jagatpur
25.	ESI dispensary Jeypore
26.	ESI dispensary Jajpur Road
27.	ESI dispensary Jharsuguda
28.	ESI dispensary Jaykaypur
29.	ESI dispensary Kansbahal
30.	ESI dispensary Khapuria
31.	ESI dispensary Khurda
32.	ESI dispensary Kalunga
33.	ESI dispensary Kirei
34.	ESI dispensary Chandrasekharpur
35.	ESI dispensary Paradeep
36.	ESI dispensary, Puri

1	2
37.	ESI dispensary, Rajabagicha
38.	ESI dispensary Rajgangpur
39.	ESI dispensary Rourkela 4
40.	ESI dispensary Sahidnagar
41.	ESI dispensary Sambalpur
42.	ESI dispensary Sonepur
43.	ESI dispensary Telengapentha
44.	ESI dispensary Tirtol
45.	ESI dispensary TPM Area, Choudwar
46.	ESI dispensary Sonaparbati
47.	ESI dispensary Kuarmunda
48.	ESI dispensary Duburi
49.	ESI dispensary Meramundali
50.	ESI dispensary Berhampur

***Statement-III***

*Details of the Specialist services available in ESI Hospitals in Orissa*

Sl. No.	Name of the Hospital	Specialist services available
1.	ESIC Model Hospital, Rourkela	General Medicines, General Surgery, Ob and Gy., Eye, ENT, Paedtrics, Skin and VD, TB and Chest, Anesthesia.
2.	ESI Hospital, Bhubaneswar	General Medicines, General Surgery, Ob and Gy., Orthopaedists, Eye, ENT, Paedtrics, Dental, Pathology, Homoeopathy.
3.	ESI Hospital, Jaykaypur	General Medicines, General Surgery, Ob and Gy., Paedtrics.
4.	ESI Hospital, Choudwar	General Medicines, General Surgery, Ob and Gy., Eye, Paedtrics, Dental, Anaesthesia, Pathology, Ayurveda.
5.	ESI Hospital, Kansabahal	General Surgery, Ob and Gy., Pediatrics.
6.	ESI Hospital, Brajrajnagar	Hospital not functioning

**Statement-IV**

*The details of renovation and refurbishment work of following ESI Hospitals*

Sl. No.	Name of the Hospital	Detail of Expenditure
1.	ESI Hospital, Bhubaneswar	Amount sanctioned = Rs. 68,18,32,098-00  <b>Work is in progress</b>  <b>Amount spent till date = Rs. 83,25,377-00</b>
2.	ESI Hospital, Choudwar	Amount sanctioned = Rs. 64,19,63,630-00  • Start of work delay due to non receipt of NOC from Archaeological Survey of India and statutory approval from Cuttack Development Authority.

**Statement-V**

**1. HOSPITAL DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEES**

Hospital Development Committees have been constituted in all ESI Hospitals and have been given adequate administrative and financial powers for taking decisions for improvement in medical care facilities.

***Expenditure incurred by Hospital Development Committee for ESI Hospitals:—***

2008-09	2009-10 (upto October, 2009)
Rs. 1.41 lakhs	Rs. 6.98 lakhs

**2. EXPENDITURE ON SUPER SPECIALTY TREATMENT**

To provide cashless and hassle free medical services, ESI Corporation has taken a decision for bearing the super specialty expenditure directly *w.e.f.* 01.08.2008. For this tie up arrangements have been made directly by ESIC with reputed and Government/private hospitals for specialty investigations and services.

***Expenditure incurred on Super Speciality treatment by ESI Corporation:—***

2008-09	2009-10 (upto October, 2009)
Rs. 16.77 lakhs	Rs. 39.44 lakhs

**Occupational diseases in workers**

3036. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of workers died and injured in course of employment in different industries and mines in accident and occupational diseases;

(b) whether it is a fact that the number of total accidents and death and disablement for occupational diseases are rising every year; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government to prevent accidents in the industries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) The details of the workers who died or were injured in the course of employment in different industries and mines in accidents are given in Statements-I, II and the details of occupational diseases reported in industries and mines are given in the Statement-III (See below).

(b) No, Sir. There is no definite trend in the case of accidents and deaths due to occupational diseases is given in the Statements-II and IV (See below).

(c) Adequate provisions already exist in Factories Act, 1948 and rules framed there under, 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 week etc. Besides, the Ministry of Labour and Employment through Directorate General of Factory Advice Service and Labour Institutes also conducts training programmes on safety and health for target beneficiaries such as safety 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-I**

*Fatal and Non-fatal Injuries in Factories (P)*

States/Union Territories	2006		2007		2008	
	Fatal Injuries	Non Fatal Injuries	Fatal Injuries	Non Fatal Injuries	Fatal Injuries	Non Fatal Injuries
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	71	0	41	0	66
Andhra Pradesh	176	1334	157	1622	163	1411
Assam	5	50	11	65	3	129
Bihar	6	108	11	28	6	48
Chandigarh	0	7	0	4	2	7
Chhattisgarh	94	422	92	365	103	343
Daman and Diu and Dadra and Nagar Haveli	8	29	10	27	12	44

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
National Capital of Delhi	14	50	17	35	5	37
Goa	8	196	10	181	7	161
Gujarat	184	4843	222	3151	195	2725
Haryana	71	186	101	114	74	112
Himachal Pradesh	1	18	10	9	6	5
Jammu and Kashmir	0	118	1	306	4	247
Jharkhand	27	243	21	105	22	190
Karnataka	64	1371	107	1225	91	1052
Kerala	13	577	22	172	15	158
Madhya Pradesh	35	2099	52	1590	40	1419
Maharashtra	175	4223	197	3351	218	3088
Manipur	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Meghalaya	1	1	2	2	0	6
Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0
Orissa	74	479	81	468	81	437
Puducherry	12	249	8	208	1	235
Punjab	48	139	35	136	45	144
Rajasthan	61	1129	60	1145	45	997
Tamil Nadu	48	1198	60	1089	67	1252
Tripura	0	5	1	2	0	1
Uttar Pradesh	118	235	78	182	81	141
Uttarakhand	31	59	19	44	15	65
West Bengal	75	24761	68	17096	86	18615
<b>TOTAL :</b>	<b>1349</b>	<b>44200</b>	<b>1453</b>	<b>32763</b>	<b>1387</b>	<b>33135</b>

*Note:* For Arunachal Pradesh, Lakshadweep, Mizoram and Sikkim Factories Act, 1948 not yet introduced/No registered factories

P: Provisional

NA — Not Available

Source: Correspondence with Chief Inspector of Factories of States/UTs

**Statement-II**

*Accidents and resultant deaths and seriously injured persons in mines*

Year	Coal					Non-Coal				
	Fatal Accident			Serious Accident		Fatal Accident			Serious Accident	
	Accident	Killed	Injured	Accident	Injured	Accident	Killed	Injured	Accident	Injured
2006	78	137	15	861	876	58	71	9	78	79
2007	77	79	11	922	939	57	69	15	79	92
2008	87	100	16	665	672	64	86	36	83	85
2009*	69	78	11	370	378	25	32	4	63	64

\*Figures are upto 31.10.2009.

**Statement-III**

*Occupational Diseases reported in factories*

Sl. No.	Year	No. of cases reported
1.	2004	20
2.	2005	17
3.	2006	48
4.	2007	08

(P) : Provisional      Source:- Labour Bureau.

*Notified Occupational Diseases reported to Directorate General of  
Mines Safety (DGMS)*

Year	No. of cases
2006	14
2007	12
2008	5
2009*	1

\*Figures are upto November, 2009.



**Statement-IV**

*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

(P) : Provisional      Source:- Labour Bureau.

**Upgradation of unskilled workers**

3037. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state the strategy of Government to upgrade the skill of 400 million unskilled workers in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): National Policy on Skill Development approved by Government of India has set a target of skilling 500 million persons by 2022.

Broad strategy of Government to upgrade the skills of unskilled workers is as follows:—

- (i) Increasing capacity and capability of existing system to ensure equitable access to all.
- (ii) Focus on modular courses, short term relevant and effective courses, suitable for employment.
- (iii) Conducting training programmes in multiple shifts.
- (iv) Utilization of spare capacity of Schools/Polytechnics/Engineering Colleges and industries for skill development.
- (v) Promoting life long learning among the existing workers.
- (vi) Increased participation of stakeholders, mobilizing adequate investment for financing skill development.

**Roads sanctioned under Central Road Fund**

3038. SHRI AMIR ALAM KHAN: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the State-wise latest details of the roads sanctioned under the Central Road Fund; and

(b) the Central assistance granted and utilized for these roads during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) The State-wise details of the Central Road Fund (CRF) works approved upto 30th November, 2009 are given in the Statement-I and the accruals and release of funds from CRF during the last three years are given in the Statement-II.

**Statement-I**

*State-wise details of the CRF works approved since the year 2006-07 onwards and up to 30.11.2009*

Sl. No.	Name of State	No.	Amount (Rs. in crore)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	573	1387.99
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	23	95.70
3.	Assam	19	195.52
4.	Bihar	17	127.73
5.	Chhattisgarh	22	137.52
6.	Goa	11	47.58
7.	Gujarat	156	561.06
8.	Haryana	35	613.90
9.	Himachal Pradesh	16	110.63
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	27	386.95
11.	Jharkhand	16	217.75
12.	Karnataka	607	789.60
13.	Kerala	39	291.59
14.	Madhya Pradesh	80	825.79
15.	Maharashtra	294	1223.96
16.	Manipur	3	10.99
17.	Meghalaya	7	31.51
18.	Mizoram	14	27.78
19.	Nagaland	3	16.34
20.	Orissa	41	336.80

1	2	3	4
21.	Punjab	37	335.23
22.	Rajasthan	228	873.75
23.	Sikkim	11	12.60
24.	Tamil Nadu	158	557.69
25.	Tripura	3	20.30
26.	Uttar Pradesh	55	752.83
27.	Uttarakhand	6	76.02
28.	West Bengal	7	210.49

**Statement-II**

*Accruals and release of funds from Central Road Fund during the  
last three years (2006-07 to 2008-09)*

*(Amount Rs in crore)*

Sl. No.	State	Accruals	Release
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	405.77	456.34 *
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	51.26	54.42 *
3.	Assam	78.16	59.82
4.	Bihar	117.76	71.08
5.	Chhattisgarh	122.64	89.59
6.	Goa	25.06	13.16
7.	Gujarat	298.51	370.81 *
8.	Haryana	184.31	202.51 *
9.	Himachal Pradesh	54.65	32.00
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	154.82	166.31 *
11.	Jharkhand	104.25	65.75
12.	Karnataka	296.44	360.10 *
13.	Kerala	142.92	103.97
14.	Madhya Pradesh	287.83	262.54

1	2	3	4
15.	Maharashtra	493.99	534.48*
16.	Manipur	16.21	7.68
17.	Meghalaya	24.39	19.50
18.	Mizoram	14.47	14.47
19.	Nagaland	12.45	10.84
20.	Orissa	159.02	165.78*
21.	Punjab	192.11	187.40
22.	Rajasthan	370.23	447.17*
23.	Sikkim	6.29	6.03
24.	Tamil Nadu	322.44	339.68*
25.	Tripura	9.98	6.70
26.	Uttarakhand	58.49	43.02
27.	Uttar Pradesh	430.83	587.03*
28.	West Bengal	163.26	145.25

\*Also includes release of unspent balance of previous years.

#### Finalisation of rules under the Road Act, 2007

3039. SHRI AMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Road Act which aims to reform the unorganized commercial transport sector was notified on the 1 October, 2007 but Government has not been able to finalize the rules under the Act as yet;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and by when these are likely to be finalized; and

(c) whether the matter relating to the registration of common carries under the Act and revocation of licence has since been resolved, and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MAHADEO S. KHANDELA): (a) and (b) A Working Group under the chairmanship of Joint Secretary (Transport) was constituted by the Ministry to finalise the rules under the Carriage by Road Act, 2007 notified on 1 October, 2007. The Working Group has submitted its report on 12.10.09 *inter-alia* recommending draft Carriage by Road Rules.

(c) As per Section 3 of the Carriage by Road Act, 2007 it is mandatory for every common carrier to obtain certificate of registration to engage in the transportation business by road. Section 5 (2) of the Carriage by Road Act, 2007 already provides for revocation of certificate of registration in case the common carrier fails to rectify certain errors specified in the Act. Thus, the question of reviewing these provisions at the rule making stage does not arise.

#### **Shortage of skilled manpower for road projects**

3040. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE:  
PROF. ALKA BALRAM KSHATRIYA:  
SHRI MAHENDRA MOHAN:

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

- (a) whether country's growth area of building roads faces a setback due to shortage of skilled manpower besides projects exceeding time and cost projections;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has since contemplated any steps to meet the shortage of skilled manpower and also to ensure that the road projects are not adversely affected; 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) to (d) Commensurate with the huge road development programme undertaken in the country by the Government, shortage of skilled manpower has been felt in contracting and consulting industry for road projects. The Government has set up the National Institute for Training of Highway Engineers (NITHE), Noida which imparts training to fresh as well as in-service highway engineers of the country. So far NITHE has trained 17,895 highway engineers since 2001, which includes engineers from other developing countries. There are also other Training Institutes in the public and private sector imparting training to highway engineers. Highway Engineers are also deputed for training abroad under various International Co-operation Schemes for latest technical know-how in this Sector.

#### **Four lane road system in NE region**

3041. SHRI SILVIUS CONDPAN: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the present position in the matter of execution of four lane road system in the North-Eastern region; and
- (b) whether the progress is satisfactory so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) 4-laning road system of 678 km length from Srirampur to Silchar is under construction in Assam. The work of 18.5 km (Guwahati bypass) has already

been completed. In 629 km divided in 26 contract packages, the work is under progress and in remaining 31 km length 4-laning has not been taken up so far as the stretch passes through Borail Wildlife Sanctuary where clearance by the concerned authorities is yet to be granted.

(b) No, Sir. The progress is slow primarily due to delay in land acquisition, cutting of trees, forest and environment clearances and poor law and order situation.

#### **Repair/upgradation of Belgaum to Anmod Highway**

3042. SHRI SHANTARAM LAXMAN NAIK: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Belgaum to Anmod Highway is proposed to be repaired/upgraded;
- (b) whether necessary procedures have been completed;
- (c) the cost of the project;
- (d) whether a substantial portion of the highway is in bad condition; and
- (e) whether the highway is proposed to be repaired pending the implementation of the project for construction of such highway by way of upgradation and repairs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

- (b) All the procedures regarding upgradation have not been completed.
- (c) The indicative cost of upgradation is Rs. 359 crore.
- (d) No, Sir. Only, the stretch between Km. 65.00 to Km. 76.00 of NH-4A was partially damaged due to heavy rains between the months of August to November, 2009.
- (e) Yes, Sir. All efforts are made to keep the National Highways in traffic worthy condition within the available resources.

#### **Upgradation of State Highways into NHs in Rajasthan**

3043. SHRI LALIT KISHORE CHATURVEDI:  
DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA:

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

- (a) the details of upgradation of State Highways into National Highways during the last five years *i.e.* from 2004 to 2008 in Rajasthan;
- (b) the future upgradation plans during 2009 to 2012;
- (c) whether any proposals in the above context have been received from Rajasthan; 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) During the last five years, *i.e.* from 2004 to 2008, the Ministry has

declared 6 roads as National Highways in the State of Rajasthan, the details of which is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) to (d) The Government of Rajasthan has submitted proposal for declaring 25 State roads/stretches of Rajasthan as new National Highways. Expansion of NH network is a continuous process and declaration of new NH is taken up from time to time depending upon requirement of connectivity, *inter-se* priority and availability of funds.

**Statement**

*Details of National Highways declared in Rajasthan (2004-08)*

State	National Highways No.	Stretch	Approx. Length (Km)
Rajasthan	NH 113	Nimahera-Gujarat border	200
	NH 112	Bar-Barmer	343
	NH 114	Jodhpur-Pokaran	180
	NH 116	Tonk-Swaimadhopur	80
	NH 11B	Lalsot-Dhaulpur	180
	NH 71B	Haryana border near Dhharuhera (Haryana)-Taoru (Haryana)	5

**Scheme for insurance cover to road accident victims**

3044. SHRI T.T.V. DHINAKARAN: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to formulate a scheme for insurance cover to road accident victims;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MAHADEO S. KHANDELA): (a) to (c) There is no proposal to provide insurance cover to road accident victims as they are already eligible for compensation under the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988.

**Damages to NHs and bridges by floods in Andhra Pradesh**

3045. SHRI SYED AZEEZ PASHA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the total loss suffered due to damages to National Highways and bridges by the floods that ravaged various States during the last three years, till date;
- (b) the details of various States including Andhra Pradesh in this regard;
- (c) whether Government has taken any steps for the repair of these roads/bridges;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether Government of Andhra Pradesh has requested to provide funds for repair of damaged National Highways/bridges out of the Special Central Fund; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (d) There have been losses and damages ranging from minor surface distress to the major damages like breaches on the road etc. on various National Highways (NHs)/Bridges including approaches in various States including the State of Andhra Pradesh, due to floods/rains etc. during the last three years and current year. Generally, the types of losses and damages occurred on NHs are pot holes, alligator cracks, stripping, ravelling, depression, undulation, surface damage, sub-grade failures, breach of road, cuts and erosion of embankments and earthen shoulders, damage to cross drainage works and their approaches, landslides, etc. The State-wise details of estimates sanctioned for restoration of these damages, including those in Andhra Pradesh, during each of the last three years and the current year are given in the Statement (*See below*). The development and maintenance of NHs is a continuous process and NHs in the country are being kept in traffic worthy condition within the available resources, depending upon traffic density and *inter-se* priority of works. Actions for restoration of the stretches of NHs damaged in various States due to storms, rains, etc., are accordingly taken up from time to time to keep such stretches in traffic worthy conditions.

(e) and (f) This Ministry allocates funds to the State Governments and Union Territories for Maintenance and Repair (M&R) including restoration of the damages caused to NHs due to floods, rains, etc., from the total available allocation for M&R of NHs. However, this Ministry does not have any scheme to provide funds for repair of damaged NHs/bridges out of the Special Central Fund.

#### ***Statement***

*State-wise details of estimates sanctioned for restoration of damages, caused to the NHs/bridges during each of the last three years and current year due to floods, rains etc.*

*(Amount in Rs. crore)*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Total cost of estimates sanctioned during			
		2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8.67	6.09	5.22	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3.09	4.81	3.12	



1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Assam	3.90	21.88	2.82	3.63
4.	Bihar	2.30	18.37	25.50	
5.	Chhattisgarh	5.02	2.91	3.26	
6.	Goa	0.15	2.44	—	
7.	Gujarat	7.90	9.00	6.03	
8.	Haryana	0.75	1.50	2.41	
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1.50	3.77	8.63	
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.70	—	2.20	
11.	Jharkhand	1.88	3.75	3.38	
12.	Karnataka	5.26	20.54	7.87	
13.	Kerala	4.50	6.01	6.38	
14.	Madhya Pradesh	8.18	3.01	4.08	
15.	Maharashtra	14.99	15.63	25.13	
16.	Manipur	0.74	7.71	3.58	2.41
17.	Meghalaya	1.30	8.23	1.98	3.75
18.	Mizoram	0.81	10.28	2.50	1.51
19.	Nagaland	0.97	6.81	4.57	3.08
20.	Orissa	10.50	14.25	18.00	
21.	Puducherry	0.09	—	—	0.37
22.	Punjab	0.23	0.60	1.34	
23.	Rajasthan	11.92	7.15	3.75	
24.	Tamil Nadu	9.09	5.17	13.17	
25.	Tripura	0.44	2.23	4.15	0.45
26.	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	9.80	16.45	
27.	Uttarakhand	2.34	4.03	5.40	
28.	West Bengal	4.19	17.30	16.06	2.93

**Rising road deaths on NHs**

3046. SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA:

SHRI N.K. SINGH:

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

(a) whether the World Bank Organisation has revealed in its first ever Global Status Report on Road Safety that more people die in road accidents in India than anywhere else in the world;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the road fatalities in the country are rising day-by-day particularly on National Highways; and

(d) if so, the corrective steps taken by the Union Government to check such road fatalities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MAHADEO S. KHANDELA): (a) and (b) The World Health Organisation has brought out a report/publication titled “Global Status Report on Road Safety” in June, 2009 in which it has been reported that India has the highest number of Road Traffic Deaths at 1,05,725 during 2006.

(c) Yes, Sir. The number of persons killed in road accidents in India separately showing the number of persons killed on National Highways alone, during the years 2004-2007 (the latest available data) is as under:—

Year	Number of Persons killed in road accidents	Number of Persons killed on National Highways
2004	92618	34723
2005	94968	35439
2006	105749	39820
2007	114444	40612

(d) The safety of road users is primarily the responsibility of the concerned State Government. However, this Ministry has taken several corrective steps to check such road fatalities which are as under:—

- (i) Road safety is an integral part of road design at the planning stage for National Highways/Expressways.
- (ii) Various steps to enhance road safety such as road furniture, road markings/road signs, introduction of Highway Traffic Management System using Intelligent Transport System, enhancement of discipline among contractors during construction, road safety audit on selected stretches, have been undertaken by National Highways Authority of India.
- (iii) Refresher training to Heavy Motor Vehicle drivers in the unorganized sector being implemented by the Ministry since 1997-98 under plan activities.
- (iv) Involvement of NGOs for road safety activities by Ministry of Road Transport and Highways and National Highways Authority of India.
- (v) Setting up of Driving Training School in the country.

- (vi) Publicity campaign on road safety awareness both through the audio-visual and print media.
- (vii) Institution of National Award for voluntary organizations/individual for outstanding work in the field of road safety.
- (viii) Tightening of safety standards of vehicles.
- (ix) Providing cranes and ambulances to various State Governments/NGOs under National Highway Accident Relief Service Scheme. National Highways Authority of India also provides ambulances at a distance of 50 Km. on each of its completed stretches of National Highways under its Operation and Maintenance contracts.
- (x) Widening and improvements of National Highways from 2 lanes to 4 lanes and 4 lanes to 6 lanes etc.

#### **Setting up of National Expressway Authority**

3047. DR. (SHRIMATI) NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is actively considering to set up a National Expressway Authority for building expressways;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the World Bank has agreed to provide funds for expressways;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and under what terms and conditions World Bank has agreed to provide funds; and
- (e) by when work on expressways is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (b) The Eleventh Five Year Plan document *inter alia*, envisages setting up of an Expressway Authority of India to formulate and implement a master Plan for 15600 kms of high density access-controlled expressways.

- (c) No, Sir.
- (d) Does not arise.
- (e) The Expressway network plan is at the initial stage of planning. As such it is too early to indicate the completion date.

#### **Disseminating message through hoardings at NHs**

†3048. SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD:  
SHRI SHIVANAND TIWARI:

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

- (a) whether there is a proposal for having a system to disseminate message to the people by installing hoardings at different places along National Highways in the country;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (b) if so, the framework of the proposal; and
- (c) the amount of expenditure involved in the implementation of the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) No, Sir. As per Ministry's policy, no hoardings are allowed on National Highways land except informatory signs of public interest such as hospitals, bus stations etc. or advertisements of temporary nature announcing local events such as Mela, Flower show etc.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

#### **Toll-tax charged from vehicles using NHs**

‡3049. 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 toll-tax is being charged of the vehicles using National Highways of the country;

(b) if so, the number of places where system was put in place into collect toll-tax as on September, 2009;

(c) the total amount collected as toll-tax during 2006-07, 2007-08, 2008-09 and the first six months of 2009; and

(d) the amount received by Government from the total toll-tax?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The list of toll locations where user fee is being collected is given in the Statement (See below).

(c) to (d) The total amount collected as user fee (Toll) during 2006-07, 2007-08, 2008-09 and upto September, 2009 in the current year is as under:—

*Rs. in crores*

2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 (upto September, 2009)	Total
1724.51	2284.73	3384.92	2710.52	10104.68

#### **Statement**

##### *List of Toll Plazas*

Sl. No.	NH No.	Plaza Location
1	2	3
1.	5	Km. 371.2 Agnampudi

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

1	2	3
2.	5	Km. 113.650 Madapam Village District Srikakulam
3.	5	Km. 172.80 (Palsa Village District Srikakulam)
4.	5	Km. 416.8 Kaza
5.	5	Km. 31.85 (Pattipadu Village)
6.	5	Km. 53.300 (Kalaparru Village)
7.	5	Km. 236.200 near Krishnavaram
8.	5	Km. 304.500 Vemapadu, District Vishakapatnam
9.	5	Km. 46.5 Nathavalasa, District Vizianagaram
10.	5	Km. 139.483, Tanuku
11.	5	Km. 277.850 Village Tangutur, District Prakasam
12.	5	Km. 341.00 Village Bollapally, District Prakasam
13.	5	Km. 85.50 Chilakapalem
14.	5	Km. 200.270 Sunambathi Village
15.	7	Gamjal
16.	7	Km. 443.713 Manoharabad
17.	2	Km. 200.100 Village Sawkala
18.	8	Km. 416.00 Vantada District Sabarkantha
19.	8	Km. 472.035 Kathpura
20.	8	Km. 148 Manglej
21.	8	Km. 261.4 Chalthan
22.	8	Km. 297.360 Boriach
23.	8	Km. 356.200 Bhagwada
24.	8B	Km. 10.755 Vanana Town
25.	8A	Km. 309 Samakhiyali
26.	15	Km. 160.0 Varahi
27.	14	Km. 403.00 Bhiladi
28.	8B	Km. 82.215 Dumiyani
29.	15	At Km. 226 Makhel
30.	8A	Km. 213.1 Vaghasia
31.	14	Km. 338.23 Khemana

1	2	3
32.	2	Km. 72 Srinagar
33.	1	Km. 146.40 Km. (earlier at 132 Karnal)
34.	8	Km. 61 Bilaspur
35.	2	Km. 279.425 Rasaiya Dhamna, District Hazaribagh
36.	2	Km. 454.8 Garui
37.	4	Km. 591.24 Kognoli
38.	4	Km. 533.77 Hattargi
39.	4	Km. 483.600 Hirebagewadi
40.	4	Km. 104.530 Karajeevanahally
41.	4	Km. 352.550 Bankapur
42.	4	Km. 172.767 Guilalu
43.	8	Km. 420.34 Charoti
44.	8	Km. 474.1 Shirshad
45.	4	Km. 748.600 Anewadi Village
46.	4	Km. 819.240 (Khedshivapur Village District Pune)
47.	6	Km. 1.3 and Km. 16.550
48.	3	Km. 29 Baratha
49.	3	Km. 85.870 Village Choundha, District Morana
50.	25	At Km. 80 Raksa
51.	76 and 25	Ramnagar
52.	5	Km. 34.624 (Km. 245.50 New) Manguli
53.	5	Km. 88.435 (Km. 191.698 New) Panikholi
54.	5	Km. 398.85 Gangapada
55.	1	Km. 328.05 Lodowal (earlier at Km. 296 Doraha)
56.	1	Km. 213.300 Shambu
57.	8	Km. 211 Manoharpur
58.	8	Km. 115 Shahjahanpur
59.	8	At Km. 13.20 from Hamara on Jaipur bypass phase II
60.	79 and 79A	Km. 80.800 Kavalias
61.	79	Km. 163.650 Jojro Ka Kheda

1	2	3
62.	76	Km. 166.00 Narayanpura
63.	8	Km. 311.100 Paduna Village
64.	8	Km. 348.450 (Khandi Obri Upla Falla Village)
65.	76	Km. 237.629 Bassi Village
66.	76	Km. 294.469 Aroli Village
67.	76	Km. 340.979 Dhaneshwar Village
68.	76	Km. 11.200 Pindwara
69.	76	Mundiyar
70.	76	Simliya/Baran
71.	14	Km. 270.25 Undvariya District Sirohi
72.	4	Km. 104.99 Chennasamudram
73.	7	Km. 88.481 Krishnagiri
74.	46	Km. 46.850 Timmampet
75.	46	Km. 78.201 Pallikonda District Vellore
76.	4	Km. 37.80 Sriperumpudur
77.	45	Km. 52.820 (Paranur)
78.	45	Km. 103.500 (Athur)
79.	45	Km. 16
80.	2	Km. 164.55 Mahuvan
81.	2	Km. 120.50 Katoghan
82.	2	Km. 2.80 from Km. 393.00 Sikandara
83.	2	Km. 279.12 Lalanagar
84.	2	Km. 12.00 of VRM bypass.
85.	2	Km. 111.00 Sasaram
86.	2	Km. 351.50 Anantram
87.	24	Km. 29.30 Dasna
88.	2	Km. 285.0 Semra, Atikabad
89.	25	Km. 39.00 Nawabganj
90.	2	Purwameer
91.	2	Tundla

1	2	3
92.	2	Km. 585.692 Palsit District Bardvan
93.	2	Km. 646.005 Dhankuni
94.	60	Km.. 103.490 Rampura
	6	Km. 112.695 Debra
95.	6	Km. 35.250 in Jaladhulagori
96.	60	Km. 35.400 Village Santoshpur
97.	5	Km. 86.00 Sullurpet, Km. 124.40 Budhanam and Km. 155.30 Venkatachalam
98.	9	Km. 226.40 Keesara
99.	5	Km. 54.00
100.	5	Km. 416.8 Kaza
101.	7	Km. 114.087
102.	6	
103.	8	Km. 120.50 Pithadia and Km. 156.80 Bharudi
104.	8	Km. 120.50 Pithadia and Km. 156.80 Bharudi
105.	8	
106.	8	Km. 297.360 Boriach
107.	8	Km. 356.200 Bhagwada
108.	8	Choriyasi at Km. 245.750
109.	8	Km. 157.20
110.	1	
111.	1	Km. 146.40 Km. (earlier at 132 Karnal)
112.	8	Km. 24.0, Km. 42.00 and side plaza at Km. 19.10
113.	4	Km. 30.0 Neelmangla and Km. 61.0 Tumkur
114.	4	Km. 634.5 and Km. 694.150
115.	8	Km. 474.1 Shirshad
116.	6	Km. 76.00 (Karanja)
117.	8	Km. 420.34 Charoti
118.	3	
119.	3	Km. 82.800



1	2	3
120.	1	Km. 328.05 Lodowal (earlier at Km. 296 Doraha)
121.	1	Km. 213.300 Shambu
122.	1	Km. 23.100 Dappar
123.	8	Km. 211 Manoharpur
124.	8	Km. 115 Shahjahanpur
125.	8	At Km. 13.20 from Hamara on Jaipur bypass phase II
126.	8	Km. 286.450 Jaipur and Km. 360.20 Kishangarh
127.	11	Km. 30.300 Korai
128.	11	Km. 64.570 and Km. 98.500
129.	7	Km. 154.440
130.	7	Km. 191.800
131.	45	
132.	7	Km. 398.500
133.	45	Km. 192.750 and Km. 244.00
134.	47	Km. 88.287
135.	7	
136.	5	Km. 27.00 and Km. 21.625

*List of Plazas on (Bridges)*

Sl. No.	NH No.	Bridges	No. of Bridges	State
1	2	3	4	5
1.	2	Sasur Khaderi Bridge	1	Uttar Pradesh
2.	2	Shastri Bridge	1	Uttar Pradesh
3.	2	Ganga Bridge	1	Uttar Pradesh
4.	27	Cable stay Bridge at Naini (5.4 Km.)	1	Uttar Pradesh
5.	24	Kali Nadi Bridge	1	Uttar Pradesh
6.	28C	Ghagraghat Bridge	1	Uttar Pradesh
TOTAL :			6	Uttar Pradesh

1	2	3	4	5
1.	7	Khooni Bridge	1	Maharashtra
2.	7	Wagadhi Nallah Bridge	1	Maharashtra
TOTAL :			2	Maharashtra
1.	8	Mahi Bridge	1	Gujarat
2.	8B	Supedi Bridge	1	Gujarat
TOTAL :			2	Gujarat
1.	8	ROB Kishangarh	1	Rajasthan
TOTAL :			1	Rajasthan
1.	57	Gosaghat Bridge	1	Bihar
TOTAL :			1	Bihar
GRAND TOTAL :			12	

*List of Plazas on (SPV)*

Sl. No.	NH No.	Section	Name of P1aza	State
1.	SR	Convent Junction to laayapa Temple (VPCP)		Andhra Pradesh
1.	NE-1	AV Expressway Phase I	Ahmedabad and AUDA Ringroad	Gujarat
2.	NE-1	AV Expressway Phase II	Nadiad, Anand and Vadodara	Gujarat
3.	8	Ahemdabad Vadodara	Vasad	Gujarat
1.	4 and 4B	Jawahar Lal Nehru Port Trust		Maharashtra
1.	24	Moradabad Bypass	TP-I and TP-II	Uttar Pradesh
1.	5A	Chandikhol-Paradip	4 km Srirampur	Orissa

**Per km. cost of construction of expressways**

3050. SHRI SANJAY RAUT:

SHRI GOVINDRAO WAMANRAO ADIK:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that about Rs. 14 crores per kilometre on construction of new 4 lane and about Rs. 20 crores per kilometre in case of 6 lane is spent on expressways;

(b) whether this estimate includes the cost involved in land acquisition and other expenses;

(c) the criteria involved in fixing the cost of construction of new roads per kilometre; and

(d) whether Government would consider bringing the cost of construction of expressways without compromising in quality because of the high cost of construction of expressways?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (c) The per km cost of Expressways varies from project to project depending upon various factors viz., geographical location, type of terrain, design consideration relating to traffic volume, sub-soil conditions, leads of materials, provision of cross drainage structures etc. Cost estimates are assessed through the preparation of the Feasibility Studies/Detailed Project Report. Cost of land acquisition also varies from State to State depending upon nature of land, structures thereon etc. As per the recent study conducted for formulation of Master Plan for National Expressway Network in the country, the consultant have broadly projected civil works cost of Rs. 14 crore per km for 4 lane expressway and Rs. 20 crore per km for 6 lane Expressway excluding the cost of land acquisition and other preconstruction expenses.

(d) The works of expressways are taken up without compromising in quality.

#### **Road accidents on State and NHs**

3051. SHRI GOVINDRAO WAMANRAO ADIK:

SHRI SANJAY RAUT:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that average 315 persons are killed and 5,000 seriously injured everyday in the country during road accidents on State and National Highways;

(b) if so, Government's response thereto; and

(c) the details of steps taken or proposed to be taken for providing adequate facilities for pedestrians, cyclists and other slow moving vehicles on corridors along the inhabited stretches?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MAHADEO S. KHANDELA): (a) No Sir. As per the latest data available for the year 2007, a total number of 72,300 persons have been killed and 2,89,139 persons have been injured in road accidents on State and National Highways. The average number of persons killed and injured per day on State and National Highways work out to 198 and 792 respectively.

(b) The safety of road users is primarily the responsibility of the concerned State Government. However, this Ministry has taken several steps to improve road safety for road users which are as under:—

- (i) Road safety is an integral part of road design at the planning stage for National Highways/Expressways.
- (ii) Various steps to enhance road safety such as road furniture, road markings/road signs, introduction of Highway Traffic Management System using Intelligent Transport System, enhancement of discipline among contractors during construction, road safety audit on selected stretches, have been undertaken by National Highways Authority of India.
- (iii) Refresher training to Heavy Motor Vehicle drivers in the unorganized sector being implemented by the Ministry since 1997-98 under plan activities.
- (iv) Involvement of NGOs for road safety activities by Ministry of Road Transport and Highways and National Highways Authority of India.
- (v) Setting up of Driving Training School in the country.
- (vi) Publicity campaign on road safety awareness both through the audio-visual and print media.
- (vii) Institution of National Award for voluntary organizations/individual for outstanding work in the field of road safety.
- (viii) Tightening of safety standards of vehicles.
- (ix) Providing cranes and ambulances to various State Governments/NGOs under National Highway Accident Relief Service Scheme. National Highways Authority of India also provides ambulances at a distance of 50 km. on each of its completed stretches of National Highways under its Operation and Maintenance contracts.
- (x) Widening and improvements of National Highways from 2 lanes to 4 lanes and 4 lanes to 6 lanes etc.

(c) The following facilities are provided during development of highways under National Highways Development Programme (NHDP) in inhabited stretches:—

- (i) Provision of paved shoulders for movement of pedestrian and other slow moving vehicles.
- (ii) Paved shoulders is in addition to the main carriageway and is distinctly marked by yellow/white line.
- (iii) Provision of caution signs as per standard Indian Road Congress (IRC) Specifications.

Apart from the above, other facilities provided include pedestrians cross walks at important sections, zebra crossings, pedestrians under passes, over passes. For 6 lanning projects, service lanes are provided wherever possible.

**Penalty on Delhi-Gurgaon concessionaire**

3052. SHRIMATI SYEDA ANWARA TAIMUR:  
SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that National Highway Authority of India (NHAI), did not impose a penalty on the concessionaire of Delhi-Gurgaon expressway, who failed to complete the pending works, within stipulated 180 days, after provisional commercial date of 'operation-permission' was granted; and

(b) if so, whether the NHAI is required to obtain the permission of the Ministry before action as indicated in (a) above, is taken even when it is specifically provided in the Concession Agreement (as revealed during a meeting of Members of Committee on Public Undertakings with NHAI on 9th September, 2009)?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) The matter of imposing a penalty on the Concessionaire for non-completion of pending works has been referred to an Independent Consultant (IC) for examination. Further action may be taken after receipt of the recommendation of the IC.

(b) National Highways Authority of India does not require permission of the Ministry to implement the provisions of the Concession Agreement.

**Funds needed for Highways Development Programme**

3053. SHRI JABIR HUSSAIN:  
DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

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

(a) whether National Highway Authority of India would need about Rs. 1,90,000 crores as borrowings till 2031 for the highways development programme;

(b) whether this was given in a report by the B.K. Chaturvedi Committee to Prime Minister;

(c) if so, the main other recommendations made in the report;

(d) whether 40 per cent of all road construction contracts experience cost overruns between 25 per cent and 50 per cent and sector is plagued by corruption, poor governance and non-adherence to dispute mentioned in World Bank Report; and

(e) the steps being taken to remove all hurdles and also recommendations made by the Committee?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) The Chaturvedi Committee has estimated that NHAI may require to borrow Rs. 1,91,948 Crores spread over a period between 2005-06 to 2024-25, based on the estimation that 56 % of roads will be constructed on BOT basis, 35 % on Annuity and

the remaining 9 % on EPC basis. The peak cumulative outstanding debt at the end of 2019-20 would be about Rs. 71,449 Crores. It has been decided by the Government that the recommendations of the Chaturvedi Committee in this regard shall be considered by a recently constituted Empowered Group of the Ministers (EGoM) to arrive at the final Financing Plan for 2010-11 onwards for the National Highways Development Project (NHDP).

(c) Details of the recommendations made in the report have been summarized and given in the Statement (*See below*).

(d) These facts get a mention in a World Bank Report titled “India: Indian Road Construction Industry: Capacity Issues, Constraints and Recommendations” and the context is “Key Issues for the Road Construction Industry”. The reasons for cost overruns in the earlier projects was because of variation and extra works necessitated due to public demand, *e.g.*, service roads, underpasses etc. Escalation, which is a contractual payment for delays not attributable to the contractor, has also contributed to the cost over-run. There is a casual reference of corruption in the report. As regards dispute resolution, the report blames the parties to the dispute and not Government/NHAI alone.

(e) Recommendations of the B.K. Chaturvedi Committee have been accepted and are being acted upon.

#### ***Statement***

*Summarized details of the main recommendations of the Committee headed by Shri B.K. Chaturvedi given in his report on — “Revised strategy for implementation of the National Highways Development Project (NHDP) — Framework and Financing” as approved by the Government.*

- (i) Modifications to the existing MCA, RFQ, and RFP documents for the road sector, as per details given below:—
  - a. Termination Provisions in Road Concession Agreements (**Para 5.1.1**).
  - b. Exit Policy for (Developer) Concessionaire in MCA. (**Para 5.1.2**).
  - c. Issue of Security to Lenders in MCA (**Para 5.1.3**).
  - d. RFP Provisions — Forfeiture of bid security of bidders on account of non-responsiveness (**Para 5.1.4**).
  - e. Eligibility of applicants/conflict of interest as per RFQ provisions-common shareholding levels (**Para 5.1.5**).
  - f. Eligibility of applicants/conflict of interest as per RFQ provisions —Continuation of conflict of interest (**Para 5.1.6**).
  - g. Associate — definition in RFQ thereof (**Para 5.1.7**).
  - h. “Threshold technical capability” “Eligible projects” (TTC) in latest RFQ (**Para 5.1.8**).

- i. Increase in Equity Grant (VGF) to 40% by merging 20% equity and 20% O&M Grant into Equity Grant (**Para 5.1.9**).
  - j. RFQ process — project wise pre-qualification be substituted with annual/periodic pre-qualification (**Para 5.1.10**).
  - k. Premium provisions under RFP/MCA (**Para 5.1.11**).
- (ii) Issuance of the RFQ and RFP for the road sector projects after incorporating the recommendations made by the Committee in the Model RFQ and RFP documents issued by the Ministry of Finance, as referred to at clause 1 (i) above.
  - (iii) Further amendments to RFQ and RFP provisions, where necessary, will be carried out by the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways (MoRTH) on the basis of recommendations of the NHAI Board.
  - (iv) Setting up of an Inter-Ministerial Group (IMG) under the Chairmanship of Secretary, MoRTH with representatives of DEA, Department of Expenditure, Planning Commission and Ministry of Law and Justice to consider issues relating to MCA. Where there is unanimity in the decision, the same will be then put up to the Minister, Road Transport and Highways for approval. Where there is no unanimity in the decision, the matter will be placed before the Empowered Group of Ministers (EGoM) comprising the Finance Minister, Minister of Road Transport and Highways and Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission. The EGoM will also consider and take decision on all issues where there is no unanimity in committees at the level of officers and which do not require approval of the Cabinet/CCI.
  - (v) Continuance of endeavour to award projects within the available overall budgetary ceilings, as per the detailed Work Plan for the current year (2009-10) for 12,652 km presented by the NHAI to the Committee.
  - (vi) Recommendations made by the Committee as regards the 'Modes of Delivery' and the 'Financing Plan' approved with the proviso that the financing plan for 2010-11 onward would be considered by the Empowered Group of Ministers for further action, including such changes to the work plan as may become necessary.
  - (vii) Carrying out implementation of road projects on all the three modes of delivery viz. BOT (Toll), BOT (Annuity) and EPC (Item Rate Contract) concurrently rather than sequentially. Roads below a certain threshold in terms of traffic do not merit testing on BOT (Toll) as the process only leads to delays in implementation and award. Hence, a road not found *prima facie* suitable for BOT (Toll) can be implemented directly on BOT (Annuity) subject to the overall cap as envisaged in the Work Plan. The decision of shifting a project from BOT (Toll) to BOT (Annuity) would be taken by the IMG chaired by Secretary, MoRTH and approved by Minister, Road Transport and Highways.

- (viii) Before implementing a project on EPC basis, it will be compulsorily tested for BOT (Annuity) and only if unacceptable bids are received then only the project will be awarded on EPC basis. Normally, an Annuity bid working out to an Equity IRR of up to 18% will be acceptable as per these norms. However, in the event of bids exceeding the Equity IRR of 18%, the same will be bid out on EPC. In case of difficult areas having law and order problems, security, inhospitable terrain etc., a bid working out to an Equity IRR of up to 21% will be acceptable considering the risk premium of 3%, on case to case basis. PPPAC will be empowered to give approval for projects to be moved from Annuity to EPC where acceptable bids have not been received.
- (ix) In case of projects under NHDP Phase IV, if the traffic is less than 5,000 PCUs, the project will directly be taken up on EPC. For the specific EPC km lengths recommended in the Work Plan, specific EPC packages will be presented before the existing EFC in the MoRTH for approval.
- (x) Based on the feasibility report, the projects would be tried first on BOT (Toll) and in case of non-viability/poor response, the same would be shifted to BOT (Annuity) failing which on EPC. For the projects where NHAI is not able to get bids, the process of preparation of detailed project report may be initiated immediately to save time in case such projects are required to be taken up on EPC.
- (xi) Empowering the Board of NHAI to accept single bids after examining the reasonableness of the same.
- (xii) Raising of overall VGF cap of 5% to 10% for the entire six-laning programme, and consideration of individual projects in low traffic GQ stretches with VGF up to 20% within an overall cap of 500 km out of the 5080 km of the Phase-V programme yet to be awarded.
- (xiii) Funding of the NHDP Projects under SARDP-NE and in Jammu and Kashmir with Additional Budgetary Support (ABS) over and above the cess that the Government provides to NHAI on a yearly basis.
- (xiv) 'In Principle' approval of the Government Support to the NHAI for:—
- a. Issuance of Tax exempted bonds
  - b. Guarantee cover to the Borrowing Plan of NHAI.
  - c. Out of the borrowing approval of Rs. 30,000 crores earlier provided to Indian Infrastructure Finance Company Limited (IIFCL), Rs. 10,000 crores under the fiscal stimulus package will be transferred to NHAI, as per the its borrowing requirement.
  - d. Assistance in negotiating non-sovereign multilateral loans from World Bank, ADB, JBIC etc. by providing back to back support, if necessary.



- e. Providing a Letter of Comfort from Ministry of Finance confirming the availability of Cess at least till 2030-31.

**Extension of golden quadrilateral project upto Kanyakumari**

3054. SHRI S. ANBALAGAN: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is any proposal to extend the golden quadrilateral project upto Kanyakumari;
- (b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the time-frame; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

- (b) Does not arise.

(c) Golden Qadrilateral project connects four metros namely Delhi, Kolkata, Chennai and Mumbai, North-South corridor connects Srinagar to Kanyakumari under National Highways Development Programme (NHDP).

**Wastage of fuel at toll plazas on NHs**

3055. SHRI ISHWAR SINGH:

SHRI N.K. SINGH:

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

- (a) whether Government is aware of wastage of fuel worth crore of rupees per day due to long snarls of vehicles on various toll plazas at National Highways;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Union Government is also aware that long queues of vehicles at toll plazas are not only wasting fuel but wasting time also;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and whether Government propose to make toll free National Highways in view of wastage of fuel and time; and
- (e) if so, by when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (e) Long queues have been reported at some of the toll plazas near major cities during peak hours, which could result in wastage of fuel. No such study has been, however conducted by National Highways Authority of India (NHAI). While modernization of toll collection system is envisaged through pilot projects using Electronic Toll Collection Systems, following measures have been adopted to minimize the queuing problems at Toll Plazas:

- (i) Minimizing clearance time of a vehicle by toll operators at the plaza.
- (ii) By installing Electronic Toll Collection System (ETC) at the plazas as pilot testing project.

- (iii) By providing additional lanes.
- (iv) By channelizing the traffic in proper way.
- (v) The concessionaire has been advised by the NHAI from time to time to take suitable measures for avoiding long queues.
- (vi) The matter of traffic in-discipline has been taken up by the NHAI with the District Administration/Traffic police for enforcement of lane discipline among commuters.

**Four lane road from BHEL, Ramachandrapuram to Hayatnagar on NH-9**

3056. SHRI NANDI YELLAIAH: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the status of the proposal of Andhra Pradesh Government for construction of elevated four lane road from BHEL, Ramachandrapuram to Hayatnagar on NH- 9; and
- (b) by when it is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) No proposal for construction of elevated four lane road from BHEL, Ramachandrapuram to Hayatnagar on NH-9 has been received by the Ministry from Andhra Pradesh Government.

- (b) Does not arise.

**Security arrangements in school buses**

†3057. SHRI Y.P. TRIVEDI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether following a school-bus accident in Maharashtra in August, 2009 Government proposes to bring about stringent law to have security arrangements in school buses and for taking action against school-bus operators driving without permit;
- (b) whether Government is going to give directions to all State Transport Departments of the country to act stringently so that such accidents do not recur; and
- (c) if so, the details of the manner in which it is going to proceed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MAHADEO S. KHANDELA): (a) The State Governments are responsible for grant of permit to various categories of motor vehicles including school buses. They are empowered to attach various conditions while granting such permits keeping in view the need based requirements. Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 provides stringent punishment such as levy of penalty as well as detention/seizure of the motor vehicle under Section 192 A and Section 207 for driving a vehicle without permit. Provision of security arrangement in the school buses is the responsibility of the concerned State Government.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) and (c) Enforcement of the provisions of the Motor vehicles Act, 1988 is the responsibility of the States. The States have been advised from time to time to enforce various provisions of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 in the right earnest to improve road safety scenario in the country.

#### **Double laning of NHs with World Bank support**

†3058. SHRI Y.P. TRIVEDI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether with support from World Bank, Government is planning to convert the 6378 km. length of single lane national highway into double lane;
- (b) if so, whether the World Bank is prepared to support it; and
- (c) the details of length of single lane highways in the country as of now?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Government has approached World Bank for a loan of US \$ 2.96 billion for widening of 6376 km. of National Highways and World Bank has agreed in principle to support it.

- (c) The length of single/intermediate lane National Highways in the country as of now is 19,064 km.

#### **Approval of flyovers in Kerala**

3059. SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Ministry has given any approval of flyovers in Kerala;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Edappilly-Kundanoor-Vyttila flyovers has been included in this list; and
- (d) if so, how much fund has been allotted for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 11 No. flyovers are proposed to be constructed in Kerala under National Highways Development Project Phase-II and III through National Highway Authority of India at the following locations:—

- (i) At Crossing of NH-47 with NH-208 (Km 494.960 of NH-47)
- (ii) Puthur flyover (Km 272/323 of NH-47)
- (iii) Thrissur bypass (Km 277/190 of NH-47)
- (iv) Kodakara (Km 294/004 of NH-47)
- (v) Potta (Km 299/499 of NH-47)

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (vi) Chalakudy (Km 303/000 of NH-47)
- (vii) Aluva (Km 330/940 of NH-47)
- (viii) Vadakkancherry bypass (Km 240/900 of NH-47)
- (ix) Mannuthy junction (Km 268/200 of NH-47)
- (x) Chandranagar junction (Km 203/750 of NH-47)
- (xi) Kindimukku junction (Km 228/000 of NH-47)
- (c) No, Sir.
- (d) Does not arise.

**Removal of portraits and statues of freedom fighters on NHs**

3060. SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received representations from Road Safety Forum complaining about removal of portraits and statues of our revered freedom fighters for construction of highways and generously allowing liquor shops to come up in those places;

(b) the steps taken, if any by Government to ensure treating of the portraits and statues of our freedom fighters with dignity by agencies engaged in National Highway construction; and

(c) the details of measures taken, if any, to ensure road safety in response to the suggestions made by the Forum?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MAHADEO S. KHANDELA): (a) A representation from Road Safety Forum was received by National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) regarding removal of hoarding sponsored by Andhra Bank in the model village of Gundugolanu which also contained a small portrait of Freedom Fighter, late Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya in National Highways (NH) land near Gundugolanu, West Godavari District on NH-5 in Andhra Pradesh. The Road Safety Forum has also been representing for removing the liquor shops from National Highways.

(b) Removal of hoarding at accident prone area in NH (Right Of Way) is not to be treated as disrespect to the Freedom Fighters. However, a big hoarding was lying just adjacent to the Carriageway in NH (Right Of Way) near a junction and curve which was removed as it was accident prone. This is as per Ministry's guidelines.

(c) Licensing of liquor shops is covered under Excise Policy of the State. However, the matter of removal of liquor shops along Highways was discussed in the 7th meeting of the National Road Safety Council (NRSC), held on 15.1.2004 in New Delhi, and it was unanimously agreed that licenses for liquor vends should not be given along National Highways. The Chief Secretaries/Principal Secretaries/Secretary (Transport) of all States/UTs were requested on

26th October, 2007 to ensure that no license is issued to the liquor vendor along National Highways. State Governments were also requested to review such cases wherever license had already been given for liquor vendors along National Highways for taking corrective action. The Road Safety Forum has from time to time given suggestions on Road Safety, wherever possible, actions have been initiated on those. Any further suggestion will be duly considered.

#### **Proposals received from Uttarakhand**

3061. SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of proposals received by Government from the State Government of Uttarakhand till date;
- (b) the details thereof indicating the date of receipt;
- (c) the number of proposals sanctioned so far; and
- (d) by when the remaining proposals would be sanctioned along with the reasons for the delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) Sixty nine numbers of proposals regarding National Highways have been received from State Government of Uttarakhand for the current financial year 2009-10.

(b) The details indicating the date of receipt of these proposals are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) Thirty four numbers of proposals have been sanctioned so far.

(d) Proposals are considered for sanction as per their technical feasibility and the availability of funds. After the sanction of the thirty four proposals, commensurate to the remaining funds available for State of Uttarakhand, few other proposals are also under the process for sanction. As such there is no delay in sanctioning the proposals.

#### ***Statement***

##### *Proposals received from Uttarakhand*

Sl. No.	NH No.	Name of Work	Date of receipt in Ministry
1	2	3	4
1.	58	Paved Shoulder in km. 197 to 204 and km. 209 to 212 on NH-58	29.05.2009
2.	74	I.R.Q.P. work in km. 232 to 254 on NH-74	1.06.2009
3.	74	I.R.Q.P. work in km. 179.00 to 193.00 on NH-74	1.06.2009
4.	58	Paved Shoulder in km. 188.00 to 197.00 on NH-58	30.06.2009

1	2	3	4
5.	58	Paved Shoulder in km. 178.00 to 188.00 on NH-58	30.06.2009
6.	58	I.R.Q.P. work in km. 182 to 187 on NH-58	30.06.2009
7.	58	I.R.Q.P. work in km. 193 to 203 on NH-58	30.06.2009
8.	72	I.R.Q.P. work from km. 165.00 to 167.00 on NH-72	30.06.2009
9.	72	I.R.Q.P. work from km. 139.00 to 143.00 on NH-72	30.06.2009
10.	119	I.R.Q.P. work from km. 150.00 to 159.00 on NH-119	30.06.2009
11.	121	S/F Crash Barrier in km. 50 to 63 on NH-121	30.06.2009
12.	72	Paved Shoulder in km. 165.00 to 171.00 on NH-72	2.07.2009
13.	87	I.R.Q.P. work in km. 94 to 108 and km. 122 to 123 on NH-87	2.07.2009
14.	73	I.R.Q.P. work in km. 14.00 to 22.00 on NH-73	6.07.2009
15.	74	I.R.Q.P. work in km. 12.00 to 13.00 on NH-74	6.07.2009
16.	74	I.R.Q.P. work from km. 157.00 to 159.00 on NH-74	6.07.2009
17.	121	I.R.Q.P. work from km. 0.00 to 1.300 on NH-121	6.07.2009
18.	74	Construction of Nala at km. 217 on NH-74	7.07.2009
19.	74	Misc. work on NH-74 in km. 186,187 and 193.	7.07.2009
20.	87	Restoration and protection work of depressed road in km. 100 (6-8), (8-10), km. 104 (2-4) and km. 105 (2-4) of NH-87	7.07.2009
21.	87 Ext.	Rehabilitation of culvert in km. 172.00 to 177.00 on NH-87 Ext.	9.07.2009
22.	94	Providing and erecting "W" metal beam crash barrier in km. 156 to 170 on NH-94	16.07.2009
23.	123	Construction of 12 M span RCC T-beam bridge in km. 11 (2-4) on NH-123	16.07.2009
24.	123	Widening to two lane with Geometric Improvements from km. 70.00 to 75.00 on NH-123	16.07.2009
25.	123	Reconstruction of minor bridges in km. 102 (8-10) and km. 106 (6-8) on NH-123	16.07.2009
26.	123	Construction of 14 M span RCC T-beam bridge in km. 81 at Sarigad on NH-123	16.07.2009
27.	123	Construction of 6 M span RCC Skew slab culvert in km. 12 (0-2) on NH-123	16.07.2009

1	2	3	4
28.	119	Construction of 40 M span RCC bridge in km. 213 of NH-119	20.07.2009
29.	119	Construction of 21M span RCC bridge in km. 213 of NH-119	20.07.2009
30.	119	Widening to two lane with Geometric Improvement from km. 224.00 to 232.00 of NH-119	20.07.2009
31.	119	Providing and erecting "W" metal beam crash barrier in km. 162 to 175 on NH-119	20.07.2009
32.	121	Widening to two lane with Geometric Improvements from km. 70.00 to 78.00 (Sankarpur to Sald Mahadev) on NH-121	20.07.2009
33.	121	Providing and erecting "W" metal beam crash barrier in km. 221 to 240 on NH-121	20.07.2009
34.	87 Ext.	Strengthening work in km. 227.600 to 235.00 (Simli to Karanprayag) on NH-87 Ext.	21.07.2009
35.	119	Construction of RCC bridge over local nala in km. 201 and 203 on NH-119	21.07.2009
36.	121	Widening to two lane with Geometric Improvement from km. 175.00 to 182.00 of NH-121	21.07.2009
37.	94	Rehabilitation of bridges in km. 133(8-10), 142(0-2), 145(2-4), 155(6-8) and 173(6-8) of NH-94	29.07.2009
38.	119	Construction of 12 M span RCC bridge in place of Arch bridge in km. 214 on NH-119	11.08.2009
39.	119	Construction of 6 M span RCC bridge in place of local Nala in km. 197 on NH-119	11.08.2009
40.	121	Construction of RCC culvert in km. 201, 206 and 207 on NH-121	11.08.2009
41.	121	Widening to two lane with Geometric Improvement from km. 205.00 to 210.00 (Krisal to Chakisain) of NH-121	11.08.2009
42.	121	Construction of 12 M span RCC bridge in km. 204 (Changin Gadhera) on NH-121	11.08.2009
43.	121	Construction of 12 M span RCC bridge in km. 202 (Kokali Gadhera) on NH-121	12.08.2009

1	2	3	4
44.	121	Construction of 12 M span RCC bridge in km. 203 (Tripalisain) on NH-121	12.08.2009
45.	87 Ext.	Land acquisition for widening to two lane with Geometric Improvements from km. 36.00 to 45.00 on NH-87 Ext.	18.08.2009
46.	87 Ext.	Widening to two lane with Geometric Improvements from km. 35.00 to 40.00 (Khairna to Lohali) on NH-87 Ext.	18.08.2009
47.	87 Ext.	Construction of culverts in place of damaged scuppers on NH-87 Ext.	18.08.2009
48.	72B	BM/SDBC work in km. 134 to 157 and km. 168 to 174 on NH-72 B	20.08.2009
49.	72B	Protection work (C.C. road on water falling places and Retaining walls) in km. 134 to 174 on NH-72 B	20.08.2009
50.	123	Rehabilitation of culvert in km. 46(4-6), km. 53(2-3) and km. 57(0-2) of NH-123 Under PBFF	20.08.2009
51.	123	Compensation of land and House on bridge alignment at Aglar in km. 84 on NH-123	3.09.2009
52.	125	Reconstruction of culvert in km. 4 to 38 of NH-125	8.09.2009
53.	72A	Providing and erecting "W" metal beam crash barrier in km. 36 and 37 on NH-72A	8.09.2009
54.	94	Land acquisition from km. 127.82 to 134.00 on NH-94	9.09.2009
55.	94	Construction of culvert in km. 177.40 to 190.210 on NH-94	25.09.2009
56.	94	Protection work in km. 208 to 210 (market portion) on NH-94	25.09.2009
57.	72	Construction of Nala in km. 157 and 158 on NH-72 under Misc Head	5.10.2009
58.	72	Construction of 200 M span PSC Box Girder Bridge in km. 116 on Asan River of NH-72	6.10.2009
59.	121	Widening to two lane with geometric Improvement from km. 210.00 to 220.00 (Chakisain to Paithani) of NH-121	8.10.2009
60.	123	Raising Of damaged portion of WBM/PC in Abadi portion (Kharsonkyari-Shankarpur)	12.11.2009



1	2	3	4
61.	74	Rehabilitation of bridge km. 137 at Chorkhala on NH-74	16.11.2009
62.	74	Rehabilitation of bridge km. 156 at Thela river on NH-74	16.11.2009
63.	74	Rehabilitation of bridge km. 170 at Kosi river on NH-74	16.11.2009
64.	74	Rehabilitation of bridge km. 231 at Gola river on NH-74	16.11.2009
65.	74	Rehabilitation of bridge km. 188 at Kelakhara river on NH-74	16.11.2009
66.	74	Construction of 1M span RCC culvert in km. 217 of NH-74	16.11.2009
67.		Road safety work on NH-87 Ext	18.11.2009
68.	123	Construction of two lane carriageway with improvement of geometries from km. 101.00 to 106.87 on NH-123	23.11.2009
69.	94	Construction of 2-lane carriageway with improvement of geometric from km. 122 to 127.82 of NH-94 (Dharasu-Phoolchatti section)	29.11.2009

#### **Proposal for declaring NHs in Rajasthan**

†3062. SHRI KRISHAN LAL BALMIKI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government of Rajasthan has forwarded a proposal for declaring national highways in the State; and

(b) if so, by when this proposal is likely to be sanctioned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) The Government of Rajasthan has submitted proposals for declaring 25 State roads of Rajasthan as National Highways (NHs). Expansion of NH network is a continuous process and declaration of new NH is taken up from time to time depending upon condition of road, requirement of connectivity, *inter-se* priority and availability of funds.

#### **Proposals for Inter-State road received from Rajasthan**

†3063. SHRI KRISHAN LAL BALMIKI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government of Rajasthan has sent proposals to Government for approval under the Inter-State road scheme;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, by when these proposals are likely to be approved;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the proposals have been sent by the Government of Rajasthan to Government for approval of the works under the economic importance scheme; and

(d) if so, by when these proposals will be approved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Five proposals, which were approved “in-principle” in the year 2008-09, have been received in the Ministry from the Government of Rajasthan. Out of these, two have already been approved. Remaining three will be approved in 2009-10 subject to *inter-se*-priority and availability of funds.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. Two proposals have been received from the Government of Rajasthan for “in-principle” approval. Considering the availability of funds, *inter-se* priority of the works, there is no likelihood that these will be approved in the year 2009-10.

#### Conversion of stretches of NHs into four lanes

3064. SHRI AMIR ALAM KHAN: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received proposals from various State Governments for conversion of stretches of National Highways into four lanes;

(b) if so, the details thereof, stretch-wise and State-wise; and

(c) the action taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (c) The State-wise and stretch-wise details of proposals for conversion of stretches of National Highways (NHs) into four lanes received from various State Governments and sanctioned during the last three years and current year given in the Statement (*See below*). Four laning of NHs is a continuous process and proposals are sanctioned based on Annual Plan provisions, fulfilling the technical requirements, *inter-se*-priority and availability of funds.

#### Statement

*State-wise and stretch-wise details of proposals for conversion of stretches of National Highways into four lanes received from various State Governments and sanctioned during the last three years and the current year i.e. 2006-07 onwards and up to 30-11-2009*

Sl. No	State	Proposals received			Proposals sanctioned		
		No	Amount (Rs in crore)	Length (in km)	No	Amount (Rs in crore)	Length (in km)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6	53.92	59.00	6	53.92	59.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2.	Assam	1	47.38	6.30	1	47.38	6.30
3.	Bihar	1	12.06	3.25	1	6.66	3.25
4.	Gujarat	3	17.56	9.43	3	17.56	9.43
5.	Haryana	16	146.11	49.22	10	70.54	26.86
6.	Karnataka	7	95.42	28.90	5	70.95	22.90
7.	Maharashtra	2	55.21	7.00	1	4.21	1.00
8.	Manipur	3	29.61	12.09	3	29.61	12.09
9.	Punjab	13	167.62	49.63	10	85.90	33.15
10.	Rajasthan	3	121.24	53.00	1	6.75	5.00
11.	Uttar Pradesh	2	12.21	5.10	2	10.16	5.10
12.	Uttarakhand	6	79.40	28.07	3	31.66	10.07

Note: Above details do not include four laning projects of National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) under National Highways Development Project (NHDP).

#### **Status of Advance Life Support Ambulance Scheme**

‡3065. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the status of the 'Advance Life Support Ambulance Scheme' as on date;
- (b) whether Government has invited the tenders for the ambulance to be purchased under this scheme;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) if not, by when this scheme would be launched which is pending for the last one and a half year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MAHADEO S. KHANDELA): (a) to (d) Ministry of Health and Family Welfare is implementing a Scheme namely "Project for establishment of trauma care facilities along National Highways" during the Eleventh Five Year Plan, at a total outlay of Rs. 732.75 crore to develop a network of Trauma Centers along the Golden Quadrilateral, North-South and East West Corridors of the National Highways to help the accident victims. The Ministry of Road Transport and Highways is to provide 140 advanced life support ambulances to the 140 identified hospitals under this Scheme of Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. Order for supply of 70 ambulances has already been placed with the selected firm during the year 2008-09 and for the remaining 70 ambulances, the Ministry is in the process of modifying the technical specifications

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

of the Ambulance. The tender will be floated as soon as the modified technical specifications are finalized.

**Purchase of Ambulance for Life Support Ambulance Scheme**

‡3066. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government proposes to introduce the 'Advance Life Support Ambulance Scheme' for saving the people, critically injured in road accidents;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that the process for purchasing the ambulance under this scheme has not been initiated;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the budgetary provisions for this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MAHADEO S. KHANDELA): (a) to (d) Ministry of Health and Family Welfare is implementing a Scheme namely "Project for establishment of trauma care facilities along National Highways" during the Eleventh Five Year Plan, at a total outlay of Rs. 732.75 crore to develop a network of Trauma Centers along the Golden Quadrilateral, North-South and East West Corridors of the National Highways to help the accident victims. The Ministry of Road Transport and Highways is to provide 140 advanced life support ambulances to the 140 identified hospitals under this Scheme of Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. Order for supply of 70 ambulances has already been placed with the selected firm during the year 2008-09 and for the remaining 70 ambulances, the Ministry is in the process of modifying the technical specifications of the Ambulance.

(e) Ministry of Road Transport and Highways, has been providing ambulances and cranes under the scheme "National Highways Accident Relief Service Scheme (NHARSS)" for which an amount of Rs. 25 crore has been provided in the budget for the current financial year.

**By-pass on Pathankot-Amritsar NH**

3067. SHRI VARINDER SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the length of Dina Nagar by-pass on Pathankot-Amritsar National Highway with the estimated cost thereof including the cost of land acquisition; and
- (b) the likely date of its completion for traffic?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) The length of Dina Nagar by-pass on Pathankot-Amritsar National

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‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Highway is 7 Km. The estimated cost of road construction is Rs. 50 crore and cost of land acquisition (approx) is Rs. 50 crore. Thus, the estimated cost of construction of this by-pass including the cost of land acquisition is Rs. 100 crore.

(b) The likely date of its completion is November, 2012. Subsequently, it would be opened to traffic.

#### **Repairing and widening of Mangaldoi-Rowta Road**

3068. SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received any representation for repairing and widening of Mangaldoi-Rowta Road *via* Kaligaon-Tangla-Udalguri which is connected to Udalguri-Tamulpur Road, an important road for defence movement for security near international border; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and progress made thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) No, Sir. Ministry is primarily responsible for development and maintenance of National Highways and Mangaldoi-Rowta Road *via* Kaligaon-Tangla-Udalguri is not a National Highway. However, widening to 2-lane of Udalguri-Rowta State road finds a place in Phase-B of Special Accelerated Road Development Programme in the North-East, approved by Government only for preparation of Detailed Project Reports and no investment decision has been taken by the Government.

#### **Repair, widening of NHs in Assam**

3069. SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total plan and outlay finalized and annual allocation made towards widening, strengthening and repair of National Highways in Assam during the Eleventh Plan indicating the sectoral progress made thereof, year-wise; and

(b) the current year target, the details of proposals received and sanction accorded for implementation of works in National Highways showing list of proposals pending sanction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) Eleventh Plan outlay for improvement of National Highways has not been made State-wise. However, an allocation of Rs. 176.21 crore was made during the last 2 year of Eleventh Plan and Rs. 122.04 crore has been allocated during current year for Assam for improvement of National Highways under NH(O).

(b) A Plan covering 21 works for sanctioning during 2009-10 at the estimated cost of Rs. 369.00 crore has been prepared by Ministry for Assam under NH(O), out of which 11 works amounting to Rs. 202.00 crore have already sanctioned and 7 works are under consideration of the Ministry as per list given in the Statement.

**Statement**

*Repair, Widening of NHs in Assam*

*List of works under consideration of the Ministry*

Sl. No.	Name of work	Amount (Rs. in crore)
1.	Karimganj bypass between NH-44 and NH-51	0.13
2.	Construction of sub way steel bridge along with approaches over river Ranganadi on NH-52	10.03
3.	Strengthening including paved shoulders from km 0.000 to 19.659 of NH-31B	29.94
4.	Strengthening and raising of low laying stretches from km. 175.900 to 195.000 of NH-44	35.58
5.	Strengthening of existing pavement from km 945.000 to 953.827 and km 945.562 to 955.000 of NH-31 (Salmara-Rakhaldubi section)	12.22
6.	Strengthening from km. 6.160 to 32.000 of NH-37	42.65
7.	Strengthening from km. 73.000 to 84.000 of NH-37	11.96
TOTAL:		142.51

**Deplorable condition of NHs in North-East**

3070. SHRI MATILAL SARKAR: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that most of the national highways in the north-east are in deplorable condition;

(b) whether it is a fact that NH-44 has run into damages here and there although and the works of its four laning are not in progress; and

(c) the steps to be taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) No, Sir. National Highways in North-East are being maintained in traffic worthy condition.

(b) and (c) Some of the stretches of NH-44 in Assam have suffered damages. Ministry has already sanctioned estimates of Rs. 14.23 crore for repair of damages.

Four laning of NH-44 from Shillong to Churaibari under National Highways Development Project-III and from Churaibari to Sabroom under Special Accelerated Road Development Programme-NE is at present at project preparation stage and thus it is too early to start the work of 4-laning.

#### **Construction of roads and bridges in Madhya Pradesh**

†3071. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN SHARMA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of proposals pending with Government for Madhya Pradesh as on January, 2009 in regard to the construction of roads and bridges having inter-State and economic significance; and

(b) the action taken on all these proposals so far and by when the approval would be granted to the pending proposals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) No proposal of Government of Madhya Pradesh on Inter-State and Economic Significance was pending as on January, 2009 in regard to construction of roads and bridges. During 2009-10, two proposals received after January, 2009 amounting to Rs. 34.67 crore were approved by the Ministry.

#### **Seven phases of NHDP**

3072. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the seven phases of National Highway Development Programme (NHDP);

(b) the time-frame for their completion, how much work has been done so far and what remains to be done;

(c) the cost escalation due to delay; and

(d) the new schedule of completion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (d) Details of seven phases of National Highway Development programme (NHDP) are given in the Statement (See below). Escalations due to delay are paid as per contract provisions. In case the project is delayed due to reasons attributable to the Contractor, liquidated damages are imposed and no escalation is paid. Escalations are paid only in case where the delay is beyond the control of the Contractor. The total cost escalation can only be ascertained after completion of the project.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Statement**

*Regarding seven phases of NHDP*

**Status of NHDP**

NHDP phases	Total length in km	Date of approval	Approved cost (Expenditure till 30.11.2009) in Rs. crore	Length completed in km.	Length under im-plementation in km.	Length to be awarded in km	Likely date of completion
I GQ, EW-NS corridors, Port connectivity and others	7,498	12.12.2000	30,300 (36087.48)	7255	237	6	99% of GQ will be completed by Mar.-10
II 4/6-laning North South-East West Corridor, Others	6,647	18.12.2003	34,339 (34710.48)	3910	2080	657	Dec.-2010
Phase III	12,109	05.03.2005 27.10.2006 12.04.2007	80,626 (11051.97)	1045	2605	8459	Dec.-2013
IV 2 - laning with paved shoulders	20,000	July -2008 for 5000 km	27,800 (Nil)	—	—	—	Dec.-2015 (as per financing plan)
V 6-laning of GQ and High density corridor	6,500	05.10.2006	41,210 (1725.96)	148	886	5466	Dec.-2012
VI Expressways	1000	02.11.2006	16,680 (NIL)	NIL	NIL	1000	Dec.-2015
VII Ring Roads, Bypasses and flyovers and other structures + flyovers	700 km of ring roads/ bypass + flyovers	06.12.2007	16,680 (NIL)	Nil	19	681	Dec.-2014



### **Conversion of highways into four lanes in Madhya Pradesh**

‡3073. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN SHARMA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government of Madhya Pradesh has sent any proposal for converting some highways into four lanes under 'Pradhanmantri Bharat Jodo Pariyojana'; and
- (b) if so, by when sanction would be accorded to the said works?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) There is no programme at present named as 'Pradhanmantri Bharat Jodo Pariyojana' for converting National Highways into four lanes.

- (b) Does not arise.

### **Dilution of reservation norms for compulsory use of jute bags**

3074. SHRI D. RAJA:  
SHRI R.C. SINGH:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is considering a proposal to dilute the reservation norms for compulsory use of jute bags by 25 per cent;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether Government is aware of the impact of diluting reservation norms on the jute growers and industry; and
- (d) if so, the details and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) At present there is no proposal with the Government to dilute the reservation norms for compulsory use of jute bags by 25 per cent.

(c) and (d) The reservation for Jute Packaging Material for packaging of foodgrains under the Jute Packaging Material (Compulsory use in Packing Commodities) Act, 1987 leads to consumption of around 58% of the jute produced in the country. By bringing into effect the provision of JPM Act the Government provides relief to 37 lakh workers employed in Jute Mills and ancillary units as well as support the livelihood of around 40 lakh farm families. Besides, it helps to protect the environment because jute is a natural, biodegradable and reusable fibre. The dilution, if any, is affected in the packaging norms only after consultation with stakeholders to avoid disruption of foodgrain procurement in the country.

### **Non-availability of cotton in textile industry**

‡3075. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the country's textile industry is facing the crisis of cotton availability;

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‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Indian textile industry is unable to meet the export oriented demand even in the wake of increased prices; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the immediate steps being taken by Government for the solution in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) No Sir.

(b) As per Cotton Balance Sheet drawn by the Cotton Advisory Board (CAB), during cotton season 2009-10, the cotton production in the country has been estimated at 295.00 lakh bales as against 290.00 lakh bales of last year. With carry forward stock of 71.50 lakh bales of the previous year and estimated imports of 7 lakh bales the total availability of cotton in the country during 2009-10 has been placed at 305 lakh bales with an estimated export of 55 lakh bales. Thus, even after meeting the domestic and export requirement, there is ample availability of cotton in the country and the CAB has estimated carry over stock for the next year at 68.50 lakh bales. Hence, the question of textile industry facing the crisis on account of cotton availability does not arise.

(c) No Sir.

(d) Question does not arise in view of (c) above.

#### **Programmes for strengthening textile industry**

3076. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry had worked on several programmes which include strengthening industry, providing funds for modernization and technology upgradation and making textile parks operational which were started during 100 days of Government;

(b) whether additional initiatives have been taken for skill development and welfare of people engaged in handicrafts, handlooms, powerlooms and sericulture sectors; and

(c) if so, to what extent these measures have helped in textiles and in improving its exports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) In order to facilitate modernization/technology upgradation of textile mills, Government of India had launched Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (TUFS) for textile and jute Industries with effect from 1.4.1999 for a period of 5 years which was subsequently extended upto 31.3.2007 and further extended during Eleventh Five Year Plan. In its operational life span has propelled investment of more than Rs. 1,79,833 crores upto 30.6.2009. In fact, the allocation for 2007-08 under TUFS was Rs. 1090 crore which has been enhanced to Rs. 2890 crore in 2009-10.

In order to provide infrastructure support, the Government of India has initiated the Scheme for Integrated Textile Parks (SITP) with effect from August, 2005. One more integrated Textile Park, namely Gujarat Eco Textile Park, Surat, Gujarat has been inaugurated on September 09, 2009 and production has started in 13 Textile Parks. Grant amounting to Rs. 645.68 crore has been released.

(b) and (c) During the Eleventh Plan, the Government of India has introduced five schemes in the Handloom Sector: Integrated Handlooms Development Scheme that provides for skill upgradation and marketing support; Handloom Weavers Comprehensive Welfare Scheme that provides two types of insurances *i.e.*; Health Insurance Scheme for handloom weavers for Indoor as well as OPD treatment and Mahatma Gandhi Bunkar Bima Yojana that provides coverage of life; Marketing and Export Promotion Scheme that provides Market support by way of organizing events like National Handloom Expo, Special Expos, District Level Events and also support for International Exhibitions and Mill Gate Price Scheme that provides availability of mill spindled yarn at mill gate price to the handloom weavers and finally the Diversified Handloom Development Scheme that provides strengthening of Weavers Service Centres.

The Ministry of Textiles also has a skill development programme for the welfare of people engaged in sericulture industry. This is implemented by the Ministry in coordination with the State Governments. The skill development programmes have enabled the silk industry to increase the production, productivity and improve the quality of silk produced. Resultantly, the export earnings from silk goods during the last two years have surged to an appreciable level. During the year 2008-09, the export earnings from silk goods was Rs. 3178.19 crores against the earning of Rs. 2727.87 crores during the year 2007-08, registering an increase of 16.5%.

Due to initiatives taken by the Government of India with reference to skill development and welfare of people engaged in powerloom sector, a total of 299497 weavers/workers have been covered during April, 2007 to October, 2009 under Group Insurance Scheme for which the Government of India's Share of premium is Rs. 3.62 crore.

Powerloom Service Centres (PSCs) are being provided machines/equipments at Government cost to upgrade the skills of manpower/diversify the activities with purpose of Powerloom Cluster development. During the last year, 3 nos. of Air Jet Looms, 2 nos. of Computerized Embroidery Machines, 12 nos. of Textile Costing and Design Software, 15 nos. of Computers and Teaching aids involving the total cost of Rs. 127.76 lakh have been provided to different Powerloom Service Centres. In addition, the funds to the tune of Rs. 52.46 lakhs have been provided to the PSCs of Textile Research Associations (TRAs) for setting up Apparel Training facilities and the funds of Rs. 38.66 lakh have also been released for construction of building for Indian Jute Industries Research Association (IJIRA), PSC at Guwahati.

The Government has introduced various measures from time to time to strengthen textiles sector in general and to meet the adverse effect of global slowdown. It is not possible to quantify the extent of impact of these measures on exports at this stage.

### Depleting export targets

3077. SHRI PENUMALLI MADHU:

SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

- (a) the textile export targets set for the last four years;
- (b) whether it is a fact that the export targets have not been achieved in the last two years;
- (c) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (d) in view of the depleting targets, whether it is a fact that his Ministry has decided to lower the ambitious US \$ 50 billion by 2010 target by 40 per cent
- (e) whether it has come to the notice of his Ministry that the decline of exports in textiles is also due to China exporting inferior quality textiles branding as 'Made in India' to African countries; and
- (f) if so, the action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (d) Textile export targets set For the last four years and export targets achieved are tabulated below:—

(in US\$ Million)

Year	Target	Achievement
2005-06	15565	17080
2006-07	19730	19146
2007-08	25060	22130
2008-09	26556	20940

There has been a shortfall in achieving the target's as may be seen from the table above. The reasons are attributable to the high and persistent appreciation of the Indian rupee *vis-à-vis* the US dollar during 2007-08 leading to lower realization for the textiles sector. This phase was immediately followed by onset of global economic slowdown and recession in the major markets for India's textiles exports, leading to lower sales in these markets. However, there is no proposal to reduce the target for India's exports of textiles and clothing by 40 per cent.

(e) and (f) There was some press report on the Chinese textile products being exported to Nigeria with 'Made-in-India' labels. However, no representation from the Indian textiles industry/association/trade body/export promotion council has been received so far in this regard.

### Spinning mills in Andhra Pradesh

3078. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the spinning mills, State-wise especially in Andhra Pradesh;
- (b) the financial position of such mills, State-wise; and
- (c) the mills which are in losses in the rural areas of Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) The details of State-wise number of cotton man-made fibre spinning mills (Non-SSI and SSI) including Andhra Pradesh are given in the Statement (See below).

(b) and (c) Government does not have information on the financial position of such mills nor is aware of the losses in the rural areas of Andhra Pradesh.

#### **Statement**

*Details of State-wise number of cotton man-made fibre spinning mills  
(Non-SSI + SSD as on 30.09.2009 in the country  
including Andhra Pradesh)*

Sl. No.	State	No. of Mills	Installed Capacity			Workers
			Spindles	Rotors	Knitting Machines	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	142	2736025	17094	1	39400
2.	Assam	5	89112	0	0	2246
3.	Bihar	5	114428	0	0	2064
4.	Chhattisgarh	1	25024	0	0	1225
5.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	8	274984	13160	0	1946
6.	Daman and Diu	2	7874	0	0	218
7.	Delhi	2	2000	0	0	62
8.	Goa	1	14616	0	0	72
9.	Gujarat	62	1025601	22620	0	19023
10.	Haryana	139	296927	113432	0	13242
11.	Himachal Pradesh	20	671048	8992	0	14180
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	2	146072	0	0	6607
13.	Jharkhand	1	30744	0	0	707

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
14.	Karnataka	53	860330	8312	0	21192
15.	Kerala	35	736560	2776	0	11246
16.	Madhya Pradesh	51	980350	17332	1	22805
17.	Maharashtra	147	2812407	35092	0	73323
18.	Manipur	1	16416	0	0	350
19.	Orissa	17	293833	4104	0	12151
20.	Puducherry	13	156096	2888	0	2659
21.	Punjab	119	2103990	55208	1	48058
22.	Rajasthan	56	1149167	23556	0	45891
23.	Tamil Nadu	1898	19024357	242635	19	240687
24.	Uttar Pradesh	94	1313803	14489	0	39775
25.	Uttaranchal	11	203584	4448	0	2941
26.	West Bengal	21	525020	2400	0	13649
TOTAL:		2906	35610368	588538	22	635719

**Upgradation of handloom and textile units in rural  
areas of Andhra Pradesh**

3079 SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any proposal for the upgradation of handloom and textile units especially in Andhra Pradesh rural areas; and

(b) if so, the details thereof during the Eleventh Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) The Government of India is implementing Integrated Handlooms Development Scheme (IHDS) during the Eleventh Plan period in which there is a component which includes Assistance for Basic inputs like purchase of new loom, dobby, jacquard and accessories for upgradation of Handlooms in all over the country including Andhra Pradesh State. Further, in order to boost modernization/technology upgradation of textile mills, the Government of India has launched Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (TUFS) for Textile and Jute Industry w.e.f 1.4.1999 which has been extended during the Eleventh Five Year Plan.

(b) During the Eleventh Five Year Plan, *i.e.* 2007-08 to 2009-10 (Upto 30.11.2009), 37 handloom clusters and 127 Group Approach Projects have been sanctioned and a sum of Rs. 5.65 crores under Handloom Cluster and Rs. 3.45 crore under Group Approach Projects have been released to the Government of Andhra Pradesh.

Under the TUFS, 407 applications have been sanctioned and Rs. 3570.19 crore have been disbursed against the 406 applications from 1.4.1999 to 30.06.2009 (P). Under the 20% Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme/Margin Money Subsidy Scheme (CLCS/MMS) under TUFS, 22 units were given financial assistance of Rs. 133.51 crore.

#### Textile mills in Andhra Pradesh

3080. SHRI SYED AZEEZ PASHA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of textile mills in cooperative, public and private sector functioning in the State of Andhra Pradesh at present;
- (b) the number of workers working therein; and
- (c) the details of financial assistance provided to these mills during the last three years, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) Number of Cotton, Man-Made fibre textile mills (Non-SSI) and workers on roll as on September, 2009 in the Public, Private and Cooperative Sectors in the State of Andhra Pradesh are as under:—

Sl. No.	Sector	No. of Mills (Working)	Workers
1	Public	1	76
2	Private	87	27049
3	Cooperative	0	0
TOTAL:		88	27125

(c) Details of year-wise financial assistance released to the mill in Public sector is as under:—

Year	Rs. in lakhs
2006-07	57.19
2007-08	50.19
2008-09	145.60

Year-wise subsidy released under the Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (TUFS) to textiles units located in Andhra Pradesh is as under:—

Year	Amount of Subsidy (Rs. lakhs)
2006-07	Not available
2007-08	3434.00
2008-09	13435

### **Duping of farmers by officials of CCI**

3081. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the dealers and the officials in the Cotton Corporation of India (CCI) are making the money by duping the farmers in the purchase of cotton especially in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken to avoid such misuse by the dealers and officials and to benefit the farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) No Sir. Cotton Corporation of India Ltd. (CCI) is making purchases directly from the cotton growers in the Agricultural Market Committees (AMCs) yard and not through any dealer or commission agents whatsoever. Since cotton season 2008-09 the Director of Agriculture Marketing, Andhra Pradesh has taken the responsibility of identification of farmers selling kapas in the AMC market yard, hence question of involvement of any dealer or commission agents or officials of CCI in the procurement thereby duping the farmers in procurement does not arise.

(b) Question does not arise in view of (a) above.

(c) The Corporation is making all out efforts in conducting purchase operations in a fair and transparent manner to ensure quality-based price to the cotton farmers. With a view to enable conduct of smooth MSP operations to the benefit of cotton farmers, the Corporation has taken up following issues with the State Government:—

- (i) Quality based price by proper testing of moisture.
- (ii) To arrange for orderly auction of kapas in the AMCs on the basis of quality and grade;
- (iii) Market Committees should submit purchase documents of cotton farmers in time for timely release of payments by CCI to farmers by Account Payee cheques.
- (iv) Installation of weighbridges at AMCs for timely weighment.

—————

The House re-assembled at twelve of the clock,

[MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair.]

### **PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE**

#### **Report and Accounts (2008-09) of ADA, Banglore and related papers**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—



(a) Twenty-fourth Annual Report and Accounts of the Aeronautical Development Agency (ADA), Bangalore, for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1427/15/09]

#### **Notification of the Ministry of Labour and Employment**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): Sir, I lay on the Table, under sub-section (4) of Section 12 of the Beedi Workers Welfare Fund Act, 1976, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Labour and Employment Notification No. G.S.R. 629 (E), dated the 1st September, 2009, publishing the Beedi Workers Welfare Fund (Amendment) Rules, 2009.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1045/15/09]

#### **Notification of the Ministry of Home Affairs**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): Sir, I lay on the Table, under Section 204 of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands (Municipal) Regulations, 1994, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Home Affairs Notification No.87/09/F.No.3-15/96-LSG, dated the 17th July, 2009, publishing the Andaman and Nicobar Islands (Appointment of Secretary in the Port Blair Municipal Council) Rules, 2009, together with delay statement on the Notification.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1326/15/09]

#### **I. Notifications of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry**

#### **II Report and Accounts (2008-09) of APEDA, New Delhi and related papers**

#### **III. Report and Accounts (2008-09) of Spices Board, Cochin and related papers**

#### **IV. Report and Accounts (2008-09) of various companies corporations and related papers**

#### **V. Report and Accounts (2008-09) of various Boards/Council/Institute and related papers**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): Sir, I lay on the Table:—

- I. 1. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion) Notification No. S.O. 2957 (E), dated the 20th November, 2009, publishing the Newsprint Control (Amendment) Order, 2009, under sub-section (2H) of Section 29B of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1291/15/09]

2. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Department of Commerce) Notification No. S.O. 2714 (E), dated the 28th October, 2009, publishing the Export of Fresh-Frozen and Processed Fish and Fishery Products (Quality Control, Inspection and Monitoring) Amendment Rules, 2009, under sub-section (3) of Section 17 of the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1654/15/09]

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

- (a) Annual Report of the Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA), New Delhi, for the year 2008-09.
- (b) Annual Accounts of the Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA), New Delhi, for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditor's Report thereon.
- (c) Review by Government on the working of the above Authority.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1293/15/09]

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

- (a) Annual Report of the Spices Board, Cochin, for the year 2008-09.
- (b) Annual Accounts of the Spices Board, Cochin, for the year 2008-09, and the Audit Report thereon.
- (c) Review by Government on the working of the above Board.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1287/15/09]

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

- (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the PEC Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Company.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1288/15/09]

- (ii) (a) Fourteenth Annual Report and Accounts of the National Centre for Trade Information (NCTI), New Delhi, for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Company.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1288/15/09]

- (iii) (a) Fifty-first Annual Report and Accounts of the Export Credit Guarantee Corporation of India Limited (ECGC), Mumbai, for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

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

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1289/15/09]

- (iv) (a) Fifty-third Annual Report and Accounts of the State Trading Corporation of India Limited (STC), New Delhi, for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

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

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1290/15/09]

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

- (i) (a) Annual Report of the Rubber Board, Kottayam, for the year 2008-09.

- (b) Annual Accounts of the Rubber Board, Kottayam, for the year 2008-09, and the Audit Report thereon.

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

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1655/15/09]

- (ii) (a) Forty-third Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Institute of Packaging (IIP), Mumbai, for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1294/15/09]

- (iii) (a) Fifty-fourth Annual Report and Accounts of the EEPC INDIA (formerly Engineering Export Promotion Council), Kolkata, for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1286/15/09]

- (iv) (a) Fifty-fifth Annual Report of the Tea Board, Kolkata, for the year 2008-09.

- (b) Fifty-fifth Annual Accounts of the Tea Board, Kolkata, for the year 2008-09, and the Audit Report thereon.

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

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1656/15/09]

- (v) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Central Pulp and Paper Research Institute (CPPRI), Saharanpur, for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1292/15/09]

**I. Notifications of the Ministry of Home Affairs**

**II. Report and Accounts (2008-09) of Rehabilitation Plantations Limited Punalur, Kerala and related papers**

**III. Report and Accounts (2008-09) of Repatriates Co-operative Finance and Development Bank Limited Chennai and related papers**

SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Sir, I lay on the Table:—

- I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Home Affairs, under sub-section (3) of Section 18 of the Central Reserve Police Force Act, 1949:—

- (1) G.S.R. 728 (E), dated the 8th October, 2009, publishing the Centre Reserve Police Senior Private Secretary Recruitment Rules, 2009.
- (2) G.S.R. 729 (E), dated the 8th October, 2009, publishing the Centre Reserve Police Force, Sub-Inspector (Librarian) Recruitment Rules, 2009.
- (3) G.S.R. 730 (E), dated the 8th October, 2009, publishing the Centre Reserve Police Force, Sub-Inspector (Stenographer), Inspector (Stenographer and Subedar Major (Stenographer) Recruitment Rules, 2009.
- (4) G.S.R. 731 (E), dated the 8th October, 2009, publishing the Centre Reserve Police Force Inspector (Hindi Translator) and Subedar Major (Hindi Translator) Recruitment Rules, 2009.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1329/15/09]

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

- (a) Thirty-third Annual Report and Accounts of the Rehabilitation Plantations Limited (RPL), Punalur, Kerala, for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Company.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1327/15/09]

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

- (a) Fortieth Annual Report and Accounts of Repatriates Co-operative Finance and Development Bank Limited (REPCO), Chennai, for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditor's Report on the Account.

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

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1328/15/09]

- I. **Notifications of the Ministry of Textiles**
- II **Reports and Accounts (2008-09) of Central Silk Board, Bangalore and related papers**
- III. **Report and Accounts (2008-09) of Textile Committee, Mumbai and related papers**
- IV. **Reports and Accounts (2008-09) of various Corporations and related papers**
- V. **Reports and Accounts (2008-09) of various Institutes/Associations and related papers**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): Sir, I lay on the Table

- I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Textiles, under sub-section (2) of Section 17 of the Jute Packaging Material (Compulsory use in Packing Commodities) Act, 1987, together with delay Statement on the Notifications:—
  - (1) G.S.R. 363 (E), dated the 28th January, 2009, providing for relaxation upto the extent of a total quantity of 2 lakh bales for Rabi Marketing Season 2009-10, to prevent disruption in foodgrain procurement.
  - (2) G.S.R. 653 (E), dated the 9th March, 2009, providing for relaxation upto the extent of a total quantity of 0.75 lakh bales for Rabi Marketing Season 2009-10, to prevent disruption in foodgrain procurement.
  - (3) G.S.R. 859 (E), dated the 25th March, 2009, providing for relaxation upto the extent of 20% of the production of Sugar being packed in packaging material other than jute to prevent disruption in Sugar procurement.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1445/15/09]

- II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (4) of Section 12 and Section 12A of the Central Silk Board Act, 1948:—
  - (a) Annual Report of the Central Silk Board, Bangalore, for the year 2008-09.
  - (b) Annual Accounts of the Central Silk Board, Bangalore, for the year 2008-09, and the Audit Report thereon.
  - (c) Review by Government on the working of the above Board.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1444/15/09]

- III. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under Section 41 of the Textiles Committee Act, 1963:—
  - (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Textiles Committee, Mumbai, for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1191/15/09]

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

- (i) (a) Twenty-sixth Annual Report and Accounts of the National Handloom Development Corporation Limited (NHDC), Lucknow, for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

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

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1186/15/09]

- (ii) (a) Thirty-ninth Annual Report and Accounts of the Cotton Corporation of India Limited (CCI), Navi Mumbai, for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

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

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1185/15/09]

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

- (i) (a) Twenty second Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Fashion Technology (NIFT), 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 Institute.

- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1442/15/09]

- (ii) (a) Forty-fourth Annual Report and Accounts of the Wool Research Association (WRA), Thane, for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1443/15/09]

- (iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the South India Textile Research Association (SITRA), Coimbatore, for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1195/15/09]

- (iv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Northern India Textile Research Association (NITRA), Ghaziabad, for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1190/15/09]

- (v) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Bombay Textile Research Association (BTRA), Mumbai, for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1193/15/09]

- (vi) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Ahmedabad Textile Industry's Research Association (ATIRA), Ahmedabad, for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1447/15/09]

- (vii) (a) Fifty-ninth Annual Report and Accounts of the Synthetic and Art Silk Mills' Research Association (SASMIRA), Mumbai, for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1192/15/09]

**I. Report and Accounts (2008-09) of GRSE, Kolkata and related papers**

**II. Memorandum of Understanding (2008-09) between GOI and HAL**

SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU: Sir, I lay on the Table:—

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

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Garden Reach Shipbuilders and Engineers Limited (GRSE), Kolkata, for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1297/15/09]

- II. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Defence) and the Hindustan Aeronautics Limited (HAL), Bangalore, for the year 2009-10.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1298/15/09]

**I. Notifications of the Ministry of Labour and Employment**

**II. Report and Accounts (2008-09) of ESIC New Delhi and related papers**

**III. Accounts (2008-09) of EPFO, New Delhi and related papers**

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) G.S.R. 736 (E), dated the 9th October, 2009, publishing the Apprenticeship (Third Amendment) Rules, 2009.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1302/15/09]

- (2) G.S.R. 737 (E), dated the 9th October, 2009, specifying State Council for Vocational Training, Maharashtra, for the purpose of Trade Test or examination.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1303/15/09]

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

- (a) Annual Report of the Employees' State Insurance Corporation (ESIC), New Delhi, for the year 2008-09.

- (b) Annual Accounts of the Employees' State Insurance Corporation (ESIC), New Delhi, for the year 2008-09 and the Audit Report thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1657/15/09]

- III. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the Annual Accounts of the Employees Provident Fund Organisation, New Delhi, for the year 2008-09, and the Audit Report thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1658/15/09]

**Notifications 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) 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. 2816 (E), dated the 3rd November, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 80.000 to K.M. 173.600 on National Highway No. 25 in Jhansi District in the State of Uttar Pradesh.

- (2) S.O. 2853 (E), dated the 9th November, 2009, regarding appointment of competent authority for acquisition of land, from K.M. 148.430 to



K.M. 262.000 on National Highway No. 24 in Rampur District in the State of Uttar Pradesh.

- (3) S.O. 2897 (E), dated the 16th November, 2009, amending Notification No. S.O. 939 (E), dated the 9th April, 2009, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (4) S.O. 2940 (E), dated the 18th November, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 212.900 to K.M. 236.200 (Moradabad-Bareilly Section) on National Highway No. 24 in Bareilly District in the State of Uttar Pradesh.
- (5) S.O. 2988 (E), dated the 24th November, 2009, regarding appointment of competent authority for acquisition of land, (Delhi-Meerut Expressway), from K.M. 8.260 to K.M. 23.080 on National Highway No. 24 in Ghaziabad District in the State of Uttar Pradesh.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1347/15/09]

- (6) S.O. 2738 (E), dated the 30th October, 2009, amending Notification No. S.O. 1096 (E), dated the 4th August, 2005, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (7) S.O. 2740 (E), dated the 30th October, 2009, amending Notification No. S.O. 1096 (E), dated the 4th August, 2005, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1095/15/09]

- (8) S.O. 1816 (E), dated the 24th July, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 146.600 to K.M. 192.800 (Madurai-Aruppukottai-Thoothukkudi Section) on National Highway No. 45B in Virudhunagar District in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (9) S.O. 2539 (E), dated the 6th October, 2009, amending Notification No. S.O. 2047 (E), dated the 14th August, 2008, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (10) S.O. 2541 (E), dated the 6th October, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 217.600 to K.M. 278.600 (Salem-Karur Section) on National Highway No. 7 in Namakkal District in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (11) S.O. 2542 (E), dated the 6th October, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 217.600 to K.M. 278.600 (Salem-Karur Section) on National Highway No. 7 in Namakkal District in the State of Tamil Nadu.

- (12) S.O. 2543 (E), dated the 6th October, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 91.200 to K.M. 128.000 (Madurai-Kanniyakumari Section) on National Highway No. 7 in Thoothukkudi District in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (13) S.O. 2544 (E), dated the 6th October, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 41.000 to K.M. 91.200 (Madurai-Kanniyakumari Section) on National Highway No. 7 in Virudhunagar District in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (14) S.O. 2601 (E), dated the 14th October, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 333.000 to K.M. 392.150 (Trichy-Dindigul Section) on National Highway No. 45 in Trichy District in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (15) S.O. 2649 (E), dated the 21st October, 2009, regarding appointment of competent authority for acquisition of land, from K.M. 0.000 to K.M. 24.300 on National Highway No. 46 in Krishnagiri District in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (16) S.O. 2650 (E), dated the 21st October, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 278.600 to K.M. 292.600 (Salem-Karur Section) on National Highway No. 7 in Karur District in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (17) S.O. 2651 (E), dated the 21st October, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 297.675 to K.M. 298.875 on National Highway No. 7 in Karur District in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (18) S.O. 2652 (E), dated the 21st October, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 305.800 to K.M. 345.000 on National Highway No. 7 in Karur District in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (19) S.O. 2060 (E), dated the 7th August, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 182.200 to K.M. 248.875 (Walayar-Thrissur Section) on National Highway No. 47 in Palakkad District in the State of Kerala.
- (20) S.O. 2530 (E), dated the 6th October, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 13.800 to K.M. 12.600 on National Highway No. 5 in Tiruvallur District in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (21) S.O. 2643 (E), dated the 21st October, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 3.600 to K.M. 37.920 (Puducherry-Tindivanam Section) on National Highway No. 66 in Viluppuram District in the State of Tamil Nadu.

- (22) S.O. 2793 (E), dated the 3rd November, 2009, regarding appointment of competent authority for acquisition of land, from K.M. 40.000 to K.M. 85.600 on National Highway No. 66 in Viluppuram District in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (23) S.O. 2794 (E), dated the 3rd November, 2009, regarding appointment of competent authority for acquisition of land, from K.M. 85.600 to K.M. 155.200 on National Highway No. 66 in Tiruvannamalai District in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (24) S.O. 2795 (E), dated the 3rd November, 2009, regarding appointment of competent authority for acquisition of land, from K.M. 155.200 to K.M. 214.000 on National Highway No. 66 in Krishnagiri District in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (25) S.O. 2992 (E), dated the 24th November, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 487.000 to K.M. 538.000 (Morabazar-Khaloighuguti Section) on National Highway No. 37 in Sivasagar District in the State of Assam.
- (26) S.O. 2997 (E), dated the 24th November, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 28.600 to K.M. 32.250 (Kurali-Kiratpur Section) on National Highway No. 21 in Roopnagar District in the State of Punjab.
- (27) S.O. 2998 (E), dated the 24th November, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 32.250 to K.M. 66.250 (Kurali-Kiratpur Section) on National Highway No. 21 in Roopnagar District in the State of Punjab.
- (28) S.O. 3012 (E), dated the 25th November, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 0.000 to K.M. 8.000 (Jorabat-Barapani Section) on National Highway No. 40 in Kamrup (Metro) District in the State of Assam.
- (29) S.O. 3013 (E), dated the 25th November, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 0.000 to K.M. 8.000 (Jorabat-Barapani Section) on National Highway No. 40 in Kamrup (Metro) District in the State of Assam.
- (30) S.O. 3040 (E), dated the 27th November, 2009, regarding rate of fee for the use of the stretch from K.M. 60.950 to K.M. 124.840 (Tovarankurichi-Madurai Section) on National Highway No. 45 B in the State of Tamil Nadu.

- (31) S.O. 2791 (E), dated the 3rd November, 2009, regarding appointment of competent authority for acquisition of land on National Highway No. 3 in the State of Madhya Pradesh.
- (32) S.O. 2789 (E), dated the 3rd November, 2009, amending Notification No. S.O. 340 (E), dated the 27th January, 2009, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (33) S.O. 2642 (E), dated the 21st October, 2009, amending Notification No. S.O. 1107 (E), dated the 11th October, 2004, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (34) S.O. 2990 (E), dated the 24th November, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 543.000 to K.M. 578.000 (Lakhanadon-Seoni Section) on National Highway No. 7 in Seoni District in the State of Madhya Pradesh.
- (35) S.O. 1668 (E), dated the 8th July, 2009, regarding appointment of competent authority for acquisition of land on National Highway No. 13 in the State of Karnataka together with delay statement.
- (36) S.O. 1707 (E), dated the 13th July, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 345.000 to K.M. 409.000 (Bangalore-Salem-Madurai Section) on National Highway No. 7 in Dindigul Taluk of Dindigul District in the State of Tamil Nadu, together with delay statement.
- (37) S.O. 1710 (E), dated the 13th July, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 345.000 to K.M. 409.000 (Bangalore-Salem-Madurai Section) on National Highway No. 7 in Vendasandur Taluk of in Dindigul District in the State of Tamil Nadu together with delay statement.
- (38) S.O. 1711 (E), dated the 13th July, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 0.000 to K.M. 39.800, K.M. 43.000 to K.M. 45.800 and K.M. 49.900 to K.M. 50.800 (Salem-Coimbatore Section) on National Highway No. 47 in Salem District in the State of Tamil Nadu together with delay statement.
- (39) S.O. 1712 (E), dated the 13th July, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 56.500 to K.M. 100.000 (Salem-Coimbatore Section) on National Highway No. 47 in Erode District in the State of Tamil Nadu
- (40) S.O. 1815 (E), dated the 24th July, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 80.000 to K.M. 136.500 (Thanjavur-Tiruchirappalli Section) on National Highway No. 67 in Thanjavur District in the State of Tamil Nadu.

- (41) S.O. 2064 (E), dated the 7th August, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 348.500 to K.M. 358.000 on National Highway No. 17 in Dakshin Kannad District in the State of Karnataka.
- (42) S.O. 2720 (E), dated the 29th October, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 283.300 to K.M. 348.500 (Kundapur-Surathkal Section) on National Highway No. 17 in Udupi District in the State of Karnataka.
- (43) S.O. 2836 (E), dated the 4th November, 2009, regarding appointment of competent authority for acquisition of land from K.M. 524.720 to K.M. 556.840 on National Highway No. 7 in Bangalore-Urban District in the State of Karnataka.
- (44) S.O. 2838 (E), dated the 4th November, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 348.500 to K.M. 358.000 on National Highway No. 17 in Dakshin Kannad District in the State of Karnataka.
- (45) S.O. 2973 (E), dated the 23rd November, 2009, amending Notification No. S.O. 514 (E), dated the 7th April, 2006, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (46) S.O. 2974 (E), dated the 23rd November, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 99.400 to K.M. 134.913 (Faridabad Section) on National Highway No. NE-II (Eastern Peripheral Expressway) in Faridabad District in the State of Haryana.
- (47) S.O. 2975 (E), dated the 23rd November, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 33.160 to K.M. 57.852 (Ghaziabad Section) on National Highway No. NE-II (Eastern Peripheral Expressway of Delhi) in Ghaziabad District in the State of Uttar Pradesh.
- (48) S.O. 2639 (E), dated the 21st October, 2009, amending Notification No. S.O. 1696 (E), dated the 10th July, 2009, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1347/15/09]

- (49) S.O. 2800 (E), dated the 3rd November, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 380.600 to K.M. 432.650 (Chilakaluripet-Vijayawada Section) on National Highway No. 5 in Guntur District in the State of Andhra Pradesh.

- (50) S.O. 2831 (E), dated the 4th November, 2009, regarding appointment of competent authority for acquisition of land, from K.M. 27.800 to K.M. 86.450 on National Highway No. 4 in Kancheepuram District in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (51) S.O. 2829 (E), dated the 4th November, 2009, regarding appointment of competent authority for acquisition of land, from K.M. 24.300 to K.M. 148.300 on National Highway No. 46 in Vellore District in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (52) S.O. 2677 (E), dated the 23rd October, 2009, amending Notification No. S.O. 1635 (E), dated the 6th July, 2009, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (53) S.O. 2792 (E), dated the 3rd November, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 203.400 to K.M. 218.000 (Trichy-Karur Section) on National Highway No. 67 in Karur District in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (54) S.O. 2735 (E), dated the 30th October, 2009, regarding appointment of competent authority for acquisition of land, from K.M. 13.715 to K.M. 27.800 on National Highway No. 4 in Thiruvallur District in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (55) S.O. 2680 (E), dated the 23rd October, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 333.000 to K.M. 392.150 (Trichy-Dindigul Section) on National Highway No. 45 in Trichy District in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (56) S.O. 2830 (E), dated the 4th November, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 166.400 to K.M. 203.400 (Trichy-Kurur Section) on National Highway No. 67 in Karur District in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (57) S.O. 2839 (E), dated the 4th November, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 33.412 to K.M. 93.000 on National Highway No. 7 in Krishnagiri District in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (58) S.O. 2828 (E), dated the 4th November, 2009, regarding appointment of competent authority for acquisition of land, from K.M. 86.450 to K.M. 106.630 on National Highway No. 4 in Vellore District in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (59) S.O. 2833 (E), dated the 4th November, 2009, amending Notification No. S.O. 1740 (E), dated the 10th October, 2006, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.

- (60) S.O. 2456 (E), dated the 24th September, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 32.050 to K.M. 48.700 (Vijayawada-Machilipatnam Section) on National Highway No. 9 in Krishna District in the State of Andhra Pradesh.
- (61) S.O. 2573 (E), dated the 9th October, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 224.360 to K.M. 350.450 (Kadapa-Kurnool Section) on National Highway No. 18 in Kurnool District in the State of Andhra Pradesh.
- (62) S.O. 2574 (E), dated the 9th October, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 167.750 to K.M. 224.360 (Kadapa-Kurnool Section) on National Highway No. 18 in Kadapa District in the State of Andhra Pradesh.
- (63) S.O. 2944 (E), dated the 18th November, 2009, regarding appointment of competent authority for acquisition of land, from K.M. 1307.900 to K.M. 1366.547 (Rudrakota-Nellore Section) on National Highway No. 5 in Nellore District in the State of Andhra Pradesh.
- (64) S.O. 2943 (E), dated the 18th November, 2009, regarding appointment of competent authority for acquisition of land from K.M. 1182.802 to K.M. 1307.900 (Chilakaluripet-Rudrakota Section) on National Highway No. 5 in Prakasam District in the State of Andhra Pradesh.
- (65) S.O. 2502 (E), dated the 1st October, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 20.650 to K.M. 32.050 (Vijayawada-Machilipatnam Section) on National Highway No. 9 in Krishna District in the State of Andhra Pradesh.
- (66) S.O. 2813 (E), dated the 3rd November, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 224.360 to K.M. 350.450 (Kadapa-Kurnool Section) on National Highway No. 18 in Kurnool District in the State of Andhra Pradesh.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1094/15/09]

- (67) S.O. 1234 (E), dated the 15th May, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 345.000 to K.M. 409.000 (Bangalore-Salem-Madurai Section) on National Highway No. 7 in Dingigul District in the State of Tamil Nadu together with delay statement.
- (68) S.O. 1634 (E), dated the 6th July, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 80.000 to K.M. 116.500 (Thanjavur-Tiruchirappalli Section) on National Highway No. 67 in Thanjavur District in the State of Tamil Nadu together with delay statement.

- (69) S.O. 1635 (E), dated the 6th July, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 116.500 to K.M. 136.500 (Thanjavur-Tiruchirappalli Section) on National Highway No. 67 in Trichy District in the State of Tamil Nadu together with delay statement.
- (70) S.O. 1667 (E), dated the 8th July, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 135.800 to K.M. 166.400 (Trichy-Karur Section) on National Highway No. 67 in Tiruchirappalli District in the State of Tamil Nadu together with delay statement.
- (71) S.O. 1669 (E), dated the 8th July, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 146.600 to K.M. 192.800 (Madurai-Aruppukottai-Thoothukkudi Section) on National Highway No. 45B in Virudhunagar District in the State of Tamil Nadu together with delay statement.
- (72) S.O. 1670 (E), dated the 8th July, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 192.800 to K.M. 267.300 (Madurai-Aruppukottai-Thoothukkudi Section) on National Highway No. 45B in Thoothukkudi District in the State of Tamil Nadu together with delay statement.
- (73) S.O. 1716 (E), dated the 13th July, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 135.800 to K.M. 166.400 (Trichy-Karur Section) on National Highway No. 67 in Tiruchirappalli District in the State of Tamil Nadu together with delay statement.
- (74) S.O. 1717 (E), dated the 13th July, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 135.800 to K.M. 166.400 (Trichy-Karur Section) on National Highway No. 67 in Tiruchirappalli District in the State of Tamil Nadu together with delay statement.
- (75) S.O. 1741 (E), dated the 14th July, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 203.400 to K.M. 218.000 (Trichy-Karur Section) on National Highway No. 67 in Karur District in the State of Tamil Nadu together with delay statement.
- (76) S.O. 1814 (E), dated the 24th July, 2009, regarding appointment of competent authority for acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 284.600 to K.M. 316.200 on National Highway No. 67 in Tiruppur District in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (77) S.O. 1833 (E), dated the 27th July, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 3.600 to K.M. 37.920 (Pondicherry-Tindivanam Section) on National Highway No. 66 in Tindivanam Taluk of Viluppuram District in the State of Tamil Nadu.



- (78) S.O. 1834 (E), dated the 27th July, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 3.600 to K.M. 37.920 (Pondicherry-Tindivanam Section) on National Highway No. 66 in Vanur Taluk of Viluppuram District in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (79) S.O. 1835 (E), dated the 27th July, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 3.600 to K.M. 37.920 (Pondicherry-Tindivanam Section) on National Highway No. 66 in Katrampakkam Village, Vanur Taluk of Viluppuram District in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (80) S.O. 1836 (E), dated the 27th July, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 3.600 to K.M. 37.920 (Pondicherry-Tindivanam Section) on National Highway No. 66 in Thiruchitambalam Village, Vanur Taluk of Viluppuram District in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (81) S.O. 1863 (E), dated the 30th July, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 392.150 to K.M. 421.600 (Trichy-Dindigul Section) on National Highway No. 45 in Dindigul District in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (82) S.O. 2061 (E), dated the 7th August, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 217.600 to K.M. 278.600 (Salem-Karur Section) on National Highway No. 7 in Namakkal District in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (83) S.O. 2062 (E), dated the 7th August, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 0.000 to K.M. 39.800, K.M. 43.000 to K.M. 45.800 and K.M. 49.900 to K.M. 50.800 (Salem-Coimbatore Section) on National Highway No. 47 in Salem District in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (84) S.O. 2063 (E), dated the 7th August, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 113.275 to K.M. 163.000 (Krishnagiri-Thoppur Ghat Section) on National Highway No. 7 in Dharmapuri District in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (85) S.O. 2248 (E), dated the 3rd September, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 80.000 to K.M. 116.500 (Thanjavur-Tiruchirappalli Section) on National Highway No. 67 in Thanjavur District in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (86) S.O. 2812 (E), dated the 3rd November, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 67.800 to K.M. 107.100 (Gurgaon-Kotputli-Jaipur Section) on National Highway No. 8 in Rewari District in the State of Haryana.

- (87) S.O. 2971 (E), dated the 23rd November, 2009, regarding appointment of competent authority for acquisition of land, from K.M. 44.200 to K.M. 93.800 on National Highway No. 2 in Palwal District in the State of Haryana.
- (88) S.O. 1704 (E), dated the 13th July, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 113.600 to K.M. 198.300 on National Highway No. 33 in Ranchi District in the State of Jharkhand.
- (89) S.O. 1682 (E), dated the 9th July, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 0.000 to K.M. 310.000 (Muzaffarpur-Purnea Section) on National Highway No. 57 in Muzaffarpur District in the State of Bihar.
- (90) S.O. 2645 (E), dated the 21st October, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 446.740 to K.M. 452.200 (Dalkhola Bypass Section) on National Highway No. 34 in Uttar Dinajpur District in the State of West Bengal.
- (91) S.O. 2082 (E), dated the 11th August, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 306.000 to K.M. 342.000 on National Highway No. 34 in Malda District in the State of West Bengal.
- (92) S.O. 2242 (E), dated the 3rd September, 2009, regarding appointment of competent authority for acquisition of land (Muzaffarpur-Sonbarsa Section) on National Highway No. 77 in Muzaffarpur District in the State of Bihar.
- (93) S.O. 2434 (E), dated the 23rd September, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 153.300 to K.M. 273.540 (Bakhtiyarpur-Begusarai-Khagaria Section) on National Highway No. 31 in Patna District in the State of Bihar.
- (94) S.O. 2253 (E), dated the 3rd September, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 134.600 to K.M. 125.300 and K.M. 6.540 to K.M. 34.985 (Patna-Buxar Section) on National Highway Nos. 30 and 84 in Bhojpur District in the State of Bihar.
- (95) S.O. 2814 (E), dated the 3rd November, 2009, regarding appointment of competent authority for acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 143.200 to K.M. 204.30 (Hazipur-Chhapra-Gopalganj Section) on National Highway No. 19 and K.M. 2.300 to K.M. 93.500 on National Highway No. 85 in the State of Bihar.

- (96) S.O. 2654 (E), dated the 21st October, 2009, regarding appointment of competent authority for acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 0.000 to K.M. 62.200 (Rexaul Bypass Section) on National Highway No. 28A in East Champaran District in the State of Bihar.
- (97) S.O. 2656 (E), dated the 21st October, 2009, regarding appointment of competent authority for acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 195.000 to K.M. 230.000 (Patna-Bakhtiyarpur Section) on National Highway No. 30 in Patna District in the State of Bihar.
- (98) S.O. 2662 (E), dated the 21st October, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 0.000 to K.M. 29.220 (Hajipur-Muzaffarpur Section) on National Highway No. 77 in Vaishali District in the State of Bihar.
- (99) S.O. 2477 (E), dated the 30th September, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 29.220 to K.M. 46.300 (Hajipur-Muzaffarpur Section) on National Highway No. 77 in Muzaffarpur District in the State of Bihar.
- (100) S.O. 2568 (E), dated the 9th October, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 183.300 to K.M. 134.600 (Patna-Buxar Section) on National Highway No. 30 in Patna District in the State of Bihar.
- (101) S.O. 1754 (E), dated the 16th July, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 40.500 to K.M. 60.000 (Hazaribagh-Ranchi Section) on National Highway No. 33 in Hazaribagh District in the State of Jharkhand.
- (102) S.O. 1755 (E), dated the 16th July, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 60.000 to K.M. 96.000 (Hazaribagh-Ranchi Section) on National Highway No. 33 in Ramgarh District in the State of Jharkhand.
- (103) S.O. 1756 (E), dated the 16th July, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 96.000 to K.M. 114.000 (Hazaribagh-Ranchi Section) on National Highway No. 33 in Ranchi District in the State of Jharkhand.
- (104) S.O. 2241 (E), dated the 3rd September, 2009, amending Notification No. S.O. 500 (E), dated the 30th March, 2007, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (105) S.O. 2476 (E), dated the 30th September, 2009, regarding appointment of competent authority for acquisition of land on National Highway No. 80 in Patna District in the State of Bihar.

- (106) S.O. 2589 (E), dated the 12th October, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 450.000 to K.M. 451.000 on National Highway No. 31 in Uttar Dinajpur District in the State of West Bengal.
- (107) S.O. 2631 (E), dated the 20th October, 2009, amending Notification No. 1206 (E), dated the 16th October, 2009 inserting certain entries therein.
- (108) S.O. 2951 (E), dated the 19th November, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 58.245 to K.M. 177.050 on National Highway No. 8 in Ajmer District in the State of Rajasthan.
- (109) S.O. 2796 (E), dated the 3rd November, 2009, amending Notification No. S.O. 656 (E), dated the 12th March, 2009, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (110) S.O. 2797 (E), dated the 3rd November, 2009, amending Notification No. S.O. 2013 (E), dated the 6th August, 2009, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (111) S.O. 2819 (E), dated the 3rd November, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 42.700 to K.M. 42.900 (Gurgaon-Kotputli-Jaipur Section) on National Highway No.8 in Gurgaon District in the State of Haryana.
- (112) S.O. 2820 (E), dated the 3rd November, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 42.900 to K.M. 44.800 (Gurgaon-Kotputli-Jaipur Section) on National Highway No.8 in Gurgaon District in the State of Haryana.
- (113) S.O. 2834 (E), dated the 4th November, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 66.500 to K.M. 73.200 (Kurali-Kiratpur Section) on National Highway No. 21 in Roopnagar District in the State of Punjab.
- (114) S.O. 2963 (E), dated the 20th November, 2009, regarding fee to be recovered from users of the Virudhunagar-Kovilpatti section, from K.M. 52.300 to K.M. 99.780 on the National Highway No.7 in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (115) S.O. 3022 (E), dated the 26th November, 2009, regarding fee to be recovered from users of the Kovilpatti-Kayathar section, from K.M. 99.780 to K.M. 149.800 on the National Highway No.7 in the State of Tamil Nadu.

- (116) S.O. 3023 (E), dated the 26th November, 2009, regarding fee to be recovered from users of the Tirunevelli-Panangudi section, from K.M. 149.800 to K.M. 211.140 on the National Highway No.7 in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (117) S.O. 3024 (E), dated the 26th November, 2009, regarding fee to be recovered from users of the Andhra Pradesh/Karnataka Border-Devanhalli section, from K.M. 462.164 to K.M. 533.619 on the National Highway No.7 in the State of Karnataka.
- (118) S.O. 1578 (E), dated the 30th June, 2009, regarding acquisition of land for building (widening/four-laning etc.), maintenance, management and operation, from K.M. 24.000 to K.M. 143.000 (Panikoili-Rimuli Section) on National Highway No. 215 in Nahaguna village, Anandpur Taluk of Keonjhar District in the State of Orissa.
- (119) S.O. 1579 (E), dated the 30th June, 2009, regarding acquisition of land for building (widening/four-laning etc.), maintenance, management and operation, from K.M. 24.000 to K.M. 143.000 (Panikoili-Rimuli Section) on National Highway No. 215 in Jarda village, Anandpur Taluk of Keonjhar District in the State of Orissa.
- (120) S.O. 2835 (E), dated the 4th November, 2009, regarding acquisition of land for building (widening/four-laning etc.), maintenance, management and operation, from K.M. 29.100 to K.M. 38.460 (Malibarahi-Siriapur Section) on National Highway No. 203 in Puri District in the State of Orissa.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1347/15/09]

- (b) 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) NHAI/12011/1/95 Admn. (Pt.), dated the 22nd January, 2009, publishing the National Highways Authority of India (Recruitment, Seniority and Promotion) Amendment Regulations, 2009, together with delay statement.
  - (2) NHAI/BM-11041/98/2008-Admn, dated the 2nd February, 2009, publishing the National Highways Authority of India (Transaction of Business) Amendment Regulations, 2009, together with delay statement.
  - (3) NHAI/BM-12011/13/95-Admn (Pt.), dated the 20th April, 2009, publishing the National Highways Authority of India (Conduct, Discipline

and Appeal) Amendment Regulations, 2009, together with delay statement.

- (4) NHAI/11011/09/2009-HR-1, dated the 13th October, 2009, publishing the National Highways Authority of India (Recruitment, Seniority and Promotion) Second Amendment Regulations, 2009.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1096/15/09]

- (5) S.O. 2737 (E), dated the 30th October, 2009, regarding entrustment of the stretch from K.M. 29.100 to K.M. 4.740 (Hazira to Surat) and from K.M. 7.325 to K.M. 103.149 (Surat to Maharashtra/Gujarat Border) of National Highway No. 6 in the State of Gujarat to National Highways Authority of India.

- (6) S.O. 2739 (E), dated the 30th October, 2009, regarding entrustment of the stretch from K.M. 40.500 to K.M. 114.000 (Hazaribagh to Ranchi Section) of National Highway No. 33 in the State of Jharkhand to the National Highways Authority of India.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1095/15/09]

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#### MESSAGE FROM LOK SABHA

##### Parliamentary Committee to review the Rate of Dividend

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

- “1. I am directed to inform you that Lok Sabha, at its sitting held on Tuesday, the 15th December, 2009, adopted the following resolution:—

“That this House do recommend to the Rajya Sabha to agree to associate six Members from the Rajya Sabha with the Parliamentary Committee to review the Rate of Dividend which is at present payable by the Indian Railways to the General Revenues as well as other ancillary matters in connection with Railway Finance *vis-à-vis* General Finance and to make recommendations thereon, and to communicate the names of the members so appointed to this House.”

2. I am to request that the concurrence of Rajya Sabha in the said resolution, and also the names of the Members of Rajya Sabha so appointed, may be communicated to this House.”

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#### REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS

SHRI BHARATKUMAR RAUT (Maharashtra): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the First Report of the Committee on Public Undertakings (2009-10) on Public Private

Partnership in implementation of Road Projects by National Highways Authority of India in respect of Delhi-Gurgaon Project based on C&AGs Performance Audit Report No. 16 of 2008.

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**REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT RELATED PARLIAMENTARY  
STANDING COMMITTEE ON DEFENCE**

SHRI R.K. DHAWAN (Bihar): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Reports of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Defence:

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- (i) First report on Demands for Grants (2009-10) of the Ministry of Defence; and
- (ii) Second report on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations/ observations of the Committee contained in their Thirty-sixth Report (Fourteenth Lok Sabha) on the subject “Status of implementation of Unified Command for Armed Forces”.

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**REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT RELATED PARLIAMENTARY  
STANDING COMMITTEE ON INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY**

**प्रो. अलका क्षत्रिय (गुजरात) :** महोदय, मैं विभाग संबंधित सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी संबंधी संसदीय स्थायी समिति के निम्नलिखित प्रतिवेदनों की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखती हूँ:—

- (i) संचार और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालय (डाक विभाग) की “अनुदान मांगों (2009-2010)” के संबंध में पहला प्रतिवेदन, और
- (ii) सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय की “अनुदान मांगों (2009-10)” के संबंध में दूसरा प्रतिवेदन।

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**STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS**

**Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Thirty-third  
Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Defence**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU): Sir, I lay a statement regarding status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Thirty-third Report of the Department-Related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Defence.

**Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the One Hundred and Forty-fourth  
Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing  
Committee on Transport, Tourism and Culture**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): Sir, I lay a statement regarding status of implementation of recommendations contained in the One Hundred and Forty-fourth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Transport, Tourism and Culture.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we shall take up Zero Hour.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU (Karnataka): Sir, the 'Minister for Price Rise' has come.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, he is the Agriculture Minister, not price rise.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: He is the Minister for Consumer Affairs.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: But, we do not have that subject.

डा. (श्रीमती) नजमा ए. हेपतुल्ला (राजस्थान): सर, यह क्वेश्चन ऑवर में रेज़ हुआ है।

श्री उपसभापति: क्वेश्चन ऑवर में रेज़ हुआ, but we have not admitted it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

Yes, Mr. Tapan Kumar Sen.

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#### MATTER RAISED WITH PERMISSION

##### **The countrywide protests and demonstrations by being staged Central Trade Unions against UPA Government Policy**

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the House and also of the Government to the protests, *dharnas* and demonstrations by all the trade unions, irrespective of their affiliations, throughout the country — also a massive *dharna* is going on in front of the Parliament House today — against the price rise and inaction of the Government on the issue; against the distorted package of stimulus to the corporates; ongoing retrenchment of the workers in the name of recession; against the Government-sponsored violation of labour laws; demanding a comprehensive unrestricted universal social security for the unorganised sector workers and also demanding a complete stop to the disinvestment and privatisation.

Sir, coincided with this is the today's strike of bank employees of all the unions throughout the country against the merger of the banks in cutting the whole banking sector network in a smaller way and also the backdoor move for privatisation of the banking sector through rampant outsourcing. Sir, it is deplorable as to why the Government is benevolent in giving 4,20,000 crore rupees concession to the big corporates in the name of tax forgone. They are refusing to spend only 70,000 crore rupees per annum for universal PDS to contain the price rise and also refusing to declare a ban on speculation on commodities which is basically responsible for this back-breaking price rise. Today, food prices inflation has already crossed the 19 per cent mark. All this warrants a total reversal of the present policy direction of the Government in the matter of economy. On this issue, the workers of all affiliations got united and putting the Government on notice demanding immediate reversal so that the price rise is contained, the labour laws are properly implemented, workers got their rights, contractisation is stopped and a complete stop is put on the disastrous disinvestment and privatisation process. If the Government does not act, the workers will be compelled to go for further action. So, in this situation, I demand of the Government, through you, Sir, that the situation needs a complete reversal of the policy



direction. Please, contain price rise, ban speculation in the commodities, universalise the public distribution system and, ensure total implementation of the labour laws and don't allow employers exemptions and a hay day to replace the workers and also put a complete stop on the privatisation besides ensuring an unrestricted comprehensive universal social security package to the 93 per cent of the country's workforce known as unorganised workers (*Time-bell*) contributing 65 per cent to the country's GDP.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Ahluwalia to associate.

SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE (West Bengal): Sir, I associate myself with the issue raised by my colleague.

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT (West Bengal): Sir, I associate myself with the issue raised by my colleague.

SHRI PENUMALLI MADHU (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I associate myself with the issue raised by my colleague.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE (Kerala): Sir, I associate myself with the issue raised by my colleague.

SHRI SAYED AZEEZ PASHA (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I associate myself with the issue raised by my colleague.

**श्री एस0एस0 अहलुवालिया** (झारखंड): उपसभापति महोदय, हमारे साथी श्री तपन कुमार सेन ने जो मजदूरों की बात उठाई है, उनके जो कन्सर्न्स हैं, खासकर के महंगाई की बात है और जिस तरह से आउट-सोर्स किया जा रहा है, प्राईवेटाइजेशन किया जा रहा है, मर्जर किया जा रहा है, जिस के कारण मजदूरों पर एक संकट-सा छाया हुआ है। देश के सारे मजदूर संगठनों ने एकत्र होकर, इकट्ठे होकर यह आंदोलन छेड़ा है और आज वे सारे पार्लियामेंट हाउस के बाहर धरने पर बैठे हैं। उनकी जो मांगें हैं, उनको जायज समझते हुए, क्योंकि महंगाई से उनकी तनखाह, उनका टी0ए0, डी0ए0 डायरेक्टली कंज्युमर प्राइस के साथ कनेक्टड है और कंज्युमर प्राइस इंडेक्स जिस तरह से बढ़ रहा है, उस पर गौर फरमाते हुए, सरकार को अविलम्ब कार्यवाही करनी चाहिए। यही मेरी याचना है।

**श्रीमती वृंदा कारत** (पश्चिमी बंगाल): उपसभापति महोदय, मैं इससे अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करती हूँ।

**श्री कलराज मिश्र** (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभापति महोदय, मैं इससे अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

**श्री अवनि राय** (पश्चिमी बंगाल): उपसभापति महोदय, मैं इससे अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

**श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि** (उड़ीसा): उपसभापति महोदय, मैं इससे अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

**श्री कृष्ण लाल बाल्मीकि** (राजस्थान): उपसभापति महोदय, मैं इससे अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

**श्री ललित किशोर चतुर्वेदी** (राजस्थान): उपसभापति महोदय, मैं इससे अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, all the hon. Members associate.

## GOVERNMENT BILLS

### The Essential Commodities (Amendment and Validation) Bill, 2009

**श्री वीर पाल सिंह यादव** (उत्तर प्रदेश): धन्यवाद उपसभापति जी, मैं समाजवादी पार्टी की तरफ से ..(व्यवधान)..

**श्री उपसभापति:** आप बोलिए।

**श्री वीर पाल सिंह यादव:** मैं समाजवादी पार्टी की तरफ से “आवश्यक वस्तु (संशोधन एवं विधिमाम्यकरण) विधेयक, 2009” ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री उपसभापति:** श्री अरुण जेटली जी कुछ बोलना चाहते हैं।

**विपक्ष के नेता (श्री अरुण जेटली):** उपसभापति जी, कल जब इस पर बहस आरंभ हुई थी, तो शाम को बोलते वक्त हम लोगों ने कहा था कि इसके दो aspects हैं। इसका पहला अंश यह है कि 14,000 करोड़ रुपए की 1974 से आज तक सरकार की liability आती है, जहां तक उसका संबंध है, उस पर हम सरकार के इस विधेयक का समर्थन करेंगे, लेकिन सरकार यह आश्वासन दे दे कि इस आधार पर जो स्टेट एडवाइज प्राइस फिक्स होता है, उस स्टेट एडवाइज प्राइस को समाप्त करना या dilute करना, उसके लिए कुछ नहीं किया जाएगा। Let such an assurance come while the debate is on.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: During the reply it will come. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA (Jharkhand): No, Sir. The Bill has come as it is. No amendment has come from the Government. ...**(Interruptions)**... But the Minister was here.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He will come.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Yesterday also it was decided.

**श्री कलराज मिश्र (उत्तर प्रदेश):** मिनिस्टर बताएं।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let the debate go on.

**श्री वीर पाल सिंह यादव:** सर, यह विधेयक पूरी तरह से चीनी मिल मालिकों और उनको फायदा पहुंचाने के लिए लाया गया है। यह पूरी तरह से किसान विरोधी है। यह इसलिए किसान विरोधी है और चीनी मिल मालिकों के लिए बनाया गया है, क्योंकि इसमें चीनी का मूल्य निर्धारित करते समय चार मानक अपनाए गए हैं। नंबर एक केंद्रीय सरकार द्वारा गन्ने के लिए निर्धारित की गई न्यूनतम कीमत, नंबर दो चीनी की विनिर्माण लागत, नंबर तीन उस पर देय शुल्क या कर और नंबर चार चीनी निर्माण के कारोबार में लगाई गई पूंजी। महोदय, गन्ने की कीमत अदा करके चीनी मिल का मालिक केवल चीनी नहीं बनाता है, वह उस गन्ने से चीनी के अलावा उसकी जो खोई होती है, उसको भी बेचता है, जो सीरा होता है, उसको भी बेचता है और गन्ने से जो मैली निकलती है, बचा हुआ गंदा रस, जो खाद के काम आता है, वह भी बेचता है और इसी मिल से वह कुछ और भी बनाता है जैसे बिजली और शराब। आप चीनी की कीमत केवल गन्ने के मूल्य से कैसे तय कर सकते हैं? इन चीजों की इसमें कोई चर्चा नहीं की गई है। माननीय पवार जी यहां पर नहीं हैं। असलियत यह है कि पवार जी तीन भूमिकाओं में हैं। डबल रोल तक तो चल जाता है, लेकिन वे तीन भूमिकाओं में हैं। वे अच्छे किसान भी हैं, अच्छे चीनी मिल के मालिक भी हैं और सरकार में मंत्री भी हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप क्रिकेट की बात छोड़ दीजिए, वह खेल की बात है, मैं इस विधेयक से संबंधित बात करना चाहता हूं। वे अगर किसान का हित करेंगे तो, गन्ना मिल का हित कैसे होगा? गन्ना मिल का हित करेंगे तो किसान का हित कैसे होगा? मेरा इसमें यह निवेदन है कि इस तरह से इस बिल को केवल चीनी के मिल मालिकों के लिए न बनाया जाए, इसके लिए सभा को सोचना पड़ेगा। दूसरा यह है कि चीनी की कीमत में भारी उतार-चढ़ाव आता है। सन् 2006 और 2007 में जहां चीनी का भाव पंद्रह रुपए और सोलह रुपए था, वहीं आज तैंतीस रुपए लेवी और बाजार में अड़तीस और चालीस रुपए है। जिस समय चौदह और पंद्रह रुपए पर चीनी थी, उस समय ये चीनी फैक्ट्री के

मालिक हाई कोर्ट में पहुंच गए थे। उन्होंने कहा था कि चीनी के दाम बहुत गिर गए हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार का 125 रुपए का दाम, खुला समर्थन मूल्य और आपका सौ रुपए से नीचे था।

उपसभापति जी, जब चीनी मिल मालिक हाई कोर्ट में पहुँचे, तो उन्होंने कहा कि हम किसान को 125 रुपए इसलिए नहीं दे सकते कि इस बार चीनी बहुत सस्ती हो गई है और हमें बहुत बड़ा घाटा हो रहा है, इसलिए हमारी मदद की जाए। मैं माननीय हाई कोर्ट के लिए कुछ नहीं कहना चाहता, मगर चीनी मिल मालिक पैसे वाले लोग हैं। येनकेनप्रकारेण हाई कोर्ट से आदेश हो गया और उसमें यह कहा गया कि किसान का जो भुगतान हो गया है, उसकी तो कोई बात नहीं, मगर जो नहीं हुआ है, उसमें चीनी मिल मालिक 7 रुपए कम के हिसाब से दाम देंगे। चीनी मिल मालिकों ने जिनका भुगतान हो गया था, उनका और जिनका नहीं हुआ, उन सबसे एक क्विंटल में 7 रुपए काट लिए। दूसरी बार फिर चीनी सस्ती हुई, वे फिर हाई कोर्ट चले गए और हाई कोर्ट ने आदेश दिया कि इस बार किसान के गन्ने का भुगतान 110 रुपए होगा, जबकि सरकार का समर्थन मूल्य 125 रुपए था। इस प्रकार 15 रुपए प्रति क्विंटल किसान का मारा गया। इस तरह से मामला शायद सुप्रीम कोर्ट में लम्बित है और किसान का मिल मालिकों पर 15 हजार करोड़ रुपया बकाया है। न तो केन्द्र सरकार दे रही है, न उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार दे रही है और न ही चीनी मिल मालिक दे रहे हैं। आज भी किसानों का 15 हजार करोड़ रुपया बकाया है। जब किसान का पैसा बकाया होगा, तो फिर चीनी और गन्ने का उत्पादन तो कम हो ही जाएगा। गन्ने का उत्पादन कम होगा, तो आप चाहे ऐसे कितने ही बिल ले आएँ, चीनी के रेट को आप रोक नहीं सकते, महंगाई और बढ़ती चली जाएगी। जब चीनी ज्यादा होती है, तो सस्ती होती है और कम होगी, तो महंगी हो जाएगी। किसान की पूरी तरह से अनदेखी है।

इस बार केन्द्र सरकार ने एक अध्यादेश जारी कर दिया और शायद उसमें गन्ने का रेट 129.70 रुपए खोला है, जबकि उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार ने 165, 162.50 और 170 रुपए। गन्ना पैदा करने में कितनी लागत आती है, इसका विचार न आपने किया और न दूसरी सरकार ने किया। जब आप चीनी की कीमत तय करते समय उनकी लागत, उनकी पूँजी, गन्ने की कीमत, ये सारी बातें ध्यान में रखते हैं, तो फिर गन्ने की कीमत तय करते समय भी आपको ध्यान में रखना चाहिए कि किसान कितनी खाद लगाता है, कितनी जुताई करता है, कितना पानी लगाता है। खाद का दाम, डीजल का दाम, जो किसान लगाता है, उन सबका ध्यान रखना चाहिए। साधारणतया एक हेक्टेयर में लगभग 600 क्विंटल गन्ना पैदा होता है। जब उसमें लागत लगाने की बात आती है, तो एक हेक्टेयर में गन्ना बोने लायक खेत बनाने के लिए कम-से-कम पाँच जुताई और पाटा, लागत 7,500 रुपए; बुवाई एवं नाली बनवाई 4,500 रुपए; बीज लगभग 13,000 रुपए; खाद डीएपी लगभग 1,800 रुपए; खाद यूरिया गोबर आदि लगभग 8,000 रुपए; सिंचाई मय परेवा 10,000 रुपए; गुड़ाई मिट्टी, गन्ने पर जो मिट्टी चढ़वाते हैं, लगभग 14,000 रुपए; गन्ने की छिलाई 15 रुपए क्विंटल के हिसाब से 9,000 रुपए; गन्ना की फाँदी बँधाई लगभग 2,400 रुपए; क्रय केन्द्र तक ढुलाई 10 रुपए क्विंटल के हिसाब से 6,000 रुपए और ढुलाई क्रय केन्द्र से मिल तक 5.75 रुपए प्रति क्विंटल लगभग 3,450 रुपए; कीटनाशक दवाएँ लगभग 4,000 रुपए; खाद-बीज की लागत पर ब्याज 6,000 रुपए, जमीन की कीमत पर ब्याज 12,000 रुपए। (समय की घंटी) सर, एक मिनट, मैं कभी समय से अधिक बोलता ही नहीं हूँ, लेकिन यह किसानों का मामला है।

**श्री उपसभापति:** ठीक है, आप बोल लीजिए।

**श्री वीर पाल सिंह यादव:** खेत की देख-रेख और मज़दूरी पर 10,000 रुपये लगते हैं, इस तरह एक हेक्टेयर खेत पर लागत आती है 1,12,150 रुपये, लेकिन आप कीमत कितनी दे रहे हैं? केन्द्र सरकार ने जो मूल्य घोषित किया है, वह है केवल 78,000 और प्रदेश सरकार ने जो मूल्य घोषित किया है, वह है केवल 99,000। इस तरह लागत एक लाख से ऊपर और आमदनी एक लाख से कम है। ऐसे में गन्ना कैसे पैदा

होगा? जब गन्ना पैदा नहीं होगा, तब आप चीनी के भाव कैसे तय कर लोगे? इसलिए महोदय, मेरा निवेदन यह है कि जब तक आप लोग किसान की मजबूरी को नहीं देखेंगे, तब तक काम कैसे चलेगा?

अभी पिछले दिनों नरेगा को लेकर सदन में बड़ी पीठ ठोंकी जा रही थी। आज के समय में गन्ने की जो रखवाली, उसके ऊपर ही 3000 रुपये खर्च हो जाते हैं। एक टीचर, जो स्कूल में काम करता है, उसे मिलते हैं 2000 रुपये और गन्ने की रखवाली करने वाले को जा रहे हैं 3000 रुपये। खेती के लिए मजदूर ढूंढ़े से नहीं मिल रहा है और क्यों नहीं मिल रहा है, क्योंकि बगैर जूता निकाले और पैट पहने रह कर ही रोज़ाना 100 रुपये मिल जाते हैं।

यही नहीं, गन्ने का कोई एक दुश्मन थोड़े ही है। गन्ने की एक दुश्मन नील गाय है, जो बहुत भारी मात्रा में पाई जाती है। हमारे कुछ साथी कहते हैं कि नील गाय को मारना बड़ा भारी अपराध है, क्योंकि यह गाय के खानदान की होती है, मगर किसान की दुश्मन नम्बर एक यह नील गाय है। सरकार ने कभी यह सोचा ही नहीं कि यह किसान की फसल को बर्बाद भी कर रही है और इसके लिए हम कुछ उपाय भी करें। दूसरा नम्बर बन्दर का आता है। हमारे यहां पर इधर वालों की पार्टी की एक सांसद हैं, वह बंदर पकड़ने पर बड़ा एतराज़ करती हैं और धरना दे देती है, लेकिन बन्दर फसल को चौपट कर देता है और किसान का दुश्मन होता है। हिन्दुस्तान के 75% लोग खेती करते हैं, किसानी करते हैं और आप सबका पेट भरते हैं, लेकिन अगर उनकी खेती इसी तरह से चौपट होती रही, तो उनका क्या होगा? इसलिए आप इन मिल-मालिकों की मदद करना छोड़ कर थोड़ा किसानों की मदद करने की बात भी सोचिए। यह जो महंगाई हो रही है, जिसके कारण दाल, आटा और अन्य चीज़ें नकली बनने लगी हैं, ऐसे तो चीनी भी नकली बनने लगेगी। आप सभी जानते हैं कि दूध तो नकली बनने ही लगा है, क्योंकि दूध की कमी हो गई थी, फिर दालें नकली बनने लगीं, आटे में मिलावट आने लगी, सब्जियों में इंजेक्शन लगाए जाने लगे...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री उपसभापति:** चावल भी नकली है।

**श्री वीर पाल सिंह यादव:** अगर आप लोग खेती पर ध्यान नहीं दोगे, तो मैं आपसे यह कह देता हूं कि सुबह से शाम तक जितनी भी चीज़ें आप खाओगे, सब नकली मिलेंगी। इसलिए आपको किसानों की बात को सुनना चाहिए। आपने मुझे बोलने के लिए समय दिया, उसके लिए बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Mr. Singh. Shri Syed Azeez Pasha. You have five minutes.

SHRI SYED AZEEZ PASHA (Andhra Pradesh): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, the proposed Bill and the amendments are meant to validate the Ordinance which was promulgated on 21st October. The next day, i.e. on 22nd October, the Government has promulgated another Ordinance to change the pricing methodology of sugarcane. But we have seen that after the promulgation of these two Ordinances, suddenly, the farmers were up in arms. There was a widespread agitation, throughout the Northern India, protesting against these Ordinances. The proposed Bill or the amendment is neither helpful to the farmers nor to the consumers. It seems that these amendments are brought in only for the support of mill owners. So, it is not going to protect any other person. So, this switch-over from SAP to FRP (fair and remunerative prices), is helpful neither to the farmers nor to the sugarcane growers. We have seen that the farmers are abandoning their crops because it is no more remunerative to help them and their families.

Now, we are saying that the price of sugar has shot up to Rs. 40 per kilogram. The reason is that there is a huge gap between the demand and production of sugarcane. The farmers are not growing sugarcane. They are not interested in it. They are in distress. So, there is a huge shortage of 17 million tonnes in the production of sugarcane.

Now, we are saying that the price rise is also due to the manipulation by mill owners and the Government is a mere spectator. I presume that there is a nexus between the mill owners and the Government. When they are manipulating the market price, the Government does not have any sort of strategy to tackle this manipulation.

Sir, we feel that there are no strict guidelines for procurement. If the mill owners do not give the levy sugar at the appropriate time, there are no deterrent laws to take action against them. Though the percentage of levy sugar is raised from 10 per cent to 20 per cent, it is not adequate. That is what we feel. We have to take some deterrent action so that the levy sugar is given in time.

Sir, actually we were feeling that the Essential Commodities Act would fine tune the Public Distribution System. But, nowadays, the Government is forgetting the Public Distribution System. Previously we used to have supermarkets. All those supermarkets were closed. Now, MNCs and joint companies have come into the market. So, this is also one of the reasons why the price rise is taking place.

Sir, before concluding, I would like to say, once again, that this proposed Bill is going to help only the sugar lobby. It is in no way going to be helpful to the farmers or the consumers. So, keeping in view these things, the Government should take appropriate action. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri M.V. Mysura Reddy. He is not here. Shri Sharad Anantrao Joshi. He is not here. Shri Rajniti Prasad.

**श्री राजनीति प्रसाद (बिहार):** उपसभापति जी, सरकार ने इस देश के किसानों के 60 हजार करोड़ रुपए के ऋण माफ कर दिये। कहा गया कि यह जो ऋण आपने लिया है और उसके कारण आत्महत्या कर रहे हैं, इसलिए इसे माफ करते हैं। लेकिन, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि गन्ना किसानों का जो 14-15 हजार करोड़ रुपया pending है, उसके बारे में आप लोगों ने क्या निर्णय लिया है? सर, यह amendment तो तब आया है जब Supreme Court में इस तरह की फज़ीहत हुई, वहाँ आपको पार्टी बनाया गया और आपके खिलाफ निर्णय हुआ तथा जो गन्ना पैदा करने वाले गरीब लोग हैं, उनके साथ अन्याय होना शुरू हो गया। तब आपने एक कानून बनाया और कहा कि हम amendment करते हैं। उस amendment में आपने कहा कि पहले minimum price का जो मामला था, उसको हम replace करते हैं और fair and remunerative price देने की कोशिश करेंगे और देंगे। यह bill आपने लाया है। सर, मैं ज्यादा बहस में नहीं पड़ूँगा। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो बिल आप लाए हैं, उसमें किस मायने में गन्ना मजदूरों को, गन्ना पैदा करने वाले किसानों को फायदा होगा? यह एक vague term है और यह हमारी समझ में नहीं आया है। हमें यह लगता है कि जेटली साहब ने जो बात कही है, वह बहुत सही है कि अंत में आप मिल मालिकों को ही फायदा देने जा रहे हैं।

महोदय, मैं एक बात और कहने जा रहा हूँ। पहले जो law था, उसमें यह था कि गन्ना के उत्पादन लागत का जो पैसा होता था, उसमें 50 परसेंट आप भी देते थे, लेकिन आप उसको खत्म कर रहे हैं। आपने यह तय

कर दिया कि जो remunerative price fix करेंगे, वह Central Government तय करेगी। सर, हम कोई allegation लगाना नहीं चाहते। यह हो सकता है कि आपके उद्देश्य अच्छे हों, लेकिन जब यह कानून बन जाएगा और जो दूसरी सरकार आएगी, अगर उसकी नीयत खराब हुई तब आपके उद्देश्य अच्छे होने के बावजूद भी हमको गन्ने का remunerative price कैसे मिलेगा? मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर आप किसानों के हित के बारे में सोचते हैं तो यह कैसे चलने वाला है कि गन्ना पैदा करेंगे हम और गन्ना पैदा करने में कितना लगा, उसको fix करेंगे आप? यह सही नहीं है। गन्ने को पैदा करने का अधिकार हमको है और उसके rate भी हम ही fix करेंगे। अगर आप ऐसा नहीं करेंगे तो आने वाले दिनों में आपको जितना बाहर से मंगाना है, मंगाते रहिए, लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान में गन्ना उत्पादकों को गन्ना उत्पादन करना बंद करना पड़ेगा। यह इतिहास के पन्नों में लिखा गया है कि जो गन्ना उत्पादक हैं, वे जब मिल मालिकों के पास जाते थे तो उनको कम पैसा मिलता था, तब वे उनको देने के बजाय, उसे जला देना पसंद करते थे कि हम इसे लकड़ी में जला देंगे, लेकिन हम आपको नहीं देंगे। इसलिए सर, गन्ना उत्पादकों के लिए अच्छी नीयत से काम कीजिए। अगर आप अच्छी नीयत से काम करेंगे तो आप जो बाहर से मंगाते हैं, उसकी जरूरत नहीं पड़ेगी। अगर आप उनके अंदर उत्साह भरेंगे, उन्होंने जो पैदा किया है, उसकी बढ़िया कीमत देंगे तो फिर जो आप raw material मंगा कर यहाँ factories को देते हैं, वह बंद करना पड़ेगा।

सर, आज चीनी 40 रुपये हो गई है। अगर आप उनमें उत्साह भरेंगे तो यह चीनी 40 रुपये नहीं रहेगी। आप जो यह कानून बनाने वाले हैं या आप यह जो ordinance लाये हैं, उसमें आपकी नीयत बहुत साफ नहीं है। हमको ऐसा लगता है कि आपने अपनी नीयत रखते हुए इस ordinance को बनाया है।

इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ, आपने मुझे बोलने का समय दिया, इसके लिए आपको धन्यवाद।

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I rise to support this Bill with some of my Party's views for the consideration of the hon. Minister. Sir, on 21st October, 2009 an Ordinance was promulgated to amend the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. It had two provisions. No one is having any grudge towards that. Subsequently, on 22nd October, 2009, the Central Government issued an Order to amend the Sugarcane Control Order, 1966. Confusion arose here. Before explaining the implications cast by these two things, the Ordinance and the amendment made in the Sugarcane Control Order, I would like to mention certain things. The Ordinance added an Explanation to Section 3 of the Principal Act, stating that the Central Government, while procuring levy sugar, would not pay any price in excess of that calculated on the basis of the Minimum Price (SMP) for sugarcane set by the Central Government. This Explanation comes into effect from 1974. The Supreme Court has ruled that the price of levy sugar should include the additional price as indicated in Section 5A of the Sugarcane Control Order, 1966, known as the Bhargava formula and the State Advisory Price (SAP) set by State Governments. This amendment negated the judgement. The Ordinance also amended the price to be paid to sugar producers by the Central Government for procuring levy sugar. It specified that the price of sugar will be based on the Fair and Remunerative Price, (FRP) fixed for sugarcane, and will include the manufacturing cost, duties, taxes and reasonable rate of return. Earlier the price was based on the Minimum Price (SMP) for sugarcane and included the other costs and return. The FRP will be announced by the Central Government similar to the earlier system of SMP. The Ordinance clarified that the Central Government would not pay any price in excess of that based on FRP for sugarcane. What are the implications of these? With effect from 1974, the Central

Government shall not pay any price for levy sugar higher than that based on MSP. This is expected to save Rs. 14,000 crore that the Central Government would have to pay sugar mills otherwise. And, the Leader of the Opposition raised this issue. I think, he is right; the words are not, 'The Government has to pay', but these are 'the Government would have to pay'. Secondly, the Central Government shall pay a price for levy sugar based solely on FRP, that is, the cess for sugarcane. It will not take into account any higher price paid or payable for sugarcane by sugar mills. Thirdly, the FRP will include a reasonable margin to the sugarcane growers for risk and profit. We are bound to support this.

Sir, before saying about the implications of the Sugarcane Amendment Order, I would like to say that the Sugarcane Control Order, 1966, among other provisions, specifies the method of computing the price to be paid by sugar mills to sugarcane farmers. It, specifically, said that the Central Government shall fix a minimum price for sugarcane. The minimum price had six factors: (a) cost of production of sugarcane; (b) return to growers of alternative crops; (c) availability of sugar at a fair price to consumers; (d) price of sugar sold to consumers; (e) recovery of sugar from sugarcane; and (f) realisation from by-products such as molasses, bagasse. It also said that an additional price above the SMP shall be paid based on a formula specified in clause 5A and the Second Schedule, that provides for sharing of profits of the sugar mills with sugarcane producers. This formula is, popularly, called the Bhargava Formula. Sir, the Amendment made brought in a seventh factor. It included reasonable margin to the growers of sugarcane on account of risk and profits. That doesn't matter. But then, it added Clause 3B which required that the State Governments should bear the incremental cost if its fixes SAP higher than FRP. It also deleted clause 5A and the Second Schedule; sugar mills shall not pay an additional price based on the Bhargava Formula. Sir, this Amendment, which subsequently followed, immediately after the Ordinance, created confusion amongst the farmers that they are deprived of everything. The implications of this Order are: If a State Government fixes a price for sugarcane, such as SAP, which is higher than FRP, then, it will have to pay the difference between SAP and FRP to the sugarcane grower.

Then, the sugar mills will not share its excess profits with the sugarcane growers, as mandated by the Bhargava Formula, which, nobody is prepared to accept. I would like to say that the State of Tamil Nadu is paying an SAP of Rs. 1,550 for one tonne of sugarcane against the SMP of Rs. 811.80. While nearly 90 per cent of it, the State Government, is giving as SAP, this Amendment deprives not only the right of the State Government to fix the SAP, but it also shoulders the other burden of sharing the difference between the FRP and the SAP. The production of sugar has come down from 280 lakh tonnes to 150 lakh tonnes. The Government has to keep this in mind. This is very, very important. I would like to cite an instance. In 2003, when the sugar factory refused to share profits with the grower, they moved it in the High Court. And, on the writ petition, the Court directed the sugar factory to pay an additional price with 15 per cent interest. Sir, my submission to the Government, to the hon. Minister is that we are not

talking here on behalf of our own selves. We are representing the voice of the farmers. We are representing the fears that have come up in the minds of the poor farmers who have no other livelihood, as also the apprehensions of the State Government. So, my humble submission is to allay the fears of the agitating farmers. Kindly don't delete Clause 5A in the Sugarcane Order. And, in order to relieve the State Governments from shouldering the extra burden of paying the difference between the SAP and the FRP, kindly do not include 3B in the Amendment Order. Also, the restructuring of the FRP has to be done taking into consideration the cost of production, sale of sugar molasses and bagasses, risk and profit of the farmers, as recommended by the National Farmers Commission headed by Prof. M.S. Swaminathan. If the calculation of FRP is not done perfectly every year, then, the farmers will be in a problem.

Also, Clause 5A itself is self-corrective. So, kindly do not delete Clause 5A. But, please, delete Clause 3B to save the State Governments from the extra burden and for encouraging the farmers, so that they get a profit-share in sugar mills.

With these words, I support the Bill.

SHRI SHARAD ANANTRAO JOSHI (Maharashtra): Sir, since I came to Rajya Sabha, I had been wanting to have an occasion to speak on the Essential Commodities Act. I am getting an opportunity to speak on one amendment to the Essential Commodities Act.

Sir, the Essential Commodities Act which has come out of the war-time regulations of that extraordinary situation, has been the major instrument for terrorising farmers and denying them remunerative prices by permitting the imposition of all kinds of restrictions. This is the Act, the implementation of which resulted in the indebtedness of the farmers and, incidentally, also a large number of suicides. Sir, the largest number of orders issued under the Essential Commodities Act was under the Sugar Control order. In fact, there are, at least, about four to five amendments per year, if we take the history of the last ten to fifteen years.

Sir, the apparent provocation for this amendment is a judgement given by the Supreme Court. I have got a copy of this judgement on Case No. 2258 of 2008. The explanation given about the judgement of the Supreme Court, I find, is misleading. I have gone through the judgement and the conclusion to which the hon. Judges have come is that the Central Government, on the same issue of fixation of prices for Levy Sugar, had earlier taken a different position and, therefore, it is stopped from taking a different position now. That is basically the gist and the conclusion of the judgement. Therefore, as a consequence of a wrong decision taken earlier in one case, Malaprabha's case, the Government might be required to pay certain sums to the sugar mills. But that does not mean that the Government could not have found other ways of solving the problem.



Sir, the extraordinary proposal of the Validation Act that has come about, seeks to give validation with retrospective effect, from as early as 1974. Never before has a validation been given effect from as early as 36 years.

Sir, then, it is proposed to replace the Statutory Minimum Price (SMP) by a Fair and Reasonable Price (FRP). The Fair and Reasonable Price, as has been said by many other speakers before me, is neither fair nor reasonable. According to the enquiries we made, the Fair and Reasonable Price is arrived at by adding to the C2 costs, 40 per cent towards risk management and towards profit sharing. And, then, they come to the figure of Rs. 129.84. Sir, the actual exercises that have been carried out by different farmers' organisations in the country say that the cost of production of sugarcane in different regions varies from Rs. 220 per quintal to Rs. 250 per quintal, or, in terms of units that are used in Maharashtra, from Rs. 2200 per ton to Rs. 2500 per ton. Now, this does not include the prices that the farmers could claim under the Second Schedule of Clause 5A, which is for the by-products like molasses, bagasse, etc.

Sir, certain changes have taken place since the Session began because farmers from Uttar Pradesh marched over to Delhi, and we hear that it has been decided that it is the sugar mills which will be required now to pay the difference between the FRP and the SAP. Now, this, in the case of Uttar Pradesh, is fairly reasonable, but in the case of States like Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh where sugar factories largely are cooperatives, asking the sugar mills to bear the expense of difference between the SAP and the FRP would mean that the farmers pay themselves, because they themselves are the owners of those factories.

Sir, we find that because of a judgement on the levy price, the Government, rather than taking this extraordinary situation and taking extraordinary measures of giving retrospective effect of 1974, could have done much better to scrap the levy system and to come to a situation of decontrol which has been recommended by a number of committees, including the Mahajan Committee, of entirely decontrolling the sugar industry.

Sir, as regards the Second Schedule of Clause 5(A), this was an excellent occasion for de-licensing the production of ethanol. If the Government permitted production of ethanol, gave up the intervention in fixing the blending percentages of ethanol and allow the producers to fix the prices of ethanol, the sugar mills, as it is, would be able to pay a price as high as Rs. 2,800 per tonne, which, at the same time, would ensure that the consumers a price not higher than Rs. 15 per kilo. That would have been a proper balance in the interest of the farmers and in the interest of consumers.

Sir, as a conclusion, I would say that the impinged judgement of the Supreme Court on the subject of levy sugar has given the Government the pretext to tinker with a system that has worked satisfactorily for some time. It would have been much wiser if the Government had decided, as recommended by so many committees on the subject of sugarcane and sugar, to

bring about a complete liberalisation in the field of sugarcane and sugar and all ancillary products resulting therefrom. Thank you.

**श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर (महाराष्ट्र):** महोदय, मैं केवल तीन मुद्दों को रखने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। उनमें से पहला मुद्दा यह है कि FRP क्या है? इसे “फेयर एण्ड रिजनेबल प्राइस” कहा है। आप FRP का calculation कैसे करेंगे? सरकार इसके द्वारा एक तरह से अपनी कीमत थोपने के लिए तैयार है। केवल शब्द बदलने से किसान पर होने वाला अन्याय नहीं बदलता है। पहले शब्द था “मिनिमम सपोर्ट प्राइस” और अब हो गया है “फेयर एण्ड रिजनेबल प्राइस”।

[उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी. जे. कुरियन) पीठासीन हुए]

महोदय, मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि स्वामीनाथन कमीशन ने जो कहा है कि cost of production plus fifty per cent, यह आप सीधे क्यों नहीं स्वीकार करते हैं, क्योंकि that will give farmers the real benefit of the situation. अगर cost of production भी regionally varied होती है, हर रीजन में बदल जाती है, तो इस फैक्टर को भी देखना चाहिए। किसान को जब तक न्याय नहीं मिलता और सही कीमत नहीं मिलती, तब तक इस देश की खेती में, इस देश के कृषि उत्पादन में कभी कमी, कभी अधिकता और दाम घटने वाली बात देखने को मिलेगी। इस तरह की बातें होती रहेंगी। यह किसान के लिए बहुत ही खतरनाक situation है, इसलिए किसान का यह हक है कि स्वामीनाथन फॉर्मूला का अमल होना चाहिए। FRP के लिए यह फॉर्मूला स्वीकार करने की नीति सरकार को सचमुच घोषित करनी चाहिए। आज के इस संशोधन में यह नहीं कहा गया है कि FRP में यह फॉर्मूला स्वीकार किया है।

महोदय, दूसरी बात यह है कि जब किसान का इतना जबर्दस्त आंदोलन हुआ। लोगों को चालीस रुपए प्रति किलो शक्कर और चीनी खरीदनी पड़ रही है और उत्तर प्रदेश के गन्ना किसान अपने गन्ने के standing crop को खेत में जला रहे थे। इससे जो स्थिति पैदा हुई, उसमें राज्य सरकार किसान को एसएपी नहीं दे सकेगी और अगर वह देगी तो खजाने से भरेगी। इसका सारा फायदा मिल मालिकों को मिलेगा। इस कारण से आंदोलन हुआ और तब जाकर इसमें से 5(ए) समाप्त हुआ। वह समाप्त हुआ, लेकिन उसकी वजह से किसान दूसरी तरफ से मारा गया। उसमें एक प्रोविजन यह भी था कि फाइनल प्राइस तय होते समय किसान को उसके प्रोफिट का पचास प्रतिशत शेयर मिलेगा..

क्योंकि जैसा अन्य सदस्यों ने कहा है कि गन्ने के यानी sugar mills के दूसरे भी by-products हैं। हर sugar mill का हिसाब अलग है, लेकिन उस हिसाब से जो फायदा होगा, उस फायदे का पार्टनर किसान क्यों नहीं रहेगा? उसको 50 परसेंट फायदा क्यों नहीं मिलेगा? केवल एफ.आर.पी. देकर कैसे समाप्त हो सकता है? इसलिए मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि उसको प्रॉफिट का अधिकार है, जो आज नकारा जा रहा है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ, पवार जी ज्यादा जानकार हैं, लेकिन आज जो चीनी 40 रुपए में मिल रही है, किसान को 2000 रुपए जो आज दिया है, वह आज की शक्कर का नहीं है, वह तो पिछले साल का है, जिसमें 160 रुपए दिया था और दस किलो के 160 रुपए के हिसाब से अगर 16 रुपए में एक किलो शक्कर मिली है, तो वह 25 रुपए होना चाहिए। आज अगर बाजार में 40 रुपए दाम है, तो क्या यह सच नहीं है कि मिल-मालिक इस साल बहुत ज्यादा फायदा कमाएंगे? अगर उनको ज्यादा फायदा होने वाला है, तो जब कैलकुलेशन होगा, तो उस फायदे का हिस्सा किसान को क्यों नहीं मिलना चाहिए? हिस्सा उसको मिलना चाहिए। यह मिल-मालिकों की सरकार है या किसानों की सरकार है, यह तय करने का वक्त आ गया है, इसलिए किसान को यह अधिकार होना चाहिए। अगर आपको 5(a) drop करना था, तो 5(a) का वह section drop करते, SAP को, सरकार को न घोषित करने वाला या उसका difference देने वाला प्रोविजन निकाल कर 50 परसेंट का प्रोविजन क्यों नहीं रखा, यह मेरा दूसरा सवाल है।

अंत में मैं एक ही बात कहूंगा, अभी माननीय शरद अनंतराव जोशी जी ने कहा कि सरकार को डीकंट्रोल करना चाहिए था। उनकी खुद की थ्योरी है, उनका आंदोलन है, लेकिन सच्चाई यह है कि किसान के साथ खिलवाड़ हुआ, कीमतों के साथ खिलवाड़ हुआ और इससे खेती तबाह हो गई, यह सरकार की नीति का परिणाम है, इसलिए मैं आज पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आप बताइए, अगर पिछले साल 160 रुपए दाम मिले और आज बाज़ार में 40 रुपए में चीनी खरीदनी पड़ रही है, तो इस साल 200 रुपए अगर किसान को मिल रहे हैं, आम तौर पर, तो फिर अगले साल चीनी की कीमत क्या होगा? 50 रुपए होगी। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आपकी नीति इसके लिए कारण है कि जिसमें किसान को भी लूटा जा रहा है और ग्राहक भी परेशान है, उसको भी लूटा जा रहा है। तो किसान के हित की भी रक्षा हो, ग्राहक के हित की भी रक्षा हो और एक सही price mechanism तैयार हो — ऐसा अगर आप कर सकते हैं, तभी आप इसमें intervene कीजिए, नहीं तो आप जब intervene करते हैं, तो उसमें ग्राहक मारा जाता है, उसमें किसान मारा जाता है और केवल मिल-मालिकों की चांदी होती है, तो यह ठीक नहीं है। इसलिए अगर हस्तक्षेप करना है, तो सही ढंग से करें, नहीं तो इसको market forces पर छोड़ दें, मैं अपने इन्हीं तीन मुद्दों का जवाब चाहता हूँ।

**श्री गंगा चरण (उत्तर प्रदेश):** सर, अभी सभी विद्वान सदस्यों के विचार हमने सुने। मैं कृषि मंत्री जी को बताना चाहता हूँ कि उत्तर प्रदेश में गन्ना किसानों का एक बहुत बड़ा आंदोलन चला। किसान यूनियनों से लेकर विभिन्न दलों ने इसका समर्थन भी किया। किसानों ने अपने खेतों में विरोध के रूप में गन्ना भी जलाया। किसान आत्महत्याएं भी कर रहे हैं, लेकिन क्या आपने कभी सुना कि किसी गन्ना मिल-मालिक ने आत्महत्या की हो या अपनी फैक्टरी जलाई हो?

सर, गन्ना किसानों की हालत उत्तर प्रदेश में बहुत ही बदहाल है और उत्तर प्रदेश की मुख्यमंत्री कुमारी मायावती जी ने गन्ना किसानों की चिंता करते हुए उनसे वार्ता की, उनकी समस्याओं को सुना और उत्तर प्रदेश में गन्ने का मूल्य 170 रुपए प्रति क्विंटल निर्धारित किया, जबकि केन्द्र सरकार ने उसका मूल्य 129 रुपए 70 पैसे प्रति क्विंटल तय किया है। इस प्रकार अगर उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार अपने सीमित साधनों से केन्द्र सरकार से 40 रुपए ज्यादा दे सकती है तो केन्द्र सरकार को इस मूल्य को 200 रुपए करने में क्या दिक्कत है? महोदय, ये लोग कहते हैं कि यह किसानों की सरकार है, माननीय कृषि मंत्री किसान हैं और उनको किसानों का दर्द है। अगर ऐसा है तो उन्हें किसानों को आत्महत्या करने से रोकना चाहिए, किसानों को गन्ना जलाने से रोकना चाहिए। यह देश का दुर्भाग्य है कि कृषि मंत्री जी किसान होते हुए भी किसानों का दर्द नहीं समझ रहे हैं। मुझे लगता है कि वे अपनी सरकार के दबाव में काम कर रहे हैं। मंत्री महोदय इस बात को स्पष्ट करें या वे कहें कि अब वे किसान से बड़े नेता हो गए हैं, नेता से बड़े इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट हो गए हैं या क्रिकेट बोर्ड के अध्यक्ष हो गए हैं इसलिए अब वे किसानों का दर्द भूल गए हैं, उन्होंने खेतों में जाना छोड़ दिया है, उनका किसानों से संपर्क टूट गया है। वे सदन में अपनी बात स्पष्ट करें क्योंकि किसानों को उनसे बड़ी अपेक्षाएं हैं।

माननीय शरद पवार जी जिस प्रांत से संबंध रखते हैं, वहां भी गन्ने की बहुत बड़ी खेती होती है। यह माना जाता है कि sugar lobby महाराष्ट्र की सरकारें बनाती और बिगाड़ती हैं। मैं उन्हें बताना चाहता हूँ कि एक दिन देश का किसान जागेगा और वह भी सरकार बना और बिगाड़ सकता है। आज किसान संगठित नहीं है। यह सही है कि वह अपनी रोजमर्रा की समस्याओं में उलझा रहता है, संगठित नहीं हो पाता है। अभी उत्तर प्रदेश में किसान आंदोलन चला, दिल्ली में भी लाखों किसानों ने धरना दिया और उन्होंने दिखा दिया कि अब किसान भी जाग गया है। अगर आज वह अपना गन्ने का खेत जला सकता है तो कल संविधान और कानून की किताबें भी जला सकता है — इस विषय पर हमें गौर करना चाहिए। आज नक्सलवाद और आतंकवाद बढ़ रहा है। क्या किसान को भी आप मजबूर करना चाह रहे हैं कि वह अपने हाथ में बंदूक थामे, कानून को तोड़े, सरकारी सम्पत्ति को नुकसान पहुंचाए? जब सरकार बहरी हो जाएगी, उसकी समस्याओं को नहीं सुनेगी, तब किसान मजबूरी में कानून तोड़ेगा। महोदय, किसान हमेशा कानून-परक होता है, कानून का पालन करता है।

इसलिए मैं कृषि मंत्री जी से विनम्रता से अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ कि किसान को कानून तोड़ने के लिए मजबूर न करें। यदि किसान के अंदर तूफान खड़ा हो जाएगा तो फिर यह सरकार भी बचने वाली नहीं है। मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार किसानों के प्रति पूरी सहानुभूति बरत रही है, वह किसानों के साथ खड़ी है। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... जितने भी किसानों को आंदोलन के लिए मजबूर होना पड़ा, हमने किसी भी किसान के खिलाफ मुकदमा दर्ज नहीं किया क्योंकि किसान का दर्द हमें मालूम है, हम लोग किसानों के बीच रहते हैं, किसानों से बराबर बातचीत करते हैं, उनकी समस्याओं का समाधान करते हैं, लेकिन केन्द्र सरकार किसानों से दूर हट गयी है, अब इनको चीनी मालिकों से हमदर्दी हो गयी है, बड़े पूंजीपतियों से हमदर्दी हो गयी है। महोदय, आज दिल्ली में बड़े-बड़े फ्लाईओवर बन रहे हैं, मेट्रो ट्रेन्स चल रही हैं लेकिन दूसरी तरफ लोग भूख से मर रहे हैं, भूख के कारण हथियार भी उठा रहे हैं। यदि इस आर्थिक असमानता को समाप्त नहीं किया गया तो एक दिन यह देश नक्सलवाद की आग में जलेगा। इसको रोकने के लिए जरूरी है कि हम किसानों और गरीबों की समस्याओं को सुनें और किसानों को उचित मूल्य दें। धन्यवाद।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): The discussion is completed. The Minister will reply after lunch. The House is adjourned for lunch till 2.00 p.m.

The House then adjourned for lunch at one of the clock.

The House re-assembled after lunch at two of the clock,  
[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN) in the Chair.]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K. V. THOMAS): Sir, at the outset, I wish to thank all the hon. Members who took part in this debate. Sir, I have been hearing the arguments on this Bill, both in the Lok Sabha and in the Rajya Sabha. Sir, the main thrust given by the hon. Members is that there will not be any dispute. So, what is the main thrust? Sir, the farmers should get a remunerative price. Sir, the consumers, especially those in the PDS system should get sugar at a reasonable price and sugar mills have to run the sugar mills. Sir, the Government is taking a balancing act. We are protecting the farmers. We are protecting the consumers. We also see that the sugar mills are protected. Sir, I am not going into the details. But, there are 2-3 points which have been raised here. One is, Sir, regarding SAP, State Advised Price. Sir, regarding SAP, I can assure that Government of India will not dilute it and we will not interfere. The second is regarding 3(b), which has been raised by all the hon. Members. It will not be in the Bill. Sir, 3(b) will not be in the Bill. Now, coming to 5 (a), why has it been deleted? That was another issue which has been raised. Before 5 (a) was deleted, what was the situation? There are two angles. One was, the cases which came in the apex court. The second was, because of the SAP, *i.e.* Statutory Minimum Price, even though there was a clause of 50-50 profit sharing — if you take the situation in every State for the last five years — farmers were not getting 50-50 share. You can go through every State. You can go through even my State. Even though sugar is not much — but in Palakkad it is there — but they were not getting this 50-50 sharing in SMP. We wanted to

see that these farmers get their due share. For that what have we done? Sir, in the fair and remunerative price, we have added the seventh clause. In the seventh Clause, in addition to the earlier six clauses we have added a cause factor and the profit the sugar mills make by manufacturing molasses and then generating electricity. So, these factors were not included in the SMP. So, when the FRP comes, the seventh additional factor is being added so that the farmers get a better share in their production.

Now, I come to court cases. Hon. senior Member of this House and veteran lawyer, Shri Arun Jaitley, has mentioned about these in this House yesterday. Sir, you being a veteran lawyer, you understand, in the present situation, the courts can take a stand. All those who are involved from 1972 in this can go to court to get a verdict in their favour on about Rs. 14,000 crores. It is not a small amount. I should not be misunderstood. Sir, there are legal luminaries like Shri Jaitley in the Supreme Court. His arguments will always stand. Sir, Rs. 14,000 crores is a huge amount and it has to be given. It does not go to the farmers; it goes to the mill owners. So, this is the case. We have very seriously studied this issue. Sir, firstly, Rs. 14,000 crores is a major issue. In order to prevent that, we have deleted Section 5A.

The second point is, we have taken adequate measures so that Fair and Remunerative Price is given to farmers. Who decides that? Sir, it is decided by the Commission on Agriculture Costs and Prices. Somebody said that farmers are not taken into confidence while fixing the price. Sir, the CACP decide the FRP which is the new version of the SMP. It discusses this with the farmers, with the State Governments and even the representative of the farmers is in the CACP. This is the position. So, naturally, the FRP will be a better pricing mechanism than the SMP. So, this is the position that the Government has taken on the FRP. Definitely, the FRP, which has come in the place of the SMP, will take care of the interests of the farmers.

The Government has taken a large number of measures to protect the interests of the sugarcane farmers. Sugarcane production in the country has gone up from 154.20 million tonnes in 1980-81 to 237.1 million tonnes in 2004-05 to 345.3 million tonnes in 2006-07. In the same way, the crop area has increased from 2.7 million hectares in 1980 to 4.9 million tonnes at present. Sir, yield has also increased from 58 tonnes per hectare to 71 tonnes per hectare. This does not reflect a decline in the crop profile or large-scale distress of farmers. Some problems do come which are known to you due to cyclic nature of the crop. But, may I point out? The SMP of sugarcane which we have decided for sugarcane has also gone up from Rs. 13 in 1980 to Rs. 81 in the period which always calculated with a return of 9 per cent. This is decided by a Committee consisting of scientists, economists and farmers and is convened by the Central Government. We have to be careful when large interventions are made, the benefits invariably do not go to the intermediaries. So, to this extent, we have to be vigilant.

Sir, some hon. Members have referred to the recommendations made by Dr. Swaminathan Committee. When the price is fixed, whether it is MSP or FRP for the crops, the farmers should

get a reasonable price. Whether it is sugarcane or wheat or rice or anything, reasonable price should be given to all the crops. That is also being taken care of when we have taken up the FRP. I would argue that the Government's intervention has resulted in achieving all its three objectives — price stability, remunerative price to farmers and sustainable growth of crops substantially. Over and above all the regular programmes of the Ministry, we are also supporting the sugar sector through the Sugar Development Fund, insurance and also through cooperative sector to help the interests of the farmers and modernizing the industry.

Sir, the aim of the Government is to make sugar affordable to the consumer, give a remunerative price to the farmers and help the industry thrive without being exploited.

So, I want to again put thrust on two points; one is, we are not at all interfering with the SAP; second, we are not putting 3(b); and, third, the removal of 5A will only help the farmers.

So, these are the points on which we have moved this amendment. I think, the House will agree on this.

**श्री कलराज मिश्र (उत्तर प्रदेश):** अभी आपने कहा कि FRP इस तरह से तय की जाएगी कि वह SMP से भी बेहतर हो सकेगी। जो SAP तय होती थी, विशेष रूप से उस स्टेट के जो गन्ना उत्पादक हैं, उनकी लागत और उसके साथ-साथ लाभकारी मूल्य को ध्यान में रख कर तय की जाती थी। स्वाभाविक रूप से SAP SMP से ज्यादा होती है। उसका अन्तर भी ज्यादा होता है। उस आधार पर किसानों को उपयुक्त दाम भी प्राप्त होता है। उत्तर प्रदेश में यही रहा है। पूरे देश भर में विभिन्न प्रकार की जलवायु और फसल का स्वरूप और उसके उपज की अवधि अलग होने के कारण उसमें फर्क आता है। इसलिए सही मायने में एक प्रकार के ही recovery वाले गन्ने का उत्पादन नहीं होता है। आप कह रहे हैं कि स्थिर मूल्य तय किया जाएगा, तो स्थिर मूल्य से बहुत जगह किसानों को बहुत नुकसान होगा और इससे उत्तर प्रदेश का किसान तो मर जाएगा। पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश और पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश में recovery कम है। इनकी हालत तो बहुत खराब हो जाएगी।

आप कह रहे हैं कि उत्पादन बढ़ा है। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि मैंने 2008-09 के आर्थिक सर्वेक्षण का आँकड़ा दिया था, मान्यवर कृषि मंत्री जी उस दिन उपस्थित थे। गन्ना का उत्पादन 14.9 प्रतिशत घटा है। अभी आपने बताया, एरिया भी कम नहीं है, किसान ने गन्ना कम बोया है। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप 2008-09 का Economic Survey देखिए। इसलिए मेरा कहना है कि आप इसको वापस ले लें और यहीं इसको ठीक करें। यह ठीक नहीं है। SAP किसी तरीके से होनी चाहिए, इस तरह की बात आनी चाहिए।

**THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN):** Dr. Malaisamy; only one clarification; one question. No speech, please. You can just ask a question. That is all.

**DR. K. MALAISAMY (Tamil Nadu):** Sir, I want to seek only one clarification. I am in full agreement with the hon. Minister of State. But I am sorry that as far as clause 5A is concerned, the Minister has been explaining that there is no chance of sharing the profit, taking into consideration the three or four years' experience. Sir, whatever experience he has got in a period of three or four years may be different. What I am asking is, rightly or wrongly — I am using the words rightly or wrongly — the chance of the farmers, enabling them to share the

profit, was there earlier. Why do you want to take away the right? A right given should not be taken at all. ...*(Interruptions)*... One second, please. In case you are removing 5A, what is the security for the farmers? Whatever privileges, whatever concessions which are already being enjoyed by them under 5A are being replaced, are such facilities being taken care of either by other means of ... ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Yes; yes; Shrimati Brinda Karat; one question, please.

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT (West Bengal): Yes, Sir; I will put only one question. I just wanted to ask the hon. Minister when we talk about fair prices whether it is a fact that the Agricultural Prices Commission had actually recommended a much higher price for sugarcane than what the Central Government gave.

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR (Maharashtra): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): No, no; you have already spoken.

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Sir, I am only putting questions.

The Minister, in his reply, said that as farmers have not got any share in the profit over the last five years, we are doing away with it. This is legitimising the unethical practice. Why are you taking away the right of the farmers to have a share in the profit?

And, that profit is not included in Item no. 7 of FRP.

Secondly, Sir, he is saying that FRP is given to actually give justice to farmers. My point is, in the very first year of FRP, they have been proved wrong, because all over the country, farmers are getting Rs. 200 this year while you have given only Rs. 129. I would like to know, why are you not accepting the Swaminathan formula?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Mr. Siva; just put a question.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, the Minister, in one of his replies, in this very House, has said that the FRP is declared at a rate 44 per cent more than the cost of production.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Put your question.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, my question can be understood from what I am saying.

The cost of production, as per the Minister's statement, is Rs. 728, whereas the transportation cost is, approximately, Rs. 200 and the cost involved in harvesting is, approximately, Rs. 250. In my view, just Rs. 200 cannot be the cost of production and this calculation would not help the farmers in any way. So, depriving them of their share in the profits from mill-owners will not benefit them in the way it is computed now.

SHRI GOVINDRAO WAMANRAO ADIK (Maharashtra): Sir, we are satisfied with the reply given by the hon. Minister. We shall support the Bill and the House is going to support the Bill; there is no doubt about it. Now, Clause 3, sub-section 3C, is as good as amended. But I want a clarification on the explanation at (b) where it is said that 'Manufacturing cost of sugar means

the net cost incurred on conversion of sugarcane into sugar including net cost of transportation of sugarcane from the purchase centre to the factory gate.' Sir, here, the term 'purchase centre' has been used. What do they mean by 'purchase centre'? That is my question. Now, sugarcane is harvested in the farm and transported from the farm to the factory, and if the purchasing centre is away from the farm, the cost of transportation of sugarcane from the farm to the centre will have to be borne by the farmer and that is again going to be against the interests of farmers. I would like to request the hon. Minister to change the word 'centre' and instead, make it sugarcane farm.

[MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair]

**श्री वीर पाल सिंह यादव:** उपसभापति महोदय, मैं केवल एक ही बात पूछना चाहता हूँ। सरकार बार-बार यह कह रही है कि किसी भी सफल का हम लाभकारी मूल्य दे रहे हैं, चाहे वह गन्ना हो, धान हो या गेहूँ हो, लेकिन स्वामीनाथन आयोग ने जो सिफारिश की है, आप उसके आधार पर मूल्य नहीं दे रहे हैं। मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि स्वामीनाथन आयोग की जो सिफारिश आई है, उसके आधार पर आप मूल्य देंगे या इसी तरह से चलता रहेगा।

**श्री शरद पवार (कृषि मंत्री तथा उपभोक्ता मामले, खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्री):** उपसभापति महोदय, श्रीमान् कलराज मिश्र जी ने State Advisory Price के बारे में सवाल उठाया और अपनी स्पीच में भी उन्होंने इसका डिटेल में जिक्र किया था। यह बात सच है कि पहला प्रस्ताव ordinance था और उसमें यह प्रोवीजन किया गया था कि केन्द्र सरकार के Fair and Remunerative Price (FRP) एनाउंस करने के बाद स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स अपने राज्य में State Advisory Price (SAP) एनाउंस करेंगी। FRP और SAP में जो अंतर होगा, वह अंतर पूरा करने की जिम्मेदारी राज्य सरकार की होगी। पहले यही provision था। मैं इस बात को मानता हूँ कि इस बात को लेकर खास तौर पर उत्तर भारत में बड़ी नाराज़गी थी, साथ ही तमिलनाडु राज्य से भी इसे लेकर बड़ा स्ट्रॉंग रिएक्शन आया था।

इसको introduce करने से पहले सदन के most of the political party leaders के साथ जो meeting हुई, उसमें सरकार के सामने यह बात रखी गई कि हर राज्य की recovery अलग-अलग होती है, हर राज्य की cost of cultivation अलग-अलग होती है और अगर आप पूरे देश में uniform price तय करेंगे तो कुछ राज्यों के ऊपर, जहाँ recovery कर रहे हैं, वहाँ अन्याय हो जाएगा। खास तौर पर उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार, मध्य प्रदेश, उत्तराखंड, इन राज्यों में किसानों का नुकसान होगा। इसलिए इसमें बदलाव करने की आवश्यकता रखी गई। यह जो सूचना थी, उसको सरकार ने इस meeting के बाद स्वीकार किया। राज्य सरकार के ऊपर जो जिम्मेदारी थी उस जिम्मेदारी से राज्य सरकार को दूर रखा गया और जिस राज्य में State Advisory Price का कानून है, वहाँ तय करने का उसका अधिकार अबाधित रखा। राज्य सरकार वहाँ जो कीमत तय करेगी, वह FRP से ज्यादा होगी तथा इस पर अमल करने की जिम्मेदारी चीनी मिल की होगी। इसको स्वीकार किया गया और यह आज के इस बिल में आया है। इसलिए जो आशंका कलराज मिश्र जी के मन में है, वह अब स्थिति नहीं रही। बिल पारित होने के बाद जो पहली स्थिति थी, वह आज नहीं रही। राज्य सरकार का अधिकार अबाधित रहेगा। अगर राज्य सरकार इसमें कुछ बदलाव करना चाहेगी तो वह कर सकती है। सच बताएँ तो State Advisory Price का concept अपने देश में सिर्फ 3-4 राज्यों में है। बाकी सभी राज्यों में आज से पहले भारत सरकार जो Statutory Minimum Price announce करती थी, वही concept थी। यह बात सच है कि उत्तर प्रदेश की विधान सभा ने कानून बना कर के स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को यह अधिकार दिया था। आज



इस अधिकार में कोई परिवर्तन या हस्तक्षेप भारत सरकार की ओर से नहीं किया गया है। इसमें कुछ भी प्रावधान ऐसा नहीं किया है और इसलिए राज्य सरकार का वह अधिकार रहेगा।

दूसरी बात, श्री जावडेकर साहब ने यह बात सदन में रखी कि about Rs.129 has been fixed and recommended by CACP which the Government of India has accepted. चीनी की market price इससे ज्यादा है। हम एक बात नजरअंदाज नहीं कर सकते कि इससे पहले भारत सरकार ने कई बार SMP तय की, मगर किसानों को इससे भी ज्यादा कीमत मिली। SMP या FRP तो bench-mark है, यह final नहीं है। इसमें प्रावधान है कि SMP या FRP announce करने के बाद मिल मालिक और किसानों के संगठन मिल कर उन्होंने इसमें कुछ सुधार करने की बात तय की, तो वे दे सकते हैं, मगर वे FRP से कम नहीं दे सकते। उनको FRP से ज्यादा देने का अधिकार है, इसलिए वह दे सकते हैं। इसी साल की स्थिति आप देखिए। इस साल FRP लगभग 129 रुपए announce की गई, मगर actually क्या price मिल रही है? उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने गन्ने की price Rs.165 per quintal announce की as against Rs. 129. इसके बारे में उत्तर प्रदेश के किसानों में एक तरह की नाराजगी थी। वहाँ मिल मालिकों के साथ उनकी detail discussion हुई और उत्तर प्रदेश की industry ने announce किया कि हम 165 रुपए की price में सुधार करेंगे तथा उन्होंने इसकी price 185 रुपए announce की।

अभी उत्तर प्रदेश में कुछ चीनी मिलें between 185 to 220, यहाँ तक price देते हैं। उन्होंने आज यह announce किया है। वहाँ FRP 129 है। उन्हें actually में 200 से ऊपर मिल रहे हैं। जहाँ तक कर्णाटक की बात हो, गुजरात की बात हो, महाराष्ट्र की बात हो, तमिलनाडु या आंध्र प्रदेश की स्थिति हो, इनमें और Northern India की स्थिति में एक और फर्क है। श्रीमान् आदिक साहब के माध्यम से जो समस्याएँ यहाँ उठाई गई कि ये कीमत देते समय गन्ने की delivery कहाँ लेंगे? हम एक बात नजरअंदाज नहीं करते कि इस देश में जो भी कृषि उपज पैदा होती है, समझिए कि Food Corporation of India गेहूँ खरीदता है, धान खरीदता है। मगर वह गेहूँ और धान किसानों के खेत से कभी नहीं खरीदता, बल्कि किसान बोरे में भरकर, चाहे ट्रैक्टर हो, या bullock-cart हो, उससे वे जहाँ मण्डी है या purchase centre है, वहाँ ले जाकर दे देता है और वहाँ से Food Corporation of India खरीदता है। यह सभी कृषि उपज के बारे में स्थिति है। इसलिए उत्तर प्रदेश और बाकी Northern India में कई सालों से यह system है कि किसान अपने क्षेत्र में गन्ना काटेगा। चीनी मिल और किसान का गांव कोई एक centralised place तय करते हैं, जिसको purchase centre बोलते हैं, वहाँ लाकर रखेगा और वहाँ से चीनी मिल के ट्रक गन्ना लेकर मिल में जाते हैं। यह system Northern India में सभी चीनी मिलों में है। महाराष्ट्र और गुजरात में यह स्थिति नहीं है। महाराष्ट्र और गुजरात में, एक तो वहाँ cooperative चीनी मिलें हैं। चीनी मिल का मालिक ही खुद किसान है। इसलिए वहाँ एक नया system कई सालों से स्थापित हुआ है कि वहाँ चीनी मिल किसानों को समय देता है कि इस समय पर हमारी harvesting, transport की टीम आपके field पर आएगी, गन्ना harvest करेगी, ट्रक में भरेगी और चीनी मिल में transport करने की जिम्मेदारी भी चीनी मिल की ही होगी। इसलिए वह बोझ Southern India में किसानों के ऊपर नहीं पड़ता, मगर Northern India में इसमें 50 प्रतिशत बोझ किसानों के ऊपर पड़ता है। यह system पूरे हिन्दुस्तान में है, इसलिए उसमें purchase centre की व्यवस्था की गई। मैं यह कहना चाहता था कि महाराष्ट्र, गुजरात, तमिलनाडु या कर्णाटक में जो गन्ने की कीमत मिलती है, वह 220 रुपये या 230 रुपये क्विंटल मिलती है plus harvesting transport की जिम्मेदारी चीनी मिल की है। अगर उसमें आप 30 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल add करते हैं, तो 230+30, यानी 260 रुपये आज actually महाराष्ट्र के किसानों को मिलते हैं भले ही 129 FRP हो। FRP एक benchmark है और अगर market price और atmosphere, favourable हों तो इसके ऊपर किसानों को ज्यादा कीमत लेने का अधिकार है। इसलिए आज की स्थिति में वह ज्यादा कीमत उनको मिल रही है।

यहाँ एक सवाल यह भी उठाया गया कि 5(a) आप यहाँ से क्यों करते हैं? राज्य मंत्री साहब ने जो बतलाया, यह बात सच है पिछले पांच साल ही नहीं बल्कि कई सालों में 5(a) में क्या था? 5(a) में which has been deleted, that 5(a) was providing for sharing of profit of the mill with the farmers on the ratio of 50:50, after the season is over and after the financial results are declared. Actually कई सालों से हम देख रहे हैं कि किसान एक बार अपना गन्ना चीनी मिल में देने के बाद, अपना payment लेने के बाद अगले साल ही गन्ना तैयार होने के बाद मिल की याद करता है, तब तक वह मिल में नहीं जाता। मिल की बैलेंसशीट कब पूरी होगी, एकाउंट्स कब पूरे होंगे, उसमें प्रॉफिट होगा या लॉस, इसको कभी किसान सोचता नहीं। चीनी मिलों ने आज तक प्रॉफिट शेयरिंग की जिम्मेदारी कभी पूरी नहीं की, कोआपरेटिव में अलग कंट्रोल है, कोआपरेटिव में खुद ही मालिक हैं, मगर प्राइवेट मिल ऑनर्स ने कभी दिया नहीं।...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU (Karnataka): Sir, if you just permit me for one second. I do not want to interrupt you. That is not the position throughout the country. In other places, where there is a possibility of some profit after a year or two, certain private mills have been giving it to the farmers. Now, I would like to have one simple answer. We will cooperate with you. Otherwise, we want to insist on that. Why are you deleting that provision? If it is harmless, why are you deleting it?...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री शरद पवार:** हमने जो नए प्रोविजन किए हैं, इनमें फर्क है। हमने इसमें सुधार किया है। 5(a) में प्रोविजन था कि पूरा सीजन खत्म होने के बाद, बैलेंसशीट पूरी होने के बाद उसको प्रॉफिट मिला, तो उसमें से कुछ हिस्सा लेने का अधिकार किसानों का था, जिस पर अमल नहीं होता था। अभी हमने FRP में यह सुधार किया, "The Fair and Remuneration Price now provide for upfront inclusion of the profit and risk to the farmer on his cost of production and transport to the mill gate". इससे पहले risk factor कभी नहीं था, risk आ गया। इससे पहले गन्ना देते समय भले ही मिल को फायदा हो या नुकसान हो, इसकी जिम्मेदारी मिल को लेनी ही पड़ेगी, यह प्रोविजन कभी नहीं था। नए सुधार में यह लेनी पड़ेगी और इसमें FRP 5(a) से किसानों को ज्यादा लाभ मिलेगा, जिसका फायदा किसानों को होगा।

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Nobody is disputing on it. As far as this provision is concerned, it is fine. But, why are you deleting that provision?

**श्री शरद पवार:** एक ही प्रोविजन डबल काम के लिए कैसे रखेंगे। Once you are not interested to share the profit, in another provision, you are making the compulsion whether you earn profit or whether you lose the money, still you have to pay. When you have taken that type of a decision, when you have made that type of a provision, when you protected the farmer, there is no necessity to keep the other thing.

SHRI SHARAD ANANTRAO JOSHI (Maharashtra): Sir, there is ...*(Interruptions)*... Both provisions will be as non-operative as the Second Schedule of 5A.

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: That is why I said that, yes, 129 has been recommended by the CACP and has been accepted and announced. But actually, in the field, nobody is accepting 129. Everybody is getting more than Rs. 200. That is very clear. Even today's market is showing that. Throughout India farmers are getting more than that and that is why one should not worry about 129 or 132.

वृंदा कारत जी ने जो एक सवाल यहां उठाया कि CACP की recommendation इससे ज्यादा थी। पिछले पांच सालों में CACP ने, सिर्फ एक केस को छोड़कर, जो recommendation की थी, उनको सरकार ने स्वीकार न किया हो, ऐसा कभी नहीं हुआ। सरकार ने हमेशा स्वीकार किया। एक साल स्वीकार नहीं किया, यह बात सच है, इस साल नहीं, last year.

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Last year when the whole problem arose.

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: I will tell you why. In that year, CACP gave their recommendation. Their recommendation was accepted by the Council of Ministers and announced. After announcement, within 15 days, CACP *suo motu* gave another report and recommended that Government of India should provide Rs. 30 or Rs. 50 bonus to the farmers every ton. दो बातें हैं, एग्रीकल्चर प्रोड्यूस की प्राइस साल में एक बार ही तय होती है, दो बार नहीं होती। आज गेहूं की प्राइस तय हो गई 1100 और 15 दिन के बाद CACP दूसरी रिपोर्ट नहीं दे सकती कि आज 1100 नहीं, 1200 है।

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Sir, you yourself had given a fifty rupees bonus. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: Bonus is a different thing and the recommendation of the CACP is different.

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: But the principle is same, Sir.

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: On several occasions, the Government of India has not changed the recommendation of the CACP. They have accepted the recommendation of the CACP. The Government thinks that when it goes for procurement, it should pay more money, so that there will be a good procurement. That is why bonus has been announced in the NDA regime and now in the UPA regime too. That is this year. Here what happened is that the CACP *suo motu* in its second report sends a recommendation that the Government of India should give bonus. बोनस किसको देना? Wheat और rice को हम बोनस देते हैं, क्योंकि wheat and rice are purchased by the Government of India. The Food Corporation of India procures wheat and rice, pays the price plus, if the Government of India decides bonus, bonus also and brings it to the godown of the Government of India and uses it for the Public Distribution System.

Here the case is of sugarcane. How can the Government of India procure sugarcane? What will the Government of India do with sugarcane? Sugarcane will go to the factory of Mr. Bajaj. Bajaj Hindustan is going to purchase sugarcane.

SHRI RAHUL BAJAJ (Maharashtra): Not this Bajaj.

**श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया:** इसमें बजाज भी है, हिंदुस्तान भी है।

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: Bajaj Hindustan is going to purchase sugarcane. He is going to convert that sugarcane into sugar. He is going to sell sugar and the Government of India is to pay the bonus! यह अजीब बात है कि फायदा उनको मिलेगा, लेकिन बोनस भारत सरकार ने देना है, यह किस तरह की रिकमंडेशन है? इस तरह की रिकमंडेशन को स्वीकार करना बिल्कुल मुश्किल था और इसलिए भारत सरकार ने इसे स्वीकार नहीं किया था। हम खुद खरीदते थे ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: That is not the question of your paying the bonus. Big mill owners would have had to pay the bonus. Nobody is saying that you pay the bonus. ...*(Interruptions)*... Kisan would have benefited.

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: The recommendation of the CACP was that the Government of India should pay the bonus. The Government of India should pay bonus and that sugarcane should go to Bajaj. This is not possible and this is not fair also. That is why we have not accepted that recommendation. मुझे लगता है कि जो महत्वपूर्ण issues थे, वे issues मैंने आपके सामने रखे। जो किसानों का interest है, राज्य सरकार का interest है, राज्य सरकार का अधिकार है, इसमें बिल्कुल भी हस्तक्षेप नहीं किया जाएगा। FRP से ज्यादा कीमत देने का जो अधिकार है, मांगने का अधिकार है, वह अधिकार अबाधित रखा गया है और मुझे विश्वास है कि आज इसका लाभ गन्ना किसानों को होगा।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is not possible to have clarifications after clarifications.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, that is how Parliament functions.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is all right.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, it is a sweet matter. You should also be sweet to us. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: This sweet is very sweet.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, cutting across party lines, from all sides, from the DMK, the Communist Party of India, the BJP, Independents and others, and even from the Ruling Party Members, there is an apprehension in the minds of several States, particularly Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and even parts of Maharashtra about the Bhargava Committee and clause 5A. You give both advantages and options to farmers. What is the problem? If I get more in the market, I will sell it in the market. It may be that the mill owner is going to give me extra in addition to what you are giving. Why should you delete it? We are not satisfied with that particular response. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, we agree that mill owners don't share the profit with farmers. The Minister has expressed his concerns. Though they are not giving it, in the presence of clause 5A, the farmers can resort to judicial remedy. By deleting this, they are deprived of this right to resorting to judicial remedy. Your calculation of risk and profit factors in the FRP will not benefit the farmers to the extent they would have been benefited by way of sharing the profit from mills.

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: Sir, I am confident that FRP will definitely be beneficiary. The Mahajan Commission, which is a major Commission, has gone in depth about the sugar industry. Their recommendation is also that clause 5A should be deleted. It's a non-starter. That type of recommendation has been made. On the basis of this recommendation and also on the basis of the ground level situation which we are observing for many years, we have come to the conclusion that इसका कोई फायदा नहीं है, इसलिए एफआरपी में in advance ज्यादा कीमत देने का प्रबंध किया है। सर, एक आखिरी प्वाइंट रह गया है, वह यह है कि श्री शरद अनंतराव जोशी साहब ने टोटल

डीकंट्रोल की बात यहां पर की है। टोटल डीकंट्रोल के लिए आज स्थिति ठीक नहीं है। यह बात सच है कि लेवी शुगर एक जमाने में 70:30 था। The Government of India was taking 70 per cent and 30 per cent was kept for the sugar mills to sell in open market. That was brought down to 50:50. Then, 40:60. Only this year, as an exceptional year, we took the decision to take 20 per cent levy. इससे कोई ज्यादा लेवी नहीं है। समाज के जो गरीब लोग हैं, उनकी हितों की रक्षा के लिए एक particular price पर चीनी देने की जिम्मेदारी सरकार को लेनी पड़ती है, इसलिए यह बीस परसेंट इस साल लेवी रहेगी और बाकी अरसी परसेंट मार्केट में बेचने का उनको अधिकार है, क्योंकि इससे वह compensate कर सकता है, जो यहां पर कुछ नुकसान हुआ है। मगर गवर्नमेंट ने इसमें balance किया है। Industry का interest देखा, किसानों का interest देखा और consumers का, जिसमें खास करके vulnerable section है, भी interest safeguard करने के लिए यह partially control system continue की है।

**श्री एम. वेंकैया नायडु:** सर, हमारे सवाल का जवाब नहीं आया।(Interruptions)... Sir, it's a very important point. It is not a political point. We are not trying to secure political points. Please try to understand. Let us observe the FRP for six months or one year. If that is not going to be higher than the market or this thing, is the Government willing to reconsider the entire matter? Can we revisit that?

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: I am ready to accept his suggestion because ultimately we have to protect the interests of the farmers. If the interests of the farmers are not protected because of this deletion, I will consider it.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, the question is:

That the Bill further to amend the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 and to make provisions for validation of certain orders issued by the Central Government determining the price of levy sugar and actions taken under those orders and for matters connected therewith, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

*The motion was adopted.*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill. In Clause 2, there are three amendments (Nos. 1 to 3) by Shri A. Vijayaraghavan. Are you moving?

#### ***Clause 2 — Amendment of Section 3***

SHRI A. VIJAYARAGHAVAN (Kerala): Yes, Sir, I move:

- 1 That at page 3, line 14, *for* the words, "fair and remunerative price" the words "Statutory Minimum Price" be *substituted*."
- 2 That at page 3, line 29, *for* the words, "fair and remunerative price" the words "Statutory Minimum Price" be *substituted*."
- 3 That at page 3, line 33 and 34, *for* the words, "sugarcane from the purchase centre to the factory gate, to the extent it is borne by the producer" the words "sugarcane from the field to the factory gate borne by the producer" be *substituted*".

Sir, it is a matter of concern. Already when we are calculating this FRP and whatever they are getting outside, there is a dichotomy. That is a reality. Sir, when these people are getting through the mill owners an amount which is higher than what we are offering to them, there is a big dichotomy in that. So, at least, the Government has to give a proper assurance that a statutory price will be ensured which is higher than what you have announced in this Bill. So, that has to be categorically announced. Secondly, Sir, we are moving away from the Swaminathan Committee Report regarding the announcement of the statutory minimum price. Two things are happening. On both these things, I hope the Government should give a proper assurance.

*The questions were proposed.*

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: Sir, the Swaminathan Committee's recommendation is not only for sugarcane, but for all the crops. That is not accepted by the Government of India yet and until and unless it is accepted as a policy, it is not possible to implement it for a particular crop. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He has replied. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI A. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Sir, it is a very important thing for the farming community all over India. They are waiting as to what would be the stand of this Government on the Swaminathan Committee Report. Now, we are discussing a very serious issue relating to sugarcane farmers. So, at this point of time, at least, the Government should give an assurance to this House that they would consider this matter. When are they going to announce it to the farming community? ...*(Interruptions)*...

*The questions were put and the amendments were negatived.*

*Clause 2 was added to the Bill.*

*Clauses 3 and 4 were added to the Bill.*

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

PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Sir, I move:

That the Bill be passed.

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

#### **The Competition (Amendment) Bill, 2009**

THE MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) OF THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): Sir, I move:

That the Bill further to amend the Competition Act, 2002, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

Sir, the purpose of this amendment is a very short procedural purpose. It was during the Inter-Session period that the Ordinance had to be passed for the simple reason that the two year Sunset Clause provided for the winding up of MRTPC had to be fast forwarded simply because

the personnel were not available to us any more. There was no Chairperson. We had made attempts to find an appropriate Chairperson but the very person that we selected was also selected for another Tribunal, and, therefore, we could not find a Chairperson. Two of the Members retired during this period. The two Members that were on the Commission, retired respectively, on 14.11.2009 and 1.10.2009. As a result, the MRTPC which had to complete its work over a two-year period after which the left-over work was to be handed over to the Competition Appellate Tribunal become non-functional. We felt that instead of making things inconvenient for all the people who are before MRTPC, as parties should have their matters and cases shifted immediately. And, therefore, the Ordinance was passed. We have come before the House, Sir, for converting the Ordinance into an amendment legislation so that the Competition Commission and the Competition Appellate Tribunal which are now functional can continue to take this work up speedily and give a degree of comfort to people who are waiting in queue, for disposal of these cases.

Sir, I might mention here that the Competition Commission has just received its first few cases and is hearing them actively. But no decisions have as yet been taken by the Competition Commission. So, the Competition Appellate Tribunal, right now, has no work of its own. The infrastructure is available with them and, indeed, the infrastructure of the MRTPC has been kept in place for another two years. It is our intention also, in this legislation, to clarify the issue of compensation applications that were pending before the MRTPC. The assumption was that the compensation applications would also be disposed of by the Appellate Tribunal. But it was not expressly stated and, therefore, in the present legislation, now, that matter is also clarified.

With these words, Sir, I commend the Bill for consideration of the House.

*The question was proposed.*

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Sir, my senior colleague, Shri Shanta Kumar, will be speaking at a little length on this. I am just intervening because I have one or two serious doubts as far as this Amendment is concerned. From what the hon. Minister has said, on the face of it, it looks very innocuous that there are certain matters pending in another Tribunal; the matters cannot be heard there; therefore, we have another Tribunal now created; they must be heard here. But it is not as simple as the Minister says. At the root of this matter there is a little history and it is that which disturbs me.

Sir, the original Competition Bill was passed by both the Houses of Parliament in 2002. It provided for a certain set of cases, as distinct from what was pending before the MRTP. The MRTP law was first enacted in the 1940s and then in the 1970s in a restricted environment. The whole concept was that you must have a regulation, anything which is big is evil, small is beautiful, economies of scale were to be frowned upon, etc. With the passage of time and, particularly, after 1991 it became redundant. Therefore, the MRTP had to go sooner or later and the Competition Law will come in. The object of the Competition Law of India, as an anti-trust law, is that the free market economy, which is intended to benefit the consumers either because

of the anti-competition practices or because of abuse of dominance or because of the manner in which mergers and amalgamations are taking place, may actually eliminate competition and hurt the market. Therefore, the Competition Commission had to be created as a market regulator. I don't think there was any difficulty, as far as this was concerned. This was unanimously approved and passed by both the Houses.

After this was passed by both the Houses, the real objection came from the judicial institution and the objection was this: Why must have you a person who is not a judge heading this body? As a result of which a challenge was made. The rules under this Act were framed and for years together the Competition Commission could not function. Thereafter, the Government represented through the Attorney General and the respective Governments, the Government before 2003-04 and the Government in 2005-06, prepared draft amendments saying, "All right, above this Commission we will create an Appellate Tribunal; we will subsume one of the retired judges to head the Appellate Tribunal". So, a job for a retired judge was created. Once it was done, the Supreme Court also gave its nod. The litigation came to an end and this post was created as an Appellate Tribunal. Now, what is the situation? It is not as simple as the Minister says. You have an Appellate Tribunal headed by a retired judge. The retired judge has no functions because there is no case pending before him and what the Minister has said, if I did not read between the lines of what he said, is that the court pushed us to a situation where we had to create this position; now, the judge has no function; we have to take work from other tribunals and create job for him. Is this what the Parliament is supposed to do? In the process what are we doing? In the process we have a situation where, if we look at the whole concept of large enterprise, which was the concept of the MRTP, still the concept of unfair trade practices as also restrictive trade practices in the language of the Competition Law is relevant. Now, the Government brought first the changes in the law saying, as far as the restrictive trade practices are concerned, they are before the MRTP. Now, the MRTP which has a full investigative wing is to be wound up and, in any case, it has to be wound up. Today, you can't find personnel for the limited time. The MRTP has to be wound up and its investigative wing could shift to the Competition Commission. The same people will be used and those who are not required would have to go out. The unfair trade practices were sent to the National Consumer Forum. The National Consumer Forum said, and rightly so, "I have no investigative wing. I can't deal with it. Let it go back". While it is to go back to the MRTP and if the MRTP is not available, it has to come back to the Competition Commission. What this amendment does is that it structures a full law after this amendment saying that restrictive trade practices under section 66(3) will be before the Competition Commission, but unfair trade practices which come back from the National Consumer Forum will be before the appellate authority. The reason given in the Statement of Objects and Reasons, para 5, of the Bill is that the Competition Appellate Tribunal was not having adequate workload.



So first we create a post of a retired judge which was not originally intended by Parliament, now we amend the law in order to give work to that retired judge. In the process we structured the law to make it look so absurd, if I may use that phrase, where restrictive trade practices will be before the CC and unfair trade practices will be before the Appellate Authority. If somebody wants to file an appeal against unfair trade practices, where will he file an appeal because the finding itself will be given by the Appellate Authority? If at all there is a proper forum for unfair trade practices that proper forum must also be the Competition Commission. It should be before the Competition Commission. Why should the Appellate Tribunal get the original jurisdiction merely because the retired judge's post which we have created under particular circumstances has no work? The law is not only for these one or two years when the judge has inadequate work, this law will be in existence even 20 years from today. Anti-trust laws in all free market economies operate. Therefore, this law will be there. Why do we, only keeping the present position in mind, structure our law in a manner where one part of the same function is performed by the original body and the other part of the function is performed by the Appellate Tribunal? That is the objection which I have to the structuring of this law. Thank you.

**श्री राजीव शुक्ल (महाराष्ट्र):** धन्यवाद उपसभापति जी, मैं कंपीटीशन अमेंडमेंट बिल, 2009 का समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। इसमें कोई शक नहीं है कि जब Competition Commission की अवधारणा रखी गई थी, तो इसमें दोनों सरकारों का योगदान था। 2002 में, जो आज हमारे नेता विपक्ष हैं, यह उनकी अवधारणा थी और उसके बाद की जो सरकार थी, उसने भी इसको सही नीयत से आगे बढ़ाने की कोशिश की थी। Competition Commission बनने की बात आई, लेकिन पांच साल का डिले हुआ और यह बात पांच साल तक अटक रही। पांच साल बाद Appellate Tribunal के साथ Competition Commission को बनाया गया। इसके बाद इसका जो MRTP का काम था, इसको MRTP की जगह replace करना था, उस संबंध में मैं मंत्री जी से दो-तीन प्रश्न करना चाहता हूँ। मैं उनसे जानना चाहता हूँ कि Competition Commission के गठन में क्यों इतना समय लगा? क्यों इसमें 2002 से 2007 तक का इतना लंबा समय लगा? Appellate Tribunal को इसके साथ बनाने की आवश्यकता क्यों पड़ी? दो साल की अवधि दी गई थी कि दो साल के अंदर MRTP के केसेज transfer हो जाएंगे, समाप्त हो जाएंगे, जब दो साल में MRTP के केसेज खत्म नहीं हो पाए तो क्या गारंटी है कि Appellate Tribunal इन केसेज को, जो prescribed अवधि है, उसमें खत्म कर लेगा? क्या कारण थे कि दो साल की अवधि में भी वे केसेज खत्म नहीं हो पाए? लोगों का एक apprehension Section 5 and Section 6 के अमलगेशन के बारे में भी है कि उनके बारे में नोटिफिकेशन क्यों नहीं करते हैं? जब बड़ी कंपनियां हावी हो जाएंगी और तब नोटिफिकेशन आएगा तो उसका क्या अर्थ होगा? अगर सेक्शन 5 एण्ड सेक्शन 6 के बारे में मंत्री जी स्पष्टीकरण दे सकें कि नोटिफिकेशन पर, अमलगेशन पर कब से कब होगा, तो अच्छा रहेगा। चौथी चीज यह है कि जब यह कमीशन बनाया गया था तो यह बात रखी गई थी कि इसमें एक्सपर्ट्स होंगे। क्योंकि अर्थव्यवस्था में उदारीकरण हो रहा है, इकॉनॉमिक रिफॉर्म्स आ रहे हैं, वातावरण कंपीटीटिव रहे, सबको समान अधिकार रहे, किसी का एकाधिकार न हो जाए, उसमें मोनोपॉली न हो जाए, इसलिए कंपीटीशन कमीशन का गठन किया गया था कि इसमें एक्सपर्ट्स होने चाहिए, लेकिन ऐसा लगता है कि यह रिटायर्ड ब्यूरोक्रेट्स का और रिटायर्ड जजों का डंपिंग ग्राउण्ड बन गया है। लीडर अपोजिशन ने तो ज्यूडिशियरी पर बहुत गंभीर आरोप लगाया है कि उस समय के चीफ जस्टिस साहब इस चीज को जान-

3.00 P.M.

बूझकर रोके रहे और इसके बाद उन्होंने सरकार पर दबाव डाला और जब सरकार Appellate Tribunal के लिए agree कर गई कि एक Appellate Tribunal बनाया जाए, जिसमें रिटायर्ड जज को नौकरी दी जाए, तब वे इस बात पर agree हुए कि इसको ऐसे करके इसकी अनुमति दी जाए। यह बेहद गंभीर मामला है।

सरकार का काम retirement के बाद जजों को नौकरी देना नहीं है, चाहे कोई भी सरकार हो। यह कौन सी बात है कि दबाव में नौकरियाँ ली जाएँ! यह एक तमाशा बन गया है। पॉलिटिशियन तो पाँच-पाँच साल में और अगर बीच में mid-term election हो जाए, तो हटा दिए जाते हैं। ब्यूरोक्रेसी के लिए पहले 58 साल, फिर 58 से 60 साल किया गया, तो ब्यूरोक्रेसी को 60 साल पर रोक दिया गया, लेकिन जज तो 65 साल तक जाते हैं। इसके बाद भी इनको लगातार नौकरी चाहिए। या तो वे हिम्मत करें, जैसा एम.एस. गिल साहब ने किया, कि वे राज्य सभा में आएँ और पॉलिटिक्स में आएँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**... ब्यूरोक्रेट्स का पॉलिटिक्स में स्वागत है, लेकिन जोर लगा कर, दबाव देकर इस तरह का organization बनवाना और dumping ground बनाना, जैसा नेता, विपक्ष ने अभी आरोप लगाया है, अगर यह बात सही है, मंत्री जी स्पष्ट करें, तो यह बेहद गम्भीर मामला है। जो भी organization जबर्दस्ती बनाए जाते हैं, आगे पूरी सरकार को इसका ध्यान रखना चाहिए, चूँकि इसमें जनता का पैसा खर्च होता है, सरकार का पैसा खर्च होता है। अगर सिर्फ दफ्तर, लाल बत्ती की कार, बंगला और सारी सुविधाएँ देने के लिए ये चीजें create की जाएँ, जैसा खुद मंत्री जी ने कहा कि Appellate Tribunal के पास कोई काम नहीं होता है, तो यह ठीक नहीं है। एक साल तक Appellate Tribunal पर बिना काम के जो खर्च हुआ है, उसकी क्या accountability है? अगर जबर्दस्ती काम दिया जा रहा है, तो यह सरकार की मजबूरी है, लेकिन काम देना भी जरूरी है, क्योंकि अगर गठन हो गया, तो काम देना भी जरूरी है। सरकार की नीयत ठीक है कि वह बिल ला रही है, ताकि उनको काम दिया जाए। MRTF को समाप्त कर उसकी जगह विकल्प के तौर पर इसको पेश किया जा रहा है, इसका भी हम समर्थन करते हैं। लेकिन आगे सभी मंत्रालयों और विभागों को इसका ध्यान रखना चाहिए कि अगर यह बात सही है, तो हमें इस तरह के दबाव में इस किस्म के blackmail के आगे नहीं झुकना चाहिए। सरकार को वही निर्णय लेना चाहिए, जो सरकार का निर्णय होता है। धन्यवाद।

SHRI P. RAJEEVE (Kerala): Sir, actually, this is a consequent Bill. This Bill transfers cases under the consideration of the MRTF Commission to the Competition Appellate Tribunal. As was mentioned earlier by the hon. Leader of the Opposition, the Appellate Authority will, actually, have only appellate jurisdiction. This is curtailing the legal right of the consumers and the petitioners. I suppose, the hon. Minister is listening to me...**(Interruptions)**... He seems to be listening to the Home Minister.

Sir, these two Acts, the earlier MRTF Act, and the present Competition Act, have their genesis in the Directive Principles of State Policy, as enshrined in the Constitution of India...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT (West Bengal): Sir, let the advice be given outside so that the Minister can give full attention to what is being said in the House.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, I would request the attention of the hon. Minister to my speech. He is listening to the Home Minister. The Home Minister has enough occasions to discuss things with him. But I only have my seven minutes' time.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He is listening to you...

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI DAYANIDHI MARAN): You kindly address the Chair.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: I am addressing the Chair. But I want the Minister to hear what I am saying.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is not correct to look at this side and that side. You have to address the Chair.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: If this is not correct, then, I think, that is also not correct.

Sir, the earlier MRTP Act, and the present Competition Act, have its genesis in the Directive Principles of State Policy enshrined in the Constitution of India. Clauses (b) and (c) of article 39 of the Constitution lay down that the State shall direct its policy towards ensuring (i) that the ownership and control of material resources of the community are so distributed as best to subserve the common good; and (ii) operation of the economic system does not result in the concentration of wealth and means of production to the common detriment.” Sir, I think, this is time to evaluate the gains of these clauses. Now, the Government has opened the natural resources to one private monopoly; in the sense, these will be under the control of one private company. After privatisation of BALCO, the aluminium sector has been opened up to a private monopoly. In my point of view, the presence of the public sector is a pre-requisite to ensuring the atmosphere of competition. This act of privatisation only creates circumstances for monopoly in various sectors. The same thing has happened in the case of cement price rise. What was the role of the Competition Commission while these companies decided to hike the price after forming cartels? The, then Government has intervened in a right manner but the question is: what was the role of the Competition Commission at that time? A similar thing is in the retail sector. The MNCs are entering. The small, retail shoppers are thrown away from the sector and the Competition Commission is silent. Then, the question is again raised: what is the role of the Competition Commission to restrict the monopolistic nature of each and every business? Actually, the Government is trying to promote monopoly in all sectors. This commission is silent. The laws are here.

Earlier, the MRTP Act was there. Now, I think this is time to re-visit the Competition Act itself to give more teeth to control the monopoly and ensure the atmosphere for fair competition. Now, entering into this new amendment, I have already mentioned one point. This is transferred to the Appellate Authority, not to the Commission itself. Now, the petitioner lost at one stage. That is negation of justice. In this, according to one report that was published in the Economic and Political Weekly, more than 2000 cases are pending before the MRTP Commission under different clauses. Earlier there were two years. The Act was commenced in 2002. If the Government has any sincerity, what should the Government do? The Government should take all measures for the speedy disposal of pending cases. The Government has done nothing. They

allowed the appointment of the Members and allowed the Commission to die itself. Now the cases are converted to Appellate Tribunal. The cases are filed under MRTP Act. The Tribunal is working under this new Competition Act. There are some contradictions between this. This MRTP Commission has the right to commence a *suo motu* inquiry in which investigation is going on in education. This course is not in this new Competition Act, 2002. It was amended in 2009.

According to the Competition Act, the cost of filing a complaint with the CCI is Rs. 50,000 and it is refundable. As per the MRTP Act anybody could approach the Commission because there is no fee for filing the application. This provision had enabled several organisations and individuals to approach the Commission for remedy. The next point, Sir, is, the Competition Act, 2007 has removed the provision for setting up regional benches and specialised merger bench that was present in 2002 Act. If there would be a regional bench, this clause should not be declared because this case is pending before the MRTPC. It should be transferred to a regional bench. There is no need for transferring to an Appellate Authority. Actually, this is a negation of justice to the common man of this country. The second point is, regarding autonomy. The 2007 Act fails to address certain provisions in the original Act which impair autonomy to the CCI. If the provisions — such as that which provides for the grant of money to the CCI as the Government may deal — undermine the financial autonomy of the Commission, Section 50, it could be argued that the Parliament itself should approve the Budget of the CCI without leaving it to the will of the Government, thus ensuring autonomy. The next point is, there are no provisions to appoint part time Members for speedy disposal of cases, for engaging experts — economic and professional experts — for speedy disposal of cases. So, these points are very important. I think, this is the time to re-visit the Competition Act itself. We want a new Act to protect the national interest, to protect the public, social control in strategic sectors of the country. Thank you.

**श्री महेन्द्र मोहन (उत्तर प्रदेश):** उपसभापति जी, आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद। जो Competition Bill लाया गया है, इसमें मैं मंत्री जी से इतना ही अनुरोध करना चाहूँगा कि हमारे यहाँ कानून बहुत से बना दिए जाते हैं, लेकिन जब तक उनका implementation सही नहीं होगा, समय पर न्याय नहीं मिलेगा तब तक उस न्याय का कोई अर्थ नहीं रह जाता है। जब न्याय ही समय पर नहीं मिल पाता है तो जो भी व्यक्ति इसमें जाते हैं, सारे मुकदमे pending पड़े रहते हैं और उसके कारण सारी अराजकता फैलती है। MRTPC की जो position थी, जिसके बदले में इसको लाया जा रहा है कि MRTPC खत्म हो जाएगी और इस Competition Bill के अंतर्गत यहाँ पर National Commission बना कर consumers को protection और सारी चीजें दी जाएंगी।

इसमें सबसे बड़ी बात यह है कि जब MRTPC के चेयरमैन की सीट खाली हुई, जहाँ 5 members होने चाहिए थे, वहाँ केवल दो members कार्यरत थे। यह quasi judiciary body होती है और जब वहाँ जगह खाली होती है तो वहाँ cases की pendency बढ़ती चली जाती है। मेरी जानकारी के अनुसार, इस समय लगभग 2200 केसेज हैं, जो MRTPC में पेंडिंग पड़े हुए हैं और उन्हें इस कमीशन को transfer किया जा रहा है, जिसका अभी गठन होना है। मैं यह मंत्री जी से जानना चाहूँगा कि उसका चेयरमैन कौन होगा, उसके members कौन बनेंगे और उसका गठन कब तक होगा, अन्यथा जो भी pendency पड़ी हुई है, वह इसी

तरीके से पड़ी रहेगी? यहाँ पर जब समय पर मुकदमे नहीं निपटते हैं तो जो वादी-प्रतिवादी हैं, उनमें आपस की लड़ाई चलती रहती है। इससे क्षमता का बहुत ही loss होता है, national production का loss होता है। इससे ultimately आम आदमी और जनता, सभी उससे शोषित होते हैं।

मैं यह जानना चाहूँगा कि यह कार्यवाही कब तक पूरी होगी? इसमें कुछ ऐसे clauses डाले जाएं कि MRTPC के जो भी cases यहाँ transfer होते हैं, उन्हें एक समय-सीमा दी जाए और उस समय-सीमा के अंदर उन पर final decisions हो जाएं ताकि वह काम समाप्त हो। ऐसा न हो कि MRTPC में जो मुकदमे सालों से पेंडिंग पड़े हुए हैं, वे National Commission में जाकर पेंडिंग पड़े रहें।

इसके अलावा, मैं चाहूँगा कि मंत्री महोदय इसमें कुछ ऐसे नियम भी बनाएं कि Competition Bill के अंतर्गत Commission के अंदर जो भी नये cases file होते हैं, उनकी भी एक समय-सीमा दी जाए। इसकी व्यवस्था rules and procedure के अंदर की जाए ताकि Competition Bill के अंदर जो amendments लाये जा रहे हैं, Competition Act को लाया जा रहा है, उसके अंदर जो भी मुकदमे file होंगे, उनकी एक समय-सीमा हो। उनके लिए कम से कम तीन महीने, छः महीने या एक वर्ष, जो भी समय-सीमा बनायी जाए, उसके अंदर उनका निर्णय दिया जाए, अन्यथा हमारे देश में judiciary का जो हाल हो रहा है, वही quasi judicial संस्थाओं का भी हो रहा है। अभी हाल ही में हमने देखा कि Company Law Board के जो acting चेयरमैन थे, उनके ऊपर भ्रष्टाचार के आरोप में किस प्रकार कार्यवाही हुई। कहीं ऐसा न हो कि नये एक्ट के अंतर्गत हमारी जो यह संस्था बनायी जा रही है, वहाँ पर भी ऐसा ही हो। क्योंकि जब delayed justice होता है तब denial of justice होता है और तभी भ्रष्टाचार आगे बढ़ता है। उस भ्रष्टाचार के कारण ही सारे देश के अंदर सारी समस्याएँ पैदा हो रही हैं। मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय से यह कहना चाहूँगा कि वे इसमें निश्चित रूप से ऐसा कोई provision लाएं कि जो भी मुकदमे लाये जाएं, उनका निर्णय एक समय-सीमा के अंदर अवश्य दिया जाए।

इसी प्रकार, मैं उनसे यह भी जानना चाहूँगा कि इसकी नियुक्ति कब तक हो जाएगी? अभी शुरू में क्या यह संभव है कि एक चेयरमैन के अतिरिक्त भी कुछ ऐसा बना दिया जाए, जैसे कुछ bodies रहती हैं, जैसे हमारे High Courts की benches होती हैं, शुरू में यहाँ भी इन सारे केसेज के निस्तारण के लिए कुछ ज्यादा benches बना दी जाएं ताकि पेंडेंसी खत्म हो जाए। उनकी अलग-अलग hearing हो और सारे कार्यों को समाप्त कर दिया जाए। उनका उद्देश्य बहुत अच्छा है, लेकिन इस उद्देश्य की प्राप्ति तभी होगी जब समय-सीमा के साथ सारे कार्यों को किया जाएगा। मैं मंत्री जी को बधाई देना चाहूँगा कि वे इस रूप में इस बिल को ला रहे हैं और इससे समस्याओं को हल करने का विचार कर रहे हैं, लेकिन क्या वास्तव में ये समस्याएँ हल हो पाएंगी? यह वही बता पाएंगे।

जब तक समय-सीमा का निर्धारण नहीं होगा, जब तक इस प्रकार के नियम और कानून नहीं बनाये जाएंगे और जो सारी judiciary bodies बन रही हैं, वहाँ पर जब तक सारे निर्णयों में समय-सीमा की लगाम नहीं बांधी जाएगी, तब तक मैं समझता हूँ कि इससे हमारा कोई भी उद्देश्य पूरा नहीं होगा और इसका कोई लाभ हमें नहीं मिलेगा। जिस प्रकार के गला काट competitions चलते हैं, उनसे जनता त्रस्त होती है। या तो गला काट competitions चलते हैं या लोग मिल-जुल कर एक cartel बना लेते हैं और उस cartel के द्वारा जनता को त्रस्त करते हैं, जिससे महंगाई बढ़ती है और अन्य समस्याएँ बढ़ती हैं। इन सारी समस्याओं का हल तभी होगा, जब सभी judiciary के अंतर्गत समय-सीमा के अंदर सारे कार्यों का निस्तारण किया जाए। इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ, मैं उन्हें बधाई देते हुए यह चाहूँगा कि इन बातों का अवश्य ध्यान रखा जाए। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

SHRI RAHUL BAJAJ (Maharashtra): Thank you, Mr. Deputy Chairman, for having given me this opportunity.

I stand to support the Amendment Bill. However, I would like to seek clarification from the hon. Minister on two points. The fact that the period of 'after the expiry of two years' is being preponed to straight 'after the commencement of the Act' is welcome. There is no point in waiting for two years. So, Sir, that is correct. The Leader of the Opposition has said that with regard to unfair trade practices type of cases and the restricted trade practices type of cases, everything should be referred to the Competition Commission. Then, Mr. Mahendra Mohan was referring to the appointment of Chairman. I think, the Chairman has already been appointed. Sir, the Leader of the Opposition is not here. I believe the position, Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, is that it is not a matter of getting a job for a Judge or a bureaucrat. I think, the dispute took place between the Government and the Judiciary on the issue whether the Head of the Competition Commission should be an administrative person or a retired IAS officer or some officer like that or a judicial person. It is because the Supreme Court thought that since this is a semi-judicial body, it should not be an administrative officer but a judicial officer who should be the head. So, that delayed the matter for three-four years and then this way was found out now. Now, whether this was a right way or not, I do not know, Mr. Deputy Chairman, because it is not for me to say whether the Competition Commission should be headed by an administrative officer or a judicial officer. Some people have said that some cases can be directly transferred to the appellate tribunal because the Tribunal or the Judge doesn't have any work. I am not very sure whether that is a fact, but if that, as the Leader of the Opposition has said, is a fact, then, I think, that requires a re-look. Everything should come to the Commission and any appeal against a judgement can go to the Tribunal, and, if for some reason, for six months or twelve months, the Tribunal doesn't have a job, so be it. We can't make wrong rules and deny natural justice to people who then have to go to the Supreme Court. So, the fact that they don't have a job is not a good enough reason to transfer some cases directly to the tribunal.

Sir, I have nothing more to say on this amendment Bill. But as Mr. Rajeev has said something about revisiting the entire Competition Act, obviously, this is not an occasion to refer to that. But I will mention one thing to the hon. Minister. I am sure he is very well aware of that. I would like to make this point from the point of view of industry. I know, very often, we talk about consumers' rights, farmers, etc. Even, in the sugar debate that we had just now, I saw people are worried — and rightly, Sir, — about consumers' rights; people are worried — very rightly — about farmers. I support that; but nobody seems to be supporting industry. But neither the farmers nor the consumer is going to last without industry. You need all three and the Government is taking a balanced view.

The proviso related to merger and amalgamation, Mr. Deputy Chairman, requires 210 days or something like that for approval and they are trying to seek to make it better. But in today's globalisation days, if I want to merge with somebody, or, somebody wants to merge with me, or, I want to acquire something and if I have to wait for Government's permission,

subject to the sizes, for 210 days, somebody else will take away that company from me. So, something has to be done about that provision to get not only information within 30 days but also not delaying matters, Mr. Deputy Chairman, by then writing a letter on the 29th day saying that some information is not available and thereby delaying the matter. So, we would like that 7 months' period to be shortened in the main Bill which has nothing to do with the amendment Bill.

So, with these remarks, subject to the point related to appellate tribunal, I support the amendment Bill.

DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Bill. Even though it helps in giving more flesh and blood to this Commission, yet I feel that one of the reasons of its delay was basically on the part of Judiciary.

This Competition Commission is basically for the purpose of investigation and aggressive action being taken by a bipartisan body. There is no need for Judiciary to be represented. But the Judiciary was having the wisdom of asking for its own position in this particular Commission and delayed it. The Executive also created a space for itself and now, a retired Judge of the Supreme Court is waiting to work. That is the main issue which the hon. Members are debating. At the same time, I would like to stress that the very purpose of the creation of the Commission is the protection of consumer's interest. The consumers are to be protected in all respects. Now, with globalisation of the world economy, many multinational companies are coming in the field. When they enter into a business area, they naturally want to push their competitors aside. If they are not able to compete with them, they work out strategies to see to it that they are either merged or acquired. This is what was considered when the US Anti-Trust law was enacted. The US Anti-Trust Law has a history of 400 years behind it. It had finally got all the strength after the Second World War, when USA faced stiff competition from Germany and other European countries. They wanted to have their jurisdiction extended beyond their borders since the competition was affecting their own consumers. So, their enactment was aimed at giving more strength to their Competition Commission. They call it Anti-Trust Commission. They have very professional groups, investigating groups, whose work is carried out with the latest inputs from science and technology. Their investigative methods are very modern and they are able to find out the ways in which companies create monopolies in trade and business. Such is the professional efficiency of that Commission! Because of international compulsions, we also have to have this law here and, more so, because our neighbour, China, also has this law. After a long period of 25 years, they came forward with this law in 2000. The Japanese already have this law. Canadians have been implementing this law very successfully.

The European competition law is very aggressive and, there, even an ordinary citizen, as a consumer there, can bring the law into application. I feel that our present law is also very powerful and strong. Now, so far as merger and acquisitions here are concerned, does our

Commission have professional, commercial, business, technical and other expertise to find out how a particular company forced a merger upon his competitions so as to remove competition from the business? No, we do not have it. We have only a retired Judge who is going to find out what the law is and he is going to interpret it and pass the orders. The next day the company will take it to the Supreme Court and the effect of that particular petition will be over. The consumer is not going to be protected in any way.

Sir, we have an excellent Minister. He has all the experience of a lawyer. He has to put more flesh and blood into this law. He has to give more muscle power to this Commission. We have to spend more money. After a petition is filed, the company indulging in anti-trust activities should be in a position to bear the expenditure on account of investigation. Unless we create that type of dynamism, people are not going to accept this Commission in any way. Even though the consumer enactment was a formal enactment created during the period of Shri Rajiv Gandhi to give more power to ordinary people, it has enforced in many ways empowering the ordinary citizens. Similarly, this particular enactment should give power to consumers. We have to be very scientific in approach. We have to see on what basis a particular company is going for merger. Sir, the US law is not allowing a company to have more than 60 per cent of shares in the market. If they are having 80 per cent of shares in the market, then that company will be warned by their Competition Commission. They will take up the issue and they will investigate as to why that particular company is seeking acquisition or merger. Therefore, we have to see that the monopoly is not allowed and how it can be curtailed by this bipartisan Commission. This Commission has to protect the interests of consumers; it has to protect the interests of all other competitors in the particular field and it has to see that it is watched by UNCTAD and other organisations at the international level. It has to see whether it is really creating space for competition or it is so toothless or it is so undynamic that it cannot control monopoly. Sir, now we are having the happiness that our Indians are in top billionaires and millionaires and our companies are acquiring many of the companies in the European countries and also in America. But the reverse can also happen. They can come in different ways. Has this Competition Commission sufficient power to take action against a particular company at that time? In the guise of Indian shareholders, many people can come and occupy the space. They can dominate the scene of India because it is the biggest market next to China. Therefore, we have to be very careful in dealing with this Commission. I feel that we have to take the issue in a serious way. We are expected by people that we will take up the issues at the proper perspective.

Finally, I would like to stress on one thing. Our Leader of the Opposition was also drawing the attention of the hon. Minister regarding the issues of unfair trade practices being referred from the National Commission for Consumers. We don't have the capacity to investigate. That is



true. When there is no mechanism for investigation in a particular statutory authority or in a tribunal, then we have to give them more strength for investigation. It is a very, very hard work to investigate a company — what is their intention, how they are working on it, how they are manipulating and how they are overcoming the competition in different ways and in different expressions. Therefore, we have to make our investigation mechanism more robust so that we can achieve the target of satisfying the consumer. I again stress on the point that we should not allow the lean and weak competition law to exist. It has to be strengthened and it has to be given all force because every eye is towards India. In China, their Commission is having a power to advance consumer interests, promote economic efficiency and protect economic security which includes subjecting foreign acquisition of Chinese corporation to national security review. So much of power is given to them. We are next to China in the world. Therefore, we have to see that we are also careful in this aspect and we have to give all the force to this particular Commission. Whether it is chaired by the retired judge or an expert or a group of experts, we need the results. Thank you.

**श्री शान्ता कुमार (हिमाचल प्रदेश):** आदरणीय उपसभापति जी, व्यापार और उद्योग जिस तरह से प्रगति कर रहा है, उसके कारण कुछ नई परिस्थितियां, नई समस्याएं देश में पैदा हो रही हैं। उस दृष्टि से 1969 में एक MRTP Act पास हुआ था और कुछ दिन वह चला। उस Act से कुछ समस्याओं का समाधान हुआ और कुछ समस्याएं पैदा हुईं। उसके बाद यह लगा कि केवल एकाधिकार रोकने की बात करना ही पर्याप्त नहीं है, एक स्वस्थ प्रतिस्पर्धा का व्यापार और उद्योग में होना भी आवश्यक है और उस बात का अनुभव करके 2002 में एक नया Competition Act आया। उसमें कुछ कमियां रहीं। बहुत सी बातों का जिक्र इससे पहले हो चुका है। उसमें जो कमियां थीं, विसंगतियां थीं, उनको ठीक करने के लिए आज यह संशोधन सदन के सामने प्रस्तुत है। हमारे आदरणीय नेता जेटली जी ने कुछ कानूनी बातों के बारे में प्रश्न रखे हैं, उनका उत्तर माननीय मंत्री जी दे देंगे। मैं पहली बात तो यह कहना चाहता हूं कि यह Competition Act आज की देश की परिस्थिति के लिए इतना आवश्यक है, जिससे anti-competition activities को रोका जाए, कंज्यूमर के हितों की रक्षा की जाए, सामाजिक न्याय हो, संपत्ति का केंद्रीयकरण कुछ हाथों में न हो और अनावश्यक लाभ कमाने का लाइसेंस किसी को न दिया जाए। एक बहुत बड़ा उद्देश्य इस प्रकार के कानून के पीछे रहा, लेकिन यह दुख की बात है कि 2002 में यह कानून बना और पिछले 7 वर्षों के बाद भी, अभी तक इस कानून का पूरा इंप्लिमेंटेशन नहीं हो रहा है। इतना आवश्यक कानून, इतना महत्वपूर्ण कानून और उस कानून को लागू करने में इतना अधिक समय लग गया ! उस समय तो सुप्रीम कोर्ट में लगा, मामला सुप्रीम कोर्ट में चला गया, लेकिन उसके बाद सुप्रीम कोर्ट के जो निर्देश थे, उसके बाद 2006 में अमेंडमेंट भी हो गए, लेकिन यह दुख की बात है कि अमेंडमेंट होने के बाद वहां पर व्यक्तियों की नियुक्ति करने में इतना लंबा समय लग गया। कहां क्या कमी है? देश की प्रगति के लिए इतना आवश्यक और महत्वपूर्ण अधिनियम 7 साल तक भी पूरी तरह से लागू नहीं हो सका, यह बहुत चिंता की बात है और मैं समझता हूं कि इसमें कहीं न कहीं कोई बहुत बड़ी कमी रही है।

महोदय, Competition Act का यह कानून कई दृष्टियों से बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है, जैसे संविधान का भी जिक्र किया गया। मुख्य रूप से जब यह प्रारंभ हुआ, तो इसके चार उद्देश्य थे। एक उद्देश्य तो यह था कि स्वस्थ प्रतिस्पर्धा पर बुरा प्रभाव डालने वाले सभी प्रयत्नों को रोका जाए। आज की परिस्थिति में स्वस्थ प्रतिस्पर्धा बहुत आवश्यक है। Healthy competition होगा, एकाधिकार नहीं होगा, उपभोक्ता के हितों की रक्षा होगी और

संपत्ति का केंद्रीयकरण कुछ हाथों में नहीं होगा, गरीबी और अमीरी के बीच बढ़ती हुई विषमता कम होगी, यह उद्देश्य इस दृष्टि से बहुत महत्वपूर्ण था। फिर दूसरा था, बाज़ार में प्रतिस्पर्धा को बढ़ाना, healthy competition को encourage करना। तीसरा उद्देश्य था कि उपभोक्ताओं के हितों की रक्षा और चौथा था, व्यापार में स्वतंत्रता और समान अवसर प्रदान करना। मैं समझता हूँ कि आज की परिस्थितियों में इस अधिनियम के उद्देश्य अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण हैं, लेकिन 7 साल तक हम उन उद्देश्यों को पूरा करने वाले अधिनियम को पूरी तरह से लागू नहीं कर सके। पूरे विश्व भर में इस प्रकार के कानून बन रहे हैं। WTO के बाद, वैश्वीकरण के बाद दुनिया छोटी हो गई, इधर से उधर लोग जाने लगे, बड़े-बड़े व्यापारिक साम्राज्य और मल्टीनेशनल कंपनियों का आना-जाना शुरू हुआ। इसलिए इस प्रकार के कानूनों की आवश्यकता दुनिया भर में अनुभव की जा रही है। 1995 में केवल 35 देशों में इस प्रकार के कानून थे, आज लगभग 106 देशों में इस प्रकार के कानून हैं।

मुझे इस संबंध में एक बात विशेष रूप से कहनी है। जैसा मैंने कहा कि इस कानून का जो एक महत्वपूर्ण उद्देश्य था, वह यह था कि स्वस्थ competition बढ़े, उपभोक्ताओं के हितों की रक्षा हो, सम्पत्ति का केन्द्रीयकरण न हो। कानून चाहे पहले का था, चाहे अब का था, मैं समझता हूँ कि इस उद्देश्य की पूर्ति नहीं हो सकी है। केवल विकास ही काफी नहीं है। विकास के साथ यदि सामाजिक न्याय नहीं होता है, तो वह विकास खतरनाक भी हो सकता है। यदि देश की दौलत बढ़ती है, देश में विकास होता है, लेकिन कुछ हाथों में सम्पत्ति का केन्द्रीयकरण हो जाता है तो लाभ की बजाय उसका नुकसान हो जाता है। इस प्रकार के कानून पहले भी आप लाए हैं, लेकिन आज देश की परिस्थिति क्या है, उसके संबंध में मैं केवल दो उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ। अभी लोक सभा में योजना राज्य मंत्री महोदय ने एक प्रश्न का जो उत्तर दिया है, वह बड़ा चिंताजनक है। उन्होंने कहा है कि पिछले 9 वर्षों में देश में गरीबों की संख्या 4 करोड़ 44 लाख बढ़ गयी है। गरीबों की संख्या 4 करोड़ 44 लाख बढ़ गयी — यह सरकार के एक माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने लोक सभा में उत्तर दिया है। इसके साथ एक दूसरा आंकड़ा मेरे सामने है। फोर्ब्स इंडिया पत्रिका की रिपोर्ट के मुताबिक भारत के 100 धनवान लोगों की सम्पत्ति एक साल में 6 लाख करोड़ से बढ़कर 12 लाख करोड़ हो गयी। इसी प्रकार अरबपतियों की संख्या 27 से बढ़कर 52 हो गयी है। मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आखिर इस देश की आर्थिक व्यवस्था में क्या कमी है कि गरीबों की संख्या लगभग 5 करोड़ बढ़ गयी और 100 अमीर लोगों की सम्पत्ति 6 लाख करोड़ से बढ़कर 12 लाख करोड़ हो गयी, अरबपतियों की संख्या 27 से बढ़कर 52 हो गयी? यह जो विषमता बढ़ रही है, गरीब और अमीर के बीच में खाई बढ़ रही है, यह देश के लिए बहुत खतरनाक है। इस अधिनियम का जो मूल उद्देश्य है, वह बिल्कुल पूरा नहीं हुआ। उसका कारण यह है कि अधिनियम, नियम, कानून - इन सबके होते हुए भी यहां एकाधिकार हो रहा है, सबके होते हुए भी मुनाफा कमाने का लाइसेंस कुछ लोगों को मिला है। आखिर सौ लोगों की सम्पत्ति दोगुनी कैसे हो गयी? आखिर कुछ तो हुआ होगा, सम्पत्ति के अंदर! सारी आर्थिक व्यवस्था के अंदर कुछ लोगों को इतने अधिकार मिले होंगे, लाइसेंस मिले होंगे, उन्होंने अनुचित तरीके से मुनाफा कमाया होगा, तभी तो उनकी सम्पत्ति बढ़ गयी और गरीबों की संख्या लगभग 5 करोड़ बढ़ गयी। यह बहुत चिंताजनक विषय है। आज महंगाई की बार-बार चर्चा हो रही है। महंगाई के पीछे भी एक बहुत बड़ा कारण यही है कि एकाधिकार है, प्रॉफिट कमाने का लाइसेंस कुछ लोगों को है, अंकुश नहीं है, पूछने वाला कोई नहीं है, इस कारण महंगाई की मार से आम गरीब आदमी की कमर टूटती चली जा रही है।

मैं एक और बात की तरफ आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। मैं किसी और उद्योग की चर्चा अधिक नहीं करूंगा, लेकिन सीमेंट उद्योग के संबंध में cartelisation के आरोप लगे हैं कि आपस में कुछ कम्पनीज़ का मर्जर हुआ और लगभग 4 बड़े सीमेंट उद्योग समूह हैं, जिनका 50 प्रतिशत उत्पादन पर, बाज़ार पर अधिकार है। यह आरोप लगे कि उन्होंने जान-बूझकर उत्पादन घटाया जिससे महंगाई बढ़ी। उसमें जो महत्वपूर्ण बात है, वह

यह है कि जब cartelisation के आरोप सीमेंट उद्योग पर लगे तो उस उद्योग में से एक उद्योग ने अपने आपको सीमेंट मैन्युफैक्चर्स एसोसिएशन से अलग कर लिया, त्याग पत्र दे दिया। एक बहुत बड़े समूह ने त्याग-पत्र दे दिया। जब उनसे पूछा गया कि आप मैन्युफैक्चर एसोसिएशन से अलग क्यों हो गए, तो उन्होंने जवाब दिया कि कार्टलाइजेशन का आरोप लगा है। अगर यह आरोप रहा और हम इस एसोसिएशन के सदस्य रहे, तो यूनियन कंपीटीशन कमीशन के सामने हमारी स्थिति खराब हो जाएगी। मैं यह सोचता हूँ कि यूरोपीय यूनियन के कंपीटीशन कमीशन का डर इतना ज्यादा है कि एक उद्योग समूह को इस आरोप से बचने के लिए अपने आपको manufacturers' association से अलग करना पड़ा। हमारे यहां के किसी कानून का कोई डर यहां के लोगों को बिल्कुल नहीं है। उनको किसी प्रकार का कोई डर नहीं है। यही महंगाई बढ़ने का, आर्थिक विषमता का कारण है। मुझे इतना भी कहना है कि इस किस्म के कानूनों का कुछ लाभ भी हुआ है। टेलीकॉम इंडस्ट्री में मोबाइल में कंपीटीशन के कारण लाभ हुआ है। एक प्रकार से गांव-गांव के अंदर क्रांति भी आई है, लेकिन कुल मिलाकर देखा जाए तो आज भी एकाधिकार है, आज भी अनुचित लाभ कमाने पर कोई अंकुश नहीं है। एक प्रकार का लाइसेंस है, जिस कारण से इस अधिनियम का उद्देश्य पूरा नहीं हुआ है। इस कारण से महंगाई बढ़ रही है, संपत्ति का केंद्रीयकरण कुछ हाथों में हो रहा है। यहां आर्थिक विषमता बढ़ रही है और यह आर्थिक विषमता ही आज के नक्सलवाद का भी एक बहुत बड़ा कारण है। उपसभापति जी, मैं अपनी बात खत्म करने से पहले एक बात बताना चाहता हूँ कि भारत के योजना आयोग ने एक एक्सपर्ट कमेटी की नियुक्ति की कि जिन क्षेत्रों में नक्सलवाद है वहां पर विकास की क्या चुनौतियां हैं। उन्होंने अपनी जो रिपोर्ट दी है, उसमें मुख्य रूप से यह बात कही है कि आर्थिक विषमता, गरीबी, पिछड़ापन, लोगों को लगातार न्याय न मिलने के कारण नक्सलवाद, माओवाद बढ़ा है। वहां एक बड़ा चिंताजनक वाक्य लिखा है। वह वाक्य है कि प्रशासन को जनता की समस्याओं का समाधान करने के लिए नक्सलवाद का इंतजार नहीं करना चाहिए। यह सरकार द्वारा नियुक्त कमेटी की रिपोर्ट है। मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि यह बड़ा महत्वपूर्ण अधिनियम है। सात साल तक लागू नहीं हो सका, यह चिंताजनक, दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण स्थिति है। इसमें बहुत सी कमियां हैं, इसको सशक्त बनाया जाए, इसके नियम इतने कठोर हों कि यूरोपीयन यूनियन के कंपीटीशन कमीशन के डर से यहां पर अगर कोई कार्यवाही हो सकती है, तो हमारे देश के कमीशन को इतना सशक्त होना चाहिए कि यहां के वे लोग जो गलत काम करके संपत्ति का सशक्तिकरण कर रहे हैं, वे ये सारा काम न कर सकें, इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त कर रहा हूँ।

**[उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे.कुरियन) पीठासीन हुए]**

SHRI MOINUL HASSAN (West Bengal): Sir, I have two or three points regarding the Competition (Amendment) Bill, 2009.

Sir, my first query is this. Why did the Government come to Parliament through an Ordinance? The only reason, which the Minister has stated in the last paragraph of his statement, is that Parliament was not in session. By my question is :Why was the Government in a hurry? I suppose there was no need to promulgate the Ordinance. Government could have come afresh with a Bill before the two Houses.

Two, the Minister in paragraph five of his statement has said, 'the inability of Governments to appoint Chairman of the MRTPC.' This post was lying vacant since long. I request the Minister to state the actual position. Why it happened? Why the 40-year old MRTPC is now in a position to be wound up? Sir, it is very important. Sir, market use and many new things were unknown earlier, but in the present scenario of different countries, the CCI is now indispensable because

of the liberalised market. So far as the computer or the computer maker is concerned, the Competition Commission is very much required. But, I suppose, Section 4 in the original Bill is not vibrant and is not up to the mark. The Government is going to wind up the MRTPC. I would like the Minister to clarify one thing. When people are going to lodge a complaint before the MRTPC, there is no fee. But, before the CCI forum, the lowest fee is Rs. 50,000. The Government should lower the amount because complaints come regarding curtailization; complaints come about abuse of dominance.

Another point I would like to mention here is that it should provide a qualitative threshold for determination of dominance in the market. My previous speaker just now said that earlier it was not known throughout the country. Only a few dozen of countries had this type of law. But, it is very much required in the present world situation. More than 100 countries have such laws. In that situation, so far as our country is concerned, it should provide qualitative threshold. Another thing is fine. In the original law, besides hefty fines, jail sentences were awarded to companies which were found violating under the competition norms in Europe and other parts of the world. In our country, fine is the maximum punishment so far as the present Bill is concerned. It is a fact that the Minister has mentioned in his initial remarks that the change is required in a limited sense, the winding up MRTPC. Correctly, the Leader of Opposition has mentioned that. It is in a limited arena, as the Minister has said. But, I suppose that there is a big implication in this globalised and liberalised society in which our country is going. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED: Thank you, Sir, I am very obliged to the Leader of Opposition, as indeed, all hon. Members who have made valuable suggestions and certainly raised some very pertinent questions and it is incumbent on the Government to answer all those questions. I would only say in preface that some of the concerns that have been raised in the House from both sides are concerns that pertain to the economic welfare of vast sections of our people; and relate to control and guidance of our economic institutions and, indeed, the market place. As far as the competition policy and the competition institutions — the Competition Commission and the Competition Appellate Tribunal — are concerned, this is but one segment and section of the entire policy of the Government relating to providing better living conditions to all and sundry ....particularly those who have been disadvantaged over the centuries. It is not the purpose nor the entitlement of the Competition Commission to interfere in economic policy across the board, but, specifically, to locate market institutions, the operation of the market place and to see that competition that is considered productive, useful for innovation and better consumer service is ensured across the board. They are not to replace consumer protection legislation in this country. And indeed, I will, in a moment, refer to the relationship that, we have assumed, exists between the consumer protection institutions and the institutions under the competition policy of the country.

One important factor I need to point out right at the beginning; the hon. Leader of the Opposition has also made a very, very pertinent point, and that point is: why are some cases going to the Competition Commission, and others to the Competition Appellate Tribunal ? Is there a reason for some cases not going to the Competition Appellate Tribunal but to the Competition Commission only? It is important to recall, and my friend will also recall, that the base of legislation was laid not by our Government, but by our predecessor Government, and, indeed, the distinctions that were made in the original Act itself. And if I might, for the benefit of the House, read out four specific areas in which the work was divided — and this was the existing position under the 2002 Competition Commission Act before the Ordinance and the present amendment — one was to transfer all the monopolistic and unfair practice cases, the MTP cases and restrictive trade practice cases (the RTP cases) and unfair trade practice cases ( the UTP cases), referred to in clause of Section 36A of the MRTP Act to the Competition Appellate Tribunal.

The second was transfer of the UTP cases, other than those transferred to the Competition Appellate Tribunal, to the National Commission, set up under the Consumer Protection Act, 1996. The third was transfer of all investigations and proceedings relating to MTP and RTP and some the UTP cases, filed under sub-section (1) of Section 36A of the Repealed Act, pending before the Director General of Investigation and Registration, to the Competition Commission of India, and the fourth was transfer of all investigations relating to UTPs, except those transferred to the Competition Commission of India, to the National Commission. This was the position of the 2002 Act, as amended, and the Ordinance. How the scheme is to be understood. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, may I correct the hon. Minister? In the 2002 Act, there was no Appellate Authority. The Appellate Authority was created in 2007. And what he has mentioned was done in 2007 and not in 2002.

SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED: I understand that. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, the hon. Leader of the Opposition should have let me complete. There was a scheme in 2002. In that scheme, there was no Appellate Tribunal. The Appellate Tribunal came in 2007. So, the distribution of 2002, as amended in 2007, allows for the present distribution of work. Now, the trouble that has happened since then, of course, is, and all that the Ordinance purported to do was to take away the two-year period because the personnel were not available in the MRTPC; otherwise, we have made no changes, whatsoever, except to the extent that whatever matters were given to the National Commission for Consumer Protection could not be taken by the National Commission for Consumer Protection and, therefore, in this amendment legislation, they all have also to come now to the Competition Appellate Tribunal.

In effect, we have made no difference to the scheme as conceived under the 2007 Act passed by Parliament. I am not coming here to amend the scheme as it existed then; I am coming here to only take away the two-year period in which the cases would have been taken

care of in a manner as though the MRTP Act was still in force. The MRTP Act was repealed by section 66 of the Competition Commission. The provisos kept the MRTP Act and the proceedings of the MRTP Act alive only for a limited purpose so that in two years the MRTP Commission could dispose of all those related matters. Now, if at the end of the two years anything was left, it would still have to go to the Competition Appellate Tribunal. All that we have done is that, instead of waiting for two years for the left-over matters to come to the Appellate Tribunal, we have brought all those matters to the Appellate Tribunal right away. Those matters that were to go to the Consumer Tribunal or Commission have all been brought here as well, because the Consumer Tribunal is unable to take them. That is all what we have done. If my learned friend has objections to raise, they should have been raised at the time when the original legislation, as it stands today, the 2007 legislation, was passed by Parliament. That was not done at that time. It might have been an oversight, as far as my friends across the House are concerned; it might have been an oversight on our part. But it was intended to do this in this manner so that matters which could be handled well by the Consumer Forum should be handled by the Consumer Forum and those matters that could be handled appropriately by the Competition Commission should be handled by the Competition Commission.

Now, of course, there is an issue also whether the Competition Appellate Tribunal has the wherewithal and infrastructure to be able to handle these matters. We are not giving them work only because they are sitting idle. My hon. friend, Shri Rahul Bajaj, felt that hopefully it doesn't because they have nothing to do and we are now trying to create work for them. They will, in due course, get work as matters are decided by the Competition Commission. Appeals still come to the Tribunal. Now, we could have in the legislation provided that the Appellate Tribunal could come after two years so that there is enough work for them. The Appellate Tribunal, as the Leader of the Opposition has himself clearly told the House, was conceived during hearing before the Supreme Court when a proposed draft legislation was placed before the Supreme Court and the Supreme Court endorsed it. That draft legislation was to be worked upon brought before the Cabinet and finally passed by this hon. House and the Lok Sabha before it could become law of the land. There has been a delay. I agree that there has been a delay of seven years. But the delay of seven years is because the Hon'ble Supreme Court wanted to examine and scrutinise what we were doing. There is a delay today also.

For instance, there is a very important matter pending before the Supreme Court, namely, the National Cooperative Law Tribunal, and we have not heard about it since February. The matter remains pending. The matter has been reserved by the Supreme Court and there has been delay. Whenever there is uncertainty about any Tribunal, Commission or Authority as to how long those personnel will be on that Tribunal or Authority, people are reluctant to join that

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Tribunal or Authority. Today, there is reluctance because people don't know whether the Company Law Board will continue for another year or for two years or even for a longer period. The same problem was faced by us in the MRTTP as well more recently. The problem in the MRTTP was that it was not clear whether the people that we were recruiting would come for a short period of three months or six months or, perhaps, one year. Therefore, the best quality minds that could be available, was not willing. It is certainly true that we tried hard and we also found an outstanding Chairperson for the MRTTP, but, unfortunately, soon after we were able to zero in on an outstanding candidate, he was selected to be the head of another very important tribunal, obviously with a fixed tenure of five years. Therefore, one can understand the human concern that if somebody is offered an assignment at that age, that person would have to be given some degree of certainty whether he would be there for five years or for less than five years or for a year or so. So, I hope, my hon. friends across the floor will understand that the scheme is, as it was in 2007, has only been escalated. Whatever we were supposed to do in 2007 plus two years, we are doing now because the MRTTP is not available. However, of course, if the House feels at any stage, that, nevertheless, this matter should be looked at a fresh, I am sure, there are the Standing Committee and the Consultative Committee that could come forward with suggestions.

I may just add for the benefits of my colleagues here the figures that are relevant and put things in perspective.

The MRTTP Act was finally repealed on 1.9.2009. The pendency in the MRTTPC as on 31.8.2009 is as follows: Restrictive trade practices cases were 291; unfair trade practices cases were 801; monopolistic trade practices cases were 5; and 54 cases have been disposed of by the Competition Appellate Tribunal since the Ordinance came into being and that makes a total of 1097 cases. In addition to these, there were claims applications before the MRTTP which were 1186. Since there was some doubt whether the Appellate Tribunal would also be able to look at claims cases, we, at the Ministry, felt that they would be able to look at the claims cases, but to clarify that matter we have brought a provision in this amendment Bill as well so that 1186 claims cases can also be considered by them. In total, 2283 cases will have to be disposed of. Now the speed with which they have taken up disposal of cases, 54 cases since the Ordinance was brought, I think indicates that before their own work begins to grow, we will have the benefit of disposal of all these cases. Now nothing else has happened. No right of appeal has been taken away, no prejudice has been caused to anybody because whatever was available under MRTTP will remain available to all the claimants and petitioners as a consequence of these matters being transferred.

There were some other issues that were raised. Shri Mahendra Mohan wanted to know whether a timeframe would be fixed and these cases would not be delayed. As I said, the

alacrity and speed with which these cases are now being disposed of by the Competition Appellate Tribunal, 54 cases since the Ordinance was brought, give us a sense of confidence that we need not have to worry about this issue. Shri Mahendra Mohan was also concerned about the number of vacancies. I can assure Shri Mahendra Mohan that now there are no further vacancies. Both the Competition Appellate Tribunal headed now by a retired Supreme Court judge, a very distinguished retired Supreme Court judge, and the Competition Commission have been staffed by outstanding people. They have been given whatever support they require. Of course, some more recruitment as far as the office infrastructure is concerned, is under way. Rules have been framed. The recruitment is now under way. We can look forward to a promising future for Competition Law in our country.

My colleague, Hon'ble Member Shri Rajeev Shukla, was of the view that we are relying too heavily on judges and I think the hon. Leader of the Opposition also seemed to suggest that we are falling over backwards to accommodate judges. The truth is, as far as the requirement of qualifying conditions both for the Competition Commission and the Appellate Tribunal are concerned, 15 years and 25 years experience, respectively, is required, in matters of administration, economics, institutional handling of issues, allied issues, etc. A gene pool for this is available among civil servants and bureaucrats. Certainly, question view whether tribunalisation of justice — my hon. friend knows — would take us away from judges or nevertheless keep us within the catchment area of judges, is a question on which a larger debate in this country has taken place and, I am sure, will continue to take place. We have, amongst the nine persons of great eminence and of integrity who are handling competition institutions in this country, only one judge and if that fell from the highest court of the land, the Supreme Court of the land, we obviously have to bow to the wisdom of the highest court of the land. I hope that the House will appreciate this. There is certainly no preponderance of judicial persons on the two institutions. But there is certainly a sense of comfort by having somebody with adjudicatory experience who could lead from the front. And we should not lightly assume that the judges have less ability to quickly pick up knowledge and expertise about how competition works. I see that we, in this House, have picked up competition knowledge very quickly, and I see no reason why judges cannot pick up. It is main area.

As far as professional inputs and back-up are concerned, we have vast opportunities both in the Competition Commission and the Appellate Tribunal for the appropriate level professionals to provide their useful inputs. Economists, lawyers, competition experts, people from industry and people who have experience in business and management will provide their inputs. Coming back to the guiding principle, the Preamble of the Act itself, if I may just read it for the House, to remind the House of what we had passed, the Preamble of the 2002 Act says: "An Act to provide, keeping in view the economic development of the country, for the establishment of a commission to prevent practices having an adverse effect on competition, to promote and



sustain competition in markets, to protect the interest of consumers and to ensure freedom of faith carried on by other participants in markets in India, and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.” So, we already have a robust regime for curtailing and for keeping in check cartels and bid-rigging, which are the biggest problem as far as public policy institutions are concerned. Section 3 and 4 of the Act, which have been fully implemented, already address this very major concern. Obviously, this has an impact on prices. Obviously, it has an impact on protecting the consumer, but in a very specific way of providing competition-friendly atmosphere for business to work in.

As far as mergers and acquisitions are concerned, some hon. Members have expressed their concerns about them. शान्ता कुमार जी ने प्रतिस्पर्धा और उपभोक्ता की सुरक्षा की बात कही और यह भी उल्लेख किया कि गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे रहने वाले जनसमूह की जो संख्या है, वह बढ़ती जा रही है। उन्होंने सीमेंट का भी उल्लेख किया। जहां तक सीमेंट के cartelization की बात है, इसी चीज को समाप्त करने के लिए और इस पर अंकुश लगाने के लिए इस कमीशन को बनाया गया है। सैक्शन 3 और सैक्शन 4 को notify कर दिया गया है, जिसको भी शिकायत हो, चाहे वह उपभोक्ता हो या सीमेंट क्षेत्र का कोई उद्योगपति हो, जिसको भी शिकायत हो, वह स्वयं कमीशन के सामने जाकर अपनी शिकायत पेश कर सकता है। वैसे भी कमीशन को अधिकार है कि वह *suo motu* ऐसी चीजों का ध्यान रखते हुए आदेश पारित करे।

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, जहां तक poverty और गरीबी का सवाल है, मैं माननीय सदस्य से कहना चाहूंगा कि ऐसा नहीं है कि जो संख्या बताई गई है और जो प्रारूप सामने आया है या जो भी मापदंड सामने आए हैं, उस पर सभी लोग सहमत हैं। सरकार के विभिन्न विभागों में और प्लानिंग कमीशन के सामने कई किस्म के आंकड़े आते हैं, कई मापदंड सामने आते हैं, लेकिन परिभाषा में थोड़ा सा परिवर्तन करने पर संख्या ऊपर भी जा सकती है, नीचे भी जा सकती है। जो महत्वपूर्ण बात है, वह यह है कि गरीबी से लड़ने और जूझने का संकल्प इस सरकार का है और हमारी हर नीति का ध्येय यही होता है कि कहीं न कहीं, किसी न किसी तरह से हम भारत के उन लोगों को, उन साथियों को, जो पिछड़े वर्ग के हैं, जिन्हें आसानी से बाज़ार में आगे बढ़ने का अवसर नहीं मिलेगा, उनका हाथ थामकर, उन्हें अपने पैरों पर फिर से खड़ा कर सकें और हम अपनी हर नीति में, हर निर्णय में कुछ ऐसा करके दिखाएं जिससे उनको लगे कि हमारे देश के विकास में और लोकतंत्र में उनकी पूर्ण भागीदारी है।

Sir, there was also a reference made to Naxalism. The hon. Member, Shri Moinul Hassan, asked why it was necessary for the MRTP to be repealed, and whether Section 4 will make a mark or not. This legislation, as indeed the competition policy in our country, is in infancy. There is no doubt that Competition Policy, Competition law, has come late to our country, long after many other countries have moved forward on it. I do realise that there are still debates in those jurisdictions as indeed in our country. Doubts were raised about which is the best way to move forward, particularly in a country where institutions are growing, in a country where industry is growing. Mr. Rahul Bajaj — I am glad despite being from industry — has very generously supported the basic paradigm behind this Act which is, that we must allow for growth, we must indeed encourage growth but that growth must not come in a manner that becomes a stifling situation for those who perhaps for reasons beyond their control are incapable of competing immediately and therefore, we need to create an environment that is competition friendly and

that allows everybody to explore their complete potential. We do want Indian industry to grow and to compete and to stand abreast of the largest of the business houses in the world. We do want the footprint of Indian industry to be felt across the globe. As indeed we want the rest of the world to understand that we are working towards a transparent, effective and an honest system which allows for freedom in the market place but allows that freedom in the market place by ensuring protection for the weakest citizen of our country. The Ordinance was necessary just as the repeal of MRTP was necessary. I do believe the whole House shares this view that we now have to move on to a new level of growth in this country, growth which is inclusive and growth which is equitable. With those few words, I commend the Bill to the House for passing.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, at the very opening I had made some suggestions with regard to the structure of the law which has been brought. Let me clarify. The points I intended to make were not adversarial or partisan because this law does not deal with any kind of those issues. The object was that today we cannot have a law which years later we realise, in its setting that absurdities are setting into the law. I only urge the Minister, if not now, after some reasonable time, to consider re-visiting this for the following reason and I am just specifying it. Under this Act, if this Bill is approved, what do we have? We will have anti-competitive practices going before the Competition Commission which is a huge chapter, the entire paradigm of cartelization, tie-ups, regional tie-ups, price rigging, bid rigging going before the Competition Commission. We will have abuse of governance by a large player going before the Competition Commission. Once Section 6 is notified, we will have merger and amalgamations which in larger economies is perhaps one of the most important jurisdictions of an anti-trust going before the Competition Commission. The investigation of this will go before the Competition Commission. Then, what do we have? We will have relatively minor issues, restrictive trade practices, unfair trade practices and monopolistic trade practices, relatively lesser issues but going before the Appellate Authority. Now, what you have now further done and that is again another paradigm shift, under the 2007 amendment, your predecessor did not do it. Some of these came by the 2007 amendment. You are right. Now, what you have done is, you have also brought investigations of unfair trade practices and others under the Competition Commission Appellate Authority. Now, the investigation wing is under CCI, under Section 29. That we don't amend. We create an Appellate Authority under Section 53 (a) but for these minor issues, the investigation is to be by the Appellate Authority and under the complete amended Act after these amendments are there, there is no investigative wing under the Appellate Authority. So, the Appellate Authority will say, the Investigative Wing is under the CCI, how do I get in? Secondly, and that is the only other point I wish to say, it is not my invention that this structuring was done leading to an absurdity in the structure of the law because the Appellate Authority had very little work.

Sir, your Statement of Objects and Reasons says that more cases are coming now from the Consumer Forum to this body — the appellate authority. And this is what you said and I quote, “was not having adequate work load.” Therefore, a retired Civil Servant heading CCI will hear all those huge cases of anti-competitive practices, cartelisation, bid rigging, merger and amalgamations and the former Supreme Court Judge will hear only unfair trade practices, besides the appeals. Now, this kind of a structuring — I can quite understand the hon. Minister feel that he cannot withdraw the Bill at this stage, go back and amend it immediately — will certainly need to be revisited by the hon. Minister. This cannot be the lasing structure of legislation. This is all I have to say. And, I leave it to the good sense of the hon. Minister.

SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED: Sir, I quite appreciate the concern of the hon. Leader of the Opposition. But, this is not a permanent situation. I said that there are 2,000 cases. And, these 2,000 cases will get over. The intention was that these will be over in two years time. By the time any new legislation is brought and put into place, these 2,000 cases will go and then there will be nothing more to do. It is true that we have said that the Appellate Tribunal does not have its own work today. But, that is a fact; it does not have work. We are therefore utilising their services, time and infrastructure today. But, we are doing that under the MRTP Act. The investigations are also done under the MRTP Act. So, as far as this is concerned, there will be a fiction that the MRTP Act and MRTP structure is in place. The personnel will be the personnel from the Appellate Tribunal. But this will not be a judgement of the Appellate Tribunal. This will not be a finding of the Appellate Tribunal. It is just that they are wearing two hats for a limited period of two years, or, perhaps, even less. If they move fast, it will, probably, be even less than two years.

I think, it is a constructive suggestion that the hon. Leader of the Opposition has made. But, I will also urge the hon. Leader of the Opposition to understand that by the time we bring further legislation there may be nothing left for somebody else to handle. Meanwhile, as far as investigation are concerned the Director General of Investigations under the MRTP Act is available to the tribunal. There is separate Director General of Investigations available to the Competition Commission under the Competition Commission Act. So, the work will not suffer. Nobody will have to wait indefinitely. For us to come back with another paradigm shift or another major change in order to find a different arrangement to dispose of these cases, might take time.

I am happy to have a cup of coffee with the hon. Leader of the Opposition and try to work out a solution to his satisfaction. I am sure, this is the way and spirit in which we all have to work together and find solutions.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA (Jharkhand): Why not tea, instead of coffee?

SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED: I will tell you why. We have a chance of exporting more tea. I think, if we drink less tea, we can export tea and earn more fares for the country. That is why I wish to have coffee.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: That is the concern of the Commerce Ministry, not yours.

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

That the Bill further to amend the Competition Act, 2002, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

*The motion was adopted.*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Now, we shall take up Clause-by-Clause consideration of the Bill.

*Clauses 2 and 3 were added to the Bill.*

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

SHRI SALMAN KHURSHED: Sir, I beg to move:

That the Bill be passed.

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

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#### **STATEMENT BY MINISTER (Contd.)**

##### **Prime Minister's recent visit to Russia**

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): Sir, I rise to inform the House of the main outcomes of the hon. Prime Minister's recent visit to Russia.

The Prime Minister visited Moscow from December 6 to 8 for the Annual India-Russia Summit; these summits have been held regularly since the bilateral relationship was re-energised with the Declaration on Strategic Partnership in the year 2000. This was the Prime Minister's second visit to Russia in the year 2009, after the visit in June to Yekaterinburg for the multilateral summits of the BRIC (Brazil Russia India China) grouping and the SCO (Shanghai Cooperation Organisation).

The Annual Summit marked the culmination of a period of intense high-level engagement with Russia. Rashtrapatiiji was in Russia on a very successful State visit in the month of September, 2009. While the Annual Summit remains the principal vehicle to drive the Strategic Partnership, a very effective and robust institutional mechanism is in place to stimulate various aspects of the partnership. I had the opportunity to carry out a detailed review of bilateral relations, as the co-Chair of the Indo-Russian Inter-Governmental Commission, which held its 15th meeting in Moscow in the month of October. My counterpart, Russian Deputy Prime Minister, Sergei Sobyenin, visited India last month to prepare further for the Prime Minister's visit. My Cabinet colleagues for Defence, Commerce and Industry, and Petroleum and Natural Gas also visited Russia in recent months for discussions on cooperation in specific sectors under their charge. In November, I also had the opportunity to host in Bangalore the ninth trilateral meeting of the Foreign Ministers of India, Russia and China.

During his visit, Prime Minister had detailed talks with his host President Dmitry Medvedev and also with Prime Minister Vladimir Putin. The talks covered a wide range of bilateral as well as

regional and global matters. Both Russian leaders expressed a strong desire to deepen the traditional friendship and expand it in different directions.

Prime Minister and President Medvedev released a Joint Declaration between our countries on “deepening the strategic partnership to meet global challenges.” This declaration reaffirms that the strategic partnership between us is a key foreign policy priority for both countries. It also emphasises that the enduring friendship between India and Russia is mutually beneficial, has stood the test of time, and has emerged as a factor of peace and stability in the region and the world. The Declaration reflects the strong coincidence in the views of the two countries on regional and global issues.

The two sides extensively reviewed economic and trade ties. It was felt that trade had lagged behind the potential at a level of around US\$ 7 billion in 2008. The positive news is that despite the global economic downturn, Indian-Russian trade is expected to grow at about 8 per cent in the calendar year. A target of US\$ 20 billion has been set up for the year 2015. An agreement was signed between the Russian Bank for Development and Economic Affairs and the EXIM Bank of India, extending a line of credit of 100 million dollars for financing the export of Indian equipment, technology, goods and services to Russia. In order to give a fillip to business level ties, the Prime Minister and Prime Minister, Putin, attended a meeting with CEOs of the largest and most dynamic companies on both sides, and discussed ways of promoting trade. The two sides identified enormous opportunities for investments in India in infrastructure development, in the pharmaceutical sector, including the joint development of new technologies in health, and also in telecommunications.

Substantive discussions were held with the Russian leadership on cooperation in the field of hydrocarbon energy. ONGC (Videsh) Ltd. made investments of more than US \$2.7 billion in the Sakhalin I project, which have ensured both energy security and profit. Both sides expressed the desire to build upon this cooperation through joint ventures and joint projects in new areas of promise in the Russian North and East for exploration of oil and gas. A Memorandum of Understanding was signed between ONGC and the Russian company, Sistema, for possible cooperation and joint projects in the oil sector.

The two sides finalised negotiations on an agreement on cooperation in the peaceful uses of atomic energy and initialled the agreed text during the visit. The Agreement envisages several areas for cooperation, including research and development, construction of nuclear power plants and supply of nuclear fuels.

Russia’s desire to intensive Research and Development cooperation is reflective of India’s achievements in nuclear science and technology. Hon. Members are aware that cooperation in the field of atomic energy has been continuing with Russia for more than two decades. We have an existing agreement of 1998 for cooperation in the construction of two 1000 MW nuclear power units. In December, 2008, we concluded an agreement for four additional units at Kudankulam.

The Government of India has also recently allocated one more site in Haripur, West Bengal, for nuclear power reactors supplied by Russia.

Cooperation in the area of defence remains an important element in the India-Russia relationship. The defence relationship has moved far beyond a simple buyer-seller equation to also encompass joint design and production of defence equipment. The two sides reviewed the status of the ongoing defence cooperation and projects. Three agreements on defence cooperation were signed during the visit. One of these is an agreement extending bilateral military and technical cooperation for ten years beyond 2010. The agreement would facilitate access for our defence forces and defence industry to latest Russian equipment and technology, including for indigenous production. It provides a framework for acquisition, licensed production, upgrades and modernisation of defence equipment as well as the development of new and advanced weapon systems. Another agreement signed relates to after-sales support for the Russian arms and military equipment supplied to India. This agreement would facilitate timely and adequate supply of spares and services for integrated maintenance of Russian-made military equipment supplied to India.

The two sides also discussed the long-standing Indo-Russian programme for cooperation in the space sector. It was decided to step up cooperation based on existing agreements in the flagship GLONASS Programme, the Global Navigational Satellite System, Programme. Both sides expressed satisfaction at the pace of progress in other joint projects like Chandrayan 2 and YOUTHSAT.

Cultural exchanges and people to people contacts are a key element in the deepening of Indo-Russian relationship. An agreement was signed during the visit, on the programme of cultural exchange between the two countries for the period 2010 to 2012. The 'Year of India' in Russia has just concluded with more than 150 different events in 2009, following up on the 'Year of Russia' in India in 2008. The scheduled closing ceremony was cancelled as a mark of respect for the victims of the fire tragedy in the Russian city of Perm. Prime Minister expressed the condolences of the people of India at this tragic event.

India and Russia have similar views on regional and international matters. On the situation in Pakistan, both sides expressed concern at the rise in the level of terrorist violence. On Afghanistan, the two sides emphasized the importance of continued engagement of the global community and agreed that drawing facile distinctions between 'good' and 'bad' Taliban could be counterproductive.

On the eve of his departure for Moscow, Prime Minister said that he proposed to discuss with the Russian leadership steps to raise our Strategic Partnership to the next level. It is clear from the outcomes of the visit that the relationship has, indeed, risen to a higher plane. The momentum imparted to the Strategic Partnership by the Prime Minister's visit will be sustained next year by the visit of Prime Minister Putin in March and President Medvedev later in the year for the next Annual Summit.

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, my clarification is the fellow Minister's Statement interesting and encouraging also. As soon as the Agreement is signed on this Kudankulam Nuclear Power Unit, the Prime Minister has gone to the Press and stated that this Agreement is better than 123 Agreement signed with the United States. Can the Government of India re-look 123 Agreement with the United States after signing a better Agreement with Russians? ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): You ask questions based on this Statement, not on 123 Agreement.

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Sir, this is a statement made by the Prime Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): It is all right.

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: My second clarification is: Has this Russian Agreement got any "end-use clause"? You are going to get Russian Equipment Technology including indigenous production. All these things are written in para 11. Is there any "end-use clause" in that Agreement?

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA (Jharkhand): Sir, in para 7, it is mentioned that "the two sides identified enormous opportunities for investments in India in infrastructure development; in the pharmaceutical sector (including the joint development of new technologies in health) and also in telecommunication." This is a vast area. Can you just specify it? Is there any agreement with them on education because we have a long association with Russia in education also, especially in technical education and medical education? Is it continued or not? Secondly, para 9 says that "the two sides finalised negotiations on an agreement on cooperation in the peaceful uses of atomic energy..."

Then, Agreement envisages several areas for co-operation including research, R&D, construction of nuclear power plants and supply of nuclear fuels. After Indo-US nuclear deal and with the Agreement in IAEA, a lot of opportunities were opened up with America, France and Australia. Now, a new area of Russia has also opened up. I would like to know whether that scope is there or not. And, who is going to take away the major chunk of the agreement, whether it will be Americans, or the Russians, or the French?

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I am thankful to the hon. Minister for making this *suo motu* statement. In fact, during the current session of the Parliament, our Prime Minister made a visit to the United States of America. He made his second visit to Russia. Probably, he is making this third visit to Copenhagen. So, these three visits or trips are very important in the context of India and its development. This statement really gives some kind of satisfaction because when he visited the United States of America, the very same hon. Minister made a statement, on which all Members spoke and it was quite disappointing that day. We raised several questions, but now, this visit makes it clear that our relationship with Russia is deepening and it is time-tested and productive as far as India is concerned. I refer to one point, that is, our co-operation with Russia for peaceful use of atomic energy. There, the Kudankulam Agreement is significant;

the reactors to Kudankulam. In fact, the Prime Minister was supposed to sign this Agreement last year itself. But, last year, hon. Prime Minister went and returned without signing the agreement. We understood it was under the pressure from the United States of America, and there were pressures that India should agree to 123-Agreement first. We understood it like that and if we are wrong, the Minister can explain, and we raised that issue. Even now, I am trying to say that Mr. Obama, or his party, in the U.S. are committed to NPT. Unless India signs NPT, the U.S. is not going to extend its active co-operation, as far as civil nuclear energy is concerned. Here is an opportunity, as admitted by the Government, and the Government of India should think of strengthening the co-operation with Russia.

Without any precondition, without putting any hurdle in India's progress, Russia is coming forward. The Kudankulam is very important example.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Ask clarifications only.

SHRI D. RAJA: What I am trying to emphasise is that Russians are truly friendly nation, whereas U.S., though we treat them as our strategic partner, is not reliable or dependable to that extent. This relationship with Russia is important not only from the point of view of nuclear co-operation but also for all round economic development. If at all we have strong public sector in India, let us be grateful to some friends who gave their help when we were in distress and it was the then Soviet Union which extended full co-operation for building our public sector. Now, it is Russia; there is no Soviet Union. Still, Russia is continuing with their friendly policy towards India. This has to be strengthened. ...(*Time-bell ring*)... When Prime Minister went to the U.S., he made a statement regarding all round co-operation in the field of education.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Only clarifications please. Don't bring U.S.

SHRI D. RAJA: Yes, we will have to compare. It happened during the current session.

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): Sir, he should seek clarifications on this statement only.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Don't bring U.S. here.

SHRI D. RAJA: It is missing whether India is going to expand its co-operation in the field of education as asked by my hon. colleague also. That is exactly what I am asking and this process needs to be carried forward and strengthened.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Shri Prasanta Chatterjee. Please ask only clarifications. No speech.

SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE (West Bengal): Sir, it is very heartening to note that there are very good signs for the development of ties between Russia and our country. The relations between our two countries had a very glorious past. But it has 'ifs' and 'buts' after the fall of the Soviet Union. We are continuously advocating that our country's foreign policy and Government



should strengthen its friendship with Russia, China, Brazil and other Third World countries. It is a very good beginning. Now, following the statement, Sir, I want to ask that even after the good research, it has been stated here that the trade had lagged behind the potential at a level of around US\$ 7 billion in 2008. What are the basic reasons; which are the areas; and what steps the Government is positively taking to improve in these areas.

Then, it has been written about the nuclear power plant. The Government of India has also recently allocated one more site in Haripur, West Bengal for nuclear power reactor supplied by Russia. But we read very recently, two-three days back, in one of the dailies that some of the political parties, their allied parties in the Cabinet ...*(Interruptions)*... they are opposing it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): No, no. ...*(Interruptions)*... You can ask clarifications on the statement only. Nothing else. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE: I am asking only clarifications. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): But, it should not be on the statement of other political parties. ...*(Interruptions)*... You can ask only on this statement. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE: Regarding cultural exchange, Sir, it is very important. We had a very glorious past. With respect to sports activities, there is enough scope to have exchanges between Russia and India. Their coaches may train our coaches. So, I would request the hon. Minister to throw some light on the exchange of culture, sports activities and other things. ...*(Time-bell rings)*... Thank you, Sir.

SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA (Maharashtra): Sir, my clarification is with regard to para numbers 9 and 10. This deals with uranium supply. So, expecting some elaborate reply from the Minister, what would be the terms and conditions of the uranium supply? And, since Russia has got uranium in abundance, what concessions are we going to get from Russia? Apart from that, have they put any conditions for nuclear fuel supply; and, will they be supplying the uranium or nuclear fuel for private sector also, if the power plants are there; or, are they only agreeable to State power plants?

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Thank you, Sir. We are happy that talks, beyond bilateral discussions, covered regional and global matters. We are hopeful that our traditional relationship would be furthermore strengthened. As per paragraph 5, the Prime Minister and the President released a Joint Declaration between our countries on deepening the strategic partnership to meet global challenges. In this context, Sir, I would like to know whether they discussed about the grave global challenge of global warming also.

SHRI GOVINDRAO WAMANRAO ADIK (Maharashtra): Thank you, Sir. At the outset, I would like to thank the hon. External Affairs Minister to have come to this House with the

statement of the hon. Prime Minister's visit to Russia. Secondly, I would like to congratulate the hon. Prime Minister for having been made a very successful visit to Russia which is going to strengthen our relations with Russia in future also. With regard to paragraph 14, I want to seek a clarification from the hon. Minister. It talks about the similar views expressed by both the countries regarding their regional and international matters. So Pakistan is mentioned; Afghanistan is mentioned. We have got some strained relations with China also as far as our borders are concerned. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether there was any discussion regarding the dispute between India and China. If it was there what is the outcome of that? Thank you, Sir.

**श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि (उड़ीसा) :** उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, प्रधान मंत्री बार-बार विदेश जाते हैं और विदेश मंत्री अपनी ओर से *suo motu* statement लेकर आते हैं, इसलिए उनको धन्यवाद। लेकिन संसद चल रही है, संसद की गरिमा पर भी ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए। यह सर्वविदित है कि इस देश के महान प्रधान मंत्री, श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री जी की वहां पर रहस्यमय परिस्थिति में मृत्यु हो गई थी। क्या वहां पर ...(व्यवधान)...

**उपसाध्यक्ष (प्रो० पी०जे० कुरियन):** नहीं, नहीं, आप स्टेटमेंट के बारे में बोलिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि:** महोदय, अभी श्री गोविंदराव आदिक की जो स्टेटमेंट थी, उसमें उन्होंने कहा कि चीन के साथ हमारी जो अनबन चल रही है, क्या इसके बारे में वहां पर चर्चा हुई, उन्होंने यह कहा तो लोगों ने सुना। इस *suo motu* statement में हमारा चीन के साथ जो रिश्ता चल रहा है, इसके बारे में इसमें कोई जिक्र नहीं है। माननीय श्री गोविंदराव आदिक जी ने सही ढंग से कहा कि चीन के साथ हमारा जिस प्रकार का सम्पर्क चल रहा है, क्या रूस के प्रधान मंत्री जी और राष्ट्रपति जी के साथ हमारे नेता जी की उस बारे में कोई बात हुई? यह जो उन्होंने कहा ...(व्यवधान)...

**उपसाध्यक्ष (प्रो० पी०जे० कुरियन):** ओ०के०।

**श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि:** मैं उसी प्रकार कह रहा हूं कि ...(व्यवधान)...

**उपसाध्यक्ष (प्रो० पी०जे० कुरियन):** श्री श्रीगोपाल व्यास।

**श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि:** मैं उसी प्रकार कह रहा हूं ...(व्यवधान)...

**उपसाध्यक्ष (प्रो० पी०जे० कुरियन):** बस, हो गया। Please take your seat.

**श्री श्रीगोपाल व्यास (छत्तीसगढ़):** महोदय, मैं प्वाइंट नं० 11 के बारे में एक बिन्दु जानना चाहता हूं कि बड़े समय से हम पढ़ते आ रहे हैं कि कोई जहाज है, जिसकी प्राइसिंग के बारे में कोई विवाद चल रहा है, उसका नाम तो मुझे याद नहीं आ रहा है, नाम तो गोर्वाशोव का याद आ रहा है, वह शिप का नाम नहीं है, उसके बारे में, डिफेंस के सिलसिले में, अगर बात फाइनल हो गई हो तो कृपया बता दीजिए। There was some difference of opinion on its pricing. Whether something has been finalised.

**SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal):** Sir, first of all, I would like to thank the hon. Minister for the optimism generated by his statement regarding Prime Minister's visit to Russia, because India's relationship with Russia has been consistently quite long, quite productive, and also mutually beneficial to both the countries. I think this visit carried on that legacy and that tradition.

My clarification is regarding the supply of nuclear fuel and nuclear reactor for some of our nuclear power plants. What are the terms and conditions of the agreement apart from, as we have heard, the one we had with the USA for the supply of reactor; and what is the liability clause to that? Regarding supply of nuclear fuel, whether there is any conditionality for nuclear enrichment technology and other things. What are the strings attached to it? Or whether at all there are any strings attached to the agreement for the supply of nuclear fuel and nuclear reactor. The hon. Minister may clarify these points.

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA: Sir, I am grateful to the House and hon. Members for welcoming the visit of the Prime Minister to Russia which they have expressed on the floor of the House. The visit has been a path-breaking one and is in keeping with the traditionally cordial relationship that we have with the Russian federation.

Russia has proved to be a friend in need and we always remember with a deep sense of gratitude that India and Russia have stood by each other in their hours of need and India recognises that. This visit primarily was to enlarge the various areas of cooperation that we have with Russia. In my statement, I mentioned that the visit was broad-based and it was a forward-looking visit which lists out several areas for cooperation. Mr. Ahluwalia, my esteemed friend, drew the attention of this House to education. Well, we have a close relationship with Russia in every aspect of human endeavour. Our scholars go to Russia and we invite scholars from Russia. Our students go to Russia to pursue their studies and we invite students from Russia to come to various universities, various IITs and various technological institutes. That has been going on for some time. Then, I would like to assure my esteemed friend that we will continue to pursue that with greater vigour. Mr. Rangarajan, another friend, talked about the end use. Well, there is no end use as the technologies and the materials will be under the IAEA safeguards, that is, the International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards.

[MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair.]

As a result of it, neither Russia insisted nor did we volunteer to have the end users agreement. The senior Member and my esteemed friend, Shri Raja, mentioned about pressure from a third country on the Prime Minister either to do something or not to do something. I would like to categorically convey to this House that India is not a country which is going to buckle under pressure from any country for that matter because our relationship with country A or country B depends exclusively on our understanding of their domestic situation and their understanding of our domestic situation, and we would continue to proceed on those lines. Shri Raja also mentioned about education. Well, I think, I have met that point. Shri Prasanta Chatterjee drew my attention to the cultural relationship and the sports relationship that we have. Sir, as I said, our relationship with Russia is multifaceted, and we will continue to have exchanges with them about sports persons, their coaches. Wherever we feel the need for those

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coaches and wherever we feel the need for our sportsmen to go to Russia, certainly, we will encourage them to go to Russia.

Admiral Gorshkov. The matter is discussed along with other defence sector issues. We have moved very close. I think, last week, a team was here. Negotiations are ongoing, and, I think, we have reached the final stages of settling on the price. And once that is done, it will become operational.

Well, an hon. Member asked me whether China was discussed. Whenever two leaders meet, whenever two Prime Ministers meet or whenever two Governments meet, we generally discuss various issues confronting our region, confronting the global situation, various other issues and various other matters. So, in this larger context, the Prime Minister did discuss China also with the Soviet leadership. Well, I did mention, in my Statement, that in Bangalore, we had a discussion, a bilateral discussion, between Russia and China, and India. So, that only goes to underline that we attach considerable importance to our relationship with each of these countries.

A mention was made to the outstanding problems with China. Well, we know, this House knows, that there are certain boundary issues which are being tackled at a level which has been agreed upon between our two countries, you know. A special mechanism has been created where our special representatives have had 13 meetings, and they are going to have more meetings because it is a long border which has not been demarcated. Where there is only a line of actual control, perceptions could be different. Well, we are trying to find an amicable solution to this problem also.

Well, trade, as I said, in my Statement, seven billion, does not truly reflect the hidden potential between these two countries; I think, we need to. I think, Russia also has understood that this potential has to be brought out and it has to be shown in terms of increased trade-related activities between other two countries.

Global warming, certainly, comes up for discussion when two leaders meet, and, right now, I think, today, the Copenhagen Summit has started or it is going to start tomorrow. When the Heads of State and the Heads of Government will be going to Copenhagen, I am sure, they can look forward to some constructive formulation in Copenhagen.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Is the Prime Minister going?

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA: Yes. As of now, the Prime Minister is due to attend the Copenhagen Climate Summit. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, he did not clarify the nuclear fuel supplies for the reactor. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri S.S. Ahluwalia.

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA: Well, we have come to an arrangement with Russia about the supply of uranium. Russia is already supplying the uranium. As per the agreement, both sides have also

undertaken to explore and develop uranium deposits. The scope of cooperation is thus very broad and it includes nuclear material, non-nuclear material, equipment and scientific and technical cooperation. There are no conditionalities or strings attached to the fuel supply from Russia.

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**MESSAGES FROM LOK SABHA** (*Contd.*)

- (I) The Appropriation (Railways) No. 4 Bill, 2009.
- (II) The National Capital Territory of Delhi Laws (Special Provisions) Second Bill, 2009.
- (III) The Payment of Gratuity (Amendment) Bill, 2009.
- (IV) The National Rural Employment Guarantee (Amendment) Bill, 2009.

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

(I)

“In accordance with the provisions of rule 96 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I am directed to enclose the Appropriation (Railways) No. 4 Bill, 2009, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 15th December, 2009.

2. The Speaker has certified that this Bill is a Money Bill within the meaning of article 110 of the Constitution of India.”

(II)

“In accordance with the provisions of rule 96 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I am directed to enclose the National Capital Territory of Delhi Laws (Special Provisions) Second Bill, 2009, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 16th December, 2009.”

(III)

“In accordance with the provisions of rule 96 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I am directed to enclose the Payment of Gratuity (Amendment) Bill, 2009, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 16th December, 2009.”

(IV)

“In accordance with the provisions of rule 96 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I am directed to enclose the National Rural Employment Guarantee (Amendment) Bill, 2009, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 16th December, 2009.”

Sir, I lay a copy each of the Bills on the Table.

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## SPECIAL MENTIONS

### Demand to take measures to enhance the generation of power in the country

**श्रीमती माया सिंह** (मध्य प्रदेश) : महोदय, समुचित ऊर्जा की उपलब्धता के बिना विकास की परिकल्पना करना बेमानी है। सरकार कह रही है कि देश मंदी की मार से बड़ी तेजी से उबर रहा है और हमारी विकास गति बढ़ रही है, परन्तु खेद की बात है कि जिस पर विकास की नींव टिकी है, उसके ही विकास में सरकार पीछे की ओर जाने का संकेत दे रही है।

आयातित और अन्य स्रोतों से देश में पिछले तीन वर्षों के आंकड़ों से साफ है कि विद्युत उत्पादन के क्षेत्र में सरकार को जितनी प्रगति करनी चाहिए, उतनी प्रगति वह नहीं कर पायी है और विद्युत उत्पादन के निर्धारित लक्ष्यों को भी पाने में सरकार सफल नहीं हो पा रही है।

देश में विद्युत उत्पादन व आयात लक्ष्य वर्ष 2007-08 में 13,72,523 मिलियन यूनिट, वर्ष 2008-09 में 14,78,813 मिलियन यूनिट एवं वर्ष 2009-10 में 15,13,305 मिलियन यूनिट है। यानी 2007-08 के मुकाबले 2008-09 में 1,06,290 मिलियन यूनिट उत्पादन में बढ़ोतरी हुई और 2009-10 में उत्पादन बढ़ोतरी मात्र 34,492 मिलियन यूनिट ही हुई। क्या जनसंख्या बढ़ोतरी और उद्योग-धंधों की मांगों के अनुरूप विद्युत उत्पादन में इतनी बढ़ोतरी विकास हेतु काफी है?

ऐसे हालात में किस आधार पर सरकार विकास की परिकल्पना कर रही है, समझा से परे है। विद्युत क्षेत्र के सम्पूर्ण विकास के बिना देश के गांवों, ब्लॉकों, कस्बों व जनपदों में रोजगार के अवसर पैदा नहीं किए जा सकते और जब तक उक्त स्थानों पर रोजगार के अवसर पैदा नहीं होंगे तब तक विकास संभव नहीं है।

मेरा सरकार से आग्रह है कि वह विद्युत उत्पादन जनता की मांगों के अनुरूप बनाने हेतु निर्धारित लक्ष्यों से पीछे नहीं बल्कि आगे निकलने की बाध्यता सुनिश्चित करे तभी सही मायने में जन-जन का विकास संभव हो सकेगा।

### Demand to acquire new coaches for Ladies Special trains under the Sealdah Division of Eastern Railways

**SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE** (West Bengal): Ministry of Railways flagged off Ladies Special Train without acquiring new coaches in the Sealdah Division of Eastern Railway. About 17 lakh odd daily passengers travelling in the Division are reportedly in inhuman condition. According to Railway sources, on an average 72 to 73 trains are running in this Section having a total passenger capacity of 2100 for trains while in reality Railway carries more or less 2207 passengers in each train overflowing the passenger coaches. Incidentally, it may be pointed out that at present each train contains nine bogies including two vendor boggies and the proposal for 12 boggy trains are yet to be implemented even after long three years. I would demand that new coaches are acquired immediately so that such inhuman difficulties of daily commuters in Sealdah Division under Eastern Railway are mitigated.

### Demand to expedite investigation in the Malegaon bomb blast case

**डा० ऐजाज अली** (बिहार): महोदय, शहीद हेमन्त करकरे ने मालेगांव बम धमाके के सिलसिले में कुछ लोगों को आरोपित ठहराया। जांच के दौरान आरोपियों का नार्को टेस्ट हुआ तथा ब्रेन मैपिंग हुआ। आरोपियों के लैपटॉप से भी बहुत सारी जानकारी मिली थी।



**Demand to empanel the IT professional to assist the police to  
probe cyber crimes in the country**

SHRI B.S. GNANADESIKAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I would like to bring to the notice of the Government about the urgent need for setting up of state of the art mechanism to prevent increasing number of cyber crimes and cyber frauds by anti-social elements in the country. Our country is at high risk of becoming a major hub of cyber crimes as recession is driving cyber criminals to electronic scams. The cases of spam, hacking and fraud have been multiplied 50-fold during the recent years. Additionally, the booming of call centers in the country has generated a niche for cyber criminal activity in harvesting data illegally. Even though the Government has enacted effective cyber laws, the police, who enforce those laws, are not trained properly. If any person lodges a cyber crime complaint at the nearest police station, the police officials do not know how to handle the complaint. Generally, cyber crime is a global industry but the combination of poor economic opportunities and high skills is driving many developing regions to suffer as major players in cyber crime. Resultantly, our country, as a developing country, is at high risk to face such kind of cyber criminals comparing to other countries. There must be police force in every city which should have cyber cells run by techno-savvy officials. I also urge upon the Government to empanel the IT professionals to assist the cyber crime police and also to assist the judges to adjudicate the cases on cyber crime to enable to deal with this menace effectively. Thank you.

**Demand to implement recommendations of the Tariff Commission Report  
regarding fixation of prices of B-T Jute bags**

SHRI SHYAMAL CHAKRABORTY (West Bengal): Indian jute mills association is stating that the Government of India, particularly, the Textile Ministry is not implementing the recommendations of price for B-T jute bags which it supplies to the Government. It also claims that due to this, it cannot fulfil the statutory responsibilities to the workers.

Jute workers of West Bengal have been compelled to go on strike because since long past they have been deprived of their legitimate demands. Now and then IJMA used to state that it is suffering loss amounting to Rs. 256 crores due to the 'so called' unfair price. The Government of India took a fair initiative to settle the dispute with IJMA and set up a Tariff Commission to revise recommendation of 2001 on B-T jute bag price. The recommendation has been published in this year but the Textile Ministry has not taken any decision so far. The IJMA is using it as a plea and denying the workers legitimate benefits of P.F., gratuity, dearness allowances and retirement benefits.

I urge upon the Government, particularly, the Textile Ministry to settle the dispute with the IJMA immediately so that it cannot shift its responsibility on the Government of India. Thank you, Sir.

**Demand for implementation of Tendulkar Committee Recommendations**

SHRI A. VIJAYARAGHAVAN (Kerala): Sir, an expert panel and high-powered committee headed by PMEAC Chairman, Shri Suresh Tendulkar, had finalised a new methodology for



measuring poverty based on consumption in urban and rural areas during May 2009. The committee after finalising the procedure for assessing poverty have worked out the proportion of people below the poverty line and submitted the report in this regard to the competent authority recently. The report estimates that the number of poor as a percentage of total population in India for 2004-05 is 37.2.

Most of the States and organisations working among the rural poor are demanding a change in the existing methodology adopted by the Planning Commission which excludes millions of eligible poor families from the BPL list. This is mainly due to the negative attitude of the Central Government towards Lakdawala Commission recommendations and its adherence to NSS Sample Survey, which was not at all scientific. In such a situation, there is an urgent need for a new methodology in the determination of BPL families, who have been excluded from the BPL list.

The newly submitted report of Shri Suresh Tendulkar and its recommendations will help to resolve the existing difficulties. Therefore, the Government must take urgent steps for the speedy implementation of the Tendulkar Committee recommendations.

I urge upon the Central Government to implement the recommendations of the Tendulkar Committee report and take urgent measures to alleviate poverty among the rural masses in the country by providing them the right to food, shelter, education and health.

#### **Demand for creation of separate State of Bundelkhand**

**श्री गंगा चरण** (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभापति जी, बुंदेलखण्ड देश में अत्यंत पिछड़ा क्षेत्र है। यह इलाका पिछले 5 वर्ष से भयंकर सूखे की चपेट में है। यहां सिंचाई के साधनों की कमी है। कोई रोजगार न होने के कारण भारी संख्या में यहां से लोगों का पलायन हो रहा है। उत्तर प्रदेश के काफी बड़ा राज्य होने के कारण बुंदेलखण्ड पर पूर्ववर्ती राज्य सरकारों एवं केन्द्र सरकार ने बिल्कुल ध्यान नहीं दिया है, इसलिए आज छोटे राज्यों की अत्यंत आवश्यकता है। उत्तर प्रदेश की मुख्यमंत्री ने भी बुंदेलखण्ड प्रान्त बनाने हेतु केन्द्र सरकार को पत्र भेजा है। बुंदेलखण्ड प्रान्त, उत्तर प्रदेश एवं मध्य प्रदेश के 14 जिलों को मिलाकर बनाया जाना है। यहां पर विशाल वन व खनिज संपदा है तथा पर्यटन की दृष्टि से भी यह क्षेत्र अत्यंत प्रसिद्ध है, जिससे अलग प्रान्त बनने पर इसके विकास की भरपूर संभावनाएं हैं।

अतः तेलंगाना राज्य के साथ बुंदेलखण्ड का अलग प्रान्त बनाने की मैं पुरजोर मांग करता हूं।

#### **Demand to take steps for registration of tour operators in the country to avoid untoward incidents, particularly during the Commonwealth Games**

**श्री महेन्द्र मोहन** (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं सदन का ध्यान एक महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दे की तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूं। इस समय पर्यटन का कारोबार एक असंगठित क्षेत्र है। इस पर कोई नियम या कानून लागू नहीं होता है। कोई भी आदमी एक छोटी सी जगह पर एक टेलीफोन लगाकर Travel Agency खोल कर अपना कारोबार शुरू कर देता है। इस तरह की Travel Agencies पर कोई रोक नहीं है। ऐसी जगहों पर असामाजिक तत्व और दलाल पनपते हैं, जोकि पर्यटन क्षेत्र से जुड़े अच्छे लोगों का नाम बदनाम करते हैं। कुछ समय पहले ऐसे ही एक Travel Agent ने दिल्ली से अमृतसर जाने के लिए एक विदेशी महिला से 60,000 रुपए लिए और उसके लिए 23,000 रुपए में एक दिन के लिए कमरा किराए पर बुक किया। आगरा में घुमाने के बाद टैक्सी ड्राइवर संगमरमर की वस्तुएं बनाने की दुकानों पर पर्यटकों को ठगते हैं। देश के अन्य स्थानों में भी ये घटनाएं आम

होती रहती हैं। इस विषय को लेकर Association of Domestic Tour Operator ने सरकार के पर्यटन विभाग से कई बैठकें की हैं और ज्ञापन भी दिए हैं। जिसमें Tour Operator का पंजीकरण अनिवार्य करने की बात की है, परंतु कुछ नहीं हो रहा है। यह समझ में नहीं आता कि जब Tour Operator की Association खुद चाहती है कि Tour Operator का पंजीकरण अनिवार्य होना चाहिए, तो सरकार को इससे क्या परेशानी है।

अतः मेरी सरकार से यह मांग है कि रातों रात अमीर बनने वाले Tour Operators पर लगाम कसने के लिए यह आवश्यक है कि इनके पंजीकरण की योजना तुरंत लानी चाहिए। अगले वर्ष यहां Commonwealth Games हो रहे हैं। इसमें बहुत से विदेशी पर्यटक आएंगे। उनकी सुविधा के लिए इसे अतिशीघ्र करना अनिवार्य है। धन्यवाद।

#### **Demand to provide various passenger amenities in the trains of the country**

**सुश्री अनुसुइया उइके (मध्य प्रदेश):** महोदय, मैं इस विशेष उल्लेख के माध्यम से रेल मंत्री जी का ध्यान रेलगाड़ियों की समस्याओं की ओर दिलाना चाहती हूँ कि इस युग में मोबाइल फोन आवश्यकता बन चुका है। यात्रा के दौरान भी निरंतर मोबाइल फोन की आवश्यकता होती है। निम्न श्रेणी के कोचों में बहुत कम पावर प्वाइंट होते हैं, जो कि अधिकांशतः खराब रहते हैं, जबकि सभी यात्रियों को मोबाइल चार्ज करने की आवश्यकता पड़ती है। इसी प्रकार से निम्न श्रेणी के कोचों में शौचालयों में लगे अधिकांश नलों में टोटियां नहीं हैं, जिससे पानी व्यर्थ बह जाता है तथा यात्रियों को असुविधा का सामना करना पड़ता है। इसे 2410 गोंडवाना एक्सप्रेस की “एस फाइव” बोगी में देखा जा सकता है।

रेलवे के कंप्यूटराइज्ड 139 पूछताछ नंबर में रनिंग गाड़ियों के आगमन-प्रस्थान समय को अपडेट नहीं किया जाता है, जिसकी वजह से यात्रियों को गलत जानकारी मिलती है। उदाहरण के तौर पर दिनांक 21 नवंबर को 2406 गोंडवाना एक्सप्रेस मुलताई स्टेशन पर ढाई घंटे विलम्ब से पहुंची, जबकि पूछताछ सेवा सुबह पांच बजे तक गाड़ी के सही समय पर चलने की जानकारी देता रहा। गाड़ी जब रनिंग में रहती है, तो यात्रियों को यह पता नहीं हो पाता है कि कौन सा स्टेशन कितने बजे आएगा। यदि रेलवे हर गाड़ी में स्थानीय स्तर पर उसमें पड़ने वाले स्टेशनों का आगमन-प्रस्थान समय बोगी के अंदर ही अंकित कर दे, तो यात्रियों को बहुत सुविधा होगी।

अतएव मैं इस सदन के माध्यम से केंद्र सरकार से अनुरोध करना चाहती हूँ कि उक्त समस्याओं का तत्काल समाधान कराएं ताकि यात्रियों को सुविधा मिल सके।

#### **Disastrous accident in BALCO Power Plant taking away 41 lives**

**SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal):** Sir, I rise to draw the attention of the Government to the disastrous accident at BALCO power plant site at Korba on 23rd September, 2009 owing to the collapse of a huge concrete chimney under construction killing 41 workers. The inferior quality of construction materials and sub-standard work through reckless multiple sub-contracting of construction work and evading and ignoring the basic preventive safety and technological discipline at the workplace by the Sterlite management had been the cause of the accident. The Chhattisgarh Government is also responsible for the tragedy as they indulged the Sterlite to violate statutory safety norms at workplace and has still not taken any step to bring the defaulting management to book. The BALCO accident and the developments thereafter have also exposed the blatant violation of laws by Sterlite on usage of forest land without statutory environment clearance and also complaints of unauthorised encroachment of public land. The Central Government being the 49 per cent stakeholder in BALCO and having its representatives

in the management of BALCO cannot absolve itself of its responsibility from the misdeeds and violations by the BALCO management. I urge upon the Central Government to take urgent steps to punish the defaulting Sterlite management in BALCO for their gross negligence to workplace safety killing 41 workers and for all their wide-ranging misdeeds like jumping over the environment-laws in connivance with the concerned inspecting and enforcement authority, etc., besides ensuring adequate compensation to accident victims.

**Demand to prepare National E-data Bank regarding refugees, visa holders,  
immigrants and illegal immigrants**

DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN (Tamil Nadu): India being a democratic liberal socialist Republic, the welfare measures are planned and executed through various State, local Governments and different agencies. Even then, citizens are feeling that the results of planning and implementation are not fully reaching them as there are huge number of refugees, visa holders, immigrants and illegal immigrants of various countries, more so from Pakistan, Afghanistan, China, Tibet, Nepal, Myanmar, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka and Maldives.

The security and assets of the Indian citizens are also very much vulnerable due to these factors. The domestic and foreign terrorists are also getting small, medium and other weapons and supplies through the process of smuggling.

Hence, it is necessary to have regular day-to-day compilation of data at the national level. The Home Ministry gave the reply to Unstarred question raised by me on 2.12.2009 in No. 1449 and 1450 that these data are not centrally maintained.

Therefore, I request the Government of India to establish "National e-data Bank regarding refugees, visa holders, immigrants and illegal immigrants" by creating a network with every relevant agency and the entries made by them should be shown in the centrally maintained system and published on website.

This will help the policy makers to understand the burden, and plan and formulate the public policy accordingly. The implementing agencies will also understand the needs arising due to these enlarged demands. The security agencies can be vigilant and take appropriate steps. Many of the States are suffering due to these factors and showed their inability to find out the cause for unrest, law and order problem and terrorism. The recent demands for separate States, Districts and Taluks have also emerged due to this unmanaged situation of migration and uneven development.

**Request to pay attention to the striking labourers of Bengal Jute Mills  
being on the verge of death to hunger**

**श्री रघुनन्दन शर्मा** (मध्य प्रदेश): महोदय, बंगाल के 20 से अधिक संगठनों के हजारों श्रमिक हड़ताल पर हैं। गत वर्ष 18 दिसम्बर को तत्कालीन केन्द्रीय श्रम मंत्री ने श्रमिकों एवं मिल मालिकों के बीच समझौता कराया था कि दो माह में मांगों का परीक्षण कर वास्तविक पारिश्रमिक दिलाया जाएगा किन्तु 12 माह

व्यतीत होने पर भी समझौता लागू नहीं हुआ। श्रमिकों की 6 मांगें कानून सम्मत हैं। पहली, रिटायर करते समय ग्रेज्युटी दी जाती है जो दस वर्षों से नहीं दे रहे हैं। प्रदेश सरकार निष्क्रिय है तथा कानून का पालन नहीं हो रहा है। दूसरा, वेतन निर्धारण ग्रेड स्केल पर होगा। यह अनुबंध राज्य सरकार के आते ही 1979 में हुआ था, लेकिन आज तक इसका पालन नहीं हुआ। तीसरा, महंगाई भत्ता 1 रुपए 90 पैसे प्रति प्वाइंट होने पर मिलता है किन्तु 890 प्वाइंट होने पर भी मूल्य सूचकांक के आधार पर भुगतान नहीं हुआ। चौथा, समान काम समान वेतन समझौते एवं कानून का पालन भी नहीं हो रहा और एक ही प्रकार के काम के अलग-अलग वेतन दे रहे हैं। पांचवां, समझौते एवं कानून के अनुसार 90 प्रतिशत स्थायी श्रमिक रहेंगे, 20 प्रतिशत अस्थायी रहेंगे, इसका भी पालन नहीं हुआ। छठा, ठेका श्रमिक से नियमित श्रमिक का काम लिया जा रहा है जो कानूनन गलत है। महोदय, दस वर्षों से हड़तालें हो रही हैं, लेकिन आज तक समझौता खटाई में है और केन्द्र सरकार भी इस ओर ध्यान नहीं दे रही है। लगातार हड़तालों से श्रमिक भुखमरी की कगार पर हैं। मेरा अनुरोध है कि केन्द्र सरकार इसमें तुरंत हस्तक्षेप करे तथा कानून का पालन करावे तथा श्रमिकों को भुखमरी से बचाए। धन्यवाद।

**श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि (उड़ीसा) :** महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

#### **Demand for merger of HMT Limited with defence organizations**

SHRI P. RAJEEVE (Kerala): I would like to draw the attention of the House to the proposal of the Standing Committee on Labour to merging HMT Machine Tools unit with BHEL/Defence organisations. But now it was reported that the Government plans to offer HMT on long term lease to private players for periods up to 99 years. This move has created serious apprehensions among the workers.

The HMT Machine Tools has a large infrastructure including large tracts of land. For various reasons, HMT is not in a better position for the last few years. The potential for revival of the unit has been recognised by the Government of India after protracted follow-up from all corners and has sanctioned a sum of Rs. 880.8 lakhs in February 2007.

At this juncture, the Ministry of Defence can do a lot as per the recommendations of the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Labour.

So, Sir, I urge upon the Government to withdraw from the present move for long lease and take a decision to merge the HMT Machine Tools with Defence organisations.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House is adjourned to meet tomorrow at 11 a.m.

The House then adjourned at six minutes past five of the clock till eleven of the clock on Thursday, the 17th December, 2009.