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Wednesday
28 April, 2010

8 Vaisakha, 1932 (Saka)

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

RAJYA SABHA

OFFICIAL REPORT

CONTENTS

Re. Demand for Government's response on revelations of phone tapping (pages 2-5, 231-234)

Oral Answer to Questions (pages 1-2)

Written Answers to Starred Questions (pages 6-34)

Written Answers to Unstarred Questions (pages 35-196)

Papers laid on the Table (pages 196-229)

Message from Lok Sabha—

Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 2010 - *Laid on the Table* (page 229)

Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 2010 - *Laid on the Table* (pages 328)

Report of the Committee on Papers Laid on the Table - *Presented* (pages 329)

Reports of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Health and Family Welfare - *Presented* (page 203)

Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Agriculture - *Laid on the Table* (pages 230)

Statements by Ministers—

Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Third Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Labour - *Laid on the Table* (page 230)

[P.T.O.]

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Status of implementation of recommendations and observations contained in the Ninetieth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Commerce - *Laid on the Table* (pages 229-230)

Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Ninety-first Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Commerce - *Laid on the Table* (pages 229-230)

Prime Minister's visits for the Nuclear Security Summit, as well as the IBSA and BRIC Summits (pages 307-313)

Calling Attention to the Matter of Urgent Public Importance—

Presence of dangerous quantity of arsenic and other harmful minerals in potable water in various parts of the country (pages 234-258)

Motion for termination of suspension of Member - *Adopted* (pages 258-259)

Government Bills—

The Cost and Works Accountants (Amendment) Bill, 2010 - *Introduced* (page 259)

The Chartered Accountants (Amendment) Bill, 2010 - *Introduced* (page 259)

The Company Secretaries (Amendment) Bill, 2010 - *Introduced* (page 259)

Discussion on the Working of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation (pages 259-306, 314-328, 329-336)

Half-an-Hour Discussion (pages 295-306)

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RAJYA SABHA

Wednesday the 28th April, 2010/8 Vaisakha, 1932 (Saka)

The House met at eleven of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No.461 ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, the Telecom Minister ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please resume your place and do not show any posters in the House. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please resume your places. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, phone tapping ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Just one minute. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, the Leader of Opposition.

Declaring more districts in Orissa as Naxal affected

*461. SHRI MANGALA KISAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the increasing Maoist activities in Orissa, particularly in the Scheduled (Tribal) districts;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government of Orissa has demanded more districts in the State to be declared as Naxal affected;

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the names of districts which have been declared as Naxal affected so far; and

(e) the steps taken to curb such activities?

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

Statement

(a) and (b) Incidents of Left Wing Extremist (LWE) violence in Orissa in the year 2007, 2008 and 2009 have been 67, 103 & 266 respectively. So far 65 incidents of naxal violence have been reported in the current year.

(c) and (d) On the basis of proposal received from Government of Orissa in 2009, five new districts viz. Deogarh, Jajpur, Kondhamal, Dhenkanal and Nayagarh were included in the list of

districts covered under Security Related Expenditure (SRE) scheme, under which reimbursement is made to the States in respect of the expenditure incurred by them on anti-naxal operations. Inclusion/exclusion of districts under SRE scheme is a continuous process and is done as per the guidelines of the scheme. At present 15 districts of Orissa are included in the SRE scheme which are Gajapati, Ganjam, Keonjhar, Koraput, Malkangiri, Mayurbhanj, Navrangpur, Rayagada, Sambhalpur, Sundargarh, Nayagarh, Kondhamal, Deogarh, Jajpur and Dhenkanal.

(e) Government has adopted an integrated approach in dealing with LWE activities in the areas of security, development and public perception. State Governments deal with the various issues related to naxalite activities in the States. The Central Government supplements their efforts over a wide range of schemes.

RE. DEMAND FOR GOVERNMENT'S RESPONSE ON REVELATIONS OF PHONE TAPPING

THE LEADER OF OPPOSITION (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Thank you, Sir. I would make brief submission. Sir, early this week, the issue of telephone tapping of certain political leaders had come up before this House and in that context, the Home Minister in the other House ...*(Interruptions)*... and in this House made a statement that these were not authorized. So, there seems to be some mechanism by which tapping in this country can go on which is still not authorized. Today, we have a news report which appears to indicate a case of authorized tapping of telephones. Not only it is authorized but for some curious reasons, the content of what is recorded is also now freely available. The contents make most absurd reading on two points.

MR. CHAIRMAN: How does it relate to the Question Hour?

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, I am raising it to seek the response of the Government. Sir, I will just raise the issue. Then, you can decide whether the Government should respond or not. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Dr. Maitreya, let the Leader of Opposition continue. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, two issues from the contents of all these documents seem to arise. There are several issues. But, I will raise the two main issues. Whether leaders of industry, corporate heads, corporate lobbies are involved in Departments like telecom in the allocation of portfolios by the Prime Minister. The second is, whether the entire 2G spectrum allocation on which this House spent three days is being guided by these kinds of people. This appears from the contents of the recordings which are reported in the newspapers. This is a very serious issue. Was it authorized? How is it available in the market? Sir, these two issues arise out of the contents of the entire recordings. The Government certainly needs to come out with a response on both these issues.

DR. V. MAITREYAN (Tamil Nadu) : Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no, Dr. Maitreyan, please resume your place. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please resume your place. You cannot interrupt the proceedings like this ...*(Interruptions)*... I am afraid, you cannot interrupt the proceedings. ...*(Interruptions)*... Question No.461. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU (Karnataka): Sir, what is the remedy? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You can discuss and debate these matters but not at the expense of Question Hour. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, this is the most important. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please don't show any banners or newspapers in the House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: I am sorry, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: At the moment, I am only trying to conduct the Question Hour. Please allow me to do that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, Telecom Minister authorized ...*(Interruptions)*... What important question can be there?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Dr. Maitreyan, you are a senior Member. Please don't violate the rules. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, that is why, I am raising this serious issue. Sir, you please understand the seriousness of the issue. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is a very serious issue. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is incorrect. ...*(Interruptions)*... Venkaiahji, you can raise the issue, but you know that this is not the time for raising it. ...*(Interruptions)*... Whatever had to be said has been said by the hon. Leader of Opposition. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): Sir, this is an important issue. This is required to be discussed. We leave it to the Chair. You please get the Government's consent when they want this discussion. This should be discussed. This is violative of the judgment of the Supreme Court which said that phone tapping is illegal. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: We will organize that. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please resume your places. ...*(Interruptions)*... अहलुवालिया जी, आप बैठ जाइए।*(व्यवधान)*.. Question No.461.

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, we want a reply from the Government on this. ...*(Interruptions)*... Telecom Minister, Raja, should be dismissed immediately. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Honourable Leader of Opposition has made a point. It will be considered by the Government. Please allow the Question Hour. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, what is the response from the Government?

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am sorry. Mr. Maitreyan, you will not display banners or newspapers in the House. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am sorry. You shall not make allegations like this. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please resume your place. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is the Question Hour. ...*(Interruptions)*... There cannot be any more important thing than the Question Hour...*(Interruptions)*... The LOP has raised the issue. It has been heard by the whole House. Now let us proceed with the Question Hour...*(Interruptions)*... Please resume your places...*(Interruptions)*... I am sorry... *(Interruptions)*... You cannot hold the Question Hour to ransom ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, this is also very important ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, we will discuss it. But right now, let us proceed with the Question Hour. Let the direction be given ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, please resume your places. The Chair has watched with great distress constant disruption of Question Hour in this Session. If the Question Hour is that irrelevant, then the Chair exercises the right of invoking rule 38 and shifting the Question Hour and I shall give a decision on this in the course of the day. Now, do you wish to proceed with the Question Hour as is scheduled or not? If you don't, I shall adjourn the House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: We are equally distressed ...*(Interruptions)*... Our distress has to be ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please resume your places. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: We have no other way. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Sorry. The House is adjourned till 12 noon.

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

The House reassembled at twelve of the clock.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS

Welfare schemes for beedi workers in Andhra Pradesh

*462. SHRI SYED AZEEZ PASHA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Director General of Labour Welfare is required to formulate State-specific welfare schemes to help Beedi workers;

(b) if so, what are the schemes implemented by the Director General of Labour Welfare for the benefit of Beedi workers in Nizamabad, Guntur and West Godavari districts in Andhra Pradesh; and

(c) the funds spent in above districts during the last three years to enhance welfare of Beedi workers?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) State specific schemes are not formulated for beedi workers. Welfare Schemes for Beedi Workers formulated under the Beedi Workers Welfare Fund are equally applicable to the Beedi Workers of all States.

(b) Welfare Schemes in the field of health care, education, recreation, housing and social security are being implemented for the welfare of Beedi Workers all over India, including the Beedi Workers in Andhra Pradesh.

(c) Funds spent for welfare of Beedi Workers in the district of Nizamabad during the last three years are given in the enclosed Statement (*See below*). No amount was spent in the districts of Guntur and West Godavari.

Statement

Funds spent for welfare of Beedi Workers during the last three years in Nizamabad, Guntur and West Godavari districts in Andhra Pradesh.

| Sl.No. | Name of the scheme | 2007-08 | 2008-09 | 2009-10 |
|------------|-------------------------------|----------|----------|----------|
| I | Nizamabad District | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| 1. | Housing (RIHS) | 66080000 | 76800000 | 25560000 |
| 2. | Maternity Benefit Scheme | 45000 | 39000 | 77000 |
| 3. | Heart Surgery | 301140 | - | - |
| 4. | Cancer Treatment | 51495 | 51495 | - |
| 5. | T.B. Treatment | - | 4425 | - |
| 6. | Spectacles | - | 710 | 300 |
| 7. | Sterilization | - | 500 | 1000 |
| 8. | Funeral Expenses | - | 1500 | - |
| 9. | Medicines | 412000 | 376877 | 310262 |
| 10. | Scholarship | 40779130 | 32433510 | 62451510 |
| II | Guntur District | Nil | Nil | Nil |
| III | West Godavari District | Nil | Nil | Nil |

Extradition Treaty with the USA

*463. PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether India has an Extradition Treaty with the USA to extradite US citizens, who are wanted for terrorist crimes in India;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether any request is pending with the USA to extradite any criminals wanted for crimes in India;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) the present position of Government's efforts to extradite the Mumbai terror suspect, David Headley to India;
- (f) the reason why it is being delayed; and
- (g) the proposed action of Government in this regard?

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

(b) As per the Extradition Treaty between the Government of the Republic of India and the United States of America signed at Washington D.C. on 25th June, 1997 and in accordance with Article 23 of the Treaty instruments of ratification exchanged at New Delhi on 21st July, 1999, both the States had agreed to extradite to each other the person who, by the authorities in the Requesting State are formally accused of, charged with or convicted of an extraditable offence.

(c) and (d) The following 7 extradition requests of India are pending with the Government of United States of America.

| Sl.No. | Name of the Fugitive | Offence (S) |
|--------|--------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. | Narender Kumar Rastogi | Criminal conspiracy and cheating. |
| 2. | Narendra Kumar Gudgud | Financial fraud. |
| 3. | Bharat Popatlal Patel | Financial fraud. |
| 4. | Daminder Singh Batra | Financial fraud. |
| 5&6. | Amar Singh and Rishipal Singh @ Richpal Singh | Murder. |
| 7. | Kanniyala Sethia | Financial fraud. |

(e) to (g) At different levels, Government of India have indicated to the U.S. Government that India would like David Coleman Headley to be extradited to India on charges linked to the 26/11 terrorist attack in Mumbai. Government of India have also sought direct access to question David Coleman Headley.

The modalities of grant of access to Indian investigators have to be confirmed by the US Authorities in the context of his plea bargain which, *inter-alia*, binds Headley to fully and truthfully testify in any foreign Judicial proceedings held in the United States by way of deposition, video conferencing or Letters Rogatory, when directed by the United States Attorney's Office.

Human trafficking in the country

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

- (a) whether Government is aware of large magnitude of human trafficking in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether there is any law to deal with the problem of human trafficking; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and how the Government is enforcing such laws?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) Human Trafficking is a cause of serious concern to the Union Government. State/UT wise details of the cases relating to human trafficking during 2006-2008 is enclosed as Statement-I (See below). As per the statistics provided by the National Crime Record Bureau (NCRB), the number of cases registered during 2006, 2007 and 2008 under various provisions of law relating to human trafficking were 5096, 4087 and 3133 respectively.

(c) and (d) Trafficking in Human Beings or Persons is prohibited under the Constitution of India under Article 23 (1). The Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956 (ITPA) is one of the important legislations addressing the problem of trafficking. Other important legislations which deal with trafficking related crimes are the Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986, the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976, Maharashtra Control of Organised Crime Act, 1999 and Goa Children's Act 2003 and the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000. In addition, certain specific sections of the Indian Penal Code (Sections 359 to 368) which deal with buying and selling of girls for prostitution, importation of girls and procurement of minor girls etc., prescribe severe punishment for offences related to trafficking. Sections 51(2), 53(2), 98, 327(2) and 357 of Cr. PC 1973 are also relevant in this context. The Government of India has also issued a detailed Advisory dated 9.9.2009 to States/UTs to deal with the crime of trafficking in a holistic manner and to evolve an effective and comprehensive strategy encompassing rescue, relief and rehabilitation of victims besides taking deterrent action against the law violators.

Statement

*Cases Registered (CR), Cases Chargesheeted (CS), Cases Convicted (CV), Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Chargesheeted (PCS) and Persons Convicted (PCV) for Total Crimes Committed under Human Trafficking * during 2006 to 2008*

| Sl.No. | State/UT | 2006 | | | | | | 2007 | | | | | | 2008 | | | | | |
|--------|-------------------|------|-----|-----|------|------|-----|------|-----|-----|------|------|-----|------|-----|----|------|------|-----|
| | | CR | CS | CV | PAR | PCS | PCV | CR | CS | CV | PAR | PCS | PCV | CR | CS | CV | PAR | PCS | PCV |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 |
| 1 | Andhra Pradesh | 720 | 672 | 267 | 1954 | 1883 | 711 | 681 | 666 | 143 | 1846 | 1735 | 366 | 427 | 437 | 77 | 1307 | 1398 | 251 |
| 2 | Arunachal Pradesh | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 3 | Assam | 31 | 32 | 10 | 126 | 68 | 20 | 22 | 20 | 6 | 53 | 46 | 15 | 28 | 26 | 10 | 63 | 91 | 17 |
| 4 | Bihar | 61 | 57 | 8 | 103 | 97 | 13 | 128 | 102 | 9 | 212 | 169 | 17 | 114 | 95 | 17 | 212 | 176 | 29 |
| 5 | Chhattisgarh | 19 | 18 | 3 | 94 | 94 | 8 | 21 | 19 | 2 | 80 | 80 | 8 | 13 | 13 | 3 | 28 | 28 | 5 |
| 6 | Goa | 27 | 24 | 25 | 62 | 74 | 61 | 10 | 7 | 3 | 27 | 22 | 6 | 15 | 12 | 12 | 46 | 34 | 43 |
| 7 | Gujarat | 99 | 83 | 15 | 417 | 390 | 95 | 83 | 82 | 13 | 304 | 344 | 44 | 82 | 76 | 12 | 322 | 313 | 45 |
| 8 | Haryana | 92 | 82 | 13 | 383 | 347 | 78 | 92 | 93 | 15 | 360 | 367 | 27 | 81 | 85 | 21 | 375 | 376 | 117 |
| 9 | Himachal Pradesh | 3 | 2 | 0 | 6 | 4 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 9 | 11 | 0 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 15 | 4 | 1 |
| 10 | Jammu & Kashmir | 5 | 4 | 0 | 14 | 13 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 9 | 10 | 0 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 10 | 10 | 0 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----|----------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-----|------|------|------|-----|-----|-----|------|------|------|
| 11 | Jharkhand | 42 | 28 | 2 | 64 | 79 | 5 | 43 | 32 | 3 | 80 | 73 | 4 | 66 | 42 | 5 | 142 | 122 | 13 |
| 12 | Karnataka | 794 | 742 | 409 | 2547 | 2497 | 1014 | 624 | 620 | 396 | 1911 | 1877 | 877 | 529 | 522 | 216 | 1684 | 1670 | 576 |
| 13 | Kerala | 225 | 195 | 48 | 494 | 476 | 167 | 224 | 205 | 50 | 544 | 515 | 176 | 204 | 210 | 134 | 443 | 523 | 197 |
| 14 | Madhya Pradesh | 22 | 22 | 16 | 82 | 84 | 34 | 42 | 42 | 8 | 148 | 148 | 55 | 32 | 24 | 8 | 84 | 67 | 14 |
| 15 | Maharashtra | 433 | 328 | 16 | 1841 | 1372 | 42 | 373 | 375 | 36 | 1356 | 1356 | 61 | 371 | 350 | 62 | 1490 | 1317 | 144 |
| 16 | Manipur | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 17 | Meghalaya | 6 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 14 | 1 | 0 |
| 18 | Mizoram | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 19 | Nagaland | 9 | 7 | 7 | 19 | 15 | 11 | 4 | 3 | 5 | 20 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 10 | 1 | 1 |
| 20 | Orissa | 59 | 40 | 3 | 133 | 143 | 18 | 41 | 52 | 3 | 133 | 131 | 24 | 30 | 37 | 3 | 108 | 83 | 15 |
| 21 | Punjab | 79 | 50 | 6 | 298 | 179 | 45 | 50 | 56 | 11 | 161 | 256 | 35 | 49 | 50 | 12 | 178 | 166 | 28 |
| 22 | Rajasthan | 150 | 147 | 54 | 400 | 402 | 245 | 95 | 92 | 13 | 321 | 321 | 22 | 75 | 72 | 65 | 255 | 255 | 41 |
| 23 | Sikkim | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 11 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 24 | Tamil Nadu | 1739 | 1696 | 1631 | 2253 | 2292 | 2385 | 1203 | 1056 | 893 | 1978 | 1839 | 1282 | 692 | 735 | 809 | 1285 | 1215 | 1032 |
| 25 | Tripura | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 26 | Uttar Pradesh | 70 | 70 | 28 | 491 | 536 | 130 | 50 | 49 | 26 | 308 | 278 | 140 | 57 | 47 | 38 | 383 | 375 | 285 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 |
|----|-------------------|------|------|------|-------|-------|------|------|------|------|-------|-------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 27 | Uttarakhand | 16 | 16 | 5 | 55 | 60 | 3 | 10 | 7 | 2 | 61 | 45 | 10 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 22 | 28 | 20 |
| 28 | West Bengal | 268 | 146 | 77 | 395 | 239 | 84 | 191 | 149 | 22 | 363 | 302 | 14 | 169 | 119 | 12 | 312 | 258 | 20 |
| | Total State : | 4970 | 4464 | 2644 | 12237 | 11346 | 5169 | 4004 | 3735 | 1659 | 10298 | 9934 | 3186 | 3053 | 2966 | 1524 | 8789 | 8512 | 2894 |
| 29 | A&N Islands | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| 30 | Chandigarh | 3 | 6 | 1 | 7 | 16 | 6 | 5 | 7 | 2 | 21 | 27 | 6 | 7 | 2 | 0 | 35 | 3 | 0 |
| 31 | D&N Haveli | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 4 | 0 | 22 | 20 | 0 |
| 32 | Daman & Diu | 1 | 1 | 0 | 5 | 5 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 28 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 6 | 0 | 30 | 48 | 0 |
| 33 | Delhi UT | 114 | 185 | 89 | 378 | 371 | 103 | 65 | 97 | 76 | 220 | 225 | 112 | 61 | 51 | 40 | 166 | 293 | 119 |
| 34 | Lakshadweep | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 35 | Puducherry | 8 | 8 | 3 | 42 | 42 | 28 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 24 | 24 | 21 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 19 | 19 | 7 |
| | Total UT | 126 | 200 | 93 | 432 | 434 | 137 | 83 | 109 | 83 | 301 | 276 | 139 | 80 | 67 | 41 | 272 | 385 | 126 |
| | All India Total : | 5096 | 4664 | 2737 | 12669 | 11780 | 5306 | 4087 | 3844 | 1742 | 10599 | 10210 | 3325 | 3133 | 3033 | 1565 | 9061 | 8897 | 3020 |

* Includes heads (Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act+Importation of Girls+Procuration of Minor Girls+Buying of Girls for Prostitution + Selling of Girls for Prostitution+ Child Marriage Restraint Act)

Development schemes for handloom sector in Tamil Nadu

*465. SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

- (a) the schemes which are under implementation in Tamil Nadu for the development of handloom sector and welfare of handloom weavers in the State, at present;
- (b) whether Government has evaluated the success of each of these schemes in the State;
- (c) if so, the shortcomings noticed in each scheme; and
- (d) the corrective measures taken or proposed to be taken by Government with regard thereto?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI DAYANIDHI MARAN): (a) The Government of India has been implementing the following Five Schemes for the overall development of Handloom Sector, all over the country, including Tamil Nadu:

- **Integrated Handlooms Development Scheme:**

This scheme provides need based inputs to "Clusters" of 300-500 Handloom or "Groups" of 10-100 weavers for making them self-sustainable by providing them financial assistance for margin money, new looms and accessories, skill upgradation, marketing opportunities and for construction of workshop.

- **Handloom Weavers' Comprehensive Welfare Scheme:**

This comprises of two separate schemes viz. the **Health Insurance Scheme** for providing Health Insurance to the Handloom weavers and **Mahatma Gandhi Bunkar Bima Yojana** for providing Life Insurance Cover in case of natural/ accidental death, total/partial disability due to accident.

- **Marketing & Export Promotion Scheme:**

This scheme provides marketing opportunities and infrastructure support through design development and marketing linkages to assist in the sale of the Handloom products both in domestic and international market.

- **Mill Gate Price Scheme:**

This scheme makes available all types of yarn at **Mill Gate Price** to the eligible handloom agencies to facilitate regular supply of basic raw material to the handloom weavers and to optimize their employment potential.

- **Diversified Handloom Development Scheme:**

This scheme provides assistance for technological and skill-upgradation of weavers for design and product development through **25 Weavers' Service Centres and 05 Indian Institutes of Handloom Technology** all over the country to improve the productivity and earnings of the handloom weavers.

During 2009-10, for the State of Tamil Nadu, a Mega Handlooms Cluster at Virudhunagar has been taken up for its overall development to cover more than 25000 handlooms with a maximum project cost of Rs.70.00 crore. Under the Scheme for Integrated Textile Park, a textile park has been sanctioned at Kancheepuram with a project cost of Rs.83.83 crore with a Central share of Rs.33.53 crore.

The State Government of Tamil Nadu is also implementing their own schemes for the development and welfare of handloom weavers and doing excellent work for the handloom weavers in the State. The schemes are as follows:

(i) The State Government provides 4% interest subsidy on loans taken by the handloom weavers co-operative societies from the Co-operative Banks. The amount of interest subsidy provided in 2009-10 is Rs. 12.66 crore.

(ii) The State Government has abolished Sales Tax on Hank Yarn used by the handloom weavers in the State.

(iii) The State Government has decided to waive a sum of Rs. 11.70 crore of Housing Loan of weavers as on 31.3.2008 to make the payment due to HUDCO on behalf of weavers from the year 2008 to 2015.

(iv) The State Government provides free Power up to 100 units bi-monthly for handloom weavers.

(v) The State Government provides 20% rebate subsidy on the sale of handloom cloth throughout the year, subject to a ceiling of Rs. 100 per unit of cotton varieties and Rs.200 per unit of silk varieties.

(vi) The State Government also implements the following other schemes for the handloom weavers:

(a) The Co-operative Handloom Weavers Savings and Security Scheme.

(b) Tamil Nadu Co-operative Handloom Weavers Old Age Pension Scheme.

(c) Tamil Nadu Co-operative Handloom Weavers Family Pension Scheme.

The details of financial assistance released to the Government of Tamil Nadu under various schemes implemented by the Government of India are given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) and (c) No Sir. The Government of India is in the process of evaluating the schemes being implemented during the Eleventh plan. So far, no shortcomings have been noticed in the schemes.

(d) Does not arise.

Statement

*Financial assistance related to the Government of Tamil Nadu
under various schemes*

(A) Integrated Handlooms Development Scheme

(a) Cluster Projects - 300-500 looms

| Year | No. of clusters sanctioned | Amt. Released (Rs. in Cr.) | Beneficiaries covered |
|--------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 2007-08 | 27 | 4.26 | 14,986 |
| 2008-09 | 10 | 1.64 | 3,913 |
| 2009-10 | - | 2.77 (2nd Instalment) | - |
| TOTAL | 37 | 8.67 | 18,899 |

(b) Group Approach Projects - 10-100 Weavers

| Year | No of Gr. Projects Sanctioned | Amt. Released (Rs. in Cr) | Beneficiaries covered |
|--------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 2007-08 | - | - | - |
| 2008-09 | 74 | 3.81 | 5,239 |
| 2009-10 | 45 | 2.76 | 3,636 |
| TOTAL | 119 | 6.57 | 8,875 |

(c) Marketing Incentive:

| Year | Amount Released (Rs. in crore) |
|--------------|--------------------------------|
| 2007-08 | 23.79 |
| 2008-09 | 35.85 |
| 2009-10 | 44.62 |
| TOTAL | 104.26 |

(d) 10% Special Rebate (Non-Plan):

| Year | Amount Released (Rs in Crore) |
|---------|-------------------------------|
| 2007-08 | 6.49 |
| 2008-09 | 5.29 |
| 2009-10 | 1.89 |
| TOTAL | 13.67 |

(B) Handloom Weavers Comprehensive Welfare Scheme

(a) Health Insurance Scheme :

| Year | No of weavers enrolled (in Lakh) |
|---------|----------------------------------|
| 2007-08 | 2.84 |
| 2008-09 | 2.89 |
| 2009-10 | 3.19 |
| TOTAL | 8.92 |

(b) Mahatma Gandhi Bunkar Bima Yoiana :

| Year | No of weavers enrolled (in Lakh) |
|-------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 2007-08 | 2.05 |
| 2008-09 | 2.41 |
| 2009-10 (upto Feb.2010) | 2.39 |
| TOTAL | 6.85 |

(c) Marketing & Export Promotion Scheme:

| Year | No. of Events Sanctioned | Beneficiaries covered |
|---------|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| 2007-08 | 24 | 27,900 |
| 2008-09 | 34 | 34,550 |
| 2009-10 | 47 | 45,800 |
| Total | 105 | 1,08,250 |

(d) Mill Gate Price Scheme:

The supply of yarn in the last three years is as follows:

| Year | Qty. (in lakh kg.) | Value (Rs.in crore) |
|---------|--------------------|---------------------|
| 2007-08 | 334.02 | 311.31 |
| 2008-09 | 422.69 | 450.61 |
| 2009-10 | 385.78 | 432.45 |

(e) Diversified Handloom Development Scheme :

- In Tamil Nadu, there are 3 Weavers' Service Centres at Chennai, Kancheepuram and Salem and one Indian Institute of Handloom Technology at Salem.
- During the year 2009-10, 30 Design Exhibitions-cum-Dyeing Workshops were conducted in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- The National Centre for Textile Design provides ethnic and contemporary designs developed by the Weavers' Service Centres to the textile sector through the web portal www.designdiary.nic.in through the design pool available in 12 Indian regional languages, including Tamil. There are 1081 designs available on the website which are downloadable free of cost. More than one lakh viewers have visited this site.

Aid to exporters in Indian rupee

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

(a) whether it is a fact that exporters are demanding that Government should help them invoice their exports in Indian rupee instead of US dollars;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether most importers want to trade only in US dollars because they re-export Indian goods to other countries; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken by the Government to help exporters and bail them out of their predicament?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): (a) and (b) No Sir, no such representation has been made to the Government. However, as per the Foreign Trade Policy (FTP), 2009-14, exporters are free to invoice their export contracts in Indian Rupees. Further, there are no restrictions on invoicing of export contracts in Indian rupees in terms of the Rules, Regulations, Notifications and Directions framed under the Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999.

(c) and (d) Most of the importers generally trade in US dollar, except for the trade with European Union (EU) Countries and the Rupee trade under State Credit with Russia. Since the exporters are free to invoice either in Indian Rupees or in freely convertible currency, there is no difficulty for exporters in this regard. The currency of invoice for the export contracts is based on commercial considerations of the importer and the exporter.

FTA with EU

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

(a) whether Government is pursuing Free Trade Agreement (FTA) negotiation with the European Union (EU), next round of which is scheduled to be held in Brussels in April, 2010;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating item categories *e.g.* goods, services, IPRs, competition and Government procurements etc., proposed by respective sides for FTA;

(c) the broad spectrum of sources from which inputs for preparing the draft, detailed position/responses/chapters in the context of India-EU FTA negotiations, have been obtained;

(d) whether Government is contemplating to share the draft responses etc. with Parliament/Standing Committee;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the rationale therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): (a) to (f) India is negotiating a Broad based Trade and Investment -Agreement (BTIA) with the European Union (EU). 8 rounds of negotiations have been undertaken till March, 2010. *The 9th round is scheduled to be held from 28th -30th April, 2010.*

The sectors being negotiated under the India EU BTIA are Trade in goods, Sanitary & Phyto-sanitary Measures and Technical Barriers to Trade, Trade in services, Investment, Intellectual Property Rights and Geographical Indications, Competition Policy, Customs and Trade Facilitation, Trade Defence and Dispute Settlement.

Inputs obtained through consultations with stakeholders including industries, stakeholding Ministries/ Departments, Associations, Export Promotion Councils, representatives of all sectors of the economy and research organisations and State Governments etc., informs the process of developing India's negotiation strategy. At this stage, as the final positions in different sectors of the negotiations are still to emerge and as is consistent with previous and established practice in ongoing negotiations, it would be premature to share the details of the negotiations.

Disaster Management in case of radioactive radiation

*468. SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of fund allocated for disaster management during the last three years, year-wise and State-wise;
- (b) whether Government does not have any effective disaster management system in case of radioactive radiation;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the steps Government proposes in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) Financial assistance for disaster-related immediate relief measures is provided from Schemes of Calamity Relief Fund (CRF)/ National Calamity Contingency Fund (NCCF), formulated as per the recommendations of the Finance Commission for natural calamities viz; cyclone, drought, earthquake, fire, flood, tsunami, hailstorm, landslide, avalanche, cloud burst and pest attack.

The State-wise details of allocation and release of CRF and financial assistance released from NCCF during the last three years *i.e.* 2007-08 to 2009-10, is at given in the enclosed Statement (*See below*). In addition, the Government implements schemes aimed at strengthening the fire and the civil defence systems.

(b) to (d) In order to strengthen the existing disaster management system, the Disaster Management Act, 2005 was enacted and notified on December 26, 2005 to provide for institutional mechanisms for drawing up and monitoring the implementation of the disaster management plans, including Chemical, Biological, Radiological & Nuclear disasters, ensuring measures by various wings of Government for prevention and mitigating effects of disasters as well as for undertaking a holistic, coordinated, and prompt response to any disaster situation.

Pursuant to the legislation, the Central Government has constituted the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) with the responsibility for laying down the policies, plans, and guidelines for disaster management. NDMA has released guidelines on management of Nuclear and Radiological emergencies. Radiation Emergency Response Plan is already in place for responding to radiation emergencies. Four Battalions of National Disaster Response Force have been created and trained in dealing with the Chemical, Biological, Radiological & Nuclear disasters. A separate Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for response limited to terrorist attacks involving use of radioactive materials has also been formulated and circulated to all stakeholders including States/ Union Territories.

These efforts are expected to strengthen the overall disaster management system in case of radiation emergencies in the country.

Statement

(Rs. in crore)

| Sl. No. | State | Allocation under CRF | | | Centre's share of CRF released | | | Released from NCCF | | |
|---------|-------------------|----------------------|---------|---------|--------------------------------|----------|------------|--------------------|---------|---------|
| | | 2007-08 | 2008-09 | 2009-10 | 2007-08 | 2008-09 | 2009-10 | 2007-08 | 2008-09 | 2009-10 |
| 1 | Andhra Pradesh | 379.35 | 398.31 | 418.22 | 219.99 | 298.73 | 313.670 | 37.51 | 29.82 | 685.81 |
| 2 | Arunachal Pradesh | 29.97 | 30.87 | 31.81 | 22.48 | 23.15 | 23.86 | 0.00 | 26.40 | 32.29 |
| 3 | Assam | 204.48 | 210.63 | 217.06 | 153.36 | 157.97 | 162.80 | 0.00 | 300.00 | 0.00 |
| 4 | Bihar | 157.74 | 162.48 | 167.45 | 233.24 # | 121.86 | 125.59 | 0.00 | 1000.00 | 267.48 |
| 5 | Chhattisgarh | 118.35 | 121.91 | 125.62 | 65.57 | 45.72 | 139.935 #* | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 6 | Goa | 2.32 | 2.44 | 2.56 | 1.74 | 1.83 | 1.92 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 4.04 |
| 7 | Gujarat | 271.22 | 284.77 | 299.00 | 48.57 | 315.29 # | 224.25 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 8 | Haryana | 137.13 | 143.99 | 151.18 | 102.85 | 54.00 | 167.385 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 9 | Himachal Pradesh | 106.65 | 109.87 | 113.21 | 79.99 | 103.63 | 63.69 | 24.59 | 40.33 | 14.58 |
| 10 | Jammu & Kashmir | 91.58 | 94.33 | 97.21 | 68.68 | 35.38 | 108.275 # | 13.51 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 11 | Jharkhand | 133.53 | 137.55 | 141.75 | 148.79 * | 51.58 | 157.89 # | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 12 | Karnataka | 126.41 | 132.73 | 139.36 | 71.11 | 99.55 | 104.52 | 68.89 | 189.11 | 1594.36 |
| 13 | Kerala | 94.26 | 98.98 | 103.91 | 70.70 | 74.23 | 77.93 | 50.81 | 9.48 | 0.00 |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------|----------------|---------|---------|---------|----------|----------|----------|--------|---------|----------|
| 14 | Madhya Pradesh | 269.29 | 277.39 | 285.88 | 151.48 | 208.04 | 214.41 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 40.53 |
| 15 | Maharashtra | 245.75 | 258.04 | 270.94 | 47.70 | 0.00 | 488.895 | 168.92 | 0.00 | 182.10 |
| 16 | Manipur | 5.89 | 6.05 | 6.25 | 10.67 # | 4.48 # | 6.96 | 0.00 | 5.45 | 0.91 |
| 17 | Meghalaya | 11.95 | 12.31 | 12.68 | 8.96 | 9.23 | 9.51* | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 18 | Mizoram | 6.97 | 7.19 | 7.40 | 7.77 # | 0.00 * | 10.941 # | 8.81 | 49.60 | 0.00 |
| 19 | Nagaland | 4.05 | 4.16 | 4.30 | 7.42 # | 3.12 | 3.22 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 8.47 |
| 20 | Orissa | 319.38 | 328.97 | 339.03 | 180.87 | 324.50 @ | 176.504 | 0.00 | 98.87 | 0.00 |
| 21 | Punjab | 160.99 | 169.04 | 177.49 | 178.24 # | 126.78 | 133.12 * | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 22 | Rajasthan | 458.25 | 481.16 | 505.21 | 257.34 | 360.87 | 378.90 | 0.34 | 0.00 | 115.12 |
| 23 | Sikkim | 18.57 | 19.13 | 19.70 | 27.46 # | 14.35 | 14.78 | 0.00 | 8.36 | 0.00 |
| 24 | Tamil Nadu | 230.51 | 242.03 | 254.13 | 172.88 | 229.17 | 142.95 | 0.00 | 522.51 | 0.00 |
| 25 | Tripura | 13.61 | 14.03 | 14.44 | 10.07 # | 10.37 # | 16.09 * | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 26 | Uttar Pradesh | 313.45 | 322.87 | 332.75 | 235.10 | 242.15 | 249.55 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 148.96 |
| 27 | Uttarakhand | 98.58 | 100.67 | 101.85 | 73.19 # | 112.47 # | 76.39 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 28 | West Bengal | 248.62 | 256.09 | 263.92 | 186.47 | 192.07 | 197.93 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 166.869 |
| TOTAL | | 4258.85 | 4427.99 | 460.431 | 2842.67 | 3220.48 | 3791.865 | 373.38 | 2279.92 | 3261.519 |

* Centre's share of CRF has not been released for want of information relating to crediting of earlier released funds, utilisation certificate and annual report.

Including arrears of CRF for the previous year.

NOC for fire safety in Delhi

†*469. SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) along with underground Palika Bazar, the number of such multistoreyed buildings in Delhi which do not have no objection certificate for fire safety;

(b) whether no office/Bazar/multistoreyed building/fair can run without no-objection certificate for fire safety;

(c) if so, the action and the time when such action has been taken by the Government regarding such buildings; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (d) Palika Bazar is an underground market and is not covered under Delhi Fire Prevention and Fire Safety Act 1986 and Rules 1987 for the purpose of NOC from Fire Department. However, action to provide fire safety and prevention measures like installation of fire hydrants in and around bazar, portable fire extinguishers and round the clock manning of Fire Control system by the trained fire personnel have been taken. Besides this, action to provide underground water static tank with a capacity of 2-3 lakh litres, modification of existing Public Address System, automatic fire alarm and detection system, automatic sprinkler system, illuminated exit ways marking signage, alternate source of electric supply connected with essential services has also been taken.

NOC for buildings is applicable for new constructions which are referred to Delhi Fire Service by concerned building sanctioning Authorities. After 1983, NOC have been issued in respect of 1112 buildings. Low rise offices/bazars and buildings below 15 meters in height do not require any clearance from the Fire Department under the Delhi Building Bye Laws or the Delhi Fire Prevention and Fire Safety Act, 1986. Besides this, Delhi Fire Service is not required to issue NOC for old buildings even though they are 15 mtrs or above in height. However, with reference to the directions of High Court of Delhi, the old buildings were surveyed and owners/occupiers of buildings were given time to provide the fire safety norms. Out of 2377 buildings, 513 high rise buildings have been issued NOC by the Fire Department.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

As per Rule-118 of the Regulation for Licensing and Controlling Places of Public Amusement (other than Cinema) and Performance for Public Amusement 1980, no fair can run without obtaining a license from the Delhi Police for which clearance from the Fire Department is a pre-requisite.

Various actions as per law have been taken against those buildings which do not have required clearance from the Fire Department which *inter-alia* includes issuance of orders for disconnection of essential supplies, issuance of show cause notice, demolition, sealing, etc. Such actions are taken on an on-going basis.

Completion of Delhi-Gurgaon NH-8

†*470. SHRI SHIVANAND TIWARI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the construction work on Gurgaon-Delhi National Highway 8 has been completed;
- (b) if so, the total amount incurred on this construction;
- (c) whether this amount is more than the construction cost fixed for the project earlier; and
- (d) if so, the actual amount that exceeded from the projected amount alongwith reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) The project has been implemented on BOT (Toll) basis by the Concessionaire (M/s. Jaypee DSC Venture Ltd). The construction work has been completed as per provisions of the Concession Agreement.

(b) and (c) As per Concession Agreement, Total Project Cost (TPC) is Rs. 555 crore. The cost of the change of Scope of works approved by the NHAI was Rs. 155.25 crore. However, as per Audited Balance Sheet of the Concessionaire, the cost of the project as on 31.03.2009 is Rs. 1205.46 crore. As the project is implemented on BOT basis this is not a case of cost overrun.

(d) The amount exceeded is Rs. 495.21 crore. The actual cost of the construction exceeded due to variation in price of construction material, which is borne by the Concessionaire. Increase in cost is also due to Change of Scope of works approved by the NHAI based on the request of the State Governments of Delhi and Haryana.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Four laning of NH-52 in Assam

***471. SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS:** Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Highway 52 connecting Baihata-Chariali-Mangaddav-Lakhimpur-Jonai in Assam is not included for four laning highway construction project so far;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether this National Highway will be considered for expansion as four laning highway in the current financial year under NHDP; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) At present there is no proposal for 4-laning of NH 52, except for the stretch from Jamaguri to Gohpur, which is included in the State capital connectivity project connecting Itanagar and the East-West corridor at Nagaon.

(b) to (d) As the traffic intensity on NH 52 does not warrant 4-lanning at present, there is no proposal for expansion of these sections in the current financial year under NHDP.

Exports of Handicrafts, handlooms and silk garments

***472. SHRI SHADI LAL BATRA:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of handicrafts, handlooms, silk clothes and garments exported, separately during the last three years;

(b) the details of foreign exchange earned from each of these items during the said period;

(c) whether the reduction in the duty exemption rate has any impact on the exports;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether Government proposes to review the prevailing policies on export and provide more exemptions to these export oriented units in the country; and

(f) if so, the outcome of the review done in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): (a) and (b) Details of Exports of handicrafts, handlooms, and silk clothes and garments during the last three years are enclosed as Statement-I (See below).

(c) and (d) Under the Foreign Trade Policy (FTP) 2009-14, exporters can avail of duty free inputs for export production under Advance Authorisation or Duty Free Import Authorisation Schemes. Alternately, Duty remission on inputs used in export production is available under Duty Entitlement Pass Book (DEPB) Scheme or Duty Drawback (DBK) Scheme. Further, incentives in the form of Duty Credit Scrips at specified rates are available under Served From India Scheme; Vishesh Krishi and Gram Udyog Yojna (VKGUY); Focus Market Scheme (FMS), Focus Product Scheme (FPS) including Market Linked Focus Product Scheme (MLFPS) and Status Holders Incentive Scrip Scheme for promotion of export of certain products/sectors.

During the last three years, the DBK rates were revised downward only in 2008-09 due to reduction in import duty rates. Thereafter, there has been no reduction in the DBK rates. DEPB rates were enhanced in 2007-08, with a partial rollback. Some marginal adjustments were made under VKGUY Scheme and Focus Product Scheme in FTP 2009-14.

There has been no reduction in the rates under the other export promotion schemes / incentive schemes as mentioned above, in the last three years; rather the rates have been enhanced under FPS/MLFPS and FMS. Some of the specific support measures for Handicraft, Handloom and Silk Garments are given in Statement-II (See below). The measures announced for various export sectors have significantly contributed to arresting the decline in exports, and aggregated exports have shown positive trend on a month to month basis in dollar terms since October 2009.

(e) and (f) The Government and RBI closely monitor the economic development 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. Accordingly, sectoral reviews have been undertaken from time to time, and incentives like addition of new products under VKGUY/FPS/MLFPS and addition of new markets under FMS/MLFPS have been announced on 27.8.2009 in FTP 2009-14, and later, on 12.1.2010 and on 31.3.2010.

Statement-I

Exports of Handicrafts, Handlooms and Silk Garments

*Details of India's export of handicrafts, handlooms, and silk garments
for the years 2006-07, 2007-08 and 2008-09.*

| Values in Million US Dollar | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------|---------|---------|---------|----------------|
| S. No | Items | 2006-07 | 2007-08 | 2008-09 | Apr'09 -Dec'09 |
| 1 | Handicraft | 437.11 | 508.54 | 303.06 | 148.69 |
| 2 | Handloom Products* | - | - | - | 176.71 |
| 3 | Silk Garments | 264.83 | 271.97 | 314.30 | 213.82 |

Source: DGCIS

The figures up to 2008-09 are finalized where as those of April 2009 - December 2009 are provisional.

* Handloom Products were classified with separate ITC HS Codes only *w.e.f.* 24.9.2008, and are captured in DGCIS database *w.e.f.* April 2009 onwards. Therefore, data on export of Handloom Products is not separately available for the period prior to April 2009.

Note: The total quantity of export for these items could not be provided as there are different units of measurement under the same items, and therefore, aggregation of quantity is not feasible.

Statement-II

Specific support measures for Handicraft, Handloom and Silk Garments

I. Handicrafts Sector

- Special Focus Products:** All handicraft products have been categorized as Special Focus Products under Focus Product Scheme and their exports to all countries are entitled to higher Duty Credit Scrip incentive @ 5% of FOB value of exports, as against the normal rate of 2% for Focus Products.
- Status Holders Incentive Scrip:** Status holders belonging to Handicraft Sector are eligible for additional Duty Credit Scrip @ 1% of the FOB value of past exports. However, those exporters who are availing Technology Upgradation Fund (TUF) benefits (under the Ministry of Textiles) during a particular year are not eligible for this benefit for exports of that year. The duty credit scrips can be used for procurement of capital goods with Actual User condition. This facility shall be available upto 31.3.2011.
- Zero Duty EPCG Scheme:** Handicraft sector has been included under Zero Duty EPCG Scheme, which allows import of Capital Goods for pre-production/production and post

production at zero customs duty, subject to stipulated export obligation. However, Units which are availing benefit of TUF Scheme of Ministry of Textiles are not eligible for zero duty import under the Scheme.

4. **Benefit of 2% Interest Subvention** allowed till 31st March, 2011.
5. **Towns of Export Excellence** with a reduced threshold limit of Rs. 150 crores can be notified as against the normal threshold limit of Rs.750 crores. The following Town of Export Excellence have been notified for Handicraft Sector:

List of towns of export excellence

| S.No | Town of Export Excellence | State | Product Category |
|------|---------------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 1 | Jodhpur | Rajasthan | Handicraft |
| 2 | Jaipur | Rajasthan | Handicrafts |
| 3 | Srinagar | Jammu & Kashmir | Handicrafts |
| 4 | Anantnag | Jammu & Kashmir | Handicrafts |

II. Handloom Sector

1. Under Focus Product Scheme:

Exports of Handloom products covered under 31 ITC HS codes, to all countries, are entitled to Duty Credit Scrip incentive @ 2% of FOB value of exports.

To facilitate export of handlooms, requirement of 'Handloom Mark' for availing Focus Product Scheme benefit has been dispensed with.

2. Under Focus Market Scheme:

Exports of all handloom products to notified 110 countries under Focus Market Scheme in the Foreign Trade Policy 2009-14 are entitled to Duty Credit Scrip incentive @ 3% of FOB value of exports.

3. **Status Holders Incentive Scrip:** Status holders belonging to handlooms sector are eligible for additional Duty Credit Scrip @ 1% of the FOB value of past exports, as this additional incentive has been provided to textiles sector. However, those exporters who are availing Technology Upgradation Fund (TUF) benefits (under the Ministry of Textiles) during a particular year are not eligible for this benefit for exports of that year. The duty credit scrips can be used for procurement of capital goods with Actual User condition. This facility shall be available upto 31.3.2011.

4. **Benefit of 2% Interest Subvention** allowed till 31st March, 2011.

5. **Zero Duty EPCG Scheme:** Textile Sector (which includes Handloom sector) has been included under Zero Duty EPCG Scheme, which allows import of Capital Goods for pre-production/production and post production at zero customs duty, subject to stipulated export obligation. However, Units which are availing benefit of TUF Scheme of Ministry of Textiles are not eligible for zero duty import under the Scheme.

6. **Towns of Export Excellence** with a reduced threshold limit of Rs. 150 crores can be notified as against the normal threshold limit of Rs.750 crores. The following Towns of Export Excellence have been notified for Handloom Sector:

List of towns of export excellence

| S.No. | Town of Export Excellence | State | Product Category |
|-------|---------------------------|---------------|------------------|
| 1 | Kanoor | Kerala | Handlooms |
| 2 | Karur | Tamil Nadu | Handlooms |
| 3 | Madurai | Tamil Nadu | Handlooms |
| 4 | Kekhra | Uttar Pradesh | Handlooms |

III. **Silk Clothes and Garments**

1. **Market Linked Focus Product Scheme:** All Readymade Garments (including Silk garments), have been incentivised under Market Linked Focis Product Scheme for grant of Duty Credit Scrip incentive at the rate of 2% of FOB value if exports when exported to 15 countries, viz., Algeria, Egypt, Kenya, Nigeria, South Africa, Tanzania, Ukraine, Brazil, Mexico, Australia, New Zealand, Cambodia, Vietnam, Japan and China. Readymade garments (including Silk garments) have also been incentivised for exports to EU and USA for six months from 1.4.2010 to 30.9.2010 under Market Linked Focus Product Scheme for grant of Duty Credit Scrip Incentive at the rate of 2% of FOB value of exports.
2. **Focus Market Scheme:** Exports of all textile products (which would include Silk garments) to notified 110 countries under Focus Market Scheme in the Foreign Trade Policy 2009-14 are entitled to Duty Credit Scrip incentive @ 3% of FOB value of exports.
3. **Benefit of 2% Interest Subvention** allowed to Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) till 31st March, 2011.

4. **Status Holders Incentive Scrip:** Status holders belonging to the textile sector, including the Silk garment sector, are eligible for additional Duty Credit Scrip @ 1% of the FOB value of past exports. However, those exporters who are availing Technology Upgradation Fund (TUF) benefits (under the Ministry of Textiles) during a particular year are not eligible for this benefit for exports of that year. The duty credit scrips can be used for procurement of capital goods with Actual User condition. This facility shall be available upto 31.3.2011.
5. **Zero Duty EPCG Scheme:** Apparels (which would include silk garments) has been included under Zero Duty EPCG Scheme, which allows import of Capital Goods for pre-production/production and post production at zero customs duty, subject to stipulated export obligation. However, Units which are availing benefit of TUF Scheme of Ministry of Textiles are not eligible for zero duty import under the Scheme.

Stringent norms for sub-contractors by NHAI

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

- (a) whether National Highways Authority of India has stringent qualification norms for sub-contractors;
- (b) if so, the details of norms worked out so far; and
- (c) how the transparency is to be maintained in such contracts?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) to (c) Government has not changed any norms for sub-contracting as far as works executed on item-rate contracts are concerned. In such cases, sub-contracting is permitted upto a limited extent subject to the sub-contractor meeting the prescribed norms. In Build, Operate and Transfer (BOT) projects, no norms had been prescribed for Engineering Procurement Construction (EPC) contractors appointed by the concessionaires. It is now prescribed that in BOT projects, the EPC contractors must have an experience of executing a single work of value not less than 20% of the Total Project Cost (TPC) or Rs.500 crore, whichever is less.

Study on crafts in J & K

*474. PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any study in respect of the dying, languishing crafts of Jammu & Kashmir (J&K) has been undertaken by his Ministry; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI DAYANIDHI MARAN): (a) and (b) The Ministry has not done any specific study for the languishing crafts of J & K State.

However, a study to suggest a definition of languishing craft has been undertaken by this Ministry. As part of preliminary survey, 35 crafts have been identified as languishing crafts in the country, as per the suggested definition, including six crafts viz. Yarknd Namdah, Pinjrakari, Pottery, Silver ware, Tepestry and Waagu from the State of Jammu & Kashmir.

Different schemes are implemented by this Ministry for development of the crafts including those identified as languishing crafts through implementing partners which include interventions related to marketing, Design & Technological Skill Upgradation etc.

Further, Cluster Development programme, which provides for hand holding of artisans for integrated development through implementing partners for a period of five years, shall be undertaken for these crafts provided appropriate stake holders are available.

Besides, practicing craftpersons of languishing craft have been accorded preference for display and sale of their products in Gandhi Shilp Bazar which is a continuous marketing platform for artisans.

Amendment in IPC to change meaning of rape

*475. SHRI VIJAYKUMAR RUPANI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government recently decided to amend the Indian Penal Code (IPC) and replace the word "Rape" with "Sexual assault"; and

(b) whether Government proposes to change the meaning of the word "Rape"?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) A High Powered Committee has been constituted under the Chairmanship of Union Home Secretary, which also includes Secretary, Ministry of Women and Child Development, Secretary, Legal Affairs, Secretary, Legislative Department, Member Secretary, National Commission for Women as Members, to examine the issue relating to the review of rape laws. The suggestions made by the Committee have been formulated into the draft Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill, 2010. The Committee has suggested that the word "rape" be replaced by

"sexual assault". The draft Bill has been uploaded on the website of the Ministry of Home Affairs (<http://mha.nic.in>) for information and comments from the general public by 15.5.2010. The views/comments and suggestions of State Governments and UT Administrations have also been invited on the draft Bill by 15th May, 2010.

Equipping metropolis with latest fire safety machinery

*476. SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government, in view of recent devastating blaze in a building in Kolkata, has expressed concern on a grim picture of several high rise buildings flouting fire safety norms in all metropolis;

(b) if so, whether most of the metropolis are not equipped to handle fires in high rise buildings;

(c) if so, whether the Union Government, in consultation with the State Governments, proposes to formulate a strategy to equip all such buildings with latest fire safety equipment etc.; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (d) The non-observance of the National Building Code, formulated by the Bureau of Indian Standards, which lays down regulations for design and construction of buildings, including fire safety requirements for adoption by all municipal bodies and private agencies, is a primary cause for major fire incidents in high rise buildings.

"Fire Services" is a State subject and has been included as a municipal function in the XII schedule of the Constitution of India in terms of Article 243-W. As such, it is the primary responsibility of the State Governments/Municipal bodies to enforce the National Building Code and allocate sufficient resources for strengthening and equipping Fire Services to ensure the safety of life and property of citizens within their jurisdiction.

The 13th Finance Commission recognizing the need to restructure Fire & Emergency Services across the country has recommended that a portion of the grants provided to the urban local bodies be spent on revamping of Fire Services within their respective jurisdiction. Further the Finance Commission has also recommended that all Municipal Corporations with a population of more than 1 million (2001 census) must put in place a Fire Hazard Response and Mitigation Plan for their respective area.

Government of India as a supplemental initiative, is also implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme at a cost of Rs.200 crores for Strengthening of Fire & Emergency Services in the country. The Scheme attempts to fill the existing gaps in fire fighting and rescue capabilities through introduction of modern technology such as Advanced Fire Tenders, High Pressure Pump with Mist Technology, Quick Response Team Vehicle, Comb Tools for Search & Rescue and capacity building of various stakeholders.

Unorganised workers

*477.SHRI BHAGIRATHI MAJHI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any data for all the categories of unorganized workers in the country, State-wise categories-wise if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government has surveyed the total number of unorganized workers, State-wise, in country;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) what are their categories such as domestic help workers/small farmers/carpenters/goldsmiths/drivers/small shopkeepers/daily workers/daily basis labour/social workers/fishermen etc.?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) to (d) According to the survey conducted by the National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO) in 2004-05, the total number of labourers was 459 million. About 433 million (about 94%) of the total workforce is engaged in unorganized sector. The State-wise estimated number of unorganized workers is enclosed as Statement-I. (See below) The employment in unorganized sector is broadly categorized by industry in nine sectors. Sector-wise details are enclosed as Statement-II.

Statement-I

State-wise estimated number of Unorganised Workers. (In million)

| S.No. | Name of the State/UTs | Employment |
|-------|-----------------------|------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 1 | Andhra Pradesh | 38.4 |
| 2 | Assam | 10.0 |
| 3 | Bihar | 27.6 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|---------|------------------|-------|
| 4 | Gujarat | 23.5 |
| 5 | Haryana | 8.7 |
| 6 | Himachal Pradesh | 3.0 |
| 7 | Jammu & Kashmir | 4.3 |
| 8 | Karnataka | 25.4 |
| 9 | Kerala | 13.7 |
| 10 | Madhya Pradesh | 27.2 |
| 11 | Maharashtra | 44.7 |
| 12 | Orissa | 17.1 |
| 13 | Punjab | 10.3 |
| 14 | Rajasthan | 25.7 |
| 15 | Tamil Nadu | 29.0 |
| 16 | Uttar Pradesh | 64.2 |
| 17 | West Bengal | 31.5 |
| 18 | Jharkhand | 1.1 |
| 19 | Chhattisgarh | 10.5 |
| 20 | Uttarakhand | 3.8 |
| 21 | Other States | 13.4 |
| TOTAL : | | 433.1 |

Statement-II

State-wise details of Employment in Unorganised Sector by Industry

| S.No. | Industry | Employment |
|-------|--------------------|------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 1. | Agriculture | 267.09 |
| 2. | Mining & Quarrying | 1.66 |
| 3. | Manufacturing | 48.09 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|------------------|------------------------------------|--------|
| 4. | Electricity, gas and water supply | 0.47 |
| 5. | Construction | 24.75 |
| 6. | Trade | 46.73 |
| 7. | Transport, Storage & Communication | 14.61 |
| 8. | Financial Services | 4.96 |
| 9. | Community, Social & Pers Service | 24.74 |
| Total Employment | | 433.10 |

Handling infiltration in J&K

*478. SHRI ISHWAR SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether infiltration from Jammu and Kashmir has increased in the past few months;
- (b) if so, whether the BSF and other paramilitary forces deployed on different borders are not properly handling infiltration;
- (c) if so, whether BSF and other paramilitary forces are fully equipped with latest equipments to check infiltration; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) to (d) Infiltration attempts had increased in January, 2010 and decreased in February/March, 2010 when compared to the corresponding period in 2009. The BSF along with the army is deployed on the IB/LoC to guard the frontiers and carry out anti-infiltration operations. On the LoC, the BSF operates under operational control of the Army and independently on the International Borders in the State of J&K except for 10.5 Kms in Jammu. The troops are equipped with modern and sophisticated weapons as well as suitable armour and equipments to meet the challenge of infiltration. The modern weapons/surveillance equipments provided to the troops include Anti Material/Insas Rifles, LMGs, Automatic Grenade Launchers, Rocket Launchers, Mortars, Assault Rifles, Sniper Rifles, Night Vision Devices, Laser Range Finders, Hand Held Thermal Imagers, Battle Field Surveillance Radars (SR), Long Range Reconnaissance & Observations system, Global Positioning System (GPS), Compass, Day Binoculars, Twin Telescopes and Bullet Proof Jackets.

Human rights violations by Caste Panchayats

***479. SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware of the actions of caste panchayats in various parts of the country;
- (b) whether human rights violations are perpetrated by these caste panchayats;
- (c) if so, the number of such cases reported during the last three years, State-wise;
- (d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to protect the victims; and
- (e) the details of measures taken to spread public awareness against such customs?

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

(b) The actions of the caste panchayats are not in consonance with the laws in India.

(c) No specific information regarding human rights violations perpetrated by caste panchayats is maintained by the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) or the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC).

(d) and (e) Government of India is committed to prevent and combat atrocities/crime against all vulnerable sections of the society, including Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. As per Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India, "Police" and "Public Order" are State subjects. As such the primary responsibility of prevention, detection, registration, investigation and prosecution of crime, including crime/atrocities against the vulnerable sections of the society, lies with the State Governments/UTs. However, Government of India supplements the efforts of the State Governments/UT Administrations through various schemes, by issuing time to time advisories to State Governments and UT Administrations, augmenting the capacities of law enforcement agencies, etc.

Sick NTC mills in A.P.

***480. SHRI PENUMALLI MADHU:** Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are six sick National Textile Corporation (NTC) mills in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) whether it is also a fact that some more NTC mills in Andhra Pradesh are also closed;

(c) if so, the details with regard to (a) and (b) above;

(d) whether it is also a fact that some sick NTC mills have been revived recently; and

(e) if so, what efforts his Ministry is making to restart and revive the closed and sick mills in Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI DAYANIDHI MARAN): (a) Yes, Sir. There are a total of six sick National Textile Corporation (NTC) mills in Andhra Pradesh. List of these mills is as under:

(i) Tirupati Cotton Mills, Renigunta

(ii) Ananthpur Cotton Mills, Tadapatri

(iii) Azam Jahi Mills, Warangal

(iv) Natraj Spinning Mills, Adilabag

(v) Adoni Cotton Mills, Adoni

(vi) Netha Spinning Mills, Secundrabad

(b) Out of the above six mills, five mills have been closed under the Industrial Disputes (ID) Act after approval of Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR). List of these mills is as under:

(i) Ananthpur Cotton Mills, Tadapatri

(ii) Azam Jahi Mills, Warangal

(iii) Natraj Spinning Mills, Adilabag

(iv) Adoni Cotton Mills, Adoni

(v) Netha Spinning Mills, Secundrabad

(c) Details are at (a) and (b) above.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) BIFR has approved revival / modernisation of one mill in Andhra Pradesh, namely Tirupati Cotton Mills, Renigunta by NTC itself. There is no plan to restart and revive the closed unviable mills of NTC.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

3530. SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the pre-grant opposition provisions in the Indian Patent Act is operational;
- (b) if so, how many pre-grant opposition applications have been filed under Section 25 of Indian Patents Act from 1 January, 2005 to 31 March, 2010;
- (c) how many of these pre-grant opposition applications have been allowed by the Patent Office; and
- (d) how many of these pre-grant opposition applications are still pending with Patent Office?

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

(b) to (d) The number of applications for pre-grant opposition filed in the Indian Patent Office under section 25 (1) of the Patents Act, 1970 during the period from 1st January, 2005 to 31st March, 2010 is 554. The number of applications disposed off during the same period is 145. As on 31st March, 2010, 409 applications for pre-grant opposition are pending in the Indian Patent Office.

Pending applications in patent offices

3531. SHRI A. ELAVARASAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that there are about 70000 patent applications in the pipeline for process and examination as per the Controller General of Patent Design and Trade Marks and Geographical Indications Registry;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that there are inadequate number of officers to grant patent under the Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) Act and examine patent applications; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by Government to place sufficient number of examiners in the patent offices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. About 73,000 requests for examination of patent applications are pending with the Indian Patent Office. In order to address shortage of

Examiners of Patents and Designs in the Patent Office, the Government has created 200 posts of Examiners under the 11th Five Year Plan scheme for Modernization and Strengthening of Intellectual Property Offices. The Government has initiated recruitment for these posts along with 57 other vacant posts.

Achieving bilateral trade target

3532. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN:

SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI:

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

- (a) whether the Government is confident of achieving bilateral trade target of \$60 billion this year with some countries;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the current status thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) to (c) The Foreign Trade Policy 2009-14 envisages an annual growth of 15% with an annual export target of US\$ 200 billion by March, 2011. To meet the targets the major thrust areas of strategy spelt out in Policy comprise a mix of policy measures including fiscal incentives, institutional changes, procedural rationalization, enhanced market access across the world and diversification of export markets.

Job losses due to decline in exports

3533. SHRI PENUMALLI MADHU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the exports between April to November, 2009 was 14.7 per cent lower than the corresponding period last year;
- (b) whether as per the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) study, 7.5 lakh net job losses may occur in the current financial year in the export sector alone; and
- (c) if so, how Government is planning to address both these issues?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) India's merchandise exports during April to November, 2009 was US\$ 108.85 billion, registering a decline of 18.89 % over the same period in previous year.

(b) Yes, Sir. For the year 2009-10, the UNCTAD Study predicted a net employment loss of 7.5 lakh in the export sector.

(c) The Government and RBI have been closely monitoring the economic developments in the country and internationally on a continuous basis. To boost the export performance, various measures have been taken by the Government and RBI in the form of stimulus packages including the announcements made in the Budget, 2009-10 and 2010-11; in the Foreign Trade Policy (FTP), 2009-14; and thereafter in January / March 2010. The decline in exports which started in October, 2008 continued till September, 2009 and from October, 2009 onwards, monthly exports have moved to positive trajectory.

On the employment front, as per the Quarterly Employment Surveys conducted by the Labour Bureau under the Ministry of Labour & Employment, after an over all 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 and 5.80 lakhs during October to December, 2009 over July to September, 2009.

These developments clearly indicate that all the measures and initiatives taken by the Government and RBI have had a significant impact on effecting a turnaround in our exports and employment. Further, need based measures would be taken, as may be required from time to time, keeping in view the financial and overall economic implications.

Consignment of urea to Pakistan by IPL

†3534. SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI:

SHRI MOTILAL VORA:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that 32000 tonnes of urea was sent to Pakistan by fertilizer producer company Indian Potash Limited (IPL) in August, 2009 through Saint Peter ship was returned by Pakistan declaring it substandard;

(b) whether it is also a fact that this ship unloaded the consignment of urea at Pipavav Port in Gujarat and in papers it was shown that this consignment had come from Bandar Abbas, a port of Iran;

(c) if so, whether Government has investigated the matter; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) if so, the details thereof and names of people found guilty in it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) to (d) No, Sir. Indian Potash Limited (IPL) had imported 32210.160 MTs urea on Government account shipped in MV Saint Peter which was a floating vessel. The vessel arrived at Pipavav port on 25.09.2009. On the basis of complaint of urea being sub-standard and rejected by Pakistan, and independent inspection team consisting of one officer each from Department of Fertilizers and Central Fertilizer Quality Control and Training Institute (CFQC & TI), Mumbai, Department of Agriculture & Cooperation was deputed to further investigate the matter. The Team has observed that the pre arrival notification of security submitted by the Master of the vessel to the authorities at Pipavav port contains last 10 ports of call, and also shows that vessel sailed from Yuzhny and anchored at Gwadar port in Pakistan from 22nd August 2009 to 16th September 2009. There is no evidence on record that vessel sailed from Bandar Abbas in Iran. The matter is under examination in the Department of Fertilizer. Samples of urea cargo in vessel MV Saint Peter were drawn by the Central Fertilizer Quality Control and Training Institute (CFQC & TI), Faridabad during discharge operation of the vessel at Pipavav port which were found to be as per the Fertilizer Control Order (FCO) specifications. The Team also took samples from the urea discharged by MV Saint Peter and stored at Pipavav port. The analysis of second sample done in CFQC & TI, Mumbai also conformed to the FCO specifications. However, the laboratory report indicates that the sample does not conform to the particle size specifications provided in the Contract. Against the contractual requirement of 90% (80% under FCO) the particle size retained on 1 mm IS sieve is reported 84.15%. The supplier is liable to pay penalty for deficiency in particle size as per the contractual provisions.

Declining growth rate of infrastructure industries

†3535. SHRI PRABHAT JHA :

SHRI BALAVANT ALIAS BAL APTE:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the growth rate of infrastructure industries has been declining constantly;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether Government has taken any immediate steps to revive infrastructure industry of the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) to (d) The Index of six core infrastructure industries covers Crude Oil, Petroleum Refinery, Cement, Steel, Electricity and Coal. The core infrastructure industries registered a higher growth of 5.3 percent during 2009-10 (April-Feb) compared to 2.9 percent registered during the corresponding period of the previous year. Sector-wise performance is given below:

Sector-wise performance of six core Infrastructure industries

| Sector | wt(%) | (growth in percent) | | |
|-----------------------------|-------|---------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| | | 2008-09 | 2008-09 (Apr-Feb) | 2009-10 (Apr-Feb) |
| Crude Oil | 4.17 | -1.8 | -1.7 | 0.3 |
| Petroleum Refinery Products | 2.00 | 3.0 | 3.0 | -0.4 |
| Coal | 3.22 | 8.0 | 8.2 | 8.0 |
| Electricity | 10.17 | 2.7 | 2.4 | 6.4 |
| Cement | 1.99 | 7.2 | 6.9 | 10.6 |
| Finished steel | 5.13 | 1.6 | 1.9 | 4.5 |
| Overall | 26.68 | 3.0 | 2.9 | 5.3 |

National manufacturing investment zones

‡3536. SHRI SHIVANAND TIWARI:

SHRI RAJ MOHINDER SINGH MAJITHA:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a proposal to set up 'National Manufacturing Investment Zone' under industrial policy for increasing production in manufacturing sector in the country;

(b) if so, the outlines of the proposal;

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (c) the number of phases under consideration for implementing this proposal; and
- (d) the number of zones to be established under each phase and the amount of contribution of that sector in GDP following implementation of each phase?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) to (d) A discussion paper on a National Manufacturing Policy has been put on the website to elicit views from stakeholders and enable Government to take an informed decision. The concept of National Manufacturing & Investment Zones is a part of the discussion paper. The concept is at a very initial stage of discussion.

FTAs with Non-SAARC countries

3537. SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) the salient features of the Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) signed year-wise since 2000-01 with non-SAARC countries indicating revisions carried out, if any, therein over the periods;
- (b) the year-wise details of balance of trade (BoT) position with each of these FTA partner countries;
- (c) whether Government has been negotiating further revisions/amendment to existing FTAs and also entering into new FTAs with other countries;
- (d) if so, the details thereof indicating the genesis of each negotiation, current status and expected time of finalization; and
- (e) the current bilateral trade volume with these countries indicating items of export-import, respectively?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) Following Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) have been signed since 2000-01 with non-SAARC countries:

| Name of the FTA | Partner Countries | Date of signing | Salient features |
|--------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| India-Singapore Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement | Singapore | June 29, 2005 | India-Singapore Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement covers Agreements on Trade in Goods, Services, Investment, Movement of Natural persons, Intellectual Property Cooperation, Dispute Settlement etc. The launch of second Review of India-Singapore CECA is scheduled for May 2010. |
| India-S. Korea Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement | S. Korea | Aug 7, 2009 | India- S. Korea Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement covers Agreements on Trade in Goods, Investments, Services and Bilateral Cooperation in areas of common interest. |
| ASEAN-India Free Trade Agreement in Goods | Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam. | Aug 13, 2009 | The Trade in Goods Agreement provides for elimination of basic customs duty on 80% of the tariff lines accounting for 75% of the trade in a gradual manner starting from 1st January, 2010. Agreements for Trade in Services and Investment are under negotiation |

(b) Following table indicates year-wise details of balance of trade (BoT) position with the FTA partner countries:

| Trade balance with FTA partner countries/trading blocs - Rs. Crores | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------------|
| Country | 00-01 | 01-02 | 02-03 | 03-04 | 04-05 | 05-06 | 06-07 | 07-08 | 08-09 | Apr-June 2009 |
| Singapore | -2681 | -1582 | -64 | 181 | 6062 | 9171 | 2622 | -3020 | 3280 | 735 |
| S. Korea | -2024 | -3195 | -4245 | -9486 | -11085 | -12116 | -10368 | -12826 | -17486 | -6025 |
| ASEAN | -5636 | -4436 | -2573 | -7405 | -3095 | -2091 | -24842 | -25313 | -28905 | -8873 |

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Following are the details of the FTAs under negotiations/revision:

| Name of the Agreements under Negotiation | Partner countries | Details of negotiations |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| India-EU Trade and Investment Agreement | Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom. | A broad based bilateral trade & investment agreement is being negotiated. Negotiations cover Trade in Goods., Services, Investment, Sanitary and Phyto-sanitary Measures, Technical Barriers to Trade, Rules of Origin, Trade Facilitation and Customs Cooperation, Trade Defense mechanism Dispute Settlement, etc |
| India-European Free Trade Association (EFTA) Negotiations on broad based Bilateral Trade and Investment Agreement | Iceland, Norway, Liechtenstein and Switzerland | The negotiations cover Trade in Goods, Services, Investment, Sanitary and Phyto-sanitary Measures, Technical Barriers to Trade, Rules of Origin, Trade Facilitation and Customs Cooperation, Trade Defense mechanism, Dispute Settlement, etc. |
| India-Japan Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (CEPA) negotiations) | Japan | FTA in goods, Services and Investment are under negotiations. |

| | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| India-Sri Lanka Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (CEPA) negotiations | Sri Lanka | FTA in goods implemented from March 2000. This is being expanded into a Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (CEPA) covering Trade in Goods, services and investment etc. |
| India-Thailand Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement (CECA) negotiations | Thailand | Framework Agreement signed on 9th October, 2003. Early Harvest Scheme on 82 items implemented from 1st September, 2004. FTA in Goods, Services and Investment under negotiations. |
| India-Malaysia Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement (CECA) negotiations | Malaysia | FTA in Goods, Services and Investment are under negotiations. |
| Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation (BIMSTEC) Free Trade Agreement (FTA) negotiations | Bangladesh, India, Myanmar, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Bhutan and Nepal | Framework Agreement signed on 8th February, 2004. The FTA under negotiations covers trade in goods, customs cooperation, services and investments. |
| India-Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) Free Trade Agreement (FTA) negotiations | Saudi Arabia, Oman, Kuwait, Bahrain, Qatar and Yemen | Framework Agreement signed on 25th August, 2004. The FTA under negotiations covers trade in goods, customs cooperation, services and investments. |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| India-Mauritius Comprehensive Economic Cooperation and Partnership Agreement (CECPA) negotiations | Mauritius | The FTA under negotiations covers trade in goods, services and investments. |
| India-SACU Preferential Trade Agreement (PTA) negotiations | South Africa, Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland and Namibia | A Preferential Trade Agreement (PTA) is under negotiation. |
| India-New Zealand Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement (CEPA) negotiations | New Zealand | First round of bilateral negotiations took place in New Zealand in March 2010. |
| Asia-Pacific Trade Agreement | India, China, South Korea, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka | Fourth Round of negotiations started covering Goods, Services and Investment. |

(e) Following table indicates the current bilateral trade volume and major items of export and import with these countries

| Name of the Agreements under Negotiation | Partner country/ region | Bilateral trade volume - Rs. Crores of rupees - 2008-09 | Major items of export | Major items of import |
|------------------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| India-EU Trade and Investment Agreement | European Union | 3,73,649.31 | Readymade Garments, Petroleum products, Gems & Jewellery Machinery and Instruments | Machinery, Transport Equipments Pearls Precious and Semi Precious stones, Electronic Goods, Iron & Steel |

| | | | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|-----------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| India-European Free Trade Association (EFTA) Negotiations on broad based Bilateral Trade and Investment Agreement | Iceland, Norway, Liechtenstein and Switzerland | 63,167.83 | Gems & Jewellery, Drugs, Pharmaceuticals & Fine Chemicals, Machinery and Instruments; Manmade Yarn, Fabrics, Made ups | Gold; Petroleum, Products; Machinery, Transport Equipments. |
| India-Japan Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (CEPA) negotiations | Japan | 49,640.54 | Gems & Jewellery Oil meals, Iron Ore, Marine Products, Petroleum Products | Machinery, Electronic Goods, Steel products, Transport Equipments, Machine Tools |
| India-Sri Lanka Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement(CEPA) negotiations | Sri Lanka | 12,518.64 | Petroleum Products, Transport Equipments Cotton, yarn, Fabrics, Made-ups, Sugar Drugs, Pharmaceutical & Fine Chemicals | Machinery, Transport Equipments Pulp and Wastepaper, Spices |

| 1 | | 2 | | 3 |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| India-Thailand Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement (CECA) negotiations | Thailand | 21,076.65 | Gems & jewellery Primary & semi-Finished iron & Electronic goods, Oil meals Non-ferrous metals | Machinery, Electronic goods Artificial resins, plastic materials, etc. Petroleum, crude & products Iron & steel |
| India-Malaysia Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement (CECA) negotiations | Malaysia | 48,371.93 | Non-ferrous metals, other cereals Machinery, Chemicals, Electronic goods, Wood and wood products, Organic chemicals | Ores & metal scrap Professional Instrument, Chemical, Pulp and waste paper, Readymade garments |
| Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation (BIMSTEC) Free Trade Agreement (FTA) negotiations | Bangladesh, Myanmar, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Bhutan and Nepal | 62198.09 | Cotton, Cereals, Mineral Fuels, Semi/Wholly Milled Rice | Electrical Machinery And Equipment, Oilers, Machinery and Mechanical Appliances, Vegetable, Textile Fibers |

| | | | | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|-------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| India-Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) Free Trade Agreement (FTA) negotiations | Saudi Arabia, Oman, Kuwait, Bahrain, Qatar and Yemen | 2,02,054.61 | Manufacture of metals, Machinery & instruments, transport equipments, Rice, meat, fresh fruits & vegetables | Petroleum, organic and inorganic chemicals, Gold, pearls, precious stones |
| India-Mauritius Comprehensive Economic Cooperation and Partnership Agreement (CECPA) negotiations | Mauritius | 4,463.89 | Petroleum products, Plastic, Cotton Yarn, Fabrics, Made ups etc., Drugs, pharmaceuticals, fine chemicals, Spices | Ores & metal scrap, Chemical products; Pulp and waste paper Readymade garments (woven & knit) |
| India-SACU Preferential Trade Agreement (PTA) negotiations | South Africa, Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland and Namibia | 35,065.35 | Petroleum products; Drugs, pharmaceuticals & fine chemicals; Transport equipments; Machinery, Electronic goods | Gold; Petroleum (crude and products); Coal, Coke & Briquettes etc; Ores & metal scrap, Inorganic Chemicals |
| India-New Zealand CECA | New Zealand | 2,807.93 | Machinery, Transport equipments Drugs, Pharmaceutical, fine chemicals, Gems & jewellery Chemicals | Coal, coke & briquettes etc. Wood and wood products Machinery Wool, rawores & metal scrap. |

Pulling out of developers from SEZs

3538. DR. K. MALAISAMY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that global economic slowdown, political resistance to land acquisition and lack of clarity on tax policy are mainly responsible to drive the developers to pull out of Special Economic Zones (SEZs); and

(b) if so, the steps taken, so far, to get over such hurdles and to promote the activities of SEZs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b) Fiscal concessions and duty benefits are built into the SEZ Scheme and in short span of about four years since SEZs Act and Rules were notified in February, 2006, formal approvals have been granted for setting up of 574 SEZs out of which 353 have been notified. A total of 111 SEZs are already exporting. The exports during the financial year 2009-10 have been to the tune of Rs. 2,20,611.30 crores (approx.) registering a growth of 121.29% over the exports made during the last year.

During the calendar year 2008 and 2009, a total of 177 fresh proposal for setting up SEZs have been accorded formal approval by the Board of Approval (BoA) whereas nine proposals of de-notification have been approved by the BoA during the same period.

Special purpose tea fund

3539. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has set up a Special Purpose Tea Fund for improving production and productivity;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) who is responsible for providing knowledge to the tea growers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Government has set up a Special Purpose Tea Fund (SPTF) with the objective of large scale uprooting and replanting/rejuvenation of old tea bushes for improving tea production and productivity. It is envisaged to replant/rejuvenate

2.12 lakh hectares of uneconomic tea areas over a period of 15 years commencing from 2007. Financial assistance is provided by way of long term loan (50% of the unit cost) and subsidy (25% of the unit cost). The balance 25% is to be borne by the beneficiaries.

(c) There are Institutes dedicated to Research and Development (R&D) activities in the field of tea viz. Darjeeling Tea Research and Development Centre, Tea Research Association and United Planters Association of Southern India-Tea Research Foundation. These R&D institutes have extension wings, which are responsible for dissemination of knowledge and technology to the tea growers. For small growers, Tea Board has tie-up arrangements with the R&D institutions and other local agricultural universities for extending technical services in all the major tea growing areas.

Trade imbalance between India and China

†3540. SHRI BRIJLAL KHABRI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the trade between India and China has decreased;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (c) the status of trade between both the countries during the last three years and the year-wise details thereof;
- (d) whether it is a fact that trade imbalance between both the countries exists; and
- (e) if so, the measures being taken by Government to remove this trade imbalance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b) As per trade statistics of DGCI&S, during the year 2008-09 our exports to China had declined by 13.9 % but total trade with China had grown by 10% over previous year to reach USD 41.8 billion. During the year 2009-10 (April-Dec) our imports from China declined by 14% over the same period of 2008-09, whereas our exports to China during this period have increased by 7.6%. The decline in exports in 2008-09 and imports in 2009-10 may be attributed to global financial crisis.

- (c) The status of trade between India and China during the last three years is given below:-

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Values in US \$ Millions

| Year | 2006-07 | 2007-08 | 2008-09 | 2009-10 (Apr-Dec) |
|--------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| Export to China | 8,321.86 | 10,871.34 | 9,353.50 | 7282.7 |
| Import from China | 17,475.03 | 27,146.41 | 32,497.02 | 22,565.6 |
| TOTAL TRADE | 25,796.89 | 38,017.74 | 41,850.52 | 29,848.3 |

(d) and (e) Yes Sir. The trade is in favour of China. The issue relating to imbalance of trade has been raised with the Chinese side from time to time. The Commerce and Industry Minister raised the issue of trade imbalance with the Chinese side during the 8th meeting of India-China Joint Group on Economic Relation Trade Science and Technology (JEG) held on 19th January, 2010 in Beijing. The Chinese side acknowledged that trade imbalance is an issue which needs to be rectified. As an outcome of 8th (JEG) an MoU between India and China on expansion of trade and Economic Cooperation was signed. According to the MoU the Chinese side will strive to import as much of its requirement of value added goods from India as possible. Indian companies have also participated in trade fairs in China to enhance awareness about Indian products. Government of India is pursuing with various trade related issues with the Chinese government through the bilateral mechanisms and also seeking greater market access for Indian agricultural products.

Opening up Doha Talks

3541. DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government could convince G-20 countries to open up 'Doha Talks' to reach the 2010 time limit fixed by other countries; and

(b) if so, what is the strategy for achieving Indian stand with the cooperation of the G-77 and Non-aligned countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) At various international meetings held in the past two years, world leaders have expressed their strong support for an early conclusion of the Doha Round of trade talks in the World Trade Organisation (WTO). India decided to take the initiative to break the impasse in the Doha Round by volunteering to host an informal Ministerial meeting of about 30 WTO Member countries in September 2009. Ministers unanimously affirmed the need to conclude the Doha Round within 2010. The meeting led to the resumption of talks in Geneva.

(b) Several coalitions of developing countries have come together on the basis of common positions on specific aspects of the negotiations. While the G-77 and "non-aligned countries" are not coalitions formed for the WTO negotiations, many of the members of these groupings are part of various coalitions in the WTO. India has been working closely with other developing countries in such coalitions to ensure an ambitious and development-oriented outcome in the Doha Round.

Slow industrial development in NER

3542. SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether industrial development in North Eastern Region (NER) is affected as a result of slow progress in research and development;

(b) if so, the State-wise details thereof;

(c) whether one of the reasons for calling 'Asom Bandh' by various organizations is slow industrial development as well as the declining rate of progress in other sectors like education, sports, business, health etc. of the State;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by Government to tackle this problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b) There are a number of Research and Development Institutions in the region engaged in developing of new technology, new products etc. in the industrial sector *e.g.* North East Institute of Science & Technology, Jorhat, IIT, Guwahati, Tool Room & Training Centre, CIPET, NIPER etc. In fact, industrialization in the region has gained momentum after the announcement of the North East Industrial and Investment Promotion Policy (NEIIPP), 2007 on 1.4.2007.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) The Government has allowed benefits of NEIIPP, 2007 to adventure and leisure sports, nursing homes, vocational training institutes and biotechnology industry to promote development of these sectors in the North Eastern Region. Besides, Government is implementing rural and urban livelihood projects in the region for economically and socially weaker sections.

Trade Centres in Rajasthan

3543. SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has set up trade centres in the country so as to involve the State Governments more actively in export promotion efforts;
- (b) if so, the number of trade centres set up in the State of Rajasthan and the details of amount allocated to Government of Rajasthan during the years 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 to achieve the desired objectives;
- (c) whether Government proposes to set up more trade centres in the country;
- (d) if so, the State-wise details thereof; and
- (e) by when these trade centres are likely to become functional?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) To facilitate exports, India Trade Promotion Organisation (ITPO) a Public Sector Company under the Department of Commerce has established the Pragati Maidan Complex in New Delhi. The trade centres in the States are set up by the State Governments concerned. Department of Commerce has only provided partial financial assistance for establishment of trade and exhibition centres in Chennai, Bengaluru, Kolkata and Guwahati under the 'Assistance to States for creating Infrastructure for the Development and growth of Exports (ASIDE)' Scheme.

(b) No trade centre has been set up in the State of Rajasthan with financial assistance under the ASIDE Scheme of Department of Commerce.

(c) and (d) A proposal of the Government of Himachal Pradesh for setting up of a Trade Centre at Baddi was approved under the ASIDE Scheme during 2008-09. The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 1081 Lakh out of which the contribution from central component is Rs.540 Lakh. Entire Central Government contribution of Rs.540 Lakh has been released to the State Government during 2008-09. An International Trade Centre has also been approved to be set up at Pampore, J&K by the State Government with partial assistance from ASIDE Scheme. The estimated cost of the project is Rs.4000 Lakh out of which the contribution from central component is Rs.3000 Lakh. An amount of Rs. 500 Lakh has so far been released by Department of Commerce for the project. Both these projects are under implementation.

(e) The trade centres set up at Chennai, Bengaluru, Kolkata and Guwahati with assistance under the ASIDE Scheme are already functional.

Boosting sales of cement in rural areas

3544. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether cement companies chalk out plans to boost sales in rural India;
- (b) whether cement makers can see rise in sales up to 30 per cent from rural markets on account of demand for low-cost housing in rural and semi-urban areas;
- (c) whether Government has allotted Rs.48,000 crore for rural infrastructure programme under Bharat Nirman;
- (d) whether the total installed capacity of the Indian cement industry, the world's second fastest growing market after China, is 240 million tonnes; and
- (e) if so, to what extent the cement industry has increased its capacity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b) Almost all the cement companies are supplying cement in rural areas and also offer cement at concessional price to the Government Departments for construction of low-cost housing. The demand for low cost housing in rural and semi-urban areas could rise up to 30% of the rural market demand.

(c) Yes, Sir. The Government has allocated Rs.48,000 crores in 2010-11 for various components under Bharat Nirman.

(d) The total capacity of Indian cement industry is 244 million tonnes as on 31.03.2010.

(e) During the last three years from 2007-08 to 2009-10, the cement industry has added to its capacity by 76.90 million tonnes.

Import of genetically modified soya oil seeds

†3545. SHRI RAJ MOHINDER SINGH MAJITHA:

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that soya edible oil extracted from genetically modified soya oil seeds is imported in the country;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (b) if so, the facts thereof;
- (c) the year-wise details of average quantity of said edible oil imported in the country during last five years;
- (d) whether Government has obtained a guarantee that this edible oil is safe for human health; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) to (e) 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 Engineered Organisms or Cells, 1989' notified under provisions of Environment Protection Act, 1986.

Accordingly, as per the provisions incorporated in the ITC (HS) Classifications of Export and Import Items (Schedule I), 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 & Forests, Government of India. GEAC has prescribed the procedure for import of GM foods in the country.

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. Import consignments at ports are examined by customs authorities.

The GEAC has approved the import of Soybean Oil derived from Round-up Ready Soybean taking into consideration that highly processed food like oil do not contain any detectable DNA or proteins and GM Soybean oil is being consumed in several countries. There is no scientific evidence to show adverse impact due to consumption of GM Soybean oil.

There is no separate data on import of soya edible oil extracted from genetically modified soya oil seeds.

Exporters Grievance Redressal Cell

3546. SHRI MANOHAR JOSHI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that an Exporters' Grievance Redressal Cell (ERC) to monitor specific complaints from exporters for quick redressal is available with the Government;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the details of complaints received, disposed off by the ERC during the last five years; and
- (d) the kind of complaints received by Government from ERC and how much time is generally taken in their redressal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b) In order to facilitate speedy redressal of grievances of Trade and Industry, a grievance redressal mechanism has been put in place in the form of GRC (Grievance Redressal Committee) by a Government resolution.

The Chairman of Grievance Redressal Committee is Additional Secretary of Department of Commerce and is assisted by two Joint Secretaries one from Department of Commerce and the other from Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion as members of the Committee.

(c) During the year 2005-2006, 2006-2007, 2007-2008, 2008-2009 and 2009-2010, a total of 383, 211, 85, 97 and 67 representations were received respectively which have been considered by Grievance Redressal Committee.

(d) Disputes mostly pertain to condonation of delays in complying with stipulated conditions of exports, entitlements, granting extensions for utilization of authorization etc. Efforts are made to dispose off Grievance cases within a reasonable time. However, sometimes, clarification from some of the departments is required, the disposal in turn entails sometime.

Geographical indication of Darjeeling Tea

3547. SHRI N.R. GOVINDRAJAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is proposal from India seeking patent protection for India's best known Tea brand Darjeeling Tea;

(b) whether European Commission has invited public opinion and comments on the proposal;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether Darjeeling Tea has got Geographical Indication (GI) registration in some European countries and Tea Board of India has also granted Darjeeling Tea a Certificate of Trade Mark (CTM); and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) and (c) Tea Board has applied for registration of mark 'Darjeeling' as protected Geographical Indication under the Regulation 510 of 2006 of the European Commission. The Commission after initial examination has published the application in the Journal on 14.10.09. This publication confers the right to file objections to the application within six months from the date of publication.

(d) and (e) Darjeeling Tea has not got any Geographical Indication (GI) in any European Country. However, Tea Board has been successful in registering the Mark 'Darjeeling' as a Trademark or as a certification Mark in various countries.

Foiling US MNCs attempt to patent Ashwagandha

3548. SHRI ANIL H. LAD: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Ashwagandha known as Indian Ginseng is extensively used in Ayurveda, Siddha and Unani system of medicine since time immemorial;

(b) whether a US multi national company 'Natreon' attempted to register a patent with European Patent Office for Ashwagandha's applications in treatment of induced stress, depression, insomnia, gastric ulcer and convulsions;

(c) whether India's Traditional Knowledge Digital Library foiled the US company's attempt, submitting evidence to European Patent Office showing that Ashwagandha's medicinal properties cited by the US MNC were long known to India; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. M/s Natreon INC, a US Multinational filed a patent application with European Patent Office titled "Method of Treatment or Management of

Stress" on 27-07-2006. The major claim in this application was that Withania somnifera plant extract or Ashwagandha could be used in the treatment of induced stress, depression, insomnia, gastric ulcer and convulsions.

The Council of Scientific & Industrial Research through its TKDL unit submitted evidence to European Patent Office on 06.07.2009. The Examiners at EPO in their examination report issued on 09.11.2009 cited the TKDL reference and concluded that the claims made in the Patent application could not be considered as novel. M/s. Natreon INC has since withdrawn its application.

Review of procedures for Acquisition of land for SEZs

3549. SHRI SHADI LAL BATRA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has decided to review the procedures for acquisition of land for setting up of Special Economic Zones (SEZs) and other incentives provided to these SEZs;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has decided to defer further actions regarding grant of approval for setting up of SEZs in the country to prevent misuse of land and tax concessions;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) if not, the steps taken/proposed to be taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b) 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.

- (c) No Sir.
- (d) and (e) Does not arise.

Package for the leather sector

3550. SHRI B. S. GNANADESIKAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the labour intensive leather industry which predominantly concentrated in the Small and Medium Enterprises segment has sought additional support from Government;

(b) whether the industry has also appealed the Government to come out with a suitable package for the leather sector; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the steps proposed by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The Central Government has undertaken a comprehensive development plan for the Leather Sector under the Indian Leather Development Programme (ILDLP) during the 11th Five Year Plan period at an outlay of Rs. 1300 crore for overall development of the leather industry. Thirteen sub-schemes under ILDP have been approved for implementation during the 11th Five Year Plan. These are as under:-

| Sl.No. | Name of the sub-scheme under ILDP | Allocation for 11th Five Year Plan (Rs. in crore) |
|--------|-------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|
| 1 | Integrated Development of Leather Sector | 253.43 |
| 2 | Leather Complex, Nellore | 29.00 |
| 3 | Footwear Design & Development Institute (FDDI), Fursatganj | 7.17 |
| 4 | Footwear Complex, Chennai | 3.00 |
| 5 | Saddlery Development | 10.00 |
| 6 | Support to Artisans | 40.00 |
| 7 | Human Resource Development | 60.00 |
| 8 | Up-gradation and Establishment of Institutional facilities | 300.07 |
| 9 | Mission Mode | 10.00 |
| 10 | Establishment of Training Centre in Madhya Pradesh | 24.85 |
| 11 | Environment Initiatives | 200.00 |
| 12 | Development of Leather Parks | 300.00 |
| 13 | Construction of Additional Girls Hostel in FDDI, Fursatganj | 13.77 |
| TOTAL | | 1251.29 |

In addition, fiscal incentives which include import of specified machinery at concessional rates, duty free import of critical inputs to the extent of 3% of Freight on Board (FOB) value of previous year export and financial assistance under Market Access Initiative and Market Development Assistance schemes are also available for the Leather Sector.

Mega National Manufacturing Investment Zones

3551. SHRI K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is fact that Government proposes to set up Mega National Manufacturing Investment Zones;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the total investment proposed; and
- (d) the targets fixed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) to (d) A discussion paper on a National Manufacturing Policy has been put on the website to elicit views from stakeholders and enable Government to take an informed decision. The concept of National Manufacturing and Investment Zones is a part of the discussion paper. The concept is at a very initial stage of discussion.

Land acquired for industries not being used

3552. SHRI DHIRAJ PRASAD SAHU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government is aware that a lot of agricultural land is being occupied by the industries, which is lying idle and not being used;
- (b) whether it is a fact that agricultural land allotted to industries for establishment of industry; but nothing have been done there since long;
- (c) if so, whether Government has any plan to take back all these unused agricultural land; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) to (d) No specific information is available regarding agricultural land allotted for industry not being used. However, under the National Rehabilitation and

Resettlement Policy (NRRP), 2007, land compulsorily acquired for a project cannot be transferred to any other purpose except for a public purpose, and after obtaining the prior approval of the appropriate Government. Further, if land compulsorily acquired for a project or part thereof, remains unutilized for the project for a period of five years from the date of taking over the possession by the requiring body, the same shall revert to the possession and ownership of the appropriate Government without payment of any compensation or remuneration to the requiring body.

Acquisition of barren agricultural land for SEZs

3553. PROF. ANIL KUMAR SAHANI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise details of Special Economic Zones (SEZs) set up on agricultural waste and barren land;

(b) whether those SEZs have affected agricultural activities adversely and also threatened food security;

(c) whether Government has given formal approval for acquisition of land for SEZs without obtaining a certificate from State Governments concerned to the effect that waste, degraded and barren land was not available in the district for setting up of SEZ;

(d) whether there is any proposal to formulate policy to stop conversion/use of agricultural land for other purpose; and

(e) the details of barren land converted into agricultural land during the last three years?

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

2007, the State Governments have been informed on 15th June, 2007 that the Board of Approval will not approve any SEZs where the State Governments have carried out or propose to carry out compulsory acquisition of land for such SEZs after 5th April, 2007.

Indo-Nepal treaty to control illegal trade

3554. SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether India and Nepal have recently signed a new treaty to control unauthorized trade across the border and redefine their trade and commercial relations;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) whether illegal trade between India and Nepal and *vice-versa* have increased in the past several years and to what extent the treaty signed between both the countries will curb such illegal trade?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. India and Nepal have signed (i) a new Treaty of Trade and (ii) Agreement of Cooperation to Control unauthorised trade on October 27, 2009. The details of Treaty and Agreement is available on the website of Department of Commerce, <http://commerce.gov.in> - under the heading International Trade - Trade Agreements.

- (c) There is no evidence of increase of illegal trade across the India - Nepal border over the past few years. New Agreement allows either country to import goods from the other and export to third countries without manufacturing activity and is a liberalised measure. It is hoped that it will curb the incidence of illegal trade.

**Ajay Vikram Singh Committee's recommendations
for restructuring of officers cadre**

3555. SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI:

SHRI KAMAL AKHTAR:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Ajay Vikram Singh Committee in its report has recommended for common basis of restructuring of officers' cadre in the three defence services with the aim of reducing age profile, suppression levels and to improve vertical mobility;

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether recommendations have been adopted in all the three defence services particularly the Navy;
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor;
- (e) whether in Army an officer after being commissioned is promoted to Colonel after 15 and half years while in Navy after 19 years; and
- (f) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY) : (a) to (f) The Ajay Vikram Singh Committee made recommendations encompassing a wide spectrum of service related issues to address the twin aspects of reducing the high age profile and improving cadre mobility of officers. Based on the recommendations of the Committee, a number of measures have been implemented for the three Services with some variations to meet service specific requirements. These include time based promotion upto the rank of Lieutenant Colonel; introduction of Colonel (Time Scale) rank; upgradation of 750 posts of Lieutenant Colonel to Colonel; upgradation of 1896 posts in the ranks of Colonel, Brigadier, Major General and Lieutenant General and their equivalents in Navy and Air Force.

Government letter has been issued for reducing the minimum qualifying service for substantive promotion to the rank of Colonel and their equivalents in the other two Services to 15 years of reckonable commissioned service. The service specific requirements of the Navy are at variance with the other two Services, with respect to period of service for promotion to Captain. This is in keeping with the operational and functional requirements.

Army land scam in Ranikhet Cantt.

†3556. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware of another major army land scam that has been committed in Ranikhet Cantt. area;
- (b) whether only highly placed army officers are involved in this big land scam or some ex-army officers and employees of cantonment board besides some common citizens are also involved;
- (c) whether dozens of shops reputed schools and hotels, etc. have been constructed on about forty acres of this land;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) whether any enquiry committee has been constituted for this acquired land costing Rs. 90 crores; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) No such land scam has come to notice of the Government.

(b) to (e) Do not arise.

New Procurement Policy for defence equipment and hardware

3557. SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether under the new procurement policy for defence equipment and hardware, the Government is likely to prefer bidders who have invested in development of indigenous design and production facility for defence hardware and equipments;

(b) how soon this new procurement policy will be functional;

(c) whether according to the new procurement norms, the lowest Indian bidder will get 60 per cent of the indent and the second lowest the rest 40 per cent; and

(d) whether likely price variations between bid-1 and bid-2 for the same specification is admissible under the extant CVC guidelines laid down for a transparent procurement policy?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (d) Defence Procurement Policy-2008 (DPP-2008) came into effect from 1st September, 2008. There is a provision for periodical review of this procedure. DPP-2008 was last reviewed in 2009 and certain amendments were promulgated which became effective from 1st November, 2009.

Handing over road to NAD to Kalamassery Municipality

3558. SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has received any memorandum from Government of Kerala to hand over the existing road to Naval Armament Depot (NAD), under the control of Ministry, to Kalamassery Municipality for public use;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the Ministry has taken any steps in resolving this issue?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (c) No such memorandum has been received from Government of Kerala. However, a request from Government of Kerala was received in Ministry of Defence way back in 1995 to hand over NAD road to Kalamassery Municipality. This Ministry agreed for transfer of NAD road to Kalamassery Municipality provided the Municipality chalk out a time-frame and take effective steps for widening, strengthening and conversion of road into a two lane traffic in consultation with NAD authorities.

Revival of abandoned air fields by IAF

3559. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the State-wise details of abandoned airfields as on date in the country;
- (b) whether the Indian Air Force has any proposal to revive these abandoned airfields in the country during the current financial year;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) the details of funds allocation for maintenance and revival of various airfields in the country during 2008-09 and 2009-10; and
- (e) the details of funds so far utilized for the said purpose, airfield-wise during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (e) There are 29 abandoned airfields of the Indian Air Force (IAF) spread across 11 States in the country.

Review of abandoned airfields for revival is a continuous, ongoing process and is based on the operational assessment/requirement of the IAF.

No funds have been allocated nor utilized during 2008-09 and 2009-10 for maintenance and revival of abandoned airfields.

Air Defence System to check air attacks in Delhi

3560. PROF. ANIL KUMAR SAHANI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the steps taken to check New York type air attacks in Delhi;

(b) whether the Air Defence System is capable to check such air attacks on important buildings like Rastrapati Bhawan, Prime Minister House, Parliament House and other Government buildings in the vicinity;

(c) whether any mock drills are carried out to check preparedness of Air Defence System and disaster management; and

(d) if not, is there any proposal to conduct mock drill(s)?

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

FDI in defence production sector

†3561. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is planning to make provision for hundred per cent Foreign Direct Investment in defence production sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the percentage of Foreign Direct Investment in defence production sector at present and the details of investment and performance of different plans being implemented under this?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Not applicable in view of answer to (a) above.

(c) As per extant rules, FDI upto 26% is permitted in Defence sector, subject to licensing. This policy was arrived at taking into account the sensitive nature of the Defence sector.

(d) FDI upto 26% is permitted in the Defence sector subject to licensing. The list of the Indian companies with FDI as approved by FIPB in Defence sector in last three years is enclosed as Statement.

Statement

Detailed break-up of FDI and FTCs approved by FIPB during April, 2006 to December, 2009

Sector: Defence Industries

| Sl. No. | Approval No. and Date | Indian Company Name and Address | Foreign Collaborator Name and Address | Foreign Equity (Rs. in Million) | % age of Foreign Equity |
|---------|------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. | 121 (2009) / 323 (2008) dated 15.4.2009 | Samtel Display Systems Ltd., New Delhi | Thalve Avionics S.A. France, Thales International India P. Ltd. | 1.17 | 26.00 |
| 2. | 82 (2009) / 261 (2008) dated 9.4.2009 | Astra Microwave Products Ltd., Astra Towers, Survey No.12(P), Kothaguda Post Kondaput Hitechlity, Hyderabad-500084 | 1. Strategic Ventures Fund (Mauritius Ltd.), Mauritius 2. Frontline Strategy Ltd., Mauritius | 24.61 | 22.81 |
| 3. | 7 (19) / 2008-FIPB dated 31st January 2009 | Mahindra & Mahindra Ltd., Mahindra Towers, 2-A, Bhikaji Cama Place, New Delhi -110066 | BAE Systems PLC. England | 317.42 | 26.00 |
| 4. | 119 (2007) / 79 (2007) dated 14th June 2007 | HBL Power Systems Ltd., Hyderabad | IAI-ELTA Systems Ltd., Israel | 0.52 | 26.00 |

| | | | | | |
|----|-----------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|-------|-------|
| 5. | Press Release Dated 31st October, 2008 | Armet Armored Vehicles (India) Ltd., Kanpur | Armet Armored Vehicles Ltd., England | 25.50 | 25.00 |
| 6. | 218 (2009) / 65 (2009) Dated 30th September 2009 | Taneja Aerospace & Aviation Ltd., Belacondapally Village Thally Road, Denkanifottai Frishnagir Dist., Tamil Nadu | Citigroup Global Markets Ltd. & Others, Mauritius | 20.03 | 16.07 |
| 7. | 236 (2009)/ 150 (2009) Dated 24.11.2009 | Vyoneesh Technologies Pvt. Ltd., Delhi | Rosebank Engineering Pvt. Ltd., Australia | 15.6 | 26.00 |

Sensitising coast guard towards fishermen

3562. SHRI SYED AZEEZ PASHA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Coast Guard has to follow a check-list of documents/approvals before stopping Indian fishermen and their boats;
- (b) whether it is a fact that Coast Guard headquarters has not implemented the check-list procedures;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that long delays occur whenever Coast Guard interfaces fishermen; and
- (d) what specific time-bound steps Government proposes to implement to ensure that Coast Guard is sensitive to fishermen and their economic aspirations?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (d) In compliance with the recommendations of the Inter-Ministerial Empowered Committee on Marine Fisheries constituted in Ministry of Agriculture, Coast Guard has prepared a check-list of documents/equipment and other details required to be produced during initial clearance and voyage extension clearance and issued necessary directives to undertake inspection and provide clearance expeditiously. While inspecting vessels, the Coast Guard Officers conduct themselves as per laid down procedure. The Coast Guard has issued policy directives to undertake inspection and provide clearance at the earliest.

Raising the FDI limits in defence production

3563. SHRI N.R. GOVINDARAJAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether India permits 26 per cent Foreign Direct Investment in Defence manufacturing and the private players L&T, TATAs, Mahindra and Punj Lloyds, who are engaged in defence related ventures, are demanding 100 per cent FDI;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government proposes to raise the Foreign Direct Investment limits in defence production with a long term objective of making India a major player in this sector; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU): (a) As per the extant rules FDI upto 26% is permitted in Defence sector subject to FIPB approval. No request for permitting 100% FDI has been received from L&T, TATAs, Mahindra and Punj Lloyds.

- (b) Not applicable in view of (a) above.
- (c) No, Sir.
- (d) Not applicable in view of (c) above.

NCC platoons in the country

3564. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware of the number of NCC Platoons in the country;
- (b) whether there is any plan to increase the number of NCC platoons to cover more students both boys and girls; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) Yes, Sir. There are 777 NCC units of the Army, Navy and Air Wings spread all over the country.

(b) and (c) Government is considering proposal to increase the sanctioned NCC cadet strength from 13 lakh to 15 lakh cadets over a period of five years.

Aims and objectives of CDS

3565. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether his Ministry is in favour of Combined Defence Service (CDS);
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the aims and objectives of such CDS; and
- (d) the views of the three wings in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (d) No proposal for Combined Defence Service is being considered in the Ministry of Defence.

Defence Expo 2010

3566. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Defence Expo 2010 was held recently;
- (b) if so, the details thereof especially the domestic sector when compared to foreign countries in each term and its area;

- (c) the countries shown interest in such Expo;
- (d) the MoUs signed during such expo; and
- (e) the steps being taken to hold such Expo in Hyderabad in future?

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

(b) Defexpo India 2010 was held at Pragati Maidan, New Delhi from February 15-18, 2010. Total number of companies participated were 650, out of which 300 companies were foreign and 350 were domestic. Net Exhibition area was 30100 Sqm, out of which foreign companies contributed 10262 Sqm while domestic companies 19838 Sqm.

(c) (i) The countries participated in Defexpo India 2010 are Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Israel, Italy, Malaysia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Russia, Singapore, South Africa, Republic of Korea, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, UAE, UK, Ukraine and USA.

(ii) Country pavilions were set up by Czech Republic, France, Germany, Italy, Israel, Russia, South Africa, USA, UK and Ukraine.

(iii) Official delegations from Bahrain, Bangladesh, Botswana, Brunei, Colombia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, France, Germany, Hungary, Indonesia, Israel, Italy, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Malaysia, Maldives, Mongolia, Namibia, Nigeria, Oman, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Russia, Senegal, Singapore, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Turkey, United Kingdom (UK), UAE, Uganda and Ukraine visited Defexpo India 2010.

(d) As per information available in the Ministry an MoU was signed by BEML Limited with M/s. Obrum, Poland and M/s. TANAX, AS, Slovak Republic. Confederation of Indian Industry (CII) also signed an MoU with a A/D/S (UK's AeroSpace, Defence and Security trade organisation). M/s. Samtel also signed an MoU with Saab, Sweden.

BEL has also signed the following contracts/agreements during the Defexpo India 2010:

- (i) Contract with M/s Thales for energy systems
- (ii) Contract with Suriname for one equipment
- (iii) Non-disclosure agreement with M/s EADS.

(e) Since the Defexpo is always held in Delhi, there is no proposal for holding of Defexpo India in Hyderabad.

Crash of defence aircraft/helicopters

3567. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of defence aircraft / helicopter crash during the last four years;
- (b) the number of pilots died in these crashes;
- (c) whether the aircrafts used to fly have become too old and out dated for such services;

and

- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) and (b) 61 Defence aircrafts/helicopters have crashed during the last four years (2006-2007 to 2009-2010). 28 pilots have died in these crashes.

(c) and (d) Defence services have aircrafts of varied vintage on their inventory. Thorough checks and proper maintenance is carried out on each aircraft by a qualified team of engineers and technicians. No aircraft is offered for flying unless it has passed all checks and is fully fit for flying.

Procurement of weapons policy

3568. SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the amount spent on procurement of weapons from foreign countries during the current financial year, country-wise, amount-wise;
- (b) the investment made by Government for the indigenous development and manufacture of weapons in various Ordnance Factory, Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) and the Public Sector Undertakings; and
- (c) the steps taken by Government to check the role of middle men in arms deals indicating any "procurement of weapons policy" so far laid down?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (c) Amount spent on procurement of defence equipment during the current financial year 2010-11 so far has not been compiled since it is beginning of the financial year.

Book value of total net worth of the Government investment as on 31st March 2009 in Defence Public Sector Undertakings and Ordnance Factories is Rs. 11,685.77 crore. A sum of Rs.3652.33 crore was spent by DRDO under capital head against Plant & Machinery in the financial year 2009-10.

The Defence Procurement Procedure (DPP) provides for direct dealing with Original Equipment Manufacturers (OEMs) or Authorized Vendors or Government Sponsored Export Agencies (applicable in case of countries where domestic laws do not permit direct export by OEMs). Further, the DPP *inter-alia* incorporates provisions for penalties being imposed, if any seller engages any individual or firm, whether Indian or foreign whatsoever, to intercede, facilitate or in any way recommend to the Government of India or any of its functionaries, whether officially or unofficially, to the award of the contract to the Seller. In addition, Defence Procurement Procedure provides for signing of an Integrity Pact between the Government Department and the bidders for all procurement schemes over Rs.100 crores. These provisions have been incorporated in the DPP to check role of middlemen in defence procurement cases.

Accidents of MIG-27 planes

3569. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is true that despite many remedial steps the accident of MIG-27 are still occurring;
- (b) the number of accidents took place since 2008 till date; and
- (c) the details of fighter pilots and Air Force personnel who lost their lives during these accidents?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (c) Since January, 2008, six accidents involving Mig-27 aircrafts have taken place. One pilot was killed in the Mig-27 accident on 16.2.2010. No other pilot / Air Force personnel lost their lives in these accidents.

Appointment of maritime Security Advisor

3570. SHRI PENUMALLI MADHU: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the reasons for not appointing maritime Security Advisor proposed on the French model with regard to coastal security;
- (b) whether the proposal has mooted; and
- (c) if so, the progress of the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (c) Mechanisms already exist for coordination among various agencies with a view to ensuring maritime security. These are strengthened from time to time depending upon the requirements and security challenges. Further,

Government has constituted a high level committee, chaired by the Cabinet Secretary and comprising key officials of the Government of India, Chief Secretaries of the coastal States / Union Territories, the Indian Navy and the Coast Guard, in the matter.

CAGs observations on scorpene submarine deal

3571. SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether despite both China and Pakistan rapidly bolstering their sub-marine fleets, India's ambitious Scorpene project under which one vessel was to roll out every year from 2012, is already lagging 2 years behind schedule;

(b) whether Government has already approved a huge cost escalation in the original cost of Rs. 18,798 crores for constructing six French Scorpene submarines at Mazgaon Docks in Mumbai;

(c) whether a report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India has commented adversely on the Government for taking nine years to finalise the Scorpene deal; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY) : (a) to (d) As per the contract, the 1st submarine was scheduled to be delivered in December 2012 and thereafter one each every year till December 2017. The 1st submarine is now expected to be delivered in the second half of 2015.

The Government has recently accorded approval for revision in the cost of the Scorpene submarines project on account of increase in the cost of MDL Purchased Material (MPM) items, related subheads and additional MDL infrastructure.

The Comptroller and Auditor General (C&AG) of India made certain observations regarding the Scorpene submarines project in its Report No.CA-18 of 2008-09 for the year ended March 2008. The C&AG's observations were examined by the Public Accounts Committee (PAC) by taking oral evidence of the representatives of the Ministry of Defence on 27th October 2009 and on 2nd December 2009. The PAC has since finalized its report and presented it in the Parliament in March 2010. Action Taken Notes on the observations and recommendations of the PAC are required to be sent to Lok Sabha Secretariat in the prescribed time period, after getting them vetted from the Audit authorities.

Pak trained terrorists coming *via* Bangladesh and Nepal

3572. SHRI SHADI LAL BATRA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that terrorists trained in Pakistan are coming to India *via* Bangladesh and Nepal;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has held talks with Pakistan, Nepal and Bangladesh in this regard;
- (d) if so, the reaction of the Governments of Pakistan, Nepal and Bangladesh thereto; and
- (e) the steps taken by Government to check infiltration of terrorists from these countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (d) The Government is aware of the use of Indo-Nepal and Indo-Bangladesh border by some suspected persons, having links with the terrorists in the neighbouring country, to enter into India. The Government of India is consistently taking up this issue with the Governments of Pakistan, Nepal and Bangladesh at various fora. The Government of Pakistan has been urged to implement its commitment that it would not allow the territory under its control to be used for terrorism against India in any manner. The Bangladesh and Nepal Governments have assured that they would not allow their territory to be used for activities against India.

(e) The Government has adopted a multi-pronged approach including institutional mechanism to stop infiltration of terrorists. The steps taken in this regard *inter-alia* includes:-

- Domination of border by patrolling, laying nakas/ambushes and carrying out special operations.
- Construction of fencing, patrol roads, floodlighting and additional Border Out Posts.
- Use of water crafts/boats and floating Border Out Posts in riverine segments.
- Use of force multipliers like Hand Held Thermal Imager, Battle Field Surveillance Radars, Night Vision Devices/Night Vision google.
- Special operations in collaboration with local sister agencies.

Status of cases under NIA

3573. SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a common practice that cases in which the chargesheet have been filed by the State concerned, State investigation agencies would disentitle and National Investigation Agency (NIA) to take up the investigation in those cases; and

(b) what is the present status of those cases which had been taken by the NIA for investigation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) No, sir, it is not a common practice that cases in which chargesheets have been filed by the State Police are taken over by the National Investigation Agency (NIA).

The National Investigation Agency has been directed to conduct investigations in 15 cases. Chargesheets have been filed in two cases.

Talks to NSCN (IM) faction

3574. SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA:

SHRI N.K. SINGH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in a fresh bid to solve the Naga issue, the insurgent group, National Socialist Council of Nagaland (IM) faction, has recently held talks with the Union Government and submitted a list of demands;

(b) if so, the details of demands made by the Naga leaders;

(c) whether the Union Government proposes to grant more autonomy to the Naga people; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (d) Dialogue with National Council of Nagalim Isac/Muivah (NSCN/IM) is continuing. The details of the proposal cannot be disclosed as negotiations are underway.

Directive to border States on NPR

3575. SHRI N.K. SINGH:

SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has recently directed the border States, particularly along the Indo-Bangla border to guard against people from across the border who may try to enroll themselves in the National Population Register (NPR);

(b) if so, whether the 2011 Census and NPR exercises would be conducted to ensure that no foreigner is included in the list; and

(c) if so, the other preventive steps proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) to (c) The Government has decided to create a National Population Register (NPR) in the country by collecting information on specific characteristics of each 'usual resident' alongwith Census 2011. The NPR would have photographs and biometrics of all such 'usual residents' who are of age 15 years and above. The data collection work for Census 2011 and NPR is undertaken by the enumerators, most of whom are school teachers/government officials. The entire exercise is being conducted under the direct supervision of Tehsildars, who are designated as Sub-district Registrars and the Collectors/DMs who are designated as District Registrars.

All the State/UTs Governments have been fully briefed on the preparation of NPR and Census 2011. Elaborate training has also been given to State Government Officials in this regard. The matter was also discussed with the Chief Ministers of States during the Chief Minister's Conference on 07.02.2010. The State Government Officials have been asked to ensure that all 'usual residents' of the country are covered without omission or duplication. Further, the list of 'usual residents' will be published in local areas and placed in Gram Sabha/Ward Committee for invitation of objections and claims. Claims and objections would be looked into by the Revenue Officials of the State-Village Officer (Local), Tehsildar (Sub-District) and Collector (District level). The finalized list will also be sent to Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI) for de-duplication and issue of Unique ID Numbers. Identity cards are proposed to be issued to 'usual residents' of the country who are of age 18 years and above. The master NPR database and identity cards, once issued, would act as deterrent to check illegal immigration and infiltration in the country.

Non-functional course at National Fire Service College, Nagpur

3576. SHRI R.C. SINGH:

SHRI SYED AZEEZ PASHA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Bachelor of Engineering (Fire Engineering) Course at the National Fire Service College (NFSC) in Nagpur has been non-functional for the last four years;

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

(c) whether it is also a fact that a Rs. 200 crore plan to fund its infrastructure and teaching faculty has been lying unused when the college is at a standstill because of lack of infrastructure; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The students are not admitted in the said Course from academic session 2004-05 as the Course has been discontinued due to lack of infrastructure and faculty as per the norms fixed by Nagpur University.

(c) and (d) A Scheme for upgradation of National Fire Service College, Nagpur at a cost of Rs.103.95 crore was approved in March 2005 for execution of civil works/construction of buildings, procurement of training aids/equipments and purchase of laboratory items. The Scheme was entrusted to Central Public Works Department for implementation. However, before the CPWD, the executing authority could start the work, National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) opined that the Scheme should be held in abeyance and facilities available made at par with the best available internationally. Out of the Rs.103.95 crore Rs.68.28 lakh was incurred towards pre-construction activities and Rs.53.44 lakh towards the acquisition of land admeasuring 14.61 acres.

In this background a revised scheme at a cost of Rs.205 crore has been prepared which is yet to be approved by the competent authority. Bachelor of Engineering (Fire) course will commence only after creation of required Infrastructure.

Reimbursement of SRE

3577. SHRI AMIR ALAM KHAN:

SHRI GIREESH KUMAR SANGHI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has implemented any scheme for reimbursement of security related expenditure to the State which are badly affected by naxalism and insurgency;

(b) if so, the names of the States which have been covered under the said scheme;

(c) the details of the funds reimbursed to various States during 2008-09 and 2009-10, till date, State-wise;

- (d) the details of inventory on which the reimbursement is being made;
- (e) whether Government has reviewed the success rate of the scheme; and
- (f) how far the scheme could hold the naxalism and insurgency under control?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) Under Security Related Expenditure (SRE) Scheme reimbursement is made to the States for the expenditure incurred on operations. Naxal affected States covered under SRE scheme are Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh & West Bengal. Insurgency affected States which are covered under SRE scheme are Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Assam, Nagaland, Manipur, Tripura, Meghalaya & Arunachal Pradesh.

- (c) Details are given in the enclosed Statement (*See below*).

(d) to (f) The admissible items on which reimbursement is made under SRE inter alia include *ex-gratia* payment to family of civilian and security personnel killed in naxal and extremist violence, transportation communication and logistic support for Central Para Military Forces, ammunition, training of State Police Forces, community policing, honoraria to Special Police officers, deployment of Home Guards, Village Defence Parties, rehabilitation of surrendered naxalites and militants etc. The scheme has been quite helpful to the States.

Statement

*Details of the Funds/Reimbursement to naxal affected
States during 2008-09 and 2009-10*

| (Rs in lakh) | | |
|----------------|-----------|-----------|
| State | 2008-2009 | 2009-2010 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 582.59 | 227.51 |
| Bihar | 521.67 | 276.65 |
| Chhattisgarh | 2011.64 | 3614.24 |
| Jharkhand | 2350.24 | 1111.10 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 399.86 | 10.87 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|---------------|---------|---------|
| Maharashtra | 471.98 | 271.18 |
| Orissa | 1308.98 | 371.22 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 185.52 | 50.75 |
| West Bengal | 167.52 | 66.48 |
| TOTAL | 8000.00 | 6000.00 |

Reimbursement made to North Eastern States

| | | |
|-------------------|----------|----------|
| States | 2008-09 | 2009-10 |
| Assam | 10860.00 | 6056.00 |
| Nagaland | 3313.00 | 4123.00 |
| Manipur | 2158.00 | 2726.00 |
| Tripura | 4504.00 | 1185.00 |
| Meghalaya | 624.00 | 193.00 |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 545.00 | 717.00 |
| TOTAL | 22004.00 | 15000.00 |

Reimbursement made to J&K and Himachal Pradesh

| | 2008 | | 2009 | |
|----------|----------|------------------|----------|------------------|
| | J&K | Himachal Pradesh | J&K | Himachal Pradesh |
| SRE(P) | 39642.17 | 357.82 | 16670.00 | 130.00 |
| SRE (RR) | 20999.13 | - | 12000.00 | — |

Use of pigeons to send messages from across border

†3578. SHRI MOTILAL VORA:

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether incidents of pigeons being used for sending messages across the border area in RS Pura sector of Jammu and Kashmir, have come to the notice of Government; and

- (b) if so, the steps being taken by Government to tackle this situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) As per available information, no incidents of pigeons being used for sending messages across the border area in RS Pura sector of Jammu and Kashmir, have come to the notice of Government.

Testing of bulletproof jacket for CS forces

3579. SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the bulletproof jacket worn on 26/11 by H. Karkare the ATS Chief, was substandard;
- (b) if so, the action taken thereon;
- (c) whether the bulletproof jackets, supplied to the various security personnel who belong to Central Security Forces are tested and 100 per cent inspection is made; and
- (d) whether the Jackets are bearing the logo of the Bureau of Indian Standards?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) No Sir. The Maharashtra Police have reported that the samples of the Bullet Proof Jackets were duly tested by Senior Police Officers committee and the order had been placed as the samples were found satisfactory.

(c) Yes Sir, with regard to all the purchases made by the Govt, of India. However, the State Govts., follow their own procurement procedures.

(d) No Sir.

Objections by China over road and dam construction

†3580. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN SHARMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether during the last one year, China has raised objections to dam and road construction work being carried out by Government in Arunachal Pradesh;
- (b) if so, how many times such objections have been raised; and
- (c) the details of steps taken by Government in this regard?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c) No such objection has been raised by China with reference to Road and Dam construction in Arunachal Pradesh. However, Government keeps a constant watch on all developments having a bearing on India's interest and takes all necessary measures to protect them.

Increasing crime rate

3581. SHRI VIJAYKUMAR RUPANI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the crime rate of theft and murder is increasing in the country; and

(b) the crime rate status, State-wise for 2008 and 2009?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) As per information compiled by the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), the crime rate, which is defined as incidence of a crime per one lakh of population, in respect of theft during the years 2006, 2007 & 2008 in the country was 24.5, 25.1 and 27.5 respectively, whereas the crime rate of murder during the said period (2006 to 2008) was 2.9, 2.8 and 2.8 respectively.

(b) The State/UT-wise details of crime rate under the heads of murder and theft during the years 2006, 2007 & 2008, as reported to NCRB by the States/UTs, are available in Table 1.8 of the annual publication of NCRB, titled 'Crime in India' of each year. All the three annual editions of the said publication are available under the Link 'Publications' on the NCRB's website (<http://ncrb.gov.in>). The latest information available with the NCRB pertains to the year 2008.

Increase in naxal attacks after concerted action against them

†3582. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that naxalites have intensified their attack after a concerted action against them by Government;

(b) the details of naxalite attacks, the number of people killed therein;

(c) whether it is a fact that Government has not been able to take any action against naxalites in West Bengal due to differences between allied Ministers in Government; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) Naxalite incident in the year 2008 and 2009 were 1591 and 2258 respectively and total killing of the people were 721 and 908 respectively.

(c) and (d) State Government deal with various issues related with naxal problem in the States. Central Government supplements their efforts both on security and development fronts over a wide range of schemes.

Rise in theft cases in Lutyen zones of New Delhi

3583. SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether incidents of theft cases are on the rise in VIP Lutyen Zones of New Delhi;
- (b) if so, the details thereof for the last two years, year-wise; and
- (c) what preventive measures Government has taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c) No, Sir. Theft cases are not on the rise in VIP Lutyen Zones of New Delhi. Theft cases in Lutyen Zones have come down from 696 in 2008 to 577 in the year 2009. Preventive measures taken in this regard are as follows:

1. Foot patrolling by beat/division staff.
2. Mobile patrolling through Motor cycles and Gypsies.
3. PCR patrolling with Police Station staff.
4. Patrolling with Civil Defence volunteers and Delhi Home Guards.
5. Patrolling under Area Security Plan.
6. QRTs equipped with automatic weapons deployed in each Police Station.
7. High Security Zone patrolling by mobile QRTs.
8. Pickets at selected points in High Security Zone.

E-registration of FIRs

3584. SHRI N.R. GOVINDARAJAR:

SHRI B.S. GNANADESIKAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes for e-registration of FIRs through Public Kiosks to encourage transparency and better access to the police system and also to ensure punitive action against cops who fail to register cases as well as deterrents for false cases intended to harass innocents; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time-frame by which this scheme would be brought into effect?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) A Review Committee on Police Reforms, constituted by the Ministry of Home Affairs, made a recommendation for 'Free Registration of Crime'. The Recommendation was sent to all States/UTs for implementation as 'Police' is a State subject. There is no proposal with Government of India for e-registration of FIRs through Public Kiosks.

For technical up-gradation and modernization of police stations, and higher level police offices, the Ministry is implementing the Crime & Criminal Tracking Network System (CCTNS). One of the objectives of the Scheme is improving delivery of citizen-centric services through effective usage of Information & Communication Technology (ICT).

Release of amount under MPF to Maharashtra

‡3585. SHRI Y.P. TRIVEDI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Maharashtra has submitted any proposal for strengthening and modernization of the police force as per the proposal of the Central Government and demanded funds therefor;

(b) if so, when and the amount involved therein;

(c) the present status of the proposal and whether Government has approved the proposal and released the amount to the Government of Maharashtra; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor along with the details?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (d) For the financial year, 2010-11, Annual Action Plan proposals under the Scheme for Modernization of State Police Forces were called from the State Government by 22-01-2010. However, the proposal of government of Maharashtra to the tune of Rs. 175.31 crore was received in the Ministry of Home Affairs in April, 2010. The meeting of the High Powered Committee in

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Ministry of Home Affairs was scheduled on 16.4.2010 to consider the proposal which could not be held as the State Government wanted postponement of the meeting. The meeting will be held in due course. As the Annual Action Plan has not yet been approved, no funds have been released as yet.

Retirement sought by CRPF Jawans

3586. MS. SUSHILA TIRIYA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that during the last two years more than five thousand CRPF jawans have taken retirement;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the jawans are not provided with necessary facilities; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) During the last two years, 4751 Jawans have opted for voluntary retirement due to personal/domestic reasons.

(c) Necessary facilities are being provided to the Jawans.

(d) Not applicable.

Tripartite negotiations for formation of Gorkhaland State

†3587. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that for the time being tripartite negotiations have been held in Darjeeling, West Bengal for formation of Gorkhaland State and whether prior to it negotiations have also been held in this regard;

(b) if so, the date-wise details of the negotiations held;

(c) whether it is a fact that demand for separate Gorkhaland has been raised for last ten decades and Government is deliberating on this demand; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) to (d) Following large scale agitation for setting up a separate State of Gorkhaland a Memorandum of settlement was signed between the then Union Home Minister, the then Chief Minister of West

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Bengal and the representative of Gorkha National Liberation Front (GNLF) on 22.8.1988 for setting up of an Autonomous Council named Darjeeling Gorkha Hill Council. However, being disillusioned with the working of the Council the demand for a separate State once again gained popularity. Tripartite talks among the representatives of Gorkha Janmukti Morcha, State Government of West Bengal and the Central Government were started in the year 2008 for arriving at a consensus for resolving the issues relating to the demand. Five rounds of tripartite talks between the representatives of the Government of India, Government of West Bengal and Gorkha Janmukti Morcha have been held so far on 08.09.2008, 29.12.2008, 11.08.2009, 21.12.2009 and 18.03.2010 respectively. The fourth round of talks was held at Darjeeling.

Loss due to agitations for separate States

3588. SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has assessed the loss of property, revenue and human lives caused by recent agitation demanding Telengana and other separate States;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the corrective measures Government proposes to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) to (c) There are reports about loss of property, revenue and human lives caused by agitation demanding separate States. As per reports of Central Intelligence Agencies, more than 31 lives have been lost in Telangana agitation. No assessment of loss of property or revenue is available with Government of India. State Governments concerned have been advised to maintain peace and law and order as 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects under the Seventh Schedule (List II) to the Constitution of India.

Funds to States under MPF

3589. SHRI K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government gives assistance to States under the scheme of modernization of police forces;
- (b) if so, the details of assistance given to States during the last three years;

(c) the targets fixed, both physical and financial; and

(d) the achievements made?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The funds released by the Ministry of Home Affairs under the Scheme for Modernization of State Police Forces (MPF Scheme) during the last three years are as under:

| Sl.No. | Year | Funds released (Rs. in crore) |
|--------|---------|-------------------------------|
| 1. | 2007-08 | 1248.70 |
| 2. | 2008-09 | 1157.64 |
| 3. | 2009-10 | 1230.00 |

(c) and (d) The Annual Action Plans under the Scheme are prepared by States on the basis of their assessed requirements and are sent to the Ministry. The Action Plans, *inter-alia*, contain various components of police infrastructure like construction of police station buildings, police housing, outposts, police lines, vehicles for mobility, modern weaponry, security/surveillance/communication/forensic equipments, upgradation of training infrastructure etc. The Action Plans are considered and approved by a High Powered Committee in the Ministry and funds are released to the State Governments under the Scheme for implementation of the approved plans.

Details of State-wise release of funds during the last three year and utilization reported by the State Governments is given in the enclosed Statement-I (*See below*). Also details of the physical achievements as available in the Ministry for the year 2006-07, 2007-08 and 2008-09 is enclosed as Statement-II.

Statement-I

State-wise details of the funds released and utilized during last three years

| (Rs. in crore) | | | | | |
|----------------|-------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| S.No. | Name of States | 2007-08 | | Funds released in 2008-09 | Funds released in 2009-10 |
| | | Central funds released | Amount reported spent | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 1 | Andhra Pradesh | 87.34 | 87.34 | 83.83 | 115.54 |
| 2 | Arunachal Pradesh | 10.70 | 10.70 | 14.72 | 11.50 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|-------|-------------------|---------|---------|------------|-------------|
| 3 | Assam | 87.82 | 72.93 | 68.11 | 60.79 |
| 4 | Bihar | 16.24 | 9.47 | 41.57 | 59.34 |
| 5 | Chhattisgarh | 41.72 | 37.83 | 26.54 | 17.04 |
| 6 | Goa | 2.00 | 2.00 | 4.00 | 7.08 |
| 7 | Gujarat | 51.90 | 51.90 | 48.02 | 52.18 |
| 8 | Haryana | 35.75 | 35.75 | 27.51 | 46.63 |
| 9 | Himachal Pradesh | 10.27 | 10.27 | 9.99 | 7.10 |
| 10 | Jammu and Kashmir | 115.34 | 114.69 | 109.65 | 111.18 |
| 11 | Jharkhand | 50.95 | 49.66 | 69.85 | 33.49 |
| 12 | Karnataka | 78.13 | 78.13 | 69.61 | 63.96 |
| 13 | Kerala | 40.01 | 39.68 | 22.90 | 32.54 |
| 14 | Madhya Pradesh | 57.68 | 57.49 | 40.37 | 54.87 |
| 15 | Maharashtra | 78.87 | 73.08 | 75.86 | 72.48 |
| 16 | Manipur | 32.07 | 29.91 | 39.23 | 27.44 |
| 17 | Meghalaya | 15.44 | 9.83 | 10.81 | 9.73 |
| 18 | Mizoram | 11.00 | 7.69 | 12.69 | 11.48 |
| 19 | Nagaland | 30.72 | 30.72 | 38.42 | 31.50 |
| 20 | Orissa | 45.80 | 45.80 | 42.54 | 51.87 |
| 21 | Punjab | 34.94 | 34.94 | 21.56 | 33.50 |
| 22 | Rajasthan | 49.60 | 46.35 | 49.10 | 51.18 |
| 23 | Sikkim | 4.42 | 3.74 | 6.12 | 4.72 |
| 24 | Tamil Nadu | 75.74 | 75.42 | 50.10 | 60.67 |
| 25 | Tripura | 14.47 | 1.34 | 20.66 | 22.92 |
| 26 | Uttar Pradesh | 115.44 | 115.12 | 102.31 | 125.17 |
| 27 | Uttarakhand | 9.89 | 8.70 | 19.39 | 5.29 |
| 28 | West Bengal | 44.45 | 38.30 | 32.18 | 48.81 |
| TOTAL | | 1248.70 | 1178.78 | (*)1157.64 | (**)1230.00 |

(*) the utilization certificates for 2008-09 from the respective State Governments became due on 01-04-2010.

(**) the utilization certificates for 2009-10 from the respective State Governments are not yet due.

Statement-II

Details of Physical achievement during the last three years

| S.No. | Items | Physical achievements for the period 2006-07 to 2008-09 |
|----------|---------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|
| A | Construction | |
| 1 | Police Stations / Out posts | 727 |
| 2 | Construction of houses for subordinate police personnel | 11092 |
| B | Mobility | |
| 1 | Light vehicles | 6091 |
| 2 | Medium vehicles/Heavy vehicles | 1570 |
| 3 | Motor cycles | 6720 |
| C | Weaponry | |
| 1 | INSAS | 37050 |
| 2 | AK-47 | 23061 |
| 3 | 9 mm carbine | 434 |
| 4 | SLR 7.62 | 15750 |
| D | Security equipment | |
| 1 | BP jackets | 8869 |
| 2 | Night vision devices | 880 |
| 3 | Mine protected veh. | 26 |
| 4 | BP vehicles | 210 |

Nomination of Member of Anglo-Indian community to Parliament

†3590. SHRI LALIT KISHORE CHATURVEDI:

DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the State-wise number of Anglo-Indian community persons in the country;
- (b) the number of persons of this community in the country at the time of independence;
- (c) the ground on which they are nominated to Parliament on reservation in spite of their meagre population; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) whether this reservation is not an impediment in the national integration and social harmony?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) Indian Census since Independence has been collecting data in respect of SC and ST only and no other caste or group. Since Anglo-Indians are not notified as Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes, no population data on Anglo-Indian community is available separately. However, as per the 2001 Census 731 persons who have reported "Anglo Indian" as their religion has been categorized under "Christian". A Statement showing State-wise population figures of Anglo-Indians where they have been reported in 2001 census is enclosed as Statement (See below). No Separate data at the time of Independence for Anglo-Indians are available.

(c) The representation of the Anglo-Indian community in the House of the People by nomination has been provided under article 334 of the Constitution since its adoption.

(d) No.

Statement

*State-wise Population reporting Anglo-Indian as religion
in 2001 Census : India and States*

| Area Name | Population | | |
|----------------|------------|-------|---------|
| | Persons | Males | Females |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| Total | | | |
| India | 731 | 350 | 381 |
| Uttaranchal | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| West Bengal | 12 | 6 | 6 |
| Orissa | 4 | 2 | 2 |
| Maharashtra | 30 | 11 | 19 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 120 | 60 | 60 |
| Karnataka | 118 | 61 | 57 |
| Kerala | 267 | 131 | 136 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|----------------|-----|-----|-----|
| Tamil Nadu | 175 | 76 | 99 |
| Pondicherry | 4 | 2 | 2 |
| Rural | | | |
| India | 100 | 46 | 54 |
| Uttaranchal | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| West Bengal | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Orissa | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Maharashtra | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 13 | 6 | 7 |
| Karnataka | 6 | 3 | 3 |
| Kerala | 79 | 36 | 43 |
| Tamil Nadu | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Pondicherry | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Urban | | | |
| India | 631 | 304 | 327 |
| Uttaranchal | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| West Bengal | 12 | 6 | 6 |
| Orissa | 4 | 2 | 2 |
| Maharashtra | 30 | 11 | 19 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 107 | 54 | 53 |
| Karnataka | 112 | 58 | 54 |
| Kerala | 188 | 95 | 93 |
| Tamil Nadu | 173 | 75 | 98 |
| Pondicherry | 4 | 2 | 2 |

Roadmap for jail reforms

3591. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA:

SHRI LALIT KISHORE CHATURVEDI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the answer to Starred Question 368 given in the Rajya Sabha on 16 December, 2009 and state:

(a) whether overcrowding, corruption, understating, lax-security, connivance with criminals, lack of modernization etc. all Jail Administration in the country;

(b) whether Jail Administrations have failed to fulfil twin objectives of punishing and reforming the criminals;

(c) whether jails have become safeheavens for Dons; and

(d) what is Government's agenda/roadmap for jail reforms?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) to (d) "Prisons" is a State subject as per entry 4 of List II of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. Therefore, the administration and management of prisons is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments. Accordingly, all matters relating to prisons including corruption, connivance with criminals etc. are also the responsibility of the respective State Governments only.

The Jail Manuals/Prison Acts adopted by the States contain various measures including the reformation of criminals in prisons by way of implementing various correctional, vocational and educational programmes, besides ensuring safe custody of prisoners.

In order to reduce overcrowding and improving the condition of prisons, prisoners including women prisoners and also to ensure certain basic minimum standards for keeping the prisoners in a healthy and hygienic conditions, the Central Government had initiated a scheme for modernization of prisons in the year 2002-03 with a total outlay of Rs 1800 crore on a sharing basis of 75:25 between the Central and State Governments respectively. The scheme covered construction of additional prisons, repair and renovation of existing prisons, improvement in sanitation and water supply and construction of living accommodation for prison staff. The scheme has since closed on 31.3.2009.

The Central Government has also taken various legislative and administrative measures for the prison reforms which include:

(i) Amendment in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 by inserting a new article viz. 436A which provides 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 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) Amendment to Section 436 (1) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 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 personal bond without sureties;

(iii) Setting up of Fast Track Courts for disposal of long pending cases;

(iv) Introduction of scheme of Plea Bargaining;

(v) Holding of Jail Courts (Lok Adalat);

(vi) Enactment of Repatriation of Prisoners Act, 2003 which allows foreign prisoners imprisoned in the Indian Prisons or *vice versa* to be repatriated to their country of origin for serving the remaining period of their sentence.

The Government of India has also issued a comprehensive advisory on 17.7.2009 to all the States/UTs covering all aspects of prison administration.

Revamping Civil Defence

3592. SHRI K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government is in the process of revamping the Civil Defence;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the targets fixed for the same; and
- (d) the achievements made during the last year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) A Centrally Sponsored Scheme is under implementation during the 11th Five Year Plan for Revamping Civil Defence set up in the country at a cost of Rs. 100 crore.

(c) The Scheme envisages (i) upgradation of existing seventeen Civil Defence Training Institutes in the States/Union Territories in terms of physical infrastructure, transport and equipment.

(ii) Setting up of ten new Civil Defence Training Institutes. (iii) Pilot Project for involving Civil Defence in internal security and law & order situations in forty selected towns, (iv) re-orientation and strengthening of Civil Defence in 100 selected Multi-hazard Districts and making them District Centric from Town Centric, (v) weeding out inactive volunteers and enrollment of new volunteers.

(d) During 2009-10, Rs. 14.80 Crore have been released to the State Governments under the above Scheme.

(i) Out of seventeen States twelve States have finalized their plans for upgradation of existing Training Institutes.

(ii) Out of ten States identified for setting up of new Training Institutes only Chhattisgarh has allotted land and the remaining States/UTs are in process of acquiring land. This component is to be implemented during 2010-11.

(iii) Under the Pilot Project, 212 Master Trainers have been trained in National Civil Defence College, Nagpur and 1196 volunteers have been trained by Master Trainers in various States.

(iv) A total of 56,705 volunteers have been weeded out and 35,643 have been enrolled.

Conferring Civilians Award to workers or Trade Union Leaders

3593. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any worker or Trade Union leader has ever got the civilian award like Padma Bhushan or Padma Vibhushan; and

(b) whether Government could consider to recommend such best workers and Trade Union leaders for conferring Padma Bhushan or Padma Vibhushan award?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) In terms of extant policy and procedure regulating Padma awards, the awards are given in all disciplines/fields of activities, viz. Art, Social Work, Public Affairs, Science & Engineering, Trade & Industry, Medicine, Literature & Education, Sports, Civil Service, and Others. The workers and Trade Union leaders are covered under the aforesaid broad fields. However, it is not the practice to maintain record of any sub-discipline or sub-field.

Tackling Naxal Violence

†3594. SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD:

SHRI SHIVANAND TIWARI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has estimated that the country will be freed from naxalite terror by next two-three years only;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is a fact that Government has decided upon different strategies to tackle naxal, terrorist, separatist and jihadi violence; and
- (d) if so, by when the country is likely to be freed from other kinds of violence?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) All efforts are being taken by the Government to fully contain the menace of the naxalism at the earliest.

(c) and (d) It is incumbent on the security forces of the Central and State Governments to deal with naxals, terrorists, separatists and jihadi violence based upon dynamic analysis threat and by adopting appropriate counterstrategies. The Central Government views the violence and crime by naxals etc., as areas of serious concern and supplements the State Governments in their efforts to address the problem. The Union Government has been on a continuing basis reviewing the security arrangements in the light of the emerging challenges. A number of measures have been taken to supplement the efforts of States both on security and development fronts over a wide range of schemes. Every effort is being made to ensure the rule of law and democratic freedoms enshrined in the constitution to all people in the affected areas.

Streamlining immigration procedure

3595. SHRI JAI PRAKASH NARAYAN SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware that immigration officers at Indira Gandhi International Airport takes more than 30 minutes for clearance of tourists as compared to 5 minute in Singapore, Bangkok, Hongkong, Kuala Lumpur or any other airport in Europe;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) what steps Government proposes to take to streamline the immigration procedure by giving officials a proper training for prompt clearance of tourists both at departure/arrivals lounges?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) At the international airports in metropolitan cities, including Delhi, the immigration authorities clear passengers, with due expedition, as per the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) guidelines. As per ICAO guidelines, all passengers requiring not more than the normal inspection, should be cleared within 45 minutes of disembarkation from the Aircraft. Similarly, the departure formalities for all passengers requiring not more than normal inspection, should be completed within a total time period of 60 minutes calculated from the time of the passenger's presenting himself at the first processing point at the airport.

On an average, the time taken by immigration authorities at immigration counters at Indira Gandhi International Airport to clear an arriving passenger is less than one minute while in departure it takes less than two minutes at the immigration counter. Further, 80-85% of the arriving flights are cleared within 30 minutes and around 13% of the flights are cleared within 45 minutes. Recently, in the Airport Service Quality (ASQ) Survey conducted by Airport Council International (ACI), Indira Gandhi International Airport has been ranked favourably as compared to other international airports like Zurich, Taipei, Copenhagen, Melbourne, Athens, etc.

(c) The immigration setup has a permanent training facility, which imparts Immigration Training to all the immigration officers on their induction, besides conducting Refresher Courses from time to time. Further, the manpower at the immigration wing is deployed dynamically to ensure speedy immigration clearance during peak hours / night time. In addition to this, the immigration system at major international airports, including Indira Gandhi International Airport, Delhi, has been modernized with the upgradation of computer systems, implementation of Immigration Control Software (ICS), installation of Passport Reading Machines (PRMs) and Questionable Document Examiner (QDX) Machines, etc., which has considerably improved the immigration services at the international airports. Furthermore, the Advance Passenger Information System (APIS) has been implemented at six international airports, including Delhi, which, besides enhancing the security screening of passengers, would also facilitate passengers by further reducing immigration clearance time.

Uprooting naxalism

3596. SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether hon'ble Prime Minister had in 2004 identified the Naxalites/Maoists to be posing greatest threat to the internal security;
- (b) if so, the details thereof indicating the State-wise number of districts identified to be affected by Naxalite/Maoist activities in 2004;
- (c) whether steps taken since then has resulted in reduction in the number of affected districts;
- (d) if so, the details thereof indicating the nature of steps taken;
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor;
- (f) whether he made a forecast on April, 2010 in a public meeting in Tamil Nadu that Naxalism would be uprooted within 2-3 years; and
- (g) if so, the basis thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) Prime Minister has expressed his views regarding naxalites/Maoists in his speeches from time to time. These are available on PMO's website (pmindia.nic.in/speech).

In 2004, Prime Minister while addressing Annual Conference of Directors General of Police/Inspectors General of Police and heads of Central Police Organizations *inter alia* mentioned that Left Wing Extremism has spread to 150 districts and dealing with left wing extremists is not merely a law and order issue, through containing violence is a major aspect.

(c) to (e) At present 83 districts in 9 naxal affected States have been included under the Security Related Expenditure (SRE) scheme which is meant for reimbursing such expenditure incurred for anti-naxal operations by the States.

'Police' and 'public order' being State subjects, action with respect to maintenance of law and order lies primarily in the domain of the concerned State Governments, who deal with various issues

related to naxalite activities in the States. The Central Government also closely monitors the situation and supplements their efforts over a wide range of schemes, both on security and development front.

(f) and (g) At a party public meeting, the Home Minister said that it is the Government's intention to fully contain the menace of naxalism in 2-3 year.

Latest weapons and technology to police and CPMFs

3597. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has realized the fact that our police and paramilitary forces are not adequately trained and equipped with latest equipment with the result that they are ill-prepared to face the terrorists, naxalites and maoists; and

(b) if so, what measures have been taken to give latest training and equip them with latest weapons and technology which will boost their confidence and morale?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) Para-Military Forces are being trained and equipped with latest equipment to meet the challenges. However, due to constant changes in technology the Forces are in definite need to induct new weapons, equipments and technologies, which is a continuous process.

A Modernisation Plan of Central Para-Military Forces with an outlay of Rs. 4,184.50 crores taking into account the futuristic requirement of the Forces was launched during March 2002, which will come to an end on 31.03.2011. Under the Modernisation Plan, CPMFs are provided with superior fire arms, effective mobility, advanced communication and surveillance systems, etc. to improve the striking capability of these Forces to tackle the security challenges. The skill of the troops is also continuously being upgraded by providing regular training and creation of modern training facilities.

Non-utilisation of funds for police modernisation by States

3598. SHRI AMIR ALAM KHAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that various States have not been able to utilise the allocation meant for modernisation and training of their police force;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the lack of training and modernisation of the force are the prime cause of bloodshed by the naxalites in Chhattisgarh killing more than 73 police personnel;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by Government to increase the participation of States in acquiring, analysing and using intelligence to check terror and naxal attacks in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) Details of the funds released to various States under the Scheme during the period 2000-01 to 2009-10 and the utilization reported thereof by States upto 2007-08 is given in the enclosed Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) A one-man Inquiry Committee has been instituted by the Ministry to inquire into this grave incident. The report of the Inquiry Committee is awaited before reaching any final conclusions.

(e) 'Police' and 'public order' being State subjects, action with respect to maintenance of law and order lies primarily in the domain of the concerned State Governments, who deal with the various issues related to Left Wing Extremism activities in the States. The Central Government also closely monitors the situation and supplements their efforts in several ways. As part of an ongoing exercise, several steps have been taken to strengthen and upgrade the capabilities of intelligence and security agencies both at the Central level and the State level, as well as to enhance information sharing and operational coordination between the Central agencies and the State Governments. These measures, *inter-alia*, include establishment of NSG hubs at Chennai, Kolkata, Hyderabad and Mumbai; online and secure connectivity between Multi-Agency Centre, Subsidiary Multi-Agency Centres and State Special Branches. A Scheme aimed at strengthening State Special Branches (SSBs) by way of support for monitoring, security, surveillance and other related equipments has recently been approved.

Statement

*Scheme for Modernization of State Police Forces - Central funds released / allocated and utilization for the period
2000-01 to 2007-08 (Rs. in crore) (as on 31-03-2010)*

| Name of State | 2000-01 | | | 2001-02 | | | 2002-03 | | | 2003-04 | | | 2004-05 | | |
|---------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|
| | Funds released | Amount spent | Unspent amount | Funds released | Amount spent | Unspent amount | Funds released | Amount spent | Unspent amount | Funds released | Amount spent | Unspent amount | Funds released | Amount spent | Unspent amount |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 |
| AP | 72.02 | 72.02 | 0.00 | 77.20 | 77.20 | 0.00 | 81.32 | 81.32 | 0.00 | 69.46 | 69.46 | 0 | 79.93 | 79.93 | 0.00 |
| Arunachal | 1.15 | 1.15 | 0.00 | 4.45 | 4.45 | 0.00 | 5.20 | 5.20 | 0.00 | 7.24 | 7.24 | 0 | 9.13 | 9.13 | 0.00 |
| Assam | 36.58 | 36.58 | 0.00 | 38.59 | 37.87 | 0.72 | 16.50 | 15.27 | 1.23 | 36.52 | 36.52 | 0 | 41.37 | 40.21 | 1.16 |
| Bihar | 57.59 | 57.59 | 0.00 | 54.00 | 54.00 | 0.00 | 11.50 | 11.50 | 0.00 | 0.43 | 0.43 | 0 | 45.25 | 45.25 | 0.00 |
| Chhattisgarh | 20.57 | 20.57 | 0.00 | 21.97 | 21.97 | 0.00 | 16.70 | 16.70 | 0.00 | 17.47 | 17.47 | 0 | 32.72 | 32.72 | 0.00 |
| Goa | 2.02 | 2.02 | 0.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 0.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 0.00 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 0 | 0.28 | 0.28 | 0.00 |
| Gujarat | 59.76 | 59.76 | 0.00 | 50.00 | 50.00 | 0.00 | 50.00 | 50.00 | 0.00 | 42.21 | 42.21 | 0 | 39.54 | 39.54 | 0.00 |
| Haryana | 28.33 | 28.33 | 0.00 | 24.46 | 24.46 | 0.00 | 22.10 | 22.10 | 0.00 | 20.00 | 20 | 0 | 22.13 | 22.13 | 0.00 |
| H.P. | 1.34 | 1.34 | 0.00 | 6.38 | 6.38 | 0.00 | 6.20 | 6.20 | 0.00 | 0.69 | 0.69 | 0 | 2.57 | 2.57 | 0.00 |
| J&K | 30.83 | 30.83 | 0.00 | 28.50 | 28.50 | 0.00 | 28.50 | 28.50 | 0.00 | 25.00 | 25 | 0 | 110.89 | 110.89 | 0.00 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 |
|---------------|---------|---------|------|---------|--------|------|--------|--------|------|--------|--------|------|--------|--------|------|
| Jharkhand | 40.14 | 40.14 | 0.00 | 28.93 | 28.93 | 0.00 | 12.73 | 12.73 | 0.00 | 8.50 | 8.5 | 0 | 22.33 | 22.33 | 0.00 |
| Karnataka | 82.85 | 82.85 | 0.00 | 76.90 | 76.90 | 0.00 | 75.00 | 75.00 | 0.00 | 69.31 | 69.31 | 0 | 58.87 | 58.87 | 0.00 |
| Kerala | 29.28 | 29.28 | 0.00 | 31.16 | 31.16 | 0.00 | 25.13 | 25.13 | 0.00 | 22.00 | 22 | 0 | 26.55 | 26.55 | 0.00 |
| M.P. | 54.49 | 54.49 | 0.00 | 53.00 | 52.98 | 0.02 | 51.33 | 51.33 | 0.00 | 48.24 | 48.24 | 0 | 42.27 | 42.27 | 0.00 |
| Maharashtra | 83.10 | 83.10 | 0.00 | 92.10 | 92.10 | 0.00 | 67.94 | 67.94 | 0.00 | 62.84 | 61.26 | 1.58 | 71.00 | 71.00 | 0.00 |
| Manipur | 4.10 | 4.10 | 0.00 | 4.95 | 4.95 | 0.00 | 0.73 | 0.73 | 0.00 | 11.50 | 11.5 | 0 | 15.24 | 15.24 | 0.00 |
| Meghalaya | 1.54 | 1.54 | 0.00 | 5.19 | 5.19 | 0.00 | 0.55 | 0.55 | 0.00 | 5.29 | 5.18 | 0.11 | 7.58 | 7.58 | 0.00 |
| Mizoram | 4.95 | 4.95 | 0.00 | 5.50 | 5.50 | 0.00 | 5.50 | 5.50 | 0.00 | 8.47 | 8.47 | 0 | 7.45 | 7.45 | 0.00 |
| Nagaland | 2.84 | 2.84 | 0.00 | 13.46 | 13.46 | 0.00 | 9.95 | 9.95 | 0.00 | 21.00 | 21 | 0 | 13.09 | 13.09 | 0.00 |
| Orissa | 30.57 | 30.57 | 0.00 | 30.50 | 30.50 | 0.00 | 16.76 | 16.76 | 0.00 | 21.91 | 21.91 | 0 | 27.76 | 27.76 | 0.00 |
| Punjab | 35.76 | 35.76 | 0.00 | 32.10 | 32.10 | 0.00 | 32.10 | 32.10 | 0.00 | 19.34 | 19.34 | 0 | 21.79 | 21.79 | 0.00 |
| Rajasthan | 45.53 | 45.53 | 0.00 | 61.10 | 61.10 | 0.00 | 16.17 | 16.17 | 0.00 | 43.10 | 43.1 | 0 | 42.67 | 42.67 | 0.00 |
| Sikkim | 1.83 | 1.83 | 0.00 | 2.87 | 2.87 | 0.00 | 0.09 | 0.09 | 0.00 | 0.94 | 0.94 | 0 | 5.90 | 5.90 | 0.00 |
| Tamil Nadu | 76.50 | 76.50 | 0.00 | 68.10 | 68.10 | 0.00 | 68.10 | 68.10 | 0.00 | 54.98 | 54.98 | 0 | 56.78 | 56.78 | 0.00 |
| Tripura | 6.39 | 6.39 | 0.00 | 5.60 | 5.60 | 0.00 | 5.60 | 5.60 | 0.00 | 12.83 | 12.83 | 0 | 11.17 | 11.14 | 0.03 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 123.97 | 123.97 | 0.00 | 116.05 | 116.05 | 0.00 | 60.39 | 60.39 | 0.00 | 65.02 | 65.02 | 0 | 108.55 | 108.55 | 0.00 |
| Uttarakhand | 5.50 | 5.50 | 0.00 | 8.44 | 8.44 | 0.00 | 6.58 | 6.58 | 0.00 | 7.41 | 7.41 | 0 | 7.99 | 7.99 | 0.00 |
| West Bengal | 60.47 | 60.47 | 0.00 | 56.50 | 56.50 | 0.00 | 0.33 | 0.33 | 0.00 | 2.17 | 2.17 | 0 | 29.20 | 29.20 | 0.00 |
| Total | 1000.00 | 1000.00 | 0.00 | 1000.00 | 999.26 | 0.74 | 695.00 | 693.77 | 1.23 | 705.27 | 703.58 | 1.69 | 960.00 | 958.81 | 1.19 |

| Name of State | 2005-06 | | | 2006-07 | | | 2007-08 | 2008-09 | 2009-10 | | |
|---------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | Funds released | Amount spent | Unspent amount | Funds released | Amount spent | Unspent amount | Funds released | Amount spent | Unspent amount | Funds released | Funds released |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| A.P. | 101.41 | 101.41 | 0.00 | 88.12 | 88.12 | 0.00 | 87.34 | 87.34 | 0.00 | 83.83 | 115.54 |
| Arunachal | 7.00 | 7.00 | 0.00 | 11.53 | 11.47 | 0.06 | 10.70 | 10.70 | 0.00 | 14.72 | 11.50 |
| Assam | 56.68 | 56.68 | 0.00 | 52.18 | 47.95 | 4.23 | 87.82 | 72.93 | 14.89 | 68.11 | 60.79 |
| Bihar | 39.87 | 39.87 | 0.00 | 51.62 | 51.62 | 0.00 | 16.24 | 9.47 | 6.77 | 41.57 | 59.34 |
| Chhattisgarh | 40.74 | 40.74 | 0.00 | 57.06 | 57.06 | 0.00 | 41.72 | 37.83 | 3.89 | 26.54 | 17.04 |
| Goa | 1.06 | 1.06 | 0.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 0.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 0.00 | 4.00 | 7.08 |
| Gujarat | 39.85 | 39.85 | 0.00 | 45.52 | 45.52 | 0.00 | 51.90 | 51.90 | 0.00 | 48.02 | 52.18 |
| Haryana | 14.95 | 14.95 | 0.00 | 19.69 | 19.69 | 0.00 | 35.75 | 35.75 | 0.00 | 27.51 | 46.63 |
| H.P. | 6.78 | 6.78 | 0.00 | 3.92 | 3.91 | 0.01 | 10.27 | 10.27 | 0.00 | 9.99 | 7.10 |
| J&K | 109.22 | 109.22 | 0.00 | 88.13 | 88.13 | 0.00 | 115.34 | 114.69 | 0.65 | 109.65 | 111.18 |
| Jharkhand | 40.74 | 40.74 | 0.00 | 47.00 | 47.00 | 0.00 | 50.95 | 49.66 | 1.29 | 69.85 | 33.49 |
| Karnataka | 65.85 | 65.85 | 0.00 | 64.15 | 64.15 | 0.00 | 78.13 | 78.13 | 0.00 | 69.61 | 63.96 |
| Kerala | 18.84 | 18.84 | 0.00 | 24.53 | 23.74 | 0.79 | 40.01 | 39.68 | 0.33 | 22.90 | 32.54 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
|---------------|---------|---------|------|---------|---------|-------|---------|---------|-------|---------|---------|
| M.P. | 31.65 | 31.65 | 0.00 | 43.24 | 42.93 | 0.31 | 57.68 | 57.49 | 0.19 | 40.37 | 54.87 |
| Maharashtra | 88.78 | 88.02 | 0.76 | 105.10 | 101.66 | 3.44 | 78.87 | 73.08 | 5.79 | 75.86 | 72.48 |
| Manipur | 16.97 | 16.93 | 0.04 | 14.09 | 12.72 | 1.37 | 32.07 | 29.91 | 2.16 | 39.23 | 27.44 |
| Meghalaya | 6.57 | 6.57 | 0.00 | 8.59 | 6.58 | 2.01 | 15.44 | 9.83 | 5.61 | 10.81 | 9.73 |
| Mizoram | 6.00 | 6.00 | 0.00 | 10.48 | 10.48 | 0.00 | 11.00 | 7.69 | 3.31 | 12.69 | 11.48 |
| Nagaland | 17.52 | 17.52 | 0.00 | 22.68 | 22.68 | 0.00 | 30.72 | 30.72 | 0.00 | 38.42 | 31.50 |
| Orissa | 35.08 | 35.08 | 0.00 | 38.00 | 38.00 | 0.00 | 45.80 | 45.80 | 0.00 | 42.54 | 51.87 |
| Punjab | 20.31 | 20.31 | 0.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 0.00 | 34.94 | 34.94 | 0.00 | 21.56 | 33.50 |
| Rajasthan | 34.81 | 34.81 | 0.00 | 40.47 | 40.47 | 0.00 | 49.60 | 46.35 | 3.25 | 49.10 | 51.18 |
| Sikkim | 2.43 | 2.43 | 0.00 | 3.46 | 3.25 | 0.21 | 4.42 | 3.74 | 0.68 | 6.12 | 4.72 |
| Tamil Nadu | 65.51 | 65.51 | 0.00 | 61.65 | 61.65 | 0.00 | 75.74 | 75.42 | 0.32 | 50.10 | 60.67 |
| Tripura | 11.83 | 10.29 | 1.54 | 11.34 | 3.22 | 8.12 | 14.47 | 1.34 | 13.13 | 20.66 | 22.92 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 98.12 | 98.12 | 0.00 | 94.28 | 91.45 | 2.83 | 115.44 | 115.12 | 0.32 | 102.31 | 125.17 |
| Uttarakhand | 16.76 | 16.76 | 0.00 | 5.28 | 5.28 | 0.00 | 9.89 | 8.70 | 1.19 | 19.39 | 5.29 |
| West Bengal | 29.67 | 29.67 | 0.00 | 37.11 | 35.73 | 1.38 | 44.45 | 38.30 | 6.15 | 32.18 | 48.81 |
| Total | 1025.00 | 1022.66 | 2.34 | 1065.22 | 1040.46 | 24.76 | 1248.70 | 1178.78 | 69.92 | 1157.64 | 1230.00 |

The utilization certificate for 2008-09 has become due on 01-04-2010 from the States. The utilization certificate for 2009-10 has not yet become due.

Guidelines to CPMFs regarding assisting local police

3599. DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has knowledge of "bad policing" which promotes indiscriminate violence over impartial investigation and armed confrontation over community dialogue; and

(b) if so, the guidelines issued in the context of large number of para-military forces being deputed to assist the local police?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) As per the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India "Public Order" and "Police" are State subjects and it is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments to maintain the Law and Order in the State. However, the Ministry of Home Affairs had set up a Review Committee to review the recommendations of the National Police Commission and other Committees. In its report submitted to the Government in 2005, the Committee made 49 recommendations which were sent to the States / UTs for immediate implementation. The Government has been exhorting State Governments / UT Administrations for an early implementation of the said recommendations on police reforms.

(b) Central Para-Military Forces are made available in aid of the State Governments / Union Territories to assist them in maintaining Public Order based on their request and assessment of their requirements.

Exodus from Para-Military Forces

3600. SHRI SHARAD ANANTRAO JOSHI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a significant increase in the trend towards exodus from the para-military forces;

(b) the number of rural people who have taken voluntary retirement therefrom since 2004;

(c) what is the proportion of the personnel leaving the para-military forces and going to the regular armed forces; and

(d) whether any plans have been prepared for the utilization of these people for social services?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) There is increase in the number of persons seeking voluntary retirement in the year 2009 compared to the year 2008.

(b) 44,268 personnel of para-military forces have sought voluntary retirement since 2004 till 31.12.2009, which includes personnel from rural areas. No separate record for rural/urban people is maintained.

(c) Information regarding personnel going to the regular armed forces after taking voluntary retirement is not available.

(d) No, Sir.

Schools attacked by naxalites

†3601. SHRI KAPTAN SINGH SOLANKI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of schools across the country attacked by naxalites during the last two years;

(b) whether Government has taken any measure keeping in view the future of affected students in these attacks;

(c) whether Government has made any scheme for rehabilitation of affected students in the attacks; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) The number of schools attacked by naxalites during 2008, 2009 and 2010 (till April 13) are 25, 71 and 13 respectively.

(b) Special dispensation have been given to naxal affected States and Central assistance has been enhanced from 50 per cent to 100 per cent for establishment of Ashram schools for girls and boys in tribal sub-plan areas and hostels for scheduled tribe girls any boys.

(c) and (d) The Centrally sponsored scheme "Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan" *inter alia* envisages opening of new secondary schools within a reasonable distance of habitation and improvement of existing secondary schools so as to enhance access to secondary education.

Attempt to infiltrate by Jawans of BDR

†3602. SHRI KAPTAN SINGH SOLANKI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Jawans of Bangladesh Rifles (BDR) have tried to infiltrate into the area of Jaintia Hills district of Meghalaya by raising red flag;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has taken any steps for cognizance to be taken by Government of Bangladesh in this matter; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (d) As per the available information, no such incident of attempt by the Bangladesh Rifles (BDR) has been done to infiltrate into the Indian Territory. However, some incidences of dispute and difference in perception have been noticed regarding the issue of 'Adverse Possession' on Indi-Bangladesh border in the State of Meghalaya. The Government has taken cognizance of it and the Government of Bangladesh has been apprised through the Ministry of External Affairs for appropriate action.

Power to arrest by CPMFS in naxal affected areas

3603. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Centrally coordinated offensive against naxals has picked up and the Home Ministry has given Central forces in naxal-affected districts the powers to arrest naxals, allowing them to act in an independent manner; and

(b) whether this power delegated to central forces under the Arms Act, will be applicable till December 2010 in 83 districts across nine States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) Police had 271 encounters with naxals in 2008 and 308 in 2009. In 2010, upto 15th April, number of encounters has been 119 as compared to 94 in the corresponding period of 2009.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 43 of the Arms Act, 1959 (54 of 1959), the Central Government have authorized the Commandant and Deputy Inspector General of Central Para Military Forces deployed in the 83 SRE districts in 9 Left Wing Extremism affected States to exercise the powers conferred on the Central Government under Sections 19 & 24 of the arms Act, 1959. The notification will remain in force till 31st December, 2010 or till further orders whichever is earlier.

Strengthening border management infrastructure

3604. PROF. ALKA BALRAM KSHATRIYA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether a meeting of National Security Council (NSC) was held at New Delhi recently to discuss border management;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the border management in most of the border States are too weak and causing security concern; and
- (d) if so, the strategies formulated by Government to strengthen its border management infrastructure in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) A meeting of National Security Council (NSC) was held at New Delhi on 6th April, 2010 to discuss the issue of border infrastructure including border roads, development of Integrated Check Posts, rail/air connectivity etc.

(c) and (d) The Government is aware about the lack of adequate border infrastructure on some of the borders of the country. High priority and greater focus has been accorded by the Government to strengthen the border infrastructure in the country by initiating several measures including, *inter-alia*, the construction of fencing, floodlighting, border roads, Border Out Posts, Integrated Check Posts at the land borders. In addition, various developmental works in the border areas have been undertaken by the Government under the Border Area Development Programme as a part of the comprehensive approach to border management with the aim to provide balanced development of border areas through growth and improvement of infrastructure, promotion of a sense of security and well being among the border population.

Blast in German Bakery

3605. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the German Bakery in Pune had been identified as possible target of a terrorist attack and police protection provided for the same; and
- (b) if so, was the police protection withdrawn to provide protection at Cinema Halls and Multiplexes in Pune, thereby facilitating the terrorist attack on February 13, 2010?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) There was no specific input with regard to German Bakery in Pune. However, available reports indicated that there were inputs regarding threat to Chabad House, Koregaon Park, Pune,

and Osho Ashram in the nearby areas. The German Bakery was sensitized through three advisories to take adequate preventive measures. Available reports indicate that since there were threats to Chabad House, Police Bandobast was provided and was continued. Further security audit of the important sensitive place such as malls, educational institutes, theaters, major hotels, multiplexes etc. was conducted and management of aforesaid important sensitive places also participated in the security audit. The management of the important sensitive places were informed in writing regarding the lapses in the security arrangements and most of them have complied with it.

Extension of Maoists' operations to cities

3606. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that after creating law and order problem in rural areas, Maoists are planning to extend their operation in cities of various States;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) what are the cities in various States prone to Maoist onslaught; and
- (d) the pre-emptive steps taken to safeguard lives and property in these areas and public awareness inculcated against maoist movement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) According to the documents of CPI (Maoist) seized, the Maoists have *inter-alia* an 'urban plan' which envisages to establish their bases in urban areas of the country through the intellectuals, students and industrial workers.

(c) As of now there is no input to suggest that they are contemplating large scale attack on cities of various States.

(d) Government had adopted an integrated approach in dealing with LWE activities in the arenas of security, development and public perception, State Governments deal with the various issues related to naxalite activities in the States. The Central Government supplements their efforts over a wide range of schemes.

Crime against women

3607. SHRI MANOHAR JOSHI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that crime against women has increased manifold during the last three years;
- (b) if so, the State-wise details thereof during the last three years;
- (c) whether any advice or directives have been issued to the State Governments to take stringent action to prevent crime against women;

- (d) if so, the response of the State Governments thereto; and
- (e) the steps being taken by Government to curb crime against women in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) As per information provided by National Crime Record Bureau (NCRB), a total of 164765, 185312 and 195856 cases of crime against women were registered during 2006 to 2008 respectively, State/UT-wise details of cases registered under the head of crime against women during 2006-2008 are enclosed as Statement (*See below*).

(c) to (e) As per Seventh Schedule, 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects, under the Constitution, and as such the primary responsibility of prevention detection, registration, investigation and prosecution of crimes, including crimes against women lies with the State Governments. However, the Union Government attaches highest importance to the matter of prevention of crime against women and in this regard a detailed advisory dated 4th September, 2009 has been sent to all States/UT Governments wherein States/UTs have been advised to take comprehensive review of the effectiveness of the law enforcement machinery in tackling the problem of crimes against women. The comprehensive advisory has enumerated various steps *viz.*, gender sensitization of the police personnel, setting up a 'crime against women cell' in districts where they do not exist, registration of FIR in all cases of crime against women without delay, minimizing delays in investigations of murder, rape and torture of women and improving its quality, improving the safety conditions on road by increasing the number of beat constables and police patrolling, especially during the night; special steps to be taken for security of women working in night shifts of call centers, police stations to display the name and other details of Protection Officers of the area appointed under the Domestic Violence Act, 2005, and improving effectiveness and responsiveness of the law enforcement machinery in tackling crime against women, etc.

Government of India has also enacted various legislations such as the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005, section 498A of the Indian Penal Code and the recent amendments carried out in the Code of Criminal Procedure (CrPC) under the code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Act, 2008 which *inter-alia*, include all rape cases to be tried in the court of a woman judge as far as practicable in camera trial of sexual offence cases to be conducted as far as practicable by a women judge as in an offence of rape, the recording of the statement of the victim to be conducted at the residence of the victim or in place of her choice and as far as practicable by a woman police officer in the presence of her parents or guardian or near relatives or social worker of the locality etc.

Statement

*Cases Registered (CR), Cases Chargesheeted (CS), Cases Convicted (CV), Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Chargesheeted (PCS) and Persons Convicted (PCV), under Total Crimes against Women * during 2006-2008*

| Sl. No. | State | 2006 | | | 2007 | | | 2008 | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------|-------------------|-------|-------|------|-------|-------|------|-------|-------|------|-------|-------|------|-------|-------|------|-------|-------|------|
| | | CR | CS | CV | PAR | PCS | PCV | CR | CS | CV | PAR | PCS | PCV | CR | CS | CV | PAR | PCS | PCV |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 |
| 1 | Andhra Pradesh | 21484 | 16139 | 3579 | 30660 | 27917 | 5892 | 24738 | 20967 | 3911 | 35121 | 34088 | 6093 | 24111 | 20107 | 2948 | 35831 | 35377 | 4507 |
| 2 | Arunachal Pradesh | 168 | 108 | 16 | 141 | 114 | 22 | 185 | 128 | 16 | 203 | 155 | 20 | 175 | 122 | 18 | 180 | 139 | 25 |
| 3 | Assam | 6801 | 3987 | 692 | 8438 | 5425 | 955 | 6844 | 4148 | 821 | 8797 | 5755 | 851 | 8122 | 4776 | 436 | 8531 | 5814 | 1007 |
| 4 | Bihar | 6740 | 4488 | 801 | 11757 | 9827 | 1591 | 7548 | 5941 | 764 | 14955 | 11842 | 1425 | 8662 | 5654 | 881 | 14223 | 12348 | 1603 |
| 5 | Chhattisgarh | 3757 | 3665 | 881 | 5758 | 5676 | 1491 | 3775 | 3637 | 580 | 5855 | 5764 | 1038 | 3962 | 3796 | 682 | 6026 | 5896 | 1097 |
| 6 | Goa | 96 | 83 | 29 | 159 | 166 | 65 | 80 | 48 | 10 | 145 | 88 | 14 | 130 | 89 | 22 | 176 | 144 | 49 |
| 7 | Gujarat | 7279 | 6592 | 276 | 18188 | 17566 | 543 | 8260 | 7763 | 298 | 21665 | 21625 | 581 | 8618 | 8165 | 289 | 22194 | 22258 | 631 |
| 8 | Haryana | 4617 | 3255 | 791 | 6857 | 6665 | 1308 | 4645 | 3368 | 636 | 7071 | 6876 | 1111 | 5142 | 3690 | 869 | 7421 | 7397 | 1407 |
| 9 | Himachal Pradesh | 792 | 645 | 69 | 1151 | 1153 | 97 | 1018 | 727 | 53 | 1476 | 1302 | 76 | 979 | 796 | 86 | 1494 | 1462 | 143 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 |
|----|----------------------------|-------|-------|------|-------|-------|------|-------|-------|------|-------|-------|------|-------|-------|------|-------|-------|-------|
| 10 | Jammu & Kashmir | 2432 | 2142 | 170 | 3896 | 3887 | 268 | 2521 | 2192 | 123 | 4411 | 4398 | 183 | 2295 | 1619 | 92 | 3233 | 3233 | 176 |
| 11 | Jharkhand | 2979 | 2110 | 629 | 4117 | 3733 | 526 | 3317 | 2383 | 829 | 4528 | 4047 | 854 | 3183 | 2584 | 579 | 4932 | 4503 | 947 |
| 12 | Karnataka | 6084 | 5252 | 716 | 11035 | 10494 | 1509 | 6569 | 5576 | 685 | 11302 | 11049 | 1412 | 6890 | 5904 | 486 | 12780 | 11972 | 1081 |
| 13 | Kerala | 7554 | 6565 | 617 | 11406 | 10926 | 1159 | 7837 | 7267 | 470 | 11210 | 11440 | 805 | 8117 | 7203 | 553 | 11353 | 11410 | 851 |
| 14 | Madhya Pradesh | 14321 | 13950 | 3705 | 23753 | 23696 | 6061 | 15370 | 15030 | 3737 | 25990 | 25989 | 6932 | 14908 | 14447 | 4941 | 26163 | 26100 | 10908 |
| 15 | Maharashtra | 14452 | 13020 | 584 | 36197 | 34067 | 1064 | 14924 | 13516 | 597 | 36040 | 34625 | 1073 | 15862 | 14748 | 698 | 38390 | 37015 | 1224 |
| 16 | Manipur | 171 | 33 | 104 | 3 | 2 | 188 | 3 | 1 | 133 | 1 | 133 | 3 | 1 | 211 | 60 | 147 | 6 | 0 |
| 17 | Meghalaya | 176 | 88 | 7 | 158 | 101 | 10 | 172 | 67 | 16 | 130 | 71 | 30 | 208 | 75 | 25 | 161 | 90 | 24 |
| 18 | Mizoram | 125 | 128 | 209 | 138 | 139 | 128 | 151 | 142 | 84 | 152 | 163 | 95 | 162 | 147 | 125 | 177 | 159 | 134 |
| 19 | Nagaland | 43 | 36 | 26 | 64 | 52 | 38 | 32 | 25 | 38 | 58 | 40 | 49 | 47 | 36 | 24 | 68 | 40 | 26 |
| 20 | Orissa | 6825 | 5851 | 535 | 10408 | 10179 | 957 | 7304 | 6098 | 547 | 10424 | 9902 | 1391 | 8303 | 6618 | 633 | 10910 | 10760 | 1185 |
| 21 | Punjab | 2242 | 1588 | 276 | 3882 | 3094 | 697 | 2694 | 1672 | 274 | 4111 | 3358 | 708 | 2627 | 1852 | 378 | 4233 | 3943 | 779 |
| 22 | Rajasthan | 12934 | 8155 | 2719 | 14546 | 14565 | 4987 | 14270 | 8693 | 2446 | 14548 | 14528 | 4138 | 14491 | 8925 | 2619 | 14097 | 14080 | 4099 |
| 23 | Sikkim | 47 | 34 | 3 | 39 | 34 | 3 | 55 | 33 | 2 | 63 | 44 | 2 | 48 | 49 | 9 | 55 | 56 | 9 |
| 24 | Tamil Nadu | 6489 | 5598 | 2923 | 9483 | 8987 | 4991 | 7811 | 5963 | 2116 | 11601 | 10449 | 3338 | 7220 | 5834 | 2104 | 11345 | 10304 | 3185 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----|------------------------|--------|--------|-------|--------|--------|-------|--------|--------|-------|--------|--------|-------|--------|--------|-------|--------|--------|-------|
| 25 | Tripura | 964 | 834 | 106 | 1272 | 892 | 159 | 1067 | 1078 | 133 | 1107 | 1175 | 222 | 1416 | 1292 | 97 | 1774 | 1517 | 90 |
| 26 | Uttar Pradesh | 16375 | 13254 | 6800 | 34720 | 32599 | 15710 | 20993 | 15626 | 6918 | 48291 | 39978 | 17392 | 23569 | 17802 | 8900 | 57874 | 46420 | 22787 |
| 27 | Uttarakhand | 1038 | 836 | 207 | 2176 | 1895 | 523 | 1097 | 810 | 329 | 2711 | 2059 | 804 | 1151 | 918 | 354 | 1690 | 1694 | 1227 |
| 28 | West Bengal | 12785 | 11445 | 1001 | 22398 | 18226 | 2077 | 16544 | 14424 | 467 | 22175 | 22423 | 667 | 20912 | 15120 | 540 | 24328 | 22167 | 650 |
| | Total States | 159770 | 129851 | 28370 | 272901 | 251778 | 52833 | 180009 | 147325 | 26901 | 304373 | 283236 | 51305 | 191519 | 152374 | 29388 | 319786 | 296304 | 59851 |
| 29 | A&N Islands | 36 | 39 | 1 | 49 | 63 | 1 | 56 | 36 | 3 | 80 | 50 | 6 | 80 | 55 | 0 | 85 | 87 | 0 |
| 30 | Chandigarh | 224 | 133 | 24 | 352 | 267 | 33 | 230 | 128 | 28 | 290 | 232 | 40 | 143 | 92 | 22 | 216 | 138 | 39 |
| 31 | D&N Haveli | 32 | 22 | 2 | 25 | 31 | 3 | 18 | 14 | 1 | 21 | 17 | 1 | 28 | 26 | 0 | 64 | 54 | 0 |
| 32 | Daman & Diu | 9 | 9 | 1 | 28 | 26 | 3 | 11 | 7 | 1 | 57 | 30 | 1 | 15 | 11 | 0 | 51 | 69 | 0 |
| 33 | Delhi UT | 4544 | 2909 | 565 | 6207 | 5537 | 925 | 4804 | 2587 | 646 | 5648 | 4739 | 1022 | 3938 | 2784 | 482 | 3115 | 4237 | 856 |
| 34 | Lakshadweep | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| 35 | Puducherry | 149 | 139 | 35 | 260 | 250 | 77 | 179 | 178 | 32 | 337 | 351 | 69 | 129 | 113 | 17 | 191 | 194 | 27 |
| | Total UT | 4995 | 3251 | 628 | 6922 | 6174 | 1042 | 5303 | 2952 | 711 | 6435 | 5421 | 1139 | 4337 | 3082 | 522 | 3724 | 4780 | 923 |
| | Total All India | 164765 | 133102 | 28998 | 279823 | 257952 | 53875 | 185312 | 150277 | 27612 | 310808 | 288657 | 52444 | 195856 | 155456 | 29910 | 323510 | 301084 | 60774 |

Soucre : Crime in India

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

* Total Crimes against women includes heads: Rape, Kidnapping and Abduction of Women and Girls, Dowry Deaths, Molestation, Sexual Harassment, Cruelty by Husband and Relatives, Imporation of Girls, Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, Dowry Prohibition Act, Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act and Sati Prevention Act

Attachment of Battalion to force HQ of the SSB

3608. SHRI KAMAL AKHTAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the policy/guidelines being followed for attachment of a Battalion with force Headquarter of the Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB);
- (b) the details of the battalion attached so far since 2000;
- (c) whether incumbent Battalion attached with FHQ is under consideration for transfer;
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor;
- (e) the details of expenditure incurred by the incumbent battalion for medicine, renovation of bungalows of officers and social welfare works etc. during each of the last three years;
- (f) whether any irregularities were noticed for all these expenditures; and
- (g) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) No battalion is attached with Force Headquarter of SSB. Neither is there any policy nor any proposal to attach any battalion with SSB Force Headquarter.

(c) to (g) Do not arise

Strengthening Fire and Emergency Services scheme in A.P.

3609. SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the progress of strengthening of Fire and Emergency Services scheme in Andhra Pradesh;
- (b) whether it is a fact that Government has not released its share of Rs. 8.5 crores to Andhra Pradesh; and
- (c) the reasons for releasing the funds in phases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) Government is implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme during the Eleventh Plan period at a cost of Rs.200 crores for Strengthening of Fire and Emergency Services in the Country in all States including Andhra Pradesh to fill the existing gaps in the firefighting and rescue capability through the introduction of modern technology.

(b) and (c) An amount of Rs. 92.93 lacs has been released to the Government of Andhra Pradesh during 2009-10. The Scheme is to be implemented in phased manner. The release of share of State Government of Andhra Pradesh will follow during 2010-11 and 2011-12.

Threat to Chief Minister by Naxalites

†3610. SHRI RUDRA NARAYAN PANY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that there is an increase in naxalite violence and attacks after the propagation of 'operation green hunt';
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether in the meantime a threat to kill the Chief Minister of a State has been given by naxalites;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) what type of consideration is being given to these types of threats by the Centre?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) There is no such operation called "Green Hunt."

(c) to (e) There is no such verified input with Government.

High powered committee for preventing remote hacking from abroad

3611. SHRI N.K. SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Union Government has set up a high powered committee with members of the Intelligence Bureau, RAW, telecom department, Home Ministry and Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore amongst others to specify audit norms for all communication networks to prevent remote hacking from abroad;
- (b) if so, the terms of reference of the Committee and whether Government has since contemplated any serious efforts to ensure that external agencies do not penetrate in our internet-related networks; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) to (c) Government has set up various Committee (s)/ mechanism for preventing hacking and enhancing the cyber security of information technology infrastructure in the country and to address security related concerns in supply of equipments in Telecom sector. These steps *inter-alia* are:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

The Government has formulated Crisis management Plan for countering cyber attacks and cyber terrorism for implementation by all Ministries/Departments of Central Government, State Governments and their organizations and critical Sectors.

The organizations operating critical information infrastructure have been advised to implement information security management practices based on International Standard ISO 27001. Ministries' and Departments have been advised to carry out their IT systems audit regularly to ensure robustness' of their systems. Indian Computer Emergency Team (CERT-in) has already empanelled a number of penetration testing professionals through a stringent mechanism of selection to carry out audits.

National Informatics Centre (NIC) is continuously strengthening the security of the network operated by them and its services by enforcing security policies, conducting regular security audits and deploying various technologies at different levels of the network to defend against the newer techniques being adopted by the hackers from time to time.

The information Technology Act, 2000 as amended by the Information Technology (Amendment) Act, 2008 has been enforced on 27.10.2009. The act provides legal framework to address the issues connected with hacking and security breaches of information technology infrastructure. Section 70 of the Act provides to declare any computer resource, which directly or indirectly affects the facility of Critical Information Infrastructure, to be a protected system. Further, Section 70B has empowered Indian Computer Emergency Response Team to serve as national nodal agency in the area of cyber security.

The India Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-in) scans the Indian Cyber Space to detect traces of any untoward incident that poses a threat to the cyber space. CERT-in performs both proactive and reactive roles in computer security incidents prevention, identification of solution to security problems, analyzing product vulnerabilities, malicious codes, web defacements, open proxy servers and in carrying out relevant research and development.

Sectoral CERTs have been functioning in the areas of defence and Finance for catering critical domains. They are equipped to handle and respond to domain specific threats emerging from the cyber systems.

CERT-in has published several security Guidelines for safeguarding computer systems from hacking and these have been widely circulated. All Government Departments/ Ministries', their subordinate offices and public sector undertakings have been advised to implement these guideline to, secure their computer systems and information technology infrastructure. CERT-in issues security alerts, advisories to prevent occurrence of cyber incidents and also conducts security workshops and training programs on regular basis to enhance user awareness.

Further, multi departmental group headed by Member (T), Telecom Commission and ex-officio Secretary to the Government of India has been formed to address security related concerns in supply of equipments in the Telecom Sector.

Security arrangement of Delhi Metro

3612. SHRI KAMAL AKHTAR:

SHRI NAND KISHORE YADAV:

SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of recent bomb blasts in Moscow Metro, Government has assessed the security arrangements of Delhi Metro;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether Government is aware that security arrangements in Delhi Metro are not satisfactory; and

(e) if so, the details of steps Government proposes to ensure safety of passengers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (e) Strengthening of security of the Delhi Metro is a continuous process. The Government regularly assesses and reviews the security of the Delhi Metro *vis-a-vis* the prevailing security situation and takes action accordingly. The steps taken to ensure safety of passengers of Delhi Metro include frisking, checking of baggage, patrolling mock drill, etc.

Discussion with CMS regarding separatists activities

3613. SHRI SHADI LAL BATRA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the increasing activities of Maoists, naxalites and terrorists in the country, Government has held discussion with Chief Ministers of various States;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of such groups/ organisations operating in various States with their names;

(d) whether Government has chalked out any plan to check the activities of these rebel groups;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) whether Government is open to unconditional talks with these rebel groups and address the socio-economic aspects of the insurgency?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) to (c) A meeting on internal security of the country was held on 7th February, 2010 with the Chief Ministers of the States under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Prime Minister. Key issues discussed included capacity building, intelligence strengthening, filling up of vacancies in the police forces, budgetary outlays for police, police reforms, and strengthening counter terrorism capabilities. State Governments sought, *inter alia*, financial support, centralized procurement for weapons, additional training facilities and operational support to deal with the problem of Left Wing Extremism. It was resolved to expedite police reforms, fill up vacancies, upgradation of training institutions of Counter Terrorism, jungle Warfare & Intelligence, assistance to States in procurements and sharing of best practices in internal security. There are many splinter groups of naxals of which CPI(Maoist) is the major naxal outfit which accounts for more than 90 per cent of violence. There are a large number of militant/terrorist outfits active in J&K and some of the North Eastern States.

(d) and (e) 'Police' and 'public order' being State subject, State Governments deal with various issues related to naxalism, insurgency and terrorism. Central Government closely monitors the situations and supplements the efforts of State Governments on security and development front over a wide range of schemes.

(f) The Government has given a call to Left Wing Extremists, terrorist and insurgent groups to abjure violence and place their demands within the framework of the constitution.

Pro-active system to track down terrorists and criminals

3614. SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that terrorists and organized criminals have developed various channels of communications with the help of technology;

(b) if so, whether Government now proposes to adopt a pro-active system to track down terrorists and organized criminals who have developed such channels of communications; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) to (c) Available inputs indicate that terrorists/anti-social elements are increasingly resorting to the use of existing/newly launched telecommunication services including Mobile phones, satellite phones, Internet based services, etc. The Government continues to take commensurate remedial measures to combat misuse of communication services like mobile phones, satellite phones etc., as well as, enhancing cyber security of information technology in the country including formulation of Crisis Management Plan for countering cyber attacks and cyber terrorism. Besides CERT-in under DIT has been set up for creating awareness about cyber security and CERT-in (Computer Emergency Response Team) conducts training programme relating to cyber security. It performs both proactive and reactive roles.

A category status for Chhattisgarh under MPF scheme

†3615. SHRI SHREEGOPAL VYAS: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Chhattisgarh had demanded Status of 'A' category regarding modernization of police force;

(b) whether the requirement of additional SPOs has also been cited;

(c) whether the proposal for a lump sum payment of insurance to the dependent families has also been received; and

(d) if so, the progress made in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) No, Sir. Under the Scheme for Modernization of State Police Forces (MPF), Chhattisgarh is a category 'B' State and is entitled to 75% Central assistance with 25% State share.

(b) Presently, 3500 SPOs have been sanctioned for Chhattisgarh. No proposal has been received from Government of Chhattisgarh for grant of additional SPOs to Chhattisgarh.

(c) and (d) Under the Security Related Expenditure (SRE) Scheme, the Ministry of Home Affairs reimburses 100% of the expenditure on provision of insurance for State Police personnel involved in anti-naxal operations.

Central assistance to Orissa under MPF scheme

3616. SHRI MANGALA KISAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Orissa has sought Central assistance for modernization of State Police;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government of Orissa has also requested to include certain districts of the State under the Security Related Expenditure (SRE) scheme as these districts are substantially affected by extremists and to provide training to police battalions on the NSG pattern; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. For the financial year, 2009-10, the State Government of Orissa submitted to the Ministry of Home Affairs an annual action plan for Rs.79.67 crore under the Scheme for Modernization of State Police Force. On the basis of the Central allocation to Orissa and the utilization of Central funds of previous years reported by the State Government, an amount of Rs.51.87 crore was released during 2009-10 to Orissa under the Scheme against the approved action plan.

(c) and (d) On the basis of proposal received from Government of Orissa in 2009, five new districts viz. Deogarh, Jajpur, Kondhamal, Dhenkanal and Nayagarh were included in the list of districts covered under Security Related Expenditure (SRE) scheme under which reimbursement is made to the States in respect of the expenditure incurred by them on anti-naxal operations.

As per available information, 65 training slots under NSG's training programme, namely, Police commando Instructors Course, have been provided to Orissa State Police personnel and NSG has provided training to these personnel in two batches; one from 6th July to 26th September, 2009; and another from 5th October to 26th December, 2009.

Proposal for restructuring ITBP

3617. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received any scheme for restructuring of Indo Tibetan Border Police (ITBP);

(b) if so, the details thereof and salient features thereof;

(c) whether Government has examined the said proposal; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Government thereto and the status of said proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. ITBP has submitted a proposal for raising of 28 Battalions, conversion of 20 Battalions of four Coy GD pattern into six Coy GD pattern, augmentation of strength of its various formations, establishment of new Training Institutions and Sub-Depot etc.

(c) and (d) The proposal for restructuring and augmentation of the strength of ITBP is under consideration.

Maoist statement regarding bigger strikes

3618. SHRI K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Maoists after the recent Dantewada incident have given another statement that there will be bigger strikes;

(b) if so, what are Government's comments in this regard;

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to prevent such incidents; and

(d) the strategies being devised in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) CPI (Maoist) through their so called spokesperson keep issuing statements about attack on security forces, which are invariably carried in the media.

(b) to (d) 'Police' and 'public order' being State subjects, action with respect to maintenance of law and order lies primarily in the domain of the concerned State Governments, who deal with various issues related to naxalite activities in the States. The Central Government also closely monitors the situation and supplements their efforts over a wide range of schemes, both on security and development front. Security forces are alerted as and when intelligence inputs related to threats are available.

Red corner notice against NRIs

3619. SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of NRIs against whom Red Corner notice has been issued by Interpol for committing financial frauds as per initiatives of the Ministry of Finance, till date;

- (b) the details of action taken by his Ministry in this regard, notice/case-wise;
- (c) whether his Ministry has filed a complaint with Interpol against NRIs for alleged financial frauds with Bank of India and Bank of Baroda, Osaka Branch;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the details of action taken/proposed to be taken by his Ministry, case-wise with particular reference to financial frauds committed by NRIs with Osaka branches of above banks?

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

Vacancy of Deputy Commandant in BSF

†3620. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that many post of Deputy Commandant in the Border Security Force are vacant due to which a Deputy Commandant is assigned duties of 2 or 3 posts;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that many Deputy Commandants have been assigned responsibilities of Assistant Commandant;
- (d) whether such decisions are causing deep discontent among the officers; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) In 2009-10, additional 318 posts of Deputy Commandants were sanctioned to BSF. These vacant posts could not be filled up due to the reason that the officers with requisite service as prescribed in the Recruitment Rules are not available in the feeder grade. However, no Deputy Commandant is being assigned the duties of 2 or 3 posts.

(c) When operationally required due to physical absence of authorized numbers of Assistant Commandants, being away from the battalion on leave, temporary duty, courses/ training, etc., Deputy Commandants are assigned the duties of Assistant Commandant to lead Companies deployed on operational/active duties.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) and (e) No discontentment against the above-mentioned arrangements has been reported from BSF. However, two of the BSF Deputy Commandants have reportedly approached the Courts.

Local residents involved in terrorist attacks in J&K

3621. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the incidence of attacks by terrorists in Jammu and Kashmir during 2009-10 and in how many of local residents of J&K were found involved;

(b) the quantity of arms and ammunition recovered from them and how many terrorists were killed in encounters and how many were apprehended; and

(c) what steps have been taken to bring the misguided youth of J and K to bring them into mainstream of the nation so that they dissociate themselves from terrorism?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) As per the report of State Government, there were 499 incidents of attacks by terrorists during 2009 & 83 upto Feb, 2010. Further, 178 local terrorists were arrested in 2009 and 31 upto Feb. 2010.

(b) The information is enclosed as Statement (*See below*).

(c) The surrender and rehabilitation policy of 2004 is being implemented by the Government of J&K to motivate the misguided youth to shun the path of violence and to join the national mainstream. The main features of the policy are:

1. FDR for Rs. 1.50 lakhs encashable after 3 years
2. Payment of monetary incentive for surrendered weapons
3. Stipend for a period of 3 years @ Rs.2000/- per month from the date of surrender

Statement

*Details of quantity of arms and ammunition recovered and
number of terrorists killed in encounters*

| Sl.No. | Arms and Ammunition | Total 2009 | 2010 (upto Feb) | Total |
|--------|---------------------|------------|-----------------|-------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1. | AK Rifles | 285 | 44 | 329 |
| 2. | Pistols/Revolvers | 185 | 18 | 203 |
| 3. | RPGs/RLs | 29 | 09 | 38 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------|-------|------------------------|-------|
| 4. | UMGs | 3 | - | 3 |
| 5. | Sniper Rifles | 4 | - | 4 |
| 6. | Pika Guns | 5 | 01 | 6 |
| 7. | UBGLs | 125 | 05 | 130 |
| 8. | Grenades | 978 | 160 | 1138 |
| 9. | IEDs | 79 | 04 | 83 |
| 10. | RDX (Kgs) | 258 | 06 | 264 |
| 11. | Other Expl. (Kgs) | 289 | 21 | 310 |
| 12. | All types of Ammunition | 59333 | 8679 | 68012 |
| <i>Terrorists Killed/ apprehended</i> | | | | |
| Year | Terrorists Killed | | Terrorists apprehended | |
| 2009 | 239 | | 187 | |
| 2010 (Upto March) | 53 | | 16 | |

Maharashtra-Karnataka border dispute

3622. SHRI BHARATKUMAR RAUT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Maharashtra- Karnataka border dispute is long pending with the Central Government even after the High Powered Committee's recommendations;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Marathi speaking people living in 865 villages in border areas of Karnataka are being harassed and repressive measures were taken against them who passed resolution in favour of joining the State of Maharashtra, without permission of his Ministry; and

(d) by when this dispute is likely to be settled with the necessary intervention of Central Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) With a view to settle the boundary dispute between Maharashtra Karnataka and Kerala, the Central Government constituted the one-man Mahajan Commission, which had submitted its report in

August 1967. The dispute still persists since the Government of Karnataka insists on the implementation of the recommendations of the Mahajan Commission in toto, While the Government of Maharashtra does not accept the Commission's recommendations. The Government of Maharashtra has filed a suit in the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India, which is pending in the Apex Court.

(b) Government of Maharashtra has alleged that people of disputed areas in Karnataka bordering Maharashtra are suffering humiliating and traumatic experience because of apathy of Government of Karnataka. However, the State of Karnataka has denied the allegation.

(c) Central Government has not given approval to change the name of the city of Belgaum.

(d) It is not possible to indicate the exact time frame by when the dispute to indicate the exact time frame by when the dispute can be resolved as the matter is pending in the Apex court. Inter State boundary disputes can be resolved only with the willing cooperation of the State Governments concerned through discussions, mutual accommodation and understanding. The Central Government works only as a facilitator for amicable settlement of the dispute.

Pendency of cases under SC/ST Act

3623. SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is high pendency of cases under Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989;

(b) if so, the State-wise details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the conviction rate is low in various States;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the reasons for the high pendency of cases and low rate of conviction; and

(f) the steps proposed by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) As per the information provided by National Crime Record Bureau (NCRB), State/UT-wise details of pending cases under SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities Act.) during 2006-2008 are at Statement-I&II respectively.

(c) and (d) Some State have reported low conviction rate under SC/ST Act *vis-a-vis* the national average. State/UT-wise conviction rate under SC/ST Act for the year 2006 to 2008 are enclosed as Statement-I & II respectively. (See below).

(e) and (f) Delays in investigation and trials, witness turning hostile or loosing interest, inappropriate application of section of relevant Acts which tend to weaken the merits of the case at the trial stage are some of the reasons cited by the States that lead to low conviction. In this regard a detailed advisory dated 01.04.2010 has been issued by Ministry of Home Affairs advising States/ UTs to ensure vigorous enforcement of the Statutory provisions and legislations relating to Crime against Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The advisory also observes the need to sensitize and train the law enforcement agencies in the implementation of Protection of Civil Right Act and the SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, organizing legal literacy and legal awareness camps, and setting up of fast track courts and special courts for speedy trial and conviction in cases of crime against SCs/STs etc.

Statement-I

Cases for trial including pending case from previous year (CST), Trial Completed (TC), Case Convicted (CV), Case Pending (CPT), Trial at end of year (CPT), Conviction Rate (CVR) under Atrocities against Scheduled Castes during 2006 to 2008

| Sl.No. | State | CST | TC | CV | CPT | CVR |
|-------------|-------------------|------|------|-----|------|------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| <i>2006</i> | | | | | | |
| 1 | Andhra Pradesh | 5726 | 1382 | 219 | 4278 | 15.8 |
| 2 | Arunachal Pradesh | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | - |
| 3 | Assam | 155 | 55 | 21 | 100 | 38.2 |
| 4 | Bihar | 6179 | 763 | 173 | 5346 | 22.7 |
| 5 | Chhattisgarh | 1202 | 263 | 105 | 909 | 39.9 |
| 6 | Goa | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0.0 |
| 7 | Gujarat | 7826 | 799 | 41 | 7019 | 5.1 |
| 8 | Haryana | 692 | 157 | 13 | 535 | 8.3 |
| 9 | Himachal Pradesh | 271 | 72 | 18 | 187 | 25.0 |
| 10 | Jammu & Kashmir * | 12 | 8 | 0 | 3 | 0.0 |
| 11 | Jharkhand | 618 | 110 | 17 | 504 | 15.5 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|----|-----------------|--------|-------|------|-------|-------|
| 12 | Karnataka | 6704 | 1468 | 35 | 5222 | 2.4 |
| 13 | Kerala | 1694 | 579 | 33 | 1110 | 5.7 |
| 14 | Madhya Pradesh | 17483 | 4690 | 1318 | 12452 | 28.1 |
| 15 | Maharashtra | 6020 | 955 | 44 | 5030 | 4.6 |
| 16 | Manipur | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - |
| 17 | Meghalaya | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - |
| 18 | Mizoram | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - |
| 19 | Nagaland | 3 | 0 | 0 | 2 | - |
| 20 | Orissa | 5428 | 729 | 99 | 4699 | 13.6 |
| 21 | Punjab | 283 | 60 | 8 | 215 | 13.3 |
| 22 | Rajasthan | 10421 | 2162 | 884 | 7992 | 40.9 |
| 23 | Sikkim | 10 | 0 | 0 | 10 | - |
| 24 | Tamil Nadu | 2933 | 708 | 170 | 2225 | 24.0 |
| 25 | Tripura | 32 | 0 | 0 | 32 | - |
| 26 | Uttar Pradesh | 29620 | 4900 | 2343 | 24586 | 47.8 |
| 27 | Uttarakhand | 369 | 59 | 30 | 310 | 50.8 |
| 28 | West Bengal | 16 | 3 | 0 | 13 | 0.0 |
| | TOTAL STATE | 103701 | 19923 | 5571 | 82782 | 28.0 |
| 29 | A&N Islands | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - |
| 30 | Chandigarh | 5 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 0.0 |
| 31 | D&N Haveli | 4 | 0 | 0 | 4 | - |
| 32 | Daman & Diu | 3 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0.0 |
| 33 | Delhi Ut | 38 | 5 | 2 | 33 | 40.0 |
| 34 | Lakshadweep | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 100.0 |
| 35 | Puducherry | 9 | 0 | 0 | 9 | - |
| | TOTAL UT | 61 | 12 | 4 | 49 | 33.3 |
| | TOTAL ALL INDIA | 103762 | 19935 | 5575 | 82831 | 28.0 |

Source Crime in India* SC/ST (POA) Act is not applicable in J&K. However, figures shown here relate to Crimes Committed against SC/STs by Non-SC/STs

2007

| Sl.No. | State | CST | TC | CV | CPT | CVR |
|--------|-------------------|-------|------|------|-------|-------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 1 | Andhra Pradesh | 6081 | 1955 | 289 | 4109 | 14.8 |
| 2 | Arunachal Pradesh | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | - |
| 3 | Assam | 201 | 76 | 33 | 125 | 43.4 |
| 4 | Bihar | 7156 | 1010 | 173 | 6075 | 17.1 |
| 5 | Chhattisgarh | 1370 | 336 | 128 | 1030 | 38.1 |
| 6 | Goa | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | - |
| 7 | Gujarat | 7964 | 766 | 47 | 7195 | 6.1 |
| 8 | Haryana | 703 | 186 | 44 | 517 | 237 |
| 9 | Himachal Pradesh | 220 | 23 | 2 | 197 | 8.7 |
| 10 | Jammu & Kashmir* | 3 | 0 | 0 | 3 | - |
| 11 | Jharkhand | 744 | 153 | 53 | 580 | 34.6 |
| 12 | Karnataka | 6625 | 1525 | 48 | 5089 | 3.1 |
| 13 | Kerala | 1383 | 451 | 19 | 903 | 4.2 |
| 14 | Madhya Pradesh | 16428 | 4239 | 1693 | 11790 | 39.9 |
| 15 | Maharashtra | 5989 | 1178 | 34 | 4805 | 2.9 |
| 16 | Manipur | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - |
| 17 | Meghalaya | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - |
| 18 | Mizoram | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - |
| 19 | Nagaland | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 100.0 |
| 20 | Orissa | 5696 | 820 | 82 | 4876 | 10.0 |
| 21 | Punjab | 305 | 73 | 10 | 232 | 13.7 |
| 22 | Rajasthan | 10020 | 1737 | 821 | 8090 | 47.3 |
| 23 | Sikkim | 21 | 7 | 5 | 14 | 71.4 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|----|-----------------|--------|-------|------|-------|------|
| 24 | Tamil Nadu | 3155 | 831 | 122 | 2324 | 14.7 |
| 25 | Tripura | 40 | 29 | 10 | 11 | 34.5 |
| 26 | Uttar Pradesh | 29458 | 5220 | 2854 | 24171 | 54.7 |
| 27 | Uttarakhand | 356 | 93 | 33 | 263 | 35.5 |
| 28 | West Bengal | 19 | 1 | 0 | 18 | 0.0 |
| | TOTAL STATE | 103942 | 20711 | 6502 | 82420 | 31.4 |
| 29 | A&N Islands | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - |
| 30 | Chandigarh | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | - |
| 31 | D&N Haveli | 5 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 0.0 |
| 32 | Daman & Diu | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | - |
| 33 | Delhi Ut | 46 | 8 | 3 | 38 | 37.5 |
| 34 | Lakshadweep | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - |
| 35 | Puducherry | 10 | 2 | 0 | 7 | 0.0 |
| | TOTAL UT | 64 | 11 | 3 | 52 | 27.3 |
| | TOTAL ALL INDIA | 104006 | 20722 | 6505 | 82472 | 31.4 |

2008

| Sl.No. | State | CST | TC | CV | CPT | CVR |
|--------|-------------------|------|------------------|-----|------|------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 1 | Andhra Pradesh | 5806 | 1515 | 192 | 4221 | 12.7 |
| 2 | Arunachal Pradesh | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | - |
| 3 | Assam | 162 | 26 | 7 | 136 | 26.9 |
| 4 | Bihar | 8012 | 1244 | 229 | 6719 | 18.4 |
| 5 | Chhattisgarh | 1620 | 357 ¹ | 122 | 1217 | 34.2 |
| 6 | Goa | 4 | 0 | 0 | 4 | - |
| 7 | Gujarat | 8311 | 1024 | 38 | 7278 | 3.7 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|----|------------------|--------|-------|------|-------|------|
| 8 | Haryana | 794 | 151 | 16 | 643 | 10.6 |
| 9 | Himachal Pradesh | 225 | 50 | 3 | 168 | 6.0 |
| 10 | Jammu & Kashmir* | 3 | 0 | 0 | 3 | - |
| 11 | Jharkhand | 852 | 188 | 30 | 630 | 16.0 |
| 12 | Karnataka | 6877 | 1664 | 47 | 5193 | 2.8 |
| 13 | Kerala | 1178 | 208 | 9 | 966 | 4.3 |
| 14 | Madhya Pradesh | 14792 | 4501 | 1665 | 9924 | 37.0 |
| 15 | Maharashtra | 5824 | 681 | 59 | 5135 | 8.7 |
| 16 | Manipur | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - |
| 17 | Meghalaya | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | - |
| 18 | Mizoram | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - |
| 19 | Nagaland | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - |
| 20 | Orissa | 6243 | 780 | 89 | 5454 | 11.4 |
| 21 | Punjab | 318 | 56 | 9 | 262 | 16.1 |
| 22 | Rajasthan | 10042 | 1546 | 711 | 8356 | 46.0 |
| 23 | Sikkim | 26 | 15 | 12 | 11 | 80.0 |
| 24 | Tamil Nadu | 3286 | 767 | 126 | 2505 | 16.4 |
| 25 | Tripura | 14 | 6 | 0 | 8 | 0.0 |
| 26 | Uttar Pradesh | 30112 | 5987 | 3283 | 24083 | 54.8 |
| 27 | Uttarakhand | 300 | 81 | 37 | 219 | 45.7 |
| 28 | West Bengal | 26 | 5 | 1 | 21 | 20.0 |
| | TOTAL STATE | 104829 | 20852 | 6685 | 83158 | 32.1 |
| 29 | A&N Islands | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - |
| 30 | Chandigarh | 4 | 0 | 0 | 4 | - |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|-----------------|-------------|--------|-------|------|-------|------|
| 31 | D&N Haveli | 5 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 0.0 |
| 32 | Daman & Diu | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| 33 | Delhi UT | 57 | 5 | 3 | 52 | 60.0 |
| 34 | Lakshadweep | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - |
| 35 | Puducherry | 7 | 2 | 0 | 4 | 0.0 |
| Total UT | | 74 | 9 | 3 | 64 | 33.3 |
| Total All India | | 104903 | 20861 | 6688 | 83222 | 32.1 |

Statement-II

Cases for Trial including Pending Cases from Previous Year (CST), Trial Completed (TC), Cases Convicted (CV), Cases Pending trial at end of year (CPT), Conviction Rate (CVR) Under Atrocities against Scheduled Tribes during 2006 to 2008

| Sl.No. | State | CST | TC | CV | CPT | CVR |
|-------------|-------------------|------|-----|-----|------|------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| <i>2006</i> | | | | | | |
| 1 | Andhra Pradesh | 1094 | 308 | 42 | 779 | 13.6 |
| 2 | Arunachal Pradesh | 154 | 6 | 2 | 147 | 33.3 |
| 3 | Assam | 172 | 66 | 20 | 106 | 30.3 |
| 4 | Bihar | 123 | 16 | 5 | 107 | 31.3 |
| 5 | Chhattisgarh | 1673 | 355 | 172 | 1234 | 48.5 |
| 6 | Goa | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | - |
| 7 | Gujarat | 1764 | 152 | 5 | 1612 | 3.3 |
| 8 | Haryana | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - |
| 9 | Himachal Pradesh | 13 | 2 | 1 | 11 | 50.0 |
| 10 | Jammu & Kashmir* | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| 11 | Jharkhand | 643 | 81 | 23 | 540 | 28.4 |
| 12 | Karnataka | 838 | 195 | 10 | 638 | 5.1 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|-----------------|----------------|-------|------|------|-------|-------|
| 13 | Kerala | 465 | 234 | 11 | 231 | 4.7 |
| 14 | Madhya Pradesh | 6068 | 1673 | 584 | 4248 | 34.9 |
| 15 | Maharashtra | 2292 | 258 | 8 | 2027 | 3.1 |
| 16 | Manipur | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - |
| 17 | Meghalaya | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - |
| 18 | Mizoram | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - |
| 19 | Nagaland | 34 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 100.0 |
| 20 | Orissa | 2228 | 233 | 64 | 1995 | 27.5 |
| 21 | Punjab | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - |
| 22 | Rajasthan | 2509 | 601 | 220 | 1855 | 36.6 |
| 23 | Sikkim | 11 | 0 | 0 | 11 | - |
| 24 | Tamil Nadu | 46 | 1 | 1 | 45 | 100.0 |
| 25 | Tripura | 15 | 0 | 0 | 15 | - |
| 26 | Uttar Pradesh | 157 | 40 | 18 | 117 | 45.0 |
| 27 | Uttarakhand | 22 | 3 | 3 | 19 | 100.0 |
| 28 | West Bengal | 19 | 1 | 1 | 18 | 100.0 |
| TOTAL STATE | | 20343 | 4243 | 1207 | 15774 | 28.4 |
| 29 | A&N Islands | 21 | 0 | 0 | 21 | - |
| 30 | Chandigarh | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - |
| 31 | D&N Haveli | 16 | 2 | 0 | 14 | 0.0 |
| 32 | Daman & Diu | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | - |
| 33 | Delhi UT | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | - |
| 34 | Lakshadweep | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - |
| 35 | Puducherry | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - |
| TOTAL UT | | 39 | 2 | 0 | 37 | 0.0 |
| Total All India | | 20382 | 4245 | 1207 | 15811 | 28.4 |

Source Crime in India

* SC/ST (POA) Act is not applicable in J&k. However, figures shown here relate to Crimes committed against SC/STs by non-SC/STs

2007

| Sl.No. | State | CST | TC | CV | CPT | CVR |
|--------|-------------------|------|------|-----|------|------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 1 | Andhra Pradesh | 1299 | 393 | 53 | 905 | 13.5 |
| 2 | Arunachal Pradesh | 166 | 0 | 0 | 166 | - |
| 3 | Assam | 197 | 81 | 31 | 116 | 38.3 |
| 4 | Bihar | 153 | 32 | 2 | 121 | 6.3 |
| 5 | Chhattisgarh | 1818 | 329 | 137 | 1461 | 41.6 |
| 6 | Goa | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | - |
| 7 | Gujarat | 1751 | 139 | 6 | 1612 | 4.3 |
| 8 | Haryana | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| 9 | Himachal Pradesh | 13 | 4 | 0 | 9 | 0.0 |
| 10 | Jammu & Kashmir* | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - |
| 11 | Jharkhand | 731 | 237 | 49 | 487 | 20.7 |
| 12 | Karnataka | 778 | 214 | 4 | 560 | 1.9 |
| 13 | Kerala | 290 | 107 | 12 | 182 | 11.2 |
| 14 | Madhya Pradesh | 5703 | 1694 | 714 | 3856 | 42.1 |
| 15 | Maharashtra | 2230 | 400 | 7 | 1820 | 1.8 |
| 16 | Manipur | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - |
| 17 | Meghalaya | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | - |
| 18 | Mizoram | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - |
| 19 | Nagaland | 17 | 17 | 17 | 0 | 1000 |
| 20 | Orissa | 2259 | 231 | 37 | 2028 | 16.0 |
| 21 | Punjab | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - |
| 22 | Rajasthan | 2325 | 518 | 195 | 1777 | 37.6 |
| 23 | Sikkim | 27 | 19 | 10 | 8 | 52.6 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|-----------------|-------------------|-------|------|------|-------|------|
| 24 | Tamil Nadu | 56 | 6 | 1 | 50 | 16.7 |
| 25 | Tripura | 23 | 4 | 2 | 19 | 50.0 |
| 26 | Uttar Pradesh | 121 | 25 | 15 | 96 | 60.0 |
| 27 | Uttarakhand | 20 | 5 | 3 | 15 | 60.0 |
| 28 | West Bengal | 18 | 0 | 0 | 18 | - |
| TOTAL STATE | | 19997 | 4455 | 1295 | 15308 | 29.1 |
| 29 | A&N Islands | 21 | 0 | 0 | 21 | - |
| 30 | Chandigarh | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - |
| 31 | D&N Haveli | 16 | 2 | 0 | 14 | 0.0 |
| 32 | Daman & Diu | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | - |
| 33 | Delhi UT | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | - |
| 34 | Lakshadweep | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | - |
| 35 | Puducherry | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - |
| TOTAL UT | | 41 | 2 | 0 | 39 | 0.0 |
| TOTAL ALL INDIA | | 20038 | 4457 | 1295 | 15347 | 29.1 |
| 2008 | | | | | | |
| Sl.No. | State | CST | TC | CV | CPT | CVR |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 1 | Andhra Pradesh | 1313 | 392 | 40 | 907 | 10.2 |
| 2 | Arunachal Pradesh | 216 | 0 | 0 | 216 | - |
| 3 | Assam | 151 | 20 | 4 | 131 | 20.0 |
| 4 | Bihar | 174 | 14 | 2 | 156 | 14.3 |
| 5 | Chhattisgarh | 2050 | 494 | 159 | 1494 | 32.2 |
| 6 | Goa | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| 7 | Gujarat | 1827 | 261 | 8 | 1560 | 3.1 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|-------------|------------------|-------|------|------|-------|-------|
| 8 | Haryana | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 33.3 |
| 9 | Himachal Pradesh | 10 | 3 | 1 | 7 | - |
| 10 | Jammu & Kashmir* | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - |
| 11 | Jharkhand | 646 | 96 | 16 | 513 | 16.7 |
| 12 | Karnataka | 806 | 141 | 5 | 662 | 3.5 |
| 13 | Kerala | 254 | 41 | 4 | 212 | 9.8 |
| 14 | Madhya Pradesh | 4962 | 1257 | 504 | 3562 | 40.1 |
| 15 | Maharashtra | 2050 | 225 | 26 | 1824 | 11.6 |
| 16 | Manipur | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - |
| 17 | Meghalaya | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | - |
| 18 | Mizoram | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - |
| 19 | Nagaland | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - |
| 20 | Orissa | 2450 | 236 | 37 | 2214 | 15.7 |
| 21 | Punjab | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 43.2 |
| 22 | Rajasthan | 2239 | 444 | 192 | 1776 | - |
| 23 | Sikkim | 14 | 8 | 5 | 6 | 62.5 |
| 24 | Tamil Nadu | 64 | 8 | 0 | 56 | 0.0 |
| 25 | Tripura | 29 | 16 | 3 | 13 | 18.8 |
| 26 | Uttar Pradesh | 103 | 14 | 9 | 89 | 64.3 |
| 27 | Uttarakhand | 14 | 3 | 3 | 11 | 100.0 |
| 28 | West Bengal | 28 | 2 | 0 | 26 | 0.0 |
| TOTAL STATE | | 19402 | 3676 | 1018 | 15436 | 27.7 |
| 29 | A&N Islands | 23 | 0 | 0 | 23 | - |
| 30 | Chandigarh | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - |
| 31 | D&N Haveli | 21 | 4 | 0 | 17 | 0.0 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|----|-----------------|-------|------|------|-------|------|
| 32 | Daman & Diu | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | - |
| 33 | Delhi UT | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | - |
| 34 | Lakshadweep | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | - |
| 35 | Puducherry | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - |
| | TOTAL UT | 48 | 4 | 0 | 44 | 0.0 |
| | TOTAL ALL INDIA | 19450 | 3680 | 1018 | 15480 | 27.7 |

Naxal attack on mines

3624. SHRI KALRAJ MISHRA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Maoists often attack mining complexes including State run mines under National Mineral Development Corporation (NMDC) Ltd.;

(b) if so, the number of such incidents that have occurred; and

(c) the effective steps taken to curb/ control the menace?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) Incidents of attack on mining targets by Left Wing Extremists during 2008, 2009 and 2010 (till 31st March), are 6, 3, and 0 respectively.

(c) 'Police' and 'Public order' being State subjects, action with respect to maintenance of law and order lies primarily in the domain of the concerned State Governments, who deal with various issues related to naxalite activities in the States. Central Government supplements the efforts of the State Governments in several ways, both on security and development front, *inter alia*, including provision of CISF to selected PSUs.

Conference of Interior Ministers of SAARC

3625. SHRI KALRAJ MISHRA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a conference of interior Ministers of South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) was held in Islamabad (Pakistan) in the month of February, 2010;

(b) if so, the issues raised by India at the SAARC Interior Ministers meet and the decisions taken thereon; and

(c) how far the internal security of India has been augmented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) No, Sir. The Conference was postponed.

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

Accidents on BRT corridor in Delhi

3626. PROF. ANIL KUMAR SAHANI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of accidents that took place on Bus Rapid Transit (BRT) corridor in Delhi during the last two years and how many persons were killed therein;

(b) whether a passenger has to cross the corridor to reach bus stop endangering his life;

(c) whether the scheme of BRT corridor is faulty; and

(d) if so, the steps taken to remove the shortcomings therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) The details of road accidents that took place on Bus Rapid Transit (BRT) Corridor in Delhi during the last two years alongwith details of persons killed in these road accidents are given below:

| Year | Number of Road Accidents | Number of persons killed |
|------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 2008 | 77 | 15 |
| 2009 | 71 | 17 |

(b) No, Sir. BRT system allows the passengers to cross the road only at pedestrian/ zebra crossing at junctions where the passenger movement is regulated through pedestrian signalling system. Besides, trained marshals have also been deployed at junctions to help pedestrians in crossing the road. Crossing the road elsewhere is prohibited.

(c) and (d) No, Sir.

National Welfare Fund for unorganized workers

3627. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any proposal to set up a National Welfare Fund for the unorganized workers particularly to benefit the SC/ST/OBC;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of funds allocation to each State in this regard for the remaining period of the Eleventh Five Year Plan; and

(d) the views of the experts and industries in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) In the Budget Speech for the year 2010-11, the Finance Minister has proposed to set up National Social Security Fund for unorganized sector workers with initial allocation of Rs. 1,000 crore. This fund will support schemes for weavers, toddy tappers, rickshaw pullers, bidi workers etc. There is, however, no proposal to set up a National Welfare Fund for unorganized workers.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Protection of interests of workers

3628. SHRI N. K. SINGH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Prime Minister has recently asked his Ministry to set up a group of experts from the Finance and Industry Ministries for examining worker's problems caused by global meltdown and make appropriate recommendations;

(b) if so, the details of action plan envisaged by his Ministry in this regard;

(c) whether Government proposes to protect the interest of workers in private sector and also to ensure that they get better monthly salary etc.; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) As per the information received from the Planning Commission, consequent upon the decision taken in the meeting of Committee of Secretaries held on 28/4/2009, to review the Economic Stimulus Package, a Task Force was setup in the Planning Commission to examine the issues relating to reported job losses, especially in the employment-oriented sectors and make recommendations for measures that could be put in place for consideration on the Government. The Report of the Task Force is awaited.

(c) and (d) The Government has announced stimulus packages in the form of development assistance, tax concession etc. to counter economic slowdown and promote growth which would be beneficial to the entire economy including the working class.

Minimum wages for women and children

3629. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that in many States of the country the minimum wages is different for women and children;
- (b) if so, whether child labour banned in Hazardous Industries and Equal Remuneration Act is prevailing in our country;
- (c) whether the Government is fixing different wages for males and females; and
- (d) whether Central Government will issue guidelines for giving equal wages for male and female workers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) The minimum rates of wages fixed by the appropriate Government in respect of scheduled employments under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 are equally applicable to men and women. However, under the provisions of the Act, the appropriate Government can fix different minimum rates of wages for adults, adolescents, children and apprentices.

(b) to (d) Employment of child labour is prohibited in 16 occupations and 65 processes which are hazardous in nature and have been included in the schedule to the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986. The Equal Remuneration Act, 1976 is in force in the country which provides for the payment of equal remuneration to men and women workers for the same work or work of a similar nature. Hence issuing separate guidelines is not necessary.

Creation of new ITIS and polytechnics

3630. SHRI ANIL H. LAD: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) faced with resource crunch for creating new educational centres such as NTs, IIMs and NIFTs at enormous cost, whether Government has put skill development on focus through creation of more ITIs and polytechnics;

(b) whether Government has targeted to create 500 million skilled workforce by 2022; and

(c) whether unlike educational centres like IITs, IIMs, NIFTs which attract private sector investments, the skill development areas like ITIs and polytechnics have no other option than to seek to public sector allocations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) Skill Development is on the focus of the Government during XI Five Year Plan. National policy on skill development has also envisaged skilling 500 million persons by 2022. Depending on the skill requirement of economy; Government has taken initiatives for setting up of more ITIs and Polytechnics under PPP mode.

(c) At present there are 2133 Government Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) with a seating capacity of 4.32 lakh and 5906 Industrial Training Centres (ITCs) in the private sector with seating capacity of 6.83 lakh in the country as on 1.4.2010. Thus, the private sector participation in skill development is over 74% in terms of number of institutes and in seating capacity, private participation is over 61%. Institutes in Public Private Partnership (PPP) are to be promoted to establish greater link with industry and in order to ensure employment.

Report on Wage Board for Journalists

3631. SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI:

SHRI KAMAL AKHTAR:

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

(a) whether Wage Board constituted by his Ministry was likely to submit its report by May, 2010;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Wage Board is not likely to submit its report in May, 2010 as per the announcement made by him;

(d) if so, the reasons for delay; and

(e) by when it is likely to be submitted and implemented in view of continuous price rise and financial stress on poor journalists?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) to (e) The Wage Boards have been given three years to submit their reports *i.e.* by 23rd May, 2010 *vide* Notifications dated 3rd July, 2007 and the Wage Boards are presently

functioning from their Headquarters at Dwarka, New Delhi. In exercise of the powers conferred under Section 12 and 13 D, the Central Government accepts the recommendations and notifies the same in the Gazette of India for implementation.

Enforcement of equal wages to female beedi workers

3632. SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY:

SHRI PENUMALLI MADHU:

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that there are more than 40 lakh female beedi workers in the country compared to only 15 lakh male beedi workers;
- (b) if so, whether non-payment of equal remuneration as prescribed under Equal Remuneration Act, 1976, to female beedi workers in the country has come to the notice of his Ministry;
- (c) if so, the details thereof and the action that has been taken by Government; and
- (d) what measures his Ministry is taking to strictly enforce the above legislations in all States not just request the States to take action against the culprits?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) No such complaint has been received so far.

(d) The respective State Governments are competent to take penal action under Equal Remuneration Act, 1976 for any violation detected and it is their duty to enforce the provisions of the Act. However, from time to time, the States have been requested to take strict action in this regard.

Employees in various sectors

3633. SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Will the Minister off LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the total number of employees in Public Sector viz. Central Government, State Governments, Quasi-Governments and local bodies as per the latest available data;
- (b) the total number of casual, temporary and contractors' employees in public sector;

- (c) the total number of employees in organized private sector as per available data; and
- (d) the total number of temporary and contractors' employees in organized private sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) As per the information collected under Employment Market Information Programme, data pertaining to total number of employees in Public Sector viz. Central Government, State Governments, Quasi-Governments and local bodies as per the latest available data is enclosed as Statement (*See below*).

(b) The total number of employees working in Central Public Sector Enterprises, (based on the Public Enterprises Survey 2008-09) as on 31-03-2009 is as follows:

Total number of employees 15.35 lakh

Total number of casual workers 0.17 lakh

Total number of contract workers 2.31 lakh

(c) The total number of employees in organised private sector as on 31-03-2008 is 98.75 lakh as per latest available Employment Market Information data.

(d) The Information on total number of temporary and contractors' employees in organized private sector is not maintained centrally.

Statement

Total number of employees in Public Sector (Branch-wise.)

| Public Sector | | Employment as on 31st March, 2008 (in lakh) |
|---------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------------------|
| 1. | Central Govt. | 27.39 |
| 2. | State Govt. | 71.71 |
| 3. | Quasi-Govt. (Central) | 33.89 |
| 4. | Quasi-Govt. (State) | 24.07 |
| 5. | Local Bodies | 19.68 |
| Total | | 176.74 |

**Salaries of management level post *vis-a-vis* lower level employees
in global economic recession**

3634. SHRI BHAGIRATHI MAJHI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that due to global economic recession, there had been retrenchment and salary cut of employees at lower level in Indian corporate world;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that salaries and allowances of employees at top management level in corporate world had doubled in comparison to previous year;
- (c) if so, whether Government will look into the reasons behind this; and
- (d) if so, by when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b): Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour & Employment has conducted five quick quarterly surveys to assess the impact of economic slowdown on employment in India. As per the survey results for the quarter October -December, 2009, the employment in sectors viz., textiles, leather, metal, automobiles, gems & jewellery, transport, IT/BPO and handloom/powerloom, has increased by 6.4 lakh in December, 2009 over September, 2009.

Regarding protection against reduction of salary and wages, workmen can raise an Industrial Dispute under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. Data on levels of salary cut of employees in the Indian Corporate World and details of salaries and allowances of employees at top management level during the period are not centrally maintained.

(c) and (d) Do not arise in view of the above.

Basic amenities to workers engaged in CWG-2010

3635. SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether enormous sums have been spent on the organisation of Commonwealth Games-2010;
- (b) whether more than 1,00,000 workers are engaged in construction work related to the games and if so, whether these workers are camped in make-shift labour camps without basic amenities like water, toilet and privacy;

(c) whether it would cost less than one per cent of the total project cost to fulfil the legal obligations of labour contractors and whether cess worth Rs. 400 crores is lying unspent with Delhi Building and Other Construction Workers Welfare Board; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Regularisation of contract labourers working in Mahanadi Coal Field

3636. SHRI MANGALA KISAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of contract labourers working in the "Mahanadi Coal Field, Sambalpur, Orissa" unit;

(b) the benefits extended to contract labourers as per the Labour Laws; and

(c) the plans of the Coal India to regularize the contract labourers working there?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) 10382 Workmen.

(b) The benefits are being extended as per various labour laws as applicable from time to time.

(c) No plan of action on regularization has been reported by the employer to this Ministry.

Fair wages and benefits in private hospitals

3637. SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether private hospitals and nursing homes are under the purview of the Labour Laws;

(b) whether Government are aware of strikes by para medical staff in private hospitals in the capital;

(c) whether Government has taken/ proposes to take measures to ensure fair wages and benefits in the private hospitals; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) to (d) Private hospitals and nursing homes are under the purview of the

Labour Laws. The Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi has reported that they are aware of strikes by para medical staff in private hospitals in the capital and they had held discussions between the parties to resolve disputed issues which have since been resolved.

Growth of economy *vis-a-vis* employment

3638. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the growth of the economy *vis-a-vis* employment during the last five years;
- (b) whether the growth has not guaranteed enough employment during these years; and
- (c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) Reliable estimates of employment and unemployment are obtained through quinquennial labour force surveys conducted by National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) and data for Gross Domestic Product are compiled quarterly and annually by Central Statistical Organisation. Last quinquennial labour force survey was conducted during 2004-05. Gross Domestic Product (at factor cost 2004-05 prices) has increased at a compound growth rate of 6.5 per cent per annum during 2005-06 to 2009-10 but the information relating to employment generation during the corresponding period would be known only through the results of the current round (66th) of survey of NSSO which are expected by the end of 2011.

(b) and (c) Employment elasticity with respect to Gross Domestic Product measured as employment content of growth seems to have improved significantly from 0.15 during 1993-94 - 1999-2000 to 0.49 during 2004-05 on usual status basis.

Safety of labourers

3639. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the standards of safety, health and environment at industrial workplace for labourers/workers in the country is very poor and below the international benchmark;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether any Conference, Seminars, Workshops, awareness campaigns etc. have been conducted in Himachal Pradesh during the last three year by the Directorate General of Factory Advice Service and Labour Institutes (DGFASLI) to spread awareness among the labourers/workers regarding their safety; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) No, Sir. The standards of safety, health and environment at workplace prescribed in the statutes namely under the Factories Act, 1948 and the Dock Workers (Safety, Health and Welfare) Act, 1986 are at par with the international standards.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The Directorate General of Factory Advice Service and Labour Institutes (DGFASLI) organized a One-week Training Workshop on "Higher Productivity and Better Place to Work" (including improving working conditions) for Small Scale Enterprises at Nalagarh, Himachal Pradesh in the year 2007.

Disputes pending in labour courts

3640. SHRI SHYAMAL CHAKRABORTY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of disputes pending with various labour courts and the period of delay in disposal of cases;

(b) whether Government is considering to impose time bar to solve the disputes in view of Madras High Court's remark against dragging litigation by Neyveli Lignite Corporation (NLC) for years together;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) As per the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, the Central Government is the appropriate Government for resolution of industrial disputes arising in Central Sphere. The Central Government has set up 22 Central Government Industrial Tribunals-cum-Labour Courts for resolution of such industrial disputes. The number of cases pending in various Central Government Industrial Tribunals-cum-Labour Courts and the period of delay in disposal of cases enclosed as Statement (See below). The details in respect of Labour Courts and Industrial Tribunals falling in the State Sphere are not maintained centrally.

(b) to (d) A time limit of 3 months is already specified for submitting the award in terms of sub-section 2A of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

Proviso to sub-section 2A of Section 10 of the said Act further provides for extension of above time limit by the Labour Court, Tribunal or National Tribunal, on the request of parties in a prescribed manner, to an industrial dispute jointly or separately.

Statement

Period-wise breakup of pendency in CGITs as on 28.2.2010

| Sl. No. | Name of CGIT | Pendency-Cases | | | | | | Pendency-Applications | | | | | | | |
|---------|--------------|----------------|------------------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------------------------|-----------|------------------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------------------------|
| | | as on | less | 6-12 | 1-2 | 2-3 | 3-5 | for | as on | less | 6-12 | 1-2 | 2-3 | 3-5 | for |
| | | 28.2.2010 | than 6 months | months | years | years | years | more than 5 years | 28.2.2010 | than 6 months | months | years | years | years | more than 5 years |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 |
| 1 | Mumbai-I | 238 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 60 | 54 | 114 | 59 | 1 | 9 | 17 | 17 | 6 | 9 |
| 2 | Mumbai-II | 434 | 40 | 55 | 56 | 48 | 92 | 143 | 508 | 16 | 12 | 36 | 117 | 97 | 230 |
| 3 | Dhanbad-I | 1704 | 37 | 38 | 68 | 49 | 179 | 1333 | 330 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 6 | 39 | 276 |
| 4 | Ohanbad-II | 951 | 1 | 2 | 32 | 79 | 135 | 702 | 35 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 5 | 0 | 29 |
| 5 | Asansol | 640 | 16 | 8 | 47 | 79 | 176 | 314 | 52 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 6 | 1 | 39 |
| 6 | Kolkata | 293 | 0 | 0 | 24 | 34 | 68 | 167 | 106 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 3 | 99 |
| 7 | Chandigarh-I | 310 | 19 | 30 | 7 | 23 | 40 | 191 | 76 | 27 | 27 | 16 | 0 | 1 | 5 |
| 8 | New Delhi-I | 139 | 23 | 39 | 32 | 27 | 18 | 0 | 33 | 22 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 9 | Kanpur | 557 | 30 | 115 | 95 | 73 | 59 | 185 | 353 | 70 | 62 | 39 | 27 | 20 | 135 |
| 10 | Jabalpur | 2136 | 59 | 29 | 279 | 69 | 211 | 1489 | 161 | 1 | 1 | 16 | 26 | 14 | 103 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 |
|---------------|---------------|-------|-----|-----|------|------|------|------|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|
| 11 | Chennai | 287 | 26 | 40 | 32 | 43 | 16 | 130 | 12 | 2 | 0 | 5 | 2 | 3 | 0 |
| 12 | Bangalore | 496 | 18 | 39 | 79 | 100 | 72 | 128 | 93 | 2 | 4 | 7 | 5 | 15 | 60 |
| 13 | Hyderabad | 939 | 110 | 74 | 104 | 161 | 283 | 207 | 610 | 22 | 0 | 2 | 6 | 51 | 529 |
| 14 | Nagpur | 895 | 15 | 20 | 40 | 84 | 162 | 574 | 28 | 0 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 12 | 5 |
| 15 | Bhubaneswar | 429 | 13 | 39 | 82 | 36 | 21 | 238 | 378 | 0 | 3 | 273 | 64 | 19 | 19 |
| 16 | Lucknow | 371 | 26 | 27 | 33 | 62 | 44 | 179 | 45 | 19 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 6 | 16 |
| 17 | Jaipur | 345 | 12 | 12 | 58 | 71 | 167 | 25 | 40 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 20 | 9 |
| 18 | New Delhi-II | 456 | 25 | 101 | 77 | 63 | 57 | 133 | 54 | 20 | 18 | 13 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| 19 | Guwahati | 29 | 5 | 5 | 7 | 8 | 4 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 0 |
| 20 | Ernakulam | 104 | 27 | 19 | 26 | 14 | 18 | 0 | 25 | 16 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| 21 | Ahmedabad | 19 | 10 | 4 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1575 | 9 | 15 | 30 | 117 | 78 | 1326 |
| 22 | Chandigarh-II | 26 | 18 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | | 11798 | 530 | 704 | 1191 | 1243 | 1876 | 6254 | 4580 | 236 | 163 | 483 | 415 | 394 | 2889 |
| Kolkata (NT)* | | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mumbai (NT)* | | 6 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 115 | 0 | 3 | 20 | 10 | 6 | 76 |
| Total | | 11814 | 530 | 705 | 1191 | 1244 | 1880 | 6264 | 4695 | 236 | 166 | 503 | 425 | 400 | 2965 |

*NT-National Tribunal

Contractor workers

3641. SHRI SHYAMAL CHAKRABORTY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the total number of contractor workers working in various industrial and commercial sectors in the country, public and private sector separately;
- (b) the percentage of contractor workers out of total work force in the organised industries in the country; and
- (c) the average earning of each contract labourer and the benefit enjoyed by them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) The Central Government is the appropriate Government for establishments falling under the authority of the Central Government and also a few Central Public Sector Undertakings. State Government is the appropriate Government for most of the Central Public Sector Undertakings, establishment falling under State Sphere and Private Sectors. The number of contract labourers engaged by the licensed contractors in the Central Sphere establishments for the year 2008-2009 is 13,77,610. However, as the Ministry of Labour & Employment does not maintain the data of contract workers relating to the establishments falling under the State Sphere out of total work force, the percentage of contract workers out of total work force in the organised industries in the country cannot be provided.

- (c) The earning of each contract labour varies vastly from place to place as also according to nature of work and contractual arrangement. Hence, it is not possible to indicate average earning of each contract labour at the national level.

Rehabilitation of bonded child labourers

3642. SHRI RAM DAS AGARWAL: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of children including bonded child labourers identified, rescued and rehabilitated from various sectors during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise, till date;
- (b) the number of cases registered and action taken against the guilty during the said period, State-wise and year-wise, till date;
- (c) whether Government has taken any steps to eradicate and rehabilitate the rescued children, particularly in the 'beedi', 'carpet' and 'bangle industries' and to ensure that stringent punishment is given to the guilty persons; and

(d) if so, the details thereof, till date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) The Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act, 1986 prohibits employment of children below the age of 14 years in 16 Occupations and 65 Processes which include bidi industry. The Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976 does not distinguish between Child Bonded Labour and Adult Bonded Labour. The number of child labourers rescued and rehabilitated during the last three years and current year is enclosed as Statement-I (see below). The number of bonded labourers including children rescued during the same period is enclosed as Statement-II (See below).

(b) As per the information available, State-wise and year-wise details of prosecutions launched and convictions obtained during last three years is enclosed as Statement-III (See below).

(c) and (d) Employment of children below the age of 14 years is prohibited under the Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act, 1986. State/UT Governments are the appropriate governments for enforcement of the provision of these acts in the states sphere. As and when any violation is detected, action is taken according to law.

For the rehabilitation of the rescued children, the Government's National Child Labour Project (NCLP) Scheme is operational in 266 districts of the country. Under the scheme, children withdrawn from work including beedi, carpet and bangle industries are enrolled in the special schools, when they are provided with bridge education, vocational training, nutrition, stipend, health care etc. and mainstreamed into formal education system.

Statement-I

State-wise and year-wise details of children mainstreamed as per the information received from State Governments

| Names of States | 2006-07 | 2007-08 | 2008-09 | 2009-10 |
|-----------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 41,841 | 9,867 | 2,714 | 11,739 |
| Bihar | 1,151 | NA | NA | 1893 |
| Chhattisgarh | 1436 | 899 | 961 | 36 |
| Jharkhand | 90 | NA | NA | 1977 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|----------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Karnataka | 2079 | 2801 | 365 | 1622 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 3329 | NA | 100 | 5000 |
| Maharashtra | 600 | 146 | 126 | 1800 |
| Orissa | 5793 | 2279 | 1786 | 9059 |
| Rajasthan | 982 | NA | 4094 | 1000 |
| Tamil Nadu | 10151 | 8432 | 2929 | 1641 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 2705 | 5911 | 18423 | 1330 |
| West Bengal | 1456 | 120 | 1458 | 6500 |
| Punjab | 1203 | 460 | 428 | 241 |
| GRAND TOTAL : | 72,816 | 30,915 | 33,384 | 43,838 |

Statement-II

State-wise and year-wise details of Bonded labour rescued and rehabilitated

| Year | Bihar | Madhya Pradesh | Haryana | Uttar Pradesh | West Bengal | Total |
|---------|-------|----------------|---------|---------------|-------------|-------|
| 2006-07 | - | - | - | 104 | 93 | 197 |
| 2007-08 | 150 | 192 | 9 | 277 | 88 | 716 |
| 2008-09 | 409 | - | - | 80 | 54 | 543 |
| 2009-10 | 264 | - | - | 100 | - | 364 |

Statement-III

State-wise & year-wise details of Prosecutions and Convictions

| Name of State /UT | Prosecutions | | | Convictions | | |
|------------------------|--------------|---------|---------|-------------|---------|---------|
| | 2006-07 | 2007-08 | 2008-09 | 2006-07 | 2007-08 | 2008-09 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 1 Andmn & Nico I. U.T. | 0 | 0 | - | 0 | 0 | - |
| 2 Andhra Pradesh | 9128 | 3104 | 386 | 0 | 116 | 135 |
| 3 Arunachal Pradesh | 3 | - | - | - | - | - |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|-------------------------|------|------|-----|-----|-----|----|
| 4 Assam | 0 | 0 | - | 0 | 1 | - |
| 5 Bihar | 284 | - | - | 0 | - | - |
| 6 Chandigarh U.T. | 0 | 8 | 7 | 0 | 2 | - |
| 7 Chhattisgarh | 19 | - | - | 0 | - | - |
| 8 Dadra & Nagar H. U.T. | 0 | - | - | 0 | - | - |
| 9 Daman & Diu U.T. | 0 | 0 | - | 0 | - | - |
| 10 Delhi U.T. | 187 | 274 | - | 29 | 8 | - |
| 11 Goa | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 12 Gujarat | 270 | 233 | 328 | 270 | 36 | 11 |
| 13 Haryana | 0 | 2510 | | 3 | 308 | . |
| 14 Himachal Pradesh | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 15 Jammu & Kashmir | 60 | 61 | 41 | 1 | 11 | 25 |
| 16 Jharkhand | 4 | | | 0 | - | |
| 17 Karnataka | 3235 | 473 | 121 | 170 | 0 | 17 |
| 18 Kerala | 1 | 1 | - | 0 | 3 | - |
| 19 Lakshadweep U.T. | 0 | | | 0 | 0 | |
| 20 Madhya Pradesh | 150 | 58 | 25 | 5 | 14 | 7 |
| 21 Maharashtra | 54 | 23 | | 7 | 0 | - |
| 22 Manipur | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 23 Meghalaya | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | - |
| 24 Mizoram | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 25 Nagaland | 0 | - | | 0 | - | - |
| 26 Orissa | 73 | 145 | 22 | 0 | 2 | |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|---------------------|-------|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 27 Pondicherry U.T. | 0 | 0 | - | 0 | 0 | - |
| 28 Punjab | 129 | 176 | - | 23 | 46 | - |
| 29 Rajasthan | 22 | 26 | 9 | 26 | 15 | 2 |
| 30 Sikkim | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 31 Tamil Nadu | 603 | 218 | - | 434 | 295 | - |
| 32 Tripura | 0 | 0 | - | 0 | 0 | - |
| 33 Uttar Pradesh | 117 | 548 | - | 19 | 46 | |
| 34 Uttarakhand | 0 | - | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 35 West Bengal | 7 | 2 | | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| TOTAL : | 14346 | 7863 | 945 | 987 | 904 | 197 |

Housing schemes for beedi workers in A.P.

3643. SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of housing schemes being implemented for beedi workers in Andhra Pradesh, particularly in Telangana region during the last three years;

(b) the number of workers got benefit of housing in Andhra Pradesh during the last three years, year-wise; and

(c) the details of financial assistance sanctioned and released for construction of houses in Andhra Pradesh during the last three years, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) to (c) Central subsidy of Rs. 40,000/- per worker per house is granted to a Beedi worker for construction of a house, who has completed at least one year service having monthly family income not exceeding Rs. 6,500/-, under the Revised Integrated Housing Scheme (RIHS), 2007 for Beedi Workers. All Beedi workers, including workers in Telangana region, may avail benefits under the scheme. Year-wise number of workers benefited, financial assistance sanctioned and subsidy released for construction of houses in Andhra Pradesh during the last three years is as per enclosed statement.

Statement

Year-wise & district-wise number of beedi workers benefited, financial assistance sanctioned & released to the Andhra Pradesh Government during the last three years under revised Integrated Housing Scheme, 2007

(Rs. in lakhs)

| Name of District | 2007-08 | | 2008-09 | | 2009-10 | |
|------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------------------|
| | No. of workers benefited | Subsidy Sanctioned & Released (Rs. in Lakh) | No. of workers benefited | Subsidy Sanctioned & Released (Rs. in Lakh) | No. of workers benefited | Subsidy Sanctioned & Released (Rs. in Lakh) |
| Karimnagar | 2313 | 462.60 | 1109 | 221.80 | 90 | 18.00 |
| Warangal | 480 | 96.00 | 408 | 81.60 | 214 | 42.80 |
| Medak | Nil | Nil | 147 | 29.40 | 482 | 96.40 |
| Adilabad | 1285 | 257.00 | 3419 | 683.80 | 2518 | 503.60 |
| Nizamabad | 1652 | 330.40 | 1920 | 384.00 | 639 | 127.80 |
| Nellore | Nil | Nil | 88 | 17.60 | Nil | Nil |
| Mahaboobnagar | Nil | Nil | 984 | 196.80 | Nil | Nil |
| Nalgonda | 132 | 26.40 | 481 | 96.20 | Nil | Nil |
| Kurnool | 817 | 163.40 | 500 | 100.00 | Nil | Nil |
| TOTAL : | 6679 | 1335.80 | 9056 | 1811.20 | 3943 | 788.60 |

Appointments in National Wage Board for print media

3644. SHRI R.C. SINGH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the appointments made for the National Wage Board for Print Media by way of re-employment of the retired employees, deputation basis etc.;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Finance Ministry had instructed this Ministry to make the appointments only on deputation; and

(c) if so, the reasons for making some appointments in the Board in violation of the existing rules?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) Details of appointments made in the Wage Boards for working journalists and non-journalist newspaper employees is enclosed as Statement (*See below*).

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Statement

*Details of staff appointed in the wage board for working journalists
and non-journalists newspaper employees*

| Sl. No. | Name of the Post | No. of Post | Name of the incumbent | Nature of Employment |
|---------|---------------------------|-------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1 | Chairman | 1 | Justice (Retired) G.R. Majithia | Re-Employment |
| 2 | Member Secretary | 1 | Sh. K.M. Sahni | Re-Employment (Present tenure completed on 24.01.2010 and extension of tenure is under consideration of the Government) |
| 3 | Assessor | 1 | Dr. Harcharan Singh, DDG, M/o Labour and Employment has been given additional charge of the post. | Additional Charge |
| 4-5 | Director/Deputy Secretary | 2 | 1. Sh. H.C. Gaur | Re-Employment |
| | | | 2. Sh. C.A. Bhaskaran | Re-Employment |
| 6-7 | Sr. PPS | 2 | 1.Sh. D.P. Sehwat: | Re-Employment |
| | | | 2. Sh. C.P. Sundaran | Re-Employment |
| 8 | Administrative Officer | 1 | Sh. M. Ray Chaudhury | Deputation |
| 9 | Research Officer | 1 | Sh. S.K. Seth | Re-Employment |
| 10 | Section Officer | 1 | Sh. Sagar Chand | Re-Employment |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|-------|-----------------------------------------|---|-------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 11 | PS to Assessor | 1 | Sh. Sohan Swarup | Re-Employment |
| 12-13 | Investigator Gr.I / Economic Officer | 2 | 1. Sh. Hari Singh 2 Sh. Bhupinder Kumar | Re-Employment Re-Employment |
| 14 | Stenographer Grade -C | 1 | Sh. N.K. Bhardwaj | Re-Employment |
| 15 | U.D.C. | 1 | vacant | N.A. |
| 16 | L.D.C. | 1 | Sh. Darshan Kumar | Deputation |
| 17-18 | Driver | 2 | 1. Sh. Munna Singh, on contract basis 2. Sh. Krishan Sharma | Re-Employment (Ex-Servicemen on contact basis) On contract basis (out sourced) |

ESIC hospitals in Orissa

†3645. SHRI RUDRA NARAYAN PANY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of hospitals and dispensaries being run by Employees State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) in Orissa;
- (b) whether it is a fact that many of them will be closed now;
- (c) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (d) whether it will cause loss to the workers;
- (e) whether any proposal of opening hospitals and dispensaries at new places is pending; and
- (f) if so, the list of these hospitals and dispensaries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) Out of six hospitals and 51 dispensaries functioning in Orissa, only one hospital at Rourkela is being run by the Employees' State Insurance Corporation directly.

(b) to (d) No such proposal is before the Employees' State Insurance Corporation.

(e) and (f) There is no proposal pending with the Employees' State Insurance Corporation for opening of hospitals and dispensaries in the State of Orissa.

Report on employment and unemployment rate

3646. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether his Ministry has the latest report of Employment and Unemployment rate and situation in India; and
- (b) how many persons have lost their jobs because of slow down in economy and how many of them have got back the jobs after the position improved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) Reliable estimates of employment and unemployment are obtained through quinquennial labour force surveys conducted by National Sample Survey Organisation. Last such survey was conducted during 2004-05. The next survey (66th round) is currently in progress from July, 2009 and will be completed in June, 2010. The results of the survey are expected during 2011.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) No comprehensive study/survey has been conducted to evaluate the impact of economic slowdown on employment in India. However, Labour Bureau, an organization under the Ministry of Labour and Employment has conducted quarterly sample surveys in quick succession starting from quarter October-December, 2008 and five surveys have been completed so far. By comparing the results of different quarters of the survey reports, it has been observed that employment declined by 4.91 lakh during the October-December 2008; and then increased by 2.76 lakh during January-March 2009, again declined by 1.31 lakh during April-June 2009, and then increased by 4.97 lakh during the July-September, 2009 quarter and further increased by 6.38 lakh during October-December, 2009 quarter. Thus, even on the basis of this small sample, estimated employment in the selected sectors has experienced a net addition of 7.89 lakh during September, 2008 to December, 2009.

ESIC hospitals in the country

3647. SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of ESIC hospitals in the country indicating the details of the annual enrolments in such hospitals for the last three years;
- (b) the total sanctioned strength of doctors and paramedics in such hospitals;
- (c) how many positions remain vacant among doctors and paramedics in these hospitals;
- (d) whether it is a fact that most of the doctors and paramedics are working on contract/*ad-hoc*/temporary basis in ESIC hospitals in Delhi;
- (e) if so, the reasons therefor and what are their service conditions; and
- (f) whether Government proposes to make regular appointments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) As on 31.03.2010, ESI Corporation is running 23 hospitals in the country. The annual enrolment in the hospitals during the last three years (OPD+Indoor+Casualty) is 39 lakhs, 38.4 lakhs & 48.7 lakhs respectively. Details are given in the enclosed Statement (*See* below).

(b) The total sanctioned strength of doctors and Para-medical staff as on 31.03.2010 in ESIC hospitals is 2065 and 7524 respectively.

(c) The total vacancies as on 31.03.2010 in respect of doctors and para-medical are 588 and 2126 respectively.

(d) and (e) No, Sir.

(f) Recruitment of Doctors and para-medical staff is an ongoing process and ESI Corporation is making regular appointments to fill up the vacancies.

Statement

Annual enrolment in ESIC hospitals during the last three years

| Sl. No. | Name of the Hospital | 2006-07 | 2007-08 | 2008-09 |
|---------|------------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1. | Asramam, Kollam | 104249 | 119445 | 163584 |
| 2. | Ram Darbar, Chandigarh | 139839 | 130969 | 154325 |
| 3. | Beltola, Guwahati | 15543 | 18321 | 25944 |
| 4. | Udyog Mandal, Kerala | 34529 | 25800 | 30750 |
| 5. | Adityapur, Jharkhand | - | - | 424 |
| 6. | Bapu Nagar, Ahmedabad | 347095 | 78388 | 311997 |
| 7. | Basai Darapur, Delhi | 642425 | 672126 | 715403 |
| 8. | Jhilmil - Delhi | 280597 | 298755 | 323688 |
| 9. | Okhla - Delhi | 353655 | 366496 | 376165 |
| 10. | Rohini - Delhi | 306174 | 367722 | 377008 |
| 11. | Noida - U.P. | 326297 | 359352 | 367887 |
| 12. | Jaipur | 109768 | 165693 | 191927 |
| 13. | Nanda Nagar, Indore | 89342 | 93579 | 122582 |
| 14. | Joka, Kolkata | 114106 | 137362 | 165843 |
| 15. | Nacharam, Hyderabad | 159762 | 141878 | 161520 |
| 16. | Namkum, Ranchi | 2152 | 3658 | 22453 |
| 17. | Bharat Nagar, Ludhiana | 130521 | 174875 | 180791 |
| 18. | K.K. Nagar, Chennai | 261204 | 300622 | 354251 |
| 19. | Rourkela | 14657 | 2600 | 19502 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|-----|--------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| 20. | Bari Brahmana, Jammu | 16700 | 16700 | 30417 |
| 21. | Rajaji Nagar, Bangalore | 212158 | 237030 | 281639 |
| 22. | Phulwari Shariff, Bihar, Patna | 41234 | 45000 | 52439 |
| 23. | Andheri (E) Mumbai | 117346 | 82511 | 82211 |
| | TOTAL | 3900353 | 3838882 | 4872750 |

Organisation of Camps by ESIC in rural areas

3648. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the ESIC is organizing camps for Healthier India especially in the rural areas like SC/ST/BC areas in the Eleventh Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof, year-wise and State-wise;

(c) the funds allocated and spent in this regard for the period; and

(d) the future action plan prepared with the foreign organisations in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) to (d) The Employees' State Insurance Corporation is providing medical care facilities to insured persons and their families who are covered under the ESI Act through the hospitals and dispensaries in the areas where the ESI Scheme is implemented. Health camps are organized in the ESI hospitals and dispensaries and at the workplaces where the insured persons are concentrated. The ESI Corporation does not organize health camps in rural areas like SC/ST/Backward Areas covered under the Eleventh Plan.

Implementation of Employment and Welfare Cess Acts in Gujarat

3649. SHRI NATUJI HALAJI THAKOR: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether in Vadodara, Rajkot and Surat city, the Building and other Construction Workers (Regulation and Employment Service Condition) Act, 1996 and Building and other Construction Workers Welfare Cess Act, 1996 have not been implemented by local authority;

(b) whether Supreme Court has given any direction to Central Government and State Governments for implementation of these Acts;

(c) whether it is a fact that some States have collected cess but construction workers are not getting the benefit of the schemes and there is no infrastructure for the registration of the workers; and

(d) the reasons for not implementing the legislation by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) The main responsibility for implementing the Building and Other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1996 and Building and Other Construction Workers Welfare Cess Act, 1996 lies with the State Governments. The States have to frame and notify Rules, constitute Advisory Committees/Expert Committees, appoint various authorities for registration of workers, cess collection, Inspection and Appealing Authority and constitute State Welfare Boards to frame and implement various welfare schemes in pursuance of the said Acts. The Government of Gujarat has notified Rules, constituted Advisory Committee, notified implementing/cess collecting authority and constituted State Welfare Board. These would apply to building and other construction workers in Vadodara, Rajkot and Surat as well.

(b) The Supreme Court, in the Writ Petition (Civil) No. 318 of 2006 -National Campaign Committee, C. L., Labour *verses* Union of India and Others has given directions to the State Governments for taking certain measures for ensuring effective implementation of the Acts. The Hon'ble Court has directed State Governments to file responses and compliance report in this regard.

(c) and (d) The States are at various stages of implementation of these Acts. As on 31.12.2009, 33 States/UTs have notified Rules under the Act, 30 have constituted Welfare Boards, 31 have notified implementing/cess collecting authorities, 27 have constituted State Advisory Committees and 16 have formulated the welfare schemes. As per the information received from the States, so far 56.70 lakh workers have been registered with the Welfare Boards, the States have collected Rs. 2435.49 crore as cess and spent Rs. 683.22 crore as on 31.12.2009.

Exploitation of casual and contractual workers in oil sector

3650. SHRI NATUJI HALAJI THAKOR: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware about exploitation of casual workers, contractual labours etc. in oil sector in general and by ONGC particularly in Vadodara, Surat, Bharuch and Mehsana of Gujarat;

(b) how much time Government to take to issue notification protecting minimum wages in oil sector; and

(c) the other sectors where minimum wages are yet to be fixed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) Yes. As and when complaints and industrial disputes are received from the workmen or union, the same are dealt with by the Officers of the Chief Labour Commissioner (Central) as per the relevant provisions of the law and brought to logical conclusion by providing appropriate relief to the workmen. Besides, regular inspections are conducted by the officers under various labour laws from time to time and follow up actions are taken as per procedure. The details of complaints and industrial disputes received and handled and the inspections conducted during the last 2 years in Oil Sector/ONGC in the Ahmedabad region (which comprises Vadodara, Mehasana and Bharauch) are given in the enclosed Statement-I (See below).

(b) No minimum rates of wages have been fixed by Government specifically for Oil Sector. However, the minimum rates fixed by the Government in the scheduled employment of building and construction of roads, employment in security service, sweeping and cleaning etc. are also applicable to the scheduled employment in Oil Sector.

(c) The Central Government has fixed minimum wages under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 for 46 scheduled employment as per enclosed Statement-II.

Statement-I

*Details of complaints and industrial disputes received and handled
and the inspection conducted during last two years in oil sector/
ONGC in Ahmedabad Region*

(A) Complaints handled in respect of contract labour

Oil Sector (other than ONGC)

| Year | Number of individual complaints | | | | | | |
|------|---------------------------------|----------|-------|--------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|---------|
| | BF | Received | Total | Disposed off | Monetary Relief involved | No. of workmen benefited | Pending |
| 2008 | 05 | 08 | 13 | 08 | 0 | 41 | 05 |
| 2009 | 05 | 10 | 15 | 10 | 1,74,000.00 | 196 | 05 |

B. ONGC Ltd.

| Year | Number of individual complaints | | | | | | |
|------|---------------------------------|----------|-------|--------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|---------|
| | BF | Received | Total | Disposed off | Monetary Relief involved | No. of workmen benefited | Pending |
| 2008 | 02 | 14 | 16 | 09 | 6800 | 66 | 07 |
| 2009 | 07 | 07 | 14 | 01 | 0 | 0 | 13 |

(B). Industrial disputes handled in respect of contract labour

Oil Sector (other than ONGC)

| Year | Number of industrial disputes handled | | | | | | | | | |
|------|---------------------------------------|----------|-------|-------------|-----|-----------|----|------------|--------------------|----------------------|
| | BF | Received | Total | Disposed of | | by way of | | Monetary | No. of | Pending |
| | | | | MOS | ROC | FOC | OD | | relief involved | workmen benefited |
| 2008 | 04 | 10 | 14 | 06 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 3323651.00 | 260 | 03 |
| 2009 | 03 | 17 | 20 | 10 | 02 | 0 | 0 | 2417245.00 | 264 | 08 |

B. ONGC Ltd.

| Year | Number of industrial disputes handled | | | | | | | | | |
|------|---------------------------------------|----------|-------|-------------|-----|-----------|----|----------------|--------------------|----------------------|
| | BF | Received | Total | Disposed of | | by way of | | Monetary | No of | Pending |
| | | | | MOS | ROC | FOC | OD | | relief involved | workmen benefited |
| 2008 | 27 | 47 | 74 | 06 | 06 | 07 | 05 | 59,00,000.00 | 903 | 50 |
| 2009 | 50 | 10 | 60 | 05 | 04 | 25 | 02 | 2,21,79,102.00 | 2402 | 24 |

(C) No. of Inspections conducted under different labour laws

(a) Oil Sector (other than ONGC)

| Year | No. of inspection conducted (enactment wise)/ irregularities detected provided/ No. of | | | Follow up action and Present status | | Monetary relief workmen involved | |
|------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|--------|-------------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|--|
| | Enactment | No. of Insp. | Irreg. | | | | |
| 2008 | CL(R&A) Act | 190 | | 3551 | | Filed 102 court | |
| | Rs. 98787.00/257 | | | | | | |
| | MW Act | 86 | | 993 | | cases, and verification | |
| | E.R. Act | 26 | | 26 | | conducted in | |
| | BOCW (RE&CS Act) | 91 | | 1455 | | 112 cases | |
| 2009 | PW (Mines) | 08 | | 88 | | | |
| | CL(R&A) Act | 162 | 1665 | Filed 36 court | | Rs. 10,16,864.00/2163 | |
| | MW Act | 218 | 4493 | cases, and verification | | | |
| | E.R. Act | 46 | 46 | conducted in 129 | | | |
| | BOCW (RE&CS Act) | 51 | 1069 | cases | | | |
| | PW (Mines) | 02 | 46 | | | | |

(b) ONGC Ltd.

| Year | No. of inspection conducted (enactment wise)/ irregularities detected action and | | | Follow up provided/ No. of Present status | Monetary relief workmen involved |
|------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|--------|-------------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 2008 | Enactment | No. of Insp. | Irreg. | | |
| | CL(R&A) Act | 49 | 992 | Filed 40 court | Rs. 4,16,878.00/193 |
| | MW Act | 26 | 464 | cases, and | |
| | E.R. Act | 06 | 06 | verification | |
| | BOCW (RE&CS Act) | 02 | 52 | conducted in | |
| | PW (Mines) | 07 | 77 | 48 cases | |
| 2009 | CL(R&A) Act | 83 | 1399 | Filed 31 court | Rs. 13,99,256.00/958 |
| | MW Act | 48 | 2078 | cases, and | |
| | E.R. Act | 08 | 08 | verification | |
| | BOCW (RE&CS Act) | 07 | 151 | conducted in | |
| | | PW (Mines) | 13 | 187 | 87 cases |

Statement-II

*Scheduled Employment for which Central Government has fixed
Minimum Wages under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948*

| Sl.No. | Name of Employment |
|--------|------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1 | 2 |
| 1 | Agriculture |
| 2 | Construction /Maintenance of Roads and Building operations |
| 3 | Maintenance of buildings |
| 4 | Construction and Maintenance of Runways |
| 5 | Gypsum mines |
| 6 | Baryies mines |
| 7 | Bauxite mines |
| 8 | Manganese mines |
| 9 | China clay mines |
| 10 | Kyanite mines |
| 11 | Copper mines |

| 1 | 2 |
|----|---------------------------------------|
| 12 | Clay mines |
| 13 | Stone mines |
| 14 | White Clay mines |
| 15 | Ochre mines |
| 16 | Fire Clay mines |
| 17 | Steatitie (Soapstone and Talc) mines |
| 18 | Asbestos mines |
| 19 | Chromite mines |
| 20 | Quartzite mines |
| 21 | Quartz mines |
| 22 | Silica mines |
| 23 | Magnesite mines |
| 24 | Graphite mines |
| 25 | Felspar mines |
| 26 | Red oxide mines |
| 27 | Laterite mines |
| 28 | Dolomite mines |
| 29 | Iron Ore mines |
| 30 | Granite mines |
| 31 | Wolfram mines |
| 32 | Magnetite mines |
| 33 | Rock phosphate mines |
| 34 | Hematite mines |
| 35 | Marble and Calcite mines |
| 36 | Uranium mines |
| 37 | Mica mines |
| 38 | Employment in Lignite mines |
| 39 | Employment in Gravel Mines |
| 40 | Employment in the Slate mines |

| 1 | 2 |
|----|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 41 | Employment in laying down of underground electric, wireless, radio, television, telephone, telegraph and overseas communication cables and similar other underground cabling electric lines, water supply lines and sewerage pipe lines. |
| 42 | Loading, Unloading in Railway Goods shed. |
| 43 | Ash Pit Clearing in Railways. |
| 44 | Stone Breaking and Stone Crushing |
| 45 | Security Services. |
| 46 | Sweeping and Cleaning. |

Upgradation of State Highways into National Highways

3651. SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the total cost of upgradation of State Highways into National Highways during the last four years, State-wise details thereof;
- (b) the details of upgradation of State Highways in Assam into National Highways during these years;
- (c) whether there are any future plans of upgradation of such roads in Assam during 2010-2012;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI R.P.N.SINGH): (a) No separate provision of funds for upgradation of State Highways into National Highways is made.

- (b) No new National Highways in Assam has been declared during last four years.

(c) to (e) Expansion of National Highway network is a continuous process and declaration of new National Highway is taken up from time to time depending upon, requirement of connectivity, *inter-se* priority and availability of funds.

Expending highway projects in naxal dominated areas

3652. MS. SUSHILA TIRIYA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government had decided for infrastructure development in the core naxalites dominated areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the major highway projects will be expedited?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI R.P.N.SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government has approved scheme for development of 1202 km of National Highways and 4363 km of State Roads in Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected areas of 34 Districts in eight States at an estimated cost of Rs. 7300 crore for implementation in a phased manner during the next three years.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Profit earned by NHAI on Delhi-Gurgaon Express Highway

†3653. SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD:

SHRI SHIVANAND TIWARI:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that due to increase in the volume of traffic on the Delhi-Gurgaon Express Highway and the constant rise in Wholesale Price Index, the National Highway Authority of India is constantly earning profits by increasing toll tax every 1st of April;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that this exercise will yield more amount being recovered from users than the cost of construction of the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI R.P.N.SINGH): (a) and (b) As per the Concession Agreement the user fee shall be revised at the beginning of the each financial year *w.e.f.* 1st April based on Wholesale Price Index (WPI) published by the Government of India. There is a provision that the fee realized by the Concessionaire for vehicles in excess of 1,30,000 PCU/day at any toll plaza shall be shared equally between NHAI and the Concessionaire. The fee to be shared between NHAI and the Concessionaire shall be computed for each toll plaza and paid by the Concessionaire to NHAI on a monthly basis.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) As per the concession agreement user fee from the users will be charged for the duration of the concession period and not till the recovery of the construction cost.

Additional Bridge over the river Narmada at Zadeshwar

3654. SHRI VIJAYKUMAR RUPANI:

SHRI KANJIBHAI PATEL:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the six lane traffic between Vadodara and Bharuch, particularly commercial vehicles, has to cross Narmada River on a two lane bridge and this is resulting in long queues and jams;

(b) if so, whether Government is considering to construct an additional bridge over the River Narmada at Zadeshwar; and

(c) if so, the time by which the action will be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI R.P.N.SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Action has already been taken to have the Detailed Project Report for the bridge prepared.

Delay in construction of highways due to naxal violence

3655. SHRI JAI PRAKASH NARAYAN SINGH: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that ambitious projects of constructing two lane highways in many States have suffered a jolt due to the naxal activities;

(b) if so, the details of such projects, State-wise, which have been delayed or stopped due to naxal activities; and

(c) what steps Government have taken or proposes to take to give security to contractors in naxal-prone areas?

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) State Government agencies have prioritized construction of roads under Left Wing Extremism Areas depending on their ability to provide enough security during the entire construction period.

Extension of Vadodara-Ahmedabad expressway upto Rajkot and Mumbai

3656. SHRI NATUJI HALAJI THAKOR: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether his Ministry has any proposal under consideration for extension of Vadodara-Ahmedabad Expressway upto Rajkot and from Rajkot to Mumbai;
- (b) if so, the details of final approval of consideration of proposal in the recent past;
- (c) whether the alignment of Rajkot-Mumbai Expressway has been finalized; and
- (d) if so, by when the said project is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI R.P.N.SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Encroachment of Tiger Reserve by Golden Quadrilateral project

3657. SHRI KALRAJ MISHRA : Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Golden Quadrilateral Project threatens encroachment of Tiger Reserve especially the Pench Tiger Reserve;
- (b) if so, the details of such encroachments; and
- (c) the steps taken and proposed to be taken to avoid and avert such encroachments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI R.P.N.SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Highway projects held up due to delay in land acquisition

3658. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA:

SHRI LALIT KISHORE CHATURVEDI:

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

- (a) whether many highway projects have been held up due to delay in acquiring land, arbitration cases and court cases;
- (b) if so, the statistics thereof;
- (c) the per cent of highway projects suffer cost overruns and time overruns and losses thereof; and
- (d) the observations of World Bank regarding tardy pace of development of highways in India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI R.P.N.SINGH): (a) and (b) 123 projects currently under implementation are delayed. Projects are

delayed mainly due to delays in land acquisition, shifting of utilities, non-availability of environmental, forest railway clearances as well as legal disputes including arbitration.

(c) Out of 230 projects completed by NHAI so far 172 (74.8 %) projects have been delayed. As regards cost overruns, the Engineering Procurement Construction (EPC) contracts provide for variation and payment of escalation including escalation on extended completion period, where extension of time is granted due to delays not attributable to the contractors.

(d) There is no specific observation of World Bank regarding tardy pace of development of highways in India. However, the World Bank in its report of November, 2008 observed based on analysis carried out for some ongoing and completed National Highways and State Highways projects that about 29 % of contracts were completed with 25 % time extension, about 15 % contracts were completed up to 50 % time extension and about 56 % were completed with time extension of more than 50 % of the original contract period.

Ground for revision of Toll Tax of NH-8

†3659. SHRI RAJ MOHINDER SINGH MAJITHA:

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the revised rates of toll tax for users of Gurgaon-Delhi Express Highways 8, has been declared for the financial year 2010-11;

(b) if so, the rate of toll to be collected now from each category of vehicles;

(c) whether the ground to revise these rates is fixed;

(d) if so, the details of grounds; and

(e) the basis of deciding these grounds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI R.P.N.SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The rates of user fee to be collected from various categories of vehicles from 01.04.2010 up to 31.03.2011 are enclosed as Statement (*See below*).

(c) to (e) Yes, Sir. As per the concession agreement the user fee rates are to be revised every year with effect from 1st April based on Wholesale Price Index (WPI) published by Government of India.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement

Rates of user fee to be collected from various categories of vehicles

| Sl. No. | Category of Vehicle | Rate of fee per vehicle per trip (in Rupees) | | | | | | | | |
|---------|-------------------------|----------------------------------------------|---------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|---------|------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|---------|------------------------------------|
| | | For vehicles going to IGI Airport | | | For Vehicles crossing the Toll plaza at Border only | | | For vehicles crossing the Toll Plaza at km 42 only | | |
| | | Base rate | Revised | Discounted rates for local traffic | Base rate | Revised | Discounted rates for local traffic | Base rate | Revised | Discounted rates for local traffic |
| 1 | Truck, 2 axle | 30 | 39 | 26 | 45 | 58 | 39 | 57 | 74 | 49 |
| 2 | Bus, 2 axle | 30 | 39 | 26 | 45 | 58 | 39 | 57 | 74 | 49 |
| 3 | Mini bus | 15 | 20 | 13 | 22 | 29 | 19 | 28 | 36 | 24 |
| 4 | Lightcommercial vehicle | 15 | 20 | 13 | 22 | 29 | 19 | 28 | 36 | 24 |
| 5 | Car (Personal) | 10 | 13 | 6 | 15 | 20 | 10 | 19 | 25 | 12 |
| | Car (Commercial) | 10 | 13 | 9 | 15 | 20 | 13 | 19 | 25 | 16 |
| 6 | Multi axle vehicle | 30 | 39 | 26 | 45 | 58 | 39 | 57 | 74 | 49 |

Removal of Billboards by NHAI

3660. SHRI SYED AZEEZ PASHA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether NHAI has removed 146 Billboards displaying various pictures along and on the highways;
- (b) what was the cost of ordering the full lot of 1488 Billboards;
- (c) what was the cost of the 146 Billboards erected and dismantled by NHAI;
- (d) whether Government has sought any advice or proposal on what to do with the entire lot of 1488 Billboards; and
- (e) the reasons for initiating such schemes and costly exercise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (e) No Sir. However, NHAI has issued the circular dated 05.11.2009 to all its Project Directors that the display boards will be put up at the cost of concessionaire/contractor and NHAI may not incur any expenditure on this account. Therefore, there was no financial implication to the State Exchequer. The display boards will provide information to the people regarding the projects being implemented by National Highways Authority of India. The display boards will have the information like name of project, name of concessionaire/ contractor, name of supervision engineer, date of start of project, date of completion, cost of project, name of the Project Director and also in case of complaint, contact number of the Project Director along with the mobile number.

Footover bridges on NHs

3661. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the State-wise details of footover bridges on National Highways in various States in the country;
- (b) whether Government has provided/proposes to provide financial assistance for the construction and maintenance of footover bridges on National Highways in various States, particularly in Himachal Pradesh; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof during each of the last three years and the current year, National Highway-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) Details of foot overbridges constructed on National Highways in various States in the country are enclosed as Statement (*See below*)

(b) and (c) No separate financial assistance is made for construction and maintenance of foot overbridges on National Highways in various States including Himachal Pradesh. The funds for construction and maintenance of foot overbridges is to be met out from overall allocation made for National Highways in various States.

Statement

*Details of foot overbridges already constructed on
National Highways in various States.*

| Sl.No. | Name of the State | Number of foot overbridges |
|--------|-------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 7 |
| 2. | Bihar | 1 |
| 3. | Delhi | 2 |
| 4. | Gujarat | 3 |
| 5. | Haryana | 5 |
| 6. | Kerala | 1 |
| 7. | Karnataka | 11 |
| 8. | Maharashtra | 3 |
| 9. | Rajasthan | 3 |
| 10. | Tamil Nadu | 2 |

Renumbering of NHs

3662. SHRI Y.P. TRIVEDI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is planning all National Highways (NHs) across the country to be renumbered; and

(b) if so, why Government feel to do so and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) The National Highways (NHs) in the country have been numbered as NH-1 to NH-236 series with some of the NHs having suffixes such as A, B, C and so on. This system

of numbering of NHs did not enable appreciation of relative locations of the NHs or their orientations. Accordingly, the Government has recently revised the numbering system of NHs duly considering the best practices followed World-wide. The modified numbering system of NHs enables a better appreciation of the relative locations of the NHs as well as their broad orientations as a systematic pattern of their numbering has been adopted.

Central Road Fund for Jharkhand

3663. MS. MABEL REBELLO: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) how much Central Road Fund of Jharkhand is lying with his Ministry as on date indicating the details of collection and expenditure for the last three years, project-wise and year wise; and

(b) whether Government has changed the regulations for use of these funds; if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) Central Road Fund is governed by the Central Road Fund Act, 2000 (54 of 2000) and disbursement / release of funds under CRF to State Government is done as per the CRF (State Roads) Rules, 2007. Total allocation to the State of Jharkhand since 2000-01 till 2009-10 is Rs. 256.69 crore against which an amount of Rs.144.26 crore has been released and Rs.131.68 crore utilized on 23 sanctioned works amounting to Rs. 266.73 crore. The unspent balance till date is thus Rs. 112.43 crore. The allocation and release during the last three years are as under :

| Year | Allocation (Rs. in Crore) | Release (Rs. in Crore) |
|-----------|------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 2007-2008 | 35.37 | 17.02 |
| 2008-2009 | 34.85 | 38.47 |
| 2009-2010 | 39.44 | 32.64 |

(b) No, Sir.

Maintenance of NHS in LWE effected districts

3664. MS. MABEL REBELLO: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any special provision to maintain National Highway roads specially in Left Wing Extremist (LWE) effected districts; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) Maintenance and Repair of National Highways is a continuous process for which, funds are allocated under Maintenance and Repair (M&R). All the National Highways including those in Left Wing Extremist (LWE) affected districts are being maintained in traffic worthy condition within the available funds.

Rapid increase in multi tyred trucks

†3665. SHRI VEER PAL SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the number of 10, 20, 22 tyred trucks is increasing rapidly in India;
- (b) the number of such trucks of which permits are issued by Government each year;
- (c) the State-wise details of such trucks;
- (d) whether Government is aware that traffic management is thrown out of the gear due to such trucks every year;
- (e) whether Government is taking any measure to check it; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof and by when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MAHADEV S. KHANDELA): (a) to (c) Registration of motor vehicles including multi-tyred trucks and issuance of permits are the responsibility of the States. No separate data on number of registered trucks and permits issued, based on the number of tyres is maintained in the Ministry.

(d) to (f) Regulation of vehicular traffic is the responsibility of the respective State Governments. The State Governments need to take effective measures such as ensuring lane discipline, deployment of quick response team to tow away break down vehicles etc. to ensure smooth flow of traffic on the roads.

Development of NHs in NE region through PPP mode

3666. SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be please to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether there is any proposal in North Eastern region to execute development works on National Highways/sections of National Highways through PPP mode; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) Fifteen stretches of various National Highways in North Eastern region have been proposed to be developed under PPP mode under the Special Accelerated Road Development Programme for North East (SARDP-NE) and National Highway Development Programme III (NHDP-III). The details of the NH section are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Details of stretches proposed to be developed under PPP mode

| Sl. No. | Stretch of National Highway | Length (km) | Agency |
|---------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|-----------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1 | 4-laning of Jorabat-Shillong section of NH-40. | 62 | NHAI |
| 2 | Construction of 2-lane Shillong Bypass | 50 | NHAI |
| 3 | 4-laning from km. 278.58 to km 315.05 of NH-37 | 37 | Mo RT & H |
| 4 | 4-laning from km 0.0 to 18.0 of NH-37A including construction of additional bridge, rehabilitation of existing bridge and approaches of both bridges over river Brahmaputra | 18 | Mo RT & H |
| 5 | New 4-lane bridge over Jiabharali river, protection works and new 4-lane highway connecting NH-37A and NH-52 | 18 | Mo RT & H |
| 6 | Four lane bridge along with 4-lane connecting roads from Gohpur to Numaligarh | 28 | Mo RT & H |
| 7 | 4-laning of NH-37 from Demow to Dibrugarh | 46 | NHAI |
| 8 | 4-laning of NH-37 from Numaligarh to Jorhat | 51 | NHAI |
| 9 | 4-laning of NH-37 from Jorhat to Demow | 81 | NHAI |
| 10 | 4-laning of NH-39 from Dimapur to Kohima including Dimapur and Kohima bypass | 81 | NHAI |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|-------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|-----------|
| 11 | Nechipu - Hoj road NH 229 <i>via</i> Sagalee | 311 | Mo RT & H |
| 12 | Potin - Pangin NH 229 | 407 | Mo RT & H |
| 13 | Pasighat - Mahadevpur NH 52 (i) Major bridge of Debang valley, connecting roads with option of realignment from Digaru to Chowkham involving major bridge at Alubarighat | 30 | Mo RT & H |
| 14 | Missing bridge and its approach between Dhola and Sadia ghats on NH 37 | 28 | Mo RT & H |
| 15 | 2-laning with paved shoulders of Jowai - Ratacherra section of NH-44 in Meghalaya | 104 | NHAI |
| TOTAL | | 1352 | |

Priority of roads in J&K and North East

3667. SHRI G.N. RATANPURI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government has decided to give priority to building of roads and connectivity in J&K and North East during the Twelfth Plan;
- (b) if so, what blueprint has been prepared in this regard and the details thereof; and
- (c) how much money was allocated and actually spent in road sector during the Eleventh Five Year Plan, how much is envisaged for remaining two years of Eleventh Plan and the projections for Twelfth Plan, State-wise details thereof, including J&K?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (c) This Ministry is primarily responsible for development and maintenance of National Highways (NHs) and it gives priority for the same for the entire country including the State of Jammu & Kashmir (J & K) and the States in North East region. It is still premature to prepare any proposal for the Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-17).

The Eleventh five Year Plan *inter-alia* stipulates to provide the budgetary support of Rs. 69,569.65 crore at 2006-07 prices (Rs. 78,684.91 crore at current prices) for development of NHs including the Special Accelerated Road Development Programme for the North East (SARDP-NE). In addition the sector is expected to generate Internal and Extra Budgetary Resources (IEBR) amounting to Rs. 34,829 crore. As against this, the details of the budgetary allocations made so far during the Eleventh Five Year Plan (*i.e.* 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10) and expenditures incurred / funds released are as follows:-

(Amount in Rs. Crore)

| Year | Allocations (Budget Estimate) | | | Expenditure | | |
|---------|-------------------------------|-------|----------|-------------------|-----------|------------|
| | Budgetary sources | IEBR | Total | Budgetary sources | IEBR | Total |
| 2007-08 | 12066.07 | 2090 | 14156.07 | 12094.08 | 305.18 | 12399.26 |
| 2008-09 | 12871.26 | 4100 | 16971.26 | 13013 | 1630.74 | 14643.74 |
| 2009-10 | 14078.00 | 5000 | 19078 | 13423.93 * | 1273.26 * | 14697.19 * |
| TOTAL | 39015.33 | 11190 | 50205.33 | 38531.01 | 3209.18 | 41740.19 |

* Provisional

The budget for the year 2010-11 is not yet approved by the Government.

The State-wise details of the allocations and expenditure for development of NHs including SARDP-NE are enclosed as Statement (*See below*). The State-wise allocations of funds are not made for development of NHs entrusted with Border Roads Organization (BRO) and the National Highways Authority of India (NHAI), which includes the State of J & K. However, the expenditure incurred for development of NHs in the State of J & K during the above period are as follows:-

(Amount in Rs. Crore)

| Name of State | Expenditure incurred on development of NHs during the year | | |
|-----------------|------------------------------------------------------------|---------|--------------------------|
| | 2007-08 | 2008-09 | 2009-10 (provisional) |
| Jammu & Kashmir | 642.51 | 361.88 | 387.56 |

Statement

The State-wise details of the allocations and expenditure for development of National Highways including Special Accelerated Road Development Programme for the North East

(Amount in Rs. Crore)

| Sl. No. | Name of State | Allocation | | | Expenditure/Release | | |
|---------|-------------------|------------|---------|---------|---------------------|---------|--------------------------|
| | | 2007-08 | 2008-09 | 2009-10 | 2007-08 | 2008-09 | 2009-10 (provisional) |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| 1 | Andhra Pradesh | 82.43 | 192.97 | 269.13 | 65.40 | 81.59 | 196.38 |
| 2 | Arunachal Pradesh | 6.00 | 1.10 | 10.00 | 8.29 | 5.65 | 1.10 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|----|------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 3 | Assam | 87.96 | 88.25 | 174.04 | 77.10 | 86.00 | 87.65 |
| 4 | Bihar | 96.82 | 104.02 | 296.93 | 106.17 | 90.28 | 95.02 |
| 5 | Chandigarh | 2.00 | 3.39 | 4.00 | 0.96 | 2.00 | 3.39 |
| 6 | Chhattisgarh | 42.19 | 67.42 | 78.76 | 36.19 | 40.15 | 65.74 |
| 7 | Delhi | 9.00 | 15.80 | 40.00 | 1.47 | 8.30 | 15.80 |
| 8 | Goa | 15.00 | 34.39 | 33.00 | 2.64 | 15.00 | 34.39 |
| 9 | Gujarat | 67.70 | 102.33 | 166.59 | 68.92 | 65.16 | 101.06 |
| 10 | Haryana | 81.25 | 103.23 | 135.00 | 64.00 | 81.24 | 103.23 |
| 11 | Himachal Pradesh | 57.00 | 76.21 | 78.00 | 39.44 | 57.00 | 76.21 |
| 12 | Jharkhand | 57.25 | 96.41 | 120.00 | 35.00 | 57.24 | 96.41 |
| 13 | Karnataka | 104.21 | 215.30 | 248.82 | 86.75 | 106.51 | 214.91 |
| 14 | Kerala | 58.48 | 72.53 | 123.53 | 54.44 | 50.10 | 73.20 |
| 15 | Madhya Pradesh | 80.88 | 110.14 | 157.09 | 91.71 | 76.40 | 98.35 |
| 16 | Maharashtra | 142.55 | 195.18 | 290.95 | 159.30 | 144.79 | 196.87 |
| 17 | Manipur | 12.14 | 23.77 | 40.13 | 14.65 | 10.34 | 23.65 |
| 18 | Meghalaya | 22.87 | 51.60 | 60.79 | 24.31 | 22.33 | 50.77 |
| 19 | Mizoram | 15.00 | 13.55 | 28.00 | 15.53 | 15.00 | 13.55 |
| 20 | Nagaland | 12.00 | 30.60 | 40.00 | 11.81 | 10.20 | 30.60 |
| 21 | Orissa | 139.31 | 209.55 | 332.07 | 72.22 | 138.87 | 208.84 |
| 22 | Puducherry | 7.55 | 2.95 | 10.00 | 4.99 | 7.49 | 2.95 |
| 23 | Punjab | 85.95 | 156.77 | 173.78 | 74.69 | 85.47 | 156.77 |
| 24 | Rajasthan | 103.18 | 214.35 | 187.77 | 80.78 | 102.81 | 216.54 |
| 25 | Tamil Nadu | 94.03 | 133.77 | 208.85 | 79.40 | 94.48 | 131.96 |
| 26 | Uttar Pradesh | 135.87 | 223.51 | 388.74 | 101.36 | 132.50 | 222.20 |
| 27 | Uttarakhand | 41.30 | 112.40 | 162.67 | 52.86 | 38.98 | 112.29 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|----|----------------------------------------------------|----------|----------|----------|---------|----------|---------|
| 28 | West Bengal | 58.00 | 95.30 | 142.00 | 46.77 | 57.99 | 95.30 |
| 29 | Andaman & Nicobar Islands | - | - | 10.00 | - | - | 0.00 |
| | National Highways Authority of India (NHAI)* | 10851.06 | 12566.47 | 11744.70 | 9066.24 | 10497.21 | 9017.96 |
| | Border Roads Organisation (BRO)* | 649.76 | 650.00 | 756.00 | 623.93 | 645.80 | 710.00 |
| | SARDP-NE* | 710.00 | 1000.00 | 1200.00 | 698.02 | 643.72 | 667.60 |

*The State-wise allocations are not made.

Construction of Dandi heritage route in Gujarat

3668. SHRI KANJIBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that proposal of Government of Gujarat for construction of 'Dandi Heritage' route (Phase-II) estimated to Rs. 2013 crore is pending with Government since August, 2009;

(b) if so, the status of the proposal; and

(c) whether amount of Rs. 2013 crore has been allocated for this project in the Budgetary Provisions for the year 2010-11?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (c) Government had earlier proposed to construct Dandi-Heritage route to National Highways Standards at an approximate cost of Rs. 2000 crore. However, this was not considered for approval as the proposed development was not consistent with the ethos of Mahatma Gandhi.

Development of Sarkhej-Gandhinagar NH 8C in Gujarat

3669. SHRI KANJIBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Gujarat has submitted a proposal of Rs. 47.72 crore for the development of Sarkhej-Gandhinagar NH 8C;

(b) if so, whether this proposal has been considered by Government and by when the work is likely to be started for widening it to six lane and construction of flyovers, etc.; 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) to (c) Yes, Sir. The proposal could not be considered due to inter-se-priority and non-availability of funds during the year 2009-10.

Land acquisition before awarding contracts by NHAI

3670. SHRI ANIL H. LAD: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether to prevent highway development work getting stalled midway, Government had decided to complete land acquisition of at least 80 per cent of the land, before awarding a project;

(b) whether Government has decided not to push highway projects where land acquisition is a problem and the States are not co-operating; and

(c) which are the States lagging behind in land acquisition proceedings for NHAI projects and the extent of land acquisition still to be completed in each of these States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The land acquisition process involves several stages such as issue of notifications under Section 3(A) and 3(D) of the NH Act, declaration of Award of compensation under section 3G, and taking possession of the land subsequent to disbursement of compensation. The details regarding the various stages of land acquisition in different states is enclosed as Statement.

Statement

Details regarding various stages of Land Acquisition in different States

| Sl.No. | Name of State | Total Land required | 3A (Hec) | 3D (Hec) | Land in Possession | 3A yet to be Notified |
|--------|----------------|------------------------|-------------|-------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 1 | Andhra Pradesh | 1781.00 | 310.00 | 298.00 | 1173 | 0.00 |
| 2 | Bihar | 4905.29 | 2135.29 | 412.00 | 2107 | 251.00 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|----------|------------------|----------|----------|---------|-----------|-----------|
| 3 | Gujarat | 4160.27 | 1428.59 | 7.61 | 2724.07 | 0.00 |
| 4 | Goa | 975.00 | 442.00 | 0.00 | 533 | 0.00 |
| 5 | Haryana | 4137.93 | 1409.21 | 167.45 | 2523.275 | 38.00 |
| 6 | Himachal Pradesh | 138.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 60 | 78.00 |
| 7 | Jammu | 1451.72 | 198.00 | 37.00 | 1216.72 | 0.00 |
| 8 | Jharkhand | 1185.00 | 10.00 | 105.00 | 500 | 570.00 |
| 9 | Karnataka | 3920.69 | 1377.77 | 46.24 | 2428.49 | 68.20 |
| 10 | Kerala | 3003.51 | 951.79 | 9.00 | 1823.54 | 219.18 |
| 11 | Madhya Pradesh | 3989.98 | 1680.22 | 45.00 | 1068.97 | 1195.79 |
| 12 | Maharashtra | 2486.39 | 297.79 | 274.00 | 1707 | 207.60 |
| 13 | Meghalaya | 284.09 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 284.09 | 0.00 |
| 14 | Orissa | 3581.58 | 1123.00 | 526.41 | 1932.164 | 0.00 |
| 15 | Punjab | 637.24 | 9.00 | 191.76 | 436.48 | 0.00 |
| 16 | Rajasthan | 4244.57 | 1290.25 | 564.40 | 2236.8 | 153.12 |
| 17 | Tamil Nadu | 6559.82 | 1809.75 | 0.00 | 1767.86 | 2982.21 |
| 18 | Uttarakhand | 652.66 | 98.50 | 268.16 | 286 | 0.00 |
| 19 | Uttar Pradesh | 4236.81 | 1112.58 | 156.81 | 2839.88 | 127.54 |
| 20 | West Bengal | 3764.76 | 886.89 | 32.29 | 2169.97 | 675.61 |
| G. TOTAL | | 56096.31 | 16570.62 | 3141.13 | 29818.309 | 6566.2482 |

Upgradation of 1000 kms of State highways to NHs

3671. SHRTMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Empowered Group of Ministers (EGoM) on National Highways has recently approved the upgradation of 10000 Km of State Highways to National Highways;
- (b) if so, the details of the road stretches that are to be upgraded to National Highways;

(c) the total investment to be made by the Union Government in the upgradation of State Highways; and

(d) the time frame in which development of State Highways infrastructure is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (d) The Empowered Group of Ministers (EGoM) in its meeting held on 17.3.2010, *inter-alia*, approved "In-Principle" the proposal for declaration of about 10,000 km of State Roads as new National Highways (NHs) subject to review of the criteria for identification of road stretches in consultation with the Planning Commission. However, the details of the State roads for declaration as NHs have not been identified so far. It is premature to indicate the estimated fund requirements for upgradation of these State roads as NHs including the time frame for completion of their development.

Networking State Regional Transport offices

3672. SHRI A. ELAVARASAN : Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the project by National Informatics Centre (NIC) for computerization and establishing network of State Regional Transport Offices is under process; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time-frame for the completion of the said project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MAHADEV S. KHANDELA): (a) and (b) The Government has already sanctioned a project for computerization of RTOs/STAs as well as creation of State and National Register of Driving Licence and Registration Certificates etc. at a total cost of Rs 148 crores. This project is being executed by NIC. As per the information available with this Ministry, 100% computerization has been achieved in 21 States/UTs and about 88% of the RTOs, *i.e.* about 872 RTOs has been computerized. Further 100% connectivity has been achieved in 23 States/UTs. Network connectivity has been established in 822 RTOs (about 83%). It is expected that the project would be completed soon. However, keeping in view the nature and volume of the work involved, no definite time frame could be envisaged at this stage.

Financial Assistance for DMIC from foreign countries

3673. SHRI A. ELAVARASAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the ambitious Delhi Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC) has received financial assistance from foreign countries;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the estimated investment required for this 1483 km mega project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b) A loan agreement for a commercial loan of US \$ 75 Million for the Project Development Fund of the Delhi - Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC) project has been signed on 28th December 2009 between the Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC) and the India Infrastructure Finance Company Ltd., a Government owned company. IIFCL would act as a pass through entity for the loan to the DMIC Development Corporation Ltd. (DMICDC), the implementing agency of the DMIC project.

(c) The western Dedicated Freight Corridor (DFC) between Delhi and Mumbai is a 1483 km long project of the Ministry of Railways. The development of DMIC is on either side of the DFC alignment. Around US \$ 90 - 100 billion is estimated as the investment required to develop various projects in the DMIC region.

Pending projects by NHAI in Tamil Nadu

3674. SHRI N. BALAGANGA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that many road-projects formulated by NHAI have been kept pending due to land acquisition problems;

(b) if so, the details of the projects, State-wise particularly in Tamil Nadu; and

(c) the details of the extent of lands yet to be acquired by Tamil Nadu Government for the NHAI's road-projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) Only one project viz. Elevated road from Chennai Port to Maduravoyal under National Highway Development Project (NHDP) Phase VII has been kept pending due to problems related to land acquisition. This project has been held up due to delay in resettlement and rehabilitation of project affected persons, removal of encroachments and also due to not receipt of Coastal Regulatory Zone (CRZ) clearance from Ministry of Environment and Forest (MoEF). The area of land involved is 28.75 ha. of Government land and 0.88 ha. of private land.

(c) 9780 ha. of land is required to be acquired for various projects in Tamil Nadu. The status of the same with respect to action under various sections of National Highways Act, 1956 is given below :

| | | |
|--------------------------------|---|----------|
| Notification u/s 3A issued | : | 6884 Ha. |
| Notification u/s 3D issued | : | 4652 Ha. |
| Compensation u/s 3G determined | : | 4542 Ha. |
| Possession of land taken | : | 4296 Ha. |

Construction of 20 kms-a-day-road scheme

3675. SHRI PENUMALLI MADHU: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has transferred Rs. 10,000 crores from India infrastructure Finance Company to NHAI to achieve its target of constructing 20 kms-a-day-road scheme;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government has given permission to NHAI to raise tax free bonds to finance its road development projects; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) No, Sir. However, NHAI is authorized to raise borrowings through Capital Gains Tax Exemption Bonds under Section 54EC of Income Tax Act.

Tightening of bidding norms by NHAI

3676. SHRI B.S. GNANADESIKAN: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Highways Authority of India has tightened bidding norms to keep the field open only to financially sound players;

(b) whether it is a fact that due to this new norms the developers would now be unable to bid for new projects if they have not achieved financial closure for three crore or more projects;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for this decision taken by Government;

(d) whether BK Chaturvedi Committee for financing and implementation of road projects has also submitted its recommendations in this regard: and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. With a view to accelerate implementation of projects, amendments have been carried out in RFQ/RFP documents by the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways, *vide* O.M. No. NH.37015/1/2009-Highways, dated 09.04.2010, based on the recommendations of the NHAI Board in their 77th meeting held on 19th March 2010, with details given in the enclosed Statement-I (*See below*). The norms have been amended to curb name-lending and for ensuring that the benefits accruing to a consortium are aligned with the equity structure to keep the non-performers/ black-listed entities out; curb intentional or accidental accumulation of the projects by bidders, who may overstretch themselves with resultant difficulty in securing financing.

(d) and (e) The Committee headed by Shri BK Chaturvedi had submitted its report on financing and implementation of road projects in September 2009, which was subsequently approved by the Government with the proviso that the financing plan for 2010-11 onwards shall be considered by the Empowered Group of Ministers including such changes to the Work Plans, as may become necessary. The summarized details of the summarized recommendations made by Shri B.K. Chaturvedi Committee are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement-I

Copy of the office memorandum of Ministry of Road Transport and Highways

THE Ministry of Road Transport & Highways' O.M. No. NH.37015/1/2009-Highways, dated 09.04.2010 is reproduced below.

1 (a) The following will be added at the end of the clause 2.2.2 (B) of RFQ.

"In the immediately preceding financial year, the Applicant or the Applicant Consortium as the case may be, shall demonstrate,

- For Projects with TPC value of less than Rs.2000 Crore- a [combined] minimum Net-worth requirement of 25% of the TPC value.
- For Projects with TPC value of Rs.2000 Cr or more but less than Rs.3000 Cr - a [combined] minimum Net-worth requirement of Rs. 500 Crores plus 50% of the amount by which the TPC value exceeds Rs.2000 Cr.
- For Projects with TPC value of Rs.3000 Cr or more- a [combined] minimum Net-worth requirement of, Rs. 1000 Crores plus 100 % of the amount by which the TPC value exceeds Rs.3000 Cr."

[As footnote: " In case an Applicant has issued any fresh Equity Capital during the current financial year, the same shall be permitted to be added to the Applicants assessed Net-Worth subject to the Statutory Auditor of the Applicant certifying to this effect"]

1(b) The following will be added at the end of the clause 2.2.2 (B) of RFQ following the amendment in (a) above.

"Provided further that the each member of Consortium shall have a minimum Net-worth of 12.5% of TPC in the immediately preceding financial year".

[footnote: " In case an Applicant has issued any fresh Equity Capital during the current financial year, the same shall be permitted to be added to the Applicants assessed Net-Worth subject to the Statutory Auditor of the Applicant certifying to this effect"]

2(a) The following will be added as clause 2.25 of RFQ.

"Applicant/ Consortium would provide an undertaking to NHAI that the EPC works of the project would be executed only by such EPC contractors who have completed at least a single package of more than 20% of the TPC or Rs. 500 cr. whichever is less."

2(b) "The following will be added in Appendix I "Letter comprising the Bid" of RFP.

The EPC contractor/s who would be executing the EPC works of the Project are _____, _____, _____ and it is confirmed that these contractors meet the minimum criterion set out in our RFQ for this project.

It is irrevocably agreed that the value of any contract for EPC works awarded shall not be less than 20% of the TPC or Rs. 500 cr. whichever is less.

It is also agreed that any change in the name(s) of EPC contractor(s) would be with prior consent of NHAI. We agree that NHAI shall grant such permission only and only if the substitute proposed is of the required technical capability as applicable."

3. The following will be added at the end of the clause 1.1.8 of RFP. "A Bidder shall not be eligible for bidding if,

(a) For projects with TPC less than Rs.3000 crore, as on Bid Due Date, the Bidder, its Member or any Associate, either by itself or as member of a Consortium has been declared by the Authority as the Selected Bidder for undertaking 3 (three) such projects and the bidder is yet to achieve Financial Closure.

(b) For projects with TPC in excess or equal to Rs.3000 crore, a bidder shall not be eligible for bidding if, as on Bid Due Date, the Bidder, its Member or any Associate, either by itself or as member of a Consortium has been declared by the Authority as the Selected Bidder for undertaking 2 (two) such projects and the bidder is yet to achieve Financial Closure.

Subject, however, to the provision that total number projects under (a) & (b) above for which the bidder is yet to achieve financial closure shall not exceed 3 (three).

A Bidder shall be considered as a Selected Bidder for the projects of NHAI, where the Letter of Awards (LOA) has been issued."

4. The following will be added at the end of the clause 3.2.9 of RFQ.

"a. The Experience Score of the Applicant shall be computed as a weighted average of the Experience Score of a member and his proposed equity stake (%) in the Consortium.

b. Similarly, the Financial Score of the Applicant shall be computed as a weighted average of the Financial Score of a member and his proposed equity stake (%) in the Consortium.

Provided that the financial strength or the experience score taken into assessment will be only of those who contribute a minimum 26% share to the Consortium.

Illustration:

For illustration and avoidance of any doubts, the following method is placed in clarification:

If Company A (Net-worth: Rs.1000 Crores) & Company B (Net-worth: Rs.500 Crores) in a Consortium with shareholding of A as 60% and B as 40% then the Weighted Financial score of the Consortium shall be:

For Weighted Financial Score

$$1000 \times 60\% + 500 \times 40\% = 800 \text{ Crores}$$

For Weighted Experience Score

If Company A has been assessed to have an Experience Score of 1000 and & Company B has been assessed to have an Experience Score of 5000, in a Consortium with shareholding of A as 60% and B as 40% then the Weighted Experience Score of the Consortium shall be :

$$1000 \times 60\% + 5000 \times 40\% = 2600$$

5. The following will be added at the end of the clause 2.19.3 of RFQ.

"(a) Any entity (the Bidder, its Member or Associate was, either by itself or as member of a consortium) which has been barred by the Central Government, or any entity controlled by it, from participating in any project (BOT or otherwise), and the bar subsists as on the date of Application, or has been declared by the Authority as non-performer / blacklisted would not be eligible to submit an Application, either individually or as member of a Consortium."

6. The following will be added as clause 3.4.4 of RFQ.

"(a) In case of foreign companies, a certificate from a qualified external auditor who audits the book of accounts of the Applicant or the Consortium Member in the formats provided in the country where the project has been executed shall be accepted, provided it contains all the information as required in the prescribed format of the RFQ."

Statement-II

*Summarized details of the summarized recommendations made
by Shri B.K. Chaturvedi Committee*

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.

- (1) (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 & 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 & 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 & 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 & 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 & 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.

Data regarding registration of vehicles

3677. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Transport Research Wing of Government maintains the data of registration of vehicles in the country;

(b) if so, the number of vehicles registered in the country as on 31 March, 2010, State-wise;

(c) whether a committee constituted to look into the issue of streamlining of National Permit System in the country has recommended the collection of a lumpsum amount for vehicle to ply under National Permit;

(d) if so, whether the Union Government has received comments from the States for implementation of said recommendation; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and reaction of various States thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MAHADEO S. KHANDELA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As per the latest data available with the Transport Research Wing of the Ministry as on 31 March, 2006, there were 8,96,18,000 registered vehicles in the country. Number of registered motor vehicles State/UT wise is enclosed as Statement (*See below*).

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) and (e) The recommendations of the Empowered Committee of State Transport Ministers regarding collection of a lumpsum amount of Rs. 15000/- per annum per truck for National Permit was discussed in the 33rd (Special) meeting of the Transport Development Council held on 16.4.2010. The States have given their endorsement to the recommendations of the Committee.

Statement

Total Registered Motor Vehicles in India

(in thousands)

| States/ UTs | As on 31st March, 2006 |
|-------------------|------------------------|
| 1 | 2 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 7218 |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 22 |
| Assam | 914 |
| Bihar | 1432 |
| Chhattisgarh | 1541 |
| Goa | 529 |
| Gujarat | 8622 |
| Haryana | 3087 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 334 |
| Jammu & Kashmir | 524 |
| Jharkhand | 1505 |
| Karnataka | 6220 |
| Kerala | 3559 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 4609 |
| Maharashtra | 10966 |
| Manipur | 124 |
| Meghalaya | 104 |
| Mizoram | 52 |
| Nagaland | 184 |
| Orissa | 1932 |
| Punjab | 4035 |
| Rajasthan | 4754 |
| Sikkim | 22 |
| Tamil Nadu | 10054 |

| 1 | 2 |
|--------------------|--------------|
| Tripura | 106 |
| Uttarakhand | 643 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 7989 |
| West Bengal | 2872 |
| UTs | |
| A & N Islands | 41 |
| Chandigarh | 647 |
| D&N Haveli | 45 |
| Daman & Diu | 55 |
| Delhi | 4487 |
| Lakshadweep | 6 |
| Puducherry | 384 |
| GRAND TOTAL | 89618 |

Recognition of Indian International Driving Licence by foreign countries

3678. SHRI OM PRAKASH MATHUR : Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that foreign countries are not legally obliged to accept the international driving licence issued by the transport authorities in India;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (c) the reasons for issuing international driving licence when these are not accepted abroad; and
- (d) the steps taken by Government to recognize the holders of international driving licence, issued by Indian transport authorities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MAHADEV S. KHANDELA): (a) to (d) International Driving Permit (IDP) issued by a licensing authority in India under the Central Motor Vehicles Rules, 1989 to an Indian National, authorises the person specified therein to drive any categories of motor vehicles in the areas or territories of countries other than India who are parties to the Convention on Road Traffic signed at Geneva on 19-9-1949.

Proposal from Chhattisgarh on handloom expo

†3679. SHRI SHREEGOPAL VYAS: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether proposals for organizing expo of Chhattisgarh's special handloom in Kolkata, Mumbai etc. have been received for sanction; and

(b) if so, the status of the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. During the year 2009-10, proposals for organizing Special Handloom Expo in Kolkata, Mumbai, Delhi and Raipur were received and the same were sanctioned.

Ceiling for cotton export

3680. SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

SHRI BALAVANT ALIAS BAL APTE:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that due to the excessiveness of cotton export, domestic textile industry does not get sufficient raw material;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether his Ministry has received any proposal to fix the ceiling for cotton export; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and whether his Ministry has taken any decision regarding this proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (c) Ministry of Textiles has received a number of representations from garment and handloom sectors regarding steep increase in cotton prices and supply line distortions.

(d) To ensure adequate domestic availability of raw cotton, the Government has initiated the following measures:

(i) Imposition of export duty on raw cotton and cotton waste.

(ii) Suspension of Registration of Cotton Exports to ensure a carry forward stock of 50 lakh bales from the cotton season 2009-10.

(iii) Intensified monitoring of the cotton situation through the Cotton Advisory Board.

Products of powerlooms sold as handloom products

3681. SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that products produced on powerlooms are being sold as handloom products to the consumer;
- (b) if so, what is the volume and value of such sales and which type of handloom products are affected by spurious products;
- (c) whether Government has done any study on this problem; and
- (d) what measures have been taken by Government to solve the problem of spurious handloom products?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) Specific complaint has been brought to the notice of this Ministry.

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

(d) (i) Weavers Service Centres, Director of Handlooms & Textiles of State Governments and Enforcement Wings of O/o the D. C. Handlooms carry out sample checking of products exhibited in National/State/District Level Expos regularly.

(ii) Enforcement Wings of the O/o the D. C. Handlooms inspect the stalls from time to time during the Expos and ensure that weavers present sell only those handloom products; mentioned in the card and not any other. In case violation of guidelines is found, the suitable action is initiated to rectify the irregularity.

(iii) The Societies participating in the expos have to give undertaking to abide by the terms and conditions and sell handloom products of their State. In case of violation of the norms, they may be debarred from participation mature expos for a specific period.

Plan to increase production of hank yarn

3682. SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

- (a) what is the quantum of hank yarn production in the country for last three years in different counts;
- (b) whether this production is enough to meet the demand; and

(c) what are the plans of Government to increase the production of hank yarn?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) The quantum of hank yarn production in the country during the last three years is as under. However, count wise production of Hank yarn is not readily available.

| Year | Hank yarn production (In Mn. Kgs.) |
|---------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 2007-08 | 527.35 |
| 2008-09 | 524.00 |
| 2009-10 (April-Dec. 2009) | 406.82 |

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. However, in the Hank Yarn Price Monitoring Committee meeting held on 4.2.2009 some problems regarding availability of Hank Yarn in finer counts was raised which were subsequently examined and a notification on 31.03.2010 has been issued in term of which the yarn manufacturers are required to fulfill 80% of their Hank Yarn Obligation by way of packing of yarn in Hank form in counts of 80s and below instead of 40s and below as was earlier permitted.

Pending amount of DC, Chhattisgarh Handicrafts Development Board

†3683. SHRI SHREEGOPAL VYAS: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether some amount to be sent to Development Commissioner by Chhattisgarh Handicrafts Development Board under the proposal for Urban Haat, Design Workshop, Saree Emporium etc. in the State, is pending; and

(b) if so, the status of its disbursement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) No, Sir. The schemes of the Government of India do not require Chhattisgarh Handicrafts Development Board to send any amount. Rather, the schemes provide for financial assistance to various eligible organization, including States Handicrafts Development Corporations, etc. for implementation of various Plans Schemes for promotion and development of handicrafts).

No disbursement proposal of the Chhattisgarh Handicrafts Development Board for Urban Haat, Design workshop and Emporium etc. is pending with the Government.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Shortage of yarn supply

3684. SHRI T.T.V. DHINAKARAN: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is acute shortage of yarn supply; and
- (b) if so, the action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) Textiles Ministry has received a number of representations from garment and handloom sector regarding supply line distortions and steep increases in yarn prices.

(b) To ensure adequate domestic yarn availability, Government has initiated the following measures:-

- (i) Registration of yarn exports.
- (ii) Removal of DEPB incentive on yarn exports and
- (iii) Test check of fulfilling the hank yarn obligations to ensure adequate yarn supply to handloom weavers.

12.00 NOON

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया (झारखंड) : उपसभापति जी, आज सुबह ...(व्यवधान)...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, legal tapping by the Government incriminates ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Papers to be laid. ...(Interruptions)... Shri Mullappally Ramachandran. ...(Interruptions)...

DR. V. MAITREYAN (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Raja ...(Interruptions)... We want. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री उपसभापति : पेपर्स तो lay करने दीजिए, आपने हर वक्त cooperate किया है, पेपर्स lay करने दीजिए। Shri Mullappally Ramachandran. ...(Interruptions)... Please let the papers be laid.

Notifications 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 sub-section (4) of Section 18 of the Citizenship Act, 1955, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Home Affairs:-

- (1) G.S.R. 803 (E), dated the 9th November, 2009, publishing the Citizenship (Registration of Citizens and Issue of National Identity Cards) Amendments Rules, 2009. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2555/15/10]
- (2) G.S.R. 207 (E), dated the 23rd March, 2010, publishing the Citizenship (Registration of Citizens and Issue of National Identity Cards) Amendments Rules, 2010. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2133/15/10]

- I. **Notifications of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry**
- II. **Reports and Accounts (2008-09) of various Association, Councils and Office of Comptroller General of Patents, Designs, Trade Marks and Geographical Indications and related papers.**
- III. **MoU (2010-11) between Government of India and various Organisations and Corporations.**
- IV. **Outcome Budget (2010-11) of the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry.**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): Sir, I lay on the Table-

- I (i) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, under sub-section (3) of Section 31 of the Tobacco Board Act, 1975:-
 - (1) S.O. 611 (E), dated the 17th March, 2010, authorizing Tobacco Board to purchase the excess/unauthorized tobacco by charging penalties in the State of Karnataka.
 - (2) S.O. 612 (E), dated the 17th March, 2010, relaxing the provisions of Section 10 of the Tobacco Board Act in the State of Karnataka to permit sale of excess tobacco crop. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2109/15/10]
- (ii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Department of Commerce) Notification No. G.S.R. 305 (E), dated the 9th April, 2010, publishing Corrigendum to Notification No. G.S.R. 443 (E), dated the 23rd June, 2009. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2215/15/10]

II A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:-

- (i) (a) Fiftieth Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Rubber Manufacturers' Research Association (IRMRA), Thane, for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
(b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
(c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2556/15/10]
- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Productivity Council, New Delhi, for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
(b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
(c) Statement giving reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (ii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2557/15/10]
- (iii) (a) Forty-sixth Annual Report and Accounts of the Basic Chemicals, Pharmaceuticals and Cosmetics Export Promotion Council (CHEMEXCIL), 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 Council.
(c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (ii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2558/15/10]
- (iv) (a) Fifth Annual Report and Accounts of the Pharmaceuticals Export Promotion Council (PHARMEXCIL), Hyderabad, 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.
(c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (iv) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2108/15/10]
- (v) (a) Annual Report of the Office of the Controller General of Patents, Designs, Trade Marks and Geographical Indications for the year 2008-09.

- (b) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (v) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2106/15/10]
- III (i) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Department of Commerce) and Indian Trade Promotion Organization (ITPO), for the year 2010-11. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2216/15/10]
- (ii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Department of Commerce) and the MMTC Limited, for the year 2010-11. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2217/15/10]
- (iii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Department of Commerce) and PEC Limited, for the year 2010-11. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2110/15/10]
- (iv) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Department of Commerce) and the State Trading Corporation of India Limited (STC), for the year 2010-11. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2218/15/10]
- (v) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Outcome Budget, for the year 2010-11, in respect of the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2107/15/10]

I Notifications of the Ministry of Home Affairs.

II. Accounts (2008-09) of National Human Rights Commission, New Delhi and related papers.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): Sir,
I lay on the Table:-

- I (i) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Home Affairs Notification No. G.S.R. 278 (E), dated the 1st April, 2010, publishing the Lotteries (Regulation) Rules, 2010, under sub-section (2) of Section 11 of the Lotteries (Regulations) Act, 1998. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2124/15/10]
- (ii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Home Affairs Notification No. G.S.R. 78 (E), dated the 15th February, 2010, publishing the Central Industrial Security

Force Director General (Amendment) Recruitment Rules, 2009, under sub-section (3) of Section 22 of the Central Industrial Security Force Act, 1968. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2237/15/10]

- (iii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Home Affairs Notification No. S.O. 213 (E), dated the 29th January, 2010, notifying Special Court, Central Bureau of Investigation Mumbai as Special Court under National investigation Agency, under Section 26 of the National Investigation Agency Act, 2008. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2239/15/10]

II A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:-

- (a) Annual Accounts of the National Human Rights Commission, New Delhi, for the year 2008-09, and Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of Section 34 of the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993.
- (b) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2236/15/10]

I **Report and Accounts (2008-09) of CCIL, New Delhi and related papers**

II. **Memorandum of Understanding (2010-11) between Government of India and CCIC**

III **Reports and Accounts (2008-09) of various Promotion Councils, Institutes, and Associations and related papers**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): Sir, I lay on the Table:-

- I (1) 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 Central Cottage Industries Corporation of India Limited (CCIL), 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.
- (2) Statement (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2169/15/10]

- II A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:-
- (i) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Textiles) and the Central Cottage Industries Corporation of India Limited (CCIC), for the year 2010-11. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2168/15/10]
- III (i) (a) Twenty-third Annual Report and Accounts of the Export Promotion Council for Handicrafts (EPCH), New Delhi, 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.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (ii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2239/15/10]
- (ii) (a) Twenty-sixth Annual Report and Accounts of the Carpet Export Promotion Council (CEPC), NOIDA, 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.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (iii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2340/15/10]
- (iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Institute of Carpet Technology (IICT), Bhadohi, (U.P.) 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.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (iv) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2341/15/10]
- (iv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Jute Industries Research Association (IJIRA), 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 Association.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (v) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2338/15/10]

- I **Report and Accounts (2008-09) of IDSA, New Delhi and related papers**
- II **Memorandum of Understanding (2010-11) between Government of India and various Limited Companies**

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:-

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Institute for Defence Studies and Analyses (IDSA), New Delhi, for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2111/15/10]
- (b) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Defence, Department of Defence Production) and the Mishra Dhatu Nigam Limited (MIDHANI), for the year 2010-11. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2112/15/10]
- (c) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Defence, Department of Defence Production) and the Garden Reach and Ship builders and Engineers Limited (GRSE), for the year 2010-11. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2220/15/10]
- (d) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Defence, Department of Defence Production) and the Mazagon Dock Limited, for the year 2010-11. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2219/15/10]

- I **Notification of the Ministry of Labour and Employment**
- II **Outcome Budget (2010-11) of the Ministry of Labour and Employment**
- III **Report and Accounts (2008-09) of Central Board of Workers Education, Nagpur and related papers**
- IV **Report and Accounts (2008-09) of V.V. Giri National Labour Institute NOIDA and related papers**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): Sir, I lay on the Table:-

- I A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Labour and Employment Notification No. S.O. 466 (E), dated the 24th February, 2010, regarding constitution of the Central Apprenticeship Council, under sub-section (3) of Section 37 of the Apprentices Act, 1961. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2223/15/10]

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

- II (i) The Outcome Budget, for the year 2010-11, in respect of the Ministry of Labour and Employment. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2113/15/10]
- III (a) Fiftieth Annual Report and Accounts of the Central Board for Workers Education, Nagpur, for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Board.
(c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (ii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2393/15/10]
- IV (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the V.V. Giri National Labour Institute, NOIDA, 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.
(c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (iii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2222/15/10]

I Notifications of the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways

II Outcome Budget (2010-11) of the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS
(SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): Sir, I lay on the Table:

- I A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways, under Section 10 of the National Highways Act, 1956:-
 - (1) S.O. 2522 (E), dated the 1st October, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 18.800 to K.M. 20.500 (Faridabad Section) on National Highway No. 2 in Faridabad District in the State of Haryana.
 - (2) S.O. 2736 (E), dated the 30th October, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 169.860 to K.M. 242.400 (Deoli-Jhalawar Section) on National Highway No. 12 in Bundi District in the State of Rajasthan.
 - (3) S.O. 2810 (E), dated the 3rd November, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 16.100 to K.M. 18.800 (Delhi-Agra Section) on National

Highway No. 2 in South Delhi District in the National Capital Territory of Delhi.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2133/15/10]

- (4) S.O. 2811 (E), dated the 3rd November, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 107.100 to K.M. 142.400 (Gurgaon-Kotputli-Jaipur Section) on National Highway No. 8 in Alwar District in the State of Rajasthan.
- (5) S.O. 2989 (E), dated the 24th November, 2009, regarding appointment of competent authority for acquisition of land on National Highway No. 8D in the State of Gujarat.
- (6) S.O. 2993 (E), dated the 24th November, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 242.400 to K.M. 289.500 (Deoli-Kota Section) (Package I) on National Highway No. 12 in Kota District in the State of Rajasthan.
- (7) S.O. 3000 (E), dated the 24th November, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 142.400 to K.M. 212.100 (Gurgaon-Kotputli-Jaipur Section) on National Highway No. 8 in Jaipur District in the State of Rajasthan.
- (8) S.O. 3002 (E), dated the 25th November, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 228.980 to K.M. 244.110 (Sirohi Section) on National Highway No.14 in Sirohi District in the State of Rajasthan.
- (9) S.O. 3003 (E), dated the 25th November, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 183.050 to K.M. 185.500 and K.M. 192.520 to K.M. 228.980 (Sirohi Section) on National Highway No.14 in Sirohi District in the State of Rajasthan.
- (10) S.O. 3004 (E), dated the 25th November, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 0.000 to K.M. 5.330 (Beawar Section) on National Highway No.14 in Ajmer District in the State of Rajasthan.
- (11) S.O. 3005 (E), dated the 25th November, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 5.330 to K.M. 192.520 excluding K.M. 183.050 to K.M. 185.500 (Pali Section) on National Highway No.14 in Pali District in the State of Rajasthan.
- (12) S.O. 3008 (E), dated the 25th November, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 318.600 to K.M. 381.600 (Surat-Dahisar Section) on National Highway No.8 in Valsad District in the State of Gujarat.

- (13) S.O. 3043 (E), dated the 30th November, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 120.000 to K.M. 228.000 (Mahua-Jaipur Section) on National Highway No. 11 in Dausa District in the State of Rajasthan. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2559/15/10]
- (14) S.O. 3046 (E), dated the 30th November, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 55.758 to K.M. 56.966 and K.M. 58.392 to K.M. 77.610 (Indore-Khalghat Section) on National Highway No.3 in Dhar District in the State of Madhya Pradesh. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2133/15/10]
- (15) S.O. 3090 (E), dated the 3rd December, 2009, regarding appointment of competent authority for acquisition of land from K.M. 0.000 to K.M. 110.000 (Bar-Bilara-Jodhpur Section) on National Highway No.112 in the State of Rajasthan.
- (16) S.O. 3091 (E), dated the 3rd December, 2009, regarding appointment of competent authority for acquisition of land, from K.M. 0.000 to K.M. 11.500 and K.M. 23.000 to K.M. 38.000 (Fathepur-Ambala Section) on National Highway No .65 in the State of Rajasthan.
- (17) S.O. 3112 (E), dated the 4th December, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 263.400 to K.M. 271.500 (Surat-Dahisar Section) on National Highway No. 8 in Surat District in the State of Gujarat. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2559/15/10]
- (18) S.O. 3114 (E), dated the 4th December, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 66.500 to K.M. 73.200 (Kuruli-Kiratpur Section) on National Highway No. 21 in Roopnagar District in the State of Punjab.
- (19) S.O. 3127 (E), dated the 7th December, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 152.000 to K.M. 210.620 (Muzaffarnagar-Haridwar Section) on National Highway No. 58 in Haridwar District in the State of Uttarakhand.
- (20) S.O. 3128 (E), dated the 7th December, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 131.000 to K.M. 152.000 (Muzaffarnagar-Haridwar Section) on National Highway No. 58 in Muzaffarnagar District in the State of Uttar Pradesh.
- (21) S.O. 3129 (E), dated the 7th December, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 152.000 to K.M. 210.620 (Muzaffarnagar-Haridwar Section) on National Highway No. 58 in Haridwar District in the State of Uttarakhand.

- (22) S.O. 3130 (E), dated the 7th December, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 210.620 to K.M. 218.200 on National Highway No. 58 and from K.M. 141.000 to K.M. 196.800 (Haridwar-Dehradun Section) on National Highway No. 72 in Dehradun District in the State of Uttarakhand. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2133/15/10]
- (23) S.O. 3131 (E), dated the 7th December, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 113.800 to K.M. 122.665 (Udaipur-Chittorgarh Section) on National Highway No. 76 in Udaipur District in the State of Rajasthan.
- (24) S.O. 3141 (E), dated the 7th December, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 318.600 to K.M. 381.600 (Surat-Dahisar Section) on National Highway No. 8 in Valsad District in the State of Gujarat. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2559/15/10]
- (25) S.O. 3173 (E), dated the 10th December, 2009, regarding appointment of competent authority for acquisition of land from K.M. 23.080 to K.M. 64.104 (Delhi-Meerut Expressway) on National Highway No. 24 in Meerut District in the State of Uttar Pradesh.
- (26) S.O. 3174 (E), dated the 10th December, 2009, regarding appointment of competent authority for acquisition of land from K.M. 12.860 to K.M. 15.000 and K.M. 20.490 to K.M. 21.350 (Delhi-Meerut Expressway) on National Highway No. 24 in Gautam Budh Nagar District in the State of Uttar Pradesh.
- (27) S.O. 3195 (E), dated the 14th December, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 6.080 to K.M. 22.650 (Amritsar-Pathankot Section) on National Highway No. 15 in Gurdaspur District in the State of Punjab.
- (28) S.O. 3197 (E), dated the 14th December, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 14.920 to K.M. 65.120 (Jabalpur-Rajmarg Crossing Section) on National Highway No. 12 in Jabalpur District in the State of Madhya Pradesh.
- (29) S.O. 3199 (E), dated the 14th December, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 125.000 to K.M. 164.700 (design chainage) on National Highway No. 59 in Jhabua District in the State of Madhya Pradesh.
- (30) S.O. 3201 (E), dated the 14th December, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 22.650 to K.M. 60.270 (Pathankot-Amritsar Section) on National Highway No. 15 in Gurdaspur District in the State of Punjab.

- (31) S.O. 3202 (E), dated the 14th December, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 15.500 to K.M. 35.200 (design chainage) on National Highway No. 59 in Indore District in the State of Madhya Pradesh.
- (32) S.O. 3215 (E), dated the 15th December, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 413.200 to K.M. 488.270 (Lucknow-Sitapur Section) on National Highway No. 24 in Sitapur District in the State of Uttar Pradesh.
- (33) S.O. 3221 (E), dated the 15th December, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 78.100 to K.M. 117.600 (design chainage) on National Highway No. 59 in Dhar District in the State of Madhya Pradesh. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2133/15/10]
- (34) S.O. 3224 (E), dated the 15th December, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 388.200 to K.M. 509.000 (Ratanpur-Ahmedabad Section) on National Highway No. 8 in Sabarkantha District in the State of Gujarat.
- (35) S.O. 3225 (E), dated the 15th December, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 86.000 to K.M. 96.000 (Delhi-Ambala Section) on National Highway No. 1 in Panipat District in the State of Haryana.
- (36) S.O. 3226 (E), dated the 15th December, 2009, regarding appointment of competent authority for acquisition of land, from K.M. 63.600 to K.M. 156.600 on National Highway Nos. 76, 79 and 79A in Bhilwara District in the State of Rajasthan. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2559/15/10]
- (37) S.O. 3227 (E), dated the 15th December, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 9.500 to K.M. 15.500 (design chainage) on National Highway No. 59 in Indore District in the State of Madhya Pradesh.
- (38) S.O. 3234 (E), dated the 15th December, 2009, regarding appointment of competent authority for acquisition of land, from K.M. 298.050 to K.M. 341.047 on National Highway No. 11 in Sikar District in the State of Rajasthan.
- (39) S.O. 3244 (E), dated the 18th December, 2009, amending Notification No. S.O. 785 (E), dated the 19th March, 2009, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.

- (40) S.O. 3255 (E), dated the 21st December, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 18.800 to K.M. 20.500 (Faridabad Section) on National Highway No. 2 in Faridabad District in the State of Haryana.
- (41) S.O. 3256 (E), dated the 21st December, 2009, amending Notification No. S.O. 514 (E), dated the 7th April, 2006, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (42) S.O. 3258 (E), dated the 22nd December, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 189.810 to K.M. 212.161 (Panipat-Jalandhar Section) on National Highway No. 1 in Ambala District in the State of Haryana.
- (43) S.O. 3260 (E), dated the 22nd December, 2009, regarding acquisition of land with or without structure, from K.M. 96.000 to K.M. 100.000 (Panipat-Jalandhar Section) on National Highway No. 1 in Panipat District in the State of Haryana.
- (44) S.O. 3293 (E), dated the 24th December, 2009, regarding appointment of competent authority for acquisition of land, from K.M. 6.400 to K.M. 110.000 (Ahmedabad-Vadodara Section) on National Highway No. 8 in the State of Gujarat. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2559/15/10]
- (45) S.O. 39 (E), dated the 8th January, 2010, regarding appointment of competent authority for acquisition of land from K.M. 137.000 to K.M. 161.000 on National Highway No. 69 in Betul District in the State of Madhya Pradesh.
- (46) S.O. 40 (E), dated the 8th January, 2010, regarding appointment of competent authority for acquisition of land from K.M. 161.000 to K.M. 213.400 on National Highway No. 69 in Betul District in the State of Madhya Pradesh.
- (47) S.O. 41 (E), dated the 8th January, 2010, regarding appointment of competent authority for acquisition of land from K.M. 213.400 to K.M. 257.400 on National Highway No. 69 in Chhindwara District in the State of Madhya Pradesh. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2133/15/10]
- (48) S.O. 56 (E), dated the 12th January, 2010, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 347.600 to K.M. 364.000 (Jaipur-Kishangarh Section) on National Highway No. 8 in Ajmer District in the State of Rajasthan.

- (49) S.O. 58 (E), dated the 12th January, 2010, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 347.600 to K.M. 364.000 (Jaipur-Kishangarh Section) on National Highway No. 8 in Ajmer District in the State of Rajasthan.
- (50) S.O. 59 (E), dated the 12th January, 2010, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 287.000 to K.M. 298.050 (Jaipur-Reengus Section) on National Highway No. 11 in Sikar District in the State of Rajasthan.
- (51) S.O. 62 (E), dated the 12th January, 2010 regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 122.665 to K.M. 128.950, K.M. 128.950 to K.M. 128.970, K.M. 129.970 to K.M. 132.350 and K.M. 159.120 to K.M. 161.475 (Udaipur-Chittorgarh Section) on National Highway No. 76 in Udaipur District in the State of Rajasthan.
- (52) S.O. 79 (E), dated the 13th January, 2010, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 18.800 to K.M. 20.500 (Faridabad Section) on National Highway No.2 in Faridabad District in the State of Haryana.
- (53) S.O. 80 (E), dated the 13th January, 2010, amending Notification No. S.O. 2974 (E), dated the 23rd November, 2009, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2559/15/10]
- (54) S.O. 81 (E), dated the 13th January, 2010, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 93.800 to K.M. 176.760 (Delhi - Agra Section) on National Highway No.2 in Mathura District in the State of Uttar Pradesh.
- (55) S.O. 118 (E), dated the 20th January, 2010, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 176.760 to K.M. 199.600 (Delhi - Agra Section) on National Highway No.2 in Agra District in the State of Uttar Pradesh.
- (56) S.O. 122 (E), dated the 20th January, 2010, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 65.800 to K.M. 80.580 (Rohtak-Panipat Section) on National Highway No. 71A in Panipat District in the State of Haryana.
- (57) S.O. 130 (E), dated the 20th January, 2010, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 287.000 to K.M. 379.000 (Jhansi-Lakhanadon Section) on National Highway No. 26 in Narsinghpur District in the State of Madhya Pradesh. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2133/15/10]

- (58) S.O. 134 (E), dated the 20th January, 2010, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 51.000 to K.M. 59.000 (Dholpur-Morena Section) on National Highway No. 3 in Dholpur District in the State of Rajasthan.
- (59) S.O. 138 (E), dated the 20th January, 2010, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 100.000 to K.M. 144.000 (Ahmedabad-Gujarat/MP Border Section) on National Highway No. 59 in Panchmahal District in the State of Gujarat. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2559/15/10]
- (60) S.O. 139 (E), dated the 20th January, 2010, amending Notification No. S.O. 1466 (E), dated the 29th August, 2007, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (61) S.O. 167 (E), dated the 22nd January, 2010, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 0.000 to K.M. 4.300, from K.M. 7.400 to K.M. 8.400, from K.M. 10.100 to K.M. 20.400, from K.M. 30.400 to K.M. 37.500, K.M. 38.300 to K.M. 40.300 and from K.M. 41.900 to K.M. 77.900 (Jhansi- Khajuraho Section) on National Highway No.75 in Jhansi District in the State of Uttar Pradesh. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2133/15/10]
- (62) S.O. 169 (E), dated the 22nd January, 2010, amending Notification No. S.O. 1747 (E), dated the 15th July, 2009, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (63) S.O. 182 (E), dated the 25th January, 2010, amending Notification No. S.O. 865 (E), dated the 8th June, 2006, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2559/15/10]
- (64) S.O. 183 (E), dated the 25th January, 2010, amending Notification No. S.O. 860 (E), dated the 7th June, 2006, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (65) S.O. 216 (E), dated the 29th January, 2010, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 70.700 to K.M. 179.282 (Yamuna Nagar-Panchkula Section) on National Highway No. 73 in Yamuna Nagar District in the State of Haryana.
- (66) S.O. 218 (E), dated the 29th January, 2010, regarding appointment of competent authority for acquisition of land on National Highways No. 86 (Ext.) (Bhopal-Sanchi Section) in the State of Madhya Pradesh.

- (67) S.O. 219 (E), dated the 29th January, 2010, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 90.220 to K.M. 131.000 (Meerut-Muzaffarnagar Section) on National Highway No. 58 in Muzaffarnagar District in the State of Uttar Pradesh.
- (68) S.O. 276 (E), dated the 8th February, 2010, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 139.000 to K.M. 167.500 (Khalghat-M.P./Maharashtra Border Section) on National Highway No.3 in Barwani District in the State of Madhya Pradesh.
- (69) S.O. 280 (E), dated the 8th February, 2010, regarding appointment of competent authority for acquisition of land from K.M. 397.000 to K.M. 439.000 on National Highway No. 37 in the State of Assam.
- (70) S.O. 281 (E), dated the 8th February, 2010, amending Notification No. S.O. 525 (E), dated the 9th April, 2007, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (71) S.O. 284 (E), dated the 8th February, 2010, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 115.700 to K.M. 119.850 (Rohtak-Hissar Section) on National Highway No. 10 in Bhiwani District in the State of Haryana.
- (72) S.O. 311 (E), dated the 10th February, 2010, regarding appointment of competent authority for acquisition of land, on National Highway No. 26 (B) in Nagpur District in the State of Maharashtra.
- (73) S.O. 312 (E), dated the 10th February, 2010, regarding appointment of competent authority for acquisition of land on National Highway Nos. 26(B) and 69A in the State of Madhya Pradesh.
- (74) S.O. 321 (E), dated the 10th February, 2010, regarding appointment of competent authority for acquisition of land, from K.M. 3.400 to K.M. 192.400 on National Highway No.12A in the State of Madhya Pradesh.
- (75) S.O. 366 (E), dated the 16th February, 2010, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 16.100 to K.M. 18.800 (Delhi-Agra Section) on National Highway No.2 in South Delhi District in the National Capital Territory of Delhi.
- (76) S.O. 372 (E), dated the 16th February, 2010, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 86.000 to K.M. 95.300 (Khalghat-M.P./Maharashtra Border Section) on National Highway No.3 in Khargone District in the State of Madhya Pradesh.

- (77) S.O. 381 (E), dated the 16th February, 2010, amending Notification No. S.O. 2570 (E), dated the 9th October, 2009, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (78) S.O. 401 (E), dated the 17th February, 2010, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 288.000 to K.M. 343.400 (Bareilly-Sitapur Section) on National Highway No. 24 in Shahjahanpur District in the State of Uttar Pradesh. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2133/15/10]
- (79) S.O. 402 (E), dated the 17th February, 2010, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 377.200 to K.M. 413.200 (Bareilly-Sitapur Section) on National Highway No. 24 in Sitapur District in the State of Uttar Pradesh. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2559/15/10]
- (80) S.O. 406 (E), dated the 17th February, 2010, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 92.285 to K.M. 93.000 (Jhansi-Khajuraho Section) on National Highway No. 75 in Mahoba District in the State of Uttar Pradesh.
- (81) S.O. 420 (E), dated the 18th February, 2010, 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.
- (82) S.O. 439 (E), dated the 23rd February, 2010, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 212.161 to K.M. 241.200 (Panipat-Jalandhar Section) on National Highway No. 1 in Patiala District in the State of Punjab.
- (83) S.O. 440 (E), dated the 23rd February, 2010, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 241.200 to K.M. 260.000 (Panipat-Jalandhar Section) on National Highway No. 1 in Fatehgarh Sahib District in the State of Punjab.
- (84) S.O. 441 (E), dated the 23rd February, 2010, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 267.600 to K.M. 289.000 (Panipat-Jalandhar Section) on National Highway No. 1 in Ludhiana District in the State of Punjab.
- (85) S.O. 442 (E), dated the 23rd February, 2010, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 289.000 to K.M. 297.500 (Panipat-Jalandhar Section) on National Highway No. 1 in Ludhiana District in the State of Punjab.

- (86) S.O. 443 (E), dated the 23rd February, 2010, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 297.500 to K.M. 329.000 (Panipat-Jalandhar Section) on National Highway No. 1 in Ludhiana (East) Taluka in Ludhiana District in the State of Punjab.
- (87) S.O. 444 (E), dated the 23rd February, 2010, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 297.500 to K.M. 329.000 (Panipat-Jalandhar Section) on National Highway No. 1 in Ludhiana (West) Taluka in Ludhiana District in the State of Punjab.
- (88) S.O. 445 (E), dated the 23rd February, 2010, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 329.000 to K.M. 347.400 (Panipat-Jalandhar Section) on National Highway No. 1 in Jalandhar District in the State of Punjab.
- (89) S.O. 446 (E), dated the 23rd February, 2010, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 365.600 to K.M. 387.100 (Panipat-Jalandhar Section) on National Highway No. 1 in Jalandhar District in the State of Punjab.
- (90) S.O. 447 (E), dated the 23rd February, 2010, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 347.400 to K.M. 365.600 (Panipat-Jalandhar Section) on National Highway No. 1 in Kapurthala District in the State of Punjab.
- (91) S.O. 480 (E), dated the 25th February, 2010, regarding appointment of competent authority for acquisition of land from K.M. 177.000 to K.M. 277.000 on National Highway No. 8 in Rajsamand District in the State of Rajasthan.
- (92) S.O. 534 (E), dated the 4th March, 2010, regarding appointment of competent authority for acquisition of land from K.M. 422.000 to K.M. 528.300 (Chitradurga-Shimoga Section) on National Highway No. 13 in the State of Karnataka.
- (93) S.O. 607 (E), dated the 17th March, 2010, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 0.000 to K.M. 3.500 on National Highway No. 154 in Hailakandi District in the State of Assam.
- (94) S.O. 608 (E), dated the 17th March, 2010, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 47.000 to K.M. 52.000 (Dhaleswari-Bhairabi Section) on National Highway No. 154 in Hailakandi District in the State of Assam. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2133/15/10]

- (95) S.O.72 (E), dated the 13th January, 2010, publishing Corrigendum to Notification No.S.O. 2811 (E), dated the 3rd November, 2009.
- (96) S.O.73 (E), dated the 13th January, 2010, publishing Corrigendum to Notification No S.O. 2825 (E), dated the 4th November, 2009.
- (97) S.O.121 (E), dated the 20th January, 2010, publishing Corrigendum to Notification No. S.O. 2812 (E), dated the 3rd November, 2009. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2559/15/10]
- (98) S.O.168 (E), dated the 22nd January, 2010, publishing Corrigendum to Notification No. S.O. 3127 (E), dated 7th December, 2009.
- (99) S.O.202 (E), dated the 29th January, 2010, publishing Corrigendum to Notification No. S.O. 3198 (E), dated the 14th December, 2009. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2133/15/10]
- (100) S.O. 1698 (E), dated the 10th July, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 73.900 to K.M. 136.670 (Salem-Ulundurpet Section) on National Highway No. 68 in Viluppuram District in the State of Tamil Nadu, along with delay statement.
- (101) S.O. 1708 (E), dated the 13th July, 2009, regarding appointment of competent authority for acquisition of land from K.M. 102.035 to K.M. 183.060 on National Highway No. 47 in the State of Tamil Nadu, along with delay statement.
- (102) S.O. 1709 (E), dated the 13th July, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 163.400 to K.M. 199.200 (Bangalore-Salem-Madurai Section) on National Highway No. 7 in Salem District in the State of Tamil Nadu, along with delay statement.
- (103) S.O. 1714 (E), dated the 13th July, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 426.661(Bangalore-Salem-Madurai Section) to K.M. 41.000 (Madurai-Kanniyakumari Section) on National Highway No. 7 in Madurai District in the State of Tamil Nadu, along with delay statement.
- (104) S.O. 1715 (E), dated the 13th July, 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, along with delay statement.

- (105) S.O. 1813 (E), dated the 24th July, 2009, regarding appointment of competent authority for acquisition of land from K.M. 94.000 to K.M. 122.000 on National Highway No. 210 in the State of Tamil Nadu, along with delay statement. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2559/15/10]
- (106) S.O. 1818 (E), dated the 24th July, 2009, amending Notification No. S.O. 500 (E), dated the 30th March, 2007, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification, along with delay statement. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2255/15/10]
- (107) S.O. 1831 (E), dated the 27th 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 Vedasandur Taluk of Dindigul District in the State of Tamil Nadu, along with delay statement.
- (108) S.O. 1832 (E), dated the 27th 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 Taluk of Dindigul District in the State of Tamil Nadu, along with delay statement. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2559/15/10]
- (109) S.O. 1837 (E), dated the 27th July, 2009, amending Notification No. S.O. 1013 (E), dated the 2nd September, 2003, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (110) S.O. 2081 (E), dated the 10th August, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 498.800 to K.M. 533.370 on National Highway No. 31 in Uttar Dinajpur District in the State of West Bengal, along with delay statement. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2555/15/10]
- (111) S.O. 2120 (E), dated the 13th August, 2009, amending Notification No. S.O. 743 (E), dated the 17th March, 2009, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification, along with delay statement. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2559/15/10]
- (112) S.O. 2729 (E), dated the 30th October, 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, along with delay statement. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2255/15/10]

- (113) S.O. 2730 (E), dated the 30th October, 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, along with delay statement.
- (114) S.O. 2731 (E), dated the 30th October, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, for construction of Chennai Bypass (Phase-II), connecting National Highway No. 4 at K.M. 13.800 and National Highway No. 5 at K.M. 12.600 in Ambathur Town, Ward-E in Ambathur Taluk of Thiruvallur District in the State of Tamil Nadu, alongwith delay statement.
- (115) S.O. 2732 (E), dated the 30th October, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, for construction of Chennai Bypass (Phase-II), connecting National Highway No. 4 at K.M. 13.800 and National Highway No. 5 at K.M. 12.600 in Ambathur Town, Ward "C" (Menambedu Village) in Ambathur Taluk of Thiruvallur District in the State of Tamil Nadu, along with delay statement.
- (116) S.O. 2790 (E), dated the 3rd November, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 11.000 to K.M. 53.685 (Madras-Vijayawada Section) on National Highway No. 5 in Tiruvallur District in the State of Tamil Nadu, alongwith delay statement.
- (117) S.O. 2976 (E), dated the 24th November, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 166.400 to K.M. 203.400 (Trichy-Karur Section) on National Highway No. 67 in Karur District in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (118) S.O.2986 (E), dated the 24th November, 2009 regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M.426.661(Bangalore-Salem-Madurai Section) to K.M. 41.000 (Madurai-Kanniyakumari Section) on National Highway No. 7 in Madurai District in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (119) S.O. 2987 (E), dated the 24th November, 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 Virudhnagar District in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (120) S.O. 2994 (E), dated the 24th November, 2009, regarding appointment of competent authority for acquisition of land from K.M. 5.000 to K.M.10.400 on (Madurai Ramanathapuram-Rameshwaram-Dhanushwadi Section) on National Highway No. 49 in Madurai District in the State of Tamil Nadu. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2559/15/10]

- (121) S.O. 2999 (E), dated the 24th November, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 9.150 to K.M. 55.600 (Mokama-Munger Section) on National Highway No. 80 in Lakhisarai District in the State of Bihar. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2255/15/10]
- (122) S.O. 3006 (E), dated the 25th November, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 160.000 to K.M. 190.600 (Hyderabad-Vijayawada Section) on National Highway No. 9 in Nalgonda District in the State of Andhra Pradesh. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2559/15/10]
- (123) S.O. 3007 (E), dated the 25th November, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 228.000 to K.M. 249.700 and from K.M. 253.300 to K.M. 254.500 on National Highway No. 31C in Jalpaiguri District in the State of West Bengal, along with delay statement. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2255/15/10]
- (124) S.O. 3011 (E), dated the 25th November, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 203.000 to K.M. 293.000 (Hyderabad-Bangalore Section) on National Highway No. 7 in Kurnool District in the State of Andhra Pradesh.
- (125) S.O. 3026 (E), dated the 27th November, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 163.400 to K.M. 199.200 (Bangalore-Salem-Madurai Section) on National Highway No. 7 in Salem District in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (126) S.O. 3027 (E), dated the 27th November, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 30.000 to K.M. 54.000 (Hyderabad-Yadgiri Section) on National Highway No. 202 in Nalgonda District in the State of Andhra Pradesh.
- (127) S.O. 3028 (E), dated the 27th November, 2009, amending Notification No. S.O. 852 (E), dated the 10th April, 2008, to insert certain entries in the original Notification.
- (128) S.O. 3029 (E), dated the 27th November, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 18.600 to K.M. 30.000 (Hyderabad-Yadgiri Section) on National Highway No. 202 in Ranga Reddy District in the State of Andhra Pradesh.
- (129) S.O. 3030 (E), dated the, 27th November, 2009, amending Notification No. S.O. 2573 (E), dated the 9th October, 2009, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.

- (130) S.O. 3031 (E), dated the 27th November, 2009, amending Notification No. S.O. 2573 (E), dated the 9th October, 2009, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (131) S.O. 3032 (E), dated the 27th November, 2009, amending Notification No. S.O. 2574 (E), dated the 9th October, 2009, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (132) S.O. 3033 (E), dated the 27th November, 2009, amending Notification No. S.O. 2574 (E), dated the 9th October, 2009, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (133) S.O. 3034 (E), dated the 27th November, 2009, amending Notification No. S.O. 2260(E), dated the 4th September, 2009, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (134) S.O. 3041 (E), dated the 30th November, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 260.200 to K.M. 313.280 on National Highway No. 17 in Malappuram District in the State of Kerala. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2559/15/10]
- (135) S.O. 3044 (E), dated the 30th November, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, from K.M. 391.000 to K.M.410.000 on National Highway No. 31 in Purnea District in the State of Bihar.
- (136) S.O. 3050 (E), dated the 30th November, 2009, regarding appointment of competent authority for acquisition of land, from K.M. 31.000 to K.M. 48.533 on National Highway No. 34 in the State of West Bengal. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2255/15/10]
- (137) S.O. 3051 (E), dated the 30th November, 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 Tiruchirappalli District in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (138) S.O. 3052 (E), dated the 30th November, 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. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2559/15/10]
- (139) S.O. 3053 (E), dated the 30th November, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 217.075 to K.M. 268.640 (Bakhtiyarpur-Khagaria Section) on National Highway No. 31 in Begusarai District in the State of Bihar, along with delay statement.

- (140) S.O. 3057 (E), dated the 30th November, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 0.000 to K.M. 9.150 (Mokama-Munger Section) on National Highway No. 80 in Patna District in the State of Bihar.
- (141) S.O. 3058 (E), dated the 30th November, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 55.600 to K.M. 69.200 (Mokama-Munger Section) on National Highway No. 80 in Munger District in the State of Bihar. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2255/15/10]
- (142) S.O. 3060 (E), dated the 30th November, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, 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.
- (143) S.O. 3061 (E), dated the 30th November, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 1182.802 to K.M. 1307.900 (Chilakaluraipet-Rudra Kota Section) on National Highway No. 5 in Prakasam District in the State of Andhra Pradesh. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2559/15/10]
- (144) S.O. 3079 (E), dated the 2nd December, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 153.300 to K.M. 217.075 (Bakhtiarpur-Khagaria Section) on National Highway No. 31 in Patna District in the State of Bihar.
- (145) S.O. 3092 (E), dated the 3rd December, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 40.500 to K.M. 60.000 (Hazaribag-Ranchi Section) on National Highway No. 33 in Hazaribag District in the State of Jharkhand, along with delay statement.
- (146) S.O. 3093 (E), dated the 3rd December, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 60.000 to K.M. 96.000 (Hazaribag-Ranchi Section) on National Highway No. 33 in Ramgarh District in the State of Jharkhand, along with delay statement.
- (147) S.O. 3094 (E), dated the 3rd December, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 96.000 to K.M. 114.000 (Hazaribag-Ranchi Section) on National Highway No. 33 in Ranchi District in the State of Jharkhand, along with delay statement.
- (148) S.O. 3101 (E), dated the 4th December, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 82.522 to K.M. 164.584 on National Highway No. 34 in Nadia District in the State of West Bengal, along with delay statement.

- (149) S.O. 3104 (E), dated the 4th December, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 31.000 to K.M. 48.533 on National Highway No. 34 in North 24 Parganas District in the State of West Bengal.
- (150) S.O. 3106 (E), dated the 4th December, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 164.400 to K.M. 218.000 (Bijapur-Hungund and Hungund-Hospet Section) on National Highway No. 13 in Bagalkot District in the State of Karnataka. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2255/15/10]
- (151) S.O. 3107 (E), dated the 4th December, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 75.000 to K.M. 282.000 (Tumkur-Harihar Section) on National Highway No. 4 in Davangere District in the State of Karnataka.
- (152) S.O. 3108 (E), dated the 4th December, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 284.000 to K.M. 340.000 (Harihar-Haveri Section) on National Highway No. 4 in Haveri District in the State of Karnataka. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2133/15/10]
- (153) S.O. 3110 (E), dated the 4th December, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 393.500 to K.M. 439.000 (Talasari-Manor Section) Surat Manor Tollway Project on National Highway No. 8 in Thane District in the State of Maharashtra.
- (154) S.O. 3111 (E), dated the 4th December, 2009, regarding appointment of competent authority for acquisition of land, from K.M. 53.410 to K.M. 119.275 on National Highway No. 60 in Paschim Medinipur District in the State of West Bengal.
- (155) S.O. 3116 (E), dated the 4th December, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 34.660 to K.M. 69.980 (Hajipur-Chhapra-Gopalganj Section) on National Highway No. 85 in Siwan District in the State of Bihar, along with delay statement.
- (156) S.O. 3124 (E), dated the 7th December, 2009, regarding appointment of competent authority for acquisition of land, from K.M. 592.240 to K.M. 865.350 (Kagal-Satara-Pune Section) on National Highway No. 4 in Kolhapur District in the State of Maharashtra.
- (157) S.O. 3125 (E), dated the 7th December, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 890.000 to K.M. 934.000 (Varanasi, Aurangabad Section) on National Highway No. 2 in Rohtas District in the State of Bihar, along with delay statement.

- (158) S.O. 3126 (E), dated the 7th December, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 143.200 to K.M. 204.300 on National Highway No. 19 and from K.M. 2.300 to K.M. 34.660 (Hajipur-Chhapra-Gopalganj Section) on National Highway No. 85 in Saran (Chhapra) District in the State of Bihar. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2255/15/10]
- (159) S.O. 3133 (E), dated the 7th December, 2009, regarding appointment of competent authority for acquisition of land from K.M. 809.800 to K.M. 901.753 on National Highway No. 5 in East Godvari District in the State of Andhra Pradesh. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2559/15/10]
- (160) S.O. 3135 (E), dated the 7th December, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure from K.M. 342.000 to K.M.350.000 on National Highway No. 34 in Malda District in the State of West Bengal.
- (161) S.O. 3136 (E), dated the 7th December, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 352.000 to K.M. 312.000 (Khagaria-Purnea Section) on National Highway No. 31 in Bhagalpur District in the State of Bihar, along with delay statement.
- (162) S.O. 3138 (E), dated the 7th December, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 270.000 to K.M. 312.000 (Khagaria-Purnea Section) on National Highway No. 31 in Khagaria District in the State of Bihar.
- (163) S.O. 3139 (E), dated the 7th December, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure from K.M. 235.336 to K.M. 247.160 on National Highway No. 34 in Murshidabad District in the State of West Bengal.
- (164) S.O. 3150 (E), dated the 8th December, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure from K.M. 69.980 to K.M.93.500 (Hajipur-Chhapra-Gopalganj Section) on National Highway No. 85 in Gopalganj District in the State of Bihar.
- (165) S.O. 3161 (E), dated the 9th December, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 146.600 to K.M. 192.800 (Madurai-Aruppukkottai-Thoothukkudi Section) on National Highway No. 45B in Virudhunagar District in the State of Tamil Nadu. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2255/15/10]

- (166) S.O. 3170 (E), dated the 10th December, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 18.600 to K.M. 30.000 (Hyderabad-Yadgiri Section) on National Highway No. 202 in Ranga Reddy District in the State of Andhra Pradesh. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2559/15/10]
- (167) S.O. 3171 (E), dated the 10th December, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 98.350 to K.M. 129.000 on National Highway No. 6 in Paschim Medinipur District in the State of West Bengal. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2255/15/10]
- (168) S.O. 3178 (E), dated the 10th December, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 30.000 to K.M. 54.000 (Hyderabad-Yadgiri Section) on National Highway No. 202 in Nalgonda District in the State of Andhra Pradesh. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2559/15/10]
- (169) S.O. 3179 (E), dated the 10th December, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 34.985 to K.M. 73.165 (Patna-Buxar Section) on National Highway No. 84 in Buxar District in the State of Bihar.
- (170) S.O. 3190 (E), dated the 14th December, 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.
- (171) S.O. 3193 (E), dated the 14th December, 2009, regarding appointment of competent authority for acquisition of land, from K.M. 17.600 to K.M. 72.000 on National Highway No. 6 in Howrah District in the State of West Bengal.
- (172) S.O. 3196 (E), dated the 14th December, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 164.584 to K.M. 191.700 on National Highway No. 34 in Mursidabad District in the State of West Bengal.
- (173) S.O. 3200 (E), dated the 14th December, 2009, regarding appointment of competent authority for acquisition of land, from K.M. 73.000 to K.M. 98.350 on National Highway No. 6 in Purba Medinipur District in the State of West Bengal.
- (174) S.O. 3209 (E), dated the 15th December, 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 District in the State of Tamil Nadu.

- (175) S.O. 3211 (E), dated the 15th December, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 397.733 to K.M. 452.700 (except Dalkhola Bypass) on National Highway No. 34 in Uttar Dinajpur District in the State of West Bengal.
- (176) S.O. 3214 (E), dated the 15th December, 2009, regarding appointment of competent authority for acquisition of land, from K.M. 203.400 to K.M. 218.000 on National Highway No. 67 in Karur District in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (177) S.O. 3216 (E), dated the 15th December, 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.
- (178) S.O. 3217 (E), dated the 15th December, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 166.400 to K.M. 203.400 (Trichy-Karur Section) on National Highway No. 67 in Karur District in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (179) S.O. 3219 (E), dated the 15th December, 2009, amending Notification No. S.O. 1227 (E), dated the 27th May, 2008, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (180) S.O. 3220 (E), dated the 15th December, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 295.700 to K.M. 299.000 (Hungund-Hospet Section) on National Highway No. 13 in Ballary District in the State of Karnataka.
- (181) S.O. 3235 (E), dated the 15th December, 2009 amending Notification No. S.O. 868 (E), dated the 10th April, 2008, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (182) S.O. 3228 (E), dated the 15th December, 2009, regarding appointment of competent authority for acquisition of land, from K.M. 3.000 to K.M. 59.300 (Nagpur-Saoner-Pandhurna Section) on National Highway No. 69 in Nagpur District in the State of Maharashtra.
- (183) S.O. 3230 (E), dated the 15th December, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 48.533 to K.M. 82.522 on National Highway No. 34 in Nadia District in the State of West Bengal.
- (184) S.O. 3231 (E), dated the 15th December, 2009, regarding appointment of competent authority for acquisition of land, from K.M. 75.000 to K.M. 189.000 on

National Highway No. 4 in Tumkur and Chitradurga Districts in the State of Karnataka. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2255/15/10]

- (185) S.O. 3246 (E), dated the 18th December, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 375.300 to K.M. 376.600 (Panaji-Mangalore Section) and from K.M. 3.600 to K.M. 17.200 (Managalore-Cochin Section) on National Highway No. 17 in Dakshin Kannad District in the State of Karnataka. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2133/15/10]
- (186) S.O. 3262 (E), dated the 22nd December, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 498.800 to K.M. 533.370 on National Highway No. 31 in Uttar Dinajpur District in the State of West Bengal. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2255/15/10]
- (187) S.O. 3295 (E), dated the 24th December, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 0.000 to K.M. 84.400 (Belgaum to Karnataka/Goa Boundary Section) on National Highway No. 4A in Belgaum District in the State of Karnataka. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2133/15/10]
- (188) S.O. 3296 (E), dated the 24th December, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 405.000 to K.M. 485.000 (Durg-Nagpur Section) on National Highway No. 6 in Gondia District in the State of Maharashtra.
- (189) S.O. 3297 (E), dated the 24th December, 2009, regarding appointment of competent authority for acquisition of land, from K.M. 592.240 to K.M. 865.350 (Kagah-Satara-Pune Section) on National Highway No. 4 in Kolhapur District in the State of Maharashtra.
- (190) S.O. 60 (E), dated the 12th January, 2010 regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 287.500 to K.M. 380.000 (Pimpalgaon-Dhule Section) and K.M. 440.000 to K.M. 470.800 (Vadape-Gonde Section) on National Highway No. 3 in Nashik District in the State of Maharashtra. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2255/15/10]
- (191) S.O. 111 (E), dated the 19th January, 2010, regarding appointment of competent authority for acquisition of land from K.M. 98.200 to K.M.103.400 on National Highway No. 45C in the State of Tamil Nadu. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2559/15/10]
- (192) S.O. 133 (E), dated the 20th January, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 144.400 to K.M. 249.000 (Pune-Solapur Section) on

National Highway No. 9 in Solapur District in the State of Maharashtra. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2255/15/10]

- (193) S.O. 136 (E), dated the 20th January, 2010, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 0.000 to K.M. 81.600 (Tiruttani-Chennai Section) on National Highway No. 205 in Tiruvallur District in the State of Tamil Nadu. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2559/15/10]
- (194) S.O. 137 (E), dated the 20th January, 2010, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M.40.000 to K.M.144.400 (Pune-Solapur Section) on National Highway No. 9 in Pune District in the State of Karnataka.
- (195) S.O. 171 (E), dated the 22nd January, 2010, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 0.000 to K.M. 15.340 (Chennai Port-Maduravoyal Section) on National Highway No. 4 in Chennai District in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (196) S.O. 221 (E), dated the 29th January, 2010, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 397.733 to K.M. 452.700 (except Dalkhola Bypass) on National Highway No. 34 in Uttar Dinajpur District in the State of West Bengal. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2255/15/10]
- (197) S.O. 277 (E), dated the 8th February, 2010, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 10.000 to K.M. 29.500 (Bangalore-Nelamangala Section) on National Highway No. 4 in Bangalore Urban and Bangalore Rural Districts in the State of Karnataka.
- (198) S.O. 278 (E), dated the 8th February, 2010, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 63.180 to K.M. 63.400 (Nelamangala-Tumkur Section) on National Highway No. 4 in Tumkur District in the State of Karnataka. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2133/15/10]
- (199) S.O. 279 (E), dated the 8th February, 2010, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M.375.300 to K.M.376.600 (Panaji-Mangalore Section) and K.M.3.600 to K.M.17.200 (Mangalore-Cochin Section) on National Highway No. 17 in Dakshin Kannad District in the State of Karnataka. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2255/15/10]

- (200) S.O. 283 (E), dated the 8th February, 2010, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 0.000 to K.M. 81.600 (Tiruttani-Chennai Section) on National Highway No. 205 in Tiruvallur District in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (201) S.O. 317 (E), dated the 10th February, 2010, regarding appointment of competent authority for acquisition of land, from K.M. 531.300 to K.M. 597.900 on National Highway No. 17 in South Goa District in the State of Goa. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2255/15/10]
- (202) S.O. 368 (E), dated the 16th February, 2010, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M.282.000 to K.M. 404.000 and from K.M. 433.000 to K.M. 515.000 on National Highway No. 4 in Haveri, Dharwad and Belgaum Districts in the State of Karnataka.
- (203) S.O. 369 (E), dated the 16th February, 2010, amending Notification, No. S.O.2457 (E), dated the 24th September, 2009, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2133/15/10]
- (204) S.O. 373 (E), dated the 16th February, 2010, regarding appointment of competent authority for acquisition of land, from K.M. 340.000 to K.M. 433.000 on National Highway No. 4 in Haveri and Dharwad Districts in the State of Karnataka.
- (205) S.O. 374 (E), dated the 16th February, 2010, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 2.750 to K.M. 37.800 (Dinigul-Theni-Kumuli Section) on National Highway No. 45 in Dindigul District in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (206) S.O. 375 (E), dated the 16th February, 2010, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 43.000 to K.M. 96.714 (Project Chainage) (Kerala/Tamil Nadu Border- Kanniyakumari Section) on National Highway No. 47 in Kanniyakumari District in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (207) S.O. 377 (E), dated the 16th February, 2010, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 84.100 to K.M. 113.820 on National Highway No. 4A in South Goa District in the State of Goa.
- (208) S.O. 379 (E), dated the, 16th February, 2010, amending Notification No. S.O. 2089 (E), dated the 22nd August, 2008, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.

- (209) S.O. 380 (E), dated the, 16th February, 2010, amending Notification No. S.O. 1668 (E), dated the 8th July, 2009, to insert certain entries in the original Notification.
- (210) S.O. 383 (E), dated the 16th February, 2010, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 73.900 to K.M. 136.670 (Salem-Ulundurpet Section) on National Highway No. 68 in Viluppuram District in the State of Tamil Nadu. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2255/15/10]
- (211) S.O. 384 (E), dated the 16th February, 2010, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 433.000 to K.M. 515.000 (Dharwad-Belgaum Section) on National Highway No. 4 in Dharwad and Belgaum Districts in the State of Karnataka. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2133/15/10]
- (212) S.O. 399 (E), dated the 17th February, 2010, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 43.000 to K.M. 96.714 (Project Chainage) (Kerala/Tamil Nadu Border - Kanniyakumari Section) on National Highway No. 47 and from K.M.0.000 to 16.376 (Project Chainage) (Nagercoil-Kavalkinaru Section) on National Highway No. 47B in Kanniyakumari District in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (213) S.O. 400 (E), dated the 17th February, 2010, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 982.000 to K.M. 1041.000 (Nalbarr-Bijni Section) on National Highway No. 31 in Barpeta District in the State of Assam.
- (214) S.O. 403 (E), dated the 17th February, 2010, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 203.400 to K.M. 218.000 (Trichirappalir-Karur Section) on National Highway No. 67 in Karur District in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (215) S.O. 438 (E), dated the 23rd February, 2010, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 52.250 to K.M. 90.220 (Meerut-Muzaffarnagar Section) on National Highway No. 58 in Muzaffarnagar District in the State of Uttar Pradesh.
- (216) S.O. 473 (E), dated the 24th February, 2010, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 23.801 to K.M. 25.347 (Ghaziabad-Aligarh Section) on National Highway No. 91 in Ghaziabad District in the State of Uttar Pradesh.

- (217) S.O. 476 (E), dated the 24th February, 2010, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 100.000 to K.M. 104.563 (Talegaon-Amravati Section) on National Highway No. 6 in Wardha District in the State of Maharashtra.
- (218) S.O. 562 (E), dated the 10th March, 2010, 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.
- (219) S.O. 579 (E), dated the 11th March, 2010, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 180.600 to K.M. 212.900 (Moradabad-Bareilly Section) on National Highway No. 24 in Rampur District in the State of Uttar Pradesh.
- (220) S.O. 589 (E), dated the 15th March, 2010, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 107.100 to K.M. 140.200 (Ghaziabad-Aligarh Section) on National Highway No. 91 in Aligarh District in the State of Uttar Pradesh.
- (221) S.O. 622 (E), dated the 22nd March, 2010, regarding fee to be recovered from the users of the stretch from K.M. 163.400 to K.M. 180.000 (Krishnagiri- Thopurghat-Omallur Section) on National Highway No. 7 in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (222) S.O. 669 (E), dated the 23rd March, 2010, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 177.000 (Delhi-Kanpur Section) on National Highway No. 2 to K.M. 14.000 (Agra-Gwalior Section) on National Highway No. 3 in Mathura and Agra Districts in the State of Uttar Pradesh.
- (223) S.O. 674 (E), dated the 23rd March, 2010, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 22.000 to K.M. 40.000 (Lanka-Udali Section) on National Highway No. 54 in Nagaon District in the State of Assam.
- (224) S.O. 700 (E), dated the 26th March, 2010, regarding fee to be recovered from the users of the stretch from K.M. 340.000 to K.M. 458.000 (Palanpur-Radhanpur Section) on National Highway No. 14 and from K.M. 138.800 to K.M. 281.300 (Radhanpur-Samakhiyali Section) on National Highway No. 15 in the State of Gujarat.

(225) S.O. 701 (E), dated the 26th March, 2010, regarding fee to be recovered from the users of the stretch from K.M. 93.00 to K.M. 149.250 (Brijghat-Moradabad Section) on National Highway No. 24 in the State of Uttar Pradesh.

(226) S.O. 1840 (E), dated the 27th July, 2009, publishing Corrigendum to Notification No S.O. 1227 (E), dated the 27th May, 2008. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2255/15/10]

- II. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Outcome Budget, for the year 2010-11, in respect of the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2560/15/10]

MESSAGE FROM LOK SABHA

The Appropriation (No.2) Bill, 2010

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I have to report to the House the following message received from the Lok Sabha, signed by the Secretary-General of the Lok Sabha:

"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 (No.2) Bill, 2010, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 27th April, 2010.

2. The Speaker has certified that this Bill is a Money Bill within the meaning of article 110 of the Constitution of India."

Sir, I lay a copy of the Bill on the Table.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

DR. BARUN MUKHERJI (West Bengal): Sir, I present the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Report (in English and Hindi) of the Committee on Papers Laid on the Table regarding laying of Annual Reports and Audited Accounts of Betwa River Board (BRB), Jhansi; National Highways Authority of India (NHAI), New Delhi and Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI), Mumbai.

**REPORTS OF DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON HEALTH
AND FAMILY WELFARE**

DR. PRABHAKAR KORE (Karnataka): Sir, I present the following Reports (in English and Hindi) of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Health and Family Welfare:-

- (i) Thirty-ninth Report on "Demands for Grants (2010-11)" of the Department of Health and Family Welfare;
- (ii) Fortieth Report on "Demands for Grants (2010-11)" of the Department of AYUSH;
- (iii) Forty-first Report on "Demands for Grants (2010-11)" of the Department of Health Research; and
- (iv) Forty-second Report on "Demands for Grants (2010-11)" of the Department of AIDS Control.

**REPORTS OF DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY
STANDING COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE**

SHRI SHARAD ANANTRAO JOSHI (Maharashtra): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Seventh Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Agriculture (2009-10) on "Demands for Grants (2010-11)" of the Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries).

STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS

**Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Third Report of Department-related
Parliamentary Standing Committee on Labour**

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): Sir, I make a statement regarding status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Third Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Labour.

**Status of Implementation of Recommendations and Observations
contained in the Ninetieth Report of the Department Related
Parliamentary Standing Committee on Commerce**

And

**Status of Implementation of Recommendations contained in the Ninety-first Report of Department-
related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Commerce**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): Sir, I make the following statements regarding:-

- (i) Status of implementation of recommendations and observations contained in the Ninetieth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Commerce on 'Foreign and Domestic Investment in Retail Sector'; and
- (ii) Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Ninety-first Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on 'Export Infrastructure at Airport, Ports, ICDs, LCSs etc., and Towns of Export Excellence in the Country'.

**RE. DEMAND FOR GOVERNMENT'S RESPONSE ON REVELATIONS
OF PHONE TAPPING - *Contd.***

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA (Jharkhand): Sir, ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I want to raise ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: One by one. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, in the morning, the Leader of the Opposition raised the issue of phone tapping by Government agencies because on Monday, the Home Minister said that "we have not authorized anybody to tap the phones", whereas today, in a newspaper, a leading newspaper, there is a big news about the tapping of telephones by ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Ahluwalia, don't go on phone-tapping. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Sir, there, it is clearly mentioned ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, the question is ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: There, it is clearly mentioned. We wanted a discussion ...*(Interruptions)*... He wanted a discussion on this. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, I want to be heard. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Sir, we wanted ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Sir, he is intervening. ...*(Interruptions)*... He is not responding to my query. *(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, he is responding to your query. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: No, he is not responding. He is intervening. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please don't bring it. ...*(Interruptions)*... Don't bring it. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is not correct. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please go back to your seats. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please go back to your seats. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, you haven't given notice. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): Sir, suspension of Question Hour is not a notice for discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Sir, we want the response of the Government on this issue. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Just one minute. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: We want Mr. Raja to be immediately dismissed. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Maitreyan, please listen to the Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*... I said, "Please listen to the Minister" ...*(Interruptions)*... He wants to respond. ...*(Interruptions)*... At least, you have some courtesy. ...*(Interruptions)*... You please listen to the Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let the Minister make the statement. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... When the Minister is making a statement, please have the courtesy to listen to him. Then you react. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Sir, we have taken note of what has been said. But what the hon. Member is saying is not what was mentioned in the statement of the hon. Home Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: This is not the answer. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: This is a different point. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, we have taken note of what the hon. Leader of the Opposition has raised. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Ahluwalia, he has taken note of it. ...*(Interruptions)*... You please give notice. ...*(Interruptions)*... Today, how can you say that, when a notice is not there? ...*(Interruptions)*... You please give notice. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Maitreyan, you please give notice. Then we will have a discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*... You please give notice. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Sir, we will give notice today. Let us have the discussion tomorrow.
...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You give notice first. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: I will do it. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You give notice to the Chairman. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA: We will give notice today and let us discuss it tomorrow.
...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, Mr. Ahluwalia. The date has to be fixed by the Chairman, when the discussion should take place. ...(Interruptions)... How can I say that? ...(Interruptions)... I am allowing a discussion and asking you to give notice. ...(Interruptions)... There is no notice before us now. ...(Interruptions)... Mr. Maitreyan, please. ...(Interruptions)...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: We want a discussion tomorrow. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have to talk about the rules. Now there is no notice before the Chair. ...(Interruptions)...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: That is why we are raising it. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You give notice. ...(Interruptions)... How can I allow you?
...(Interruptions)... You give notice. ...(Interruptions)... What is this? ...(Interruptions)...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: We are giving notice. Tomorrow we will discuss it. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. That will be decided later. ...(Interruptions)... First you give notice. ...(Interruptions)...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: I will give you notice at the Table. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, that can't be. ...(Interruptions)... You have to follow some procedure. ...(Interruptions)... You can't just do like that. ...(Interruptions)...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: The Government is not following the procedure. ...(Interruptions)... Why are you asking us to follow the procedure? ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now we will take up Calling Attention. ...*(Interruptions)*... You please give notice. ...*(Interruptions)*... You please give notice. ...*(Interruptions)*... We will discuss it. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Chairman will fix the time. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: If it is not listed for tomorrow, then there will be notice for suspension of Question Hour. ...*(Interruptions)*... If this issue is not resolved, the Question Hour can't be taken up. ...*(Interruptions)*... We are sure that you will adjourn the House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री विनय कटियार (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, JPC की डिमांड बहुत पहले से की जा रही है ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति : आप कौन-सा issue उठा रहे हैं? Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री विनय कटियार : महोदय, JPC का क्या हुआ ...*(व्यवधान)*... प्रधान मंत्री अपना जवाब दें कि JPC का क्या हुआ ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we will take up the Calling Attention. Shri Prabhat Jha. ...*(Interruptions)*...

CALLING ATTENTION TO THE MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

Presence of dangerous quantity of arsenic and other harmful minerals in potable water in various parts of the country

श्री प्रभात झा (मध्य प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से देश के विभिन्न भागों में पेय जल में आर्सेनिक और अन्य हानिकारक खनिजों की खतरनाक मात्रा में उपस्थिति और साथ ही तटीय क्षेत्रों में लवणता के कारण होने वाली हानिकारक बीमारियां तथा इस संबंध में सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया की ओर माननीय ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, the hon. Minister to respond. You please make the statement. Distribute the copies of the statement.

ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री (श्री सी.पी. जोशी) : सर, माननीय संसद सदस्य ने करोड़ों लोगों के जीवन को छूने वाले इस महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दे को उठाया है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have asked them to give notice. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री विनय कटियार (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, JPC का क्या हुआ ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If they are disrupting the House, what can I do? ...*(Interruptions)*... You please advise them. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU (Karnataka): Sir, you adjourn the House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I can't run the House without your cooperation. ...*(Interruptions)*... The business has to go on. ...*(Interruptions)*... Two or three persons can't be allowed to disrupt the whole House and the business before the House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN (Tamil Nadu): It is not two or three persons. ...*(Interruptions)*... We raised an important issue. ...*(Interruptions)*... You can't dismiss it by saying two or three persons have raised it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री सी.पी. जोशी : ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में पेय जल का मुख्य स्रोत भू-जल है क्योंकि इसे आम तौर पर सुरक्षित माना जाता है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... तथापि, कुछ क्षेत्रों में आर्सेनिक, फ्लोराइड, लौह, नाइट्रेट और खारापन जैसे विभिन्न रासायनिक संदूषकों की मौजूदगी की वजह से भू-जल को मानव उपयोग के लिए असुरक्षित देखा जाता है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: It is not a question of two or three Members. It is a question of a party. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is not acceptable. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is all right. That is your view. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री सी.पी. जोशी : राज्यों द्वारा 1.4.2009 की स्थिति के अनुसार दी गई जानकारी के हिसाब से लगभग 1.80 लाख ग्रामीण बसावटों में, अर्थात् कुल ग्रामीण आबादी के लगभग 11%, जल गुणवत्ता संबंधी समस्याएं हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, we are expressing the view of our Party. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. It is not. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री सी.पी. जोशी : 9 राज्यों की 9,504 बसावटों में आर्सेनिक संदूषण की, 18 राज्यों की 33,363 बसावटों में फ्लोराइड संदूषण की, 17 राज्यों की 32,689 बसावटों के भीतरी और तटीय क्षेत्रों में खारेपन की, 22 राज्यों की 1,01,872 बसावटों में लौह संदूषण की और 9 राज्यों की 2,571 बसावटों में नाइट्रेट संदूषण की जानकारी दी गई है। कुछ बसावटों में पेयजल स्रोतों में विविध संदूषक होने की जानकारी मिली है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: It is very unfortunate to make such a remark. ...*(Interruptions)*... We are representing a Party.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: One party also. ...*(Interruptions)*... Naiduji, you give a notice. Then a date will be fixed. How can you compel the Chair to fix the date? ...*(Interruptions)*... I can't do it. ...*(Interruptions)*... What is this? ...*(Interruptions)*... The House is adjourned for 15 minutes.

The House then adjourned at twelve minutes past twelve of the clock.

The House re-assembled at twenty-eight minutes past twelve of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, we have been repeatedly raising the issue of unauthorized telephone tapping, and indictment of the Minister...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please give a notice. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, the CBI officer has been transferred. Instead of taking action against the errant Minister, the concerned officer. ...*(Interruptions)*... We want a discussion on this immediately. ...*(Interruptions)*... We seek a direction from you...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You give a notice ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Siva, please ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: One Member cannot direct another Member. We can only address the Chair ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, we want a discussion on the issue. We seek a direction from you. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री विनय कटियार : उपसभापति महोदय, जेपीसी का क्या हुआ? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति : आप बैठिए ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री विनय कटियार : जेपीसी का क्या हुआ? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please hear me. It was agreed that you would give a notice. ...*(Interruptions)*... There is no notice now ...*(Interruptions)*... It has come to my hand only now. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री बलबीर पुंज : महोदय ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति : पुंज जी, वही बात हो रही है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA (Jharkhand): We should have the discussion tomorrow ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please sit down ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM (Andhra Pradesh): Notice is not given in the House like this ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA: Sir, we want discussion tomorrow.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, we will discuss it.

श्री विनय कटियार : उपसभापति जी, यह तो बतला दें कि दो दिन हाउस नहीं चला, जे.पी.सी. की मांग की गई ...**(व्यवधान)**... प्रधान मंत्री जी को इस सदन में बुलवाया था। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस विषय का क्या हुआ? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Minister to complete the reply now. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री विनय कटियार : महोदय ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति : इसके ऊपर आपने कोई नोटिस नहीं दिया। बाद में ऐसा नहीं हो सकता। There is no Zero Hour today. ...*(Interruptions)*... प्लीज़, आप बैठिए।

श्री विनय कटियार : दो दिन हाउस नहीं चला। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Chair is not responsible for responding to you.

श्री विनय कटियार : कहा गया था कि प्रधान मंत्री जी आएँ, इस सदन को बयान दें। यह हमारा कहना है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): What is the Chair's ruling, Sir?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The notice has been given. Discussion will take place.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: The notice will be taken into consideration. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री उपसभापति : उसके ऊपर नोटिस आई है that is under consideration. उस पर बात नहीं कर सकते। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री विनय कटियार : क्यों नहीं कर सकते, उपसभापति जी।

श्री सी.पी. जोशी : आर्सेनिक से संदूषित जल और खाद्य सामग्रियों के निरंतर उपभोग से केराटोसिस, मेलानोसिस और कैंसर जैसे गंभीर किस्म की स्वास्थ्य संबंधी समस्याएं उत्पन्न हो जाती हैं। पश्चिमी बंगाल आर्सेनिक संदूषण से सबसे अधिक प्रभावित राज्य है। असम, बिहार, उत्तर प्रदेश, छत्तीसगढ़, कर्नाटक और राजस्थान जैसे अन्य राज्यों में भी आर्सेनिक होने की जानकारी मिली है। जल और खाद्य सामग्रियों के जरिए फ्लोराइड के निरंतर अत्यधिक उपभोग से फ्लूरोसिस होता है और अस्थि, दांत और मांसपेशियों को नुकसान पहुंचता है। फ्लोराइड से सबसे अधिक प्रभावित राज्य हैं - राजस्थान, बिहार, कर्नाटक, मध्य प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र, आंध्र प्रदेश, उत्तर प्रदेश, उड़ीसा, गुजरात और पश्चिमी बंगाल।

जल गुणवत्ता संबंधी समस्याओं का समाधान करने और ग्रामीण लोगों को स्वच्छ पेय जल उपलब्ध कराने में राज्यों को समर्थ बनाने के लिए भारत सरकार राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण पेयजल कार्यक्रम (एन.आर.डी.डब्ल्यू.पी.) के अंतर्गत तकनीकी और वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करती है। जल गुणवत्ता समस्याओं का समाधान करने के लिए 20

प्रतिशत एन.आर.डी.डब्ल्यू.पी. निधियों का निर्धारण किया जाता है, किन्तु लोचनीयता बरतने के लिए राज्यों को गुणवत्ता संबंधी समस्याओं का समाधान करने की दृष्टि से 65 प्रतिशत तक की धनराशि का उपयोग करने की अनुमति दी गई है।

भारत निर्माण के अंतर्गत राज्यों से जल गुणवत्ता प्रभावित बसावटों की समस्या का समाधान करने को प्राथमिकता देने का आग्रह किया गया है। भारत निर्माण चरण प्रथम में 2005-06 से 2008-09 तक ऐसी 33,317 बसावटों में स्वच्छ पेयजल उपलब्ध करा दिया गया है। वर्ष 2009-10 के दौरान राज्यों द्वारा अब तक दी गई जानकारी के अनुसार गुणवत्ता प्रभावित लगभग 30,000 बसावटों में स्वच्छ पेयजल उपलब्ध कराया गया है। भारत निर्माण चरण द्वितीय के अंतर्गत हमने 11वीं योजनावधि के अंत तक शेष सभी गुणवत्ता प्रभावित बसावटों को कवर करने का लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया है। 84,414 गुणवत्ता प्रभावित बसावटों को कवर करने की परियोजनाएं चल रही हैं।

भारत निर्माण चरण प्रथम के तहत वर्ष 2005-06 से 2008-09 तक ग्रामीण पेयजल आपूर्ति के लिए राज्यों को 18,832.44 करोड़ रुपए रिलीज किए गए थे। जैसा कि माननीय सदस्य यह जानते हैं कि एन.आर.डी.डब्ल्यू.पी. के लिए बजटीय आबंटन को वर्ष 2009-10 में 8,000 करोड़ रुपए से बढ़ाकर वर्ष 2010-11 में 9,000 करोड़ रुपए कर दिया गया है। वर्ष 2010-11 की वार्षिक कार्य योजना पर चर्चा करते समय मेरे मंत्रालय में पेयजल आपूर्ति विभाग ने राज्यों से गुणवत्ता बसावटों की कवरेज को प्राथमिकता देने, आर्सेनिक, फ्लोराइड तथा लौह प्रभावित बसावटों की समस्या को दूर करने को सर्वोच्च प्राथमिकता देने का अनुरोध किया था।

ऐसी बसावटों में राज्य, रिवर्स आस्मोसिस (आर.ओ.) संयंत्र तथा फ्लोराइड दूर करने वाली इकाइयां स्थापित करने जैसे अल्पकालिक उपाय कर रहे हैं, ताकि पीने और भोजन बनाने के लिए 10 लीटर स्वच्छ जल उपलब्ध कराया जा सके। तथापि, इन प्रौद्योगिकियों में अनुपयोगी सामग्री का रखरखाव तथा प्रबंधन करने की समस्याएं हैं। इसीलिए राज्य दीर्घकालिक समाधान के रूप में नदियों, तालाबों तथा जलाशयों अथवा छत पर वर्षा जल एकत्रीकरण जैसे सतही जल के वैकल्पिक स्रोतों से जल उपलब्ध करा रहे हैं। भूजल स्रोतों का पुनर्भरण, तनूकरण के माध्यम से संदूषण को कम करने के स्थायी तथा किफायती उपाय भी किए जा रहे हैं।

वायुकरण अथवा टेराफिल प्रौद्योगिकी से लौह को दूर करना अपेक्षाकृत अधिक आसान है। नाइट्रेट संदूषण को दूर करने के लिए स्वच्छता बढ़ाने तथा गांवों को खुले में शौच करने से मुक्त बनाने के कार्य पर जोर दिया जा रहा है। पेयजल स्रोतों में उर्वरकों तथा कीटनाशकों को बहाया जाना संदूषण बढ़ाने वाला स्रोत है, जिसे जागरूकता पैदा करके स्रोतों का सामुदायिक संरक्षण करके दूर किए जाने की आवश्यकता है।

सतत सतर्कता एवं निगरानी से ही स्वच्छ पेयजल की उपलब्धता सुनिश्चित की जा सकती है। यह महत्वपूर्ण है कि सभी पेयजल स्रोतों की नियमित जांच की जाए। राज्यों ने निचले स्तर के कामगारों को प्रशिक्षित किया है, ताकि वे अपने पेयजल स्रोतों की गुणवत्ता की नियमित रूप से जांच कर सकें। जांच कार्यक्रम को सुदृढ़ बनाने के

उद्देश्य से भारत सरकार जागरूकता सृजन, जल गुणवत्ता जांच प्रशिक्षण, जांच के लिए फील्ड किट देने, जिला तथा ब्लॉक/उपसम्भाग स्तर पर जल गुणवत्ता जांच प्रयोगशालाएं स्थापित करने, इत्यादि जैसे पेयजल गुणवत्ता निगरानी एवं जांच क्रियाकलापों के लिए राज्यों को शत-प्रतिशत वित्तीय सहायता देती है।

महोदय, मेरा मंत्रालय ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में सभी लोगों को पेयजल सुरक्षा मुहैया कराने के लिए कार्यरत है। मैं इस प्रयास में माननीय सदस्यों के सहयोग की अपेक्षा करता हूं।

श्री प्रभात झा : आदरणीय उपसभापति महोदय, सरकार सब जगह पर बोर्ड लगाती है कि जल ही जीवन है, जल बिना जिंदगी की कल्पना नहीं की जा सकती। हम सभी जानते हैं कि मनुष्य के शरीर में 70 से 75 फीसदी पानी होता है। यदि मनुष्य प्रदूषित जल को पीएगा, 70 से 75 फीसदी पानी प्रदूषित होगा, तो उसकी क्या स्थिति होगी, इसकी कल्पना हम सहज कर सकते हैं, हमें किसी डॉक्टर से पूछने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। मंत्री जी ने जो आंकड़े दिए हैं, वे उनके ही, भारत सरकार के स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय द्वारा दी गई जानकारी से मेल नहीं खाते हैं। केन्द्रीय भू-जल बोर्ड के पास 20 राज्यों ने, जिसमें 200 जिले हैं, रिपोर्ट दी है कि यहां पर आर्सेनिक की मार पड़ रही है और लाखों लोग यहां पर परेशान हैं। केन्द्र द्वारा सुप्रीम कोर्ट में एक हलफनामा दिया गया है, उसमें कहा गया है कि 2 लाख 17 हजार गांवों में अधिकतर लोग प्रदूषित पानी की वजह से गम्भीर रोगों से त्रस्त हैं। मंत्री जी ने जो उत्तर दिया है, उसमें हजारों गांव बताए गए हैं। इतना ही नहीं, स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय ने अपना एक हलफनामा दिया है, उसमें रूरल ड्रिंकिंग वाटर सप्लाई प्रोग्राम के तहत जो बातें कही हैं, उसमें 2 लाख 16 हजार 968 गांव हैं, जो कि बुरी तरह से प्रभावित हैं और वहां का पेयजल अगर कोई आदमी पीएगा, तो उसे बीमार होना ही पड़ेगा। मुझे बहुत दुख के साथ कहना पड़ रहा है कि हाल ही में बिहार के भोजपुर जिले में 50 माताओं ने ऐसे बच्चों को जन्म दिया है, जो दुनिया देख नहीं सकते हैं, आर्सेनिक की वजह से अंधे बच्चे पैदा हो रहे हैं। इतना ही नहीं, भोजपुर में बिहार के स्वास्थ्य मंत्री ने एक टीम भेजी, वहां पर आर्सेनिक पाया गया। वर्षों से यह बात चल रही है कि आर्सेनिक के कारण यदि भारत के बच्चे अंधे पैदा हों, तो आप किस इक्कीसवीं सदी में जाने की बात कर रहे हैं! मैं सरकार से पूछना चाहता हूं कि जब यह खबर समाचार पत्रों में आई, तो इस मंत्रालय ने क्या किया? आज एक नहीं, बिहार के 15 जिले आर्सेनिक से पीड़ित हैं, वहां पर लाखों लोग इससे पीड़ित हैं। यह मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि उन बच्चों को, उन माताओं को, उन परिवारों को दिलासा देने के लिए केन्द्र से कौन गया? क्या हम यह सुनकर आश्चर्यचकित नहीं होंगे कि मां बच्चे को कैसा देखना चाहती है! आर्सेनिक पानी को पीने से बच्चों की स्नायु, उसकी धमनियां, सारी चीजें खराब हो गईं। हम सब को पता है कि त्वचा का कैंसर, ब्लड कैंसर, आंखों में जलन, प्रजनन संबंधी रोग, त्वचा संबंधी रोग, खून की कमी, पेट में दर्द, महिलाओं के गर्भाशय खराब होने की शिकायतें इस आर्सेनिक के कारण आ रही हैं। लेकिन सबसे दुख की बात है कि गर्भ में बच्चे अंधे हो जाएं और वे पैदा हों, तो वे अपनी जिंदगी के साथ क्या

करेंगे? उनकी माताओं पर, परिवारों पर क्या बीतता होगा, आपके इस उत्तर में कहीं भी इस बात का जिक्र नहीं है। इतना ही नहीं, हम सब जानते हैं कि पश्चिमी बंगाल से इसकी शुरुआत हुई थी। भू-जल में आर्सेनिक की मौजूदगी 1980 में पश्चिमी बंगाल में पाई गई थी। पश्चिमी बंगाल की आधी आबादी इससे पीड़ित है जिसके 79 लाख लोग अत्यधिक पीड़ित हैं। रासायनिक प्रदूषण के बारे में एक रिपोर्ट साइंटिस्ट अशोक शर्मा ने दी है, उनके अनुसार यह धीमा जहर है। इतना ही नहीं, सीएसआईआर की रिपोर्ट कह रही है कि आर्सेनिक भारत वर्ष के 20 राज्यों में पूरी तरह से फैल गया है, इससे लाखों लोग प्रभावित हैं। आप उत्तर प्रदेश चले जाएं, उत्तर प्रदेश के 20 से 22 जिले नहीं, 57 जिले आर्सेनिक से प्रभावित हैं, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इसके लिए आपकी सरकार क्या कर रही है? मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि बलिया, बस्ती, लखीमपुर खीरी, बहराइच, चंदौली, गाजीपुर, गोरखपुर, ऐसे अनेक जिले हैं, जहां पर आर्सेनिक पाया जाता है। मेरे पास साइंटिस्ट की रिपोर्ट है - रायबरेली, मिर्जापुर, बिजनौर में आर्सेनिक है, कहीं पर केन्द्र सरकार की तरफ से कोई कदम नहीं उठाया जा रहा है। वहां पर भू-जल की जांच होनी चाहिए। बेजेपी के डा. राधा मोहन दास अग्रवाल ने उत्तर प्रदेश की विधान सभा में इस मामले को उठाया, लेकिन "ढाक के तीन पात," कहीं कुछ नहीं। जब देश में बच्चे अंधे पैदा होंगे, तो आप उनको क्या बनायेंगे, आपकी चिंता कैसी है, यह इससे जाहिर होती है।

बिहार में 24 जिले इससे प्रभावित हैं। इसलिए मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस समस्या को राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर लेना चाहिए। पंजाब में तो गजब ही हो गया है और 80 फीसदी से अधिक भूजल जहरीला हो गया है। आप वहां ट्यूबवैल लगाइए, कुआं खोदिए अथवा तटीय बंद के पास चले जाएं, चाहे कोई भी जगह हो, सभी जगह ऐसी हालत है। चाहे बिहार का खगरिया, मुंगेर, कटिहार, बेगुसराय, लखीसराय और दरभंगा हो, सभी जगह हालत खराब है। पंजाब के एक कृषि विश्वविद्यालय ने रिपोर्ट दी है और उसे सरकार के पास भेजा गया है। उस रिपोर्ट को केन्द्र सरकार के पंचायत मंत्री के पास भेजा गया है, लेकिन उससे भी कोई बात नहीं बनी। पिछले कुछ वर्षों में कैंसर के सर्वाधिक मरीज पंजाब से पाए गए हैं। आपने कहा कि बहुत सी व्यवस्थाएं चल रही हैं। सन् 2002 में सरकारी रिपोर्ट के अनुसार 3700 मौतें प्रदूषित जल पीने से हुई हैं। यह तो आपकी सरकारी रिपोर्ट है। इसके अलावा तो बहुत सारे और लोग भी मरते होंगे, जिनकी आपके पास कोई रिपोर्ट नहीं होगी। झारखंड के 68 ब्लॉक आज इस स्थिति से गुजर रहे हैं और असम के 9 जिले, मणिपुर के 4 जिले, छत्तीस गढ़ के 4 जिले इससे प्रभावित हैं। आपके ऊपर इसका कोई असर नहीं हो रहा है। आज आप किसी भी तरह की इंडस्ट्री लगाने देते हैं, जिनसे रासायनिक प्रदूषण होता है, और उनसे जो hazardous waste निकलता है, उससे बहुत ही खतरनाक स्थिति पैदा हो गई है। भारतीय स्टैंडर्ड ब्यूरो के मुताबिक पीने के पानी में आर्सेनिक की मात्रा 50 माइक्रो ग्राम होनी चाहिए। आप जानते हैं कि क्या ऐसा होता है। आप जहां पर भी जाएं, वहां आर्सेनिक की मात्रा 123, 140, 150 माइक्रो ग्राम आ रही है, जो पूरे शरीर को खोखला कर देती है। इस आर्सेनिक को लेकर हमारे विशेषज्ञों की राय है कि पिछले 200 वर्षों में गंगा के बेसिन का भूजल प्रदूषित हुआ है और इन वर्षों में हमने भूमि-जल की बहुत कमी पाई है। वर्तमान समय में रासायनिक

कीटनाशक दवाइयों का काफी प्रयोग हो रहा है। आप देख लीजिए कि हम कीटनाशक दवाइयों का कितना प्रयोग करते हैं और जलवायु परिवर्तन से जल कितना प्रदूषित हो रहा है, लेकिन इसकी कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। हो सकता है कि आप फसल की उपज ज्यादा पैदा कर लेंगे, लेकिन भूजल की क्या स्थिति होती है, यह भी एक त्रासदी ही है कि आज तक इन समस्याओं का निदान नहीं हो पाया। लोग इनसे निरंतर परेशान हैं। हमारे विशेषज्ञ बार-बार इसके बारे में लिखकर दे रहे हैं कि आप इसके लिए जल्दी से कोई कदम उठाइए, प्रयोगशाला बनाइए, जांच करिए ...**(समय की घंटी)**... अन्य चीजें भी भरिए। आप किसी भी तरीके से विशेषज्ञों की बात नहीं मान रहे हैं। आप आंकड़े भी गलत बता रहे हैं। यह काम राज्यों के ऊपर टालने से नहीं होगा। यह एक राष्ट्रीय समस्या है और इससे भयावह स्थिति नहीं हो सकती है कि किसी मां का बच्चा पैदा हो, तो वह अंधा हो और दुनिया न देख सके। इसलिए मेरा यह निवेदन है कि आंकड़ों की जुगाली में इस रोग को, इस आर्सेनिक जैसी समस्या को, पेस्टीसाइड जैसी समस्या को नजर अंदाज न करें। यह जो फ्लोराइड की समस्या है, इससे साढ़े बारह करोड़ लोग पीड़ित हैं। इससे दांत खराब हो जाते हैं, शरीर टेढ़ा हो जाता है और जो इससे पीड़ित बच्चा पैदा होगा, वह टेढ़ा होगा और इसके हाथ-पांव टेढ़े होंगे। उसमें कैल्शियम की भी कमी होती है। आप इसको बन्द क्यों नहीं कर रहे हैं, इसको रोक क्यों नहीं रहे हैं? आप इसकी जांच के लिए लेबोरेटरीज क्यों नहीं खोल रहे हैं? आप इसको रोकने के लिए कोई व्यवस्था नहीं कर रहे हैं और आंकड़े दे रहे हैं कि हमने इतने राज्यों को प्राथमिकता दे दी है। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... महोदय, मैं एक मिनट और लूंगा। हमने राज्यों को सूचना दे दी है। क्या आपकी सूचनाएं कारगर हो रही हैं? इसको कौन देख रहा है? राज्यों को सूचना देकर आप अपनी चमड़ी को नहीं बचा सकते। संविधान में आम जनता की हिफाजत करना आपकी जिम्मेदारी है और साढ़े बारह करोड़ लोगों की हिफाजत करना, आपके लिए प्राथमिकता है। मुझे लगता है कि सरकार की आंखें खुलेंगी। आपकी जो रिपोर्ट आई है और जो आपने उत्तर दिया है, वह आपके लिए समाधान-कारक हो सकता है, भारत के सभी लोगों के लिए समाधान-कारक नहीं है। उनको जो उत्तर चाहिए, जिंदगी चाहिए और इन जिंदगियों व अंधे बच्चों को बचाने के लिए आपको कारगर कदम उठाना चाहिए।

सुश्री सुशीला तिरिया (उड़ीसा) : सर, माननीय सदस्य श्री प्रभात झा जी ने जो कॉलिंग अटेंशन मूव किया है, यह बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण है। सर, मैं इस संबंध में केवल दो-चार प्रश्न ही पूछना चाहूंगी। मैं यह कहना चाहूंगी कि मंत्री जी ने यह माना है कि ground-water लेवल में भी contamination है और इससे जल दूषित होता है। गांवों में जो रूरल बेल्ट है, जहां पर आज के दिन ज्यादातर क्षेत्र पीने के पानी से प्रभावित हैं, वे ज्यादातर हिली इलाकों में हैं। जहां पर ट्यूबवैल और potable water है, वहां पर पानी घटता जा रहा है और लोगों को पानी नहीं मिल रहा है। जब भूमि जल भी दूषित है, तो लोगों के लिए विशुद्ध पानी मिलना मुमकिन नहीं हो रहा है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह कहना चाहूंगी कि हर साल स्कूल के बच्चे तथा गरीब व आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में रहने वाले लोग दूषित जल पीने की वजह से बीमारियों से मरते हैं।

उसके लिए किन्हें जिम्मेदार ठहराएंगे? मैं यह जानना चाहती हूं कि डिस्ट्रिक्ट एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन के पास यह जानकारी होने के बावजूद भी इन एडवांस उन्होंने कोई कदम नहीं उठाया, क्या इसके लिए डिस्ट्रिक्ट

एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन या स्टेट अथॉरिटी को जिम्मेदार ठहराएंगे या केंद्र सरकार अपने रूरल डेवलपमेंट डिपार्टमेंट के ऊपर इसकी जिम्मेदारी लेगी? सर, मैं दूसरा प्रश्न यह पूछना चाहती हूँ कि जैसे दिल्ली में भी, आज के दिन जो वाटर मिलता है, उसमें भी केरोसिन का पानी पीने के लिए मिल रहा है। इतना प्यूरिफिकेशन करने के बाद भी एन.सी.आर. अफेक्टिड है और ग्राउण्ड वाटर लेवल भी नीचे घटता जा रहा है, तो मैं दूसरा प्रश्न यह पूछना चाहती हूँ कि जहां पर इंडस्ट्रीज अपने माइन्स, कचरे को नदी के जल में मिलाती जा रही है, मल्टी कन्टेमिनेशन हो रहा है, किसानों के खेत भी अफेक्टिड हो रहे हैं, उसमें रुकावट डालने के लिए क्या आप इंडस्ट्री मिनिस्ट्री को कुछ रिकमेंड करेंगे? अगर इस तरह का कोई कार्य इंडस्ट्री कर रही है तो आपकी मिनिस्ट्री की तरफ से कोई कदम उठाया जाना चाहिए। धन्यवाद।

SHRI MOINUL HASSAN (West Bengal): Sir, the Minister in his statement has stated that West Bengal is the worst affected State with arsenic contamination. Sir, in this perspective, I would like to raise some questions. Sir, today in our country drinking water with arsenic poses a great threat to the public health. As the Minister knows, the source of arsenic is in the nature. Sir, briefly, I would like to mention here two or three figures. So far as 341 Blocks in West Bengal are concerned, out of them 79 are affected. Sir, the high-risk district is my own district, that is, Murshidabad. Out of 26 blocks, 19 have been affected. Out of the total population according to the 2001 Census, 36 per cent people are forced to have arsenic contaminated water. In this perspective, I would like to ask the Minister why you have changed or revised the guidelines of the National Drinking Water Programme. Earlier it was 75:25 and now you have changed it and it is going to be 50:50. Sir, why does not the Government declare it as a 'special area programme' in consultation with the Planning Commission? Otherwise, with this type of funding, as it is going on, it will take 20 years to complete the area. So, it is not a case of a State Government alone, absolutely it is a case of the Central Government. Arsenic removal plan is very, very costly and without the help of the Government of India, funding by the Government of India, it is not possible to implement it. Sir, in West Bengal, there is a Master Plan of Rs.2600 crores. But, we are not getting funds. Again I demand that it must be taken as a 'special area programme' and provide sufficient fund to mitigate the problem. Another point, which has been raised by Mr. Prabhat Jha also, is that there is lack of medical facilities. The Government should provide assistance in this regard. Special arrangements should be made, at least, at the district level hospitals. Those who are already affected and have become crippled, there should be rehabilitation programme for them. Young boys, girls, women and aged people are affected. The Government should do something for them. It is a fact that children are taking birth with closed eyes which will never open because they are arsenic affected. I have seen in my own district marriages are not taking

place because they are arsenic affected villages. People from other areas say that they will not marry their girls or boys to boys or girls of that area. There is also a social problem. It is not a case of one State alone. It entirely depends upon the Government of India because it is a national threat. It is a question of life of human beings. Therefore, the Union Government should do something in this regard. It is not a question of only fund allocation but it is a humanitarian duty of the Union Government to do something to restore the normal situation in the rural areas and other parts of the country where people are forced to drink this contaminated water which is a danger posed before the nation today. These are some of my points, Sir, and I hope the Minister will reply to them. With this, I conclude my speech. Thank you.

SHRI N. BALAGANGA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I would like to present my submission to the notice of the hon. Minister. Sir, from ancient days, during the early stages of tube installations rural water supply was largely based on protected ponds. But, nowadays, maximum number of ponds is derelict and dry up in the dry seasons. The quality of water in these ponds is extremely poor due to unhygienic sanitary practices and absence of sanitary protection. Many of the ponds are chemically contaminated for fish culture. If these ponds could be protected from contamination, it would provide a source of drinking water with minimal treatment and a source of water for other domestic uses without treatment. I urge upon the Government, to concentrate on protecting the age-old ponds in the rural parts of our country. My second point is ground water. Ground water is the main source of water which caters to the needs of both urban folk and village folk. Sir, in the Statement, the State of Tamil Nadu is missing in the list of States which are affected by fluoride. But, I got a document from the Central Pollution Board that Tamil Nadu is one of the 17 States which is affected by fluoride. Sir, particularly, in Krishnagiri and Dharmapuri districts, in 6755 habitations...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, the Minister has given a Statement. He is saying that the name of Tamil Nadu is missing. The Minister should say...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let him speak. What is the objection in this? That is his view. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: He is only bringing out the facts. It does not mean that there is no fluoride in water.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, I am referring to the Chair. The Minister has given a list of names.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let the Minister respond.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: That is what I am saying. I want the Minister to speak. ...*(Interruptions)*... They cannot just create a name. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Siva, this issue is not ...*(Interruptions)*... You don't get up.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: I am in possession of this paper.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Whatever it is, it is the Member's right to speak. He is not saying anything unparliamentary. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: What is he talking, Sir? Is Tamil Nadu not affected by fluoride?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Siva, first of all, when a Member is speaking, unless he yields to you, you cannot interrupt. He has not yielded.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: I agree with you, Sir. My submission to you is, anything should be addressed to the Chair. But, nowadays they have started commanding other Members.

DR. V. MAITREYAN: When you as a Member can interrupt like this, we are forced to do it.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I agree ...*(Interruptions)*... Why do you all stand up? Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: You can say on behalf of...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All of you stand up and they on that side also stand up. ...*(Interruptions)*... If he is saying anything which is unparliamentary, I will deal with him. He is not saying anything unparliamentary. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY (Tamil Nadu): Sir, he is also not saying ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You cannot object to that. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mrs. Stanley, you cannot object. ...*(Interruptions)*... What is this? I am telling this to everyone, ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY: You are giving all these rulings only to Mr. Siva.

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, then let her Chair the House.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no, this is very bad. No, you please sit down. Mrs. Stanley, don't cast aspersions on the Chair. Mr. Balaganga, you please address the Chair.

SHRI N. BALAGANGA: Sir, I am addressing you only. Sir, this is the document that I got from Parliament Library.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. Please, your time is over. You seek only clarifications.

SHRI N. BALAGANGA: Sir, in Tamil Nadu, the people of two districts namely, Krishnagiri and Dharmapuri, are affected with fluoride. So, to give relief to the people, the present State Government said that it has launched Hoghnekkal Integrated Drinking Water Scheme. But, it has started without any proper planning...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Balaganga, you have to seek only clarifications on the statement. You cannot make any speech. Please seek clarifications from the Statement made by the Minister.

SHRI N. BALAGANGA: Okay, Sir.

But, due to objections raised by the neighbouring State that project is stalled. I request the hon. Minister to take intermediary steps for giving relief to the people who are affected with fluoride. Thank you.

SHRI BHARATKUMAR RAUT (Maharashtra): Sir, I wish to make only two points.

The first one is this. I come from the State which is, by hon. Minister's own admission, a fluoride-affected State *i.e.*, Maharashtra. Sir, the statement has come from the Rural Development Ministry. Actually, this issue is not limited to the Rural Development Ministry alone, because it has impact on urban India also. Sir, particularly, in Maharashtra, all of us must be knowing, the case that a branded international soft drink company was fetching water from Dahanu area of Thane district in Konkan region. That water was used for soft drinks and those soft drinks are consumed all over the country. So, this issue is not restricted only to the rural India, because everyday lakhs of liters of contaminated water - it has been proved and certified - used in soft drinks. What action the Government has taken on them? This is my first question for clarification.

The second one is, in Konkan region, chemicals are thrown in the nearby rivers and the rivers go and merge with Arabian Sea. Therefore, the water of Arabian Sea is contaminated. In turn, the fish breeding is affected and that fish is sold all over. Has the Government taken note of this development? And, is the Government taking any action, in coordination with the Department of Fisheries, to stop this kind of contaminated fish coming into the market. Thank you.

श्री आर.सी. सिंह (पश्चिमी बंगाल) : सर, मंत्री महोदय ने यह तथ्य दिया है कि जल गुणवत्ता संबंधी समस्याएं लगभग 11% हैं, लेकिन मंत्री महोदय का यह तथ्य सत्य पर आधारित नहीं है। अभी तक सब जगह इन बातों की खोज नहीं हो पाई है कि कहां-कहां पर हम contamination की किन-किन समस्याओं से जूझ रहे हैं।

1.00 P.M.

सबसे पहले मैं मंत्री महोदय से एक बात कहना चाहूंगा, 1971 में कोयला खदान सरकारी हुई थी, तब से लेकर आज तक वे लोग कोयले का गंदा पानी ही पीते आ रहे हैं। कोयले के गंदे पानी को उठा करके वे कुएं में डाल देते हैं और उनको संतोष होता है कि कुएं का पानी पी रहे हैं। क्या मंत्री महोदय उनके लिए उचित व्यवस्था करेंगे?

इसमें एक चीज और है, जब नीचे वाली सिल को काटते हैं, तो स्ट्रेटा के पंक्चर होने से जो दूसरी जगह के आर्सेनिक या फ्लोराइड प्रभावित इलाके हैं, उनका पानी उस जगह से अंडरग्राउंड में भी आ जाता है और वे उसी पानी का इस्तेमाल करते हैं। इससे समस्या बहुत ज्यादा गंभीर हो गई है। इस तरफ भी मैं मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं।

सर, मैं कुछ और बातें भी कहना चाहूंगा। पानी में सिर्फ आर्सेनिक और फ्लोराइड ही नहीं, आइरन कंपोनेंट भी काफी मात्रा में आ गया है। इससे लोगों के शरीर पर बहुत खराब असर पड़ रहा है, लेकिन मंत्री महोदय ने इस बात को अपने उल्लेख में नहीं कहा है।

मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि 2008-09 में एलोकेशन 8000 करोड़ रुपए था, जिसे बढ़ा कर अब उन्होंने 9000 करोड़ रुपए कर दिया है। पानी की समस्या पूरे देश की समस्या है, जिससे उत्तर प्रदेश, पंजाब, बिहार, बंगाल एवं पूरा दक्षिण भारत, सभी जूझ रहे हैं। इतने बड़े क्षेत्र में इस समस्या का समाधान पाने के लिए यह एलोकेशन नाम मात्र का है। इस ओर मंत्री महोदय को विशेष ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है।

सर, इन्होंने कहा है इसमें 55 हजार uncovered और लगभग 3.31 लाख slipped back habitations को पेय जल उपलब्ध कराने की बात थी तथा 2.17 लाख habitations में जल की गुणवत्ता संबंधी समस्या को देखने की बात थी। उसका समाधान यह नहीं कर पाए हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इसके समाधान के लिए यह क्या कर सकते हैं, इसके बारे में जरा बताएं?

सर, Bhabha Atomic Research Centre, DRDO, CSIR और Department of S&T ने पानी में salinity को दूर करने के लिए बहुत-सी technologies develop की हैं और Central Salt & Marine Chemicals Research Institute Bhavnagar को इन technologies के dissemination के लिए दिया गया था। इसको nodal agency बनाया गया था। इसमें क्या improvement हुई तथा इसे कहां तक कर पाएं हैं, यह जानकारी मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से चाहूंगा?

डा. प्रभा ठाकुर (राजस्थान) : उपसभापति जी, माननीय श्री प्रभात झा जी ने एक बहुत विशेष समस्या की ओर सबका और सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित किया है। माननीय ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री जी अनुभवी हैं और स्वयं ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों से जुड़े भी हैं तथा वहां की समस्याएं समझते हैं। सरकार ने पानी की इस समस्या के समाधान के लिए 9 हजार करोड़ रुपए दिए हैं। मंत्री महोदय ने जो एक बात कही कि इसमें से 65 प्रतिशत केन्द्र सरकार देगी, तो क्या बाकी का 35 प्रतिशत राज्य सरकारों को अपनी तरफ से देना होगा? हुआ यह था कि जवाहर लाल शहरी नवीकरण

योजना के तहत 'आना सागर, अजमेर' और 'पुष्कर सरोवर' को प्रदूषणमुक्त कराने के लिए करीब साढ़े 3 सौ करोड़ रुपए मिले थे, जिसमें से 10 प्रतिशत राज्य सरकार को देने थे और 10 प्रतिशत Urban Improvement Trust को देने थे। UTA में पैसा नहीं था जिसके कारण वह 10 प्रतिशत नहीं दे पाया। राजस्थान सरकार ने तो दिया, लेकिन केवल 10 प्रतिशत न देने के कारण वे साढ़े तीन सौ करोड़ रुपए सरकार ने रोक दिये जिससे उसका लाभ नहीं मिला। कृपया इस चीज को जरूर सुनिश्चित कर लें कि जो भी राशि केन्द्र सरकार दे उसमें आगे राज्य सरकार भी अपना हिस्सा दे जिससे उसका सार्थक उपयोग हो सके।

जैसा आपने कहा और सभी जानते हैं कि जल ही जीवन है। जल पर ही सभी पशु, पक्षी, मनुष्य, वनस्पति, खेती आदि निर्भर हैं। हमें आज जो अन्न मिल रहा है वह भी जल के कारण ही नसीब हो रहा है। इस प्रकार जल और प्रदूषण-रहित जल सबसे पहली जरूरत है, क्योंकि प्रदूषित जल अपने आप में बीमारी की जड़ है। सौ बीमारियां सिर्फ प्रदूषित जल पीने से होती हैं, चाहे वह आर्सेनिक-युक्त जल हो या फ्लोराइड-युक्त जल हो। माननीय मंत्री जी भी जानते हैं और सरकार के पास भी आंकड़े होंगे कि राजस्थान उन प्रदेशों में अग्रणी है जहां फ्लोराइड की या आर्सेनिक-युक्त जल की समस्या गंभीर है। वहां 32 जिलों में से लगभग 24 जिले और उनके ग्रामीण क्षेत्र फ्लोराइड और आर्सेनिक से प्रदूषित जल की समस्या से ग्रस्त हैं। एक तो वहां पानी नहीं है और दूसरे वहां का दो-तिहाई हिस्सा रेगिस्तान है। मैं एक निवेदन करना चाहती हूं कि सरकार के criteria में यह है कि वे पहाड़ी क्षेत्र जहां जल न हो या जो सूखा-प्रवण प्रदेश हों, उनको विशेष श्रेणी का दर्जा दिया जा सकता है। अगर हम राजस्थान को गिनें तो वह शायद सूखा-प्रवण प्रदेश की दृष्टि से प्रथम स्थान पर आता है ...**(समय की घंटी)**... क्योंकि वहां तो निरंतर अकाल पड़ते रहते हैं, वह प्रदेश सूखा-प्रवण प्रदेश भी है और वहां का दो-तिहाई हिस्सा रेगिस्तान है और वहां के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में स्थिति यह है कि लोग फ्लोराइड-युक्त और ऐसे ही प्रदूषित जल पीने को विवश हैं। लोगों ने कभी सोचा भी नहीं होगा कि उन्हें दूध के भाव में बोटलबंद पानी पीना पड़ेगा, लेकिन इतने महंगे पानी को कितने लोग पी पाएंगे? तो कुछ ऐसी व्यवस्था जरूर हो, जैसा मैंने सुना कि आंध्र प्रदेश में की गई थी, ...**(समय की घंटी)**... हर परिवार को 20 लीटर शुद्ध पेय जल पहुंचाए जाने की व्यवस्था की गई थी। उसी प्रकार की कोई व्यवस्था हो। ये बस्तियां जो कहीं देखी जाती हैं, तो सिर्फ तीन सौ व्यक्तियों से ऊपर की ही बस्ती को लिया जाएगा, ऐसा न हो।

श्री उपसभापति : यह हैबिटेशन के ऊपर नहीं, आर्सेनिक के ऊपर है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

डा. प्रभा ठाकुर : चाहे कहीं 300 लोगों की ही बस्ती क्यों न हो, उनको भी शुद्ध पेयजल मिलना चाहिए। चाहे किसी गांव में 300 लोगों की बस्ती हो या 200 लोगों की बस्ती हो, वहां के लोगों को इसलिए भी फ्लोराइड वाला जल पीने के लिए विवश नहीं होना चाहिए कि वह कम लोगों की बस्ती है। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... उनके लिए कहीं दूर से पाइपलाइन के जरिये पानी लाया जाए, क्योंकि आज भी राजस्थान में लोगों को पानी के लिए चार-चार किलो मीटर दूर पैदल जाना पड़ता है।

श्री उपसभापति : देखिए यह सुझाव है, क्लैरिफिकेशन नहीं है।

डा. प्रभा ठाकुर : महोदय, अन्त में मुझे यह कहना है कि यह बहुत ही गम्भीर समस्या है।

श्री उपसभापति : आप क्लैरिफिकेशन नहीं पूछ रही हैं।

डा. प्रभा ठाकुर : सर, यह क्लैरिफिकेशन ही है और समस्या से संबंधित बात है।...(व्यवधान)... इस समस्या के समाधान के लिए राजस्थान को विशेष श्रेणी का दर्जा मिलना चाहिए। वहां की समस्या बड़ी विकट है, इसलिए उसके लिए विशेष बजट का प्रावधान होना चाहिए, ताकि वहां के लोग इस समस्या से बच जाएं। धन्यवाद।

श्री वृजभूषण तिवारी (उत्तर प्रदेश) : उपसभापति महोदय, अभी माननीय मंत्री जी ने अपना बयान दिया। पीने के पानी का संकट दिनों-दिन गहराता जा रहा है। एक तो पानी की उपलब्धता कम होती जा रही है और दूसरा, पीने का साफ पानी नहीं मिल रहा है। मैं ऐसा समझता हूं कि चूंकि इधर पानी का कारोबार लगातार बढ़ता जा रहा है और इसमें देशी और विदेशी कम्पनियां, दोनों शामिल हो गई हैं, इसलिए सरकार धीरे-धीरे पीने के लिए साफ पानी उपलब्ध कराने की अपनी जिम्मेदारी से विरत हो रही है।

महोदय, मंत्री जी ने अपने बयान में स्वयं यह स्वीकार किया है कि आर्सेनिक, फ्लोराइड, आयरन और नाइट्रेट के contamination से पानी जिस स्तर से प्रदूषित हो रहा है, उससे बहुत ही गम्भीर बीमारियों के होने का खतरा पैदा हो गया है। यह समस्या शहर में भी है और ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में भी है। मैं उत्तर प्रदेश की बात कहना चाहूंगा कि आगरा, जो कि इतना बड़ा शहर है, वहां आप बोतल वाले पानी के सिवा दूसरा पानी नहीं पी सकते हैं। हम जिस इलाके से आते हैं, वह नेपाल की तराई का इलाका है। उस इलाके के गांव-गांव में कहीं भी पीने का साफ पानी उपलब्ध नहीं है। एक बार सन् 1977 में केन्द्र की सरकार की एक योजना के तहत, नेपाल और भारत की जो सीमा है, उसके तराई क्षेत्र में पीने के पानी के पम्पस लगे थे, परन्तु ये पम्पस कुछ ही दिन चल पाये और उसके बाद वे खराब हो गये। उनको ठीक कराने की जिम्मेदारी कोई भी नहीं ले रहा है। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि यह बहुत गम्भीर समस्या है और सरकार ने जितना पैसा आबंटित किया है, वह उस समस्या की गम्भीरता को देखते हुए कम है।

दूसरी बात यह है कि मंत्री जी ने अपने बयान में कहा है कि इस पर लगातार निगरानी रखने की आवश्यकता है। यह पीने के शुद्ध पानी की पूर्व शर्त है। मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि इस पर निगरानी कौन रख रहा है? इस पर न तो केन्द्र की सरकार निगरानी रख रही है और न प्रदेश की सरकारें ही निगरानी रख रही हैं। जिनको इस पर निगरानी रखनी है, वे तो बोतल का पानी पीते हैं। अब जिनको बोतल का पानी पीना है, उनको दूसरे के लिए पानी की चिन्ता क्यों होगी?

आपने अपने बयान में दूसरी बात surveillance के बारे में कही है। आपने पानी की जांच करने के लिए जो कार्यकर्ता प्रशिक्षित किये हैं, मैं यह समझता हूं कि पानी की नियमित जांच नहीं होती है। इसके लिए जो kits उपलब्ध

कराई जानी चाहिए, उनका भी कोई इंतजाम नहीं है। इस प्रकार, ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों, तटवर्ती क्षेत्रों या तराई के क्षेत्रों में पीने के शुद्ध पानी के सम्बन्ध में जितनी असावधानी और उपेक्षा हो रही है, वह बहुत ही खतरनाक है। मैं मंत्री जी से स्पष्ट तौर पर यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आपने जो आंकड़े दिये हैं और जो तथ्य दर्शाये हैं, उनकी गम्भीरता को देखते हुए आखिर आप तुरन्त ऐसी क्या कार्रवाई करने जा रहे हैं ताकि सरकार लोगों को, विशेषकर गरीब लोगों को पीने का शुद्ध पानी उपलब्ध कराने की जिम्मेदारी का निर्वहन कर सके?

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया : उपसभापति जी, प्रभात झा जी के Calling Attention पर मंत्री जी ने विस्तृत स्टेटमेंट दिया है, लेकिन मुझे बड़ा आश्चर्य होता है कि Bharat Nirman, Phase-I & Phase-II और 11th Plan के टारगेट को यदि मैं देखूँ, तो सिर्फ 1,47,731 inhabitations के लिए पेयजल की व्यवस्था करने की बात कही गई है, जब कि यदि मैं राज्यों की संख्या देखूँ, तो करीब-करीब पूरा भारत इस समस्या से ग्रसित है। जब घेघा बीमारी यानी Goiter को लेकर सवाल उठा, तो आयोडीन की कमी के चलते लोगों को iodized salt खाने के लिए मजबूर कर दिया गया। इसके कारण जो नमक 50 पैसे का आता था, वह 5 रुपए का हो गया। जब पानी में बैक्टीरिया डिटेक्ट हुआ, फ्लोराइड डिटेक्ट हुआ, तो लोगों को मिनरल वॉटर पीने के लिए मजबूर किया गया। आज दूध सस्ता है और पानी महंगा है, प्रति लीटर पानी 15 रुपए का है। जो आपने पूरे राज्यों का विवरण दिया है, उसे देखकर तो रूह कांपती है। हम लोग रोज अखबार में, टी.वी. में विज्ञापन देखते हैं कि जहां एक करोड़ बैक्टीरिया हैं, chemicals हैं, heavy metals हैं, उनको purify करने के लिए High cost Purifiers & Filter units, जो घर में ही लगाए जा सकते हैं, उनका देश में प्रोडक्शन हो रहा है। मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आपने देश में Low cost Purifiers के कितने प्लांट लगाए हैं, आपने पंचायतों के लेवल पर कितने Mini-Filter Plants लगाए हैं, जिनसे आर्सेनिक और फ्लोराइड को डिटेक्ट करके eliminate किया जा सके और शुद्ध पेयजल दिया जा सके?

उपसभापति जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री महोदय को याद दिलाना चाहूंगा कि भारत निर्माण के इस प्रोजेक्ट को हाथ में लेने से पहले उन्होंने तत्कालीन प्रधान मंत्री, स्वर्गीय राजीव गांधी के Five Technology Mission का जरा आकलन किया होता, जिसमें potable drinking water, safe drinking water को गांव-गांव तक पहुंचाने के लिए उन्होंने 80 के दशक में प्रोग्राम बनाया था और 1985 में launch हुआ था, जिसको 1990 तक पूरा करना था, लेकिन वह पूरा नहीं हो पाया। उसके बाद इतनी योजनाएं आपने बनाईं, लेकिन safe drinking potable water को गांवों तक पहुंचाने के लिए आपकी योजना अभी तक पूरी नहीं हुई। आप हजारों करोड़ रुपए के बजट Phase-I और Phase-II में दे रहे हैं, 11th Finance Commission की रिपोर्ट आती है, 11th Plan आता है, सब कुछ आता है, लेकिन आपकी अपनी रिपोर्ट बता रही है कि 1,17,731 inhabitations तक ही आप शुद्ध पेयजल पहुंचा पाए हैं। आपने जिन राज्यों के नाम लिए हैं, उनमें West Bengal worst affected है, इसके अलावा, असम, बिहार, उत्तर प्रदेश, छत्तीसगढ़, कर्नाटक, राजस्थान भी बुरी तरह प्रभावित हैं। फिर आगे आपने कहा है कि फ्लोराइड से प्रभावित राज्य हैं - राजस्थान, बिहार, कर्नाटक, मध्य प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र, आंध्र प्रदेश, उत्तर प्रदेश, उड़ीसा, गुजरात और पश्चिम बंगाल। मैं समझता हूँ कि इन राज्यों के गांवों की संख्या करीब 5 लाख से ज्यादा है और वहां पर आपका क्या टारगेट है, आप कहां पहुंच रहे हैं और कब पहुंचेंगे?

उपसभापति जी, जैसा हमारे विद्वान साथी श्री प्रभात झा जी ने कहा और आज भी लोग कहते हैं कि वर्ल्ड में जितने भी blinds हैं, उनमें से एक-चौथाई blinds भारत में पैदा होते हैं। इसी तरह से विकलांगों की संख्या भी हमारे देश में ज्यादा है। आपने खुद बताया है कि दूषित पेयजल के कारण किस तरह की भीषण बीमारियां हो सकती हैं, जो लाइलाज हैं, जिनका इलाज नहीं हो सकता। इनका एक ही इलाज है low cost separator or purifier, क्या इस पर आपने कोई अनुसंधान किया है और क्या गांवों में आपने ये मशीनें उपलब्ध कराई हैं? परसों जब मैं टी.वी. पर एक प्रोग्राम देख रहा था, तो मैं यह देखकर आश्चर्यचकित रह गया कि भोजपुर के एक वैज्ञानिक ने बड़े साधारण तरीके से एक कनस्टर को काटकर, उसमें चारकोल तथा दूसरी चीजें डालकर, एक temporary purifier बनाया है।

लोग उसमें ऊपर से आर्सेनिक युक्त पानी डालते हैं और नीचे से पानी निकाल कर पी रहे हैं। इससे वह अपने आप को संतोष देते हैं या इससे उसको संतुष्टि मिलती है। क्या हम इस तरह की चीजें गांवों में उपलब्ध नहीं करा सकते हैं? क्या हम इसके लिए असक्षम हैं? क्या मंत्री महोदय यह प्रोग्राम लेंगे और अगर लेंगे, तो एक time-bound programme के तहत हर पंचायत लेवल पर एक mini water treatment plant लगाएंगे, जो इन चीजों से विमुक्त होकर पेयजल उपलब्ध कराएगा?

DR. PRABHAKAR KORE (Karnataka): Sir, this is the most important subject raised by my colleague, Shri Prabhat Jha. In this country most of the States are suffering from contaminated water. Can you tell me how many villages and how many talukas in Karnataka are affected with this? In Karnataka, particularly in Dharwad district, Belgaum district and in Gadag district in many villages, the whole village population is suffering from abnormalities. Even a new born child is unable to walk because of contaminated water. Is there any study as to what type of water is there? The whole village is affected. A lot of mining activities take place in the whole districts of Belary and Chitirdurga in Karnataka. I think the number of cancer patients are the highest in both the districts. If this is the condition in these two districts, what is the position of other districts in other States? Have you made any village-wise and taluka-wise survey to find why water is affecting the health of people?

SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS (Assam): Sir, in the North-East more than twenty districts have been affected by this contamination of drinking water. Due to presence of arsenic, chloride, iron, etc., in water, it is not fit for drinking. Assam is one of the States which has been affected with such a serious problem. In Barpeta district of Assam, most of the people are suffering from cancer due to contamination of drinking water. Time and again, I have raised this matter in various fora including this august House. A special programme is needed on priority basis for Assam, especially for the district of Barpeta to eliminate such problems. I urge upon the Minister to take up a time-bound

scheme under NRDWP to tackle the problem of presence of arsenic, chloride and iron in water in affected habitations. I also want an assurance from the Minister. I also just want to know whether the Government will take up this matter with the Urban Development Ministry because various towns like Barpeta are all affected by this contamination of water. Will this Ministry take up this matter with other relevant Ministries to tackle this problem?

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I want to appreciate hon. Minister for coming up with the statement giving details of the efforts of the Ministry in addressing the problem of drinking water.

I have few specific clarifications because I have taken up some 300 small drinking water projects in my area in coastal Andhra, Bapatla area. I had experienced some difficulties in that. Initially, in association with an NGO, we took up 100 litre per plant. It was costing around Rs.7,00,000 initially. But, the cost was brought down to Rs.4,00,000 initially, and then to Rs.3,00,000. The problem is that when it was given free, they started using for cattle also. Then, there was some objection. So, we had to put some price. The hon. Minister mentioned some issues of maintenance and disposal of reject material. Basically, we have to involve the community. Even if you spend Rs.900 crores or Rs.1000 crores, what is the effort? I know it is the responsibility of the State Government, but there should be the involvement of NGOs in this process. Sixty per cent of our body mass is water. We should take pure water so that the total solvents should not be more than 1000 per litre. But, if you see, Sir, people have been drinking impure water. I do not know whether TDS count here in the Parliament also is exceeding that as per the WHO guidelines. Sir, I have done this work from 2005 to 2010. Two hundred plants have been completed. The villagers are very happy. Taking this as an example, the Government of Andhra Pradesh has come up with a pilot project of giving 20 litres of water free to the BPL families, and at subsidised rate to the APL families. Is there any scheme before the Government of India to involve the NGOs because it is basically to mobilise and organise the community? Unless you organise the community, lot of water is wasted, lot of misappropriation takes place because huge amount of funds are being pumped in. But, the way they are utilised is something that needs to be re-looked. We need to cut the cost overruns and time overruns. So, in view of my little experience, I would like to ask whether there is any proposal before the Government

of India on the basis of projects taken up by the Andhra Pradesh Government. Basically, taking example from my pilot projects, they have come up with plans of providing small drinking water plants in a community area and associated problems are solved to some extent.

Second point is that the coastal area is full of salinity. He has not mentioned this. He has mentioned other contaminations like arsenic, fluoride, nitrate, iron, calcium, magnesium sulphate and turbidity. But, the other problem is salinity. How do you tackle this problem? In the coastal area of Andhra Pradesh, the aqua culture has contributed to the pollution of water.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude now.

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: So, these are related issues. Is there any special project or scheme to involve the community mobilization through NGOs? That would save a lot of money. I have completed 200 plants at present, and another 100 are in the offing. So, it is a good model. I have already sent a copy of that model to the Government of India which I have been implementing in my area. Is there any such proposal?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: He has mentioned about Telangana, Karnataka (**Time-bell rings**)... He has mentioned mainly about arsenic and fluoride contamination. But, there are other impurities also. There is the problem of management and maintenance of rejected material. We have done some work. So, while I appreciate his dynamic work, but there is still a lot of work which needs to be done. Lot of streamlining is required.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Seelam, please conclude.

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Involvement of community and NGOs is required. So, I would like hon. Minister to kindly clarify this.

PROF. M.S. SWAMINATHAN (Nominated): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I think, one of the very important causes for high degree of malnutrition prevailing in our country is the lack of clean drinking water because we may consume calories but we need water to assimilate it in the body. Sir, the subject, which we are discussing today, is an extremely important subject in the context of the National Food Security movement also. I only want to seek one clarification from the Minister. He has mentioned about salination, de-salination, reverse osmosis and so on. They are expensive but that

can be done. We are talking about the heavy metal pollution and various kinds of pollution. That can be done only by a very strong bio-remediation movement. Bio-remediation involves identification of microorganisms which can gobble up the pollutants. Therefore, Sir, I would like to know whether the hon. Minister, in view of the importance of the matter, would consider setting up of a high-level scientific commission to develop a feasible and implementable strategy both in short-run and long-run. Thank you.

श्री गंगा चरण (उत्तर प्रदेश) : आदरणीय उपसभापति महोदय, सबसे पहले मैं अपने विद्वान साथी श्री प्रभात झा को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ कि वे देश के एक ऐसे महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर सरकार का तथा सदन का ध्यान आकर्षित करने के लिए ध्यानाकर्षण प्रस्ताव लाए, जो बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण है। महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान बुंदेलखंड की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। जब पानी की चर्चा होती है, तो बुंदेलखंड की चर्चा जरूरत होती है। वहां पर एक तो पानी की बहुत अधिक कमी है, उस कमी के साथ-साथ जो पानी है, वह बहुत ज्यादा प्रदूषित है। मंत्री जी के राज्य में भी बुंदेलखंड का कुछ क्षेत्र आता है। मैं उनसे जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या उन्होंने बुंदेलखंड के पानी की कोई टेस्टिंग कराई है। अगर कराई है तो उसमें क्या-क्या organs आए हैं? जहां तक मेरी जानकारी है, बुंदेलखंड में 90 प्रतिशत विलेजेंज में खारा पानी है। वहां पर विकलांगता तो सर्वाधिक है ही, इसके साथ-साथ जो नई बीमारियां लोगों में पैदा हो रही हैं, गरीब आदमी के लिए उन बीमारियों का इलाज कराना मुश्किल हो रहा है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) पीठासीन हुए

जैसा kidney failure गांव में एक आम बीमारी बन गई है। इसी प्रकार कैंसर जैसी घातक बीमारी एक आम आदमी के लिए हो गई है। मुझे लगता है कि सबसे अधिक पत्र मैंने प्रधान मंत्री जी को जो मेडिकल सहायता के लिए लिखे हैं, वे बुंदेलखंड से ही होंगे क्योंकि, बुंदेलखंड के गरीब आदमी की जब kidney फेल होती है या उसको हार्ट की बीमारी होती है या कैंसर की बीमारी होती है तो गरीबी के कारण वह उसका इलाज नहीं करा पाता और अस्पताल में पड़े-पड़े ही उसकी जान चली जाती है। मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूँ, खास तौर से उत्तर प्रदेश में बुंदेलखंड का जो भाग है, क्या आपने उसके पानी के नमूने की जांच कराई है या नहीं कराई? दूसरा, उत्तर प्रदेश को आपने पेयजल के लिए और पानी की रिफाइनरी के लिए कितना पैसा दिया है? आपने जो 18 हजार करोड़ रुपए राज्यों को लिए हैं, उसमें उत्तर प्रदेश का कितना भाग है? महोदय, जनपद जालौर में एक गांव है, सजेहरा, जो ब्लॉक कदौरा में है। वहां पर 60 बच्चे विकलांग हैं। वह 2000 की आबादी वाला छोटा सा गांव है और वहां पर 60 बच्चे विकलांग हैं। महोदय, बुंदेलखंड में बहुत से ऐसे गांव हैं, जहां पर आपको 50 से 60 परसेंट बच्चे विकलांग मिलेंगे।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) : केवल प्रश्न पूछिए।

श्री गंगा चरण (उत्तर प्रदेश) : सर, मैं केवल स्पष्टीकरण मांग रहा हूँ। मैं मंत्री जी से अनुरोध करता हूँ कि खास तौर से बुंदेलखंड के ऊपर वे अपनी दया दृष्टि रखें। आप बुंदेलखंड के पड़ोसी राज्य से ही संबंध रखते हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि वहां पर केन्द्र सरकार के द्वारा उन बीमारियों पर काबू पाने के लिए क्या मदद की जा सकती है? इसके अलावा वहां के पानी के शुद्धिकरण के लिए गांव के लैवल पर क्या इंतजाम किया जा सकता है? मेरा अनुरोध है कि वहां के लिए एक विशेष योजना बनाई जानी चाहिए, खासकर बुंदेलखंड के लिए, जो कि उत्तर प्रदेश और मध्य प्रदेश का भाग है। उत्तर प्रदेश से अलग करके केन्द्र सरकार वहां के लिए एक विशेष योजना बनाए ताकि लोगों को कम से कम पीने के लिए शुद्ध पानी मिले। वहां पर पानी का वाटर लैवल भी बहुत नीचे जा रहा है, अब वह 300-400 फुट नीचे चला गया है। सर, जो पानी की स्थिति इस समय बुंदेलखंड में है, उसके संबंध में वहां के पाटा क्षेत्र में एक कहावत है कि "खसम मर जाए पर गगरी न फूटे"। वहां पर पानी की कीमत उसके पति से भी ज्यादा है। महोदय, जनसत्ता में एक लेख आया है कि दस साल के बाद बुंदेलखंड में पीने का पानी ही नहीं रहेगा, पानी खत्म हो जाएगा। यह एक गंभीर चिंता का विषय है। इस पर सरकार क्या करने जा रही है, यह हम मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहते हैं?

श्री सी.पी. जोशी : माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्यों का बहुत आभारी हूँ कि उन्होंने श्री प्रभात झा के ध्यानाकर्षण प्रस्ताव पर अपने विचार व्यक्त किए और खास-तौर से अपने-अपने प्रदेशों के पौल्यूटेड वाटर के संबंध में ध्यान आकर्षित किया। मान्यवर, जब यह डिपार्टमेंट डोनर डिपार्टमेंट है, जिसे मैं बार-बार कहता हूँ कि यह स्टेट सब्जेक्ट है ड्रिंकिंग वाटर को एड्रेस करने का, राज्य सरकारों को ही इसमें आगे आकर काम करना है, भारत सरकार इसमें वित्तीय सहायता देती है। जो टेक्नॉलोजी हमारे पास उपलब्ध होगी वह भी हम उनको देते हैं जिससे वे उसको नीचे लेवल पर कर सकें। मान्यवर, 2006-2007 तक हैबिटेशन में क्वालिटी ड्रिंकिंग वाटर को आइडेंटिफाई करने का काम नहीं था। 2006-2007 तक पिछली सरकारों ने बराबर यह कोशिश की कि हम इस पानी की समस्या का निदान शुद्ध पानी उपलब्ध कराकर करें। जब से यह हैंड पम्प प्रारम्भ हुए तब से ज्यादा लोगों की इच्छा हुई कि हम हैंड पम्पों के माध्यम से शुद्ध पानी उपलब्ध करें। 1998 से लगातार 2004 तक लगभग तीन लाख अस्सी हजार हैबिटेशन में पानी पहुंचाने का काम किया और 2004 से लगातार 2010 तक लगभग 6 लाख 56 हजार हैबिटेशन में शुद्ध पानी पहुंचाने का काम किया। लेकिन जैसा मैंने कहा कि 2006-2007 में हमने क्वालिटी वाटर एड्रेस करने का काम किया। 2006-2007 में स्टेट की जो सूचना उपलब्ध हुई, उसका जो आंकड़ा झा साहब ने दिया, उसमें अंतर है। यह बात सही है कि 2005 का आंकड़ा दो लाख सत्रह हजार था। लेकिन जो आंकड़े 01-04 के बाद उपलब्ध हैं, वह आंकड़ा एक लाख अस्सी हजार है। हेल्थ डिपार्टमेंट और दूसरे डिपार्टमेंट के बीच में कोई ज्यादा अंतर ऐसा नहीं है कि जो रिफ्रेंस झा साहब दे रहे हैं वह रिफ्रेंस 2005 का दे रहे हैं। आज जो हमारे पास स्टेट्स से सूचना उपलब्ध है, उस सूचना के आधार पर लगभग एक लाख अस्सी हजार हैबिटेशन ऐसी हैं जहां पर

खाली पानी की क्वालिटी से संबंधित प्रॉब्लम हैं। खास तौर से जैसा मैंने कहा कि असम, बिहार, कर्नाटक, मध्य प्रदेश, राजस्थान, वेस्ट बंगाल, उत्तर प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र और जैसा तमिलनाडु के माननीय सदस्य ने कहा वहां मेजर प्रॉब्लम नहीं है। जो सूचना हमारे पास उपलब्ध है वहां पर 637 में क्वालिटी की प्रॉब्लम है। जहां क्वालिटी की प्रॉब्लम है और वहां पर जो सूचना हमने दी, केवलमात्र जो ऑयसन है जिसकी संख्या 537 है और उसकी सूचना स्टेट गवर्नमेंट ने नहीं दी है। लेकिन जो सूचना उपलब्ध है, उस सूचना के आधार पर हमने स्टेट्स को पैसा देकर यह कोशिश की है कि वह क्वालिटी ऑफ वाटर को एड्रेस करने का काम करें। इसलिए हमने स्टेटमेंट में कहा कि 65 परसेंट तक जो फंड अवेलेबल है, उस फंड को इस क्वालिटी ऑफ ड्रिंकिंग वाटर को एड्रेस करने के लिए सरकारें खर्च कर सकती हैं, वह पूरा का पूरा पैसा भारत सरकार दे रही है। लेकिन, मान्यवर, मुझे यह कहते हुए तकलीफ है, हम चिंता व्यक्त कर रहे हैं, कुछ स्टेट्स को आगे आकर काम करना चाहिए था, लेकिन जो जानकारी मेरे पास उपलब्ध है, उस जानकारी के आधार पर बिहार जैसे स्टेट में आज के दिन 360 करोड़ रुपया उपलब्ध है, unspent money, जबकि हमने इंडिकेशन दे दिया है कि by 2010-11 they will get Rs. 341 crore more. लगभग 360 करोड़ रुपया उनके पास unspent उपलब्ध है। 341 करोड़ रुपया हम देंगे, इस प्रकार लगभग 600 करोड़ रुपए उनके पास उपलब्ध होंगे, जहां पीने की पानी की सबसे ज्यादा समस्या है। चाहे वह आर्सेनिक की समस्या है, चाहे फ्लोराइड की समस्या है, लेकिन इन समस्याओं को खास तौर से स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को दूर करना है। हम स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स को लेबोरेटरी स्थापित करने के लिए पूरा पैसा दे रहे हैं, केमिकल टेस्ट इंडिकेट करने के लिए 32 करोड़ बायोलॉजिकल टेस्ट करने के लिए भी हम उनको पैसा दे रहे हैं। ये सब चीजें करने के बाद गांवों में ट्रेड मैन पॉवर करने के लिए हम पैसा दे रहे हैं। जो जानकारी उपलब्ध है उसके आधार पर मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि स्टेट गवर्नमेंट आगे आकर उन चीजों को एड्रेस करे तो मैं समझता हूं कि इन चीजों को हम ठीक ढंग से एड्रेस कर सकेंगे। वैसे मैं यह बात कह कर अपनी जिम्मेदारी से वंचित नहीं हो सकता कि हमें इस बारे में अपना काम नहीं करना है। मान्यवर, मैं यह जरूर कहना चाहता हूं कि जैसा झा साहब ने भोजपुर की घटना के संबंध में जानकारी दी कि वहां पर बच्चे ब्लाइंड पैदा हुए हैं, मैं कोई वैज्ञानिक नहीं हूं लेकिन मैंने कोशिश की कि इंटरनेट जानकारी उपलब्ध करा दी गई है correlation between arsenic and blindness, I could not get any information कि दोनों के बीच कोई correlation है। मैं यह भी कहता कि आर्सेनिक की प्रॉब्लम के कारण बिहार में भोजपुर की जिस घटना के संबंध में हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स में तथा हिन्दू में रिपोर्ट हुआ, वहां प्रॉब्लम नहीं है। लेकिन आर्सेनिक की समस्या का निदान करने के लिए स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को जो सूचना उपलब्ध है उसके डीप में जाकर यदि हैंडपम्प खोदेंगे, तब जाकर उसका उपयोग हो सकेगा। जो भी river bed की स्टेट्स हैं, चाहे बिहार है, चाहे उत्तर प्रदेश है वहां पर भी डीप में हैंड पम्प नहीं खुदता है, तो जो एक्वा फायर है आर्सेनिक का, उसके कारण पीने के पानी की समस्या ज्यादा एड्रेस होती है। इसलिए हम स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स से आशा करेंगे कि वह नीचे डीप तक जाए जिससे एक्वा फायर के अंदर वह आर्सेनिक का कंटामिनेंट्स नहीं मिले और शुद्ध पानी मिल सके।

इस दृष्टि से हम उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार की स्टेट्स को निश्चित तौर से यह अनुरोध करेंगे कि वह आगे आकर इस समस्या को निदान करने के लिए जो टेक्नोलॉजी उपलब्ध है, उसको अपनाने की कोशिश करें। जैसे ही

अखबार में यह घटना आई, हमने प्रदेश सरकार से पूछा, जानकारी ली, तो मुझे बताया गया कि वहां पर एक हजार करोड़ रुपए की एक स्कीम बनाई गई है। प्रदेश सरकार उस स्कीम को लागू करना चाहती है, उसमें भारत सरकार भी पैसा देगी और प्रदेश सरकार भी पैसा देगी। हम आशा करते हैं कि बिहार जहां पर आर्सेनिक की सबसे ज्यादा समस्या है, उस पर आगे बढ़ कर स्टेट गवर्नमेंट काम करेगी और लोगों को रिलीफ देने का काम करेगी। जो पैसा हमें उपलब्ध कराना है, उसमें हम कोई कमी नहीं आने देंगे, चाहे उत्तर प्रदेश की समस्या हो, चाहे बिहार की समस्या हो, यह मैं खास तौर से आपने निवेदन करना चाहता हूं।

मुझे बहुत खुशी है कि हमारे माननीय सदस्य स्वामीनाथन जी ने जो कहा है, उससे मैं सहमत हूं। हमें आगे आकर कोई साइटिफिक एडवाइजरी कमेटी बनानी पड़ेगी, जिससे कि हम चीजों को सही ढंग से एड्रेस कर सकें। सुप्रीम कोर्ट का एक जजमेंट भी आया है और हम उसको एड्रेस भी कर रहे हैं और हम उसकी डायरेक्शन के आधार पर एक एडवाइजरी कमेटी बनायेंगे और उस एडवाइजरी कमेटी के आधार पर हमें जो सूचना मिल सकती है, जिसको हम आगे स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स को pass on कर सकें, उस काम को करने का काम करेंगे, जिससे स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स आगे आकर काम कर सकें। तमिलनाडु के माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है, मैं उनसे अनुरोध करना चाहता हूं कि वहां पर प्रॉब्लम हो सकती है जिस डिस्ट्रिक्ट का आपने जिक्र किया है। हमारे पास जो स्टेट गवर्नमेंट से सूचना उपलब्ध है, हमने उसके आधार पर कहा है। हमने जो स्टेटमेंट दिया है, उसमें मेजर स्टेट वर्ड यूज किया है। मेजर स्टेट के अंदर तमिलनाडु का नाम नहीं था, मैं यह नहीं कहता हूं कि तमिलनाडु के किसी डिस्ट्रिक्ट में समस्या नहीं होगी, लेकिन जो हमने स्टेटमेंट दिया है, वह मेजर स्टेट का है। जैसा मैंने कहा है कि बिहार है, उत्तर प्रदेश है, वेस्ट बंगाल है, ये बड़े प्रदेश हैं जहां पर हमें ज्यादा समस्या एड्रेस करनी पड़ रही है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, जहां तक गुणवत्ता का सवाल है, लेबोरेट्रीज इस्टेबिलिश करने के लिए पूरा पैसा भारत सरकार दे रही है। मुझे यह कहते हुए प्रसन्नता है कि जो सूचना मेरे पास उपलब्ध है, अलग-अलग स्टेट्स ने डिस्ट्रिक्ट और ब्लॉक लेवल पर लेबोरेट्रीज इस्टेबिलिश की हैं। जैसे बिहार स्टेट ने 38 जगहों पर क्वालिटी टेस्टिंग लेबोरेट्रीज इस्टेबिलिश की हैं, डिस्ट्रिक्ट लेवल पर 39 इस्टेबिलिश की हैं, उत्तर प्रदेश में करीब 73 जगह पर लेबोरेट्रीज इस्टेबिलिश की हैं, वेस्ट बंगाल ने करीब 35 लेबोरेट्रीज इस्टेबिलिश की हैं। इनका पूरा पैसा भारत सरकार दे रही है जिससे कि क्वालिटी को एड्रेस करके पीने का पानी उपलब्ध करा सकें। इसके साथ-साथ आईईसीई की जब तक हम लोगों को जानकारी नहीं देंगे, ऐसी टेक्नोलाजी उपलब्ध है, जैसे हम फिटकरी को घुमाकर पानी को ठीक कर सकें, वहां पर लोगों को इसकी सूचना देनी पड़ेगी, लोगों को इन्फार्म करना पड़ेगा कि जो लो कॉस्ट टेक्नोलाजी है, उसको वह ठीक ढंग से अडॉप्ट करें। इसके लिए आईईसीई का पैसा भी हम दे रहे हैं। नीचे गांव लेवल पर लोग ट्रेंड हो सकें, लोगों को हम जानकारी दे सकें, इसके लिए भी हम काम कर रहे हैं। मुझे यह बताते हुए प्रसन्नता हो रही है कि अलग-अलग स्टेट्स में और मैं खासकर बिहार जैसी स्टेट के बारे में सूचना देना चाहता हूं कि 43000 लोगों को उन्होंने ट्रेंड किया है, सूचना को नीचे लेवल पर सर्कुलेट करने के लिए। इसी तरह से

यू.पी. सरकार ने सूचना दी है कि 2 लाख 63 हजार आदमियों को उन्होंने लोगों को सूचना देने के लिए ट्रेंड किया है। हम भरोसा करते हैं कि सरकार जिन लोगों को गांव में ट्रेंड कर रही है, वे लोगों को सूचना देंगे कि कैसे पानी की क्वालिटी को ठीक करने के लिए काम कर सकते हैं, जो लो कॉस्ट टेक्नोलॉजी है, उसका उपयोग कर सकते हैं। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि इसके आधार पर हम पीने के पानी की समस्या का निदान ठीक ढंग से कर सकेंगे। माननीय सदस्यों ने जो बातें कही हैं, उनके बारे में मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि लैब टेस्टिंग के लिए हंड्रेड परसेंट भारत सरकार दे रही है और वॉटर क्वालिटी के लिए फिफ्टी-फिफ्टी परसेंट पैसा दे रही है। जो हमारे पास सूचना उपलब्ध है, जैसा मैंने कहा कि जिन स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स को भारत सरकार ने पैसा दे रखा है, वे उस पैसे का भी उपयोग नहीं कर रही हैं, मैं आशा करता हूँ कि वे भारत सरकार के पैसे का उपयोग करेंगी। स्टेट्स को अपने प्लान में मैचिंग ग्रांट बनायेंगे। अगर हम फिगर्स देखें, चाहे वेस्ट बंगाल की स्टेट गवर्नमेंट हो, चाहे उत्तर प्रदेश की गवर्नमेंट हो, चाहे हमारे बिहार की सरकार हो, उन्हें मैचिंग ग्रांट स्टेट फंड से करनी है। मैचिंग ग्रांट के अलावा भी स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स खुद अपना पैसा लगायेंगी, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि समस्या का ज्यादा अच्छे ढंग से निराकरण कर सकेंगे। हम आशा करते हैं कि राज्य सरकारें इसके लिए अपने बजट में ज्यादा प्रावधान करेंगी।

माननीय अहलुवालिया साहब ने भारत निर्माण के संबंध में कुछ बातें कही हैं। यह बात सही है कि 2006-07 के पहले हमने यह एड्रेस ही नहीं किया कि quality of habitation होना चाहिए। हमने खाली वहां पीने का पानी उपलब्ध कराने का काम किया, चाहे वह राजीव गांधी मिशन के माध्यम से किया, चाहे एनडीए की सरकार ने किया, चाहे हमारी सरकार ने किया। 2006-07 के बाद हमने इस इश्यु को एड्रेस किया कि quality of habitation में quality of water की व्यवस्था करनी है, उसके बाद से यह व्यवस्था हुई है। इसलिए यह आंकड़ा एक लाख अस्सी हजार का है, जिसको हम अभी एड्रेस कर रहे हैं। हम यह प्रयास कर रहे हैं कि उन्हें quality of water ठीक ढंग से उपलब्ध हो सके, यह मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ।

यह बात भी सही है, इसको आप भी जानते हैं कि जैसे-जैसे वाटर लेवल नीचे जा रहा है, वैसे-वैसे हैंड पम्प, ट्यूब-वेल जो लगाए जा रहे हैं, वे बेकार होते जा रहे हैं, इसलिए जो सीपेज होती है, वह भी दोबारा रिपीट हो जाती है। एक तरफ हम समस्या को एड्रेस करते हैं, तो दूसरी तरफ अगले साल पता लगता है कि उस इलाके में पानी का लेवल नीचे चला गया है। जो हमने स्वच्छ पानी हैंड पम्प से, ट्यूब-वेल से उपलब्ध कराया, वह पानी यदि बेकार हो गया, तो फिर समस्या आ जाती है। इसलिए यह एक प्राब्लम बार-बार आ रही है, जैसे हैंड पम्प के माध्यम से सीपेज के जितने habitation हैं, उनकी संख्या बढ़ती जाती है, इसलिए हम जितनी संख्या को एड्रेस करना चाहते हैं, वह संख्या always छोटी है, लेकिन contain नहीं हो पा रही है, यह समस्या हमारे सामने है।

अन्य माननीय सदस्यों ने खासतौर से जो बातें कही हैं, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि भुवनेश्वर में, भावनगर में टेक्नोलॉजी को सस्टेन किया, इसको percolate करने के लिए, हम अलग-अलग स्टेट्स को दे रहे हैं, ताकि इस टेक्नोलॉजी से समस्याओं का निदान हो सके और हम वह काम करने का काम कर सकें।

मान्यवर, मैं निश्चित तौर पर आपको भरोसा दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि आप और हम सब मिलकर इस समस्या को हल कर सकेंगे। हम सब की भी जिम्मेदारी बनती है कि हम आने वाले समय में इस काम को पूरा करें। मैं जिस प्रदेश से आ रहा हूँ, एक जमाने में वहाँ सबसे ज्यादा समस्या यह थी कि जब अकाल पड़े, तो लोगों को सबसे ज्यादा रोजगार मिले। आज वहाँ scarcity of water की समस्या हो गई है। आने वाले समय में सबसे बड़ी प्रॉब्लम जिसको हम अकाल कहते हैं, पानी की उपलब्धता की सबसे बड़ी समस्या खड़ी होगी। इसलिए हम सबको मिलकर लोगों को जागरूक करना है, quality of water address करने के लिए, जो टेस्टिंग करने का काम कर रहा है। यदि हम पार्टी लाइन से ऊपर उठकर इन चीजों को करेंगे, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि इन चीजों को ठीक ढंग से एडजेस्ट कर सकेंगे। मैं आपको पूरा भरोसा दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि भारत सरकार, जितने वित्तीय संसाधन उपलब्ध हैं, उन सभी का पूरा उपयोग जूडिशियस करेगी और लोगों को पीने का स्वच्छ पानी उपलब्ध कराने का काम करेगी। इसमें चाहे ऑयरन का मामला हो, चाहे फ्लोराइड का मामला हो, मैं किसी स्टेट के बारे में नहीं कह सकता क्योंकि स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को आगे आकर प्रपोज़ल देना पड़ता है। हम तो डोनर एजेंसी हैं, हम पैसा देते हैं। हमें स्कीम्स बनानी पड़ती हैं और स्कीम्स उनको एग्जीक्यूट करनी पड़ती हैं। स्कीम तो हमारे पास एक फार्मूला है। जिस फार्मूले के आधार पर हम पैसा देते हैं, उस पर मैंने कहा कि हम 20 परसेंट पैसा क्वालिटी को एड्रेस करने के लिए देते हैं। हम सस्टेन और उनके रिसोर्स को देने के लिए पैसा दे रहे हैं। आज ज्यादा आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि जितना इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर खड़ा किया है, यदि उसका पानी का सोर्स घट जाता है, उसको रीचार्ज करने के लिए भी आपको लगता है कि हम पैसा देंगे, तो हमारा जितना इन्वेस्टमेंट है, वह बेकार हो जाएगा। हम इस बात पर ज्यादा जोर दे रहे हैं कि स्टेट आगे आकर जो उनका सोर्स है, उसको रीचार्ज करने काम करें, क्वालिटी के इश्यु को एड्रेस करे, तभी मैं समझूंगा कि हम ठीक ढंग से समस्या का निराकरण कर सकेंगे।

मैं माननीय सदस्यों का एक बार फिर आभार व्यक्त करता हूँ कि उन्होंने इस समस्या की ओर ध्यान आकर्षित किया, मैं सदन में माननीय सदस्यों को भरोसा दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि हम पूरा काम करेंगे।...(व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): The House is adjourned to meet after one hour.

The House then adjourned for lunch at forty-two minutes past one of the clock.

The House re-assembled after lunch at forty-two minutes past two of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

MOTION FOR TERMINATION OF SUSPENSION OF MEMBER

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE; THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): Sir, I beg to move:

That the suspension of Shri Subhash Prasad Yadav from the service of the House with effect from 9th March 2010 for the remaining part of the current Session be terminated.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

GOVERNMENT BILLS

The Cost and Works Accountants (Amendment) Bill, 2010

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHIED): Sir, I move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Cost and Works Accountants Act, 1959.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

SHRI SALMAN KHURSHIED: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

The Chartered Accountants (Amdnement) Bill, 2010

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHIED): Sir, I move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Chartered Accountants Act, 1949.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

SHRI SALMAN KHURSHIED: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

The Company Secretaries (Amendment) Bill, 2010

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHIED): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Company Secretaries Act, 1980.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

SHRI SALMAN KHURSHIED: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

DISCUSSION ON WORKING OF MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION

श्री अवतार सिंह करीमपुरी (उत्तर प्रदेश) : थैंक्यू सर। आज एक बहुत ही important Ministry, Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation की working के ऊपर जो, discussion है, उसकी शुरुआत करने के लिए आपने मुझे जो समय दिया, उसके लिए मैं आपका धन्यवाद करता हूँ। आज हम देखते हैं कि जो urban

population 2001 में 28.61 परसेंट थी, वह 2011 में बढ़कर 32 करोड़ होने जा रही है और 2021 में इसके 53 करोड़ होने का अंदाजा है। यह population का बहुत बड़ा challenge है, जो urban areas के ऊपर नजर आ रहा है। इसका कारण यह है कि आज तक इस देश में हमारी जो सरकार बनी, उसकी जो नीति रही है, वह गांवों के विरुद्ध रही है। गांवों में quality of education, health services, transport, power supply, जो facilities की lacking है, उसकी वजह से दो तरह के लोग urban area की तरफ जा रहे हैं। एक वे हैं, जो महसूस करते हैं कि गांवों में basic facilities नहीं हैं। उनके पास साधन हैं, इसलिए वे गांव छोड़ कर शहर की तरफ जा रहे हैं। दूसरे वे हैं, जो इस देश में सामंतवादी आतंकवाद के शिकार हैं। साधन सम्पन्न और साधनहीन, दो तरह के लोगों का urban area की तरफ flow है। 11th Five Year Plan में यह अंदाजा लगाया गया कि housing की दिशा में हमारी requirement 3,61,318 करोड़ है। हम देख रहे हैं कि हमारे देश की सरकार ने slum free भारत बनाने का संकल्प भी अपने प्रोग्राम में दर्शाया है। कौन लोग हैं, जो slum में रहते हैं? हमारा मानना है कि हमारे देश में 3 किस्म के शरणार्थी हैं। पहली किस्म के शरणार्थी वे हैं, जो भारत और पाकिस्तान के बंटवारे के समय पाकिस्तान से उठ कर आए। उनको हमारे देश की सरकार ने संभाला।

दूसरी किस्म के शरणार्थी वे होते हैं, जब भारत की किसी भी स्टेट में टेरिस्ट एक्टिविटीज़ बढ़ती हैं और उस समय उस एक्टिविटी के शिकार लोग अपने स्टेट को छोड़कर आते हैं। सरकार उनके लिए भी नीति बनाती है। जैसे पीछे कुछ लोग जम्मू-कश्मीर को छोड़कर आए, किसी समय कुछ लोग पंजाब छोड़कर आए थे, कुछ और भी ऐसे दूसरे स्टेट्स हैं, जिन्हें छोड़-छोड़ कर लोग शहरों की तरफ आए।

तीसरी किस्म के शरणार्थी वे हैं, जो सामंतवादी आतंकवाद के शिकार हो कर गांव छोड़ते हैं। सरकार के मुताबिक तो उनकी पॉपुलेशन कम है, क्योंकि दुनिया वालों को मुंह दिखाने के लायक रहने के लिए भी कई बार सरकारी आंकड़े कम करके दिखाए जाते हैं। हमारे मुताबिक, जो लोग सामंतवादी आतंकवाद के शिकार हो कर शहरों में आ कर रह रहे हैं, उनकी पॉपुलेशन करीब 12 करोड़ है। अभी कुछ दिन पहले भी हमने देखा कि हरियाणा के हिसार जिले में सामंतवादियों ने दलितों के 16 घर जला दिए। इस दुर्घटना में एक बाप और एक बेटी को जिंदा जला दिया गया और साथ ही एक अन्य की भी मौत हुई एवं लगभग 20 लोग अभी हॉस्पिटल में ज़िंदगी और मौत से जूझ रहे हैं। इससे पहले भी अलग-अलग प्रदेशों में ऐसी सामंतवादी घटनाएं होती रही हैं। अभी कुछ ही दिन पहले पंजाब के भटिंडा जिले में, तलवंडी साबो सब डिवीजन में भगवान पुर गांव में दलितों के घरों को तोड़ा गया और उनको तोड़ने के बाद सामंतवादियों के ऊपर मुकदमा कायम हुआ। मुकदमा कायम होने के बाद जिले के डिप्टी कमिश्नर ने दोबारा घर बनाने के लिए, इन 12 घरों के लिए, 1,25,000 रुपए का एमाउंट मंजूर किया, जिसमें से किसी को 10,000 रुपए दिए गए, किसी को 15,000 रुपए दिए गए। जब 24 तारीख को उन्होंने अपने घर बनाने शुरू किए, तो लोकल पुलिस ने वहां जाकर सामंतवादियों को प्रोटेक्शन दिया और दलितों के ऊपर दफा 307 के तहत सरकारी काम में विघ्न डालने का मुकदमा लगा दिया गया, साथ ही औरतों, बच्चों एवं बुजुर्गों को जेल में फेंक दिया गया। ऐसी सामंतवादी घटनाएं देश के कोने-कोने में होती रहती हैं और हमारी सरकारें सामंतवादियों की पीठ थपथपाती नजर आती है, जिसके कारण गांवों की आबादी शहरों की तरफ आती नजर आ रही है।

जब वे गरीब लोग शहरों में आकर रहते हैं, तो उनके पास संसाधन नहीं होते, पैसा नहीं होता इसलिए वे झुग्गी-झोंपड़ी में रहने के लिए मजबूर हो जाते हैं और ऐसे में उनकी तरफ सरकार का कोई नजरिया, कोई नीयत या कोई नीति नहीं होती है। आज भी हमें यह सब देखने को मिल रहा है। 12 फरवरी, 2010 को दिल्ली के हाई कोर्ट ने भी सरकार को यह आदेश दिया कि दिल्ली में स्लम्स में रहने वाले जो लोग हैं, उनको बसाने का प्रबंध किया जाए। कॉमन वेल्थ गेम्स के नाम पर हमारी सरकार दुनिया को यह दिखाना चाहती है कि हमारा देश भारत ही सबसे अच्छा देश है। लेकिन दुनिया के सामने भारत का अच्छा नक्शा पेश करने के लिए झुग्गी-झोंपड़ी वालों को अच्छे आल्टरनेटिव हाउस बनाकर नहीं दिए जा रहे हैं, बल्कि उनको वहां से उजाड़ने की नीति बनाई जा रही है।

हम माननीय मंत्री जी से यह कहना चाहेंगे कि हम दुनिया को अच्छे लगें, यह तो सही है, लेकिन हम वास्तव में भी अच्छे हों, इस देश में कुछ ऐसा इंतजाम करने का कार्य भी करना चाहिए। अगर हम केवल दुनिया को अच्छे लगने के लिए इस देश के 12 करोड़ लोगों को अपरूट करेंगे और उनका कोई सही इंतजाम नहीं करेंगे, तो वह इस देश के अंदर एक बहुत बड़ी पॉपुलेशन में फ्रस्ट्रेशन क्रिएट करने का कार्य होगा और जो एंटी नैशनल लोगों को बहुत बड़ा पोटेंशियल प्रोवाइड करेगा, जिसे वे देश के विरुद्ध भी इस्तेमाल कर सकते हैं।

इसलिए हमारा यह कहना है कि housing की जो requirement है उसके accordingly सरकार को बजट में और बढ़ोत्तरी करनी चाहिए। मैं समझता हूं कि Planning Commission की जो expectations हैं, उनके मुताबिक कोई तैयारी, कोई provision of budget हमें नहीं नजर आ रहा है। आदरणीय मंत्री जी को हमारी यह suggestion है कि कोई ऐसा master plan बनाया जाए जिसमें पहले तो यह identify किया जाए कि हमारे पूरे देश में कितने towns या cities हैं और उनमें कितने लोग ऐसे हैं जिनके पास अपना घर नहीं है तथा झुग्गी-झोंपड़ी में रह रहे हैं। तब उनके लिए एक special master plan बनाया जाए जिससे हम उनको कम-से-कम घर जरूर दे सकें। सरकार आज Food Security Bill लाने की तैयारी कर रही है। मैं समझता हूं कि Food Security Bill लाने से पहले हमारी सरकार को शौचालय सेक्योरिटी बिल लाना चाहिए। शौच के लिए लोग कहां जाएं? हम यह तो कह रहे हैं कि लोग open में न जाएं, लेकिन वे कहां जाएं, उसका कोई विकल्प या उसका कोई समाधान नहीं है। हमारे देश की बदकिस्मती यह है कि हमारे देश में जो लोग नक्सली हो गए हैं उनके आगे हम घुटने टेक रहे हैं। हम उनको कह रहे हैं कि आप हथियार फेंको, हम आपको rehabilitate करेंगे। इसी सेशन में रेलवे मिनिस्टर ने बताया कि हमारी 5सौ करोड़ की सम्पत्ति को अभी-अभी उन लोगों ने जलाया है। इस प्रकार इस देश में ऐसी जो movements हैं, उनके लिए तो हम हजारों करोड़ रुपए रख रहे हैं, लेकिन जो लोग ईमानदार और दयानतदार नागरिक बनकर जीवन जीना चाहते हैं, उनके लिए हमारे पास कोई सार्थक या constructive programme नहीं है जिसके कारण हमारा बड़ा भारी नुकसान हो रहा है। इसलिए मंत्री जी को हमारी यह सजेशन है, हम उनसे यही कहना चाहेंगे कि सरकार एक ऐसा मास्टर प्लान बनाए जिसके माध्यम से सरकार के पास exact figures हों कि हमारे पास कितने बेघर लोग हैं और उनको हम कितने समय में time bound करके घर उपलब्ध करवा सकते हैं। हम यह भार स्टेट्स पर डालते

3.00 P.M.

जाएंगे कि इस काम को स्टेट्स करें, लेकिन स्टेट्स के पास उतने फंड्स नहीं हैं। जब हम स्टेट को फंड देते हैं तो हम बड़ा अहसान जताते हैं। चाहे स्टेट बार-बार डिमांड करे, हम उसकी डिमांड पर ध्यान नहीं देते हैं, लेकिन जब हम स्टेट से लेते हैं तो इसे हम अपना हक समझ कर लेते हैं कि हम देश को चलाते हैं, हमारा संघीय ढांचा है। इस तरह हम स्टेट से लेने के हकदार तो हैं, लेकिन उनको देना अपनी मरजी से है। जहां देना चाहो दो और जहां देना न चाहो नहीं दो। हमारा इसमें यही कहना है कि एक master plan बनाकर इसके लिए एक effective योजना बनाई जाए, ताकि हम उन 12 करोड़ लोगों को भी इस देश में एक आम शहरी की तरह जीने का एक मौका दे सकें।

सर, इसके आगे हमारा जो विषय है, उसमें urban poverty alleviation भी है। शहरों में जो गरीबी या poverty है, उसके लिए हमारे पास क्या प्लान है? हमने यह देखा है कि हमने उनके नाम बड़े अच्छे रखे हैं। मैं उन नामों की चर्चा नहीं करता। हमारे पास जितने गांधी या नेहरु हैं, सब के नाम पर हमने कोई-न-कोई योजना चला रखी है। हर गांधी को हमने गरीबी के खात्मे के लिए आगे लाने की कोशिश की है, लेकिन बदकिस्मती यह है कि हर गांधी के नाम पर चलाई हुई ऐसी स्कीम गरीबी को खत्म करने में नाकाम साबित हुई। हम कहना चाहेंगे कि जो नरेगा है, अब उसका भी नाम बदल गया है, उसके आगे भी अब गांधी जी आ गए हैं। नरेगा का नाम कुछ भी हो, उसमें कमियां हैं। उसके अंतर्गत grassroot पर implementation के लिए और उसके अंतर्गत daily wages पर जो कार्य दिया जाता है तथा उसके बदले में जो दिया जाता है उसमें भी अभी बहुत बड़े सुधार की जरूरत है, परन्तु हम आपके माध्यम से आदरणीय मंत्री जी से यही कहना चाहेंगे कि ये योजनाएं शहरों में भी लागू की जाएं। शहरों के जो गरीब हैं, शहरों के जो बेरोजगार हैं, उनके लिए भी ऐसी योजना, चाहे उसके लिए भी आप कोई और गांधी ढूंढ लें या कुछ भी कर लें, लेकिन शहरों के गरीबों के लिए भी कोई-न-कोई ऐसी योजना लागू की जाए जिससे वह वास्तव में अपना जीवन जी सकें।

इसके अलावा, जहां तक अर्बन डेवलपमेंट की बात है, हम शहरों में डेवलपमेंट करते हैं। हमारे देश की सरकार यह कहती है कि हमारे पास ज्यादा आर्थिक-साधन नहीं हैं, लेकिन अर्बन डेवलपमेंट की प्लानिंग क्या होती है? हम पहले सड़क बनाते हैं और जब एक बार सड़क बन जाती है तो 6 महीने बाद हम उसको दोबारा उखाड़ते हैं। फिर हम उसके नीचे टेलीफोन के तार डालते हैं तो उसकी थोड़ी-बहुत मरम्मत हो जाती है। उसको हम फिर उखाड़ते हैं और उसके नीचे सीवरेज डालते हैं। अब तो यह कहा जाता है कि कुछ शहरों में उसके नीचे चौथी बार बिजली की लाइन भी डालेंगे। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... मैं यह समझता हूँ कि दुनिया के जो विकसित देश हैं, वे भी बड़े मुश्किल से एक बार सड़क बना पाते हैं, हम तो अभी विकासशील कहलाते हैं और हम तीन-तीन, चार-चार बार सड़क बनाते हैं! यह हमारी कैसी दूरदृष्टि है? यह हमारी कैसी अर्बन डेवलपमेंट की प्लानिंग है? हम यह कहना चाहते हैं कि ऐसी प्लानिंग लागू की जाए कि हमें कम से कम एक बार सड़क बनानी पड़े। उससे पहले अगर सीवरेज, टेलीफोन या कहीं बिजली की लाइन डालनी है...

श्री उपसभापति : करीमपुरी जी, अब आप समाप्त कीजिए। यह अर्बन डेवलपमेंट नहीं है, यह अर्बन पॉवर्टी एलिमिनेशन है। हम अर्बन डेवलपमेंट मिनिस्ट्री के ऊपर डिसकस नहीं कर रहे हैं।

श्री अवतार सिंह करीमपुरी : हम अर्बन डेवलपमेंट की बात नहीं करते हैं, लेकिन अर्बन पॉवर्टी को डिसकस करते हैं। अर्बन और पॉवर्टी जुड़ा हुआ है।

श्री उपसभापति : यह हाउसिंग और अर्बन पॉवर्टी एलिमिनेशन है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

एक मनानीय सदस्य : नोएडा के स्टेच्यू के बारे में डिसकस करते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री अवतार सिंह करीमपुरी : नोएडा के स्टेच्यू के बारे में भी डिसकस करेंगे। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

डा. अखिलेश दास गुप्ता (उत्तर प्रदेश) : सर ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री अवतार सिंह करीमपुरी : अगर नेहरू म्यूजियम के कॉस्ट को देखा जाए तो सारे स्टेच्यू उसके बराबर नहीं होंगे, जो आपने उस जगह पर लगा रखे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति : आप सब्जेक्ट पर बोलिए।

श्री अवतार सिंह करीमपुरी : हम यह कहते हैं कि शहर में जो सफाई कर्मचारी हैं, क्या मंत्री जी ने कभी यह अध्ययन कराया है कि ऐसे कितने सफाई कर्मचारी हैं जो सीवरेज में उतरे और फिर वे वापस बाहर नहीं आये? यह पॉवर्टी से जुड़ा हुआ मुद्दा है। इसमें कुछ ऐसा बंदोबस्त किया जाए कि कम से कम सफाई कर्मचारी को सीवरेज के अंदर न उतरना पड़े। उसके लिए हमें modern equipments available करवाने चाहिए। यह बहुत बड़ी ज्यादाती है। यह मानव के साथ बहुत बड़ा अन्याय है कि हम उसको मजबूर करते हैं कि आप इसके अंदर जाओ और बाहर आओ या न आओ, यह हमारी गारंटी नहीं है।

पॉवर्टी एलिमिनेशन के लिए हमारा यह कहना है कि आपने किसानों का करीब 70 हजार करोड़ कर्जा माफ किया है। यह बड़ी अच्छी बात है और उस पर हमारा कोई किन्तु-परन्तु नहीं है, अगर आप उसे 80 हजार करोड़ कर दीजिए तो हम आपको appreciate करेंगे। परन्तु, हम आपसे यह कहना चाहते हैं कि जिसके पास जमीन नहीं है, क्या आपने उसके 70 पैसे माफ किये? जब आप वोट मांगते हैं तो आप "हमारा हाथ गरीब का साथ" कहकर डिमांड करते हैं और बाद में वह हाथ गरीब का खून निचोड़ता है। इसे देश के बजट में गरीब के लिए क्या contributions हैं? जो बीपीएल परिवार हैं, उनको भी आप टैक्स से क्षमा नहीं करते हैं। आप उनसे भी पैसा collect करते हैं, लेकिन वापस उनको नहीं देते हैं। हमारा यह कहना है कि छोटे-छोटे शहरों में रेहड़ी-ठेले वाले जो लोग कार्य करते हैं, वे भी लोन लेते हैं। वे लोन लेकर अपना कार्य चलाते हैं। सरकार को उनका ऋण माफ करने की नीति भी बनानी चाहिए। हमें किसानों को और देना चाहिए, लेकिन जो गरीब अर्बन एरियाज़ में रहते हैं या चाहे वह रूरल एरियाज़ में हों, उनके कर्ज को माफ करने की नीति भी हमें जरूर बनानी चाहिए। शेडयूल्ड कास्ट्स, शेडयूल्ड ट्राइब्स और ओबीसी के जो लोग हैं, उनके लिए तो स्पेशल प्लान बने।

उनका जो कर्जा है, उसे माफ करने के लिए स्पेशल प्लान होना चाहिए। उनको घर देने के लिए, उनके लिए शौचालयों का इंताजाम करने के लिए ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : करीमपुरी जी, आपका समय समाप्त हो गया है।

श्री अवतार सिंह करीमपुरी : अभी तो मेरे बहुत से सजेशंस बाकी हैं ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : देखिए, आपकी पार्टी का allotted time 10 minutes है, चूंकि आप initiator हैं, इसलिए हम आपको 10 मिनट ज्यादा दे रहे हैं। आप सामने स्क्रीन पर देखिए, आपका समय समाप्त हो चुका है।

श्री अवतार सिंह करीमपुरी : मैं conclude कर रहा हूं। उत्तर प्रदेश में हमारी राज्य सरकार ने Taj Express बनाया है। अब urban development कब होगा? Urban development तब होगा, जब शहरों के नज़दीक एयरपोर्ट होंगे। हमारी राज्य सरकार ने एक एयरपोर्ट की डिमांड की है। यहां दिल्ली एयरपोर्ट के ऊपर एक-एक घंटे तक हवाई जहाज़ घूमते हैं और उसमें हम करोड़ों रुपए का तेल बर्बाद कर देते हैं।

श्री उपसभापति : इसका जवाब मंत्री महोदया नहीं दे सकती हैं।

श्री अवतार सिंह करीमपुरी : वे बेशक जवाब न दें, लेकिन वे इस मामले को Civil Aviation Minister के साथ जरूर उठाएं ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : हम लोग यहां जो विषय डिस्कस कर रहे हैं, आप केवल उसके बारे में बात कीजिए ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री अवतार सिंह करीमपुरी : मैं उसी विषय के बारे में बात कर रहा हूं ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : नहीं, यह poverty alleviation नहीं है ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री अवतार सिंह करीमपुरी : जब शहर विकसित होंगे, तभी poverty alleviation होगा। शहरों को विकसित किए बिना, आप poverty को alleviate नहीं कर सकते। इसलिए मेरा यह कहना है कि उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार आपसे एयरपोर्ट की डिमांड कर रही है, आदरणीय मंत्री जी, आप हमारी यह डिमांड अवश्य ही Civil Aviation Minister के सामने उठाएं और आदरणीय Prime Minister से request करें कि यह एयरपोर्ट हमें दिया जाए। इसका दिल्ली के डेवलपमेंट में भी बड़ा योगदान होगा और हम इसके लिए आपसे कोई पैसा नहीं मांग रहे हैं ...(व्यवधान)...

मैं बिल्कुल subject पर ही concentrate कर रहा हूं, क्योंकि overall development ही poverty को खत्म करने का माध्यम बन सकता है। आप poverty को खत्म करने के लिए कोई जंतर-मंतर की पुड़िया नहीं दे सकते हैं कि इसे सुबह-शाम खा लिया करो, इससे तुम्हारी poverty खत्म हो जाएगी। यह दवा तो आप 60-65 सालों से दे रहे हैं। आपकी नीति फेल है। इसलिए मैं तो आपको सजेस्ट कर रहा हूं कि हमारे सजेशंस सुनिए और उनको मानिए। अगर आप इन्हें मानेंगे, तो इस समस्या का कुछ समाधान होगा। बहुत-बहुत धन्याद।

डा. अखिलेश दास गुप्ता : मैं केवल एक सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ। माननीय शैलजा जी, Urban Poverty Alleviation Minister हैं। Urban poverty तभी दूर होगी, जब इनके पास Urban Development विभाग भी हो। चूंकि दोनों inter-connected हैं, इसलिए इनके पास additional विभाग भी होना चाहिए।

DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation is a very important Ministry. Also, it is a very complicated Ministry. I am happy that we have a very young and dynamic Minister in Kumari Shelja. Immediately after becoming the Minister, she formulated a new policy in 2007 itself. On the basis of that policy many things have been done by UPA-I and UPA-II is also following the same. Sir, I shall quote from a speech made by the President of India in 2009. She said, and I quote, "The scheme for affordable housing through partnership and the scheme for interest subsidy for urban housing would be dovetailed into the Rajiv Gandhi Awas Yojana which would extend support under the JNNURM to States that are willing to assign property rights to people living in slum areas."

"My Government's efforts would be to create a slum-free India in five years through the Rajiv Awas Yojana". It is followed by the speech of the hon. Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh on 15th August, 2009. In his Address to the Nation on 15th August, 2009, he said, "We had started the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission for the urban areas. We will accelerate this programme also. Today lakhs of our citizens live in slums, which lack basic amenities. We wish to make our country slum-free, as early as possible. In the next five years, we will provide better housing facilities to slum dwellers through a new Scheme, Rajiv Awas Yojana". These are the focused aspects of the development which are taken by the UPA Government.

Sir, we know very well that the population of India is increasing every minute. Now, we are having a population of 1025 million. Out of that, 28 per cent of the people are living in urban areas. Also, 55 per cent of the total population of the urban areas are living in slum areas. So, today, we are facing such a huge problem. Sir, the migration from rural areas to urban areas had started even before the Independence. But, after the Independence, it started with high hope because the urban areas were developing at a fast rate. Therefore, the people thought that they can go there for better job opportunities. Subsequently, in every Five Year Plan the Government of India has planned

everything properly. Whenever they come forward with any new project, they find it proper that whoever gets the job should have the housing facility also in and around the place where he is working. That was the planning made in the initial stages of the Five Year Plans. And, subsequently, when large numbers of people were coming towards urban areas and slums started to come up, the Government of India started to have various schemes for the low-income groups and the economically weaker groups. So, these are all things which started to work but the degree in which these works were implemented and the degree in which the migration has started towards urban areas is much, much larger which cannot be compensated.

Sir, we have to compare ourselves with China. China had never thought that economy-wise it will have such a huge potential in urban areas, but they thought about it well in advance. I could visit China as a Delegation of the Members of Parliament. We discussed it with the topmost persons who were planning it - the Mayor of Xian City and also at Beijing, Shanghai and everywhere. They constructed buildings with 100 floors, 120 floors and 200 floors. They openly said, "We allow the rural area people to come to urban areas, and we allow them to have the skill development. Millions of people are needed for urban development, for laying roads, for making bridges, for putting new railway stations, and putting airports, etc. Therefore, we are allowing them to come out. We are wooing them towards urban areas. Similarly, we are also giving them minimum facility of owning a house as a proud property of them." This is the Chinese aspect. But, they have faced this situation only in the last 10 years. We started our own programme in a much planned way, and we allowed the slums being properly looked after and the basic necessities are provided there. But, at the same time, what happened is this. The implementing agencies have to have the dynamism to do it within a particular period. The Government of India is pumping money every year, but it has to be executed by the State Governments, more so, by all the Nagarpalika system which was initiated by Rajiv Gandhiji. He amended the Constitution to give more rights to urban areas. Now, the Nagarpalika system is being followed.

(THE VICE-CHAIRMAN, **PROF. P.J. KURIEN** in the Chair)

So, now they can decide in which way they can remove the slums. They can build up new houses. They can make the people happy by having better water facilities, sewage system, roads, schools, medical facilities, etc. So, everything can be planned by the Nagarpalika system.

And the Constitution also is allowing it as a third tier of the system of governance. But, unfortunately, everywhere the Nagarpalika system is failing because of non-participation of the civil

society as also the people who are elected to that system. They feel that it is not their work, that it is the work of somebody and that the Government gives money and they only have to spend it through contractors. Hence, they are not worried about it. Ten years after constructing a huge housing scheme, it becomes unusable. This is happening in every city. Therefore, it is high time to create an awareness among the elected representatives and the civil societies that it is the taxpayers' money that is spent for a purpose and that we need to participate in that and protect the public assets which are created by the taxpayers' money. Therefore, Sir, if that aspect is built in them, then very clearly we can say that the President of India's address is very focused. She clearly told that the creation of assets is the main thing, on which we are working. I am just quoting what she said, "To assign the property rights to the people living in slum areas..." This aspect can be implemented only by a very dynamic Nagarpalika system. They have to have a better coordination with the State Governments, they have to find out the land availability; if the land availability is very low, then they have to go in for skyscrapers and give all the facilities in it. Such facilities are available in big private sector housing schemes. Now, 10,000 or 20,000 houses are constructed in one new colony, yet they are giving all facilities in that. At the same time, when the urban development scheme is done through an agency of the Government, we will find that a totally different quality is given by all contractors.

Therefore, Sir, it is high time to see to it that the people who are the beneficiaries also have a participation in all the schemes. Now, we are giving excellent schemes to the public. We are not only giving houses but also providing employment opportunities. If a person wants to have self-employment, we are giving an aid to the extent of Rs.2 lakh with a very, very minimum rate of interest; moreover, when the UPA came to power, the subsidy amount has been increased from Rs.25,000 to 50,000 to the self-employed people. There are many self-employed people. They are utilizing that amount.

Similarly, we are giving a lot of schemes in the name of skill development. We are allowing them to acquire skill even though they pass out just eighth standard or tenth standard examination. They can choose from the available skills for a suitable job. The Government of India is offering various schemes to every section of the people like the Scheduled Castes, to the weaker sections of the society.

Moreover, after the Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh came to power, Soniaji has given avenues to every section. The minorities are also focused. The minorities are given more importance.

Wherever their population is concentrated, they are given importance. Even in the Budget it was announced that wherever there is a concentration of minority population a nationalized bank branch would be opened for them, exclusively for the minorities. Such are the schemes the Government is offering. But, how much are they being utilized? We must ask ourselves: Are we focusing on the dissemination of the availability of schemes offered by the Government of India? Similarly, Sir, there are other schemes coming up, like the self-help groups. Huge number of female workers is available.

Sir, you know very well that earlier the rural folk used to come with their entire family members when the off-season started. After the harvest was over, they used to come in large numbers - with small children in their arms; the number may be 20, 30 or even 100. They used to come to the urban areas. They did not have any facilities for their living. They used to come depending solely on their legs and arms. They were having only the physical stamina to work. We have many laws in order to protect and take care of them. But, how are they implemented? How is the Nagarpalika system coordinating in that effort? They are coming only for the wage-earning.

They feel that within that three months period of off-season, they can earn Rs.5000 or Rs.10000 as a bulk amount so that when they go back, they can start their agricultural work. That is the attitude with which they come to the urban areas. Fortunately, Sir, even though we are having so many schemes in the last three Five Year Plans giving guarantee to the people in the rural areas that they will be assured of their income, but none of the things could be done properly because the Executive was having so much of power to see that what type of work to be given and to whom it should be given. Madam Soniaji has made it possible by making the UPA Government to enact a law guaranteeing the rural poor of getting job, assured job and the amount has been increased from Rs.80 to Rs.100. In certain States, they are giving even more, Rs.150. It is because of this reason that the rural population is withholding itself from migrating to the urban areas. That is one of the best strategies that we are following in India because most of the people who are coming to the urban areas, they are in search of jobs. So, the first aspect is like that. Another thing is that we are having a joint family system even in the villages. Though the joint family system in the middle and upper middle

classes is broken, but at the lower level even now they are having joint family system. Therefore, when they migrate from one place to another, they move with a feeling that they should take even elderly people and children also with them because they have to be protected. That type of attitude is there among the Indians, more so among the rural Indians. So, they are coming with entire family to the urban areas. Then the problems start because old people have to be looked after, their health is to be looked after, they may not have the potentiality of getting employment and other things, children may not have access to the education, etc. Fortunately, the UPA Government has come forward that both to the rural and urban poor, wherever it is possible, a Fundamental Right is given for education. They can also join the best schools if they show the merit. In such a situation, Sir, the UPA Government is also having a comprehensive programme of giving health insurance to these poor people. If they are paying Re.1 per day for one year, Rs.200 will be subsidised by the Central Government and this amount is sufficient to get a health insurance of Rs.35000. If the same people give more, then, automatically, they are given health protection insurance of Rs.1 lakh. Many of the States are coming forward and I can give the example of Andhra Pradesh. When Y.S. Rajasekhara was the Chief Minister, he launched pioneer programmes in various sectors of urban areas. When the Government of India proposed that the housing scheme needs to be implemented and proposed that 80 per cent will be given by the Central Government and 20 per cent will be the participation of the State Government, many of the States even could not afford to pay that 20 per cent. But YSRji did it. He made Indiraamma Housing Scheme. You can see mighty buildings in the urban areas of Andhra Pradesh. They have given the scheme of Arogyashri '108'. For the past four years they have been having this health scheme. Wherever they are, if they just phone up, an ambulance would come and they will be admitted in one of the high level, sophisticated hospitals and super speciality facilities will be given even to a small man in the urban area or rural area. Therefore, their budget is of more than Rs.1500 crores which they have to spend. They are actually helping the ordinary people. For four or five years, it has been in operation. Now the Tamil Nadu Government is also following this example. They are having their own system of health insurance scheme. They are coming with an insurance of Rs.1 lakh while the Andhra Government is coming forward with an insurance of Rs.2 lakh. In Tamil Nadu, they have certain proposition with regard to certain diseases which are covered which is something different from Andhra Pradesh. I could find it when I made a study on this subject. Similarly, with regard to housing scheme, the Central Government is giving money. The Government

of Tamil Nadu is using it properly and in the urban area they have Periyar Housing Scheme where all types of people can live together without any caste or religious discrimination.

Similarly, I find they have done a lot of schemes like that in Andhra Pradesh for the past five years. Sir, these are the examples which show that if the State Government has got a will to do and the urban elected body has the will to do, they can achieve it. We can find out how much they are spending every year for habitation alone from the target which was made in China. Chinese real estate development was started in 1999. They are spending 48.43 billion US dollars. Similarly, they are now having 480 to 549 million square metres of built up area. They are having 5.23 billion to 5.91 billion square feet of new residential houses. Similarly, India is also having its own projection. They have got their own better habitat with million plus cities. Now, within 20 years, India has come to 26.8 per cent cities which are having more population. By 2001-2035, they feel the projection will be 37 per cent. Urban area employment generation will be increased to 19.3 million and rural population will have five million employment opportunities. The female workers' ratio is now increasing in India. Similarly, Sir, we can very well say that we have got very clear plan of how economically weaker sections can be helped. According to the 61st Round of NSSO calculations, we are going to have 4.4 million people under the economically weaker sections who need affordable housing schemes and LIG scheme will also be implemented by the Government of India. The urban population is now classified as: if 5000 persons are living within a particular one square kilometre or 400 persons are living, then they are classified as urban area. Therefore, plenty of urban areas are coming up, but, infrastructure needs to be compensated by proper planning at the State level. But the UN-HABITAT has got a projection that the adult population has to be looked after. Every calculation was made only in 2001 census. Subsequently, we have passed through ten years. Lots of changes have come up. With regards to economic growth, we are going through a super-sonic speed. Many of the people are coming to urban areas. Upper middle class level people who have been educated, graduated, master degree holders, technically educated people are coming towards urban areas. The lower strata of people are looked after by the Employment Guarantee Scheme. Many of the schemes are given to the rural areas. But, the rural areas need the scale of development for employment opportunities by having more industries, more industrial ventures, more of the software parks put up in the rural areas. Allowing it to mushroom within the urban areas will not help the scale of

development. Therefore, the holistic pattern of development has to be looked after. I am very happy, Sir, that the Ministry is working very well. Very dynamic Minister will have many more programmes in future but the coordination between the State Government and the *Nagar Palika* system is much more needed with the civil society's appreciation of it.

श्री प्रभात झा (मध्य प्रदेश) : आदरणीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, आवास और शहरी गरीबी उपशमन मंत्रालय के कार्यकरण पर चर्चा प्रारम्भ हुई है। सुदर्शन जी कांग्रेस की तरफ से बोल रहे थे और उन्होंने सात बार गांधी परिवार का नाम लिया। एक व्यापारी थे और उस व्यापारी के घर 12 बच्चे थे, तो उसके छोटे बच्चे का नाम राम-राम था। मैंने उससे पूछा कि तुमने इस बच्चे का नाम राम-राम क्यों रखा है। उसने कहा कि दिन भर भगवान का नाम नहीं ले पाता हूँ, क्या करूँ, इसलिए इसको जितनी बार बुला लेता हूँ - राम-राम इधर आओ, राम-राम पानी लाओ, राम-राम इधर बैठो, उतनी बार भगवान का नाम ले लेता हूँ। ऐसे ही यह आवास और शहरी गरीबी उपशमन मंत्रालय का मुख्य काम हो गया है योजनाओं का नाम राजीव गांधी, अन्य लोगों के नाम से, गांधी परिवार के नाम से रखो - वैसे तो उनको याद नहीं कर सकते, लेकिन इसी बहाने राम-राम की तरह इन्हें याद करो। मुझे लगता है कि यह सबसे बड़ा उपयोग उनका है।...(व्यवधान)... मुझे लगता है कि 50 वर्षों तक यह मंत्रालय अब समाप्त होने की स्थिति में नहीं है, क्योंकि देश की आबादी और देश की गरीबी तथा देश में आवास की कमी निरंतर बढ़ती जा रही है। हो सकता है कि शैलजा जी बदल जाएं, अन्य मंत्री आ जाएं, अन्य सरकार आ जाए, लेकिन यह मंत्रालय रहेगा, क्योंकि लाल किले की प्राचीर से और राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण में असत्य जो आंकड़े प्रस्तुत किए जाते हैं, वह देश के साथ * की जाती है। 1952 से लेकर 2009 तक प्रधान मंत्री के भाषणों को देख लीजिए, चाहे जो प्रधान मंत्री रहे हैं, तो ऐसा लगता है कि इस भारत को तो अमेरिका हो जाना चाहिए था। सुदर्शन जी कह रहे थे कि मैं चीन गया था और वहां के मेयर से बात की, उन्होंने ऐसा-ऐसा कहा। आप भारत के किसी शहर के मेयर से तो बात कर लीजिए। उसकी क्या हालत है? वह अपने नगरपालिका के कर्मचारियों को वेतन नहीं बांट पाता है। आपने 74वें संशोधन में उन्हें बहुत सारे अधिकार दिए हैं, उसके बाद भी ये सब बातें नहीं हो सकी हैं। अब बात आती है कि आप 1971 से नारा दे रहे हैं कि गरीबी हटाओ, गरीबी हटाओ, क्या गरीबी हटी है? आपको मंत्रालय बनाना पड़ा है। आप * किससे करते हैं, आम आदमी का हाथ, गरीबों के साथ, कांग्रेस का हाथ गरीबों के साथ, ये नारे आपके हैं, अपने ही घोषणा पत्र के साथ आपका जो यह * है, यह आपको माफ नहीं करेगा। आप हमेशा * करते हैं।...(व्यवधान)... मनुष्य की आवश्यकता होती है, जिंदगी में हर आदमी एक सपना देखता है कि उसके पास एक घर हो और उसका जीवन गरीबी से मुक्त हो। इसलिए यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण मंत्रालय है, लेकिन आंकड़ों की जुगाली से ही यह नहीं चलेगा, इसके लिए हौसला चाहिए, हिम्मत चाहिए और निर्णय लेने की क्षमता चाहिए। हमारी तीन मूल-भूत आवश्यकताएं

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

होती हैं - रोटी, कपड़ा और मकान। मकान की स्थिति क्या है, यह हम सब जानते हैं। अभी सुदर्शन जी कह रहे थे कि पलायन होना चाहिए। गांव खाली हो जाएंगे, तो आपके खेत को कौन संभालेगा? कृषि पर आधारित भारत की अर्थ-व्यवस्था है, अगर कांग्रेस के लोग यह कहते हैं कि पलायन ठीक है, यह होना चाहिए, डेवलेपमेंट के कारण उनको आना चाहिए। शहर की गरीबी का मुख्य कारण है कि आपने प्रतिस्पर्धा पैदा कर दी है, चकाचौंध पैदा कर दी है, उसको देखकर गांव का आदमी सोचता है कि क्यों न वह गांव से शहर अपने पेट को भरने के लिए जाए और गांव को छोड़ देता है। गांव छोड़ने का मतलब संस्कृति छोड़ना है। गांव एक संस्कृति होती है, गांव कोई सामान्य चीज़ नहीं होती है और आप पलायन की हमदर्दी दिखा रहे हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि पलायन नहीं होना चाहिए। शहरी गरीबी का मुख्य कारण पलायन है, जो गांव से लोग आते हैं, वे क्या-क्या नहीं करते हैं, उन्हें नालों के किनारे रहना पड़ता है। आप ट्रेन से चलते होंगे, क्या हालत रेलवे की है, पटरियों के किनारे आवास मंत्रालय देखा जा सकता है, वे खुली छत के नीचे कैसे रहते हैं। हम कितना असत्य बोलेंगे और कितना असत्य बोलते रहेंगे।

हर शहर में एक चौथाई स्लम पाया जाता है और स्लम की हालत क्या है, जरा जाकर देखिए। अगर एक बच्चा छोटी "अ" पर कुछ नहीं, बड़ी "आ" पर लठिया पढ़ रहा होगा, तो दूसरे के कमरे में आवाज जाएगी। हम स्लम की बात कर रहे हैं। उन्होंने कहा कि हमारे घोषणा पत्र में लिखा है मुक्त, झुग्गी मुक्त। आप मुक्त हो जाएंगे, जनता आपको मुक्त कर देगी, आप झुग्गी मुक्त नहीं कर सकेंगे। आप उनके लिए क्या कर रहे हैं? वहां पर शौचालय की क्या स्थिति है, वहां पर शिक्षा की क्या स्थिति है, वहां स्वास्थ्य की क्या स्थिति है, आपकी योजनाओं की क्या स्थिति है, वहां जाकर थोड़ा देखिए, तो सही। आपके कितने मंत्री स्लम एरिया में जाते हैं? क्या आप स्लम एरिया में देखने जाते हैं कि वहां पर लोगों की क्या स्थिति है? वहां पर गटर का पानी बह रहा है, नाले में कीड़े चल रहे हैं, वहां आपका आवास मंत्रालय रहता है, भारत का नागरिक रहता है और उस नागरिक को वही अधिकार है, जो एक वोट देकर आपकी सरकार बनाता है, एक वोट वह भी देता है, लेकिन उसकी नरकीय जिंदगी के प्रति इस सरकार की कोई जिम्मेदारी नहीं है। शैलजा जी ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में कहा है, जो आपने 2009 में शहरी गरीबों की रिपोर्ट दी है, उसमें बताया गया है कि 25 मिलियन आवास की आज भी भारत को जरूरत है, दो करोड़ 65 लाख मकानों की आवश्यकता है। आप इतने मकान कैसे बनायेंगे, आपके पास इसकी क्या योजना है? आपने घोषणा की थी, जैसे ही चुनाव आता है, तो इनके नारे सुनिए। शैलजा जी ने कितने बयान दिए हैं, शहरी गरीबों के लिए पांच लाख मकान बनाये जायेंगे, यह 2009 के चुनाव के तीन महीने पहले कहा। राजीव गांधी योजना में तीन साल में 25 लाख मकान बनाए जाएंगे, उनमें से कितने बने, आप बता दीजिए। भारत को झुग्गी मुक्त करने के लिए 25 लाख मकान बनाए जाएंगे, यह सब मैंने अखबारों से लिया है। सभी गरीबों को मकान के लिए कम दाम पर जमीन उपलब्ध कराई जाएगी, मकान बनाना आसान होगा, ये लाखों, करोड़ों लोग झुग्गी और स्लम्स में क्यों रहते हैं, आप चुनाव के समय 2014 में ये कोरे वायदे फिर करेंगे। आपके पास जमीन नहीं है, मुझे लगता है कि आपको लोगों को इस नारकीय

जिंदगी से उबारने के बारे में उपाय सोचने चाहिए। आपकी भौगोलिक स्थिति क्या है? देश के शहरी क्षेत्र में कुल भौगोलिक क्षेत्र हैं 2.3 प्रतिशत, जबकि वर्तमान में इस क्षेत्र में देश की कुल आबादी का 30 फीसदी रहता है। देश की कुल आबादी 30 फीसदी कहां रहती है। 2.3 प्रतिशत क्षेत्र में। शहरी गरीबी की स्थिति क्या है, आपकी जितनी भी योजनाएं हैं, वे सभी फेल हो रही हैं। आवास और शहरी गरीबी उपशमन मंत्रालय की एक रिपोर्ट 2009 की है। उसमें लिखा है कि 2001 की जनगणना के अनुसार शहरी क्षेत्रों में 28.5 करोड़ लोग रहते हैं। यह इस देश की कुल आबादी का 27.6 फीसदी आंकड़ा है। इस बढ़ोतरी की वर्तमान दर को देखते हुए 2030 में यह 57.5 प्रतिशत हो जाएगा और 57.5 फीसदी लोग शहरी गरीबी के क्षेत्र में रहने लगेंगे। यह मैं अपनी तरफ से नहीं कह रहा हूं, अपितु आपकी जनगणना के आधार पर कह रहा हूं। मैंने यह भी बताया कि दो करोड़ 65 लाख मकान चाहिए। मैं आपको एक उदाहरण दे रहा हूं। महाराष्ट्र के महार क्षेत्र में 3865 फ्लैट्स के लिए एक विज्ञापन निकला। उसके अनुसार सौ रुपए देकर फार्म ले लीजिए। उन 3865 फ्लैट्स के लिए 100 रुपए देने वाले लोगों की कितनी संख्या है? पांच लाख फार्म खत्म हो गए और सरकार ने पांच करोड़ रुपए इकट्ठे कर लिए तथा और पांच लाख फार्म छाप दिए। मकान देने हैं 3865 लोगों को और फार्म भरवा लिए पांच लाख लोगों से तथा और पांच लाख फार्म छाप दिए! आप पांच लाख फार्म और बेचकर, दस करोड़ तो ले ही लेंगे। आपको इस आंकड़े से अंदाजा लग सकता है कि इस देश में आवास की क्या स्थिति है? 3865 फ्लैट्स के लिए, दस लाख आवेदकों की लाइन में सौ रुपए देकर, एक दिन की ड्यूटी की नागा करके, लोग फार्म भरते हैं। यह आपके आवास और शहरी गरीबी उपशमन मंत्रालय की हालत है। यह आपकी महाराष्ट्र की रिपोर्ट है, जिसको मैंने आपके सामने रखने की कोशिश की है। एक सरकारी संगठन है, centre on housing rights and evictions. उसकी रिपोर्ट महत्वपूर्ण है। उसने कहा है कि इस देश में धनाभाव के चलते करीब 15 करोड़ लोगों के सिर पर आवास चाहिए। यह सरकारी सर्वे करने वाली एजेंसी नहीं है, प्राइवेट एजेंसी है। यदि टूटे-फूटे सब मकान जोड़ लें, तो 15 करोड़ शहरी लोगों के सिर पर मकान नहीं हैं। आप कल्पना कर सकते हैं कि कैसे उनकी रात बीतती होगी, बरसात में क्या हालत होती होगी, ठंड में क्या हालत होती रहेगी और गर्मियों में क्या हालत होती होगी, आप इसका अंदाजा लगा सकते हैं। आपने कई योजनाओं की बात कही है कि राज्य कुछ नहीं करते हैं। नेशनल सेम्पल सर्वे आर्गनाइजेशन NSHO ने भी कहा है कि 32 फीसदी भारतीय शहरियों के लिए आज आवास नहीं हैं। आगे देखिए, 17 करोड़ लोग झुग्गियों में रहते हैं। यह आपकी रिपोर्ट है। आप उनकी स्थिति की कल्पना करिए कि उनकी क्या स्थिति है, कैसे रहते हैं। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या आपने उनके लिए शौचालय की कोई व्यवस्था की है? क्या उनके बच्चों के लिए पढ़ने-लिखने की व्यवस्था की है? जो सामान्य सुविधाएं होती हैं और जो हमें संविधान में एक सामान्य नागरिक के नाते दी गई है, क्या वहां पर उन सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था है? क्या राशन की दुकान है, केरोसीन की दुकान है, क्या गैस की एजेंसी है? वहां पर कुछ भी नहीं है। वहां पर कोई नागरिक सुविधा उपलब्ध नहीं है। आप कह रहे हैं कि सिविक सेंस डेवलेप होनी चाहिए। यह सिविक सेंस तो 15 अगस्त के बाद से ही होनी चाहिए थी, लेकिन दुर्भाग्य है कि हमने वोटर सेंस तो डेवलेप की, लेकिन हमने इस देश में कभी

सिविक सेंस डेवलप नहीं की। कोई कहता है कि आप हमें वोट दीजिए, हम आपको पांच ग्राम सोना देंगे। कोई कहता है कि हम रंगीन टेलीविजन देंगे, आप हमें वोट दीजिए। अगर आप सिविक सेंस डेवलप करते, तो शायद यह बातें नहीं होतीं। आपने 60 वर्षों में सिर्फ वोटर सेंस डेवलप की है और वोटर सेंस के नाते ये झुगियां बढ़ रही हैं, क्योंकि आप वोटर को लोभ से जोड़ते हैं, राष्ट्र से नहीं जोड़ते हैं। आप अपने लोगों से विचार कर लीजिए। आप अपने नारों और घोषणाओं के कारण उन्हें मंत्रमुग्ध करते हो और धोखा देते हो। इसलिए मुझे लगता है कि लगातार जो यह क्रम चला है, यह भारत के लिए नहीं, हम सबके लिए है। हवाई जहाज से कोई विदेशी उतरकर क्या देखता है? सांताक्रूज का स्लम्स देखता है। सबसे पहले देखता है, वह कैसे रहेगा? उसके मन में वही एक भाव आता है कि भारत एक गरीब देश है। उसके मन में भारत के प्रति भाव नहीं होता है। आप कहते हैं कि हम इक्कीसवीं सदी में चले जाएंगे, हम यह बनाएंगे, हम सुपरसोनिक हो रहे हैं। आपको कहने से कौन रोकता है, लेकिन इसकी असलियत क्या है? आप इन 17 करोड़ परिवारों में झांककर देखिए, अपने सभी मंत्रियों को भेजिए, हम सभी सांसदों का नैतिक कर्तव्य है, मैं यह बात पार्टी से ऊपर उठकर कह रहा हूँ, उनकी जिंदगी देखिए - कोई स्वास्थ्य के अभाव में मर जाता है, कोई दवाई के अभाव में मर जाता है, उनके पास कुछ व्यवस्था नहीं है, वे रोटी नहीं खा पाते हैं, उन लोगों की चावल की माढ़ी पीकर अपने बच्चों को पालने की स्थिति है। यह आपका आवास मंत्रालय है, आपकी गरीबी है, आप इसको देख सकती हैं। आज 52,000 मलिन बस्तियां हैं। अगर इन मलिन बस्तियों का नाम आपसे पूछें, आपके प्रतिनिधि को पता होगा, आपके कॉर्पोरेटर को पता होगा, लेकिन क्या स्थिति है? अगर बिजली का बिल नहीं भरा तो लाइन कट गई। अब पूछिए कि बिजली लगी कैसे? वहां पर बिजली कैसे लगी? गलत तार, गलत लाइन कोई व्यवस्था ही नहीं है। वहां पर दादागिरी चलती है। वहीं से बहुत सारे गुण्डे पैदा होते हैं। मैं आपसे कहता हूँ कि अगर आप उनको नरकीय जिंदगी से बाहर निकालेंगे, तो शायद वे सभ्रांत नागरिक बनेंगे, लेकिन होता यह कि गरीबी उन्हें चोर बनाती है, गरीबी उन्हें उचक्का बनाती है, गरीबी उन्हें चैन खींचने वाला बनाती है, गरीबी उन्हें लुटेरा बनाती है और इसके लिए कहीं न कहीं हम सभी लोग जिम्मेदार हो जाते हैं, खास कर के जब आप पर जिम्मेदारी है, आपकी सरकार है, तो मैं यह सिर्फ बुराई करने के लिए नहीं कह रहा हूँ, मैं तो आपको सारी स्थिति बता रहा हूँ कि आपकी गरीबी की क्या स्थिति है। आप कौन-कौन सी योजनाएं चला रही हैं? आप मध्य प्रदेश, छत्तीसगढ़ में क्या दे रही हैं? मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि आपकी योजनाओं की क्या स्थिति है। "जवाहर लाल नेहरू राष्ट्रीय शहरी नवीनीकरण मिशन" के तहत अनुमोदित परियोजनाओं में जो केंद्रीय राशि अनुमोदित की गई थी, उसे चार किस्तों में स्वीकृत किया गया था। प्रत्येक किस्त में पच्चीस फीसदी अंश देना था। यह प्रत्येक सरकारी योजनाओं के क्रियान्वयन में देना था, लेकिन सरकार कितनी गंभीर है, इसका खुलासा केंद्र सरकार के शहरी विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री द्वारा 25 फरवरी, 2010 को राज्य सभा के एक प्रश्न में दिए गए उत्तर से होता है। मंत्रालय ने प्रश्न के जवाब में इस बात का खुलासा किया है कि "जवाहर लाल नेहरू राष्ट्रीय शहरी नवीनीकरण मिशन" के तहत अनुमोदित परियोजनाओं हेतु जो अंश या राशि अनुमोदित की गई थी, उसमें केवल प्रथम किस्त में सभी राज्यों हेतु राशि स्वीकृत की गई है। इसमें केवल कुछ राज्यों हेतु राशि एक दो किस्तों में दी गई है। वे दो राज्य कौन से हैं? आंध्र प्रदेश और गुजरात में केवल चार किस्तों में राशि स्वीकृत हुई है, लेकिन इन दोनों राज्यों को कुल अनुमोदित केंद्रीय राशि और अब तक स्वीकृत चार किस्तों में काफी अंतर है। आंध्र प्रदेश को 1,497.42 करोड़ रुपए की केंद्रीय राशि अनुमोदित हुई, परंतु चार किस्तों में राशि अनुमोदित होने के बावजूद उनको मात्र 673.92 करोड़ रुपए स्वीकृत किए गए। जहां तक गुजरात राज्य का प्रश्न है, गुजरात को 691.74 करोड़ रुपए की राशि अनुमोदित

की गई थी और उन्हें चार किस्तों में 402.02 करोड़ रुपए दिए गए। यह "जवाहर लाल नेहरू राष्ट्रीय शहरी नवीनीकरण मिशन" की आपकी रिपोर्ट की कहानी है। मध्य प्रदेश को कुल 344.20 करोड़ की केंद्रीय राशि अनुमोदित की गई थी और अब तक तीन किस्तों में, जो राशि स्वीकृत की गई है, वह 117.29 करोड़ रुपए है। हम यह बताना चाहते हैं कि आपने छत्तीसगढ़ के साथ भी बहुत भेदभाव का व्यवहार किया है। छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य को इस परियोजना हेतु कुल 335.23 करोड़ केंद्रीय राशि अनुमोदित की गई थी, परंतु राज्य को अभी तक केवल एक किस्त स्वीकृत की गई है, उसे 83.80 करोड़ की राशि दी गई है। आप राज्यों के साथ कितना भेदभाव करते हैं। हम संघीय प्रणाली में जीते हैं, यहां फेडरल सिस्टम है और इसमें कहीं पर भी, किसी भी पार्टी की सरकार हो सकती है, लेकिन ये आपके आंकड़े हैं, आपके मंत्रालय के आंकड़े हैं और ये बताते हैं कि जहां पर आपकी सरकार नहीं है, वहां पर आप कैसा भेदभाव करती हैं। एक ही आवास एवं विकास कार्यक्रम के संदर्भ में मंत्रालय ने आश्चर्यजनक खुलासा किया है। इस परियोजना हेतु जो केंद्रीय राशि अनुमोदित की गई है, उसे दो किस्तों में स्वीकृत किया जाना था, प्रत्येक किस्त में पचास फीसदी पैसे देने थे, लेकिन अभी तक केवल सात राज्यों को दो किस्तों में राशि स्वीकृत की गई है, शेष राज्यों को अभी एक किस्त दी गई है। यह आपके स्वयं के प्रति आपके मंत्रालय का कैसा रुझान है, यह आपके आंकड़े ही कह रहे हैं। मध्य प्रदेश ...(व्यवधान)...

आवास और शहरी गरीबी उपशमन मंत्री तथा पर्यटन मंत्री (कुमारी शैलजा) : राज्य काम करें और पैसा ले लें। मैं जवाब तो दूंगी, लेकिन जहां तक यह छोटी सी बात है, मैं शॉर्ट प्वाइंट पर कहना चाहूंगी कि हम इंतजार करते हैं कि राज्य सरकारें पैसा खर्च करें। यह एक ऐसा मंत्रालय है, जो राज्यों के पीछे भागता है कि आप हमसे पैसा लीजिए। वे यूटिलाइजेशन सर्टिफिकेट दें, हमसे पैसा लें, हम पैसा देने के लिए तैयार हैं। In Andhra Pradesh, there is Congress Government and in Gujarat, there is BJP Government. यहां भेदभाव नज़र नहीं आ रहा है ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री प्रभात झा : मैं यह कह रहा हूँ कि ये आपके आंकड़े हैं। आप पैसा क्यों नहीं दे रही हैं, वे क्यों नहीं ले रहे हैं, यह आप जानें, मैंने तो मंत्रालय के कार्यक्रम पर चर्चा की है। आपने बहुत साफ कहा है। आप उनके पीछे लगे रहिए, यह आपकी duty है। लेकिन आपको उनसे certificate लेना है, आप सबसे certificate लेती हैं, क्या आपने आन्ध्र प्रदेश से certificate लिया है? मध्य प्रदेश के एकीकृत आवास एवं श्रम विकास कार्यक्रम के तहत कुल 192 करोड़ रुपए की केन्द्रीय राशि अनुमोदित की गई थी, परन्तु दो किस्तों में केन्द्रीय राशि की स्वीकृति दी गई। सर, मैं एक मिनट में समाप्त कर रहा हूँ। देखिए, गरीबों को सपना दिखाना बहुत आसान काम होता है। अगर यह हम पर और आप पर बीती होती और यह नारकीय जीवन हम और आप जीते, तो शायद समझते कि गरीबी क्या होती है और आवास के बिना जीने वाले लोगों की स्थिति क्या होती है।

मैं दो लाइनें कह कर अपनी बात समाप्त करूंगा और कहूंगा कि ठीक करिए, अच्छा करिए।

"महल बनाने वाले अक्सर फुटपाथों पर सोते देखे"

-- और जो आप कह रही हैं कि रिपोर्ट दें और पैसा लें --

"सत्य कथाओं के पन्नों पर सारे किस्से झूठे देखे।"

आपके सारे किस्से असत्य हैं, आप चाहे जितनी बातें कर लें, चाहे जितने आंकड़े प्रस्तुत कर लें। धन्यवाद।

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL (Kerala): Thank you, Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, for giving me this opportunity to speak in this august House. This is the first time that I am speaking in this House and being my maiden speech, I hope, the much experienced stalwarts who are sitting here and hearing me will pardon me or forgive me for the mistakes that I may make in my speech due to my inexperience.

Sir, the subject of urban poverty alleviation and housing, which we are debating today, is a very important subject. A discussion on housing as well as poverty alleviation gives us a good opportunity to speak and go into the details of the callous attitude which the Central Government is having towards the common people of this country.

Sir, urbanization, as other speakers have already spoken, is a very serious situation at present and if you look into the UNDP report of 2009, the focal area of discussion in that report was urbanization. The focal subject is 'Overcoming Barriers - Human Mobility and Development.' In that report, it has been said that every year more than 5 million people are going to the developed countries for employment and the Report says that in the developing or developed countries, this urbanization number and its percentage is quite high. In the replies which have been given in the Parliament itself, it has been said that the urbanization in the country is also alarmingly going up and now 27.8 per cent of the population is living in urban areas; and by 2050, 45 per cent of the population will be in the urban areas. If you numerically look into this matter, in 2011, it will be 32 crores and in 2021, it will be 53 crores. Sir, the hon. Minister, Kumari Selja, has replied in her statement in the Lok Sabha that a Technical Group Study assessed that by the end of the 10th Five Year Plan, there will be a shortage of 24.7 million houses in the urban area. It means, this shortage will only be in the urban areas. It shows that there is a huge shortage in the country which is to be tackled. Report on the Urban Development Ministry says that under JNNURM scheme, near about 1.09 million houses are sanctioned which will be completed in the next 5 to 7 years. Sir, it will not meet even 10 per cent of the necessity. It is less than even 5 per cent of the necessity. If we will go at this speed, I think, it will take, at least, 100 years to provide housing in the urban areas. This is the situation only in regard to the urban housing. We are not looking into the situation that is prevailing in the rural housing. So, the situation is very serious in the urban sector. Sir, we have a lot of

programmes under JNNURM, BSUP, IHSDP, RAY, etc. Many Schemes are there. But in the given situation, the problem of housing is not addressed well. The Planning Commission has also made an observation in this regard. A Planning Commission Member is also here as a new nominated Member of the Rajya Sabha.

They observed that out of ten houses in the country, if one house is built for High Income Group, two houses must be built for Middle Income groups, three for Lower Income Group and four for the economically weaker sections. Now, the economically weaker sections are very important, but Government needs to pay more attention to the Lower Income Group and Middle Income Group too. At present, only High Income Groups are being taken care of. The situation is quite bad. There are schemes for High Income Groups and real estate business take care only of the High Income Group, but something needs to be done for the Lower and Middle Income Groups as well. There is the National Urban Housing Policy of 2007, but it is not legally enforceable; it is only a policy. There should be a policy that empowers people and Governments to do something for the Middle and Lower Income Groups. A regulatory mechanism to be established through legislation.

Sir, there are many schemes under the JNNURM. I had discussions with some Government Secretaries and some Mayors of Corporations from Kerala. The problem with JNNURM is that it is limited only to a few cities. There is provision for housing but there is a ceiling for spending. Four hundred crores is the ceiling limit for Kerala. In the two cities of Trivandrum and Kochin, a maximum of 400 crores is allowed for housing. Officials of the Government say that they have projects and they wanted more money but the Central Government is not giving it. That ceiling should be lifted and funds should be given. Another problem in JNNURM, they say, is that as per the Central Government regulations, there is no scope for flexibility. There is no provision for acquisition of land. Without money for acquisition of land, how could a panchayat or municipal corporation in an urban area get land? That is one problem. The other problem that most of the areas are facing is the escalation of costs. There is no provision for tender rescue. So, this also needs to be addressed.

Sir, I have been trying to deliver my maiden speech for the last three-four days but because of disruptions over IPL and other issues, that did not happen. Just like in IPL and in other areas, even in housing sector there is the real estate mafia. Land is a better option to put in any amount of money. Just like there is hoarding in foodgrains, there is hoarding in land too. There should be some regulatory mechanism to give some power to the Governments to stop such hoarding of land. Can

the employees of Parliament, the journalists middle level officers in the Government other than the rich think of purchasing a piece of land in Delhi? Can they build a house in Delhi? Can they build a house in other metropolitan cities or even two and three-tier cities? It is not possible as prices have skyrocketed in the area of housing. One may need even one crore rupees or more for building or purchasing houses in some parts of the city and even on the outskirts of Delhi. This needs to be checked.

The Budget has provided for very less allocation for housing. The Minister is quite dynamic. I know her personally. I was Political Secretary to the Chief Minister of Kerala and I visited her with the hon. Chief Minister. She is very pro-active and full of ideas. But, in the given situation, the allocation for housing in the Budget is very less. We say in Malayalam 'Kadalil Kayam Kalakkiyathu Pole' (like mixing Kayam in ocean.) 'Kayam' is sambar masala. It is good if we use sambar masala in the sambar but if we put sambar masala in the ocean, what would be the result? So, the funds available with the Ministry are very less. Even though the Minister is active, it is the policy of the Government which is creating a problem.

In China, people are invited to the urban cities for jobs. What is happening here? People are thrown away from villages because of the failure of agriculture, because of the failure of our basic industries and because of the failure of traditional industries. In China, they are invited for employment but here they are thrown away because of the globalization problem. I proudly say that I am coming from Kerala where we have the experience of Total Housing schemes. Earlier there was lakh houses scheme and then through People's Planning Programme lakhs of houses were built. Now, present LDF Government has started EMS Housing Programme. In that Programme, almost all houseless people will get houses within two years. It means that we are planning five to seven lakhs houses. It is for the information of the Minister that we are providing land also for building house to the land less. Government will give Rs.80,000 for purchasing land to those who are staying in urban cities and Rs.45,000 to those who are living in villages. Panchayats or Municipalities through their plan give land price plans house building cost from their plan fund and through borrowing and the Government give interest on loan. This kind of pro-people steps are happening. In Bengal also. There is a new scheme for giving land to landless refugees. In Tripura, also housing schemes are there. So, such experience is possible in other parts of the country. That is possible and that is why

4.00 P.M.

we are saying about this. Sir, a new problem is there in the housing sector. It is the lack of availability of building materials and the sky rocketing cost of building materials. In Kerala, we are importing sand from Rajasthan and Gujarat because we don't have sands. Can you believe that? Environmental laws also restrict us. So, we are importing it. One truckful of sand costs us more than Rs.5000. This is the situation. There is a research wing in the housing sector under the Government. But no serious research is going on there. Low cost building material is an important and it is to be made available. Sir, there is a new scheme, namely Rajiv Gandhi Awas Yojana for interest subsidy. In this scheme, Central Government spent only Rs.36 lakh for interest subsidy last year. Only Rs.36 lakh for interest subsidy in such a large country! It shows the failure of the scheme. ...*(Interruptions)*... In the area of poverty alleviation, we are saying about urban poverty alleviation only. Here also, we need some honest approach. Why is there poverty? There are many reasons for this. People are coming to urban cities for livelihood. When they live in villages, they have some social system. When they come to urban places, poverty is one of the very serious problems for them which is different from that of the village. One thing we have to ensure in cities is employment. In Delhi, people come from far away places. If you go to Noida, you can see slogans for 'minimum wages'. हमें minimum wages देना चाहिए! Such slogans are there. But in Delhi minimum wages are not implemented in many areas. How people can live there with minimum earning of Rs.2000 or Rs.3000? This is the situation. So, one thing that we have to ensure is minimum wages.

I think, basic facilities for urban infrastructure also come under poverty alleviation. You have to provide better transport facilities; you have to provide food, water, sanitation and other facilities. Sir, what is the Government's attitude? We discussed the JNNURM. In JNNURM, the Government is compelling; actually, the Government is blackmailing the States by saying that if they want to get the funds under JNNURM, they have to adopt certain conditions. They are saying that you have to adopt the PPP model. In Kerala, we were compelled to reduce the registration charges from 13 per cent to 5 per cent. Now this process is ongoing. Why is the Central Government compelling us like that? Land hoarding is there. People, who have money, can purchase any amount of land and they can park the money. Now, what is happening? There were certain land restrictions there. Land Reform Act was there. But, under JNNURM, the Central Government is compelling the State Government to withdraw the urban land ceiling laws, if any, from the State. They are compelling to adopt PPP

model. For example, Metro is not directly connected to poverty alleviation. But, Metro is very much indirectly helping the poor people. For the Kochi Metro, the Government of Kerala is ready to spend 50 per cent of the cost. We don't have any political difference on that issue in Kerala. We the whole party delegation, went to all offices. Even though we are ready to bear 50 per cent of the cost of Kochi Metro, the Planning Commission was not accepting that. Now, Finance Ministry is not clearing that. Instead, they are advocating the case of PPP model and they are giving the example of Hyderabad Metro. In Hyderabad, everybody knows that what happened to Satyam and Maytas. So, this was the situation about Kochi Metro. Urban transport facilities, is the responsibility of the Government because we want cheap transport service for labour. For any industry, if cost of production, cost of living goes up, industry and service sector will not grow. So, we have to provide these kinds of facilities. People coming from dormitory towns and urban suburbs should be given proper facilities to come to the city and do their job. Sir, I want to raise one important question, one of the allegations which came in many of the newspapers in Delhi. That is about one of the PPP models. Sir, some Members spoke about the Commonwealth Games, what is happening for the poor people. Outlook magazine had a report that one lakh people are losing their houses in Delhi. They are going away from the city to the outskirts. On the other hand, 15 lakh people have come to the city as new labourers. Their problems are not taken care of. Near Akshardham Temple, there was a new building complex. I do not know whether the Housing Ministry or the Urban Development Ministry gave the contract. There was a company, Emaar MGF, which was given the contract for developing about 118 acres of land. For Rs.320 crores, the land was given. The tender was for constructing 1,168 flats, and DDA will get one-third as free. Then, the rest of the flats will be sold by the builder. Now, what happened was that in the name of recession builder asked for the bail-out package. The DDA took back 333 houses with a huge cost of Rs.770 crores. This was published in almost all newspapers as a serious corruption. Sir, in the name of PPP, in the name of bail-out package, the public money is going into the pockets of private people. And, the Central Government is compelling this PPP model on the States, whether it is Kerala, Tripura or any other State. Why is the Central Government compelling that PPP model has to be adopted? This kind of attitude has to be changed.

KUMARI SELJA: West Bengal is doing it happily, on its own.

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: If West Bengal is doing that, then West Bengal is having clear idea. They can do that without exploitation. If China is doing that, they know how to do it. That is why, I said that in China, they are bringing people to the cities for development. But, in India, you are sending the people from the villages to the cities without giving proper facilities. That is what I am saying about the difference of China, or, Kerala, or, Bengal. So, Sir, I am not criticising.

I am sharing my ideas, Sir. With regard to the urban poverty, I want to make one suggestion. In the UPA-I Government, the National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme was introduced. It is successful. We the left were also behind that. So, we are proud of it. Now, the Left is not there. Within one year, what has happened there? I am a junior Member. I am not going into the details. But, Sir, now, we are continuously asking for a universal employment guarantee scheme. Sir, the urban employment guarantee scheme is needed. Two-thirds of the population lives in the villages, and, one-third lives in cities. Sir, Rs. 39,100 crore have been allocated for the National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme. My request is that, at least, 20,000 crore of rupees should be earmarked for urban employment guarantee scheme. That is the only way to protect the common people of the urban areas. Sir, I am saying this with our experience in Kerala. In Kerala, in West Bengal, in Tripura, we have introduced the urban employment guarantee schemes. Last year, we started it in Tripura. This year, in Kerala, in the name of Ayyankali Urban Employment Guarantee Scheme, we have started it, and, in West Bengal also, we have started it this year onwards.

Sir, I hope that some positive elements will come up with regard to this urban employment guarantee scheme in the reply of hon. Minister. I am concluding, Sir. We have to help the common people. It is a Constitutional liability and responsibility, in a famous case of 1980s, *Olga Tellis v. Bombay Municipal Corporation*, the judiciary pronounced the judgment in a very positive way. I don't know whether the judiciary will pronounce the same kind of verdict in today's situation. Students studying law are taught this important case. Sir, in this famous case, the vendors in the city were thrown out of the streets in the name of beautification. The question of personal liberty and Right to Life was before the court. The hon. Supreme Court said that the Right to Life is not the right to sleep under the bridge and beg over the street. The hon. Court observed. The right to life is not the right to sleep under the bridge and beg over the street. It is the right to live with dignity and with decent livelihood.

Sir, we have a Constitution. Everyone is saying" that we are bound by it, and, we have to uphold the principles. The Government has to take into consideration the poverty of the urban as well as the rural people, which has to be eradicated. One of the important areas, namely, housing, should also be addressed. There should be a law for restricting the land-hoarding, and, for regulating housing sector from real estate gambling, with which we can help the common people.

I think, while replying to this discussion, the hon. Minister will speak on some of the issues which I have raised. With these words, I thank you all for hearing my maiden speech.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : Thanks you. Mr. Balgopal. Congratulation for you maiden speech. Now, Shri Nand Kishore Yadav.

श्री नन्द किशोर यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश) : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने मुझे शहरी आवास और गरीबी उपशमन मंत्रालय के कार्यक्रम पर हो रही चर्चा में भाग लेने का अवसर प्रदान किया, इसके लिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ। चाहे शहरी गरीबी हो या ग्रामीण गरीबी हो, यह देश के विकास और आर्थिक प्रगति में सबसे बड़ी बाधा है। जहां तक शहरी गरीबी का सवाल है, लगातार शहरों में लोग आकर बस रहे हैं। 1951 में गांवों में करीब 83 परसेंट लोग निवास किया करते थे और उस समय शहरों में जो लोग रहते थे, उनकी संख्या करीब 17 प्रतिशत थी। सन् 2001 में जो जनगणना हुई, उसके हिसाब से करीब 27.9 प्रतिशत लोग शहरों में रहते थे। आज 2010 चल रहा है, निश्चित रूप से शहरों में रहने वाले लोगों की संख्या, 2001 की जनगणना के मुकाबले अधिक हो गई होगी। गांवों से शहरों में आकर लोगों के बसने का जो रेशियो है, अगर यही रेशियो रहा, तो आने वाले 25 वर्षों में शहरों की आबादी करीब 60 से लेकर 65 प्रतिशत हो जाएगी। जो एक बहुत बड़ी समस्या है। शहरों में खास करके गरीब तबके के लोग चाहे जिस कारण से भी आ रहे हों, यह इस मंत्रालय के लिए बहुत बड़ी समस्या है। आप इनके लिए चाहे जितने भी मकान बना दें, जितनी भी बुनियादी ढांचे खड़े कर दें, चाहे सामुदायिक केन्द्र बनाने का काम करें, चाहे अस्पताल बनाने का काम करें, यह समस्या खत्म होने के बजाए बढ़ ही रही है। आपका मंत्रालय इनके लिए मकान बनाने का काम कर रहा है, बैंकों से सस्ते ब्याज दर पर लोन देने का काम कर रहा है, लेकिन जहां आप समस्याओं को खत्म करना चाहते हैं, चाहे शहरी गरीबी का सवाल हो या शहरों में जो लोग आकर बस रहे हैं, उनके मकानों का सवाल हो, आपकी समस्या दिन प्रतिदिन बढ़ रही है। जहां तक मैं इसका जो मूल कारण समझता हूँ, जैसा कि श्री करीमपुरी जी ने जब इस चर्चा की शुरुआत की थी, तो उन्होंने संकेत करने का काम किया था, वह यह है कि पहले देश की जो आबादी थी, उसमें जो अधिकतर आबादी गांवों में रहती थी, जो खेती करने का काम करती थी, जब कि आज कल खेती घाटे का काम हो गया है, इसलिए लोग कृषि के प्रति उदासीन हो गए हैं। इसके अनेक कारण हैं। उन्हें खाद, पानी, बिजली, कीटनाशक दवाएं, आदि नहीं मिल पा रही हैं, उन्हें उनके उपज का उचित

मूल्य नहीं मिल पा रहा है। इस पर चर्चा करने लगे, तो यह एक लंबा विषय हो जाएगा। लेकिन एक प्रमुख कारण यह है कि इस देश के अंदर लोगों का खेती के प्रति जो मोह भंग हो रहा है, उसके कारण देश के अंदर बेरोजगारी पैदा हो रही है और बेकारी की समस्या पैदा हो रही है। कृषि का जो सेक्टर है, वह इस देश की जो सबसे बड़ी समस्या बेरोजगारी की है, उसको दूर करने का काम करता था। आज लोग खेती की तरफ से हट कर शहरों की ओर पलायन कर रहे हैं और शहरों में आकर वे लोग छोटे-मोटे काम करने का काम करते हैं। मजदूरी करने का काम करते हैं या घरेलू नौकर के रूप में काम करते हैं। वे लोग यहां आकर सरकारी जमीन पर अतिक्रमण करने काम कर रहे हैं। चाहे डीडीए की जमीन हो या रेलवे की जमीन हो, वे लोग उस पर अतिक्रमण करने का काम कर रहे हैं। पहले महानगरों - दिल्ली, मुंबई, कोलकाता, आदि में लोगों का पलायन होता था, लेकिन आज स्थिति यह हो गई है कि देश के छोटे-छोटे शहरों में भी इस तरह की समस्या खड़ी हो गई है। लोग वहां आकर झुग्गी-झोंपड़ी बनाकर उसमें निवास करते हैं। देश के सामने यह एक बहुत बड़ी समस्या है और आज इससे निपटने की आवश्यकता है। यद्यपि मंत्रालय इसके लिए काम कर रहा है, लेकिन फिर भी यह समस्या बरकरार है और आने वाले समय में यह समस्या और बढ़ेगी।

महोदय, जहां तक झुग्गी-झोंपड़ी और स्लम बस्तियों का सवाल है, वहां पर बुनियादी सुविधाओं का सवाल है, चाहे सड़क का सवाल हो, चाहे उनके बच्चों के लिए स्कूल का सवाल हो, चाहे सामुदायिक केन्द्र का सवाल हो, चाहे गटर का सवाल हो, चाहे रोशनी का सवाल हो, हम उनको ये सुविधाएं उपलब्ध नहीं करा सके हैं। इसके लिए अभी बहुत काम करने की आवश्यकता है।

महोदय, मैं दूसरी बात यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि माननीया आवास और शहरी गरीबी उपशमन मंत्री जब अपना उत्तर दें, तो यह बताने की कृपा करें कि शहरी गरीबी की जो परिभाषा है या जो शहरी गरीब लोग हैं, इसको निर्धारित करने के लिए कौन सा मानक है, जिसके आधार पर आप उन्हें शहरी गरीब मानते हैं।

महोदय, इस देश में गरीबों की पहचान करने के लिए जितनी भी समितियां बनीं कि इस देश में कौन गरीब है और कौन-कौन गरीबी रेखा के नीचे है, इन सबने अपना अलग-अलग नज़रिया, अलग-अलग दृष्टिकोण दिया है। सुरेश तेंदुलकर समिति ने कहा कि इस देश में गरीबी रेखा के नीचे जीवनयापन करने वालों की संख्या 37.2 परसेंट है। जो रोज़ाना 19.3 रुपए कमाता है या उससे कम कमाता है, उसको उन्होंने शहरी गरीब माना है। ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में जो 15 रुपए कमा रहा है, उसको इस तेंदुलकर समिति ने ग्रामीण गरीब कहा है। 2007 में माननीय अर्जुन सेनगुप्त की रिपोर्ट में कहा गया कि इस देश में 77 परसेंट लोग गरीबी रेखा के नीचे जीवनयापन करते हैं। जो 20 रुपए रोज़ कमाता है या 20 रुपए से कम कमाता है, उसको उन्होंने गरीबी रेखा के नीचे माना है। इसी प्रकार एक एन.सी. सक्सेना समिति थी। उसने कहा कि इस देश में करीब 50 परसेंट लोग गरीब हैं। रिज़र्व बैंक की एक रिपोर्ट है जो 41.6 परसेंट मानती है, तो मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से चाहूंगा कि इस देश में शहरी गरीब आप किसको मानते हैं, यह बताएं।...(समय की घंटी)...

सर, जहां तक आर्थिक रूप से कमज़ोर और निम्न वर्ग में आवास की कमी का प्रश्न है, आज भी चाहे निम्न वर्ग हो, चाहे आर्थिक रूप से कमज़ोर लोग हों, उनके लिए आवास एक बहुत बड़ी समस्या है। केन्द्र सरकार आर्थिक रूप से कमज़ोर वर्गों तथा निम्न वर्ग के लिए विशेष रूप से, किराया-मुहैया कराती है, लेकिन पूरे देश के

स्तर पर देखा जाए तो समाज के सभी वर्गों को किफायती मूल्य पर जीवन आश्रय और सेवाओं की आपूर्ति नहीं हो पा रही है। पिछले एक दशक के दौरान सारे क्षेत्रों में आवास की कमी बढ़ गई। राज्य सभा में दिनांक 4 मार्च, 2010 को एक Unstarred Question के उत्तर में सरकार ने स्वयं कहा है कि दसवीं योजना के लिए आवास संबंधी कार्य दल ने अनुमान लगाया है कि 90 परसेंट आवासीय समस्या सभी कमजोर वर्गों से संबंधित है। कार्य दल ने यह भी अनुमान लगाया था कि दसवीं योजना के शुरू में 8.89 मिलियन शहरी आवासों की कमी है। वर्ष 2006 में शहरी आवासीय कमी के आकलन के लिए मंत्रालय द्वारा गठित एक तकनीकी समूह ने यह अनुमान लगाया कि दसवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में 2007-08 के अंत में भीड़भाड़ और पुराने घटकों को ध्यान में रखते हुए देश में कुल आवासीय कमी 27.71 मिलियन थी।

माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से कहना चाहूंगा कि आपका मंत्रालय प्रयास कर रहा है। जो निम्न वर्ग के हैं, जो आर्थिक रूप से कमजोर हैं, उनको आप आवास बनाकर दे रहे हैं, बैंकों से लोन दिलाने का काम आप कर रहे हैं, लेकिन मैं आपसे एक निवेदन करूंगा कि जहां आप उनको बसाने का काम कर रहे हैं, जिस स्लम बस्ती को मान्यता देने का काम आप कर रहे हैं, ...**(समय की घंटी)**... उनको प्रॉपर्टी का हक देने का भी आप काम करें। आपने समय दिया, इसके लिए बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

SHRI N. BALAGANGA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I thank you for having given me the opportunity to participate in the discussion on the working of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation. Food, clothing, and housing are required in that order for fulfilling the aspirations of the people.

The demand for housing is increasing day by day due to the growth of population, rapid pace of industrialization, and urbanization. Cities and towns of India constitute the world's second largest urban sector. The Government of India has successfully implemented the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme. It is extended to all the districts. It has covered almost 4.5 crore households.

Even then, the migration of villagers could not be stopped. They are going towards urban centres in search of better jobs. Sir, as per 2001 population Census, 285.35 million people live in urban areas which constitutes 27.8 per cent of the total population of India. The slum population is also estimated to be 61.8 million. The rising urban population has also given rise to increase in the number of urban poor. Added to this in the changing circumstances, there has been increased demand and desire to own houses.

Sir, the matters pertaining to poverty alleviation and housing have been assigned to the State Governments by the Constitution of India. The Constitution (74th Amendment) Act also delegated

many of its functions to the local bodies. Although these are essentially State subjects, the Government of India plays a coordinating and monitoring role, and supports programmes through its Centrally-sponsored schemes. Here, I congratulate the Union Government for introducing and implementing many schemes like Jawahar Lal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) which comprises two sub-missions, namely, Basic Services to the Urban Poor and Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme, Rajiv Gandhi Awas Yojana, Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana and National Policy on Street Vendors.

Sir, the Ministry has selected 65 cities in the country for implementation of Basic Services to Urban Poor mission. In Tamil Nadu, Chennai, Madurai and Coimbatore have been selected. I urge upon the Government to include Tiruchirapalli, having a population of eleven lakh, in the list of cities for implementation. It is also a central part of Tamil Nadu. Sir, there is a rule stipulated in the BSUP and IHSDP. The targeted beneficiaries are slum dwellers and urban poor. While a minimum of 12 per cent contribution is stipulated to be borne by the beneficiary under Basic Services to Urban Poor mission, it is ten per cent under the Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme in the case of SC, ST, BC, OBC and other weaker sections. Sir, I honestly and sincerely inform the Government that the poorest of the poor who have been living on the platforms, on the river bed sides, without proper civic amenities could not cope up with the conditions of the Government. Don't be firm on this commitment. If you are firm on this commitment, definitely, the aim of the Government to provide houses with proper amenities will become futile. Sir, I have come to know that the Government of India have instructed the Chief Ministers to amend local laws to ensure that the Master Plan of metro and other cities have 20 to 25 per cent reservation both in land and floor space index to house the urban poor in the cities.

In this context, I would like to inform the Minister about one thing. For example, in Chennai, the Chennai Metropolitan Development Authority is there which is a governing body that regulates construction activities in the city limit area. It has separate building control rules. There is a provision in the building control rules which has been in force for a long time which says that the building promoters and the Government agencies should provide open space reserve. If the plinth area is between 3,000 to 10,000, 1/10th of the portion of land area should be reserved and should be given to the Municipal Corporation or the 1/10th value of the land should be deposited into the Government

treasury. If the plinth area is more than 10,000, it is compulsory that the builder or the Government agency which construct it, they should hand over 10 per cent of the reserve land which is called open space. If this is the condition, the Government cannot ask the builders to reserve another land for open space for providing houses to the poor people.

Sir, Rajiv Awas Yojana which aims at making the country slum-free, has some salient features. One of the important salient features is assigning property rights to the slum-dwellers. Here, I would request the hon. Minister to give suitable instructions to the State Government and the concerned officers to be more vigilant in assigning title deeds to the beneficiaries. And I also request you to incorporate some conditions while giving the sale deed that the beneficiary should not transfer the rights to another person. This is a must. The Government should ensure this.

Another thing is, Sir, the Union Government is allotting huge sums of money for the Centrally-sponsored schemes, particularly, the poverty alleviation scheme. I have been given to understand that there are two steering committees, one headed by the Chief Minister of the State and the other at the Central level which would monitor the implementation of programmes. I wish to bring to the notice of the Government that under the JNNURM, the Government of Tamil Nadu has gone on constructing houses at Coimbatore. The place where construction activities are going on, is unfit for construction because the land on which construction is going on is a water body where construction activities are banned ...*(Interruptions)*... Despite this fact, the state authorities proceeded with the construction of the houses with the result that in two blocks, hundreds of houses have collapsed. ...**(Time Bell rings)**... This kind of irresponsible attitude of the authorities should not only be condemned but also punished. I request the Government of India to periodically monitor the scheme through the designated officers of the Ministry. ...*(Interruptions)*... With these words, I conclude.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Shri N.K. Singh - Not there. Shri Ranjitsinh Vijaysinh Mohite- Patil. You have five minutes. That is your time.

SHRI RANJITSINH VIJAYSINH MOHITE-PATIL (Maharashtra): Thank you very much, Sir, for giving me an opportunity to participate in the discussion on the working of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation and I would like to be very brief on the issue. Migration is taking place in a big way and the hon. Members have stated the statistics of urbanization. I would like to pin point

the issue. There are various issues. Why is the migration taking place? It is because of the problem of unemployment; it is because of lack of opportunities in the rural areas.

And, at the same time, the main issue is irrigation. The dams that were built were previously meant for irrigation, but, now, they are converted into drinking water reservoirs. So, the water that was used for irrigation has been reduced or is no more there. So, the migration is taking place. At the same time, some urban issues are being raised or we are having a discussion on them.

Sir, I would like to be specific, and I would suggest some things, that to deal with poverty in the urban areas, I think, we should have a policy on three or four issues, relating to night schools, night colleges, industrial training institutes, service sector and service industry, a policy that can help the youths and the unemployed people living in cities or in towns. If they have a night school or a night college or an industrial training institute, they can work during the daytime and they can study during the late hours; that can help them over the period. The service industry which is related to hospitals, hotels, restaurants, and information technology should be promoted and should have a policy which can go across all the towns and the cities.

At the same time, I would like to pinpoint the historical places and the religious places. The Government should start centres for the guides so that it can engage the youths and the young people to generate employment in that industry also, in that sector also. Not to stretch my speech, as we are having a discussion on the also, I would only suggest low-cost housing, low-interest rate housing, affordable rehabilitation and rental housing policy also. This is in brief. But I would like to pinpoint the same thing, that water is the main issue; it is not an urban issue alone. It is because of urbanization that the problem is taking place. So, the urban policy should have a water audit law. That is being used in the towns or in the cities. For urban areas, there should be a water audit policy; that should be promoted. That's it. And the basic cause is water, the irrigation, the unemployment problem in rural areas. So, the urbanization is taking place. I am sure, the hon. Minister will look into the matter. Thank you very much, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Thank you very much, Mr. Patil, for sticking to the time. Now, Shri M.P. Achuthan.

SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN (Kerala): Sir, we are discussing one of the most serious issues facing the country, the housing and the Urban Poverty Alleviation Programme. Many of the aspects have

already been dealt with by the Members who highlighted the problem. And Comrade Balagopal has pointed out the experience of Kerala and how we are tackling the housing problem in Kerala. But some of our State Governments and rulers are seeking some easy solutions to eradicate slums and beggars from our cities. In Delhi, it is reported that the Government is planning to deport the beggars from Delhi during the Commonwealth Games to give a false impression that all is well in Delhi, and in India. It is easy for any Government to have such a utopian idea of eradicating poverty and slums in India. As reported by the Delhi Municipal Corporation, today, 49 per cent of population in Delhi is living in slums and *jhuggis*.

There are no arrangements for lifting garbage. Then, you can imagine the health hazards that such people who are living in slums and jhuggies are facing. Though we have got the Rajiv Gandhi Awas Yojana and the Minister has repeatedly said that within five years we would clear the slums, is it possible with this kind of allocation and machinery? What I suggest is that we, the Parliament, have to pass a Constitutional (Amendment) Bill making right to shelter as a fundamental right of our people. We have already made right to education as a fundamental right. If we make right to shelter as a fundamental right, then the Government and the Parliament will be legally bound to find out ways and means to provide housing to our people. Today, as far as housing is concerned, what we see in the print media advertisements is mainly housing for the upper middle class and the affluent sections of the society. Crores of rupees are being spent on housing. If we make such a law, then we can levy a cess on the houses in the urban areas, maybe, having a plinth area of 2,000 square feet and more. We can spend that amount for providing shelter to the common people and slum eradication programme. Now we see that big real estate firms are spending crores of rupees for sponsoring IPL teams or IPL games. The Government has to levy some cess on big real estate firms and that money has to be used for providing houses to the poor.

As Shri Balagopal has pointed out, housing should be taken up as a mass or popular movement involving the local administration, the State administration, the NGOs and the Central Government. Only then can we succeed. We have to make it a mass or popular movement providing houses to the poor needy people. Otherwise, we can't provide housing and the migration from the rural areas will continue. ...(Time bell rings)... I am just concluding, Sir. It is a phenomenon not only in

India but all over the world. If we make life in the rural areas affordable, then only we can stop migration. To provide employment in the urban areas, the Employment Guarantee Scheme has to be implemented in urban areas also. With these words, I conclude.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Thank you very much. Dr. Ashok S. Ganguly. He is not present. Shri Tiruchi Siva.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Thank you, Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir. The cities and towns in India contribute over 50 per cent of the countries GDP and form the centre of economic growth. For this, the cities have to realise their real potential and prove themselves as the real engine of growth. The Government should concentrate on providing infrastructure and the basic amenities for the poor in the urban areas.

I don't want to elaborate much because my colleagues have spoken at length earlier. The Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission was launched on 3rd December, 2005. The Mission comprises two sub-missions: one BSUP and the other UIG. I would like to say one important thing about this. Under the JNNURM Scheme, the total amount, which was budgeted for the year 2009-10, was Rs. 11,619 crores. However, this estimate was revised down to Rs. 6,333 crores, that is, 54 per cent of the budget estimate. Despite this, the allocation for the year 2010-11 is again Rs. 11,619 crores. So the Government of India is very much particular in allocating the necessary funds; whereas, the revised estimate shows that the allocated amount has not been properly utilized. For that, the reasons ascribed by the Government are shortfall in allocation of funds and slow pace of submission of quality project proposals by States. I would like to submit to the hon. Minister that the Ministry of Rural Development has recently issued a Circular saying that apart from the Committee, if the Members of Parliament propose some specific places where the hand pumps could be installed, they should be given priority. So, I would like to know from the hon. Minister: if the Members of Parliament give some proposals, which could be accepted, which are feasible, will that be taken into account? Sir, only 13 per cent of the funds allocated for Delhi had been released as on July last year. I would like to say that under the JNNURM Scheme, the total allocation is around Rs. 50,000 crores for seven years, that is, 2005 to 2012 and under the UIG Scheme, it is Rs. 25,000 crores for the whole

seven years. Out of the total of 961 detailed project reports submitted by the States to the Ministry up to June, 2009, 463 projects were approved. As of February, 2010, 523 projects have been approved and at the end of 2009, a total of 48 projects had been completed. According to the Government, subsequent installments of additional Central assistance for projects are released only upon receipt of proper Utilisation Certificate from State Governments. Sir, the slum dwellers' problem cannot be looked as just a housing problem. For a slum dweller, the slum where he is living, it is not only a house; often it is a small factory, a shop or something. We have been talking about urban development for the last 15 years. Now the situation has worsened and the slums have increased by 15 times in spite of these efforts. The Government of India has taken many initiatives and is extending to the maximum not only some schemes but also enough allocation of funds. But my query to the Minister is this. For four schemes, that is, the SJSRY, in the year, 2007-08, the Low Cost Sanitation, the Interest Subsidy Scheme for Housing the Urban Poor and the Rajiv Awas Yojana, the budget estimate was Rs. 509.75 crores and the revised estimate was Rs. 509.75 crores. But, next year, in 2008-09, the budget estimate was Rs. 856.05 crores, whereas, the revised estimate was Rs. 676.89 crores. More or less, the revised estimate is less by 32 per cent. In 2009-10, the budget estimate was Rs. 857.97 crores and the revised estimate was 582.05 crores. Especially, under the Interest Subsidy Scheme for Housing the Urban Poor, the amount released is only Rs. 5 crores. Out of the fund of Rs. 180.59 crores, the amount released is only Rs. 5 crores. The reason may be any. But as it was pointed out here, the proposals given by the State Governments have not been approved by the Central Government which means that it does not fulfill the necessary obligations that they deserve.

Now, I would like to say about Tamil Nadu. I have always suggested that in a federal structure, the State Government has equal responsibility in everything. When the Central Government is extending so many schemes, giving so much of funds, we should know how the State Governments are co-operating with it. Now, we have the BSUP and IHSDP which aim at the integrated development of housing and slum infrastructure. Under the BSUP, the Government of India has allotted a sum of Rs. 1,382 crores for the mission period, 2005-12, as additional Central Assistance to Tamil Nadu. So far, 51 projects have been approved at a total project cost of Rs. 2,327.30 crores, involving Central assistance. Now, the Government of Tamil Nadu has contributed its share, unlike other States which have been mentioned. I do not want to name the States which have not utilised the fund. I do not want to go into the details. But the Government of Tamil Nadu utilises the Central Assistance as well as it contributes its share.

Also, we have the Integrated Low Cost Sanitation Scheme, which is for construction of new toilets. In places where the households of economically weaker sections have no toilets, this will help in overall sanitation in towns. The Government of India's share is 75 per cent; the Government of Tamil Nadu's share is 10 per cent and the beneficiary's contribution is 10 per cent. In the first phase, it has been proposed to take up toilets in mission cities and urban agglomeration, namely, temple towns and towns of tourist importance. The Detailed Project Reports, received from 19 urban local bodies, are under scrutiny.

Coming to the Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP), there are already three districts included, as mentioned earlier by my colleague. These are Chennai, Coimbatore and Madurai. I would urge upon the Ministry to include Tiruchi, which deserves to be included in this list. Then, the Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme has also been successfully implemented in the State of Tamil Nadu. I hope the Minister would appreciate the schemes that are being undertaken there. Then, coming to Solid Waste Management, one of the essential ingredients in this scheme is that based on the Municipal Solid Waste Management and Handling Rules, 2000, the Government of Tamil Nadu has issued instructions to all the urban local bodies to draw an Action Plan to implement the Solid Waste Management Rules. The Government has sanctioned an amount of Rs.4.75 crores for the purchase of land for the compost yard in 68 urban local bodies under the Part II Scheme...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Please wind up.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Having said all these, I would like to say that urbanization, though it has increased substantially, that is, 15 times than it was 15 years ago, thanks to the schemes which are being implemented and the initiatives undertaken by the Minister of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation, I hope, under the UPA-II, our mission will get accomplished, and my State, Tamil Nadu, will give the fullest co-operation, as we are doing now.

सुश्री सुशीला तिरिया (उड़ीसा) : धन्यवाद सर। सर, मैं आपकी permission से Ministry of Housing and Poverty Alleviation के ऊपर discussion में अपने आपको शामिल करने के लिए खड़ी हुई हूँ। इस विषय पर बोलने में मुझे बहुत खुशी है। इस urban housing and poverty alleviation पर बोलने से पहले मुझे slum में रहने वाले एक भाई का शेर याद आता है। इसलिए मैं उसी शेर से शुरू करना चाहती हूँ।

"आपके शहर में आए, तो गांव से भी गए,

मकान की आस में गांव के पेड़ों की छांव से भी गए।"

मैं यह कहना चाहती हूँ कि जितना भी discussion हुआ, लोग गांव से शहर की तरफ आ रहे हैं और शहर में वे केवल रहने-सहने के लिए नहीं आ रहे हैं। 80 प्रतिशत लोग गांवों में रहते हैं। गरीब लोग गांवों में NREGS Programme चालू होने के पहले रोटी, कपड़ा और मकान की तलाश में शहर आते थे। शहर में वे बेचारे कहीं थोड़ी-बहुत जगह ढूँढ कर, अपनी जगह बना कर रहते थे और कपड़े और रोटी की तलाश में रहते थे।

यह बजट बहुत अच्छा बजट है और इसके लिए मैं मैडम शैलजा जी को बधाई देना चाहूँगी। उनमें कुछ करने की लगन है, इसलिए 2010-11 के बजट में उन्होंने इसमें 1007.3 करोड़ रुपया रखा है। बहुत सारी स्कीम्स के तहत Special Central Assistance रखी गई है, इसके लिए मैं उनको बधाई देना चाहूँगी। जवाहरलाल नेहरू नवीकरण योजना के तहत यह बहुत लगन से काम कर रही हैं एवं इसमें उन्होंने लोकल बॉडीज़ और छोटे-छोटे शहरों को भी शामिल किया है। स्टेट गवर्नमेंट जिनको भी इस योजना के लिए रिकमेंड करेगी, उनको इसमें शामिल किया जाएगा, फिर वहां की पॉपुलेशन चाहे जितनी भी हो।

अर्बन डेवलपमेंट और पावर्टी एलिविएशन के संबंध में मेरी अभी तक की जो जानकारी है, उसके अनुसार उसमें केवल महानगरों और नगरों को ही शामिल किया गया था, लेकिन जवाहरलाल नेहरू नवीकरण योजना के तहत छोटे शहरों को भी शामिल किया है। इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर डेवलपमेंट के लिए इसमें 50,000 करोड़ से भी ज्यादा रुपया रखा है। यह सिर्फ सेंट्रलाइज्ड पॉलिसी ही नहीं है, डीसेंट्रलाइज्ड पॉलिसी भी है। छोटे शहरों को डेवलप करने से ही बड़े शहरों में भीड़ कम होगी। अभी तक लोग गांवों और देहातों से केवल रोटी, कपड़ा और मकान की तलाश में ही शहरों की ओर आते थे। स्टेट हैडक्वार्टर, डिस्ट्रिक्ट हैडक्वार्टर और ब्लॉक हैडक्वार्टर में कुछ लिमिटेड अनुमानित पॉपुलेशन रखी गई है। आज के समय में अर्बन पॉपुलेशन लगभग 300 मिलियन से भी ज्यादा है। 2051 में देश की जितनी पॉपुलेशन होगी, उनमें आधे से अधिक शहरों में रह रही होगी। इस संबंध में मैं अपने कुछ विचार भी रखना चाहूँगी। जवाहरलाल नेहरू नवीकरण योजना के तहत जो इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर डेवलपमेंट की बात कही गई है, वह बहुत ही स्वागत योग्य है। देश में 26.71 मिलियन की हाउसिंग शॉर्टेज कही गई है और इस योजना के माध्यम से लोकल बॉडीज़ को ही पावर दी गई है। वे स्वयं अपनी सैनिटेशन पॉलिसी और प्लान बना करके आपके पास भेजेंगे, यह बहुत ही अच्छी बात है। आप यहां से नैशनल पॉलिसीज़ बनाते हैं, चाहे वह सैनिटेशन के संबंध में हो, चाहे वह सिटी प्लान के संबंध में हो, लेकिन इस योजना में यह बहुत ही अच्छी बात है कि आप इसे छोटे शहरों, डिस्ट्रिक्ट या टाउन्स पर थोपने नहीं जा रहे हैं। इसके विपरीत आप उन्हीं से इसके लिए इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर और प्लानिंग मांग रहे हैं कि किस तरह से वहां नवीकरण होना चाहिए, किस तरह से सैनिटेशन के संबंध में काम होना चाहिए और पीने के पानी की व्यवस्था कैसी होनी चाहिए, वेस्ट मैनेजमेंट की व्यवस्था कैसे होनी चाहिए, इत्यादि। इस तरह लोकल बॉडीज़ को ज्यादा पावर देने के लिए आप उन्हीं से प्लान मांग रहे हैं।

स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स की लोकल बॉडीज़ को मार्च महीने में आपने एक चिट्ठी इश्यू की थी कि जवाहरलाल नेहरू नवीकरण योजना के तहत डिस्ट्रिक्ट लैवल पर UIG और BSUP में रिव्यू कमेटी और प्लानिंग कमेटी की मॉनिटरिंग

का जो प्लान बनाया जाएगा, उसमें एमपीज़ और एम.एल.एज. को भी शामिल किया जाए, लेकिन मेरे हिसाब से अभी तक इसमें किसी भी एमपी या एमएलए को शामिल नहीं किया गया है। अर्बन मिनिस्ट्री के जिस प्लान के तहत यहां से पैसा जाता है, उसमें वहां के डिस्ट्रिक्ट और स्टेट लैवल के लोकल एमपीज़ और एमएलएज़ रिप्रेजेंट करते हैं। यहां मैं निवेदन करना चाहती हूं कि जब पार्लियामेंट में एमपीज़ उस स्टेट को रिप्रेजेंट करते हैं, तो वहां की लोकल बॉडीज़ की पृष्ठभूमि तैयार करने के लिए भी एमपीज़ को शामिल किया जाना चाहिए, ताकि बाकी शहरों के साथ-साथ बॉडीज़ के जो शहर हैं, उनकी पृष्ठभूमि बनाने के लिए वे भी अपने व्यूज दे सकें।

आज के समय में शहरों में स्लम्स बहुत बढ़ गए हैं और स्लम्स में ज्यादातर डिप्राइव्ड और बिलो पॉवर्टी लाइन के लोग रहते हैं। गांवों में आपने बिलो पॉवर्टी लाइन और एबव पॉवर्टी लाइन बनाया है, लेकिन शहरों में आपने मिनिमम इन्कम ग्रुप और लोअर इन्कम ग्रुप बनाया है।

सर, मैं यह कहना चाहूंगी कि आज इस हाउस में जितने भी हम एम.पी. रहे यह सुनते रहे कि अक्सर किसी-न-किसी प्रकार के हादसे स्लम में होते हैं। स्लम में कुछ न कुछ घटनाएं होती ही रहती हैं, अखबार के माध्यम से इस हाउस में भी वे चर्चा आती हैं। मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहूंगी कि यह घटना घटने से पहले ही क्यों न आप इसकी अच्छी पृष्ठभूमि तैयार करें जिससे कि जिन उद्देश्यों के लिए यह प्लान या स्कीम है, उनका लाभ ग्रास रूट में व्यक्ति को वाकई पहुंचाया जा सके।

सर, बारिश के दौरान दिल्ली में जहां स्लम नहीं है वहां बारिश का बहुत सारा पानी इकट्ठा हो जाता है और कई बार तो सारे रास्ते में गाड़ियां जाम हो जाती हैं। उस समय बारिश से स्लम इलाके के रास्ते डूब जाते हैं। मैं आपसे यह निवेदन करना चाहती हूं कि आपके poverty alleviation के तहत बड़े या छोटे शहरों में स्लम को इधर-उधर बिखरा हुआ न रखते हुए उसके लिए एक अच्छी योजना होनी चाहिए। शहर के आसपास पांच-दस किलोमीटर की दूरी में आपने slum development के लिए जमीन भी रखी है, जो आपने affordable or sustainable मकान बनाने के लिए 25 परसेंट रखा भी है, तो शहर से पांच-दस किलोमीटर की दूरी पर इसी तरह की कोई जमीन लेकर उनके लिए अच्छा प्लान बनाएं। वहां आप उनके लिए अच्छे रास्ते, सेफ्टी, लैट्रिन और ड्रेनेज की अच्छी व्यवस्था रखते हुए पक्के मकान बनाने की योजना इसी प्लान के तहत रखें ताकि आपका तथा आपके डिपार्टमेंट का स्लम प्री शहर का जो सपना है, वह साकार हो सके। आज शहर के अन्दर या राज्यों की राजधानियों में या हर बड़े-बड़े शहर में जहां भी जगह मिली वहां पर एक झुग्गी बन गई और एक स्लम बन गया। यह शहर की सुन्दरता को भी खराब कर रहा है। मैं इसीलिए आपसे निवेदन करना चाहूंगी कि अगर हम लोग गरीबों के लिए कुछ योजनाएं बनाना चाहते हैं, कुछ करना चाहते हैं तो हमें उनके लिए शहरों के आसपास पक्के मकान की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए। आपने जो बेसिक सर्विस रखी है, वे सारी सुविधाएं भी वहां रखनी चाहिए।

दूसरी बात यह है कि जहां पर स्लम है वहां वेस्ट मैनेजमेंट बहुत होता है। वहां पर हाइजिन नाम की कोई चीज़ नहीं होती है। मैं आपको यह निवेदन करना चाहती हूं कि शहर में वेस्ट मैनेजमेंट की जगह की भी अच्छी

5.00 P.M.

प्लानिंग होनी चाहिए। शहर में जितनी बेसिक नीड़्स हैं, जैसे आज सेनिटेशन की बेसिक नीड़ है, तो वहां वेस्ट मैनेजमेंट की भी अच्छी व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए। मैं जिस शहर में रहती हूँ, उसी शहर में हो सकता है ...**(समय की घंटी)**... सर, मैं खत्म कर रही हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**... गवर्नमेंट ने आपके पास वह जरूर भेजा होगा। आज वेस्ट मैनेजमेंट एक प्रॉब्लम है। हर साल कई छोटे शहरों में या डिस्ट्रिक्ट हेडक्वार्टर्स में वेस्ट मैनेजमेंट के माध्यम से बीमारियां फैलती हैं। इसलिए वेस्ट मैनेजमेंट को अरबन डेवलपमेंट के अन्दर आप ऐसी जगह पर रखिए, ताकि उससे जो बीमारियां फैलती हैं, वे गरीबों में न हो पाएं।

सर, अगली बात मैं यह कहना चाहती हूँ कि आप NAMT रोजगार योजना के तहत affordable or sustainable मकान बनाकर गरीबों को और SC/ST को देने जा रहे हैं। मैं आपको इसी विचार के साथ यह निवेदन करना चाहती हूँ कि दिल्ली में अभी ST का रिजर्वेशन खत्म कर दिया गया है, इसलिए अब दिल्ली में ST का रिजर्वेशन नहीं है। कोई बेचारा गांव से आया और इधर ही बस गया। वह अपने राज्य में रिजर्वेशन में आता है, वहां वह Caste Certificate avail करता है, लेकिन उसे वह दिल्ली में avail नहीं कर सकता है, चाहे वह किसी भी राज्य से आया हो। मैं यह कहना चाहूंगी कि अगर वह अपने राज्य का Caste Certificate दिल्ली में प्रोड्यूस करना चाहे तो उसको दिल्ली में क्यों नहीं मानते हैं या उसको क्यों नहीं count करते हैं। यह भी विचार करने का एक बड़ा मुद्दा है। दिल्ली में एस.टी. बिल्कुल भी नहीं हैं, यह कहना गलत है, इसलिए दिल्ली सरकार द्वारा दिल्ली में उनके रिजर्वेशन को खत्म कर देना भी गलत है। मैं आपसे यह निवेदन करना चाहूंगी कि आपको SC, ST और physically handicapped persons के लिए इसमें कुछ affordable position में मकान देने चाहिए।**(समय की घंटी)**.. सर, मैं अब खत्म कर रही हूँ। मैं आपसे यह कहना चाहूंगी कि SC/ST को बड़े शहरों में आने के लिए मना है। उनके लिए जो रिजर्वेशन पॉलिसी है या Caste Certificate है, उसको आप काउंट नहीं कर रहे हैं। How can you give them a house in an affordable position ...**(Interruptions)**... ...**(Time bell rings)**... एक मिनट, सर। ...**(व्यवधान)**... अंतिम बात है, सर। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Please sit down, Ms. Tiria.

MS. SUSHILA TIRIYA: Sir, I will finish in just one minute.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): No, please listen to me and sit down since at five o'clock, we need to take up Half-an-Hour Discussion.

MS. SUSHILA TIRIYA: Sir, okay, thank you.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Discussion on half-an-hour is the next item. We have to finish it in just half-an-hour. Each speaker will speak for not more than three minutes. Shri Santosh Bagrodia has gone out seeking my permission. Now, Shri Rajiv Pratap Rudy.

**HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION ON POINTS ARISING OUT OF ANSWER
TO STARRED QUESTION NO. 183 GIVEN ON 10TH MARCH, 2010 REGARDING 'MIGRATION OF
LABOURERS'**

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY (Bihar): Sir, I raise a discussion on points arising out of the answer given in the Rajya Sabha on the 10th March, 2010, to Starred Question No. 183 regarding 'Migration of Labourers'.

महोदय, पिछली बार सदन में एक प्रश्न आया था और उसमें माइग्रेशन के सवाल पर माननीय मंत्री जी का उत्तर आया था। हम लोगों ने यह प्रश्न उठाया था कि इस विषय में जो आंकड़े दिए गए थे, उस पूरे पत्रक में यह बतलाया गया था कि किस प्रकार से लोग एक राज्य से दूसरे राज्य में जाते हैं। जो नियम लागू हुआ है, उसके तहत जाने वाले हर एक मजदूर या माइग्रेंट को रजिस्टर्ड किया जाना है। उस नियम के तहत उस व्यक्ति को जो भी दिया जाना है, उसके लिए सरकार ने पूरा प्रावधान किया है, लेकिन हम लोगों ने उस आंकड़े को देखा और जब उस आंकड़े का अध्ययन किया गया तो पूरे सदन में एक प्रकार से हंगामा हो गया कि आखिर ये आंकड़े क्या दर्शा रहे हैं? इसमें एक स्थान पर दिखाया गया था कि महाराष्ट्र के 2 करोड़ लोग महाराष्ट्र से बाहर जाते हैं। एक स्थान पर यह दिखाया गया था कि बिहार में 70 प्रतिशत लोग बाहर से आकर काम करते हैं। इसी प्रकार, आंध्र प्रदेश के बारे में यह दिखाया गया था कि आंध्र प्रदेश में 1 करोड़ 40 लाख लोग आकर काम करते हैं। हम लोगों ने इस पर सवाल उठाया। हम लोगों ने महाराष्ट्र में निरंतर यह देखा है कि मुंबई शहर में लोग बार-बार इस बात को उठाते हैं कि साहब, बाहरी लोगों के आने से मुंबई शहर भर गया है। इसके कारण वहां आपसी राजनीति होती है, लोगों में विरोध होता है, मारपीट होता है और देश में संकट पैदा होता है। यदि यह बात सच है कि मुंबई या महाराष्ट्र से 2 करोड़ लोग बाकी राज्यों में जाते हैं तो मैं समझता हूँ कि देश में यह एक अच्छी परम्परा है कि हर राज्य के लोग दूसरे राज्य में जाएं। जहां संभावनाएं हों, वहां जाकर वे काम कर सकें और उस राज्य की प्रगति में अपनी हिस्सेदारी देकर उस राज्य के काम में अपने हाथ बंटा सकें। यह तो अच्छी बात है।

(श्री उपसभापति पीठासीन हुए)

उसी तर्क के आधार पर हमने पूछा था कि सही तथ्य क्या हैं? माननीय मंत्री जी ने उस पर जवाब दिया था कि इसमें तर्क यह है कि लोग आते भी हैं और लोग जाते भी हैं। अब यह समझना बड़ा कठिन है। अगर मैं बिहार से आता हूँ और लोग कहें कि बिहार में 70 लाख लोग आ भी रहे हैं और जा भी रहे हैं, तो अगर आ भी रहे हैं और जा भी रहे हैं तो जो व्यवस्था है, उसमें आप आंकड़े कैसे रखते हैं? आपकी जो प्रणाली है, उस प्रणाली के तहत कैसे आप आंकड़े एकत्रित करके हमें देते हैं? हम लोगों ने मूल रूप से यह विषय उठाया था। चूंकि माननीय मंत्री जी की तरफ से इस पर जवाब आना है, उनकी तरफ से सफाई आनी है तो मूल रूप से हम यह जानना चाहेंगे। यह पूरी सूची जो आपके द्वारा दी गई है, मैंने बड़ी कठिनाई से इस सूची को पुनः प्राप्त किया है। इसमें विदेशों से आने वाले लोगों की भी चर्चा की गई है।

इससे पहले कि आप अपनी सफाई दें कि कितने लोग किस राज्य में गये हैं, यह महाराष्ट्र के दृष्टिकोण से बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है, क्योंकि देश में इस समस्या का एक बार निदान करना है। क्योंकि यह देश हम सब लोगों का है और यह इतना खूबसूरत देश है कि हम पूर्वोत्तर में भी जाकर बस सकते हैं। हां, यह दूसरी बात है कि इस देश में एक ऐसा भाग है, जहां हम जाकर नहीं बस सकते। वह कश्मीर का इलाका है, जहां से लाखों को निकाल कर दिल्ली भेजा गया और वे देश के कोने-कोने में गये। उन्हें मारने की धमकी दी गई, उन्हें मारा-पीटा गया और उन्हें आतंकवादियों की गोली का निशाना बनाया गया। सरकार उस बारे में औसतन कुछ कहना नहीं चाहती है और कांग्रेस की सरकार तो कतई कुछ नहीं कहना चाहती है। माननीय मंत्री जी बतलाएं कि कश्मीर के लोगों को जो बाहर आकर मजबूरी में बसना पड़ा, उस विषय पर सरकार का क्या मंतव्य है? उन्हें आप किस श्रेणी में मानते हैं? अगर वे मजबूरी में आकर बाहर बसे तो क्या आप उन्हें माइग्रेट कैटगरी में मानते हैं?

यदि आप उनको migrant category में मानते हैं, तो उनकी सूची कहां है? वे देश के किस-किस कोने में जाकर बसे हैं, उनके आर्थिक और माली हालात कैसे हैं, इन सभी विषयों पर आप यदि हमें जानकारी देंगे, तो हमें प्रसन्नता होगी। इसके साथ ही इसी सवाल में विदेशों से आने वाले लोगों को परमिट देने की बात है। कई बार हमने RTI के माध्यम से तथा दूसरे माध्यमों से यह जानने का प्रयास किया कि इस देश में कितने चीनी नागरिक आए? कई पत्रकार ने मुझसे पूछा, कई NGOs ने पूछा कि क्या भारत में भी चीनी मूल के लोग आकर बसे हैं? हमें आज तक सरकार की ओर से इस बात का जवाब नहीं मिला है। कई बार RTI डाला गया, अप्रवासी मंत्रालय से पूछा गया, लेकिन हमें यह जानकारी नहीं मिली है कि देश में कितने चीनी मूल के नागरिक आकर बसे हैं, जिनके पास यहां रहने की permission नहीं है। तीसरा सवाल यह है कि दार्जिलिंग का क्षेत्र, सिलिगुड़ी का क्षेत्र, पश्चिमी बंगाल का क्षेत्र एक महत्वपूर्ण क्षेत्र है। हम बागडोगरा से पार करते हैं, बीच में बिहार का हिस्सा है, पश्चिमी बंगाल का हिस्सा है, आगे जाकर सिक्किम का हिस्सा है और फिर तिब्बत की सीमा है। इस भाग में निरंतर घुसपैठ हो रही है और बड़ी संख्या में लोग बंगला देश से सीमा पार करके भारत के भीतर जा रहे हैं। हम लोगों ने कई बार सरकार को यह बताने की कोशिश की है कि यह जो chicken neck है, आज पिछले 20 वर्षों में इस पूरे इलाके का demographic profile बदल गया है, उस इलाके का जो स्वरूप है, वह बदल गया है। आज जो गोरखालैंड का सवाल बड़े पैमाने पर उठाया जाता है...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: This is only for half-an-hour. There are three more Members to speak.

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: I will just conclude with these three questions. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, it is very important. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is only half-an-hour. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Sir, I am asking three basic questions. First, I have talked about the migrants whose numbers have been given to us. Second, I have talked about the Chinese who

have come into India, their settlement and their numbers. The third question which I am raising is the infiltration on the chicken-neck location between Bangladesh and India which needs a specific reference from the Minister. Sir, why I am telling this is because when the Minister starts answering, all these three points should come to me, otherwise, I will have to move for one more half-an-hour discussion. So, all these three questions need to be answered by the hon. Minister.

DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak. In this particular issue, Sir, the Government is having the system of taking data on the basis of the companies which are recruiting from one particular State. If they are recruiting from Bihar, then they are indicating that number. Similarly, if they are recruiting in Maharashtra, they are giving the number of those people who are being recruited for those companies. That data only is available with the Government at present. When we raised the question, we wanted to know whether the private companies and other companies are following the laws and they are fulfilling the legal principle and getting permission which is in the record. But there are companies which are violating the rules and they are not reporting to the concerned Department how many people they are recruiting from a particular State and how many people are living in the State during that period of working in that company. I would like to know whether there is any proposal from the Government to find out the real number of the migrant labour from one State to another and whether the principle of protecting their interests, the labour interest is also followed properly. That is the question which we raised, Sir.

SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA (Orissa): Thank you, Sir. Shri Rudyji is talking about the Census report which is also important to know, but more important is how to protect the interests of the workers. The Census report or any other statistics in this country cannot be taken as correct because there is always a difference between a sample survey, a Government report, and an NGO report, That is not important. The important point is how best we can protect the interests of the migrant labour in this country. You have an instrument called the Industrial Migrant Labour Act. Now we have to examine whether this Act is adequate to protect the interests of the migrant labour because they have no house, no minimum wages, and no protection. So, I do not want to take much

of your time. I would like to ask the Government whether it is prepared to see how best they can do it and how we can implement the Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana in respect of migrant workers.

I would like to know whether Government has any plan to implement the recommendation of the tripartite group on migrant workers and the Migrant Labour Act which is also in force now. I am asking this because labour is a concurrent subject and the labourers are working in a particular State, though their State of origin is a different one. So, it is very difficult to implement the Migrant Labour Act in the State. I would like to know whether Government will consider - as workers are working in various States and it involves the interest of around 14-15 crores of workers - the implementation of Labour Act and whether it can be taken over by the Central Government and whether there can be an alternative arrangement between the sending States and the receiving States so that this could be well coordinated and they could get the benefit. Sir, an amendment to this Act is required, which may include a penal provision for violation of this Act and fraudulent acquisition of license more stringent; making it obligatory for the principal employer not to get any work executed through an unlicensed contractor; permitting third parties including trade unions to file claims and/or make complaints on behalf of aggrieved persons; permitting filling of claim cases in the State of recruitment/origin in addition to the place of work; disbursement of wages in the presence of workmen's representative; providing for the presence of a workman's representative at the time of payment of wages; to permit filling of workmen's compensation claim in the event of his death in the originating State of the workers; providing for summary trial by executive magistrates; permitting third parties to file complaints; the penal provisions for the violations of the Act should be made deterrent by increasing the amount of fine to a minimum of Rs. 10,000; inter-State migrant workman or his/her legal heir or registered trade unions may also be permitted to file complaints independently in the State to which the migrant workman belongs or in the State where he works; the Act should provide for summary trial of offences by executive magistrate in order to facilitate speedy disposal of cases; an independent in built mechanism for recovery of claims should be incorporated. As per the existing provisions a workman has to approach different quasi-judicial authorities for his claims constituted under different legislations. This results in inordinate delay in the settlement of claims and the workman is suffering. The licensing authority should be notified as recovery authority and may be empowered to conduct summary trial into the claim and issue orders for payment within 15 days from

the date of filling claim because the interstate migrant workman will have no place to stay and no earning after the work is over. In case of non-payment of the amount ordered to be paid by Recovery Authority provisions should be made for levying fine at the rate of Rs. 100 per day per worker. ...**(Time-bell rings)**... Sir, I have one more point. The migrant worker does not have a ration card. He is not getting the ration card. He has no voting right and he has no place of living. Even in the city of Delhi, 16 lakhs of migrant workers who are engaged in the Commonwealth Games sites and Metro Railways are suffering in front of us. Sir, I think it is a very serious issue. Government should take this seriously and amend the Inter-State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment & Conditions of Service) Act, 1979 so that 15 crores of workers will get relief. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If you want an answer from the Minister, please complete it within the time allotted, because we cannot extend it for more than half-an-hour.

SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA (Rajasthan): Okay, Sir. I will quickly seek my clarifications. There are two kinds of migrant labourers. Some of them migrate and settle down there. They are also considered as migrant labourers because while replying to a question earlier, the hon. Minister said that there were 14 crores of migrant labourers. Fourteen crores are not moving from one State to the other every year. They are as good as settled down people. As a result, we say that registration should be done. Registration should be done in the State wherefrom they are migrating. Registration should also be done in the State where they are being employed.

All these things are not happening. If these things happen, we do not need the record of 2001. Then, every year there should be a record. So, that is not happening. Unless concerned laws are implemented, it is very difficult. For example, lakhs of workers are coming from Rajasthan to Delhi for constructing big buildings. Sir, buildings are constructed here. But, these people are still living under pathetic conditions in *Jhuggi Jhonpris*. There is law in a number of countries that when such big buildings are made, contractor should also be obliged to make some kind of housing for workers, so that they can also live like human beings. So, will the hon. Minister make some amendments to the concerned rules? These rules were made, probably, two or three decades ago. Why don't you make some amendments? In the present situation, if the migrant workers settling there, they should be able to live like human beings. This is one thing. Sir, I will finish quickly. I will not take long time of the House.

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Sir, late comers should speak less.

SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA: Sir, I would also say one thing. Somebody told me that Maharashtra should become the financial hub of the world. I will be happy if one of the places of my country becomes financial hub of the world. But, can we have a financial hub where the labourers from anywhere in our country cannot go? They are questioned whether they have come for work. We can have financial hub only if there is peace. When there is peace, only then the entire country can be developed and anybody can go and work there. If our own workers cannot go, how can the foreigners go and work there? So, we cannot have a financial hub in that kind of a situation. This has to be understood by all the political leaders in the country. Unless these things happen and labourers are not looked after well, let me make it clear, by the Central and the State Governments and the employers, the country will not progress.

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Sir, the point is...

SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA: Sir, I have not completed. Mr. Rudy, you are the first one to speak. Please, let me complete.

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Sir, the House must pass a resolution. Unless he becomes Minister, he will take away all the time.

SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA: So, for the sake of the country's development, we need to strengthen the labour laws of this country. Thank you.

श्री मोहम्मद अमीन (पश्चिमी बंगाल) : सर, यह Migrant Labour Act बहुत पुराना हो चुका है और मेरे ख्याल में यह adequate भी नहीं है। उसमें माइग्रेंट लेबर कौन है, इसकी definition भी बहुत perfect नहीं है। इसकी बुनियादी वजह तो यह है कि जिस ढंग से 1947 में इस देश का पार्टिशन हुआ और उसके बाद बहुत पैमाने पर नकलआबादी हुई, उसने इस मसले को और पेचीदा बना दिया, लेकिन उसके बाद यह देखा जाता है कि जिन रियासतों में land reform हुए, वहां से बहुत ज्यादा माइग्रेंट लेबर नहीं जाते हैं। हम पश्चिमी बंगाल की ही मिसाल आपको दे सकते हैं। वहां left run government के ज़माने में 40 लाख बीघा ज़मीन बगैर वाले किसानों को बांटी गई। वह मुफ्त बांटी गई, ज़मीन बांटी गई, एक एक परिवार को पांच-पांच बीघा ज़मीन दी गई। यह जो 40 लाख बीघा ज़मीन बांटी गई इससे गांव के लोगों को गांव में ही काम मिल गया। अब वहां से गांव के लोग शहरों में नहीं आते हैं और कोलकाता शहर के जो लोग हैं, वे भी बहुत कम दूसरे राज्यों में जाते हैं। वे जाते ही नहीं हैं, ऐसी बात नहीं है, थोड़े बहुत तो जाते हैं, लेकिन वहां जाकर वे permanent settle हो जाते हैं, ऐसी भी बात नहीं है। वे आना-जाना करते हैं। इसलिए अगर land reforms पर पूरे देश में कोई आंदोलन चलता, तो यह मसला बहुत हलका हो जाता, बहुत ज्यादा लोगों को अपने ही वतन में रहने-खाने की जगह मिल जाती है। नहीं तो देखिए, रोटी की तलाश में गरीब लोग मारे-मारे फिरते हैं। सर, जो भी हिंदुस्तानी है, एक तो उसको यह अधिकार मिलना चाहिए कि वह एक

جگہ سے کسی دوسری جگہ پر جا کر رہ سکتا ہے، کام کر سکتا ہے، ووٹر بن سکتا ہے۔ یہ अधिकार तो मिलना चाहिए, इसमें कोई दो राय नहीं हैं, लेकिन यह जितना कम हो, उतना ही अच्छा है। उसका एक ही उपाय है - land reforms पर ज़ोर देना। मैं समझता हूँ कि पश्चिमी बंगाल ने जो रास्ता दिखाया है, वह रास्ता पूरे देश के लिए बहुत फायदेमंद होगा। अभी माइग्रेंट लेबरर्स की जो प्रॉब्लम्स हैं, उनको ध्यान में रखते हुए मैं मंत्री जी से दरखास्त करूंगा कि जो लोग माइग्रेशन करके चले जाते हैं, उनकी सिक्योरिटी का इंतजाम, उनका विकास, उनकी रोज़ी-रोटी का सवाल, सोशल सिक्योरिटी, ये चीज़ें कैसे उन तक पहुंचाई जा सकती हैं, इसको ध्यान में रखते हुए वे एक नया कानून बनाएं।

جناب محمد امین صاحب (پچھمی بنگال) : سر، یہ Migrant Labour Act بہت پرانا ہو

چکا ہے اور میرے خیال میں یہ adequate بھی نہیں ہے اس میں مائیگرینٹ لیبر کون ہے، اس کی ڈیفینیشن بھی بہت پرفیکٹ نہیں ہے۔ اس کی بنیادی وجہ تو یہ ہے کہ جس ڈھنگ سے 1947 میں اس دیش کا پارٹیشن ہوا اور اس کے بعد بہت بڑے پیمانے پر نقل آبادی ہوئی، اس نے اس مسئلے کو اور پیچیدہ بنا دیا، لیکن اسکے بعد یہ دیکھا جاتا ہے کہ جن ریاستوں میں لینڈ ریفرامس ہوئے، وہاں سے بہت زیادہ مائیگرینٹ لیبر نہیں جاتے ہیں۔ ہم پچھمی بنگال کی ہی مثال آپ کو دے سکتے ہیں۔ وہاں left run government کے زمانے میں 40 لاکھ بیگمہ زمین بغیر زمین والے کسانوں کو بانٹی گئی۔ وہ مفت بانٹی گئی، ایک-ایک پریوار کو پانچ-پانچ بیگمہ زمین دی گئی۔ یہ جو 40 لاکھ بیگمہ زمین بانٹی گئی، اس سے گاؤں کے لوگوں کو گاؤں میں ہی کام مل گیا۔ اب وہاں سے گاؤں کے لوگ شہروں میں نہیں آتے ہیں اور کولکاتہ شہر کے جو لوگ ہیں، وہ بھی بہت کم دوسرے راجیوں میں جاتے ہیں۔ وہ جاتے ہی نہیں ہیں۔ ایسی بات نہیں ہے، تھوڑے بہت تو جاتے ہیں، لیکن وہاں جاکر وہ permanent settle ہو جاتے ہیں۔ ایسی بھی بات نہیں ہے۔ وہ آنا-جانا کرتے ہیں۔ اس لئے اگر لینڈ ریفرامس پر پورے دیش میں کوئی آندولن چلتا، تو یہ مسئلہ بہت ہلکا ہو جاتا۔ بہت زیادہ لوگوں کو اپنے ہی وطن میں رہنے-کھانے کی جگہ مل جاتی، نہیں تو دیکھئے، روٹی کی تلاش میں غریب لوگ مارے مارے پھرتے ہیں۔ سر، جو بھی بندوستائی ہے، ایک تو اس کو یہ ادھیکار ملنا چاہئے کہ وہ ایک جگہ سے کسی دوسری جگہ پر جا کر رہ سکتا ہے، کام کر سکتا ہے، ووٹر بن سکتا ہے۔ یہ ادھیکار تو ملنا چاہئے، اس میں کوئی دوائے نہیں ہے، لیکن یہ جتنا کم ہو، اتنا ہی اچھا ہے۔ اس کا ایک ہی ایٹے ہے - لینڈ ریفرامس پر زور دینا۔ میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ پچھمی بنگال نے جو راستہ دکھایا ہے، وہ راستہ پورے دیش کے لئے بہت فائدہ مند ہوگا۔ ابھی مائیگرینٹ لیبرس کی جو پرابلمس ہیں، ان کو دھیان میں رکھتے ہوئے میں منتری جی سے درخواست کروں گا کہ جو لوگ مائیگریشن کر کے چلے جاتے ہیں، ان کی سیکورٹی کا

انتظام، ان کا وکاس، ان کی روزی روٹی کا سوال، سوشل سیکورٹی، یہ چیزیں کیسے ان تک پہنچائی جا سکتی ہیں، اس کو دھیان میں رکھتے ہوئے وہ ایک نیا قانون بنائیں۔

श्रम और रोजगार मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन खरगे) : महोदय, इस विषय पर बहुत गंभीरता से चर्चा हुई है, खासकर श्री राजीव प्रताप रूडी ने कुछ सवाल उठाए हैं। इस संबंध में श्री रामचन्द्र खूंटिआ, श्री संतोष बागड़ोदिया और डा. नाच्वीयप्पन जी ने अपने सजेशन दिए हैं। उसके बाद अमीन साहब ने अपने विचार यहां पर रखे। महोदय, इस बात को मैंने बहुत ही गंभीरता से लिया क्योंकि उस दिन श्री राजीव प्रताप रूडी तथा डिप्टी लीडर श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया जी ने यहां पर इस सवाल को उठाया कि जो migrant workers हैं - चाहे वे मुम्बई में हों, बिहार में हों या आंध्र प्रदेश में हों - उनके संबंध में जो आंकड़े हमने दिए थे, वे आंकड़े सही नहीं हैं इसलिए इसके बारे में विस्तार से चर्चा होनी चाहिए। उन्होंने कहा था कि ये आंकड़े बहुत ही confusing हैं, इसलिए हम इसका स्पष्टीकरण चाहते हैं। जो आंकड़े हमने दिए थे, उनके संबंध में शायद मैं उस दिन explain करने में या आपको convince करने में विफल हो गया, मैं आपको convince नहीं कर सका। उस दिन अगर आप convince होना भी चाहते तो शायद नहीं होते क्योंकि आप इसको चर्चा में लाने की बात भी कर रहे थे। यह बात आज भी सही है कि हमने उस दिन जो आंकड़े दिए थे, वे 2001 के सेंसस के आधार पर ही दिए थे। उस दिन सवाल यह उठा था कि ये आने वाले भी हैं और जाने वाले भी हैं, इसमें से कौन सा सही है, इसके संबंध में आप बताइए? मैं उस वक्त इस संबंध में बताने में विफल रहा और फिर आधे घंटे की चर्चा के लिए इसको रिकमेंड किया गया और आधे घंटे की चर्चा के लिए आज यह यहां पर आया है। महोदय, मैं सेंसस की जितनी भी मार्गदर्शक सूची है, यानी गाइडलाइन्स हैं, उनके तहत बहुत से आंकड़े लाया हूं। एक village से town को जो ट्रांसफर्स होते हैं, Inter-District ट्रांसफर्स होते हैं, Intra-State ट्रांसफर्स होते हैं या Inter-State ट्रांसफर्स होते हैं, इसकी पूरी सूची अगर आप चाहते हैं तो वह आंकड़े मैं आपको दे दूंगा, लेकिन यह सही है कि जो आंकड़े हमने यहां पर पेश किए हैं, वे सारे आंकड़े सेंसस की रिपोर्ट के आधार पर और उनका जो टेबल बनता है तथा इसके अलावा जो गाइडलाइन्स उन्होंने अपनी किताब में दी हैं, उसी आधार पर हमने होम डिपार्टमेंट से आंकड़े लेकर यहां पर पेश किए थे। इस संबंध में मैं छोटा सा स्टेटमेंट आपके सामने रखता हूं ताकि यह क्लैरीफाई हो सके। I am very happy that the hon. Members have raised the issues concerning migrant workers who are the most vulnerable sections of the society. We fully endorse the concerns expressed in the House. They are poor, illiterate, exploited by the intermediaries. They do not have fixed place of work, proper accommodation at work place. They have excess working hours and get inadequate wages.

We all know that migration takes place within the district, outside the district, outside the State and outside the country. There are various reasons for migration like work and employment, business, education, marriage, etc. As per Census 2001, information on migration of a person is

collected along with his activity status. For the purpose of Census, a person is considered a migrant on the basis of his place of last residence. A person is categorized as worker if he has participated in any economically productive activity at any time during the reference period. Based on the activity and migration status, the persons are classified as migrant workers.

Migration is a natural phenomenon and right of every citizen. As per the Census of 2001, the number of migrant workers was around 14 crores, as tabulated in Table D-8 of the Census Report. This number includes all types of workers, male and female, who have migrated. However, all migration does not take place on account of seeking work elsewhere but consequent to the migration, such person can become a worker. The number of 14 crore includes not only those persons who have migrated for work but also those who migrated and subsequently sought work. For example, a family member of the worker does not migrate for work, but on arrival to the destination, he or she seeks work. The data is, accordingly, collected separately for those who migrate for work and for those who migrate and subsequently seek work. There are other sub-categories of migrant workers within this number. We can continue to debate these numbers. However, the real issue is not the number but the welfare of these workers. I, therefore, turn now to this aspect in the context of what happened in the past, what we are attempting to do now and the plans for the future.

In order to safeguard the economic and other interests of the migrant labourers, the Government had enacted the Inter-State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1979. The Act applies to every establishment or contractors in which five or more inter-State migrant workmen are employed. I must confess that there are various problems being faced in the implementation of the Act. Recognizing the problems faced by migrant workers, the Government placed these issues for deliberation at the multilateral forum of Indian Labour Conference so as to generate a wider debate amongst all the stakeholders. The issues were discussed at length in the last Indian Labour Conference on 20th - 21st February, 2009 and based on its recommendations the Government set up a Tripartite Group consisting of workers' representatives, employers' representatives as well as those from the Government to consider various issues relating to this extremely vulnerable section of unorganized workers. The Tripartite Group submitted its recommendations on 31.3.2010.

This is what you all expected. We are already at it and we have already requested the Committee to submit a report. They have submitted a report and we are going to examine what is to be done. These recommendations will be placed before the next meeting of the Indian Labour

Conference. However, the Government has already initiated action with regard to some of the recommendations of the Tripartite Group. As you know...

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Sir, we need the protection of the House now. Sir, this was a simple question and the whole House is hearing. He is talking about everything. I just asked one simple question. Have two crore people migrated from Maharashtra? It was a simple question. He has said everything. He has said about the entire policy. But a simple question whether two crore people have migrated from Maharashtra was not answered. It is a simple question. Sir, we need your protection for seeking a simple answer from the Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Answer that Question.

...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: I will come to that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We don't have time. It is 5.30. This is not debate. Half-an-Hour Discussion has to be completed within half-an-hour. ...*(Interruptions)*... You just answer that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: One minute, ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please, he has asked a specific question. You please answer that.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: Sir, that is the hon. Member's question. The other Members have asked different questions. Therefore, I have to answer them also and I have also to answer Mr. Rudy's question. Sir, whatever figures I have given, I have said that we have got this figure of 14 crore from the Census and the State-wise figures, whether it is Jammu & Kashmir or whether it is Punjab, Chandigarh, Mumbai, Uttar Pradesh, etc. These are the migration figures for the States. ...*(Interruptions)*... 'Migration' means going from the original place to the place where they are residing during Census. ...*(Interruptions)*... Yes, that is the confusion. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री अनिल माधव दवे (मध्य प्रदेश) : आप अपने उत्तर को कह दीजिए कि वह सही है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री मल्लिकार्जुन खरगे : मुझे मालूम है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... जो कंप्यूजन हो रहा है। वहां पर ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्रीमती माया सिंह (मध्य प्रदेश) : आपके उत्तर में दो करोड़ लिखा है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

डा. (श्रीमती) नजमा ए. हेपतुल्ला (राजस्थान) : सर, मंत्री जी मान लें कि गलत लिखा है, वह उसको जस्टिफाई क्यों कर रहे हैं।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : उनका कहना है कि महाराष्ट्र की पापुलेशन दो करोड़ नहीं है।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री मल्लिकार्जुन खरगे : सर, मैंने इसीलिए डेफिनेशन पढ़ी है। आप सुन लीजिए। The number of total migrant workers क्या है? It is 2,06,85,108. This consists of intra-districts, inter-districts within the State, inter-State and international figures. We have given this figure taking all of them together. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He confirms that figure. ...*(Interruptions)*... He confirms that figure. You may say it can't be, but he confirms that figure. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Sir, the migration takes place in Maharashtra within the State, within the districts, within the Panchayats and within the country. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is a question which the entire House must understand. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is correct. You have made your point and you again wanted a clarification. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Minister replied that that is the figure. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Sir, we need a complete enquiry into the subject. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is a different question. ...*(Interruptions)*... खूंटिया जी, आप बैठ जाइए।...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Sir, when 2 crore inter-migrants are there from Maharashtra, one crore in Madhya Pradesh, 70 lakhs in Bihar and 30 lakhs in Delhi, there is something wrong here. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: This is not wrong. It is village to town. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If I understood, it is intra-district, intra-state, all put together. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: This is furnished by the Home Department. It is not ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: See even in discussion, if you want a ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Sir, tell me the district in this country where this system or intra-district migration is noted down.

There are people from the Left; there are people from all political parties. When anyone makes this statement ...*(Interruptions)*... This is an absurd answer. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He is talking about ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Rudy, Census is something else. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: He cannot take the Parliament for a ride. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: Sir, I want only a minute. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, I have to finish the half-an-hour discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: Sir, for his information, I would give only one clarification. Hon. Member, Rudy ji, if you look at page 92, instruction manual for filling up household scheduled ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We have to stop this. You may provide the required information to the hon. Member later. ...*(Interruptions)*... The half-an-hour discussion is over.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES, THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE, THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): Sir, can we have a statement by the Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs? We could have clarifications on that later.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If all of you agree. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. (SHRIMATI) NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: Then we would like to seek clarifications.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: When we take up clarifications on Ministry of External Affairs, these clarifications could be taken up along with that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**PRIME MINISTER'S VISITS FOR THE NUCLEAR SECURITY SUMMIT
AS WELL AS THE IBSA AND BRIC SUMMITS**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): Hon. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I rise to inform this august House of the hon. Prime Minister's visit to Washington to attend the Nuclear Security Summit and to Brasilia for the fourth India, Brazil and South Africa (IBSA) Summit and the second Brazil, India, Russia and China (BRIC) Summit from 10-16 April, 2010.

At the invitation of U.S. President Obama, Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh participated in the Nuclear Security Summit in Washington from April 12-13. In all, forty-seven countries, the United Nations, the International Atomic Energy Agency and the European Union were represented at the Summit.

The Summit was a personal initiative of President Obama who, in his Prague speech of April 2009, described nuclear terrorism as the most immediate and extreme threat to global security. The focus on combating nuclear terrorism is consistent with our concerns on terrorism and clandestine proliferation. Strengthening nuclear security is also consistent with India's interest in the safe and secure expansion of civil nuclear energy. We had, therefore, welcomed the initiative last year.

During the Summit discussions, the hon. Prime Minister referred to our intention to develop 35,000 MW of nuclear energy by 2022 in the context of India's three-stage programme as well as newly opened opportunities for civil nuclear cooperation with the international community. He also underlined our concerns on clandestine proliferation and the danger of nuclear material and technical know-how falling into the hands of non-state actors. He welcomed the new Russia-US agreement to cut their nuclear arsenals as a step in the right direction and called on all states with substantial nuclear arsenals to further accelerate this progress.

The Rajiv Gandhi Action Plan of 1988 remains the most comprehensive and elaborate proposal to move towards a nuclear weapon-free world. The Prime Minister reiterated India's call to the world community to work towards the realization of this vision. The danger of nuclear terrorism makes early elimination of nuclear weapons a matter of even greater urgency.

At the Summit, hon. Prime Minister announced the establishment of a Global Centre for Nuclear Energy Partnership in India. This is a logical step after the opening up of international civil nuclear cooperation. The Centre, wholly owned and managed by the Government of India, will have four schools on Advanced Nuclear Energy System Studies, Nuclear Security, Radiation Safety and

Radioisotope applications. The Centre will assist in safe, secure and proliferation-resistant promotion of nuclear energy, upgrading of standards and sharing of experience. We will develop it in partnership with IAEA and interested countries.

The Summit outcome contained in a Communique and a Work Plan is aimed at fostering political commitment on nuclear security and follow up action in forums such as the IAEA. We participated actively in shaping the outcome which is consistent with India's interests. Our WMD Act of 2005 and our Atomic Energy Act already provide the legal basis to implement nuclear security measures.

The Republic of Korea will host the next Nuclear Security Summit in 2012 and Argentina will host the next preparatory meeting later this year. We hope that the Nuclear Security Summit process would help build pragmatic and purposeful frameworks for addressing nuclear danger.

Prime Minister also met US President Barack Obama on 11th April, 2010. The two leaders expressed satisfaction with the progress in India-US relations since Prime Minister's bilateral visit to the USA in November 2009 and reiterated their strong commitment to continue to further strengthen the India-US strategic partnership.

The two leaders had an extensive discussion on the global economy and agreed to work together, in partnership with G-20 members, on further steps to sustain global economic recovery. They recognized that India-US economic partnership could be a catalyst for global economic development, including with respect to food security and clean energy. The two leaders shared their visions for a strong, stable and prosperous South Asia. The two leaders 'agreed' to intensify India-US counter-terrorism cooperation. President Obama conveyed that he is looking forward to his visit to India this year, for which mutually convenient dates are being worked out.

As a next step in pursuing the vision laid out by the two leaders, the External Affairs Minister will have a strategic dialogue with Secretary of State, Hillary Clinton, on 3rd June, 2010 in Washington DC. It will give us an opportunity to once again review progress on and plan ahead for the full spectrum of our broad-based and multifaceted bilateral ties, and exchange views on the agenda of global and regional issues of mutual interest.

On the margins of the Summit, Prime Minister also met the Prime Minister of Canada, who will host the next G-20 Summit in June, the Prime Minister of Morocco, the Presidents of France and Kazakhstan and the German Chancellor.

Prime Minister led the Indian delegation to the 4th Summit of Heads of State and Government of India, Brazil and South Africa Dialogue Forum (IBSA) on 15th April. The South African and Brazilian delegations were led by President Jacob Zuma and President Lula da Silva respectively. The last IBSA Summit was hosted by India in 2008.

IBSA has become a significant vehicle for comprehensive trilateral cooperation between three large democratic countries that share common values and are engaged in the development process to improve the lives of their peoples. It is significant that IBSA cooperation is not limited to Governments, but engages the civil societies of the three countries. Indeed civil society involvement is a significant aspect of IBSA. IBSA also undertakes development projects in third countries.

The three world leaders reviewed the activities of the 16 IBSA Working Groups including those on Science and Technology and Energy, which are undertaking promising projects. The leaders also decided that IBSA should develop micro satellites for space weather studies. Two MOUs on cooperation in Science & Technology and Innovation as well as Solar Energy were signed during the Summit.

As part of civil society engagement, meetings of separate people-to-people fora involving academics, editors, parliamentarians, women, small business and local governance were held on the sidelines of the Summit. Our Commerce and Industry Minister-led the Indian delegation for a combined IBSA and BRIC Business Forum Meeting.

IBSA countries also take up projects in other developing countries under the IBSA Trust Fund. This is a novel initiative of IBSA for South-South cooperation.

Currently, such projects have been going on in seven countries. IBSA has committed more projects in Haiti in the wake of the recent earthquake there, and is considering more projects in Palestine.

During their discussions, the three leaders focused on UN reform, the impact of global economic and financial crisis and the scourge of terrorism. They reiterated the need for urgent reform of the United Nations, including the Security Council, to make it more representative and democratic. Recognising the negative impact of the global economic and financial crisis on developing countries, the three leaders emphasised the importance of promoting sustainable development and called for a development-oriented, balanced and successful conclusion of the Doha Round of trade talks. The

leaders considered the scourge of terrorism as one of the most serious threats to international peace and security. President Lula and President Zuma condemned the terrorist attacks in India and offered condolences to our people. The leaders emphasised the need for an early finalisation of the Comprehensive Convention on International Terrorism.

On the occasion of the Summit, the Commerce and Industry Minister, along with the Ministers of Brazil and South Africa, met with the Foreign Minister of Palestine. Following the meeting, India, Brazil and South Africa issued a statement calling for a comprehensive peace in the Middle East.

The Prime Minister also attended the Second BRIC Summit on 15th April together with President Medvedev of Russia, President Hu Zintao of China and the President Lula da Silva of Brazil. The first BRIC Summit was held in Yekaterinburg, Russia in June last year. Since then, BRIC Foreign Ministers, Finance Ministers, Agriculture Ministers, National Security Advisers and Governors of Central Banks have met.

The BRIC Summit in Brazil focused on a range of issues including the international financial and economic crisis, reform of international financial institutions including its management structures, co-operation in G-20, UN reforms, climate change and other issues. While welcoming signs of economic recovery, the BRIC leaders recognised that there were continuing uncertainties. While calling for strong, sustainable and balanced growth, they reiterated the role of emerging economies in contributing to economic recovery. BRIC Finance Ministers and the Central Bank Governors would continue to meet and discuss modalities of co-operation in this context. A Joint Statement, along with a follow-up document, was issued following the 2nd BRIC Summit. China has offered to host the 3rd BRIC Summit in 2011.

BRIC countries support a multi-polar, equitable, democratic and just world order, based on the rule of law and with the United Nations having a central role in tackling global challenges.

With BRIC countries together commanding 25.9 per cent of total geographical area, 40 per cent of the global population and 22 per cent of global GDP (PPP), abundant natural resources, growing middle classes, and given their internal economic strengths, BRIC countries - as engines of economic growth - can contribute constructively towards sustainable global economic growth.

During his visit to Brasilia, the Prime Minister also held a bilateral Summit meeting with President Lula. We attach high importance to our relations with Brazil. Prime Minister and President Lula discussed the growing importance of the multifaceted India-Brazil Strategic Partnership. Our engagement with Brazil is important for our energy security, food security, trade and commerce as well as co-operation in the area of high technologies.

The Prime Minister also held separate bilateral meetings with President Hu Jintao of China and President Dmitry Medvedev of Russia. These meetings were part of our tradition of regular high level meetings with these two important countries.

The visit of the Prime Minister to the USA and Brazil reflects India's growing role in world affairs, and served to advance our national interests on issues which have a direct bearing on our security and development.

DR. (SHRIMATI) NAJMA A. HEPTULLA (Rajasthan): Sir, we appreciate that the Minister made a very good statement, read out very well. But, if we are not going to ask the clarifications, she could have laid it on the Table of the House and we could have asked the clarifications on a later date. We were under the impression that we could ask a few clarifications. You did say that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY (Bihar): That is why, we allowed the Minister to make a statement ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The statement was read ...*(Interruptions)*... So, I allowed the statement to be read.

We have taken it up in the middle of the debate. We have interrupted it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: This is an issue of great importance. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Definitely, I agree with you, and, that is why, we are fixing the date. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Rudy, please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Sir, the Prime Minister is hopping around the world, and, we cannot even ask a question or seek a few clarifications in the Parliament on what the Prime Minister is doing. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Who said so? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: You are making a statement now, and, asking us to seek clarifications later, how can we ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Rudy, please listen. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE; THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): Sir, I appeal to the House that ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Clarifications regarding the Ministry of External Affairs ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN: Let us take them together. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Then, you assure that to all the questions, the Prime Minister would reply. ...*(Interruptions)*...

डा. (श्रीमती) नजमा ए. हेपतुल्ला : मंत्री जी, रोज हम आपकी अपील मान लेते हैं, आज आप हमारी अपील मान लीजिए।

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: If you don't allow us to ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: See, why are you making such a ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN: Sir, the Minister of ...*(Interruptions)*... He will reply to the clarifications. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: No, no. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, when he says, for this the Minister of External Affairs ...*(Interruptions)*... It is a matter relating to the Prime Minister. If the Opposition is not allowed to ask questions on the visit of the Prime Minister, then, what is the role of the Opposition in a democracy? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Rudy, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Rudy, there is a convention that the clarifications should be sought. ...*(Interruptions)*... There is also a convention when due to lack of time, the clarifications were taken up later on. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please cooperate. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Rudy, please cooperate. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. (SHRIMATI) NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: We agreed with you. We cooperated with you. You said, you cut short the debate; in between, the statement was there, but, now, you are not allowing us. That's why we asked her to read it. She read it well but, then, we should also have the right to seek clarifications. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We will fix the date as early as possible. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. (SHRIMATI) NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: Sir, when? ...*(Interruptions)*... The House will adjourn. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We will discuss it. We will fix the date. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MOINUL HASSAN (Bihar): Sir, already, clarifications on two or three are pending. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We will combine them and take it up. Now, Dr. Gyan Prakash Pilania. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please cooperate.

DR. (SHRIMATI) NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: Sir, the Minister should ...*(Interruptions)*... Will the Prime Minister come to reply? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: We understand that you are protecting them. But please protect us also. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, I am not protecting them. I am protecting the entire House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN: It is not fair. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is not fair. Already clarifications on two or three are pending on which the House ...*(Interruptions)*... Let us take them together. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am just saying that the debate is going on. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: We don't have great memories as the Government has. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Rudy, today, you cooperate. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Pilania, just a minute. She has not completed her speech. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, Ms. Sushila Tiriya to continue her speech. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have called her. ...*(Interruptions)*... The debate has started. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no. Clarifications will be sought at a later date. We will fix the date. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DISCUSSION ON WORKING OF MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY
DEVELOPMENT ALLEVIATION - *Contd.*

सुश्री सुशीला तिरिया : डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर, मैं यह कह रही थी कि दिल्ली शहर में जो अर्बन हाउसिंग सोसाइटीज़ हैं ...**(व्यवधान)**... Sir, I am continuing my speech, Sir. ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, yes. I have told you to continue. ...**(Interruptions)**... It is being recorded. ...**(Interruptions)**...

सुश्री सुशीला तिरिया : दिल्ली जैसे राज्यों में जो एससी/एसटी के लोग बाहर के राज्यों से आते हैं, उन लोगों का रिजर्वेशन लागू नहीं हो पाता है, इसलिए मैं निवेदन करना चाहती हूँ कि ...**(व्यवधान)**...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, if the clarifications are not ...**(Interruptions)**... Then, why should a statement be made? ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Earlier, you have allowed it, and, now, for this, you are saying so. ...**(Interruptions)**... We will take it up. ...**(Interruptions)**... Mr. Rudy, please.

सुश्री सुशीला तिरिया : जो लोग जिन राज्यों से आते हैं, उसी राज्य में उसी शहर में ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Sir, on your request, I sit down. ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, yes, and, you will be given time. Even though your Party leaders take time, you will be given time. ...**(Interruptions)**...

सुश्री सुशीला तिरिया : सर, मैं यह प्वाइंट रेज़ करना चाह रही थी कि बाहर के राज्यों से रिजर्व क्लास के जो लोग बड़े शहर में काम-धंधा करने के लिए आते हैं, उनके ऊपर रिजर्वेशन की पॉलिसी एप्लाई नहीं होती है, इसलिए वे रिजर्वेशन के पूरे बैनिफिट नहीं उठा पाते हैं और उन्हें हरासमेंट का सामना भी करना पड़ता है। मैं जानती हूँ कि मंत्री जी ऐसे लोगों की मदद करना चाहते हैं और एससी/एसटी/हैंडिकैप्ड के लिए 12% और अन्य आर्थिक दृष्टि से दुर्बल लोगों के लिए 10% लाभांश की व्यवस्था है। मैं मंत्री जी से निवेदन करना चाहती हूँ कि उनके लिए बनाए गए प्लान्स और स्कीम्स सरल होने चाहिए, ताकि उनको पूरा बैनिफिट मिल सके। साथ ही मैं यह भी कहना चाहती हूँ कि ये नीतियां और प्लान ईजीली एक्सेसिबल हों, जिनसे दुर्बल लोगों की सही तरीके से मदद की जा सके। कई बार कॉर्पोरेशन इत्यादि में एससी/एसटी के लिए सब्सिडी दी जाती है, लेकिन जब वे सब्सिडी लेने के लिए ऑफिसर के पास जाते हैं, तो वह ऑफिसर उस सब्सिडी में से 50%-60% स्वयं खा जाता है। इसीलिए मैं यह कहना चाहूंगी कि आप एक ऐसी सरल नीति रखिए ताकि बड़े शहरों में बड़े ऑफिसर्स उनको exploit नहीं कर पाएं।

अब मैं अपना आखिरी प्वायंट कहना चाहती हूँ। आप कुछ स्पेशल राज्यों को 80:10:10 proportion में मदद करना चाहते हैं, लेकिन जैसे North East, जम्मू एवं कश्मीर और हिमाचल को आप 90:10 proportion में मदद

करना चाहते हैं, तो उड़ीसा भी एक गरीब राज्य है, इसलिए उसको भी आप उसी schedule के तहत 90:10 proportion में मदद करें तो मैं आपकी आभारी रहूंगी। धन्यवाद।

DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA (Rajasthan): Thanks your honour. I think, impact of discussion has been diluted by fragmented taking up this very important Ministry's role. I have no heart to criticize or censure the young and dynamic Minister, Kumari Selja. But, I will point out certain gray areas which need her consideration. I think, she is listening to me.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Ahluwaliaji, Pilaniji wants her attention.

DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA: I have no grudge against Ahluwaliaji, but I need attention of the hon. Minister. Sir, how much time have I got for me?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have ten minutes.

DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA: Very kind of you, Sir.

The problem, as far as this Ministry is concerned, is of, I would say, migration under duress. It is virtually a tragedy of such kind of migration. गांव उजड़ रहे हैं और शहर आबाद हो रहे हैं। To persuade a dream, an unemployed man from a village goes to a metropolis to get better employment. किसान, जो देश का अन्नदाता है, गांव छोड़ कर शहर में आता है और एक दिहाड़ी मजदूर बन जाता है। यहां उसे सर छुपाने को झोंपड़ी नहीं मिलती, पीने को पानी नहीं मिलता, खाने को रोटी नहीं मिलती, बीमार होने पर दवाई नहीं मिलती और मरने पर कफ़न भी नहीं मिलता, लेकिन वह शहर की चमक-दमक देख कर शहर की तरफ भागता रहता है। This is a tragedy of the country which was very beautifully put up by hon. Member, Prabhat Jha. How we will be able to check this migration under duress from villages to cities which are choking at their veins? What can be done? अगर आप उसको गांव में employment दें तो वह शहर की तरफ कम भागेगा। जैसा सुशीला तिरिया जी ने कहा, your honour was not on the Chair at that time. She has put the problem beautifully. वे शहर में आये तो गांव से भी गये और मकान की तलाश में आये तो पेड़ की छांव से भी गये। This is the real tragedy. ज्यों-ज्यों दवा की, मर्ज़ बढ़ता गया। Delhi, the capital of the country, the metropolis of Bharat mahaan, is symptomatic of this malice. With your permission, Sir, I will quote from an affidavit which has been put up before the Supreme Court by the Municipal Corporation of Delhi on 27th of this month, two days back. The affidavit said that nearly half of 15 million Delhi lives in slums. Fifty per cent of Delhi's population lives in slums in J.J. clusters and unauthorized colonies which have little or no garbage collection system. "About 49 per cent of the total population of Delhi lives in slum areas, unauthorized colonies and about 860 J.J. clusters. There are also 20,000 jhuggis, and according to a rough estimate, about five persons stay in each jhuggi besides a sizeable population living in unplanned areas having no proper system of collection, transportation and disposal of municipal solid waste"

6.00 P.M.

This is what is happening in the capital. And that is being repeated in other areas also. On 22nd April, five days back, an awakening report came up. Its caption was: "India's Urban Awakening: Building Cities, Sustaining Economic Growth." The report is prepared by famous McKinsey & Co Company. It says, "Dry taps, untreated sewage and piles of solid waste strewn all around. This can become a stark reality of our urban landscape by 2030, when India's urban population will grow from 340 million in 2008 to 590 million - 40 per cent of the total population - and twice the present population of the United States." This is a very stark warning. "India's current per capita spending of \$17 (Rs.784) on urban infrastructure is just 14 per cent that of China's \$116 (Rs.6,030)." I have mentioned China because there was a reference by an hon. Member to that. Where do we stand? "The report states that if existing services are not improved drastically, the per capita water supply to an average citizen could drop from an average of 105 litres to only 65 litres a day in the next 20 years. Also, 70-80 per cent of the sewage generated in the country would go untreated, while of the 377 million tonne per annum solid waste that would be generated by 2030, only about 295 million tonne will be collected because of inadequate facilities." These figures are mind-boggling. This is no fault of the Ministry but the problem is gigantic.

As far as sanitation is concerned, permit me to mention another report, Sir. "The WHO-UNICEF report 2010 says: Indians comprised 58 per cent of all people across the world who regularly defecated in the open in 2008 (an open shame for us), which is more than half the Indian population (54%). Or, more than the total population of Western Europe. While 18 % of urban India indulged in the open defecation, the percentage was as high as 69% in rural parts of the country." If you look at this sight, you will abhor it. If you go to Mumbai via train in the morning, you find people along the lanes defecating in open. I do not know when these things will improve and this is the responsibility of the Ministry. I would like to point out one more thing as far as this is concerned. "Every 20 seconds," US Ambassador Timothy J Roemer said on World Water Day (March 22, 2010), "a child dies in the world as a result of bad sanitation and girls often have to drop out of school because of the lack of adequate toilet facilities." There is a direct relationship which exists between water, sanitation, health, nutrition, and human well-being. Consumption of contaminated drinking water, improper disposals of human excreta, lack of personal and food hygiene and improper disposal of solid and liquid waste have been the major causes of many diseases in our towns and cities. As I mentioned McKinsey Report, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Gujarat and Punjab will have more people

living in urban areas than in the rural areas. And there would be no more truth in Gandhiji's saying that heart of India throbs in its six lakh villages. This is a matter of concern for everyone. How can we stop this distress migration? How can we make villages equally attractive? Farmers are committing suicide - 70,000 annually and 45 daily.

Contribution of agriculture to GDP has decreased from 50 per cent to 17 per cent and growth percentage has become negative. It is -0.2 per cent. Sir, such is the state of affairs. It may be the responsibility of Agriculture Department; it may be the responsibility of Irrigation Department; it may be the responsibility of any other Department; but, it is the responsibility of the Central Government and they have to own it. This glitter of town attracts them. But, after a few years, after wasting his youth, the person comes back to village, affected by TB or VD or HIV. This kind of scenario is there. I am not exaggerating it. I am giving an underestimate. Sir, one-third of world's poor people are believed to be in India, living on less than two dollars per day. As far as the figures of Arjun Dasgupta are concerned, everyone knows about it. About 77 per cent of the population lives on less than Rs.20. The only way out is, let there be some kind of employment guarantee for the people who are living in urban areas. Sir, I will conclude with one hope that this cry of a villager who goes in pursuit of a dream to the town reaches the ears of those who control the Government and hopefully, Kumari Selja, by her dynamism, might be able to do something. She might be able to improve the fate of urban women. About 50.9 per cent of them are anaemic. As far as MMR is concerned, in urban areas, it is deplorable. Something has to be done and something has to be done at the earliest so that there are no Jhoparpatties. I think, there is no time to discuss in detail as far as performance is concerned. Sir, I will take just one minute and talk about one performance. This is about Swarna Jayanti Rozgar Yojana. In 2008-09, there was an allocation of Rs.545 crores. I don't know how. In 2009-10, it was Rs.515 crore. I had spoken about sanitation. Sir, to convert six lakh dry latrines is a dream only. ...(Time-bell rings)... I think, let that dream come true and then, I will be able to thank the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation. But, till, you find a labourer "वह तोड़ती पत्थर", इलाहाबाद के पत्थर, till a person has to sleep under a bridge, which is not a right to live and till a person in urban areas has to earn livelihood through beggary, I don't think, I can give some kind of approbation to the Ministry. Thank you very much.

डा. (श्रीमती) नजमा ए. हेपतुल्ला : सर, हाउस कब तक चलेगा?

श्री उपसभापति : अभी तीन-चार मेंबर्स ने बोलना है, उसके बाद reply होगा।

श्री मंगल किसन (उड़ीसा) : उपसभापति जी, आज देश की शहरी आबादी, स्लमवासियों से भरी हुई है। इस आबादी पर रोक लगाने के लिए या स्लम आबादी को शहरी आबादी में परिवर्तित करने के लिए, सरकार तरह-तरह के नामों से योजनाएं बना रही है। शहरों में यह स्लम आबादी होती रहेगी, क्योंकि गांवों की आबादी को पहले जो सुविधा मिलती थी, वह अब नहीं मिलती।

अभी यह सरकार आने के बाद त्रिस्तरीय पंचायती राज व्यवस्था में जो कुछ कार्यक्रम थे, उनको धीरे-धीरे कम कर दिया गया है, जिसके कारण आज शहरों में स्लमवासियों की संख्या बढ़ने लगी है। सरकार इस समस्या के समाधान के लिए 2001 की जनगणना के मुताबिक जिस नगर की आबादी चार मिलियन से अधिक है, उस नगर के विकास के लिए जो खर्च होगा, उसमें से केन्द्र सरकार की ओर से 50 प्रतिशत की सहायता दी जाती है और बाकी 50 प्रतिशत राशि राज्य सरकार तथा Local Body को वहन करनी पड़ती है और दूसरी किस्म के शहर, जो छोटे शहर हैं, 2001 की जनगणना के अनुसार जिन शहरों की आबादी एक मिलियन से अधिक और चार मिलियन से कम है, उन शहरों के विकास के लिए जो खर्च होगा, उसमें से केन्द्र सरकार की ओर से 50 प्रतिशत की सहायता दी जाती है और बाकी 50 प्रतिशत राशि राज्य सरकार तथा Local Body को वहन करनी पड़ती है। उत्तरांचल, जम्मू-कश्मीर और पूर्वोत्तर के जो राज्य हैं, इन राज्यों के शहरों के विकास के लिए जो खर्च होता है, उसमें से केन्द्र सरकार की ओर से 90 प्रतिशत की सहायता दी जाती है और बाकी 10 प्रतिशत राज्य सरकार और Local Body को वहन करनी पड़ती है। देश के और जो छोटे-छोटे शहर हैं, उनके विकास के लिए जो खर्च होता है, उसमें से केन्द्र सरकार की ओर से 80 प्रतिशत की सहायता दी जाती है और बाकी 20 प्रतिशत Local Body को वहन करनी पड़ती है। भारत सरकार इस प्रोग्राम के मुताबिक जितने स्लमवासी हैं, उनको मकान, पीने का पानी, बिजली, पक्की सड़क, सामुदायिक केन्द्र, प्राथमिक स्तर के लिए स्कूल, प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र, आदि उपलब्ध कराने के लिए कार्यक्रम बना करके कुछ समयावधि में शहर को स्लम मुक्ति शहर बनाने की योजना है, यह बहुत अच्छी योजना है। मगर, यह योजना सही ढंग से चले, तो अच्छा होगा। दिल्ली में गरीबों को देने के लिए जो घर बनाए गए थे, उसके वितरण में घोटाला हुआ, जिनको यह मकान चाहिए था, उनको नहीं मिला और जिनको नहीं मिलना चाहिए था, वे इन गरीबों की हिस्सेदारी को ले गए। जब हर शहर में इस प्रकार होता है, तो इसको बंद करने के लिए सरकार को सोचना चाहिए कि जो सुविधा गरीब के लिए है, जो सुविधा स्लमवासी के लिए है, उसको ऊपर ग्रेड के लोग हड़प न लें, इसके लिए check & balance की जो व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए, वह सरकार के द्वारा नहीं की गई है। जिसके कारण यह योजना अपने लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करने में असफल हो रही है।

महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि वह इसके लिए check & balance की व्यवस्था करे। धन्यवाद।

SHRI GIREESH KUMAR SANGHI (Andhra Pradesh): Thank you, Sir. Sir, our urban population is growing at a very rapid speed. Between 1951 to 2001, from a mere 62 million population in the urban area, in 2001, it has increased to 286 million, which is an increase from 17.3 per cent to 27.8

per cent, and by 2009, it is over 350 million, that is, almost 30 per cent of the population of the country.

And by 2039, as per the Report of Mc Kinsey, - they have done an extensive survey with the help of their Global Institute - 'India's urban awakening: Building inclusive cities, sustaining economic growth', India will have a population of 1.6 billion and more than 60 per cent will be living in cities. So, there is a great pressure on the urban cities and more than one million population in cities, which was about 5 in 1951, will increase to 75, by 2039, and almost a thousand cities will experience a great, significant growth and demographic transformation. With these challenges, I think, our hon. Minister, Kumari Seljaji, will have great challenges to face in the future, and, I am sure, she will definitely be planning for the future, for the next 10 years, 20 years or 30 years, how to face these challenges. And looking at those challenges only, our Government has initiated several programmes, basically, the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission programme, through which a lot of developmental activities are taking place. And there are many other programmes which are being undertaken for the improvement of slums, for the improvement of our cities - the drainage system, the sewage system, the solid waste handling system, the underground drain system, and so on and so forth. But, Sir, if we have to really make our country on a par with any other developed country, we need our basic services to improve, and what we also need is a clean and assured supply of drinking water, a proper underground drainage and sewerage system, an effluent sewage treatment system, a proper garbage handling system, a proper road network, a proper lung space for the cities, open green areas and a public utility system. And for this, the State Governments have to make their plans so well that there can be an integrated approach between the State Government and the Central Government, and whatever development takes place, its benefits should reach the poor. Sir, I will give the example of our 'City of Hyderabad'. 'Hyderabad City' has developed about 12 municipalities in the periphery in the recent times, in the last 10, 15 years, and these 12 municipalities have grown so fast that the way they should have been planned have not been planned, Sir. What I suggest, through you, Sir, to the hon. Minister is that whatever we plan should be done keeping in view our futuristic needs. India is growing at a great pace. The average growth rate is more than seven per cent, and we envisage that the growth rate will be a double figure. The whole world is looking at us. And the way we are growing, more than 91 million urban households will be in the 'middle class' category, which are almost 22 millions today, and, by 2039, there will be almost 91 millions. The

whole world is looking at us; as we are growing, the average per capita income of Indians also is growing at a very good pace. Looking at all these things, I think, what we need is a total integrated approach of our urban development; the technologies, what we use, should be futuristic in nature. Like for solid waste management, there is a new technology coming up, which is called 'Plasma' technology, which generates power through the solid waste, what we generate in the municipalities. Like that, there are several other technologies, and the world over, whatever new habitations are coming up, whatever new cities are developing, they are planning for the future, Sir.

They are developing zero discharge-based concept. They are developing eco-friendly house building concept. So many new concepts are being developed. They are planning even zero accident cities. We have so many accidents in our country. Almost a lakh of people die every year in road accidents. So, we need proper road planning, proper sewerage planning, proper drainage planning, etc. Apart from this, urbanisation leads to a lot of health hazards because of the mushrooming of slums. There is no inclusive system of approach wherein the lower class, the middle class and the upper class are provided proper facilities for education, proper security, proper facilities for social interaction, etc. Our cities are lacking all these facilities because of the haphazard growth. I am sure that our hon. Minister will definitely look into all these areas and she will definitely coordinate with the State Governments and evolve a comprehensive plan with a long-term view. There should be a proper delivery system, an integrated approach and a time-bound programme so that we can find a solution.

Another suggestion which I want to make relates to tier-2 and tier-3 cities. These are also very important. If you can develop a good transport system in these areas, the people can reach their workplace in the main cities within half-an-hour or 45 minutes covering a distance of 100 kilometres. Take, for example, Hyderabad city. In the periphery of Hyderabad, about 100 to 150 kilometres, there are several towns like Karimnagar, Nizamabad, Mahboobnagar, Nalgonda, Warangal, etc. These are big towns. These big towns are developed. Similarly, in the periphery of other State capitals there are big towns. If these towns are developed properly, there will be less pressure on the main cities. Unless we develop these tier-2 and tier-3 cities, I don't think the pressure on the main cosmopolitan cities can be reduced.

I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister, through you, Sir, one more thing. It is the cost for serving. I think that we should address this problem. We have to make the municipalities

more strong and more effective to serve the people properly. If you want them to give you everything free, the municipalities will become bankrupt. They have no money to pay the salaries of their employees also. There should be a clear-cut policy and there should be a cost for serving also.

Another suggestion which I want to make is private-public partnership. If you want to develop good new cities, as we have done in the case of railways, airports, communication sector, shipping, etc., in housing also we should have private-public partnership. If we can have private-public partnership, whether it is the State Government or the Central Government or organisations like HUDCO, it will help a lot. Thank you.

श्री कप्तान सिंह सोलंकी : मान्यवर उपसभापति जी, मैं आपका आभार व्यक्त करता हूँ कि आपने मुझे आवास एवं शहरी गरीबी उपशमन मंत्रालय के कार्यकरण पर चर्चा में बोलने का अवसर प्रदान किया। चर्चा लगभग saturation के प्वाइंट पर पहुँच गई है और जब तृप्ति हो जाती है तो उसके बाद न सुनने की इच्छा होती है और न सुनाने की इच्छा होती है। अभी यहां पर जो कुछ चर्चा हुई है, उसको सुनकर कुमारी शैलजा जी को करने के लिए जो कुछ उनको चाहिए था और जितना चाहिए था, उससे ज्यादा उन्हें मिल गया होगा। सदस्यों की उपस्थिति को अगर हम ध्यान में लाएंगे, वैसे तो बीच में कोरम जानने की व्यवस्था नहीं है, लेकिन कोरम भी पूरा नहीं है। लेकिन फिर भी आपको सुनना है और मुझे बोलना है, क्योंकि व्यवस्था वैसी ही है। मैं जब इस मंत्रालय के बारे में विचार करता हूँ तो विचार करने में, सुनने में और देखने में तो यह मंत्रालय बहुत छोटा लगता है, क्योंकि जो बड़े-बड़े मंत्रालय हैं उसकी तुलना में यह कहीं नहीं टिकता। लेकिन आज जो मैंने यहां चर्चा सुनी है, इस मंत्रालय से चर्चा के द्वारा जो अपेक्षाएं की गई हैं - हम भारतवर्ष को एक समृद्ध भारत देखना चाहते हैं, एक समर्थ भारत देखना चाहते हैं, समृद्ध और समर्थ भारत के अलावा हम शालीन भारत भी देखना चाहते हैं, अगर इन तीनों बिन्दुओं को ध्यान में लाएंगे तो मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि यह मंत्रालय सबसे ज्यादा महत्वपूर्ण है, क्योंकि देश की समृद्धि तीन स्तरों पर देखी जाती है। एक तो शहर में देखी जाती है, एक गांव में देखी जाती है और एक जंगल में रहने वाले लोगों में देखी जाती है। यह गरीबी तीनों जगह है और इन तीनों जगह की गरीबी के उपशमन का विचार नहीं होगा, उनके एलिवेशन का विचार नहीं होता, इनका यदि सही ढंग से निराकरण नहीं होता तो हिंसा पनपेगी, अमन नहीं आएगा शांति नहीं आएगी, शालीन भारत नहीं होगा। इसलिए मैं सबसे पहले इस मंत्रालय के महत्व को प्रतिपादित करना चाह रहा था। मंत्रालय के कार्यकरण पर चर्चा के लिए इस मंत्रालय को चुना गया। यह सुन कर, जान कर, जो कुछ मैंने यहां सुना है, उसको देख कर मुझे लगता है कि बहुत अच्छी बात हुई है। अभी आज डा. ई.एम. सुदर्शन नाच्चीयप्पन जी राजीव आवास योजना, 2009 के बारे में कह रहे थे। उसका एकमात्र बिन्दु जो वे ध्यान में लाए, वह था स्लम फ्री इंडिया। अगर भारतवर्ष को स्लम फ्री बनाना है, गंदी बस्तियों से मुक्ति पानी है तो इक्कसवीं सदी के भारत को ध्यान

में रखकर इस बात का विचार करें कि इस मंत्रालय की कितनी महत्वता है। मैं आज जो कुछ बोल रहा हूँ वह राजनीतिक दृष्टि से नहीं बोल रहा हूँ, समृद्ध भारत, समर्थ भारत और भविष्य का भारत, इसको ध्यान में रखकर के कुछ बातें कह रहा हूँ। महामहिम राष्ट्रपति महोदया का जो अभिभाषण हुआ, उस भाषण के अंदर भी जो बातें रखी गई थीं कि हमारा अगला भारत कैसा होगा, हमारी सरकार और उसके विभिन्न मंत्रालय इन बातों को ध्यान में रखकर अपनी योजनाएं बनाएंगे, उसकी तरफ खासकर मंत्री महोदया का, आप सब का और इस मंत्रालय का काम जो अधिकारी देख रहे हैं उनका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहूंगा। राष्ट्रपति महोदया ने कहा था कि मेरी सरकार का दृढ़विश्वास है कि अब समय आ गया है कि जब हम यह सुनिश्चित करने पर जोर दें कि शासन क्रियाएं संवेदनशील हों।

क्रियाओं और प्रक्रियाओं की आज भारत में सबसे बड़ी आवश्यकता है। जिनके हाथ में देश का विकास है, जिनके हाथ में देश का कानून बनाने का अधिकार है, कानून के अंतर्गत उनके क्रियान्वयन का, बजट के क्रियान्वयन का, इसके इम्प्लीमेंटेशन का जिनके पास अधिकार है, वे अगर संवेदनशील नहीं हैं, उनके अंतःकरण के आम लोगों के प्रति, जिनके उद्धार के लिए योजनाएं बनी हैं, उनके प्रति यदि आत्मीयता नहीं है, संवेदनशीलता नहीं है, सेंस आफ बिलोंगिंग नहीं है, तो यह सम्भव नहीं हो सकता है। इसलिए शासन की जितनी प्रक्रियाएं हैं, वे संवेदनशील हों, प्रशासनिक साधन अधिक कारगर हों और कल्याण कार्यक्रमों का लाभ आम आदमी तक पहुंचे। आम आदमी यानी गरीब आदमी, एक गरीब आदमी जब तक समर्थ नहीं होगा, ताकतवर नहीं होगा, संतुष्ट नहीं होगा, तब तक जैसा भारत हम चाहते हैं, वैसे भारत की कल्पना हम नहीं कर पाएंगे। जंजीर की शक्ति कहाँ होती है, strength of the chain lies in the weakest link, इसीलिए जंजीर की शक्ति उसी में होती है, जो सबसे कमजोर होती है। उसी तरह से अगर देश में जन-समुदाय की शक्ति का आदर करेंगे, तो देश की शक्ति आखिरी व्यक्ति के अंदर होती है, कमजोर व्यक्ति के अंदर होती है, गरीब व्यक्ति के अंदर होती है। इसीलिए सुशासन के सिद्धांतों पर हम पूरी तरह से प्रतिबद्ध हों, इस के सर्वांगीण विकास एवं सामाजिक सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करने की, भारत निर्माण और अन्य स्कीमों के तहत ग्रामीण एवं शहरी पुनर्निर्माण की दिशा में किए जा रहे प्रयासों को बल मिलेगा। आगे कहा गया है - हमें शहरी आवास और स्लम क्षेत्रों पर भी ध्यान देना होगा। सरकार महत्वाकांक्षी राजीव गांधी आवास योजना पर कार्य कर रही है, जिसका उद्देश्य ऐसे राज्यों की सहायता करना है, जो स्लम क्षेत्रों में रहने वाले लोगों की सम्पत्ति का अधिकार देने के इच्छुक हैं। इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत स्लम निवासियों के लिए हमारे शहरों के भीतर निश्चित स्थान निश्चित करना होगा और इन शहरों को स्लम रहित बनाने के लिए वांछित परिवर्तन करने और उनका पुनर्विकास करने का प्रयास किया जाएगा। उसी भाषण के आखिरी बिंदु पर लिखा है - हमारा देश एक ऐतिहासिक मोड़ पर खड़ा है। हमारे राष्ट्र निर्माताओं ने राष्ट्रीय आकांक्षाओं को पूरा करने का जो सपना संजोया था, उसे साकार करने के करीब हम कभी नहीं थे, जितने कि आज हैं...।

श्री उपसभापति : सोलंकी जी, आपकी पार्टी का सिर्फ तीन मिनट का समय बचा है। आपको इसी समय में समाप्त करना पड़ेगा।

श्री कप्तान सिंह सोलंकी : इन आकांक्षाओं को पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू ने 14 अगस्त, 1947 की मध्य रात्रि को इसी हाल में इन शब्दों में कहा था - भारत की सेवा का अर्थ है, उन करोड़ों लोगों की सेवा जो पीड़ित हैं। इसका अर्थ है गरीबी और अज्ञान तथा रोग और अवसर की असमानता को समाप्त करना। सर, समाप्त करने को तो मैं अपना भाषण अभी समाप्त करना चाहता हूँ, लेकिन बहुत सारी बातें जो बताई गई हैं, उनको मैं दोहराना नहीं चाहता। मैं सिर्फ यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि इस मंत्रालय का संकल्प क्या है। हमने जो दिशा सोची है, उसके अनुसार अगर आता है, तो हम कारगर उपाय कर सकेंगे और मंत्रालय का जो कार्यकरण है, उसमें सफलता भी प्राप्त कर सकेंगे। लेकिन मुझे ध्यान में आता है कि इस मंत्रालय की कुछ मजबूरियाँ हैं। घर के अंदर जब मुखिया अधिक उम्र का हो जाता है, वृद्ध हो जाता है, तो लड़के उसकी तरफ ध्यान नहीं देते हैं। कई बार वह मजबूर होकर भी देखता है कि क्या करना चाहिए। मुझे लगता है कि कई बार केन्द्र सरकार की भी ऐसी स्थिति बन जाती है, क्योंकि सातवीं अनुसूची के हिसाब से सब का विकास केन्द्र के हाथ में नहीं है, यह राज्यों के हाथ में है, लोकल बॉडीज़ के हाथ में है। आपको उनके साथ तालमेल बैठाना है। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... आप पैसा दे सकते हैं, लेकिन पैसे का उपयोग करना, उनका काम है।

कई बार जब हम चर्चा सुनते हैं, तो ध्यान में आता है कि केन्द्र सरकार की तरफ से हमेशा यह कह दिया जाता है कि इस काम को राज्य सरकारें नहीं कर रही हैं। ऐसा करने से भारतवर्ष समृद्ध नहीं होगा, हम जैसा भारत चाहते हैं, वैसा भारत नहीं होगा। यह भारत बनाने का उत्तरदायित्व, एकाउंटैबिलिटी केन्द्र सरकार की है, इसलिए बहाना बनाने से काम नहीं होगा। जितनी भी संस्थाएं जिम्मेदार हैं, उनके साथ बैठकर बातें करें। जैसा मैंने कहा कि इस मंत्रालय का काम है कि गरीब आदमी को ऊंचा उठाना, शहरी गरीबी उपशमन का काम करना, इसको ध्यान में रखकर हमें काम करना चाहिए।

महोदय, मैं सिर्फ आधा मिनट लूंगा। डा. ज्ञान प्रकाश पिलानिया ने दिल्ली की बात कही थी। अभी दिल्ली के अंदर जो SLF, Sanitary Landfill के जो स्थान हैं, वे तीन हैं। इन तीन एरियाज़ का स्थान सिर्फ 150 एकड़ है। 2021 का जो दिल्ली का मास्टर प्लान बना है, उसमें उनको डेढ़ हजार एकड़ जमीन चाहिए। इसकी मांग करने के लिए यहां की Municipal Corporation of Delhi, सुप्रीम कोर्ट में गई और उसमें जो उन्होंने हलफनामा पेश किया है, उस हलफनामे के अंदर इस सारी की सारी स्थिति की चर्चा की है। दिल्ली के अंदर बीस हजार झुग्गियां हैं। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... एक झुग्गी में पांच लोग रहते हैं। यह सारा वर्णन टाइम्स आफ इंडिया में पढ़ा जा सकता है। जो दिल्ली की स्थिति है, उसके बारे में हम कल्पना कर सकते हैं कि हमारे मंत्रालय के सामने कितनी बड़ी चुनौती है, हम इसको पूरा करेंगे। इसी अपेक्षा के साथ आपने मुझे समय दिया, इसके लिए आपको धन्यवाद देते हुए, मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Dr. Radhakant Nayak. Five minutes.

DR. RADHAKANT NAYAK (Orissa): Sir, I have only one or two points to make, not many.

First of all, I congratulate the Minister for her dynamism and for her vision. Her vision is shown in two important documents that came out in the last three years or so. One is the 'National Housing and Habitat Policy, 2007' and the second document is 'India: Urban Poverty Report of 2009'. The criticism that we have found could be met squarely by these two documents. In fact, with all my respect to the senior colleagues here, I have found that the debate has gone into symptoms rather than substances and, it is because of that, I would urge that these two documents which form the kernel of the entire urban development policy should be read very carefully by all and also implemented very seriously by the Ministry itself.

The second aspect is this, Sir. At the end of the Tenth Plan Period, the shortfall in the urban housing was estimated at 24.7 million and, of this need, about 99 per cent pertained to the households falling under the Economically Weaker Sections and Low Income Group segments. But, unfortunately, while budgetary allocations of the entire Ministry *vis-a-vis* other Ministries are much lower, the intra-Budget allocations also seem to be inversely proportional to the needs not in conformity with the needs, and certainly not in conformity with the policies that have been pronounced in the two documents. This needs to be rectified.

The third point is this, Sir. The nomenclature of the Ministry is the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation. Now, while the Ministry is struggling with limited resources and with all the talent possible from the bureaucracy and from the civil society, the title of the Ministry also seems to be a misnomer. It stands for poverty alleviation. Now, Sir, The term, 'alleviation', is a bureaucratic adoption of some top-down thinker. If you go to the Oxford dictionary you will find that the meaning of 'alleviation' would appear intriguing rather peculiar. It gives an illustration of two prisoners who were for 20 years in a prison. They suffered from monotony, from suffocation in a torture cell. They talked and talked, but could not find any means of escaping from it. They could not get out. Finally they started singing. In other words, the term 'alleviation' is used to describe a phenomenon of escaping from or side tracking an interminable or an impregnable situation, which cannot be overcome but is played around. The proper term for the Ministry to adopt and strive for should be eradication or elimination of poverty, which, I think, somebody should seriously reflect and remove this term 'alleviation'. Sir, poverty should not be alleviated; it has to be removed; it has to be

eradicated. Poverty should be described in terms of superficial indicators. The intensity of poverty has to be appreciated, and needs to be reflected through the very title of the Ministry. We need to change our mindset and repeat this term 'alleviation' by an appropriate nomenclature.

Sir, my third point is this. In its Annual Report poverty has been presented merely as urban. Sir, poverty is an indivisible phenomenon. We cannot say that your poverty is different from mine because I come from a village and you come from a city. Hence, it should be dealt in one Ministry, somehow or the other. I think, it is time that the Rules of Allocation of Business in the Government of India should be very seriously thought of, and then the entire subject should be in one Ministry or the other; whatever it is. Therefore, sometimes when we talk of migration from rural to urban or urban to rural, we always confuse in describing a poverty situation. Therefore, my submission should be that since poverty cannot be described in terms of hierarchy or cities cannot be built in terms of hierarchy, we have to go into the roots of the problem, and then allocate the subjects to an appropriate Ministries, and devote focused attention to remove poverty from both the urban areas as well as rural areas of the country.

Sir, my final point is this. Most of our assessment reports of poverty, every urban poverty is based on statistics, which is not correct. Sir, one of our colleagues has already mentioned about Dr. Sengupta's Report. The Report indicates that 77 per cent of all population of this country earn each only Rs.20 a day ...(*Interruptions*)... I suggest, we have to debate on that Report, if you want. I have made this statement because I have gone through this Report in detail. I have discussed in a very critical way with Dr. Arjun Sengupta himself. I sat with the experts, to know as to how they arrived at this figure. Therefore, we may debate on that in the House, if you want. But, my submission would be, when poverty is across the board, across the cities, towns and villages, we have to go into the roots of poverty eradication and not simplistically describe it in terms of urban poverty or rural poverty. Then only it will be possible for us to give a focused attention to its eradication and even contribution to the debate in this House. Thank you very much, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Mohanty, already Mr. Mangala Kisan has spoken, but you finish it in two-three minutes.

श्री किशोर कुमार मोहन्ती (उड़ीसा) : थैंक यू सर। मैं आज जिस सब्जेक्ट पर यहां बोलने वाला हूं, उसके लिए मुझे गर्व है कि मैं उड़ीसा से आया हूं। आज उड़ीसा एक काफी परिवर्तित संज्ञा लेकर चल रहा है। मंत्री जी वहां गए थे। आज केवल भारतवर्ष ही नहीं, बल्कि एशिया का अगर सबसे ज्यादा डायरेक्ट इनवेस्टमेंट कहीं पर हो रहा है, तो वह उड़ीसा है। उड़ीसा में 4 लाख करोड़ रुपए का इनवेस्टमेंट हो रहा है। इसी कारण से मैं आज इस मुद्दे पर कहूंगा कि वहां पर जो छोटे शहर हैं, उनमें जो गरीब तबके के आदमी हैं, गांव से आए हुए हैं, मेरे विभिन्न साथियों ने उनके बारे में यहां पर कहा है।

मेरे बहुत से साथियों ने यहां कहा कि आज गांव से शहर की ओर पलायन हो रहा है। यह सही बात है। Metropolitan City दिल्ली में आज 10 लाख आदमी आकर बस रहे हैं। उसी तरीके से जितनी भी metropolitan cities हैं, वहां पर लाखों की तादाद में गांव के आदमी आ रहे हैं। अगर उनको रोकना है, तो उसके लिए हम लोगों को ठोस कार्यक्रम लेना होगा। 2050 में 50 फीसदी गांवों और शहरों की आबादी, इन दोनों की संख्या एक अलग तरीके से दिखाई देगी। 1947 में महात्मा गांधी की जो सोच थी, हम लोग उससे just reverse way में जा रहे हैं। आज मैं मंत्री जी से इतना ही कहूंगा कि metropolitan cities के बगल में या State Headquarters के बगल में जो छोटे शहर हैं, अगर उन शहरों में गरीबी उन्मूलन करना है, तो वहां पर गांव से आकर जो आदमी अभी बस रहे हैं, उनको रोकना होगा। अगर आप झारसुगुड़ा जाएंगे, तो वहां आज 10 हजार करोड़ का investment है, अगर अनगुल जाएंगे, तो वहां पर 40 हजार करोड़ का investment है, अगर कलिंगनगर जाएंगे, तो वहां पर 40 हजार करोड़ का investment है। वहां जितनी भी industries लग रही हैं, उनसे वहां पर जो छोटे-छोटे शहर हैं, वे विकसित हो रहे हैं। वहां पर गांव से आकर लोगों ने बसने के लिए, झुग्गी-झोंपड़ी में रहने के लिए शुरुआत कर दी है। अगर हम अभी से plan नहीं करेंगे, तो आने वाले समय में वहां पर जो झुग्गी-झोंपड़ियां बसेंगी, उनको किस तरीके से संभाला जाएगा, यह बहुत चिन्ताजनक स्थिति है।

आज हम यहां पर बैठे हुए हैं। एनडीए की सरकार के समय एक अच्छा कार्यक्रम लिया गया था। Municipalities या Urban areas के बगल में sub-urban areas में 10 किलोमीटर के radius में जितने भी गांव थे, वहां के लोगों का चाल-चलन था या रीति-नीति थी, वहां वे कैसे कमाएंगे, इन सब चीजों को उभारने के लिए उस समय एक कार्यक्रम तैयार किया गया था। मैं यह नहीं समझ पा रहा हूं कि क्यों उस कार्यक्रम को रद्द कर दिया गया। मैं मंत्री महोदया से अनुरोध करूंगा कि अगर उस semi-urban area को develop किया जाएगा, तो गांव से शहर की ओर आदमी का जो पलायन है, उसको रोका जा सकता है।

मैं बताना चाहूंगा कि अगर आप कटक सिटी गए हों, तो आपने देखा होगा कि यह चारों ओर नदी से घिरी हुई है। यह हजारों साल पुराना शहर है। मैं समझ नहीं पा रहा हूं कि आपने इसे क्यों JNNURM में include नहीं किया। हो सकता है कि इसकी जनसंख्या कम हो या आपके नियम में कुछ ऐसे मंतव्य हों, जिनमें यह नहीं आता हो,

लेकिन हम चाहेंगे कि कटक, जो देश का सबसे पुराना शहर है, एक हजार साल से भी पुराना शहर है, वहां पर slum या झुग्गी तो हमेशा ही रहती है। हमेशा रहने का कारण यह है कि वह शहर चारों ओर नदी से घिरा हुआ है। जब कभी बरसात आती है, तो बाढ़ आ जाती है। इससे सभी झुग्गी-झोंपड़ियां उजड़ जाती हैं। फिर वहां झुग्गी-झोंपड़ियां बसती हैं। अगर हम लोग उनका alleviation चाहते हैं, तो वहां आने वाले कल में कुछ concrete programmes लाने पड़ेंगे, जो JNNURM के अन्दर हो सकते हैं। मैं चाहूंगा कि आज मंत्री महोदया जो कोशिश कर रही हैं, उसमें वे निश्चित तौर पर कामयाब हों।

मैं इतना ही कहना चाहूंगा कि झारसुगुड़ा एक उभरता हुआ शहर है, अनगुल एक उभरता हुआ शहर है, कलिंगनगर एक उभरता हुआ शहर है, अगर इन तीनों को लेकर अभी से मास्टर प्लान तैयार नहीं किया गया, तो 2050 में उन शहरों की क्या हालत होगी, आज उसका आकलन करना बहुत तकलीफदेह होगा। हमारे मुख्य मंत्री, नवीन पटनायक जी ने 2050 को ध्यान में रखते हुए आईआईटी खड़गपुर को निर्देश दिया है, ताकि वे मास्टर प्लान बना सकें कि इन शहरों में जो झुग्गी-झोंपड़ियां हैं, वहां के गरीबों के लिए कैसे कार्यक्रम लिए जा सकेंगे।

पुरी जगन्नाथ में हम सभी जाते हैं। वह हमारे विश्वास का क्षेत्र है। उसे भी आप JNNURM में लेकर वहां की झुग्गी-झोंपड़ियों के लिए कार्यक्रम चलाएं। आप जानते हैं कि वहां लाखों की तादाद में भारतवर्ष के विभिन्न शहरों से आकर बुजुर्ग रह जाते हैं। वहां से वे वापस नहीं जाते हैं। वे चाहते हैं कि अगर हमारे प्राण निकलें, तो पुरी के जगन्नाथधाम में ही निकलें। इस स्थिति में वहां इतनी तादाद में बुजुर्ग लोग रह जाते हैं, जिनको संभालना सरकार के लिए और सबके लिए कष्टकर होता है। अगर JNNURM के अन्दर उनके रहने का कोई प्रावधान किया जा सके, तो और अच्छा होगा। पुरी शहर हम सभी की आस्था के ऊपर टिका हुआ है। मैं चाहूंगा कि आने वाले कल में JNNURM की संख्या में परिवर्तन किया जाएगा।

आपने JNNURM में sanitation का एक programme रखा है और उसमें कुछ कार्यक्रम रखे हैं। जब sanitation का कार्यक्रम चलता है और नालियों की खुदाई चलती है, तो रोड आधा हो जाता है।

जब वहां पर सैनिटेशन के कार्यक्रम के तहत नाली की खुदाई चलती है, तो उसके रोड आधा ही रह जाता है, ऐसे में आप आधे रोड का ही पैसा देते हैं। बाकी के आधे रोड का पैसा नहीं दिया जाता है। स्टेट गवर्नमेंट के पास इतनी ताकत नहीं होती कि पैसा देकर वह फिर से उस रोड को बनवा सके। यहां पर हमारे एडमिनिस्ट्रेटर कहते हैं कि जो विकासशील देश हैं, उनके पास दस साल में एक बार भी रोड बनाने के लिए पैसा नहीं है, लेकिन हमारा तो विकास हुआ ही नहीं है। हम विकास के पथ पर हैं, लेकिन फिर भी कभी भी टेलीफोन डिपार्टमेंट वाले रोड़ तोड़ देते हैं और कभी कोई और तोड़ देते हैं। आज JNNURM के तहत फिर से रास्ता काट कर दोबारा बनाने की बात की जा रही है, लेकिन इसके कारण हमारी डेवलपमेंट में डिस्टर्बेंस आ रही है।

अर्बन क्षेत्र में जो स्लम्स हैं, उनके लिए रिहबिलिटेशन स्कीम्स के अंतर्गत जो कार्य होना है, वह नहीं हो पा रहा है। जहां पर 60,000 झुग्गी-झोंपड़ियां हैं, राजीव गांधी आवास योजना के तहत अगर एक वर्ष में हम उन्हें केवल

100 घर देंगे, तो कितने सालों में हम सभी झुग्गी-झोंपड़ी वालों को घर बनाकर दे सकेंगे? यह बहुत चिन्ताजनक स्थिति है और मैं चाहूंगा कि मंत्री महोदय इस बारे में अवश्य विचार करें। आने वाले कल में आप जो-जो भी प्रोग्राम्स ला रहे हैं, उनमें हमारी राज्य सरकार आपका सहयोग करती रही है और करती रहेगी। 2010 तक का आपका जो सपना है, मैं चाहूंगा कि आप अपने उन सभी कार्यक्रमों में सफल हों। अंत में आपको बधाई देते हुए, अपना वक्तव्य मैं यहीं समाप्त करता हूँ।

श्री उपसभापति : नजमा जी, आप एक क्वेश्चन पूछना चाहती हैं। एक मिनट में सिर्फ एक ही क्वेश्चन पूछ लीजिए।

डा. (श्रीमती) नजमा ए. हेपतुल्ला : मैं मंत्री जी से सिर्फ एक ही क्वेश्चन पूछना चाहती हूँ।

यहां पर दिल्ली की एक ट्राइब है, जिसका नाम है 'गढ़िया लोहार'। ये लोग सदियों से यहीं पर रह रहे हैं। उनकी बहुत-सी फैमिलीज़ महाराणा प्रताप के साथ राजस्थान से आई थीं, लेकिन जब उनकी डिफीट हो गई तो वे सब लोग यहां से वापस चले गए, लेकिन कुछ लोग यहीं रह गए। उनमें से अब सिर्फ 16 फैमिलीज़ बची हैं, जो बरसों से यहीं दिल्ली में रह रही हैं। इस संबंध में मैंने पार्लियामेंट में भी एक सवाल उठाया था। अभी कॉमान वैल्थ गेम्स के लिए जो डेवलपमेंट हुआ, ब्रिज वगैरह बने हैं, उसमें उनकी झोंपड़ियां भी तोड़ दी गईं और उन्हें वहां से निकाल दिया गया। अगर आप नोट कर लेंगी तो इसके बारे में मालुमात भी करवा सकती हैं। It is a very human question.

जब उन लोगों को निकाल दिया गया, तो वे लोग कोर्ट में गए। कोर्ट में दिल्ली सरकार ने उनसे वादा किया है कि हम आपको जमीन देंगे, because they were living here for centuries. कोर्ट ने ऑर्डर दिया कि उनको घर बनाने के लिए जमीन मिलनी चाहिए और इस बात को तीन महीने हो गए। वे सिर्फ 16 फैमिलीज़ हैं, लेकिन चाहे बारिश हो, सर्दी हो, गर्मी हो, आज भी वे रास्ते पर ही बिना घर के रह रहे हैं और उनकी कोई सुनवाई नहीं होती है। I will be very thankful if you could kindly do needful about it. You are looking after housing as well as poverty alleviation, kindly do something about.

MESSAGE FROM LOK SABHA

The Appropriation Bill (No.3) Bill, 2010

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I have to report to the House the following message received from the Lok Sabha, signed by the Secretary-General of the Lok Sabha:-

"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 (No.3) Bill, 2010, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on 28th April, 2010.

The Speaker has certified that this Bill is a Money Bill within the meaning of article 110 of the Constitution of India."

Sir, I lay a copy of the Bill on the Table.

DISCUSSION ON WORKING OF MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION -

Contd.

KUMARI SELJA: Thank you, Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir. Sir, I am grateful to you and to the whole House that this very important Ministry has been taken up for discussion. I am also grateful to all the hon. Members for having shown such keen interest in the problems of the urban poor. Sir, I would like to share with the hon. House that the year 2008 marks the transition of the world into the urban millennium with more than 50 per cent of the population living now in the urban areas globally. However, Sir, India is still relatively less urbanized. We have only about one-third of our population living in the urban areas as per 2001 Census. Sir, however, the sheer size of the urban population is estimated at about 28 crores in 2001, with about 8 crores living below poverty line in 2004-05 and about one-fourth of the urban population living in slums poses enormous challenges for us.

This has been highlighted by most of the Members. Sir, our cities and towns are faced with multiple problems, such as haphazard and unplanned growth, shortage in infrastructure, housing and basic amenities, especially for the urban poor, rise in the number of people below urban poverty line, mushrooming of slums, squalor, traffic congestion, environmental pollution, crime and lack of institutional and human resource capacity to deal with these urban issues. Sir, the process of urbanization is inevitable. As our economy grows, the share of the agricultural GDP dips, the share of manufacture and services' GDP rises and cities and towns become the engines of economic growth. Sir, it is estimated that the towns and cities contribute about 60 per cent to our GDP. Sir, the cities and towns will provide growing opportunities for creation of employment in both formal and informal sectors and alleviation of poverty. Sir, if planned and managed properly there can be vehicles of not only economic growth but also of poverty alleviation. Sir, the country is less than 30 per cent urban and we have a long way to go in the ladder of urbanization. Sir, it is often mentioned erroneously that there is a huge exploding of urban growth in our country. Actually, the reality is far from that. We have yet to reach the optimum levels of urbanization. In fact, urbanization is not in keeping with our growth of the economy. We are still under-urbanized. Sir, it is forecast that urban population will double in the next two decades and the towns and cities will contribute about 70 per cent to the country's GDP. Sir, there is a clear need to face the urban challenges with appropriate policies, planning models and programmes so that cities become the instrument of inclusive growth, the development strategy adopted by our country in the Eleventh Five Year Plan. Sir, when the UPA

7.00 P.M.

Government came to power in the year 2004 our leaders, Shrimati Sonia Gandhi and Dr. Manmohan Singh and our Government decided that we have to focus on the problems of the urban sector as well. Sir, hitherto, most of our schemes have been directed towards the rural areas and rightly so. But, Sir, when we came to power we felt that maybe there is not enough focus and if the country, the GDP is to grow from eight to ten per cent, then, cities will obviously grow and the problems will grow. So, enough attention has to be paid to the cities, to the urban areas. Sir, we decided to launch the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission. I know, Sir, प्रभात झा जी को इस नाम से थोड़ी दिक्कत है, लेकिन उन्हें हमारी नीयत से दिक्कत नहीं होनी चाहिए। Sir, in the year 2005, when the Jawaharlal Nehru Mission was launched, the Prime Minister said and I quote, "A major failure of city governance has been our inability to address the needs of the poor. Cities need people to provide services and our people need a decent place to live."

We do not shirk from our responsibility. We do not wish to push the urban issues, especially pertaining to the urban poor, under the carpet. We have to face them. We have to face the challenges. That is why this Ministry was entrusted with the programme of poverty alleviation, providing basic services to the urban poor, integrated housing and slum and development under the JNNURM.

Sir, I would now like to talk about some of the programme that the Ministry is undertaking. I agree with Shri Solankiji, that, at the end of the day, the patience of the House is rather stretched. So, I will not take too much of your time. But, I would like to take this opportunity to focus on some of the programmes which are being followed by our Ministry.

In the year 2005, we had brought out the JNNURM. It has two components. One component is pertaining to infrastructure and is with the Ministry of Urban Development. The other one focuses on the Basic Services to the Urban Poor is with my Ministry. Many hon. Members have some kind of confusion in this. While there are 65 Mission Cities under the Mission, but we also have a parallel programmer for smaller towns and cities which is IHSDP. So, we have parallel programmes. We have not ignored the smaller towns which do not come under the Mission Cities. But, Sir, these 65 cities were taken with a view that they have majority of urban poor in the country.

In the year 2007, we came out with the National Urban Housing and Habitat Policy with an objective of providing affordable housing to all, including the urban poor and slum dwellers as the national goal.

In 2008, we had launched a scheme of Interest Subsidy for Housing to the Urban Poor and making a provision of 5 per cent subsidy on loans made available to the poor. Sir, a major constraint that the urban poor face is the availability of credit or loan. No bank, no housing finance company or not even any micro finance company has lent long-term finance at an affordable cost to those earning less than Rs. 5,000 p.m. to enable them to purchase their home. Sir, with ISHP, we are trying to do what has not attempted before. It was started late - only last year. But, we are getting very encouraging results. As the hon. Members are aware that it is not very easy to persuade the financial institutions to lend to poor. But, through this scheme, we have received enthusiastic response from the banks as well. We are looking at reasonable means to attract affordable loans from financial institutions for the poor to be able to build their own houses.

Sir, manual scavenging is a blot on our nation. Many hon. Members have referred to this. इसके बारे में पिलानिया जी ने अभी बताया है। Sir, we have our Integrated Low Cost Sanitation Scheme. It aims at conversion of individual dry latrine into pit pour flush latrine thereby liberating manual scavengers from this age-old obnoxious practice of manually carrying the night soil.

Sir, in 2009, we started the affordable housing in partnership scheme, aimed at promoting various kinds of partnerships between the Government parastatals, urban local bodies and private sector developers for inclusive development and affordable housing to the economically weaker sections and low income groups. In 2009, we have thoroughly restructured the Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana.

Many hon. Members have referred to the urban poverty. Hon. Member, Karimpuriji is here, Yadayji is not here, Nayakji is here, Natchiappanji is here. The Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana targets the urban poor, living below the poverty line, for self-employment or wage employment activities and is under implementation since 1987. Earlier, the allocation for this scheme was only about Rs. 100 crores. I am happy to say that, now, the allocation has considerably been enhanced and it is more than Rs. 500 crores for this scheme. We have made significant changes in the SJSRY scheme. We have thoroughly restructured it. I will just point out certain changes that have taken place in it. For the North-Eastern States, the funding pattern has been revised from 75:25 to 90:10.

For the self-employment projects, the project cost ceiling has been enhanced to Rs. 2 lakhs from Rs. 50,000. The subsidy has also been enhanced to 25 per cent of the project cost, subject to a maximum of Rs. 50,000 for the individual category, and for the group enterprises, set up by urban poor women, the subsidy has been made 35 per cent of the project cost, or, Rs. 3 lakhs.

I am also happy to inform the House that, based on the State reports received so far, we have significantly surpassed the target for self-employment. As regards skill training, the report indicates an achievement of more than 1,75,000, during the year 2009-10. It is the only Urban Poverty Alleviation Scheme of the Government. I am happy to say that we are doing quite well in this. Of course, we can do a lot more.

Many hon. Members have spoken out the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission. In fact, it was one of the flagship programmes of the Ministry. A sum of Rs. 50,000 crores was committed by the Government of India for the Mission. However, seeing the response from the States, the allocation has been increased to Rs. 66,000 crores. My Ministry is the nodal Ministry for implementation of BSUP and IHSDP. For these components, the allocation is Rs. 23,185 crores.

The hon. Member, Shri Balagopalji spoke about the reforms. I must say that this is a demand-driven scheme. We give additional Central assistance to the State Governments. And, the State Governments sign an MoU with us. Only those States who want this scheme can take money from us. It is not that this scheme is forced at unwilling States. We all realize, everybody realizes that, today, we have to undertake reforms. We have to undertake reforms at the State level; we have to undertake reforms at the local bodies' level also. But as far as my Ministry is concerned, we only insist on three pro-poor reforms. I don't think that any Member will have a problem with these pro-poor reforms. I will just read these out for you. Number one, internal earmarking within local body budgets for basic services to the urban poor. इसमें क्या खराबी है? यह एक reform है। जो लोकल बॉडी है, अगर वह गरीबों के लिए अपने बजट में से कुछ हिस्से दे सकती है, तो This should be welcomed. Number two, implementation of seven-point charter. We are here only talking about the basic services. These are: Provision of basic services to the urban poor; the security of tenure; improved housing, water supply, sanitation, education, health and social security within the mission period as per the agreed timelines between the States and the Government of India.

Then, Sir, the last reform is, earmarking at least 20 - 25 per cent of the developed land in all housing projects for the EWS and LIG category, with a system of cross-subsidisation. I do not think anyone would have a problem with these. अगर इसमें reforms करते हैं, तो यह गरीब आदमी के लिए होता है और इससे local bodies और states को सहूलियत मिलती है कि अगर ये reforms होंगे, तो कितना काम अपने आप होगा। इस मिशन का एक मकसद यह भी है। Sir, the Government of India realizes and everybody realizes - of course, we have limited resources at our disposal - that no matter how much money is earmarked, it should just pour down the line. यह बहुत मुश्किल हो जाता है कि हम कितना पैसा लगाएं कि वह सही ढंग से लग सके। But as far as the JNNURM is concerned, the Government has shown its commitment towards tackling the problems of the urban poor. So, Sir, I think, everybody should cooperate in this.

Sir, about 1422 projects, with an outlay of more than Rs.36,000 crores, have been sanctioned so far and more than 15 lakh houses have been approved under these projects. Sir, an additional Central assistance of Rs.19,920 crores has been committed, out of which Rs.8,450 crores have been released till date. सर, प्रभात झा जी ने कहा था कि किसी स्टेट को ज्यादा पैसे जाते हैं और किसी स्टेट में कम पैसे जाते हैं। Sir, depending on the urban population, Planning Commission के द्वारा हर स्टेट को allocation किया गया है, यहां पर कोई political बात नहीं है। यहां पर किसी के साथ कोई ज्यादाती नहीं की जा रही है और न ही कोई favouritism है। जो स्टेट आगे आकर कार्य करती है, वह पैसा लेती है और कार्य पहले करती है। जो अपना utilization certificate दे देते हैं, उन्हें हम अगली installment तुरंत release करते हैं। जैसे मैंने कहा कि यह किसी के ऊपर एहसान नहीं है, बल्कि यह हमारी commitment है। हम चाहते हैं कि राज्य आगे आए। Sir, till now, we have committed about 85 per cent of our ACA. But, Sir, there are still some States like Punjab, Jharkhand, Bihar, Rajasthan and Goa which are still lagging behind. They, still, have not come forward to take their ACA allocations. So, Sir, I appeal to the States, through the hon. Members, through the hon. House, that they must come forward. Take money from us. पैसा लें। जैसा मैंने पहले कहा कि हम चाहते हैं कि हम इस समस्या को पहचानें और समस्या को पहचानते हुए जो पैसा हम देना चाहते हैं, उस पैसे को स्टेट्स आगे आकर लें। यह criticism आता है कि यह पैसा खर्च क्यों नहीं हुआ, why has the money not been spent? Sir, this is one of the reasons. Sometimes, Sir, it is not easy; we all know that. Otherwise, we won't be facing all these problems regarding the urban poor. It is not easy. People recognize the problems of the urban poor. Today, when we talk of urbanization, what is our dream? Our dream is having something like, for example, Gurgaon or Bangalore where you have all swanky buildings just like in Singapore or in any other such city, but, Sir, we should not forget the

squalor of the slums which are surrounding these cities. सर, अभी गिरीश कुमार सांगी जी ने भी integrated township की बात की। Sir, when we come up with new townships, we must keep in mind that these townships, these colonies are not surrounded by colonies of slums, by *jhuggis jhonpris*. But these people will have to live somewhere. But where do they live? If land is not earmarked for them, if proper planning is not done for them, where do they live? Sir, this is one of the problems and it is a historical fact. Sir, I have been to Dharavi. We saw how these people are living in such sub-human conditions. Why should they live like that for ever? Should we not find a solution to the problems being faced by them? This is high time. Sir, and the Government has shown its will. The Government has shown its commitment. Our leader, Shrimati Sonia Gandhi and Dr. Manmohan Singhji have shown their commitment by bringing up these things. Sir, I won't take much of your time.

I immediately come to Rajiv Awas Yojana. I would like to say a few words about Rajiv Awas Yojana also. Sir, the Government has announced Rajiv Awas Yojana, RAY, a Ray of Hope, for the urban poor. The Scheme aims at providing support to States that are willing to provide property rights to slum dwellers. Sir, the vision of a slum-free India can never be realized, neither by the Government nor by the urban poor unless the States come forward with the land. Sir, they must be willing to provide these property rights to the urban poor. I know some MPs, some States have reservations. They do wonder whether giving them an outright title immediately will help or will be counter-productive. Sir, these issues can be settled. These can be looked at. But one cannot deny that the poor do also need property rights. Sir, the Government's effort through the implementation of RAY would be to encourage the States to adopt a pace that will create a slum-free India at the earliest because we know it is not without its own problems of complications. That is why we are encouraging the States to come forward with a vision.

Sir, the RAY will address not only the existing slums but also the issues of prevention of slums in future. Otherwise, we will forever be tackling the reality of the slums which have existed before. Sir, by planning for the poor, for the EWS and LIG in the towns and cities, where migration will take place, where natural growth will take place, we must also ensure that in future the slums do not come up. Sir, its other aims are: bringing the existing slums within the formal system and enabling them to avail of the same level of basic amenities as the rest of the town; redressing the failures of the formal system that lie behind the creation of slums and tackling the shortages of urban land and housing that keep shelter out of reach of the urban poor.

Sir, when I talk about Rajiv Awas Yojana, I would also like to sound here a word of caution. Rajiv Awas Yojana would require tremendous preparatory exercise and start-up activities for preparation of slum-free city and State plans of action. For this, a new scheme called Slum-free City Planning under the Rajiv Awas Yojana has been launched for providing financial support to the State Governments for undertaking the preparatory exercise 'of slum surveys; MIS, GIS mapping of slums; development of GIS enabled slum information system; preparation of slum-free city and State plans; developing legal framework for providing property rights to the poor; addressing issues of master planning, including revamping of laws under town planning, urban development, municipal administration and slums; and undertaking community mobilization. Sir, a sum of Rs. 60 crores has been released to the States for preparatory activities for RAY. Sir, we have proposed Budget allocation of Rs. 1270 crores as Central share for RAY during 2010-11. Sir, while the JNNURM adopted a whole slum approach, RAY will adopt a whole city approach.

Sir, few words on urban poverty because Mr. Yadav raised it. Though he is not here at this moment, but he was very keen that I should ...

डा. (श्रीमती) नजमा ए. हेपतुल्ला : जो जवाब सुनने के लिए बैठे नहीं हैं, उनका जवाब मत दीजिए। हम लोग बैठे हैं, आप हमारा जवाब दीजिए।

KUMARI SELJA: Just few words. Sir, the Planning Commission releases estimates of urban poor from time to time, for example, in 1993-94, 1999-2000 and 2004-05. Sir, the last release of figures was in 2004-05. It is based on the uniform recall period method.

Sir, he wanted me to say something on this. This is based on household expenditure data for food items collected over 30 days' period and non-food items collected over 365 days' period. Sir, 25.7 per cent of urban residents, or, as I said, about eight crores of the urban people, are poor.

Sir, somebody referred to the Tendulkar Committee. It is under examination in the Planning Commission. But, I would like to share with the House that I have already written to the Planning Commission on these issues and I have brought it to the notice that the Planning Commission has been entrusted with the responsibility of setting up an expert group to recommend the methodology and guidelines for the survey of the urban poor. I have urged upon the Planning Commission to set up this group at the earliest.

Sir, we are of the opinion that urban poverty also needs re-definition and adjustment. With growing population, emerging trends of urbanization and increasing vulnerability in urban areas, there is an urgent need to study and arrive at a more robust and inclusive methodology for estimation of urban poverty, and I have written to the Planning Commission on this.

Sir, some Members had also said that MPs should be involved in the implementation of JNNURM. We have issued guidelines that MPs will be involved in this and the States will evolve a proper method of doing this.

Sir, I would not take up more time. Mr. Siva had also raised a number of issues. I am happy to say just one small thing here. The UN Habitat, in its report, has appreciated the work that we have done and they have said that slum prevalence has fallen from 41 per cent in 1990 to 28.1 per cent in 2010, which is a relative decrease of 32 per cent. So, Sir, I am convinced that we are on the right path. It is, no doubt, very challenging. यह न केवल हमारी सरकार के लिए या मेरे मंत्रालय के लिए, बल्कि हम सबके सामने, देश के सामने एक बहुत बड़ी चुनौती है। आने वाले समय में, मुझे विश्वास है कि सबके सहयोग से, राज्य सरकारों के सहयोग से, आप सबके सहयोग से और लोकल बॉडीज़ के सहयोग से हम इसका सामना करेंगे। सर, मैं लोकल बॉडीज़ के संबंध में भी मैं दो शब्द जरूर कहना चाहूंगी। डा. नाच्चीयप्पन जी तथा अन्य माननीय सदस्यों ने इसके बारे में कहा। यह हमारे लीडर, माननीय श्री राजीव गांधी जी, का सपना था कि हम अपने third tier को, अर्बन लोकल बॉडीज़ को भी empower करें क्योंकि जहां ये ईशूज़ tackle हो सकते हैं, वे लोकल लैवल पर सबसे ज्यादा tackle हो सकते हैं। Unfortunately, the powers have not yet been devolved to that extent to the urban local bodies which we should have, so that they become empowered to deal with these issues also. I request the cooperation of the hon. Members. Kindly cooperate with us and take this dream to the States, so that the States devolve more powers to the urban local bodies. Sir, for the first time, the 13th Finance Commission has also spoken about devolution of finances to the third tier. This, we are convinced, is the only way in which we would be able to tackle these problems.

Sir, I express my gratitude to all the hon. Members and to the Chair, दिल्ली के बारे में कुछ ईशूज़ रेज़ किए गए थे। I will pass them to my colleague, Shri Jaipal Reddy, because urban development is ...*(Interruptions)*...

डा. (श्रीमती)नजमा ए. हेपतुल्ला : प्लीज़, pass on मत करिएगा क्योंकि pass on करके कुछ नहीं होता है। वह मंत्री जी नहीं करेंगे, आप ही कर दीजिए।

KUMARI SELJA: Hon. Member understands these things very well. I would love to tackle it myself, but, unfortunately, there are constraints. I am not dealing with that issue. Urban Development Ministry is dealing with the issue. So, I would faithfully pass it on to them and we will all cooperate on this issue.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House is adjourned to meet tomorrow at 11 a.m.

The House then adjourned at twenty-five minutes past seven of the clock till eleven of the clock on 29th April, 2010.