

Vol. 222
No. 12
March, 2011

Wednesday
9

18 Phalguna, 1932 (Saka)

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RAJYA SABHA
OFFICIAL REPORT
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[P.T.O.]

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RAJYA SABHA

Wednesday, 9th March, 2011/8 Phalguna, 1932 (Saka)

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

MATTERS RAISED WITH PERMISSION

Problems faced by producers of documentary films and non-compliance of directions of the Supreme Court

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभापति महोदय, यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दा है। दुनिया के सभी देशों में जो लघु फ़िल्में होती हैं, उन लघु फ़िल्मों के निर्माता, टेक्निशियंस और उनसे जुड़े हुए लोगों को प्रोत्साहित किया जाता है। हमारे देश में हमारे देश की सरकार ऐसे हजारों लघु फ़िल्म निर्माताओं और उनसे जुड़े हुए लाखों लोगों को प्रोत्साहित करने की बाह्य तो दूर है, उन पर प्रतिबंध लगाने का षडयंत्र कर रही है। सर, हम सबको याद है कि पछिले 60 वर्षों से हम मूल फ़िल्म से पहले सामाजिक, आर्थिक और सांस्कृतिक सरोकार से जुड़ी हुई सभी डॉक्यूमेंट्रीज सभी सभिमा हॉल्स में देखते थे और उनका एक बहुत अच्छा संदेश देश में जाता था। लेकिन सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय और नौकरशाही के नज़ी स्वार्थी की वजह से उन हजारों लघु फ़िल्म निर्माताओं, उनसे जुड़े हुए लाखों-लाख परिवार, टेक्निशियंस, फोटोग्राफर्स और कलाकारों को बेरोजगार करने का षडयंत्र किया जा रहा है। उपसभापति महोदय, यह वजह इसलिए भी महत्वपूर्ण है कि देश में बारह हजार से ज्यादा सभिमा हॉल्स में अब तक जो शॉर्ट फ़िल्म प्रोड्यूसर्स हैं वे फ़िल्मों से पहले सामाजिक, आर्थिक और सांस्कृतिक सरोकार से जुड़े हुए मुद्दों पर संदेशात्मक फ़िल्में देते थे। लेकिन सरकार ने अभी एक निर्णय किया है और उस निर्णय के तहत ऐसे जो छोटे प्रतिभावान निर्माता हैं, उन निर्माताओं की फ़िल्मों पर रोक लगाने के उद्देश्य से उन्होंने जो मल्टीप्लेक्स के मालिक हैं, उन पर दबाव डालने के उद्देश्य से उनसे कहा कि आप फ़िल्म डिबिजन की फ़िल्म लेंगे और उसके अलावा इन नज़ी निर्माताओं की फ़िल्म नहीं लेंगे। इस संबंध में एक महत्वपूर्ण चीज़ है कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट का एक बहुत स्पष्ट निर्देश सरकार को है और सुप्रीम कोर्ट का स्पष्ट निर्देश सरकार को दिया गया है। ... (व्यवधान) ...

SHRI SHANTARAM LAXMAN NAIK (Goa): Sir, this is an issue for Special

Mention and not for Zero Hour. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is permitted.

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: I know it is Zero Hour. This is a matter of public importance. ...(Interruptions)...

माननीय उपसभापति महोदय , मेरा यह नविदन है कि इस देश के हजारों प्रतिभावान फ़िल्म निर्माताओं , कलाकारों और टेब्लिशियंस को बेरोजगार होने से रोका जाए और सरकार को निर्देश दिया जाए कि जो व्यवस्था पहले से चालू है , उसमें फ़िल्म डीबिजन अगर फ़िल्म बनाना चाहता है तो बनाए , लेकिन नज़ी निर्माताओं को भी फ़िल्म बनाने की अनुमति दी जाए और सुप्रीम कोर्ट के जो दिशा निर्देश हैं , उनका पूरा पालन किया जाए। धन्यवाद।

MISS ANUSUIYA UIKEY (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, I associate.

DR. BHARATKUMAR RAUT (Maharashtra): Sir, I associate.

श्री नंद कुमार साय (छत्तीसगढ़): महोदय, मैं इसका समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्री वी.पी. सहि बदनौर (राजस्थान): महोदय, मैं भी इससे अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री संजय राउत (महाराष्ट्र): महोदय, मैं इससे एसोसिएट करता हूँ।

**Killing of social activist for exposing corruption in implementation
of the
scheme under MNREGA in Jharkhand**

MS. MABEL REBELLO (Jharkhand): Sir, on 2nd March, one Niyamat Ali was murdered in Jerua village of Manika block of Latehar district. He was an activist and he was doing social audit for NREGA. Sir, on 2nd March, some 7-8 persons came to his house, dragged him out and hit him on his chest and beat him very badly. They had no intention of killing him. That shows that it is the contractors, officers and others who were involved. Sir, the ex-BDO, without doing NREGA work and without getting the work done, had sent an advisory note to the post office and the post office without verification paid something like Rs. 2 lakh odd to that contractor. When this activist Niyamat Ali complained, this BDO, his * and contractor went and beat him up and killed him. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The word * is unparliamentary. ...(Interruptions)...

MS. MABEL REBELLO: Sir, the benefits of NREGA, instead of going to the beneficiaries, to the poor, is going to the officers, to the contractors and their henchmen. My request is that if NREGA continues like this, it is of no use to the people for whom it is meant for. The money should really go to the people and not to the officers and others. Sir, in Gumla district in the year 2006-2007-2008, officers and NGOs have taken away 12 crores of rupees and I have complained twice on this count. There is a report against the senior officers. In spite of that, nothing has happened to the senior officers. But only NGOs and smaller level officers are in the jail. I request that the Government of India should direct the Government of Jharkhand to take

strict action against the then DC, DDC, Director NREGA and put them behind bars...(Interruptions)... This amount of Rs. 12 crores that has gone, that has been siphoned off in Gumla district, it should be recovered from the senior officers, that is, DC, DDC and all these people. You know, even today, after 4 years, Rs. 12 crores is reflected as unspent in the accounts of DC Gumla. The money should be recovered and it should be put in the Government treasury. This is my request...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The entire House associate with the matter raised by the hon. Member, Ms. Mabel Rebello...(Interruptions)... Nothing will go on record. Please sit down. Nothing will go on record.

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

**Killing of one person hailing from Punjab and causing injury
to the other in U.S.A.**

श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना (पंजाब) : उपसभापति महोदय, मैं आज इस सदन में एक खास मुद्दे को उठाने जा रहा हूँ। इस देश के प्रायः सभी प्रदेशों से लोग बाहर की कंट्रीज में काम करने जाते हैं। पंजाब प्रदेश से भी काफी लोग बाहर काम करने जाते हैं। अभी दो वर्ष पहले एक बहुत ही दर्दनाक घटना USA में हुई है। पंजाब के दो बुजुर्ग, जिनमें से एक का नाम सुरेन्द्र सहि और दूसरे का नाम गुरुतेज सहि अटवाल था, दोनों सीनियर सटिजन थे तथा उनमें से एक 78 years old और दूसरा 68 years old था, उनके ऊपर कातिलाना हमला करके एक को मार दिया गया और दूसरे को घायल कर दिया गया। हमारी सरकार की तरफ से अभी तक इस इशु को लेकर ऐसा कोई भी बयान या कोई ऐसी बात नहीं आई है, जिससे बाहर रहने वाले लोगों के मन में यह भावना पैदा हो कि जो लोग भारत से बाहर रहते हैं, सरकार उनकी चिन्ता करती है। अगर ऐसी घटनाएं दोहराई जाती रहें, तो वदेशों में जो भारतीय लोग काम कर रहे हैं, उनके मन में कोई सन्क्युरिटी नहीं रहेगी। जब हमें इस न्यूज के बारे में पता लगा और उसके कारणों का पता लगा तो उसमें पहला कारण तो यह था कि उन्होंने कुर्ता-पाजामा पहना हुआ था, दूसरा कारण यह था कि उन्होंने पगड़ी पहनी हुई थी और तीसरा कारण था कि उन्होंने सखि धर्म के धार्मिक चह्नि छोटी कृष्ण को पहना हुआ था। यही तीन कारण वहां की पुलिस ने दिये हैं और एडवाइज किया है कि अगर किसी भी बुजुर्ग को सैर करने जाना है, तो वह ऐसे वस्त्र पहनकर न जाए। अगर हम अपने धार्मिक चह्नि धारण नहीं करेंगे, अपने ट्रेडिशनल वस्त्र नहीं पहनेंगे, तो क्या हम बाहर जाकर इस असुरक्षा में जी पाएंगे ?

महोदय, मेरा नख्तिन यह है कि वदेशों में जब भी इस प्रकार की घटना हो, तो उसे किसी एक प्रदेश की बात न माना जाए और पूरे भारत की बात मानते हुए, भारत सरकार उन लोगों को ऊपर सट्रॉगली इन्टरनेशनल दबाव बनाए, जिससे यह प्रतीत हो कि कोई भी भारतीय अगर किसी भी ढंग से वदेशों में दुखी होता है, तो भारत की सरकार उसके साथ खड़ी है।

ये दोनों ही, एक तो मेरी constituency के हैं, जहाँ का मैं रहने वाला हूँ, होशियारपुर डिस्ट्रिक्ट के और दूसरे नवांशहर डिस्ट्रिक्ट के हैं। वहाँ पर उन लोगों में जिन ढंग से असुरक्षा की भावना है, उस भावना को कम करने के लिए सरकार कम-से-कम यूएसए की गवर्नमेंट से बात करे और ऐसी घटनाएँ repeat न हों, उनसे ऐसा आश्वासन ले। जितने भी भारतीय वहाँ रहते

हैं , उन पर कोई भी आँख आए, तो सरकार पूरी तरह उन लोगों के साथ खड़ी हो , क्योंकि वे भारत से बाहर जाकर भारत का नाम रोशन करते हैं , वहाँ पर कमाई करते हैं और भारत भेजते हैं। अगर उन लोगों में असुरक्षा की भावना होगी , तो वे लोग अपना काम भी नहीं कर पाएँगे और देश के प्रति वे कुछ और भी सोच सकते हैं । इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं सरकार का ध्यान इस वषिय की ओर लाना चाहता हूँ।

श्री रामदास अग्रवाल (राजस्थान) : महोदय , मैं माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए इस वषिय के साथ स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री श्रीगोपाल व्यास (छत्तीसगढ़) : महोदय , मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए इस वषिय के साथ स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री मंगल कसिन (उड़ीसा) : महोदय , मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए इस वषिय के साथ स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्रीमती वल्लिव ठाकुर (हिमाचल प्रदेश) : महोदय , मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए इस वषिय के साथ स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करती हूँ।

कुछ माननीय सदस्य : महोदय , हम लोग माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए इस विषय के साथ स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करते हैं।

श्री उपसभापति : बलविंदर सहि भुंझ जी, आप associate कीजिए।

श्री बलविंदर सहि भुंझ (पंजाब): सर, मैं सिर्फ एक मिनट लूंगा। इन्होंने ने बहुत कुछ कह दिया , लेकिन मैं सिर्फ इतनी बात कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज यह वर्ल्ड एक हो गया है। ग्लोबल वर्ल्ड है , वहाँ के लोग यहाँ आते हैं , यहाँ के लोग भी वहाँ जाते हैं। चीन के लोग इंडिया में आते हैं , यहाँ के लोग भी चीन जाते हैं। अगर उस कंट्री की गवर्नमेंट इसका नोटिस लेकर उनकी protection नहीं करेगी , तो लोग घबरा जाएंगे , डर जाएंगे और वापस आ जाएंगे। जो दोषी हैं , उनको अभी तक पकड़ा नहीं गया है। मैं आपके माध्यम से सिर्फ यही चाहता हूँ कि गवर्नमेंट इस पर स्टेटमेंट दे कि उनके ऊपर क्या pressure डाला जा रहा है या इस सम्बन्ध में क्या किया जा रहा है , ताकि आगे इस तरह की घटना repeat न हो।

Proposed takeover of Mangala Oilfield of Rajasthan by M/s. Vedanta

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of this House, and also of the Government, over the disquieting information that the Government of India is allowing the Vedanta Company to take over the absolute control of the most precious oilfield in the country, the Mangala Oilfield of Rajasthan, by way of taking over 60 per cent shares of the Cairn India Limited in lieu of 9.6 billion dollars. I understand, Government is facilitating in that process because ONGC is having a 30 per cent stake in that field, because ONGC is also having the first right to assert for takeover. But ONGC is made not to assert their right on the plea that the price offered by Vedanta is overvalued. My question is, if the price offered by Vedanta is overvalued, whether Vedanta is coming to take over the Rajasthan Oilfield for philanthropy or for making business. So, that proposition, that the Vedanta price is overvalued in the matter of Cairn India Limited's share and the other Mangala Oilfield, is a doubtful proposition, and unless the doubt is cleared, the precious wealth, the natural wealth which, according to Supreme Court, in their judgment delivered in May, 2010, in the K.G.'s D-6 gas case between the two corporates, 'that these are all natural resources and the ownership is vested sovereignly in the people of the

country', needs to be protected. So, a multinational company with dubious potential, which has been barred in bauxite mining exploration in Orissa, the same Company is being allowed to take over the total control of the oilfield in the Mangala Oilfield in Rajasthan...
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI RUDRA NARAYAN PANY (Orissa): On the same day.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: ...and the same process is being facilitated by the Government of India, by prevailing upon ONGC not to assert their right. I think these matters should be seriously inquired into and the question of overvaluation, which is, again, a doubtful proposition, needs to be examined thoroughly by an independent agency. And I demand that the whole matter of valuation of the Rajasthan Oilfield, the Mangala Oilfield, resources and the

Cairn India Limited share be examined by the CAG. I insist upon the Government that unless that is cleared and examined, no action should be taken on these and that Vedanta must not be allowed to take over the Carin India Limited or, in that matter, the Mangala Oilfield. This is in the interest of the nation; this is in the interest of the principle enumerated by the Supreme Court of India in the matter of gas and oil resources. I also insist that the Government should embark upon that path in order to avoid another 2G-kind of scam to unfold and disturb the whole atmosphere. Sir, I again insist that Vedanta must not be allowed to take over the Mangala Oilfield of Rajasthan and other oil resources in the country, and that ONGC must be made to assert its right.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Mr. Sen. Shri K.B. Shanappa.

SHRI MOHAMMED AMIN (West Bengal): Sir, I associate myself with the views expressed by Shri Sen.

SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN (Kerala): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by Shri Tapan Kumar Sen.

**Effect on farming community due to reduction of customs
duty on raw silk**

SHRI K. B. SHANAPPA (Karnataka): Sir, in this year's Budget the hon. Finance Minister has withdrawn the customs duty or I may say that he has reduced it from thirty per cent to five per cent on silk raw materials which are going to be imported into our country and because of that our farmers and agricultural labours are facing a lot of problems. I would like to highlight them and bring them to the notice of the hon. Finance Minister, and request him to maintain it as it was earlier.

The Government of India in its Budget for the year 2011-12 has reduced the customs duty on import of raw silk from the existing thirty per cent to a bare minimum of five per cent. This sudden reduction in customs duty has affected the entire sericulture industry mainly affecting the farming community and reelers. Silk industry is neither comparable to cotton, jute, ramie, linen, etc. Silk production involves a well balanced cultivation. It can't be stored for a long period which compels the farmers to sell the cocoons at the prevailing market price on day to day basis. Around six million people depend for

their livelihood on silk production and processing in India and their whole welfare is our responsibility.

The silk production which was 18,320 metric tons during the year 2007-08 has increased to 19,690 metric tons during the year 2009-10, registering growth of 7.48 per cent. It is necessary to keep up the momentum of growth in the coming years for the overall development of silk industry. Because of the good prevailing price in the market the farmers have now started planting mulberry in new areas. The area under mulberry increased from 1,77,943 hectares

during 2008-09 to 1,83,773 hectares during the year 2010-11. It is expected to reach 1,94,000 hectares this year. The landed price of imported silk with 30 per cent customs duty is around Rs. 3,000 per kilogramme and it will be around Rs. 2,375 with the reduced customs duty of five per cent. This price will be less than the prevailing market price of Rs. 2,800 per kilogramme now.

Large quantity of silk import over and above the quantity required will be misused by some vested interest groups by trading this imported silk in local marketing affecting the cocoon and raw silk prices. China which is the major producer, may again attempt to dump or export more silk into the country affecting the Indian sericulture adversely and dictate the international silk trade. The policy of reduced imported duty is against the clause in the World Trade Regulations which states, "Import of allowing dumping of any raw material into the country at a cheaper rate which would result in effecting the livelihood of poor and marginal farmers shall not be promoted".

Therefore, I request that whatever concessions given in the Budget may be taken back and the old rate of 30 per cent duty should be maintained. Thank you.

श्री रुद्रना रायण पाणि (उड़ीसा): उपसभापति जी, मैं अपने को इस वज्रिय के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूँ

Killing of two women in Delhi on International Women's Day

श्रीमती माया सहि (मध्य प्रदेश): उपसभापति जी, मैं दिल्ली की छात्राओं और महिलाओं की पीड़ा को इस सदन में व्यक्त कर रही हूँ। देश की राजधानी दिल्ली अब महिलाओं के लिए सुरक्षित नहीं रह गई है। कल अंतर्राष्ट्रीय महिला दिवस पर हम यहां पर बड़ी-बड़ी बातें कर रहे थे, महिलाओं के हकों और उनके हितों से संबंधित लेकिन कल ही दिल्ली में धौला कुआं, जो कि बहुत व्यस्त ऐरिया है, भीड़-भाड़ वाला इलाका है, वहां राधिका नामक एक छात्रा की गोली मारकर हत्या कर दी गई। कल ही एक महिला वकील - Rebecca John की मां की घर में घुसकर बदमाशों ने बड़े नर्सिम तरीके से उनकी हत्या कर दी। देश की राजधानी में महिलाओं के साथ यह क्या हो रहा है? इन घटनाओं के लिए कौम जवाब दे रहे हैं? क्या केन्द्र और राज्यों की सरकारें महिलाओं की सुरक्षा मुहैया कराने में बिल्कुल असफल हैं? दिल्ली की मुख्य मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि महिलाओं की सुरक्षा सर्फि

पुलिस और प्रशासन के भरोसे नहीं छोड़ी जा सकती। मैं जानना चाहती हूँ कि कानून और व्यवस्था की जम्मेदारी किसकी है ?

उपसभापति जी, दिल्ली की वार्षिक रिपोर्ट के अनुसार राजधानी दिल्ली में 8 महिलाएं रोज विभिन्न अपराधों की शिकार हो रही हैं। वर्ष 2009 के मुकाबले वर्ष 2010 में महिलाओं के खिलाफ होने वाले अपराधों में 4 फीसदी की बढ़ोत्तरी हुई है। इन आंकड़ों को देखते हुए ऐसा लगता है कि दिल्ली अब महिलाओं के लिए बिल्कुल सुरक्षित नहीं है।

आज दिल्ली का माहौल ऐसा है कि यदि कोई भी महिला सुबह घर से निकलती है, तो शाम को वह सही सलामत वापस आएगी या नहीं, इसकी कोई गारंटी नहीं है। दिल्ली में बच्चों के माता-पिता अपनी बच्चियों को स्कूल और कॉलेज भेजने में घबराने लगे हैं और बहुत-से माता-पिता अपनी बच्चियों के नाम स्कूल और कॉलेज से कटवा रहे हैं। बहुत से सुमियोजित तरीके से ये घटनाएं हो रही हैं और अपराधी अपराध करके बच निकलते हैं। मैं सरकार से जानना चाहती हूँ कि दिल्ली में जो घटनाएं घट रही हैं और उनमें महिलाओं के जो हत्यारे हैं, उनकी धर-पकड़ में क्या प्रगति हुई है? कल जो दो दुर्घटनाएं हुई हैं, उनमें क्या प्रगति हुई है? आज 10

महिलाओं में से 07 महिलाओं का भरोसा पुलिस पर से उठ चुका है और महिलाएं थाने में रजिस्टर्ड दर्ज कराने में खुद को असुरक्षित महसूस कर रही हैं। खास तौर से स्कूल और कॉलेज की जो बच्चियां हैं तथा असंगठित क्षेत्र में काम करने वाली जो महिलाएं हैं, उनके ऊपर सर्वाधिक अत्याचार हो रहे हैं। अब छात्राएं सड़कों पर उतर आई हैं। उन्होंने वहां चक्का जाम किया है। मैं आपके माध्यम से गृह मंत्री जी से जानना चाहती हूँ कि वे पुलिस प्रशासन को चुस्त-दुरुस्त करेंगे या नहीं करेंगे ? ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री उद्वेगनाथ पाणि (उड़ीसा) : महोदय ... (व्यवधान) ...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The entire House is... (Interruptions)... This is the sentiment of the entire House. ... (Interruptions)....

DR. BHARATKUMAR RAUT (Maharashtra): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member. ... (Interruptions)....

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, you have given notice. Your name is there. So you have to only associate yourself. It is on the same subject.

श्री मैबल रबिलो (झारखंड) : सर... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री उपसभापति : कृपया आप बैठिए ... (व्यवधान) ... कृपया आप बैठिए ... (व्यवधान) ...

नेता वशिधी दल (श्री अरुण जेटली) : सर, जो वरिष्ठ श्रीमती माया सहि जी ने उठाया है, सदन के सभी सदस्य शायद इनके साथ सहमत हैं। बेहतर होगा कि केन्द्रीय सरकार की ओर से गृह मंत्री या अन्य कोई उपयुक्त मंत्री इसके ऊपर वक्तव्य दें कि दिल्ली के अंदर महिलाओं के प्रति जो क्राइम्स हो रहे हैं, उनकी परिस्थिति क्या है और इस संबंध में सरकार क्या कदम उठाने वाली है ?

SPECIAL MENTIONS

Concern over high mortality rate of children

DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA (Rajasthan): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, my special mention is in regard to horrendous scenario of 23 lakh children below five years dying in one year.

A study by the Registrar General of India published recently in the British Medical Journal 'The Lancet', has revealed an alarming scenario of neonatal deaths in India.

Around 23 lakh children, aged 1 to 59 months, died in India in 2005 alone, i.e. 20 per cent of all deaths in children younger than 5 years world-wide, more than in any other country. Of these, more than 60 per cent were due to five causes - pneumonia, prematurity and low birth weight, diarrhoeal diseases, neonatal infection and birth asphyxia and birth trauma. Two causes accounted for 50 per cent, that is, 6.7 lakh of all deaths at 1 to 59 months; pneumonia 3.7 lakhs and diarrhoeal diseases 3 lakhs. The irony is that each of the major causes of neonatal deaths can be prevented or treated with known, highly effective and widely practicable interventions.

The study says that in children aged 1 to 59 months, girls in central India had five times higher mortality rate, per 1000 live births, from pneumonia than did boys in south India and four times higher mortality rate from diarrhoeal diseases than did boys in west India.

The study makes another vital observation - social preference for boys probably affects survival for girls. The States with higher mortality rates in girls than in boys aged 1 to 59 months were also those with lower female-to-male sex ratio for second births after a boy, a measure of selective abortion of girls.

In view of the above horrendous scenario, I would urge the hon. Minister of Health and Family Welfare to save the Indian childhood from untimely neonatal deaths. Thank you.

**Concern over monopolies in Mining Sector and
Government's inaction thereon**

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, for the last three years, media has been highlighting diverse mining scandals. It came as a shock to the country that various people acquired iron ore and other licenses and, then, broke all rules and made huge fortunes.

The Government has been blaming the State Governments for this state of affairs. But the Central Government has full control over the issue of licenses a 'mandatory concurrence' of the Central Government is required for a license becomes operational.

This implies that if the Central Government wants, it could have intervened at many stages and rectified efforts and stopped illegal acquisitions of iron ore and other mining licenses. The Central Government is also empowered to review such permits and licenses, which it has approved. But it has never done so, leaving entire matter to the NGOs and activists to fight it out in the courts.

When a State Government sends a mining application to the Central Government for approval, all facts are to be put. But if later on it is learnt that the State Government did not faithfully present facts and had favoured someone illegally and against the law or found that

inadequate facts were submitted and the Mines Act was violated, then, the Central Government should use its review power to cancel the license. But it has not done so.

It is urgently required that the Central Government should take note of diverse illegal actions. The Government should use mining tribunal and cancel all such controversial licenses and those which are against the mining laws of the country. We have created huge monopolies and mining giants have, now, grabbed mines. The Government should use its review powers to cancel and penalize parties who perpetrated these illegal acts.

SHRI RUDRA NARAYAN PANY (Orissa): Sir, I associate myself with what the hon. Member, Shri D. Raja, has said.

**Demand to check mal-practices being adopted by Rajasthan State
Flying School, Jaipur, in training pilots**

SHRI M. RAMA JOIS (Karnataka): The Rajasthan State Flying School, Jaipur, has been indulging in grave malpractices by admitting students, assuring them to give pilot's training. They charge huge fees from them. But they make fake entries in their logbooks regarding the number of flying hours and help them in securing pilot's licenses from the Director General of Civil Aviation. When the matter came to the knowledge of the DGCA, he has suspended the licenses of several such persons, causing irreparable losses and hardships to them. Such type of mal-practices on the part of the flying school put the lives of the air passengers at risk. The Government should immediately take appropriate steps to stop such malpractices and should also take strict action against the guilty.

**Demand to resolve the problems of employees of Prasar Bharati by
making appropriate amendments in the Prasar Bharati Act**

SHRI SYED AZEEZ PASHA (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, the attempt of the Government to amend section 11 of the Prasar Bharati Act, 1990, which came into force by an Act of Parliament from September, 1997, has created public outcry and resentment among the employees of the Akashvani and the Doordarshan, across the country.

The Prasar Bharati came into existence for granting autonomy to the erstwhile Government-owned media. But, even after 14 years of existence, it has failed to achieve its objectives, as envisaged in the Act. The then existing Government employees of the Akashvani and the Doordarshan, were placed on 'deemed deputation', as an interim arrangement w.e.f. 01.04.2000 under the control of the Prasar Bharati. ...but without finalizing the Recruitment Rules and service conditions of the Corporation and with utter disregard to the Department of Personnel and Training's norm. It has resulted into inordinate delay to exercise option under section 11 by the existing employees for either absorption in Prasar Bharati or to remain with the Government, in accordance with the Department of Personnel and Training norms.

Sir, the arrangement of such type of perennial 'Deemed Deputation'

till retirement is also contrary to the statutory provisions of Rules of Law, especially, Rule 37 (A) of CCS (Pension) Rules, 1972 and also a gross violation of DoPT norms, as mentioned in its O.M. No. AB.14017/37/2009-Estt. (RR), dated 8.10.2010.

Hence, I demand not to make any amendment to section 11 of the Prasar Bharati Act, 1990. Instead, the need of the hour is to restore the confidence of the public, in general, and employees, in particular, by making amendment to Section 17 of the said Act.

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR (Maharashtra): Sir.....

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have to only associate. ...*(Interruptions)*... There is some technical problem. See, all Special Mentions have to be scrutinized. Since you have to only associate, your text has not be scrutinized. So, you just associate. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am telling you that the Secretariat has not scrutinized the text.

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर : सर, मैं माननीय सदस्य के वक्तव्य से स्वंय के संबद्ध करता हूं, लेकिन असोसिएट करते हुए मैं एक मुद्दे के बारे में बताना चाहता हूं कि ये तीस हजार कर्मचारी हैं, लेकिन 14 साल में आज तक उनकी सर्विस कंडीशंस की तय नहीं हुई है। सर, अगर हम 14 साल तक उनके नयिम ही नहीं बनाएंगे तो हम कानून किसलिए बनाते हैं ? इसलिए मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूं कि क्या एक नया कानून बनाना पड़ेगा कि कानून बनने के बाद नयिम एक साल में बनने चाहिए ? जब नयिम बनेंगे तो सेक्शन 11 के अमेंडमेंट की जरूरत ही नहीं रहेगी। सर, आखिर प्रसार भारती किसकी जम्मेदारी है ?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is different. You can raise it in a different form.

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर : लेकिन यह वस्विय इतना important है ...*(व्यवधान)* ...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You just associate.

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर : उन कर्मचारियों को न्याय मंलिना चाहिए, यही कहकर मैं माननीय सदस्य के वक्तव्य से स्वंय के संबद्ध करता हूं धन्यवाद।

Demand to take measures to check the increasing number of cancer patients in certain regions of Punjab

SHRI H.K. DUA (Nominated): Sir, the Train No. 339 leaves every night from Abohar to reach Bikaner next morning. Over a period of time, it has come to be known as "Cancer Train". This train has acquired this dubious reputation simply because nearly 100 cancer patients travel by it from Punjab to Bikaner for diagnosis and treatment at the Acharya Tulsi Regional Cancer Treatment and Research Institute, Bikaner.

The patients and their families travel as long as 350 kilometers every day from Abohar to Bikaner, picking up cancer patients and their

families from other stations in the Southern Punjab districts. After diagnosis or treatment, they return to their villages and small towns of the entire Malwa tract. Those who have travelled by this train come back with different stories about the patients suffering from cancer. Some exude a hope of better life and others years of despair ahead.

Some preliminary research has been carried out about the prevalence of widespread cancer in Southern Punjab, which is rich in agriculture, particularly, in growing cotton for the rest of the country. Researches done so far tend to suggest that pesticides and fertilizers that are being widely used and the consequent pollution of the water is leading to cancer in Southern Punjab. The highly affected districts are said to be Ferozepur, Faridkot, Moga, Mansa, Barnala and Bhatinda.

I request the Health Minister to take steps for setting up a big cancer hospital in Southern Punjab so that patients don't have to travel all the way from Abohar to Bikaner for cancer treatment.

There is also a need for detailed study to be carried out as to why the incidents of cancer are so high in the entire Southern region of Punjab. I hope the Government, the Health Ministry, in particular, will take necessary steps urgently.

SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA (Punjab): Sir, I associate with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yesterday, we also had a question on this.

SHRI TARUN VIJAY (Uttarakhand): Sir, I associate with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRIMATI BIMLA KASHYAP SOOD (Himachal Pradesh): Sir, I associate with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

MISS ANUSUIYA UIKEY (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, I associate with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER (Punjab): Sir, I associate with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

**Demand to address the problems being faced by the family of
Ramdhari Singh 'Dinkar', a National Poet**

श्री राम कृष्ण यादव (बहिर) : महोदय , मैं आज सदन में एक अत्यन्त महत्वपूर्ण विषय को उठाना चाहता हूँ। विषय राष्ट्रकवि श्री रामधारी सहि दमिकर जी के परिवार के साथ हो रहे अन्याय से संबंधित है। सन् 2011 में राष्ट्रकवि रामधारी सहि “दमिकर ” का जन्म शताब्दी वर्ष है। इस अवसर पर सारा देश उनके योगदान को स्मरण कर रहा है। कबितु उनके जन्म स्थान , बहिर प्रदेश में पटना के इनके आवास पर कुछ प्रभावशाली लोग जबरन कब्जा कए हुए हैं और दमिकर जी के परिवार के लोग दर-दर भटक रहे हैं , न्याय की गुहार लगा रहे हैं तथा वे मुख्य मंत्री जी से फरियाद भी कर चुके हैं , लेकिन सरकार दमिकर जी के परिवार को न्याय नहीं दलि पा रही है। मैं दमिकर जी की दो पंक्तियां कहना चाहता हूँ :-

“दो न्याय अगर तो आधा दो ,
और उसमें से अगर बाधा हो ,
तो दे दो केवल पांच ग्राम ,

रखो अपनी धरती तमाम ,
हम वही खुशी से खाएंगे ,
परिजन पर असि न उठाएंगे। ”

दमिकर जी के बारे में कुछ कहना बहुत ही कम होगा। वे तो अपनी लेखनी के माध्यम से सदा अमर रहेंगे। वे इस सदन के सदस्य थे। अतः सदन को उनके परिवार के साथ हो रहे अन्याय के प्रति जम्मेदार होना

चाहिए , चाहे यह राज्य से संबंधित वषिय ही क्यों न हो। मैं ज़्यादा न कह कर सरकार से इस पर संज्ञान लेबे के लए आग्रह करता हूँ और उनकी दो पंक्तियां कहना चाहता हूँ।

“समर शेष है , नहीं पाप का भागी केवल व्याध ,
जो तटस्थ है , समय लखिगा उसका भी अपराध। ”

उनकी लेखनी सतत् सामाजिक और आर्थिक समानता , शोषित , वंचित और दबे -कुचले के लए न्याय की बात लखिती रही है। आज वे खुद न्याय की भीख मांग रही है।

उपसभापति महोदय , मैं इस पर विशेष संज्ञान लेबे का अनुरोध करता हूँ। सरकार इस पर पहल करे और उनकी जो सम्पत्ति है , उसको वापिस दबाने का प्रयास करे और उनके परिवार के साथ न्याय करे।

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि (उड़ीसा) : महोदय , मैं इसका समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्री राजनीति प्रसाद (बहिर) : महोदय , मैं इसको एसोसिएट करता हूँ।

श्री अशक अली टाक (राजस्थान) : महोदय , मैं इससे अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

डॉ. राम प्रकाश (हरियाणा) : महोदय , मैं भी एसोसिएट करता हूँ।

SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention raised by the hon. Member.

Demand to set guidelines for appointment of Vice-Chancellors in the State Universities

श्री राजनीति प्रसाद (बहिर) : माननीय उपसभा पति महोदय , मैं इस विशेष उल्लेख के माध्यम से आपका ध्यान नम्नलिखित बातों पर आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूँ।

सरकार ने उच्च शिक्षा में सुधार के लए कई कदम उठाए हैं। केन्द्र द्वारा स्थापित विश्वविद्यालयों में भी सुधार के प्रयास हो रहे हैं। इसमें यू.जी.सी. का भी सराहनीय योगदान है। परन्तु , अफसोस की बात यह है कि राज्यों द्वारा संचालित विश्वविद्यालयों के कुलपति के चयन के लए कोई स्पष्ट मार्गदर्शन यानी गाइड लाइंस तय नहीं की गई हैं। परिणाम यह है कि विश्वविद्यालयों के कुलपति पद पर कुछ संदिग्ध एवं

आपराधिक पृष्ठभूमि के लोग भी नियुक्त हो रहे हैं। उदाहरण के लिए बहिर स्थित जयप्रकाश यूनिवर्सिटी के कुलपति के पद पर जसि व्यक्ति को नियुक्त किया गया है, उसको राज्य सरकार ने भी कुलाधिपति से हटाने की सफ़िरिश की है। इसके बावजूद भी कुलपति अपने पद पर बने हुए हैं। इस घटना को लेकर पूरे राज्य में असंतोष व्याप्त है। छात्र समुदाय सामूहिक आंदोलन पर उतारू है। अतः मैं सरकार से मांग करता हूँ कि वह इस महत्वपूर्ण पद पर नियुक्ति के लिए स्पष्ट मार्ग-निर्देशन तय करें। धन्यवाद।

श्री मंगल कसिन (उड़ीसा): महोदय, मैं एसोसिएट करता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Ganga Charan; not present. Shri Ali Anwar Ansari.

Demand to include caste-based Census in General Census, 2011

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी (बहिर): उपसभापति महोदय, हम इस बात को लेकर चिन्तित हैं कि 2011 की जनगणना में जाति को शामिल नहीं किया जा रहा है। पछिले साल इस सवाल पर देश में और संसद में काफी

चर्चा हुई थी और इस बात पर सहमति बन गई थी कि 2011 की जनगणना में जाति को शामिल किया जाएगा।

ऐसे मौके कम आते हैं जब पक्ष और वक्ता का भेद मटि जाता है। जनगणना में जाति को शामिल करने को लेकर हुई बहस में यही हुआ। कांग्रेस और बीजेपी के साथ ही वामपंथी दलों और तमाम राष्ट्रीय और क्षेत्रीय दलों के प्रतिनिधियों ने इस बात का समर्थन किया कि जनगणना में जाति को शामिल करना अब जरूरी हो गया है। इसके बाद प्रधान मंत्री डॉ. मनमोहन सिंह ने आश्वासन दिया कि सदस्यों की भावना से सरकार वाकिफ है और इस बारे में कैबिनेट फैसला करेगी। उनकी इस घोषणा का जोरदार स्वागत हुआ है और इसे सामाजिक न्याय की दृष्टि में एक बड़े कदम के रूप में देखा गया।

लेकिन अब सरकार ने इसे जनगणना अधिनियम 1948 से अलग करते हुए सामान्य जनगणना जून से सितम्बर, 2011 के बीच करने का फैसला किया है। इस तरह सिर्फ जातियों की संख्या का पता चलेगा। उसकी सामाजिक, आर्थिक एवं शैक्षणिक स्थितियों के बारे में कोई जानकारी नहीं मिल पाएगी। यह इस संबंध में बनी सहमति का और इस तरह भारतीय लोकतंत्र और जनता की भावनाओं का अपमान है।

हम यह मांग करते हैं कि सरकार जाति आधारित जनगणना की संपूर्ण प्रक्रिया पर इसकी वास्तविक स्थिति से सदन को अवगत कराए तथा इसे जनगणना से अलग न कर जनगणना अधिनियम, 1948 के तहत ही किया जाए। साथ ही इसमें विभिन्न जातियों के सामाजिक, आर्थिक एवं शैक्षणिक आंकड़े एकत्रित करते हुए, इसे सामान्य जनगणना 2011 का तीसरा चरण घोषित किया जाए।

श्री सैयद अज़ीज़ पाशा (आन्ध्र प्रदेश): सर, मैं इससे अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

SHRI SHASHI BHUSAN BEHERA (Orissa): Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

श्री . अनिल कुमार साहनी (बिहार): सर, मैं इससे अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री कशोर कुमार मोहन्ती (उड़ीसा): सर, मैं इससे अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री मंगल कसिन (उड़ीसा): सर, मैं इससे अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर (महाराष्ट्र) : उपसभापति महोदय ,
...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : इस पर बहस नहीं। श्री एन.के. सिंह। There is no question of discussion on this. Shri N.K. Singh. ...*(Interruptions)*... नहीं , आप एसोसिएट कर सकते हैं। There is no question of debate. ...*(Interruptions)*... Nothing will go on record except the Special Mention. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर : *

श्री उपसभापति : कैसे ? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि (उड़ीसा) : *

श्री उपसभापति : नहीं , nothing will go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... श्री एन.के. सिंह जी आप बोलिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप बैठ जाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप बैठ जाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... पाणि जी ,

*Not recorded.

आप बैठ जाइए। ... (व्यवधान) ... आप बैठ जाइए। इस पर कोई बहस नहीं।
 Nothing will go on record.
 रिकॉर्ड में कुछ नहीं जाएगा। आप एसोसिएट कर सकते हैं, मगर
 रिकॉर्ड में कुछ नहीं जाएगा।
 श्री एन.के. सहि।

Need to control Current Account Deficit

SHRI N.K. SINGH (Bihar): Sir, I would like to bring to the attention of the House the need to evolve a medium-term policy to control the yawning current account deficit. The deficit in the current account is likely to cross three per cent of India's GDP. The declining export/import ratio of India's merchandise trade is a worrying factor as it has declined to 64 per cent in 2010 from 86 per cent in 2001. The trade deficit could jump nearly 2.5 times to \$278.5 billion in three years and this may cause an unsustainable rise in the current account deficit. Even though service earnings are most likely to grow, their growth cannot sustain a ballooning of the balance of trade deficit to the size of 13 per cent of India's GDP. The Central Bank has also pointed out that although recent data shows some improvement in exports vis-a-vis imports, the sharp increase in global commodity prices could have an adverse impact on current account deficit rising further.

Therefore, I urge the Government to take concerted action on multiple fronts like better exchange rate management, improving competitiveness of export sector, seeking market diversification, and encouraging faster inward remittances. A coherence strategy is very important as current account deficit may widen further with the recovery of global economy.

SHRI MAHENDRA MOHAN (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

Concern over poor quality of rice and pulses being served in Mid-Day-Meal in Schools and other schemes

SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA (Orissa): Sir, it is alleged that lowest

quality

rice

and dal are being served in many States in mid-day meal for school children, anganwadi and nutrition programme for pregnant mothers. In spite of the observation of hon. Supreme Court and High Court to various States in this regard, the quality of food material has not been improved. This is 100 per cent Central Government fund which is being utilized for care of children and mother. If the quality of food material is not good, instead of helping them, it may create health hazards for millions of children and mothers who are the future of the country. Although these are the Central Government schemes, State Governments are in charge of its implementation.

In Odisha, it was found that the lowest quality rice and rotten dal were being served for years together. After it was detected and it came in the media, the concerned Minister resigned and vigilance inquiry is going on into the alleged malpractice in Balasore, Mayurbhanj, Jajpur, Deogarh, Bhadraka, and Ganjam districts. This might happen in other States also.

I urge upon the Government of India, through this House, to constitute a Special Task Force to coordinate and monitor these programmes, namely, mid-day meal, anganwadi, and nutrition of expectant mother and hand over the case of Odisha and other States to the CBI where there are such allegations. And stringent action should be taken against those who are involved in such malpractices in the country.

SHRI RUDRA NARAYAN PANY (Orissa): Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

MS. MABEL REBELLO (Jharkhand): Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

**Demand to remove the problems being faced by people living in
Zanskar region of Ladakh**

SHRI TARUN VIJAY (Uttarakhand): Sir, a serious matter regarding the existence of the people of Zanskar (Ladakh) bordering China has come up and people representing various political parties, including the Congress and the BJP, have come to Delhi to demand basic infrastructure.

Zanskar is the only sub-division in India, which lies at a distance of 240 km. from its district headquarters. Zanskar remains isolated from rest of the world for more than six months in a year. The connectivity even within the sub-division remains paralysed during winter.

Following the Kargil war in 1999, the Vajpayee Government had constituted a committee to probe into the matter as to why Indian Army had suffered heavy losses and casualties during the Kargil war and to suggest remedial measures. The committee recommended the Government to have all-weather defence alternative road, which links Ladakh with the rest of the country via Zanskar to Manali. As such Nimoo-Padum-Darcha

road was sanctioned as this road goes along the safest alignment along the gorge of the Zaskar river. Unfortunately the work on this project is still going on at a snail's pace. Since the starting of construction work on this road, the executing agency, the Border Road Organisation, could hardly construct a stretch of 122 km on 168 km long Nimoo Padum road in ten years.

I demand the construction of an all-weather road along gorges of the Zaskar river to be completed soon in a year and separate district status may kindly be granted in favour of Zaskar sub-division.

श्री रामदास अग्रवाल (राजस्थान): महोदय, मामनीय सदस्य ने जो वक्षिण उठाया है, मैं अपने को इससे सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्रीमती माया सहि (मध्य प्रदेश): महोदय, मामनीय सदस्य ने जो वक्षिण उठाया है, मैं अपने को इससे सम्बद्ध करती हूँ।

श्री श्रीगोपाल व्यास (छत्तीसगढ़): महोदय, मामनीय सदस्य ने जो वक्षिण उठाया है, मैं अपने को इससे सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री अनुसुइया उइके (मध्य प्रदेश): महोदय, मामनीय सदस्य ने जो वक्षिण उठाया है, मैं अपने को इससे सम्बद्ध करती हूँ।

**Demand for starting functioning of Pack House and Spice Park in
Tansaramal of Chhindwara region of Madhya Pradesh**

श्री अनु सुइया उइके (मध्य प्रदेश): उपसभापति महोदय, छद्दिवाड़ा के तंसरामाल में लगभग 15 करोड़ रुपए की लागत से स्पाइस पार्क का निर्माण कराया गया है, जिसमें 6 मशीनों को स्थापित कर सब्जियों, लहसुन, अदरक, टमाटर, इत्यादि फसलों को संरक्षित कर वट्टियों में उनके नर्धित की योजना थी। इस प्लांट से जल्लि के कसिनों को अपनी फसलों का उपयोगी एवं लाभकारी मूल्य तथा बेरोजगार युवकों को रोजगार भी प्राप्त होता। स्पाइस पार्क में 6 मशीनों के बदले दो मशीनें लगा कर कुछ दल्लि उत्पादन कयिा गया, उसके बाद उत्पादन बंद कर उसे एक व्यवसायी को ठेके पर दे दिया गया। उसके द्वारा भी लगभग चार माह इसे चलाया गया और फरि बंद कर दयिा गया। इस फैक्टरी की सुरक्षा एवं अन्य व्यवस्थाओं के लखि लगभग 5 लाख रुपए प्रति माह बल्लि कसिी कार्य के व्यय कयि जा रहे हैं।

इसी प्रकार छद्दिवाड़ा, मध्य प्रदेश के तंसरामाल में एपिडा द्वारा लगभग एक करोड़ रुपए की लागत से पैक हाउस का निर्माण कराया गया था, जिसमें कसिनों की फसलों को पैक कर बाजार में बेचने के लखि भेजा जाना प्रस्तावित था, ताकि कसिनों को उनकी फसल का वाजिब लाभकारी दाम मल्लि सके, कल्लिु इसे भी प्रारंभ नहीं कयिा गया है।

इन फैक्टरियों में सरकार के लगभग 16 करोड़ रुपए लगे हैं, कल्लिु इन रुपयों का लाभ कसिनों और बेरोजगारों को प्राप्त नहीं हो रहा है एवं यह शासकीय धन के अपव्यय की श्रेणी में आ गया है, जसिकी वजह से कसिनों एवं बेरोजगारों में गंभीर आक्रोश उत्पन्न हो रहा है।

अतएव मैं सरकार से अनुरो ध करना चाहती हूँ कि तत्काल

स्पाइस पार्क में शेष मशीनें स्थापित करवा कर इसे प्रारंभ कराया जाय तथा पैक हाउस को भी शीघ्र प्रारंभ कराया जाय , जससे किसानों को अपनी फसलों के उत्पादन का सही मूल्य मिल सके।

Demand for a special industrial package to Punjab to prevent migration of its Industries to neighbouring States

SARDAR SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA (Punjab): Sir, my Special Mention is that due to the absence of incentives from the Union Government, industries from Punjab are migrating to the neighbouring States which offer special concessions and incentives extended by the Union Government. This policy of the Union Government has been doing a grave disservice to the economy and youth of this otherwise vibrant State of Punjab. The State Government of Punjab

has taken up this issue with the Union Government, from time to time, asking for a special industrial package for the promotion of industries in the State, but no concrete action has been taken in the matter till date.

As such, I request the Union Government to announce and release a special industrial package for Punjab to ensure a level-playing field vis-a-vis other States, and it should try to check the migration of industries from Punjab. Thank you.

SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA (Punjab): Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention made by him.

SHRI BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER (Punjab): Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention made by my colleague.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri R.V. Mohite-Patil.

Demand for exempting in-service University and College teachers from qualifying NET/SET examinations in Maharashtra

SHRI RANJITSINH VIJAYSINH MOHITE-PATIL (Maharashtra): Sir, my Special Mention relates to exempting the teachers from qualifying NET/SET exams. There are about 10,000 teachers who are rendering their services to the Universities and the colleges in Maharashtra under their respective rules and service conditions. This practice continued from 1991 to 2000. However, in 1991, the University Grants Commission had issued an order making qualifying NET/SET exams compulsory for all those seeking appointment in the Universities. But the State Government and the local Universities did not adhere to follow these new rules and went on appointing teachers. The UGC, in the year 2000, again, issued a revised order exempting the teachers from qualifying NET/SET exams with some conditions.

The UGC has agreed that their cases may be covered under its new revised order and all benefits of new order should be given to them as they were not at fault. It was the State Government of Maharashtra and local Universities that did not adopt the '1991 and 2000 orders' of the UGC. The Maharashtra Federation of University and College Teachers' Association (MFUCTO) had approached the State Government, UGC and the HRD Minister to grant all service benefits to all those teachers without insistence on qualifying NET/SET exams. The HRD Minister has now stayed the UGC's orders for grant of exemption from

qualifying NET/SET exams.

I request that the HRD Minister be asked to call back its order so that all those teachers could get the benefit of exemption from qualifying NET/SET exams, and also the all service benefits.

SHRI THOMAS SANGMA (Meghalaya): Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention made by Shri Mohite-Patil.

Demand for early completion of works on Kanpur-Lucknow Highway

श्री महेन्द्र मोहन (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं सदन का ध्यान कामपुर -लखनऊ राजमार्ग की क्षतिग्रस्त हालत की ओर आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूँ। इस मार्ग पर, जो कि 90 किलोमीटर का है, पहले दो से ढाई घंटे लगते थे, लेकिन अब यह सफर चार से पांच घंटे का हो गया है। कामपुर से जाने वाले हवाई यात्री अक्सर लखनऊ हवाई अड्डे का इस्तेमाल करते हैं, क्योंकि कामपुर का हवाई अड्डा होमा न होमा बराबर है। यात्रियों को इसी राजमार्ग पर निर्भर रहना पड़ता है। इसके अलावा यह राजमार्ग, राजमार्ग संख्या 2 से भी जुड़ा है, जिसकी वजह से भारी मासवाहक ट्रकों की आवाजाही भी काफी रहती है।

इस हाईवे पर 2002 से काम शुरू हुआ, तो 2007 में पूरा होना था। यह 100 करोड़ का प्रोजेक्ट था, लेकिन समय पर काम न होने से इसका खर्च 200 करोड़ हो गया। इसका ठेका बीआरएन और टीआरजी कंपनियों ने लिया। बसीतरगंज से कामपुर का ठेका टीआरएम का था, जो काम छोड़ कर चली गई। पूरी सड़क खराब हालत में है। जुआखन खेड़ा पर पुलिया अभी तक नहीं बनी है। पुराना जाजमऊ का पुल पूरा हलिया है। वहां पर हमेशा मरम्मत का काम चलता रहता है। गंगा के पुल का निर्माण 1970 के दशक से चल रहा है। 2004 में इस पुल के पुनर्निर्माण की योजना बनी, लेकिन अभी तक काम चल रहा है, पूरी कोठी नहीं बनी है।

उन्नाव में रायबरेली क्रॉसिंग पर पुल बनना था और 2007 में काम पूरा होना था, परन्तु रेलवे व राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग प्राधिकरण द्वारा अपना अंशदान न देने के कारण कार्य पूरा नहीं हो सका है। यहां पर बनने ट्रैफिक है, जिसकी वजह से घंटों जाम रहता है। आवास विकास तहसीले से उन्नाव तक सारे मार्ग क्षतिग्रस्त हो चुके हैं। मेरा अनुरोध है कि शीघ्र ही इस राजमार्ग पर सारे काम पूरे हों, जिससे कामपुर -लखनऊ यात्रियों को राहत मिल सके। धन्यवाद।

श्री नरेश चन्द्र अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, मैं इनके इस विशेष उल्लेख का समर्थन करता हूँ।

Demand to prevent misuse of educational institutions by the banned organisations and the people involved in maoist activities

श्री श्रीगोपाल व्यास (छत्तीसगढ़): महोदय, गत दिनों दिल्ली के जवाहरलाल नेहरू विश्वविद्यालय में एक प्रतिबंधित संगठन की ओर से एक प्रसिद्ध लेखिका की उपस्थिति में एक आयोजन

किया गया। इसमें ऐसे पत्रक बांटे गये , जिनमें राष्ट्रीय चङ्कि को जूते के तलवे में प्रदर्शित किया गया। इसी संगठन द्वारा उसी कैम्पस में छः माह पूर्व दंतेवाड़ा , छत्तीसगढ़ में 75 से अधिक जवानों के नक्सलियों द्वारा मारे जाते पर उत्सव मनाया गया था। लेखिका , जिन पर कुछ मुकदमे भी चल रहे हैं , न कश्मीर व छत्तीसगढ़ राज्यों में सुरक्षा बलों की हत्या को उचित बताया।

महोदय , हम पहले ही वामपंथी उग्रवाद से पीड़ित हैं और यदि शक्ति संस्थाओं में भी इस प्रकार के प्रतिबंधित संगठन और तथाकथित बुद्धिजीवी लोग हमारी भावी पीढ़ियों की मानसिकता को दूषित करते रहेंगे , तो इसके परिणाम अच्छे नहीं होंगे।

मेश आग्रह है कि सरकार ऐसी गतिविधियों में लगे संगठनों और व्यक्तियों को भविष्य में शक्ति संस्थाओं का दुरुपयोग करने से रोके एवं अब तक की गई कार्रवाई के लक्षि दंडात्मक कार्यवाही करे। धन्यवाद।

श्री वक्रिम वर्मा (मध्य प्रदेश) : सर, मैं इनके विशेष उल्लेख का समर्थन करता हूँ।

12.00 NOON

श्री तरुण वजिय (उत्तराखंड): सर, मैं भी इनके वशिष्ठ उल्लेख का समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद (बिहार): सर, मैं इनके इस वशिष्ठ उल्लेख का समर्थन करता हूँ।

बहुत से माननीय सदस्य: महोदय, हम सभी इनके इस वशिष्ठ उल्लेख का समर्थन करते हैं।

Demand to take strict measures to check exploitation of missing children by anti-social elements in the country

श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना (पंजाब): महोदय, बच्चे देश का भविष्य हैं। लापता बच्चों के गलत हाथों में पड़ने की सर्वाधिक संभावना रहती है। उनका बचपन बर्बाद हो जाता है। राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार के पास उपलब्ध सरकारी आंकड़ों के हिसाब से हर साल 45,000 बच्चे खो जाते हैं। इनमें सबसे अधिक, 6.7 प्रतिशत दिल्ली के बच्चे होते हैं। देश की राजधानी से प्रतिदिन लगभग 5 बच्चे लापता हो जाते हैं। आंकड़े तो इससे भी ज्यादा होते हैं, क्विंटु बहुत से मजदूर पलायन कर जाते हैं या पुलिस के डर से चुप बैठ जाते हैं। बहुत से मामलों में कई दसियों तक रिपोर्ट ही नहीं लखी जाती है। कई बच्चों के मां-बाप अनपढ़ता या मजबूरी के कारण बच्चों के अपहरण के बारे में जानकारी नहीं दे पाते। लापता होने वाले बच्चे संगठित गरीब के लोगों के लिये लाखों रुपये के होते हैं, जो उनसे बाल वैश्यावृत्ति करवाते हैं और बाल पोर्न साइट्स के लिये उनकी ब्लू फिल्म बनाते हैं, उनका दलित, जबरि व गुर्दे बेचते हैं। बहुत से बच्चों का उपयोग खतरनाक औद्योगिक ईकाइयों समेत घरों में सस्ते बाल मजदूर के रूप में, भीख मंगवाने के लिये, गोद लेने, जबरन शादी करवाने अथवा मानव अंग तस्करी में किया जाता है।

देश में 6000 से ज्यादा ऐसे रेखवे स्टेशन हैं, जहां सैकड़ों लाबारिस या घरों से भागे हुए बच्चे अपने ही जैसे दूसरे बच्चों के साथ गरीब बनाकर रहते हैं। लोगों में इनकी छवि चोरी एवं नशा करने वाले आवारागर्दी की होती है, लेकिन दूसरा पहलू लोग कम ही जानते हैं। किये बच्चे अनेकों तरह के शोषण का शिकार होते हैं। दबंग लोग बलि मजदूरी दए उनसे काम करवाते हैं तथा आपराधिक गतिविधियों में शामिल होने के लिये भी बाध्य करते हैं।

बच्चों की चोरी और खरीद फरोख्त के खिलाफ कड़े कानून बने हैं , कब्तु आंकड़े बतला रहे हैं कि तंत्र की ढल्लिई सबसे बड़ा कारण है।

अतः मैं सरकार से आग्रह करता हूँ कि वह लाप्रता एवं लाबारिस बच्चों के हो रहे शोषण पर रोक लगाने एवं उनको अपराधिक गतिविधियों में डालने वाले तत्वों के वस्ति सख्त कार्रवाई करने के लखि आवश्यक कदम उठाए।

श्रीमती माया सहि (मध्य प्रदेश) : सर, मैं इनके इस वशिष उल्लेख का समर्थन करती हूँ।

सुश्री अनुसुइया उइके (मध्य प्रदेश) : सर, मैं भी इनके वशिष उल्लेख का समर्थन करती हूँ।

श्री श्रीगोपाल व्यास (छत्तीसगढ़) : महोदय , मैं इनके वशिष उल्लेख का समर्थन करता हूँ ।

कुछ माननीय सदस्य : महोदय , हम सब इनके इस वशिष उल्लेख का समर्थन करते हैं।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Shanta Kumar. Not present. Dr. Prabha Thakur. Not present. Prof. Saif-ud-Din Soz.

**Demand for operating Air India flights from Srinagar
Airport in the evening**

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ (Jammu and Kashmir): My Special Mention relates to operation of Air India flights from Srinagar Airport in the evening also. The airport at Srinagar has all the facilities available and, therefore, flights can be operationalised in the evening also.

The calibration of instrumental landing system at the Srinagar airport recently has resolved the problem relating to visibility.

I have been asking the Ministry of Civil Aviation, for a long time to start operation of Air India flights in the evening also. It is then that other airlines will follow suit. This facility will bring a lot of relief to the passengers and, particularly, the trading community and the visitors.

I urge upon, through you, Sir, the Minister of Civil Aviation to accede to my demand at the earliest. Thank you.

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT (West Bengal): Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention made by Prof. Saif-ud-Din Soz.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Vijay Jawaharlal Darda. Not present. Shri T.K. Rangarajan. Not present. Shri Brijlal Khabri. Not present. Now, we will take up the General Discussion on the Budget (General) 2011-12. Shri Ravi Shankar Prasad is to initiate the discussion.

THE BUDGET (GENERAL) 2011-12

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD (Bihar): Sir, I am extremely grateful that you have given me the opportunity to initiate the discussion on the Budget (General) 2011-12. As all of us know, Budget is not only a routine exercise of accounting and expenditure in the Indian context, but this yearly instrument is also viewed with great hope by the people, the poor people, the businessmen and all those who expect that it would be a game changer. I know that the hope of the people of India has been belied for long, particularly, in the last couple of years because there is a spate of scandals, scams and corruption. But, at least, they expect that Pranab Babu will bring, if not cheers, some

smile on their face. I don't see that coming about at all.

Sir, I recall that in the year 2009 I had the honour to start the debate on the Finance Bill and while initiating the debate I had conveyed the mood of excitement in the country because Pranab Babu had returned to the Finance Ministry after a gap of 25 years. As I said then, I repeat now that I have the highest personal regard for Pranab Babu because of his vast administrative, political and legislative experience. But after nearly three years, what is the report card? I think

the sense of unease and drift persist. Whenever a Budget is presented I see a very curious scenario that these 24 X 7 television debates asking corporate honchos as to how much you will give, whether it is 7-9 or 8-10 or 9-10. I see this exercise quite comical because barring a few, hardly any corporate leader would say that the Budget is wrong because they can't afford to do so. But this time – forget the Opposition – I noted with curiosity that the venerable members of the National Advisory Council, the topmost body, which is supposed to advise this Government, headed by the supreme leader of this Government, the Congress President, has serious reservations. I was going through the public interview of one of the members of the NAC, Dr. A.K. Shiv Kumar, who said, “The Budget has nothing for the poor”. Now, if the venerable members of the National Advisory Council, who are supposed to advise this Government, have serious reservations, it is quite legitimate indeed if we have our own concerns. Why is this sense of unease? It is because many of the gaps which the Budget itself had identified have not been addressed at all in this Budget.

Please think of the rate of inflation. Pranab Babu is honest enough to admit in the Budget Speech that this is an area of concern. I think he is only stating the obvious. Price rise is not only creating problems for the poor, extremely poor, but also middle class. Now it is more than three years that inflation, particularly the rising food prices, is creating havoc with the system. Common people are suffering, and there are only assurances and assurances. All this is happening when a seasoned Economist is heading the Government in the country for the last seven years and a veteran, experienced Pranab Babu is the Finance Minister for the last two-and-a-half years. Sir, in 2009 post-Lok Sabha, a commitment was made that we shall contain prices in 100 days. When the first anniversary of the UPA-2 was celebrated in May, the Prime Minister stated, “Yes, inflation is a concern which we have not been able to control”. Now when we come to this year, when we see the Economic Survey, the Economic Survey itself acknowledges that the prices were high for the last 76 weeks, beginning from June, 2009, that means one-and-a-half years. It was double digit; it came down and then went up. For 23 weeks, it was

above 20 per cent. On 22nd January, 2011, it was 17.5 per cent. When I read the Economic Survey, I felt very surprised. Rice is costly, vegetable is costly, potato is costly and onion is costly. Fruits, milk, eggs, meat, fish, tea, spices, etc. all are costly. They say that meat and pulses were costly in the preceding year, therefore, the cycle of inflation is complete. Sir, I must fairly concede that the authors of the Economic Survey have been honest at times, particularly in paragraph 72, they have acknowledged that an Indian household spends 40 per cent of its expenditure on food articles only. In developing countries, it is 7 to 8 per cent. Now if 40 per cent expenditure of an Indian household is only on food articles, we can understand as to what the scenario is. The most interesting part is that these statistics only relate to WPI, that is,

the Wholesale Price Index. The Consumer Price Index, CPI is not mentioned at all. I thought that after the divorce with the Left in the UPA-2, at least the CPI-effect would not be there, and there would be some honesty in telling about the real Consumer Price Index, as far as the food inflation is concerned. I leave it to the hon. Finance Minister to reply to that. But what has troubled me more, Sir, which I say with the profoundest respect is, the logic being presented while answering any query relating to inflation. The thrust is articulated by the Prime Minister, the Governor of the Reserve Bank of India, many other Ministers and also obliquely by hon. Pranab Babu that people are eating more, and, therefore, the prices are rising. Sir, I must say, it is not only unfortunate, but deeply regrettable. I was just going through the latest UNICEF Report on the State of World's Children 2011. Sir, India has the largest population of adolescents in the world, which is 20 per cent of world population. Now what is the net finding? It is very painful. India has the largest proportion of underweight adolescent girls, which is about 47 per cent. Then 56 per cent of adolescents are anemic. As per the World Bank report, 80 per cent of children, 70 per cent of pregnant women and 24 per cent of men suffer from malnutrition.

Sir, you may recall that yesterday while replying to Question No. 165, the Health Minister, Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad, stated that in India, every year, 9 lakh children, one year and below, die because of malnutrition.

If that is the scenario, then, obviously, their mothers are also suffering from undernourishment. This is the state of country's health, health of the poor people. Yet when it is being stated that people are eating more, and, therefore, prices are going up, this I would say, is very, very painful. माननीय वस्ति मंत्री जी, आप अगर घाब पर मरहम नहीं लगा सकते, तो कम से कम नमक तो मत छड़किए। आपके नेताओं द्वारा यह कहा जा रहा है कि चूंकि लोग अधिक खाना खा रहे हैं, इसलिए महंगाई बढ़ रही है। मैं आपसे गुजारिश करूंगा कि आप लोग यह कहकर गरीबों की गरीबी का मखौल तो मत उड़ाइए। The other argument is that faster economic growth would lead to price rise. The Economic Survey also mentions the same. When we see how far

it is correct based upon empirical evidence, the hon. Finance Minister, with his vast experience, knows that it is not a correct, factual position. If you take the statistics of May-June, 2010, in China, the growth stood at 9.5 per cent; India's growth was 7.2 per cent. But the inflation in China was 2.7 per cent, and the food inflation was less than 1 per cent, whereas in India, the food inflation during the period was 19-22 per cent. In America, the inflation was 2.6 per cent; in South Korea, it was 2.7 per cent; it was 1 per cent in Europe and 1.3 per cent in Malaysia, during the same period. And, many of these economies are growing and growing very fast. This whole argument that the price rise is integral to growth is a proposition which we do not accept, Mr. Minister. In fact, between 2005 and 2010, the prices of all commodities have risen by 38 per cent, while the prices of food items have jumped over by 77 per cent. Now even milk is costly. We recall, with great pride, that

in the Vajpayee Government in the NDA regime, India became the highest producer of milk in the world. Now, we are being confronted with a situation that we have to import milk. Where is the economy moving towards? Egg is costly; vegetable is costly. Therefore, this was really the gap that we had. Now, what is the strategy in the entire Budget except the pious wish of the Finance Minister when he says, "I hope that by next year the inflation will come down."? Why is there this gross mismanagement? In Paragraph VI of your Budget, you have honestly added two lines. I quote: "There are leakages; there are gaps in implementation, and poor quality of outcome." Mr. Minister. Kindly see one very classic case of gross mismanagement. In Para 66 of your Budget speech, on Page 12, you have admitted that as on 1st January, 2011, the food stock in the Central Pool reached 470 lakh metric tonnes. I am quoting your statement. The total food storage capacity in India is roughly in the region of 200 lakh metric tonnes. That is all.

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (Prof. P.J. Kurien) in the Chair]

Therefore, if this is the available foodgrains in the Central pool, this means that more than half the stock of foodgrains in the Central pool was lying outside the storage capacity and they were rotting. We have seen in the entire country many godowns where the foodgrains were kept outside. And, simultaneously, we see that in States where there are non-UPA Governments, whether it is the BJP or the Left or anyone else, they have been seriously discriminated against as far as allocation of Central pool foodgrains is concerned. Now what kind of mismanagement this is, Mr. Finance Minister, that you are having more than double the storage capacity, which you claim in your Budget speech, which are not being released to the public and is allowed to rot, and those non-UPA Governments, which have initiated pro-poor policies for allocation of cheaper foodgrains are being denied the benefit of Central quota! This is a gross case of food mismanagement which, I think, requires a very clear answer.

Therefore, I again ask this question to myself, hon'ble the Finance Minister: on what basis at paragraph 16 on page 4 of your Budget Speech have you said that you expect the average inflation to be lower

next year? We were given the same homily in May, 2009 after you came back to power when you had said, "Give us 100 days"; that 100 days deadline went to November. Then, you said, "Wait till March, 2010". We waited till March, 2010. Then, you had said, "Wait for six months more, till November, 2010" and we waited for six months more. Now, in March, 2011, we are being told to wait till next year.

Now, what kind of roadmap is this? That is, indeed, very important. Hon'ble Finance Minister, we regret to say that in the entire Budget there is no roadmap to this, there is no vision to this and the people are still left in the lurch as to how long this skyrocketing food prices and food inflation will continue.

Now, I come to the agricultural sector. The Economic Survey itself notes that the agricultural sector constitutes 14.6 per cent of the GDP. More than 65 per cent of India's population exist upon agriculture. Again, you have noted at page 188 of the Economic Survey, hon'ble Finance Minister, that this agriculture has the potential to provide

58 per cent of employment in the country. Yet, the GDP component is only 14.6 per cent! I recall when you had gone to attend the G-20 meeting you had made a very astounding comment that we are not responsible for regional imbalance. The point was well-taken, hon'ble Finance Minister. But how is your Government accountable for serious imbalance in the entire economic architecture of the country when agriculture is only 14.6 per cent? And if we see the break-up which the Economic Survey mentions, it is only 12.3 per cent agriculture; and fisheries is 0.8 per cent. Now, there is a very bold claim that in the year 2010-11, the agricultural growth was 5.4 per cent. I think it came up on the backdrop of a very negative growth, hon'ble Finance Minister. The base was very negative. It was minus one per cent in 2008-09 and four per cent in the year 2009-10. Obviously, this 5.4 per cent, as claimed in the backdrop of this negative growth, cannot be called very outstanding and shining. And how long is it going to say? We do not know because Lord *Indra* is important, as you have stated in your Budget Speech that no agricultural growth is possible unless there is a proper architecture of irrigation.

Now, if you see the Central allocation for irrigation, it is only Rs. 565 crores, which is a pittance. Any big idea for agricultural growth is completely lacking. I remember Prof. Swaminathan, the eminent scientist of this country and who is also a distinguished Member of this House, has publicly written that we need to ponder why it is that no fresh agriculture graduate goes and takes up farming and also involves his own scientific training in farm production. Unless agriculture is made more entrepreneurial, unless there are good market conditions, unless we see it as an important component of the Indian GDP, agriculture would never be given the priority which it deserves. And I regret to say that I do not see any big picture in this Budget.

You have talked of the Second Green Revolution and you have identified six areas which have been given Rs. 300 crores each, a

princely sum. Hon'ble Finance Minister, you have said that number three is a lucky number. Maybe! We appreciate that. But this three hundred crores each, I am sure, is going to be quite unlucky. Let me give you just one break-up. You have said that 60000 villages would be identified for pulse cultivation and also for providing market conditions. Now, Rs. 300 crores and 60000 villages mean, one village will get just Rs. 50,000. माननीय वस्ति मंत्री जी, इतने से तो एक एकड़ में भी दास की खेती नहीं हो सकती है।

When I said Rs. 300 crores is not going to be lucky, I meant that. It is just an example. It is very important to be appreciated. There is no big plan for vegetables, for the rise in milk production, for encouraging fisheries—it is just 0.08 per cent. About irrigation, I just talked.

Therefore, the larger picture of proper growth in the agricultural sector is completely missing. We know that agriculture is a State-subject, hon. Finance Minister. But, the Central Government's initiative also is required. The Central Government also should encourage and involve itself and create a condition whereby agriculture is seen to be more productive. I regret to say that that big idea is completely lacking.

I was just going through an article of Shri R. Ramkumar of the Tata Institute of Social Sciences. He pointed out that the revenue expenditure in agriculture is going to be fallen in absolute terms by Rs. 5,568 crores. Sir, allied with this is the second important question: What is the exact number of the poor? This statistics is indeed very important because we have decided to transfer subsidy in cash to the people below poverty-line. We have decided to set up a task force which will give its report. Some Aadhar Yojana is also there. Therefore, as of now, we are going to await the result of a fresh computation of the most poor people in the country. What is the present scenario? The Planning Commission says that the below poverty-line population in rural areas is 28.3 per cent as in 2005. The N.C. Saxena Committee of the Rural Development Ministry talks of 50 per cent of the people are living below poverty-line in terms of calorie intake in the country. The Arjun Sengupta Committee for the organized sector found that 77 per cent people live on Rs. 20 per day. The Tendulkar Committee report talks of 37.2 per cent living under the below poverty-line category, by putting the figure at 42 crores in December, 2009. According to World Bank estimates in 2005, 41 per cent of India's population falls below the national poverty-line.

Now, the National Advisory Council, I am told, has suggested that 70 per cent of the country's population must be given the exact benefit of the cheap food under the proposed Food Security Act. But, we are confused, hon. Finance Minister. We are entitled to know as to how many poor or below poverty-line are there in the country, as per your own estimate. Please educate us, please enlighten us. Whom should we accept? I remember asking a question to the hon. Agriculture Minister in this House; he said that the Government was looking into it. We one day asked you a question and you said, 'No, we go by the

Tendulkar Committee report.' So many reports are there. Now, the whole transfer of cash subsidy is going to go to the people below poverty-line; but, there is a regime of complete uncertainty as far as the number of poor is concerned.

What is the upshot of the growth story of the UPA's 8 per cent, as claimed? This question, I would say, with all earnestness, hon. Pranab Babu, you need to answer because you have the experience of licence, permit, quota-raj. It was your first avatar as the Finance Minister. Now, you also have the experience of the Finance Minister in a liberal regime and a global world. I strongly feel that the upshot of the growth story of your regime is—poor are becoming poorer

and rich are becoming richer. That is the clear growth story of the UPA-I and UPA-II. And, I do not ignore you as well because you are a part of the UPA-I.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): That is the story of the NDA regime also.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: In fact, let me tell you, this is the genuine light in the BJP always talking for the poorest and the poor. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: But, remember that it is only the Left that is correct though you may be in the Right! ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, I was going through a very interesting figure. The Dollar billionaires in India has increased from 32 to 45.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: It is 69 now.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: I stand corrected, it is 69 now. The Rupee billionaires also has increased to 657 because 106 new members are added in the year 2010.

The total net worth of India's 657 rupee-billionaire was Rs. 16 lakh crore, amounting to a fifth of collective market value of all listed companies in India. We are very clear that we support entrepreneurship. We support the role of private sector in growth because both the Government and the private sector have to play a crucial role. And we appreciate the entrepreneurship. But, if you give a regime which only leads to wealth creation for those few and the larger public below the poverty line is suffering and their number is rising, this kind of regime is not acceptable to us. It is indeed very clear that your policies are creating a regime like a pyramid where wealth is cornered and the poor are becoming poorer and poorer. You need to address this issue. Is it an inclusive growth? I am taking your point. You have repeatedly talked of inclusive growth in the Budget. Are you leading a legacy of inclusive growth? That is indeed a very important thing. प्रणब जी, आपने अपने बजट में लक्ष्मी जी की अराधना की है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : इंदर जी भी।

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद : अच्छी बात है। आप तो मां दुर्गा के भी भक्त हैं। हर दुर्गापूजा में अपने गांव में आप पूजा करते हैं। उसके लिए मैं आपका अभिनंदन करता हूँ। आप एक बात हमेशा ध्यान रखते होंगे कि मां दुर्गा की आराधना करें या लक्ष्मी की आराधना करें, वह आराधना तभी स्थायी और शाश्वत होगी, जब गरीबों की चिन्ता होगी, क्योंकि भारत की सनातन परम्परा यही है, “सर्व भवन्तु सुखिनः सर्वे सन्तु नरिमयाः” यह सोच आपके सनातन चिन्तन में कतिनी है, इसका आभास दिखाई नहीं पड़ता, क्योंकि जो गरीबों की संख्या है, वह बढ़ती ही जा रही है।

Sir, now I come to the health issue. It is very important. The worst component of this Budget is the slapping of a five per cent Service Tax on healthcare. How much are we spending on healthcare? It is just one per cent of the GDP. The public infrastructure is quite

unsatisfactory. India has 90 beds against one lakh people; the world has 270 beds. This is the world average. There are only 60 doctors and 130 nurses against one lakh people; the world average is 140 and 280. Now, the private healthcare only supplements, and it is a wrong premise to say that poor people do not go to the private healthcare. Now, we have private healthcare and diagnostic centres also in *mufassil* towns, in semi-urban areas and people are going there. Let us not forget that 80 per cent of investment on health comes from the own resources of the people of this country. It is because we would wish your infrastructure to grow.

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT (West Bengal): Not investment, it is expenditure.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Yes, expenditure. The point I am trying to highlight is, it is high time healthcare must be taken as a part of infrastructure, and this kind of imposition is only going to lead to a rise in the cost of healthcare and the poor people and the common man are going to suffer. You have this whole air-conditioning premise. Yes, you need air-condition for operation theatre; you need air-condition for blood bank. Central air-conditioning or decentralized air-conditioning is not of importance. But, a good quality healthcare has to have these things. We would demand that please withdraw it completely because it is going to make life only miserable for the poor people.

Sir, now I come to unemployment. I am surprised, in the entire Budget there is not even a whisper about unemployment, and how you are going to remove unemployment in the country. Manufacturing sector is a big component for giving a push to employment. Manufacturing sector is down. The Economic Survey notes it. There is a resource crunch; there is a fund crunch. Doing business in India is becoming difficult day-by-day. India ranks 134th in the world, as far as business in India is concerned. Now, if manufacturing sector is going down, I don't see any proper roadmap as to how you are going to give a push to manufacturing sector, except some cosmetic changes here and there. Hon. Finance Minister, I have to ask a very simple question from you, and I will appreciate a very direct answer from you. Now, it is the seventh year you are in power, how much employment has been generated in the UPA-I

and UPA-II in this country? We would like a very clear answer from you, and we will really appreciate that. This question is really important.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR (Nominated): It should be in comparison with the NDA. ...(*Interruptions*)... You compare it with the NDA, how... ...(*Interruptions*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): No, no. Please, continue.

Sir, I think Pranabbabu can take someone else as his deputy. ...(*Interruptions*)... It will be of good assistance to Pranabbabu. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI SITARAM YENCHURY: Are you recommending?

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: No, no, it is not within my jurisdiction, it is for the Prime Minister. ...(Interruptions)... I am only suggesting. ...(Interruptions)... Unemployment rate in India went upto 9.4 in 2009-10 from 8.3 in 2004-05. These are critical areas. Sir, I now come to infrastructure sector. In the Economic Survey you have acknowledged it as a sad story. The growth story has gone horribly wrong – not only wrong. You say at page 258 of the Economic Survey that all the Central infrastructure projects of Rs. 150 crores and above are monitored on a monthly basis and high number of 293 are delayed. This includes highway, telecom, power, coal, etc. Take the case of National Highways. We were proud of that. It was a great success story of the NDA regime, the golden period of National Highways programme, and more than 71 per cent Golden Quadrilateral was completed, the East-West Corridor was going very high. Now it has come to a grinding halt. I can understand that three years went 'as wasted' because of coalition compulsions. Thereafter, when a very dynamic Minister came he said that in the NDA regime we were constructing 11 kilometers road per day but he will construct 20 kilometers per day. Then the Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission pegged it down to 4 kilometers per day. He had a fight with him. Now we hear that the NHAI is having raids by the CBI, the GMs, the Deputy GMs, the Under Secretaries, etc. are going to jail. What is happening? Unless we have good infrastructure, can India grow as you have projected? I was going through a study by International Food Policy Research Institute which revealed that investment of Rs. 1 crores in road lifts as many as 1650 poor people above the poverty line. Connectivity has to be there. In the Eleventh Plan you have to invest Rs. 20.54 lakh crores, a huge amount, for investment in infrastructure. Hon. Finance Minister, we have a right to know from you from where this money will come. The FDI, FII, etc. are all going down by 36 per cent during the period from April to September, 2010. Even the Indian businessmen are investing abroad. Yesterday I was talking to my good friend, Shri N.K. Singh, a Member of this House. All these various mutual funds, which were supposed to invest in infrastructure, are giving very low returns, a very big barometer as to what is the State of investment in infrastructure. People are migrating to traditional investments in

fixed deposits. Is it an area of concern or not? When you have to invest Rs. 25.54 lakh crores, a huge amount, in the Eleventh Plan, in infrastructure, and one rupees trillion in the Twelfth Plan, we would like to know from where the money is going to come. What is the roadmap? Therefore, a mere statement in paragraph 6 of 'gap' of quality outcome will not do. We also want a statement of audit as how they are going to be implemented which I see completely lacking in this sector.

Sir, housing sector is another area of growth for employment generation. In paragraph 4.2 on page 80 of the Economic Survey you say that the real growth area is moderate housing segment and housing meant for the poor. But there is resource crunch. You have given some

Rs. 25 lakh if you are able to furnish Rs. 10 lakh, I can understand that. But there is no roadmap for housing for poor because that is very important. As far as this Rs. 25 lakh limit is concerned, in terms of Urban Development Ministry's guidelines, you cannot qualify that being housing for the poor because that investment is not permissible.

Sir, I now come to fiscal deficit and subsidy. Every Finance Ministers takes the liberty of figures, jugglery with statistics. But, hon. Finance Minister, if it is overdone, it becomes unrealistic.

Now, you have to take the fiscal deficit to 4.6 per cent. In the last year fiscal deficit came to 5.1 per cent against the Budget Estimate of 5.5. Why? It is primarily because of the bonanza you got from 3G auction. How are you going to take it down now? I don't see any reason at all. There is no road map in the entire Budget. Sir, I was just going through the outstanding liability of the Government of India. At page 59 of the Economic Survey, it was revealing. In 2005-06, it was Rs. 20.60 lakh crores. In 2010-11, it has risen to Rs. 39.44 lakh crores. If growth is there, then, liability must come down. But here is a peculiar scenario that momentum is being claimed that growth is fine and people are growing and liability is also rising. For me, it is difficult to understand this contradiction, more particularly when in this Budget also, the Government liability is going to be 3.43 lakh crores. I think, we would like to have a little explanation because when I was going through the Budget at a glance, it is stated कि एक रुपये में से 29 पैसा borrowing है और 18 से 19 पैसा interest payment है, तो बाकी पैसा विकास के लिए कतिना बचा, यह तो आपको बताना ही पड़ेगा? In this scenario, how are you claiming to have a very satisfactory fiscal deficit is at least not understandable to me. Maybe you will be able to clarify this when you come to that. What is troubling me more is your vision that subsidy must come down. Yes, it has come down provided the needs of the poor are met. Now, what is the scenario today? We see a lot of corporate write ups in terms of income tax foregone, various central duties foregone. I understand, if growth is there, some legitimate write ups will have to be there. If the number is rising day-by-day, in ominous

proportion, then, what is, indeed, the surprise? I was just going through a very brilliant article, hon. Finance Minister, by a journalist who has the highest respect, Mr. P. Sai Nath in The Hindu. He has computed that from 2005-06, your Government has written off under various heads corporate income tax worth Rs. 3,74,937 crores.

श्री सीताराम येचुरी : यह तो मैं दो साल से बोल रहा हूँ

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद : अच्छा , अगर मैं आपकी कोई अच्छी बात ले लेता हूँ , तो आपको कोई समस्या है ?

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया (झारखंड) : आप भी कभी-कभी हब्बिदू से बोल देते हो।

श्री सीताराम येचुरी : हस्दुतुव से नहीः

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Now I recall hon. Finance Minister, your Budget Speech of last two years. You have yourself stated that this writing off pace is rising. It is not a healthy sign. It must come down. The tax base must increase. Now, subsidy meant for the poor is coming down or proposed to come down and the corporate write ups are rising. This kind of India, with great respect, is not acceptable and ought not to be done. Now, this question of black money abroad in your speech, I must tell you, caused the biggest disappointment when I saw this part of your speech. It is just a routine comment. The country is agitated, the courts are agitated. People want action to be taken. This is an occasion for you to rise to heights that we are very firm. It is not just a mere resolve but complete action plan. I have to ask this question today to the Finance Minister. What do you understand? Is it only a tax liability or is it a crime? It is the fruit of crime, slush money, sleaze, various money laundering and a whole range of other criminal activities. Why I am saying that is because you have raised two issues, double taxation or avoidance agreement and tax exchange information agreement. I think, a proper, fair business is done. I can understand that you have to avoid double taxation. But, are you going to take this shelter when you are talking about the crime simpliciter? You have said in paragraph 88 that you have made arrangement in money laundering Act in 2009 and the number of cases registered has increased to 1200 from merely 50 between 2005 and 2008. Let me put a straight question to you.

Have your authorities told the foreign banks against those persons concerned? I don't want numbers; names are there and I know that you would not say that. At least, you can give us particular statistics that these informations have been given to foreign banks where they have their accounts. We have seen on television that the Swiss Bank authorities publicly saying, 'The Government of India does not furnish us the report of any criminal action taken against them.' I think, there is some merit in it. When you see the case of Hasan Ali, why do you need a strong observation from the Supreme Court to take action against a person who stashed billions of India's money illegally

abroad? Sir, I remember your press conference and I would like to be corrected if I am wrong. You said, 'We don't have much information about his foreign money, because Swiss Bank authorities have denied it.' Today, I was reading the newspaper which reported that the Enforcement Directorate, while seeking his remand, has stated in the application that he has US \$ 8 billion investment in foreign banks abroad! Now, these facts are, indeed, very important. The people of the country want to know. Let me ask, Sir, certain very specific questions and I would be grateful if you reply to these. What is the total amount, approximately, of Indian nationals, as per the Government of India's understanding, deposited in foreign banks? You need not give names; you give us the rough estimate as to how much

money is stashed abroad. This money relates to how many individuals and how many companies? Don't say the name; give us the numbers if you know it. And, against how many of these some form of criminal prosecution has been initiated. At least, say the number. We would like to know it. We would like to know how much information has been given to foreign banks. We would like to know that out of 1200 cases, information on how many of them have been given to foreign banks. Secondly, Sir, why has India not ratified the UN Convention Against Corruption? What is the time-frame for this? Why this is not being done is a question I would like to know, because this will enable you to seek cooperation from different countries, including Switzerland. Why is India not partnering with countries like USA, Germany, France and other countries which are chasing their black wealth outside their territories? Sir, even small countries like Philippines, Peru, Nigeria, Tunisia are all trying to unearth the hidden wealth of their despotic rulers. If smaller countries can do why cannot we. Who is saving Hasan Ali? Is he a front of someone? The country is entitled to know. When you have made a declaration in the Budget Speech, we would like to know about that.

Sir, I will finish very quickly. I have just 2-4 important issues I must highlight. Why the middle-class has been ignored in this Budget, except tokenism? I don't mean higher middleclass. I mean middle middle-class and lower middle-class. I have already talked about the condition of poor. Is it a crime or sin to be a middle-class in India? I think, the poor people must have the aspiration to become middleclass. That should be the aspiration of the entire poor of this country. That is the way the aspiration should go on that one should become more educated, more empowered, develop entrepreneurship skills, get enlightenment, there has to be a quest for better life and go to the middleclass segment. It is because I see the fine-print of the Budget. Sir, except the Rs. 25 lakh with regard to housing loan which is also conditioned by many other benchmarks how to implement it, etc., I see not a single word which helps the middleclass which is also suffering to lead a better life. The whole income tax exemption is only upto Rs. 1.8 lakhs. When the Direct Tax Code is going to be implemented from next year, you could have increased the limit to Rs.

2 lakhs this year itself. The poor saving of Rs. 2,000 is going to be written off by the continuing inflation.

Sir, take the textile sector. This sector gives employment to 6 million workers. After agriculture, textiles is the largest employment provider. What a raw deal given to textile sector. Sir, price of cotton yarn has registered a rise of 100% plus. Now, you have also imposed duty on automatic looms. It further creates problem. Therefore, what is the roadmap as far as the growth area in the critical segment is concerned. We don't see any reason for that.

Sir, I come to General Sales Tax.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: The hon. Finance Minister has removed the duty on silk yarn. You praise him for that. He has done a tremendous job on silk yarn. There is Rs. 3,000 crores of savings for our silk handloom weavers. Give congratulations to him on that.

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: What about the sericulture farmers?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Mani, you can say that when your turn comes.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: Sir, if you give me an opportunity, only then I can say that...(Interruptions)...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Hon. Finance Minister, he is very desperate to speak. Your party must ensure that he gets some time, instead of interrupting our speech.

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): At least, for the first time, he has supported the Government.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, in the GST – yes, we initiated it during the NDA regime – the discussions are going on. There is a Group of Ministers and you have said that you will come up with a roadmap. But the concerns of the State Governments also need to be addressed. There are legitimate concerns of the State Governments, regardless of which party is in power in those States. Therefore, the GST is good for the country, but we must ensure that it is operated in a manner that fiscal interests of States are not lost. This is what we would like to have – a structured view in support of response on this.

Now, I come to reforms. The country needs reforms. We have also been saying that. Reform properly, ensuring real growth with equity, not the pyramid where the wealth is concentrated in the hands of a few people. Many areas are still lying for intervention. We would expect the Government to reach out to the Opposition. We can discuss about it; we can find a way out. But this reaching out to the Opposition, in the last 3-4-5 years – hon. Finance Minister, I would like to use a very harsh word – is in a very sorry state of affairs. At times, you make interventions and reach out to the Opposition when

the Government is in critical condition. Beyond this, a structural exchange on the whole range of economic issues is awaiting the nation's response, we have rarely seen it. Maybe, you need to learn a lesson from our functioning during the NDA regime. But having said that, we expected that instead of making announcements that these legislations you are going to bring about, a certain larger vision would have come about because, I hope, this Government would last upto 2014. I hope so. ...(*Interruptions*)... Therefore, this year was the year that was available to the hon. Finance

Minister for a larger scheme and vision for reforms to propel growth, where equity ought to have been there. I regret to see those are absolutely absent.

Sir, my conclusion is – I have high regards for Pranab Babu; he has a vast experience – I regret to say, when he has presented his third Budget, there is a let down; there is a sense of unease; there is a sense of drift, that's how I see it. Therefore, except, perhaps, Anganwadi workers' revision, which I appreciate, I must put on record, I don't see this Budget is going to propel growth.

I am deeply grateful to you for giving me this time. Thank you very much.

DR. ABHISHEK MANU SINGHVI (Rajasthan): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I have heard my friend, Raviji, with rapt attention.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: I will hear you too.

DR. ABHISHEK MANU SINGHVI: Hopefully, without interruptions. I only think that he is, ultimately, indulging in the classic art of 'Opposition speak'. He must criticize for the sake of criticism. He must criticize because he is in the Opposition. I would venture to suggest respectfully that, perhaps, he even himself does not believe in most of the criticisms that he has made today. His Opposition is of the kind 'कुछ तो लोग कहेंगे , लोगों का काम है कहना '... Really, Mr. Pranab Mukherjee should have, in his opening, but, perhaps, he cannot say because he is the Finance Minister, but I can, on behalf of Pranabda, quote Adlai Stevenson, "I offer my opponents, a bargain, if they stop telling lies about me, I will stop telling the truth about them". Unfortunately, my friend Ravi Shankar Prasad's speech is nothing but rhetoric, provocation, but, unfortunately, not backed by facts.

Sir, I would also like to go back to July, 2009, when I had the privilege to open the Budget debate for the Treasury Benches; and, co-incidentally, Mr. Ravi Shankar Prasad, opened for the Opposition. I had, then, started by saying, I would like to repeat now, that a Budget can and does mean different things for different people. It means a different thing to the aam admi; it means a different thing to the corporate; it means a different thing to stock market bulls and bears. But, ultimately, for an objective set of criteria what should a relatively or a reasonably ideal Budget be.

I had, then, itemized three criterion with which I would like to start and on which I would like to test Pranabda's 2011 Budget. The first object of a Budget, necessarily, has to be to reflect the philosophy, the vision, the thinking of the Government of the day. The second is to deal with the macro-economic essentials of the country. The third is to initiate the process of translating that vision for the future on to a firm prosperous foundation in terms of details. Over the next, roughly, forty-five minutes, I will endeavour to prove that on each of these three criteria, this is an absolutely unexceptional Budget, an excellent Budget. May I begin by trying to decode the genetic code of this Budget by an acronym, which I have formulated? The acronym which I have

formulated is 'DIRECT', where 'D' stands for discipline, 'I' stands for inclusive, 'R' for reform oriented, 'E' for a very unusual facet of this Budget, a control or reduction in expenditure growth; so, 'E' for expenditure growth reduction, 'C' for creative and 'T' for transformative. May I try to follow this acronym to the extent I can and show to you that this is not rhetoric, but is backed by concrete facts and figures in each para of the Budget.

Friends, let us start with the discipline, the 'D'. There are various figures given in the 'Budget At a Glance' booklet. I think this Budget has shown more than any other that good politics and good economics need not be divorced. Good politics can be good economics and the vice-versa is equally true. Indeed, the Finance Minister, with the discipline he has shown in the past and projected in the future, has already, on most important parameters of the Revised Estimates outperformed his own Budget Estimates and I am starting with that. The Budget Estimates for 2010-11 stand outperformed by the Revised Estimates for 2010-11. If you will just notice, then, I will skip the absolute figures - because I have the absolute figures but they are a little boring and long-the revenue receipts have increased considerably from the Budget Estimates to the Revised Estimates for 2010-11 - from about Rs. 6.82 lakh crores to Rs. 7.83 lakh crores. But the revenue deficit has decreased in both, absolute terms and percentage terms and if you take just the percentage terms, it has decreased from 4 to 3.4 per cent. I am talking of last year's Budget Estimates and this year's Revised Estimates. The effective revenue Budget has also, similarly, decreased in percentage terms- from 3.5 per cent to 2.3 per cent. That is a very significant figure. The most important, the fiscal deficit, has, again, decreased in percentage terms- from 5.5 per cent to 5.1 per cent. So, friends, the hon. Finance Minister has proved to be a very prudent and a successful housewife for the nation. He has confidently, because of that prudence and that discipline, been able to proclaim for the future a fiscal deficit and, now, I go from the Revised Estimates to the next year's Budget Estimates of 4.6 per cent as against 5.1 per cent in the

Revised Estimates and an effective revenue deficit, from 2.3 per cent to 1.8 per cent. The Finance Minister has been straightforward. He has kept his promise that the frequently off-Budget expenditures on items like oil bonds, fertilizer bonds, etc. would be counted and are being counted as part of the main deficit. No sleight of hand was practised and yet the deficits were significantly reined in and very promisingly projected for the future. He has bitten the bullet by recognizing the worst kept secret of huge leakages in kerosene and fertilizers with which we all are familiar...

...and has, therefore, made the significant announcement of direct transfer of cash subsidy to BPL families in a phased manner. We have, Sir, successful counterparts of the 'cash subsidy

model' in several countries, in particular, in Brazil, in Turkey, in Colombia, in Egypt. The most successful Brazil's so-called Bosa Familia Project is supposed to have benefited about 45 million to 50 million persons and some reports suggest that it was the single-most important factor in reducing poverty levels as per their defined poverty line in Brazil from 22 per cent in 2003 to 7 per cent in 2009. Well, certainly, this Government may or may not be successful in reaching the Fiscal Management Act's targets in the time given but I do not think anyone, except an Opposition bent upon criticizing for the sake of criticism, can doubt his sincerity. He has not increased taxes, he has not made any drastic cut backs, he has not cut expenditure – in fact, he has increased social sector allocations handsomely – and yet he has come up with a disciplined deficit figure, and, therefore, fiscal consolidation is the signature tune of the 'discipline', the first letter of my acronym 'D' with which this Budget has a hallmark. Indeed, it is very interesting and I would congratulate the Finance Minister on the fact that he has successfully calibrated the spending phase of this Government, the 2008-09 recessionary phase, and the more disciplined less-spending phase, which must now follow. He has waxed and waned like the tides and successfully, because he rolled successfully, he rolled with and he rolled out, of that recession of 2008-09 and he has now done some very carefully-targeted controlled expenditure to rein in deficits.

Sir, if fiscal consolidation is the signature tune of this Budget, then the second letter of my acronym 'DIRECT' 'I' for 'inclusion' is the identity not only of the Budget, but it is also the identity of UPA-I and of UPA-II. I can, Sir, without hesitation say that no country in the world, no country in the world, has even imagined, much less implemented, programmes of social welfare of inclusion of the size and scale implemented actually successfully by UPA-I and UPA-II. One of the biggest ones in that is about to roll out, the food security programme. That trend of inclusion, that momentum, that direction, that speed continues; and, Sir, it defines, it delineates and describes the very heart and soul of UPA-I and II.

We are, Sir, at an inflection point on 'inclusion', that is, a

remarkable thing happening and not noticed. Our social sector total allocations have reached just behind our Defence Budget. There is a small gap, Rs. 1,60,000 crores for social sector spending and Rs. 1,64,000 for Defence. This, Sir, is a revolutionary change in thinking; it is a revolution in mindset and it is a gift of the UPA's philosophy, of the UPA's approach.

Today, 'inclusion' is a buzz word but it has become a buzz word because of the UPA, because of our successive Budgets. As an editorial in a leading newspaper two day's ago put it and I quote, "Even BJP-ruled States trumpet how much better than Congress-ruled States they are at creating and implementing welfare programmes which we have created", it is our

philosophy, Sir, to give ownership of resources, of programmes, to give direct connectivity with individuals, cutting across Government as far as possible.

And the zeal for inclusion of such welfare programmes, the zeal for inclusion generally, is clear from a whole section, section 3, devoted in the Budget over five pages, pages 15-20 of the Budget only to inclusion.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Dr. Singhvi, you may continue your speech when the discussion resumes again. Now, we shall have one hour lunch break.

The House is adjourned to meet at 2.00 p.m.

The House then adjourned for lunch at one of the clock.

The House re-assembled after lunch at two of the clock,
MR. CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Report on losses due to floods in Tamil Nadu

*181. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has discussed the report on flood damage in Tamil Nadu;

(b) the total damage as estimated in the report; and

(c) by when the funds for relief works will be released to the State Government?

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

Statement

(a) Yes, Sir. The High Level Committee, in its meeting held on 23.02.2011, discussed the Inter-Ministerial Central Team report on

flood damage in Tamil Nadu.

(b) The Inter-Ministerial Central Team, on the basis of field visit of the affected areas in the State, assessed an amount of Rs. 512.81 crore towards damages caused by floods.

(c) The Government of India has issued its approval on 26th February, 2011 for Rs. 508.69 crore from National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) (subject to the adjustment of 75% of the balance available in the State Disaster Response Fund) and Rs. 0.436 crore from

Special Component of National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) for repair of damaged drinking water supply works.

Accordingly, after adjustment, an amount of Rs. 317.17 crore has been released from NDRF by Ministry of Finance on 3rd March, 2011 for relief works.

In addition, Rs. 220.14 crore for the year 2010-11, as Central Share of the State Disaster Response Fund, has also been released, in two instalments, to the State on 30th June and 29th December, 2010.

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Sir, the 2010 monsoon had a very devastating impact on the State of Tamil Nadu causing over 2000 fatalities, killing 5000 livestock and damaging almost 48,000 houses and hutments. Will the hon. Minister please assure the House whether the Government will sanction the remaining funds requested by the State Government and when will he do that?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, there are norms for assessing the amount that is due to a State under the National Disaster Response Fund. The State has its own State Disaster Response Fund. It is on the basis of the visit of the team which was assisted by the State Government officials, the Report of the inter-Ministerial Group and then the high level Committee that we assessed the amount that is due as Rs. 508.69 crore. Now, there is a balance in the State Disaster Relief Fund, and applying the norms again we have assessed the amount that is to be released as Rs. 317.17 crore and this has been released on 3rd of March. In addition, we have also released Rs. 220.14 crore as Central Share of the State Disaster Response Fund in two instalments so that the State Government does not face any liquidity problems or face any shortage of funds. I think, all that is due has been released. If anything more is due, one has to make a request to that effect and one has to go through a process of assessment once again. But what has been assessed as due has been released.

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the Union Government also provide financial and technical assistance to the States like Tamil Nadu which are prone to monsoon and flooding to make sure that there are some long-term protection like a drainage project and other infrastructure protection and facilities.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, there are a number of mitigation efforts that are taken by the concerned Departments and Ministries, for example, the Ministry of Rural Development, the Ministry of Water Resources, etc. A number of mitigation measures are taken and I know that Government of Tamil Nadu also has taken a number of mitigation measures. There are various international agencies which have assisted various States in taking mitigation measures. If there is a proposal for long-term mitigation and prevention measures like flood control or similar measures, surely the Government of Tamil Nadu knows what it has to do. It would have to draw

up a plan, submit it to the Ministry concerned, obtain funds from the Planning Commission and implement it as a Plan scheme. Plan schemes are available for disaster mitigation.

DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN: Sir, when the damages are caused, individual person's lands or crops are spoiled, infrastructure is spoiled, community assets are spoiled and Government assets are also spoiled. When the assessments are made, will these factors be taken into consideration and compensation will be given taking into consideration various sections of people who are affected by that? If so, the State Government has already asked for more than Rs. 3000 crore, but the amount given is only Rs. 512 crore. What is the rationale behind it?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, State Governments always ask for more. That is because they know that if they ask for more, they are likely to get more. These are norms which have been laid down. These norms have been periodically revised. The last revision was on the 31st of July, 2009. These norms set out the items for which assistance would be given and the scale of assistance. I can read through this whole thing, but I can send a copy of this to the hon. Member. It is available on the website. These are well-known norms. All State Governments are aware of these norms. They were last revised on 31st of July, 2009. Under these norms, we give gratuitous relief. We give relief for small and marginal farmers for agricultural input subsidy where crop loss is 50 per cent and above; input subsidy to farmers other than small and marginal farmers; assistance to small and marginal sericulture farmers; employment generation, animal husbandry; assistance to fishermen; assistance to artisans and handicrafts, handloom sectors, handloom weavers; assistance for repair and restoration of damaged houses, for fully damaged and destroyed houses, for partially damaged houses; repair and restoration of immediate nature of damage to infrastructure. So, item-wise, these scales have been laid out and we go strictly according to the norms.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Mr. Pany. Please ask only on this question.

श्री सुद्वनारायण पाणि : धन्यवाद सभापति महोदय। मैं कई बार कह चुका हूँ कि आप बहुत strict हैं और मामनीय गृह मंत्री जी बहुत वद्विवान हैं वे on-the-spot पूरे देश के बारे में

जवाब दे सकते हैं।

श्री सभापति : कृपया आप सवाल पूछिए।

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि : सर, तमिलनाडु समुद्र के किनारे
वाल्मीकि राज्य है और उड़ीसा भी समुद्र के किनारे
वाल्मीकि राज्य है ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री सभापति : मगर यह सवाल तमिलनाडु पर है ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि : सर, मैं कह रहा हूँ न कि मामनीय
गृह मंत्री जी जवाब दे देंगे। अभी पछिले नवंबर में उड़ीसा
में untimely rain हुई थी। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री सभापति : पाणि जी, यह सवाल उड़ीसा पर नहीं
है ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री उदुनारायण पाणि : सर, मंत्री जी इसका जवाब दें
देंगे। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री सभापति : नहीं, नहीं ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री उदुनारायण पाणि : सर, अभी उड़ीसा में जो untimely rain
हुई थी। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री सभापति : पाणि जी, आप समय मत बर्बाद
कीजिए। ... (व्यवधान) ... पाणि जी, आप मेरी बात
सुनिए ... (व्यवधान) ... सवाल तमिलनाडु पर है। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री उदुनारायण पाणि : सर, मेरा एक लाइन का सवाल
है। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री सभापति : नहीं, वे उसका जवाब नहीं दे सकते
हैं। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री उदुनारायण पाणि : सर, मेरा सवाल बिल्कुल pointed है।
अभी जो उड़ीसा में untimely rain हुई थी, उसके लिये उड़ीसा सरकार
ने माननीय गृह मंत्री जी को दरखास्त दी है या नहीं दी है ?
केन्द्र सरकार से कोई पैसा मांगा गया है या नहीं मांगा गया
है ? अगर मांगा गया है, तो क्या उड़ीसा को वह पैसा दिया जाएगा ?

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is not a question which can be answered on this
question. Shri Tiruchi Siva.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, in reply to the second supplementary to the
main question, the hon. Minister said that any plans received from the
Tamil Nadu Government will be considered. Sir, our question is whether
the Central Government has got any draft plans for all the States
which are prone to flood and monsoons across the country and whether
the Central Government will give such plans to the States to implement
them to help in avoiding such...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Are you asking about Tamil Nadu?

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Yes, Sir. Has the Central Government got any
plans which would be forwarded to the States, including Tamil Nadu?

MR. CHAIRMAN: The part of your question relating to Tamil Nadu, the
hon. Minister may like to answer.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, with a view to address cyclone hazard

risk, the National Cyclone Risk Mitigation Project has been drawn up with the World Bank assistance in 13 cyclone-prone States and Union Territories. The Project aims to strengthen the structural, non-structural cyclone mitigation efforts to reduce the cyclone risks and vulnerability in coastal districts. The Project is proposed to be implemented in three phases. Under phase-I, the States of Orissa and Andhra Pradesh are being covered. The estimated cost of phase-I is Rs. 1,496 crores. Out of this, there will be partial funding with the World Bank and this agreement was signed, I believe, on 9th July, 2010. Now, whether remaining States are being covered under phase-II or phase-III, I do not have the specific details. I will find out if and where Tamil Nadu figures. In the first phase, we are covering Orissa and Andhra Pradesh.

New policy for use of defence land

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

(a) whether Government proposes to implement a new policy for the use of defence land;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the new policy would address the issue of NOC in cases where the local laws required consultation with local military authorities for allowing construction of buildings on land adjacent to defence installations?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (c) Land use policy has not been changed. However, steps have been initiated to streamline proper management and protection of defence lands. Computerization of land records is already going on and is likely to be completed by March, 2011. Two projects, one on Digitisation of land records and the other on Survey of Defence Land using modern technology have been sanctioned recently. Both projects shall be completed in a time-bound manner. It has also been decided to review the practice of issuing No Objection Certificates for construction of buildings on lands adjoining Defence lands. Further, certain issues connected with ceding possession of the land under occupation of defence authorities for a long time and amendments to Works of Defence Act, 1903 to bring it in tune with the current security and safety requirements are being addressed.

SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: Sir, in his response to the question, the Minister said that many steps have been taken to protect the Defence land, while the fact remains that a large chunk of Defence land is under encroachment. Even with regard to the Adarsh Society land, there is some confusion whether it belongs to the Defence Ministry or to the Maharashtra Government. So, I want to know from the hon. Minister how much land is under encroachment in the country.

SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU: Sir, a substantial portion of land is under

encroachment right now. It amounts to about 11,000 acres. Out of which, the encroachment in the cantonment areas is to the extent of about 3,200 acres. The figure varies in different States but most of the encroachment has taken place outside the cantonment area. We are taking suitable measures for preserving the land.

SHRI A.K. ANTONY: Sir, 11,000 acres of land encroachment is out of total Defence land of 71,31,000 acres. So, total Defence land is 71,31,000 acres, and out of that, 11,000 acres of land is under encroachment. If you go through the figures, during the last ten years, the amount of land that has been encroached upon is less compared to the past years.

SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: Sir, my second supplementary question is: What steps have been taken to retrieve land from the encroachers? Secondly, Sir, even for the good projects, projects of national interest, the Defence Ministry is not willing to share its land. Their attitude is very stubborn even for the Delhi Metro. The Delhi Metro is today so zig-zag because the Defence authorities never wanted to give the required land to them and, therefore, they had to change the route. So, it is all because of that. Similarly, in case of Goa airport, they did not give land to the Civil Aviation Ministry and that is why the airport could not be expanded. So, I would like to know from the hon. Minister what would be the attitude of the Defence Minister on good projects. And, what will they be doing to retrieve the land which is under encroachment?

SHRI A.K. ANTONY: Sir, as a policy, we are not surrendering Defence land to any other agency. But, at the same time, for public purposes, Defence Ministry has always been very liberal. In the particular case of Delhi Metro also, the Defence Ministry gave land to the Delhi Metro. As per the Government rule, land can be given only after the Cabinet approval. Normally, we give land in exchange of equal value of land but in case of Delhi Metro, taking it as a special case, it was given exemption and land was given to it. By and large, generally, for public purposes, whether it is the Central Government or the State Government, we are giving land to them. But, at the same time, the general policy is, whenever the Defence land is given on lease, the Defence Ministry must get equal value of land in exchange.

In case of Goa airport, there is some problem and we are trying to sort it out. But the Government policy is that whenever you want to take Defence land, the Defence Ministry must get equal value of land in exchange. Otherwise, the entire Defence land will be given away within some years. That is why in the year 1997, the Government took the decision that hereafter no Minister, no officer, nobody can give Defence land permanently without the approval of the Cabinet.

SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: But what steps have been taken to remove those encroachers? ...(*Interruptions*)... Eighteen thousand crores are in their possession. What steps have been taken to remove them?

SHRI A.K. ANTONY: I told you, in the past, say, twenty years back

or thirty years back, there was large amount of encroachment by the State Governments, by the private players. Lucknow, Mumbai, Pune, Meerut, these are some areas where large scale of encroachment was there by the State Governments and private players. But during the last ten years, the encroachment is very less. We are taking stringent action to evict the encroachers. But, at the same time, sometimes when we are evicting the encroachers, we are getting the representatives from the State Governments, from our own Members of Parliament that these encroachers are small holders, don't evict them. So, that is why we now took the decision that we must first computerize all land records, and the computerization process will be over by 31st March.

First we will evict all the big encroachers; and then small encroachers also. If they are genuine, we will find out whether they can be rehabilitated somewhere else. Take the case of Mumbai. There are thousands of encroachers on the Navy land. But now with the cooperation of the Maharashtra Government, we are trying to rehabilitate them. If you evict thousands of slum-dwellers without rehabilitating them, there may be problems. There are a few cases like that. Otherwise, we are now taking strong actions to evict encroachers.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri V. Hanumantha Rao.

DR. BHARATKUMAR RAUT: Sir, first you called me.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Sorry. Yes, I had called you first. ...*(Interruptions)*... Just one minute. ...*(Interruptions)*... Dr. Raut.

DR. BHARATKUMAR RAUT: Sir, in his reply the hon. Defence Minister has mentioned that it has been decided to review the practice of issuing 'No Objection Certificates' for construction of buildings on the land adjoining the defence land. Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister when in the near past...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please. Why are you interfering?

DR. BHARATKUMAR RAUT: Sir, I need your protection.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please go ahead with your question.

DR. BHARATKUMAR RAUT: My question is this. In recent past, the Defence Ministry refused to give NOC to a private building of residents in Mumbai. That has been negated and that has not been honoured and a building comes up. I would name the building also. I have written a letter to the hon. Defence Minister. It is Har Siddhi apartments in the vicinity of INS Trata. The Defence Ministry has written seven letters from 2005 to the Government of Maharashtra, to the builders, and to the BMC. Despite that, the building comes up. What action is the Defence Ministry proposing to take on such constructions, which have come up despite the refusal of NOCs to such constructions?

SHRI A.K. ANTONY: The hon. Member is correct. Actually because of historical reasons, in some States there are cases like that. But now

we are taking very strong actions. That is the case of Adarsh. Even in Puna, we took strong actions. We are examining that. After examining the whole thing, as per the law we will take action.

DR. BHARATKUMAR RAUT: Sir, how much time? The building has come up.
...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No supplementaries on supplementaries.
...(Interruptions)... Just a minute, I am coming to you. Please.

DR. BHARATKUMAR RAUT: Sir, it is a question of security. Our security is in danger. Your security is in danger. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please.

DR. BHARATKUMAR RAUT: Sir, it is overlooking INS Trata.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We are not going into a discussion on this. Please follow the procedure of Question Hour. ...(*Interruptions*)... I am afraid I have not allowed you to conduct the discussion. ...(*Interruptions*)...

DR. BHARATKUMAR RAUT: Sir, I accept your ruling; I bow to that. But despite that I would like to say this. A year after, what does that mean? A fourteen-storey building has come up?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please.

DR. BHARATKUMAR RAUT: Sir, you can see from that building what is happening in INS Trata. That is the headquarters of the Coast Guard.

MR. CHAIRMAN: May I suggest something to you? ...(*Interruptions*)... Please. ...(*Interruptions*)...

DR. BHARATKUMAR RAUT: Sir, how can we throw ourselves at the mercy of anti-national elements? ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please don't go off on a tangent. If you are not satisfied with the answer.....(*Interruptions*).....

DR. BHARATKUMAR RAUT: Sir, I think you should assure the House. ...(*Interruptions*)... You are the custodian of our faith.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Do you wish to clarify this further?

SHRI A.K. ANTONY: I assure the hon. Member that after examining the whole case, we will take action.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri V. Hanumantha Rao.

SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO: Our hon. Minister has told about the encroachment over the land of the Defence Ministry. But I am seeing this, especially in Andhra Pradesh, that in many parts land has been given for lease to private people. They are enjoying like anything.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Are you talking about defence land?

SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO: Yes, Sir. Defence land has been given for

lease for the purposes of organising 15-20 marriage ceremonies. They are looting like anything. The families of ex-servicemen are not getting anything. All the private people are enjoying. For organizing marriage ceremonies, they are getting one crore of rupees from private people. Why are they not cancelling it?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Will you give details?

SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO: If that has been given to the ex-servicemen, their family members can enjoy. I am telling you the facts. There are 15-20 marriage halls.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Are you asking a question? Or are you making a statement?

SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO: Sir, I am asking a question. I want to know whether they think about cancelling the leasing of marriage halls and giving it to the ex-servicemen. I am asking this directly. They are leasing 15-20 marriage halls over defence land for a period of 90 years. Are they cancelling or not?

SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU: Sir, the hon. Member is referring to old grand bungalows which are inside. The bungalow areas and also in the civil areas and usually, these are supposed to be used for residential purposes. I think, in some cases, the misuse is happening for commercial reasons and we are looking into the matter as to how to resolve this. I think, there is two-way loss. First of all, there is a loss because of the misuse of the old grand bungalow and there is a substantial revenue loss because no income that is derived out of commercial venture there accrues to the Ministry of Defence or the Cantonment. So, we are looking into this.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, in Visakhapatnam, there are large number of Defence land which are encroached by poor people, Dalits and people living below poverty line for the last 40 years. For forty years, it is encroached. But, you can't say that it is fully encroached. So, either you have to throw them or rehabilitate them or ask them to remain there only since it is not affecting the Navy and for the last 40 years, they have occupied it. So, I would like to know: What is the solution? It is encroachment - whether it is for commercial purpose or for residence of poor people. That is a different issue. Mr. Hanumantha was saying that some people are misusing and making money out of it. In Visakhapatnam, there are a number of places where people are suffering for 40 years. There is no facility because the land belongs to Defence. But, they cannot be

evacuated because they have other protections. At the same time, for 40 years, Navy is also able to bear it. So, I would like to know: What is the solution?

SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO: Sir, I want the Minister to cancel the lease. ...(Interruptions)... Please cancel the lease. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please. It's not your question. ...(Interruptions)... It is not your question. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO: Defence Minister is a very senior Minister. ...(Interruptions)... Private people are enjoying. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please resume your place. ...(Interruptions)... If you want a discussion, there is a procedure for it. Please follow it. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU: Sir, as my hon. Cabinet Minister has pointed out, out of the large extent of land, some land has been occupied over a period of time. But, in recent years, the amount of encroachment has come down. And, as the hon. Member, Dr. Subbarami, has just now pointed out, there are pockets all over the country where encroachment has taken place and colonies have come up. Now, the solution ahead is, either to resume the land or get into an arrangement with the States where the States take over the land and distribute the land rights to those people and also give an equivalent value of the land to the Ministry of Defence as well. These are the solutions that are possible.

रक्षा -उपकरणों का देश में ही उत्पादन

***183. श्री भगत सहि कोश्यारी :** क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या भारतीय सेना के तीनों अंगों के अधिकांश अस्त्र - शस्त्र एवं गोला-बारूद पुराने हो चुके हैं ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार इस स्थिति को लेकर काफी चिन्तित है ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इस संबंध में सरकार की योजना क्या है और देश में ही रक्षा -उपकरणों का उत्पादन किये जाने संबंधी नीति एवं स्थिति का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री ए.के. अन्तोनी): (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) और (ग) रक्षा सेनाओं द्वारा प्रौद्योगिकी की परिवर्तनों, संक्रियात्मक आदेशों और संभावित खतरों को ध्यान में रखते हुए निर्धारित प्रक्रियाओं के अनुसार शस्त्रास्त्रों और गोलाबारूद के भण्डारण की नियमित आधार पर समीक्षा की जाती है और उन्हें अद्यतन किया जाता है। शस्त्र और गोलाबारूद की अधिप्राप्ति के लिए पर्याप्त बजट मुहैया कराया जाता है। सरकार ने रक्षा उपकरणों के स्वदेशी उत्पादन को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए नीतिगत पहल की है। रक्षा अधिप्राप्ति प्रक्रिया 'बनाओ, श्रेणी में स्वदेशी अनुसंधान, डिजाइन, विकास और उत्पादन प्रणालियाँ जन्म में उच्च प्रौद्योगिकी जटिल प्रणालियाँ शामिल हैं, के लिए प्रावधान है। भारतीय उद्योग में भागीदारी को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए रक्षा अधिप्राप्ति प्रक्रिया में एक नई श्रेणी

“खरीदो और बनाओ (भारतीय)” को शामिल किया गया है। आयात तभी किए जाते हैं जब संक्रियात्मक आधार पर कृष्मता अंतरालों को पाटने के लिए एक नश्चित समय-सीमा के अंदर मदों की अधिप्राप्ति आवश्यक होती है और सामान्यतः जब ऐसी मदें स्वदेशी स्रोत से प्राप्त नहीं की जा सकती हैं। रक्षा सेवाओं का आधुनिकीकरण सरकार के लिए अति महत्वपूर्ण वस्तु है और यह एक सतत प्रक्रिया है।

Indigenous production of defence equipment

†*183. SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether most of the arms and ammunitions of the three wings of Indian defence forces have become outdated;

(b) if so, whether Government is seriously concerned over this situation; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) if so, the plan of Government and the details of policy and position on production of defence equipment at domestic level?

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

(b) and (c) The holding of arms and ammunition by the Defence Forces is reviewed and updated on a regular basis as per the laid down procedures by taking into account the technological changes, operational imperatives and threat perceptions. Adequate budget is provided for procurement of arms and ammunitions. Government has taken policy initiatives to promote indigenous production of defence equipment. The Defence Procurement Procedure (DPP) provide for "Make" category for indigenous Research, Design, Development and production systems which include high technology complex systems. As new category of "Buy and Make (Indian)" has been included in the DPP in order to encourage participation of Indian Industry. The imports are undertaken when it is necessary to procure the items within a definite time-frame on operational grounds to bridge the capability gaps and normally when such items cannot be sourced indigenously. Modernisation of Defence Force is the prime concern of the Government and it an ongoing process.

SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI: Sir, Defence experts, analysts and ex-Generals and former responsible officers of the Defence Forces have, time and again, expressed concern over the outdated arms and ammunitions. We all know about MIG-21 and Bofors and so many others. But, the hon. Minister has categorically denied it. In reply to my first question about outdated arms and ammunitions, he says, "No". The Minister has denied it categorically. May I know from the hon. Minister whether he means that no arms and ammunitions of all the three Defence Wings are outdated? Despite the anxiety of Defence personnels, is the Government satisfied with the present position of arms and ammunitions?

SHRI A.K. ANTONY: Sir, the hon. Member's question is different and the answer is different. The hon. Member's question was: Whether most of the arms and ammunitions of the three wings of the Indian Defence Forces have become outdated? Then, the answer is no. All over the world, in all the Defence Services, there are three types of arms. One is, most modern, sophisticated and state-of-the-art arms.

The second one is the current level arms. The third one is obsolete. Like all over the world, Indian Armed Forces are also having the same. They are standard. They keep several percentage of the State-of-the-Art arms and equipments, another percentage of current technology and certain percentage of obsolete. "Obsolete" does not mean that it cannot be used. The problem with the obsolete is that it is difficult to get spare parts; the maintenance is also very costly. That is why Armed Forces have a policy of phasing out the obsolete arms/ammunitions. Take for example what the hon. Member was telling us about the Air Force. The Air Force, in the last few years, has phased out MiG-23s, MiG-25s and Canberras, and they

are also planning to phase out MiG-27s. They have got a phase-out plan. Similarly, the Army also has got a phase-out plan. The Navy also has got a phase-out plan. But, at the same time, the question was about 'most of the arms'; that is not correct. A portion is always there. That is kept not only in India. All over the world, it is like that. It is a standard policy of the Armed Forces that they will keep three types - State-of-the-Art equipments; and also the current technology, and the obsolete. So, in Armed Forces, we are having these types of equipments. But the question was about 'most of the equipments'; that is not correct. Now, a majority of the equipments are what we are, actually, using for our purpose.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI: I did not say 'all the equipments'. I only said 'most of the equipments', not 'all the equipments'.

Sir, my second question arises because of the danger on our borders, particularly the danger in the North and in the West, looms very large. Sir, in defence, it is said, offence is considered to be the best form of defence. Will the Minister state whether the Indian Government policy about the production and procurement of defence equipments would remain defensive defence-oriented policy? Or would he, in future, think about having an offence-oriented defence policy?

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: That is a very loaded question to the hon. Defence Minister!

SHRI A.K. ANTONY: Yes, this is a very loaded question. The hon. Member also knows that it is India's policy...(Interruptions)..., whichever Government comes to power in India. In India, after Independence, Governments of various parties came into existence. Our Government continues almost the same policy. We are not following an offensive policy. We do not want even one inch of land from any foreign country, but, at the same time, we will also not surrender one inch of Indian land to any foreign country; that is our policy. So, our policy is, by and large, deterrent. "Offensive" is not our policy. Yes, it is an offensive policy for some other countries...(Interruptions)... Power projection in defence also is not our policy. Our policy is consistent. I think our policy is the Indian policy.

SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI: But we have surrendered some territory
...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

Thank you. Thank you. ...(Interruptions)... Shrimati Shobhana
Bhartia.

SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA: Sir, I want to know from the hon.
Minister whether it is true that the Government procures 70 per cent
of its defence equipments from abroad and they

have set a target of reducing it to 30 per cent. But they have not met with any luck so far. And there has not been a significant reduction. Can the hon. Minister, please, tell us what steps are being taken to cut this dependence on foreign vendors who, very often, let us down?

SHRI A.K. ANTONY: First of all, I am glad to inform the House that even in the past, only 30 per cent of our platform equipments/ammunitions we have produced in the country. Now, their ratio has changed. Now, nearly 40 per cent of platform equipments and ammunition we are producing in India. For example, in the Army, nearly 50 per cent of platform equipments/ammunitions are produced in India.

In the case of Navy also a substantial portion is produced in India. The Air Force is lagging behind. Now there is gradual improvement. Recently, the Government has formulated the Defence Production Policy. As per the new Policy, we have now introduced the concept of "buy and make Indian". So, I am sure that hereafter we will be able to produce more in our country. Don't expect miracles. But we are improving. The direction is very clear. Every year we are trying to improve our indigenous production. In the past the defence production was exclusively reserved for the public sector. But we realised that the Indian public sector alone will not be able to meet the requirement of the Armed Forces. Our first priority is to reduce the dependence on foreign suppliers. So, while allowing the private sector, we will not weaken the public sector. We will strengthen the public sector. We will modernise the public sector. Now actually almost all the defence ordnance factories are in the process of modernisation and will be modernised within the next five years. We have prepared a plan for modernising important ordnance factories by spending nearly Rs. 50,000 crores. Almost all our defence PSUs are in the process of modernisation. Almost all the defence shipyards are in the process of modernisation. So, we are modernising our PSUs and we are now giving more space to the private sector. With the help of both the private sector and the public sector, after the introduction of the new Defence Production Policy, I am sure that in the near future, though we will not be able to reach 75 per cent, we will be able to substantially increase the indigenous content of our defence

equipment.

SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Sir, the hon. Minister has said that the concept of "buy and make Indian" has been included and it is being done. But the time it takes, like Arjun Tank, is long. We have been hearing about the Arjun Tank for long and that it is going to be commissioned. But still it is not. So, I want to know the steps that the Government is going to take to materialise it. It should be done in a time-bound manner, not like the Arjun Tank. I would like to know this.

SHRI A.K. ANTONY: Sir, I am sorry to say that the hon. Member's statement is not correct. In the case of Arjun Tank, already 124 have been inducted and the Army has given an order for another 124. So, the Arjun Tank is a reality. Now the Light Combat Aircraft (LCA) is one of the

best aircraft in the world. The initial operation clearance of the LCA has been cleared. There are UAVs and electronic warfare. In many areas India is now producing state-of-the-art equipment. So, gradually we are improving. But we have to go a long way.

SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB: Sir, I want to know from the hon. Minister whether it is true that Israel is the biggest supplier of arms to India. If it is so, why?

SHRI A. K. ANTONY: Sir, Israel is one of our important suppliers. It is not the biggest supplier. Russia is the biggest supplier of defence equipment.

*184. [The question (SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN) was absent 49].

FTAs with ASEAN countries

*184. SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) with ASEAN countries have been signed;

(b) if so, the salient features of these agreements;

(c) whether agricultural produces also come in the ambit of these agreements;

and

(d) if so, the details of measures Government has taken to protect the interest of the indigenous produces?

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

Statement

(a) Yes Sir, India and ASEAN (Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam), have signed a Trade in Goods Agreement on 13th August, 2009. The Agreement has come into force in respect of India and Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand, Vietnam, Myanmar, Indonesia, Brunei Darussalam and Lao PDR. In the case of Cambodia and Philippines, it will come into force after they complete their internal requirements.

(b) The Agreement mainly consists of exchange of tariff concessions by India and ASEAN countries during 01.01.2010 and

31.12.2024. More details of the Agreement are available in the public domain.

(c) and (d) Majority of the agriculture items are protected under the India-ASEAN Trade in Goods Agreement by placing them in the Exclusion (Negative) List where no tariff concessions are available to ASEAN countries. Key items that have been given protection through the Exclusion (Negative) List are vegetables (tomato, onion, garlic, ginger etc.), fruits/nuts

(coconut, copra, cashew kernel, banana, pineapple, mango, grapes, apple etc.), spices (chilli powder, cardamom, coriander seeds, turmeric, mustard seeds etc.), cereals/grains (rice, wheat, maize, jowar, bajra etc.), oilseeds/oils (soyabean, groundnuts, soya oil, groundnut oil, sunflower oil etc.), natural rubber and tobacco etc. The Agreement also provides for a safeguard mechanism to address sudden surge in imports on account of tariff concessions. When such a surge is likely to hurt the domestic market, safeguard measures including imposition of safeguard duties can be initiated to prevent or remedy serious injury and to facilitate adjustment for the domestic market.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Are there any supplementaries on Q. No. 184? Prof. P.J. Kurien.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Sir, as per the reply given by the hon. Minister, the FTA between India and the ASEAN countries have come into force on 01-01-2010. I would like to know from the hon. Minister, after the implementation of the agreement, whether it is a fact that one year and two months have elapsed. Have you made any study as to the shift in the balance of trade between India and these countries? Is there any shift? Is it in our favour? Or, is it in their favour? Which are the countries where the shift is in our favour?

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, I would like to thank the hon. Member for raising this question. As I have stated in my reply, India has signed Free Trade Agreement with countries of ASEAN region as a group of ten countries. They are Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam.

Both India and ASEAN, through this agreement, have agreed on tariff concessions on 90 per cent of the lines. I would like to apprise the hon. Member that India had taken care while negotiating the agreement to have a large Exclusion (Negative) List. All the other agreements, which ASEAN has signed with China, Japan, Korea, Australia and New Zealand, they have never agreed to a negative list. Secondly, the agreement was operationalised, after ratification by the concerned countries, only by three countries, that is, Malaysia, Singapore and Thailand on 1.1.2010, not by all ten countries. In the case of others, five other countries have ratified. Philippines and Cambodia have yet

to do so. Therefore, for all the ten, a study and a comparative statement cannot be made. However, what we have seen is that there has been a significant increase in the bilateral trade after the signing of the FTA. The trade which stood at a little over 41 billion US dollars, has increased to 50 billion US dollars, in 2010 and we have now a target of taking it to 70 billion US dollars by 2012.

Sir, with regard to the increase, Indian products have got access in many sectors, and the products of these countries have also got access. But we have taken care to ensure that there is a balance and if imports have increased, Indian exports have also significantly increased. If I have to tell you, Sir, ...

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: I have asked whether the shift is in our favour or not.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: No, it is not so. It has never been. The question was that after the agreement, there has been a huge gap. But that gap has narrowed after the signing of the agreement. The gap was much more. I must inform the House that India is dependent on imports for some of the commodities which we need, particularly pulses and edible oils in large quantities which come from these countries.

SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: Mr. Chairman, Sir, is there any impact study conducted by the Ministry for excessive imports into the country and thereby our local industry getting affected?

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, there are regular studies. As I have said, only in the case of three countries, we have completed one year. For the rest seven, it is only a few months. It is only by next year that we will be in a position to assess it for all the ten ASEAN countries. But I would like to assure the hon. Member that while negotiating the agreement, the national interest is kept in mind. The negotiators have a very clear mandate. India, as I informed earlier while replying to Prof. Kurien's question, has kept a huge negative list of 1297 products. Those tariff lines are completely excluded, and these include 689 agricultural lines. It is a highly sensitive list. All the products in that are the plantation sector products. There is another sensitive list which has over 2,000 lines.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, as far as the balance of trade between India and those ASEAN countries is concerned, earlier the gap was more and it has improved in our favour after the FTA, if I have understood you correctly. The Minister has talked about the Negative List in his reply. But tea and coffee were not falling under that. I think that was open for trade. You kindly clarify it. In that event, what was the reflection on the tea and coffee growers in our country?

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, as I have mentioned, there is a highly sensitive list where there is reduction of tariff, but not complete elimination of tariff over a prolonged period of time. Tea, coffee and pepper fall in that category. But we had taken the tariff lines of the

year, 2005 as the base; whereas the agreement was signed on the 13th of August, 2009.

And the reduction in tea, coffee and pepper will be nominal and spread over a period of ten years, that is, upto 2019. So, by 31st December, 2019, all these reductions will come in. And, I would like to inform the hon. Member that even after 2019, that is, by 1st January, 2020, the tariff on tea will still be 45 per cent; it will still be 45 per cent on coffee and it will be 50 per cent on pepper. That is how it will be. And the reduction also will be very small between now and 2020; if I may say, by 31st December, 2019, it will be between 1.8 per cent and 5 per cent. So, we have taken care to protect the plantation sector.

*185. [The question (DR. MANOHAR JOSHI) was absent 52].

Increase in fire incidents in Army ordnance depots

*185. DR. MANOHAR JOSHI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of unprecedented increase in the incidents of fire in Army ordnance depots;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the quantum and value of ammunition destroyed and loss of lives and property in each case during the last three years, separately;

(c) whether Government has conducted any inquiry into each incident separately;

(d) if so, the details of the findings of each inquiry;

(e) the action taken and the extent to which affected civilians have been compensated by Government; and

(f) the measures taken/proposed to be taken to avoid recurrence of such incidents and to safeguard the interests of civilians?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU): (a) to (f) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

1. Only two of fire incidents in the Army Ordnance/Ammunition Depots have taken place during the past three years:-

(a) On 26.3.2010 a fire incident took place in Ammunition Depot (AD), Panagarh, West Bengal, in which approximately 332 MTs of ammunition worth Rs. 18 crores was destroyed. There was no loss of life in the incident.

(b) On 20.11.2010, a fire incident took place in Ammunition Point (AP), Binaguri, West Bengal, in which approximately 19 MTs of unserviceable ammunition/portion of two rooms Explosive store house were damaged. There has been no loss of life in the incident.

2. A Staff Court of Inquiry has been ordered in both the cases by GOC-in-C HQ Eastern Command.

3. The measures which have been taken in order to avoid recurrence of such incidents in future are as under:-

- (i) All Depots have updated Security and safety instructions.
- (ii) All depots have been inspected by the Board of Officers to check adequacy of fire safety and security arrangements.

(iii) 349 trucks for fire fighting have been provided to the units.

(iv) Unserviceable ammunition is being disposed off on priority.

(v) Rs. 1736 crores have been sanctioned since 1999 for ammunition storage accommodation.

Modernization of Army Ordnance depots including improvement of safety and security instructions is an on-going process.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Q. No. 185. Shri Sanjay Raut.

SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Sir, this is a question of national security. There is an unprecedented increase in the incidents of fire in Army ordnance depots. The Government has said, in its written reply, that they have conducted inquiries. My supplementary to the hon. Minister is very simple. What is the finding of the inquiry into the incident that took place in West Bengal? And, is there any chance that the Maoists were behind this incident?

SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU: If you look at the number of incidents that has taken place, there have been only two incidents in the last three years, and the probable causes of fire in ordnance establishments, looking at each of these 11 incidents that have happened over the last ten years, are spontaneous combustion or electronic short circuit or accidental exposure during testing, repairs or breakdown of ammunition. As far as this specific incident is concerned, there was no incident of sabotage or involvement by an external non-State actor.

SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE: Sir, the Court of Inquiry into such incidents before has also revealed that there are shortages, and because of shortages, they do it on purpose so that the inventories are all lost. That is why they do it, and this has been the fact. In these two inquiries also, something like that has come out. Can the hon. Minister kindly give us the information on that?

SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU: Sir, I can tell you that there is a little shortage of space for storage of ammunitions. The present authorization is about 9,15,578 MT, and there is a plan for augmenting the capacity for storage. As soon as the funds are available, the additional storage will be made.

श्री आर.सी. सहि : सर, इन्होंने कहा है कि एक साल पहले 2010

में Court of Enquiry कंडक्ट की गई थी। क्या Court of Enquiry की पूरी रपॉर्ट आई है? कहीं यह man-made तो नहीं था अथवा क्या इस तरह की कोई संभावना है?

SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU: Sir, I have just read out the findings of the Court of Inquiry which has gone into the probable cause of fire in these establishments. And we are also taking remedial measures, that is, some of the safety and security measures, like, forming of three levels of security and also augmenting the capacity for storage.

वर्ग निर्माण उद्योग में पूंजी प्रधान प्रौद्योगिकी का उपयोग

*186. श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद : क्या वाणिज्य और उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि आर्थिक सुधारों के संदर्भ में बनाई गई नई औद्योगिक नीति, 1990 के कार्यान्वयन के पश्चात् देश में वर्ग निर्माण उद्योग में पूंजी प्रधान प्रौद्योगिकी के उपयोग को बल मिला है ;

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

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि वर्ग निर्माण उद्योग में श्रम घटक की लागत वर्ष 2005 से अब तक उतनी ही बनी हुई है ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इस संबंध में तथ्य क्या हैं ?

वाणिज्य और उद्योग मंत्री (श्री आनन्द शर्मा) : (क) से (घ) तक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है।

विवरण

(क) और (ख) 1991 की औद्योगिक नीति, कृषमता निर्माण की बाधाओं को दूर करने तथा औद्योगिक लाइसेंसकरण को समाप्त करने के उद्देश्य से तैयार की गई थीं ताकि भारतीय उद्योगों को अधिक प्रतिस्पर्धात्मक, अधिक दक्ष तथा आधुनिक बनाया जा सके। नई नीति के अनुसार, प्रौद्योगिकी चुनाव और पूंजी के उपयोग संबंधी निर्णय उद्यमियों द्वारा अपनी वाणिज्यिक समझ के अनुसार लिए जाने थे। अलबत्ता, वार्षिक उद्योग सर्वेक्षण (एएसआई) के अनुसार संगठित वर्ग निर्माण क्षेत्र में प्रति व्यक्ति नियोजित पूंजी (स्थिर मूल्यों पर) 1993-94 के 3.6 लाख रुपए से बढ़कर 2008-09 में 6.7 लाख रुपए हो गई। नवीनतम आंकड़े वर्ष 2008-09 तक ही उपलब्ध हैं।

(ग) और (घ) संगठित वर्ग निर्माण क्षेत्र में वर्ष 2004-05 से, कुल उत्पादन लागत के प्रतिशत के तौर पर श्रम की लागत नीचे दी गई है :-

वर्ष	संगठित वर्ग निर्माण क्षेत्र में कुल उत्पादन लागत के प्रतिशत के तौर पर श्रम की लागत
2004-05	4.2
2005-06	4.3
2006-07	4.1
2007-08	4.3

Use of capital-intensive technology in manufacturing industry

†*186. SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that use of capital-intensive technology has gained force in the manufacturing industry in the country after the implementation of New Industrial Policy, 1990, formulated in the context of economic reforms;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the cost of labour component of manufacturing industry has remained static since 2005 so far; and

(d) if not, the facts in this regard?

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

Statement

(a) and (b) The Industrial Policy of 1991 was designed to remove restraints on capacity creation and abolish industrial licensing to make Indian industry more competitive, more efficient and modern. Decisions with regard to the choice of technology and capital use, in the new policy were to be taken by the entrepreneurs based on their commercial perceptions. As per the Annual Survey of Industries (ASI), however, capital employed per person (at constant prices) engaged in organized manufacturing sector has increased from Rs. 3.6 lakh in 1993-94 to Rs. 6.7 lakh in 2008-09, the latest year for which the data is available.

(c) and (d) The cost of labour as percentage to the total cost of production, in organized manufacturing sector since 2004-05 is indicated below:-

Year	Cost of labour as percentage to the total cost of production in organized manufacturing sector
2004-05	4.2
2005-06	4.3
2006-07	4.1
2007-08	4.3
2008-09	4.3

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद : माननीय उद्योग एवं वाणिज्य मंत्री जी, मैंने आपका उत्तर देखा है। आपने 1991 की उद्योग नीति की चर्चा की है कि उद्योग में, विशेष रूप से निर्माण के क्षेत्र में प्रतिस्पर्धा हो और दक्षता बढ़े। उसमें आपने यह भी लिखा है कि प्रति व्यक्ति नियोजित पूंजी अब काफी बढ़ गई

हैं। इतना सब करने के बावजूद ऐसा क्यों है कि वसित दो-तीन वर्षों में उद्योग का जो नर्मी ण क्षेत्र है, मैब्यफैक्चरिंग सेक्टर है, इसमें गशिक्ट आ रही है? इसमें गशिक्ट के क्या कारण हैं? वाणिज्य और उद्योग मंत्री के रूप में आपको क्या लगता है, जबकि सबसे अधिक नयौजन देने वाला क्षेत्र यही है?

श्री आनन्द शर्मा : सर, मामनीय सदस्य का प्रश्न कैपिटल इन्टेंसिव टेक्नोलॉजी से सम्बन्धित है, मैब्यफैक्चरिंग इंडस्ट्री के अन्दर, जसिका मैंने सही उत्तर दे दिया है। जहाँ तक मैंने पछिले 20 वर्षों की नीति की

चर्चा की है, तो 1991 में देश में इंडस्ट्रियल पॉलिसी बनी थी, जिसमें लाइसेंसिंग की पुरानी प्रणाली को समाप्त कर दिया गया था। राज्य ने केवल दो सेक्टर, रेलवेज़ और एटॉमिक इनर्जी, अपने पास रखे और केवल पाँच अन्य सेक्टर में लाइसेंसिंग जारी रखी। वे जो सेक्टर हैं, उनका भी मैं उल्लेख कर सकता हूँ परन्तु, महत्वपूर्ण बात यह है कि दोनों में वृद्धि हुई है। जहाँ तक पूँजी नक्शिश की बात है और उसके साथ-साथ मुलाजिमों की संख्या की बात है, इन दोनों में बढ़ोत्तरी हुई है, यह नहीं कि कैपिटल इन्टेंसिव इंडस्ट्रीज़ के बनाने से इम्प्लायमेंट में कोई कमी आई है। जहाँ तक मैन्युफैक्चरिंग की स्पेसिफिक बात इन्होंने पूछी है, तो हमारी जी.डी.पी. में मैन्यु फैक्चरिंग का हिस्सा कम है, जोकि एक चिन्ता का विषय है। वह पछिले बीस वर्षों से 16 प्रतिशत पर रुका हुआ है। मैं यह नहीं कह रहा हूँ कि वह 16 प्रतिशत पर ही रुका हुआ है और इसके माने यह है कि वह बढ़ा नहीं, पर हमारी जी.डी.पी. भी बहुत बढ़ गई है। इसके लिये सरकार की तरफ से प्रयास किया जा रहा है। हमने एक नई नीति लाने का उल्लेख मैन्युफैक्चरिंग पॉलिसी के माध्यम से किया है। हमारे बराबर की या हमारे से कंपरेटिव जो इकोनॉमीज़ हैं, वहाँ पर जी.डी.पी. में 26 प्रतिशत से लेकर 33 प्रतिशत तक मैन्युफैक्चरिंग का हिस्सा है और हमारी भी यह कोशिश रहेगी कि इसको बढ़ाया जाए।

सर, इन्होंने उससे जुड़ा जो दूसरा सवाल किया कि क्या औद्योगिक उत्पादन में कमी आई है, तो मेरा कहना है कि औद्योगिक उत्पादन में कमी नहीं आई है। 2008-09 में जब विश्व के अन्दर एक भारी आर्थिक संकट आया था, तब औद्योगिक उत्पादन कम हुआ था और केवल एक महीने के लिये बहुत कम मात्रा में, जो नबिटिव क्षेत्र है, उसमें औद्योगिक उत्पादन गया। जून, 2009 से उसकी वापसी हुई और 2009 का जो वर्ष था, वह खत्म किया। पछिले 15 वर्षों में सबसे ज्यादा औद्योगिक उत्पादन भारत ने रिकॉर्ड किया। चूँकि बेस ईयर का इफेक्ट होता है, 2009 में इसमें 18 प्रतिशत और मैन्युफैक्चरिंग में 20 प्रतिशत जहाँ विकास हुआ, इसको बेस मानते हुए भी हमारा औद्योगिक उत्पादन नरिन्तर बढ़ रहा है और पछिले वर्ष भी, जो 2010 का है, जो सामाना औसत है, वह 8.6 प्रतिशत है। हमारा हर तरह से प्रयास है कि नक्शिश भी बढ़े रोजगार भी बढ़े और औद्योगिक उत्पादन भी बढ़े।

श्री सभापति : थैंक यू। दूसरा प्रश्न।

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद : माननीय मंत्री जी, आपने औद्योगिक क्षेत्र के बारे में जो आशावादी चिन्ता अभी रखा, आपके

आर्थिक सर्वे से उसका संकेत नहीं मिला , मैं आपसे इतना ही कहना चाहूँगा। इसकी चर्चा मैं कभी आपसे अलग से करूँगा।

श्री आनन्द शर्मा : देखिए , मेरे पास आँकड़े हैं... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री सभापति : आप इनका सवाल सुन लीजिए।

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद : मैं इस पर आपसे अलग से बहस करूँगा। ... (व्यवधान) ... अभी मेरा आपसे दूसरा सवाल है। आपने कहा है कि उत्पादन लागत के प्रतिशत के तौर पर श्रम की जो लागत है , उस बारे में आपने आँकड़े दिये हैं। अगर आप 2004-05 से 2008-09 देखिए तो यह 4.2 से 4.3 के बीच में ही है। अभी आपने स्वयं स्वीकार किया कि जी.डी.पी. में औद्योगिक निर्माण क्षेत्र का योगदान 16 प्रतिशत पर ही स्थिर है। ऐसी परिस्थितियों में यह निष्कर्ष निकालना कि श्रमिकों की भागीदारी और उन पर जो नविश हो रहा है , वह भी बहुत संतोषजनक है , इस निष्कर्ष का आपका आधार क्या है ?

श्री आनन्द शर्मा : सर, मैं माननीय सदस्य को यह जानकारी देना चाहता हूँ कि कैपिटल इन्टेंसिव इंडस्ट्रीज़ के अन्दर प्रोडक्टिविटी बढ़ती है , उसमें हाई टेक्नोलॉजी आती है , उसमें उच्च स्तर की मशीनरी लगती है , जिससे वहाँ पर जो मुलाजिम हैं या लेबरर्स हैं , वे बड़ी मशीनों पर काम करके और आधुनिक टेक्नोलॉजीज़ को प्रयोग में लाकर उत्पादन बढ़ाते हैं। उसमें लेबरर्स की संख्या नहीं बढ़ती।

हमारे यहाँ जो कैपिटल इन्टेंसिव उद्योग लगे हैं , जो और भी लगने चाहिए , तभी जीडीपी में मैब्यफैक्चरिंग के हिससे को बढ़ाने की जो बात है , वह पूरी हो पाएगी। उसमें लेबरर्स की संख्या उसके बाद भी बढ़ती जा रही है। आंकड़ों से यह स्पष्ट है कि वर्ष 1990-91 में उद्योग में 1,94,913 करोड़ रुपये लगे थे और आठ करोड़ से ज्यादा लोग यानी 82.79 मिलियन लेबरर्स की संख्या थी। अब उसमें पूंजी नविश 15,35,178 करोड़ रुपये हैं तथा लेबरर्स की संख्या 113.27 मिलियन है। इस प्रकार , उसमें लेबरर्स की संख्या 31 मिलियन बढ़ी है और पूंजी का नविश भी बढ़ा है।

एक अन्य बात को भी मद्देनजर रखना आवश्यक है कि मैब्यफैक्चरिंग का शेयर बढ़ाने के लिए अपने देश या बाहर के देशों के लोग , जो नविश करते हैं , उनको यह नष्टिय करना होता है कि उस सेक्टर के अंदर वे कौम -सी तकनीक चाहते हैं या वे उसमें कौम -सी मशीनरी लगाना चाहते हैं। हमारी ऐसी मान्यता है कि मैब्यफैक्चरिंग की नयी नीति , जिसका उल्लेख मामनीय वल्लि मंत्री जी ने बजट में भी किया है और सरकार ने इस मैब्यफैक्चरिंग -नीति को लागू तय कर लिया है , उससे हमारा मैब्यफैक्चरिंग बढ़ेगा तथा यह जो आंकड़ा मैंने आपको दिया , आने वाले वर्षों में share of GDP में बड़ा परिवर्तन होगा।

DR. ASHOK S. GANGULY: Sir, with the increase in intensity of capital investment, both in capital intensive industries as well as industries in general and in the service sector, and commensurate increase in employment as well, the measure for effectiveness of those investments is total fact of productivity. Does the hon. Minister have any broad figures for improvement in total fact of productivity without which the increase in the proportion of manufacture in the total GDP would be diluted rather than incremental?

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, the question which was put to me was regarding the capital intensive technologies. The details of productivity of individual sector is not related to this question. I can only say that the industrial productivity in general terms is, the hon. Member is very knowledgeable, increasing because those who are investing in technology, investing in capital are ensuring that the productivity is higher and we become globally competitive.

As far as the increase in productivity is concerned, there will be a better utilization; I agree that the increased productivity, better utilization of both the capital as well as the labour is good. I can send the details of sector-wise productivity. I would only add one thing here, Sir. When we talk of capital intensive and induction of technologies, the House would appreciate that India being a very populous country of close to 1.2 billion, and in the coming one decade another 100 million young Indians would be joining the workforce, therefore, we have to ensure that manufacturing grows, productivity grows and we ensure that there is gainful employment available in the industrial sector for this large number of workforce.

MS. MABEL REBELLO: Sir, the Minister has referred to the population increase. Sir, India being a large country, unless we remain a manufacturing country, our educated youth will remain unemployed and under-employed. On skill development also we are giving importance and it has not spread to the whole country. Because of this problem, our youth are going to anti-social

elements and naxals. How does he try to improve the manufacturing sector so that the youth in the rural areas, especially in the tribal areas of the central India, do not go to naxals but remain in the mainstream? I would like to know about this from the hon. Minister.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, the first part of the question is very important, and I thank the hon. Member, Ms. Mabel Rebello for raising it. When it comes to the manufacturing, I think, hon. Chairman, Sir, the House will agree that I have answered it in great detail as to what we propose to do to increase the share of manufacturing. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MS. MABEL REBELLO: You have not answered my question about rural areas and tribal areas.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Second thing, Sir, the Government, as such, makes a policy regime whether it is for FDI and other related issues for the industrial sector. Industry, as such, is also a State subject and the zoning of the land, earmarking a particular area as an industrial region is not done by the Union Government but by the State Governments. Certainly, Sir, efforts are there by the Government of India to ensure that young people, both in urban areas, and particularly, in rural areas and tribal areas, are trained in skills because the employment opportunities which will be generated with the industrial expansion can only be gainfully utilized if we train our people, make them employable in industrial skills by training them which have multiple industrial applications. So, the National Mission was announced by the hon. Prime Minister. He Chairs the Prime Minister's Council on Skills Training. We have a National Skills Training Corporation, and it has come up with many modular initiatives to ensure that 500 million Indians get trained in skills and in vocational education by 2022. Sir, 1500 new IITs are being set up in the country.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: ITIs, not IITs. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sorry, that is just a slip of tongue. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes, Please.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: I said that 1500 ITIs are being set up throughout the country. This will be in addition to 7900 ITIs which already exist in the country. Besides that, sector specific initiatives have been taken. The Labour Ministry is coordinating this. Even in my Ministry, in partnership with the industry, we have brought in some training modules from other countries, entering into meaningful agreements, particularly for skills training in the industrial clusters, and I can send all the details. But about where the employment is increasing, I think, the hon. Member needs to address that question to the Labour Ministry.

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Sir, the number of unemployed people in this country keeps on going up. In reply to a separate Question, I have the figures here, that as of 31st December, 2010, the total number of job-seekers registered with the employment exchanges was 3.88 crores. And yet, Sir, this Government keeps on incentivizing big industry, which is capital intensive, and tax concessions are given to them, which are denied to the Small Scale Industries, which is labour-intensive industry.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question, please.

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Sir, my question is that on R&D, weighted deduction is given to Auto Industry and Pharma Industry but is denied to jewellery, to handicrafts, to garments. Would the Government consider giving these incentives to Small Scale Industries also?

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, in the Budget, the Finance Minister has announced enhanced weighted deduction on payments made to national laboratories, Universities and Institutes of Technologies for scientific research from 175 per cent to 200 per cent. That means, for research and development. When it comes to the MSME Sector, Sir, the Government has a number of schemes to support this Sector, including credit from the SIDBI. Besides that, there is also a Capital Subsidy Scheme for the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Sector. It is not true that most of the growth is coming from the heavy industries sector. MSME Sector accounts for 40 per cent of our exports and almost in the same range when it comes to percentage terms to industrial production.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS

Implementation of Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act

*187. SHRI MOINUL HASSAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether major action is yet to be taken to implement under the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act;

(b) whether the implementation of the said Act is limited only to

a few States; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE):

(a) The Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970 is being implemented. The Act is enforced by the organization of the Chief Labour Commissioner (Central), Ministry of Labour and Employment in the central sphere.

(b) and (c) All States, except Sikkim, are implementing the Act.

Decline in industrial growth rate

*188. SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the country has been experiencing continued downward trend in industrial growth for the last few years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that one of the reasons for the slowdown in industrial growth was due to dependence on imported goods;

(d) whether Government proposes to increase the growth of industrial production in the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): (a) and (b) No, Sir. The rate of growth of industrial production, measured in terms of the Index of Industrial Production (IIP) for the last 5 years is indicated below:-

Year	Rate of growth of IIP (in per cent)
2006-07	11.9
2007-08	8.7
2008-09	3.2
2009-10	10.5
April-December	
2009-10	8.6
2010-11	8.6

(c) No, Sir. The rate of growth of industrial production is not directly related with the growth of imports as reflected from the rate of growth of imports for the last five years indicated below:-

Year	Rate of growth of Imports in US\$ terms (in per cent)
1	2

2006-07

24.5

1	2
2007-08	35.5
2008-09	20.7
2009-10	-5.0
April-December	
2009-10	-23.6
2010-11	19.0

(d) and (e) The major focus areas for improving the industrial climate during the Eleventh Plan and in the Union Budgets have been the promotion and facilitation of industrial investment including the foreign direct investment; improvement in business environment; development of industrial and other infrastructure through public private initiatives; incentivizing research and development; and development of industry relevant skills. For sustained growth of GDP and productive employment for younger generation, Government will come out with a new manufacturing policy, which will bring down the compliance burden on the industry through self regulation and help make Indian industry globally competitive.

Training of CISF personnel

*189. SHRI SYED AZEEZ PASHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has finalized a policy to give training to all Central Industrial Security Force (CISF) personnel posted at projects or organizations involving immense public interaction;

(b) whether adequate sensitivity training has not been given to CISF and other personnel who are manning gate and entry points at airports, railway stations and other places;

(c) if so, what steps will be taken to give an intensive training to such personnel;

(d) whether it is also a fact that only three per cent of such

CISF personnel
posted at airports and other places have received any formal and
sustainable training in this regard; and

(e) the steps proposed to recall personnel who have not received
training?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
(SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) Central Industrial Security Force (CISF) is
already imparting basic training to all CISF personnel at the time of
entry into the Force. They also undergo

promotion cadre courses, specialized courses on need basis, and rotational training at least once in a year.

(b) to (d) CISF is conducting specially designed training programmes on soft skills, including inputs on inter personal skills, at all airports to all CISF personnel on operational duties at the time of induction into the airport. The CISF personnel are regularly briefed on all aspects of public dealings in order to facilitate smooth interaction with the public. Airport Operators have also organized training in soft skills for CISF personnel through outsourcing or by engaging expert agencies for this purpose. Training on public dealings is also being given to the CISF personnel posted at Delhi Metro Rail Corporation (DMRC).

(e) The CISF personnel, who are found lacking in behavioural skills even after adequate training, are removed from duties involving public dealings and posted to other non-sensitive units.

GoM on National Military Memorial

*190. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Group of Ministers (GoM) constituted by Government has finalized its recommendations on constituting a National Military Memorial in New Delhi, to honour the fallen sons and brave hearts who have sacrificed their lives for the nation since independence;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay; and

(d) by when the GoM is likely to revert with its recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) The Group of Ministers (GoM) constituted to decide on the appropriate location of National War Memorial has not finalized its recommendations.

(b) Does not arise in view of answer at (a) above.

(c) and (d) The main reason for delay is the difficulties involved in identifying an appropriate location of suitable size for setting up of the National War Memorial. In view of the various issues to be resolved, a definite timeframe for finalising recommendations of the GoM cannot be indicated at this stage.

Bringing more people under ESIC

†*191. SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether Government is making any effort to bring more and more working people under the umbrella of Employees' State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) in order to ensure effective implementation of the same;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Corporation has taken any steps to make the scheme more favourable;

(d) whether the shortage of doctors in hospitals has been met to provide health coverage to the persons insured under the scheme;

(e) whether many more medical colleges are being set up under ESIC in the country; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE):

(a) and (b) Yes, Sir. In order to bring more and more workers under coverage of ESI Scheme in the country, the ESI Corporation has taken the following steps:-

(i) The Corporation prepares a phased programme for implementing the scheme in new areas every year in consultation with the State Governments. The position of implementation/extension of ESI Scheme in new areas during the last 3 years is given below:-

Year	New areas where scheme implemented	No. of employees covered
2007-2008	37	97,739
2008-2009	46	70,427
2009-2010	53	1.23 lakh
2010-2011	68*	1.14 lakh*
(upto 03.03.2011)		

(ii) The wage ceiling for coverage of employees under the Act has been enhanced from Rs. 10,000/- p.m. to Rs. 15,000/- p.m. w.e.f. 01-05-2010.

(iii) A uniform threshold of 10 or more persons for coverage of factories has been prescribed vide ESI (Amendment) Act, 2010.

(iv) State Governments have been requested to lower the threshold for coverage of shops and other establishments from 20 persons to 10 or more persons under the powers conferred upon them under Sections 1(5) of the Act. Already the State Governments of Bihar, Punjab, Rajasthan and West Bengal have issued notifications in this regard.

(c) The steps taken by the Corporation to make the scheme more favourable are as follows:-

- Improving work environment and facilities for Insured Persons (IPs) visiting ESIC Offices.
- Payment of Long-term benefits through Electronic Clearing Scheme (ECS).
- Rates of cash benefits have been enhanced and entitlements have been enlarged.
- Cashless provision of super speciality services through network hospitals.
- Modernisation and upgradation of medical infrastructure.
- Issue of smart cards called 'Pehchan' and networking of all ESI institutions for easy access.

(d) To overcome the shortage of doctors in hospitals, filling up of vacant posts is being done on an ongoing basis. To overcome the shortage of doctors, including specialists in the long run and to improve the quality of medical care, the ESI Corporation has started various Medical Education Projects.

(e) and (f) The ESI Corporation proposes to set up 18 Medical Colleges in the country in phases. The details are given in Statement.

Statement

Details of Medical Colleges proposed to be set up by ESI Corporation

Sl. No.	State	Location of Project	Project
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	Medical College
2.	Bihar	Patna	Medical College
3.	Gujarat	Naroda	Medical College
4.	Haryana	Faridabad	Medical College
5.	Himachal Pradesh	Mandi	Medical College
6.	Karnataka	Gulbarga	Medical College

		Bangalore	Medical College
7.	Kerala	Kollam	Medical College
8.	Maharashtra	Mulund	Medical College

1	2	3	4
9.	Madhya Pradesh	Indore	Medical College
10.	New Delhi	Basaidarapur	Medical College
11.	Orissa	Bhubaneswar	Medical College
12.	Rajasthan	Alwar	Medical College
13.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Medical College
		Coimbatore	Medical College
14.	Uttarakhand	Haridwar	Medical College
15.	West Bengal	Kolkata	Medical College
		Baltikuri	Medical College

Statutory Development Board for North Maharashtra

*192. DR. BHARATKUMAR RAUT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Maharashtra State Legislature has requested the Central Government for establishment of a separate Statutory Development Board for five districts of North Maharashtra, viz., Dhule, Jalgaon, Nandurbar, Nashik and Ahmednagar;

(b) if so, the response of the Central Government thereto;

(c) whether Government proposes to amend Article 371(2)(a) of the Constitution of India according to the amendments proposed by the Maharashtra State Legislature for establishment of the Statutory Development Board for North Maharashtra; and

(d) if so, by when the Bill for this purpose is likely to be moved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) to (d) Government of Maharashtra, on the basis of a Resolution passed unanimously by both Houses of the State Legislature on 13.7.2006, requested Government of India in February, 2007 to take necessary steps to amend Article 371 (2) of the Constitution to set up a separate Statutory Development Board for

North Maharashtra covering the five districts of Dhule, Jalgaon, Nandurbar, Nashik and Ahmednagar. Planning Commission has not supported a similar proposal for setting up a separate Statutory Development Board for the Konkan region in Maharashtra. There is no proposal, at present, to amend Article 371(2)(a) of the Constitution of India to provide for establishment of a separate Development Board for North Maharashtra.

**Maoists creating safe corridor between West Bengal and
Chhattisgarh**

†*193. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that Maoists are trying to create a safe corridor from West Bengal to Chhattisgarh to carry out their activities;

(b) whether Government is also aware that Maoists are using Indo-Bangladesh border, where the work relating to barbed wire fencing has not been carried out yet, to escape the security forces;

(c) whether it is a fact that there are several hideouts of Maoists in Sunderbans, Diamond Harbour and Kakdweep; and

(d) if so, the action being taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) During the year 2010, CPI (Maoist) made efforts to link up its strongholds in Chhattisgarh and Andhra Pradesh-Orissa border with those in Bihar, Jharkhand and West Bengal and to spread to new areas in the States of Chhattisgarh and Orissa.

(b) and (c) There are no such inputs with the Central Government.

(d) 'Police' and 'public order' being State subjects, action with respect to maintenance of law and order lies primarily in the domain of the State Governments concerned, who deal with the various issues related to naxalite activities in the States. Central Government also closely monitors the situation and supplements their efforts over a wide range of schemes, on both security and development fronts.

Illegal sale of Army plot in Malad, Mumbai

*194. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that on the pattern of Adarsh scam, a prime army plot in Kandivali-Malad, Mumbai has been sold to a private builder in June, 2007 by the Central Ordnance Depot;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the land was sold despite objections from Army;

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

(e) whether Army's South Command has sought a CBI enquiry into the matter;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(g) whether audit of defence land will be conducted?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (f) As reported by Director General of Defence Estates, 13.28 Acres of State Government land in village Akurli was held on hire by Army since long. In 2007, Collector, Mumbai Suburban Distt., allotted 5166.50 sq. mtrs of land adjacent to Central Ordnance Depot (COD) to M/s Neo Pharma Ltd. after receiving its market value. This was objected to by COD and Defence Estates Officer (DEO) on the grounds that this formed part of Defence land on hire. Collector was also informed that COD will not permit any agency to take possession of Defence Land without approval of the Ministry of Defence. However, their objections were overruled by the Collector. COD persisted with its objections and resisted handing over possession of the said land. Subsequently, at the direction of Headquarters, Southern Command, Neo Pharma was permitted to go ahead with the planned development of the plot.

Head Quarters Southern Command has sought that the entire matter may be investigated at appropriate level. Army Headquarters (AHQ) recommended that the case be investigated by the CBI. After considering the matter, Government has asked AHQ to ascertain either by holding a Court of Inquiry or otherwise as to how Head Quarters Southern Command relinquished claim on the said land. Further action will be taken immediately on receipt of the report of AHQ.

(g) The matter is under consideration.

Coast Guard Stations in Gujarat

*195. SHRI PARSHOTTAM KHODABHAI RUPALA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has received any proposal for setting up Coast Guard Stations in Gujarat in last three years;

(b) if so, how many Coast Guard Stations in Gujarat have been sanctioned by the Ministry;

(c) whether the Ministry has received any representation to set up Coast Guard Station in Southern region of Gujarat; and

(d) if so, what further action has been taken by the Ministry and

by when Southern region of Gujarat will be covered under Coast Guard, besides Daman?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (d) Requests have been received, including a recent reference from State Government, for setting up of a Coast Guard station at Hazira. Considering the importance of coastal security, Government has already initiated several measures for strengthening the surveillance of the entire coast in the country including island territories. Besides increasing the assets and manpower of Coast Guard and

Navy, Joint Operation Centres (JOCs) have been established and intelligence mechanism has been strengthened. Indian Navy and Indian Coast Guard have conducted security operations and exercises off the Gujarat Coast as also awareness campaigns in fishing villages in Gujarat. Further joint operational exercises are taking place on regular basis among the Navy, the Coast Guard, the Coastal State Police, customs and other in order to check the effectiveness of the integrated approach adopted for the coastal security.

Government has also approved five additional Coast Guard stations in Gujarat during the last three years which include Regional Headquarters (North West) at Gandhinagar. Out of these, four stations have already been established. Further under centrally sponsored Coastal Security Scheme Phase-I a coastal police station has already been established at Hazira. Besides, 12 additional stations have been sanctioned in Gujarat under Phase-II of the scheme.

Naval or Coast Guard stations at a particular place are set up after taking into account the threat perception, vulnerability gap analysis and presence of other stations in the vicinity. Coast Guard is also adopting other means including improving technological support and better intelligence systems to improve coastal security.

Unemployed people in the country

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

(a) what was the figure of total number of unemployed people in the country as on 31 December, 2010 according to data furnished by Employment Exchanges; and

(b) what was the figure as on 31 December, 2009?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE):
(a) and (b) As per information maintained by Directorate General of Employment and Training, Ministry of Labour and Employment, number of job seekers, all of whom may not necessarily be unemployed, registered with employment exchanges in the country as on 31st December, 2010 and 31st December, 2009 was 3.88 crore and 3.82 crore, respectively.

Compassionate appointment in BSF

†*197. MISS ANUSUIYA UIKEY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be

pleased
state:

to

(a) whether there is a provision of compassionate appointment of the family members of employees/soldiers in Border Security Force (BSF) in the eventuality of untimely death of an employee/soldier;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether widow of a deceased employee is given appointment in case the same is demanded by her on compassionate ground; and

(d) the details of the pending cases of appointment on compassionate ground at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir, there is a provision of compassionate appointment to the needy dependent family members i.e. spouse or son or daughter, or brother or sister (in the case of unmarried Government servant) of BSF personnel who die during service or are killed in action, subject to availability of vacancies, as per the Scheme for Compassionate Appointment issued by Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pension vide the Office Memorandum No. 14014/6/94.Estt.(D) dated 9th October, 1998.

(c) Yes, Sir, subject to fulfillment of the prescribed eligibility conditions and availability of vacancies, widows of deceased employees are given appointment on compassionate ground in accordance with the Scheme for Compassionate Appointment, in case the same is demanded by her.

(d) The details of pending compassionate appointment cases in BSF as on 31st January, 2011 are as under:-

Group 'C' posts	No. of cases	Status
Constable (Daftry)	10	Due to non-availability of vacancies against compassionate appointment quota.
Constable (General Duty) and Tradesmen	04	Suitability test for the post is held every month by the Force depending upon availability of vacancies.
ASI (Steno) and Head	22	Suitability test for the post is

Constable (Ministerial) scheduled for March, 2011.

TOTAL: 36

Survey of educated unemployed youths in the country

†*198. SHRIMATI BIMLA KASHYAP SOOD: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether Government has conducted any survey to ascertain the number of educated unemployed youths in the country;

(b) if so, the total number of educated youths and the unemployed youths having professional degrees in the country;

(c) whether Government is taking certain special measures to provide employment to these youths and to reduce unemployment; and

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

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE):

(a) and (b) Reliable estimates of employment and unemployment are obtained through quinquennial labour force surveys conducted by National Sample Survey Organization. Last such survey was conducted during 2004-05 and the next round of the survey (July, 2009-June, 2010) is now over and the results are expected to be available in the end of 2011. As per results of latest survey conducted during 2004-05, total number of educated youth in the age group of 15-29 years was estimated at about 88 million out of which 6.6 million were educated unemployed including those having professional degrees in the country.

(c) and (d) Eleventh Plan aims at creating 58 million employment opportunities. More job opportunities are created on account of growth in Gross Domestic Product (GDP), investment, infrastructure development, growth in exports etc. Besides, Government of India has also been implementing various employment generation schemes, such as, Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY); Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP); Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) and Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) besides entrepreneurial development programmes run by Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises. In order to increase employability amongst the youth, a comprehensive Skill Development Programme with wide coverage throughout the country has been initiated by the Government under the Eleventh Five Year Plan. The coordinated Action Plan for Skill Development has a target of 500 million skilled persons by the year 2022, and all concerned Ministries and Departments have been mandated to undertake skill development programmes accordingly.

Differentiation between legal fishermen and foreign intruders

*199. SHRI KALRAJ MISHRA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether to increase vigilance on sea boundaries, the Ministry has developed any methodology to differentiate between legal Indian fisherman living in coastal areas from foreign intruders;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (c) For better monitoring, control and surveillance in the Indian coastal waters, Government has introduced two schemes namely, '**Uniform registration of fishing vessels**' requiring uniform registration of all types of fishing vessels irrespective of their size, tonnage, etc. and a central sector scheme on '**Issuance of Biometric Identity Cards to Coastal Fishermen**'.

In addition, all fishing vessels which fish in the Indian EEZ and territorial waters need compulsory registration and permit/licence to fish, Foreign fishing vessels have not been given any permission for fishing in Indian waters including EEZ. Foreign crew members engaged by Indian vessels require security clearance before they can work in these vessels.

Export of rice

*200. SHRI KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details regarding quantity and value of export of rice during the last three years;

(b) whether the demand for Indian rice has been rising steadily in foreign countries; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): (a) The details of export of rice (basmati and non-basmati) during the last three years is given below:-

(Qty in 000 tonnes, value in Rs. crore)

Year	Basmati Rice		Non Basmati Rice		Total	
	Qty	Value	Qty	Value	Qty	Value
2007-08	1182.15	4341	5286.84	7411	6468.99	11,752

2008-09	1556.41	9477	931.89	1687	2488.30	11,174
2009-10	2016.87	10890	139.54	365	2156.41	11,255

Source: DGCIS

(b) and (c) Over a period of five years the export of Indian basmati rice has increased from Rs. 3,043 crore in year 2004-05 to Rs. 10,890 crore in the year 2009-10. The prominent importing countries where the demand has gone up include Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates,

Kuwait, Iran etc. As regards, non-basmati rice, its export has been banned/restricted (except export on diplomatic basis) since April, 2008.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Business operations in exports

†1396. SHRI RAMCHANDRA PRASAD SINGH:

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that around 7 to 10 per cent of export cost is towards the cost of business;

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

(c) whether it is also a fact that this cost needs to be brought down in the country; and

(d) if so, Government's reaction thereto, and the steps being taken in the direction of reducing the cost of business operations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. Drawing broad inputs from the 'Doing Business 2009 Report' of the World Bank, the Task Force on Transaction Cost in Exports constituted by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry has estimated the transaction cost approximately as 7-10% of the export value. The Task Force report released on 8th February, 2011 includes 44 recommendations concerning various Ministries/Departments. 21 recommendations have been implemented and two recommendations are likely to be implemented shortly. The Government has also announced a number of steps from time to time to reduce export costs and make Indian Exports competitive in global market. This includes announcement made in Foreign Trade Policy (FTP) 2009-14, on 27.8.2009, Annual Supplement to the Foreign Trade Policy 2010-11 on 23.8.2010 and certain specific measures on 11.2.2011.

Export of onions

1397. SHRI K.E. ISMAIL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry of Agriculture has requested this Ministry to allow export of onions pointing to the crashing wholesale prices of onions at major producing centres; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the details thereof and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b) This Ministry has received a number of representations from various organisations including a letter from the Chief Minister of Maharashtra and Minister of Agriculture and Food Processing Industries, Government of India regarding removal of restriction/ban on export of onions. The issue of removal of restriction/ban on export of onions was considered by the Empowered Group of Ministers (EGoM) on 09th February, 2011 and 17th February, 2011. Accordingly, the Government lifted ban on export of Bangalore Rose Onions and Krishnapuram onions on 10th February, 2011, subject to Minimum Export Price (MEP) of US \$ 1400 per MT. Subsequently, the Government has also allowed export of onions on 18th February, 2011 through STEs subject to Minimum Export Price (MEP) of US \$600 per MT for all varieties of onions. Minimum Export Price for export of onion has been further revised to US \$ 450 since 1st March, 2011.

Import of edible oils to ease price rise

1398. SHRI SABIR ALI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to import edible oils to ease the escalation of prices in the country; and

(b) if so, the quantum of the edible oils proposed to be imported?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) Import of edible oil is under Open General License (OGL). Import of edible oils by private trade is being facilitated through liberal import duty structure. At present, import of crude edible oil is attracting zero duty whereas refined edible oil attracts a duty of 7.5%.

(b) Import of agricultural produce depends upon several factors including domestic and international demand and supply situation. Whenever, there is scarcity or short supply of any product in the domestic market, Government encourages imports to ensure availability of such products to consumers at reasonable prices.

New Cotton Export Licence Policy

1399. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has drafted new Cotton Export Licence Policy to suit the present conditions;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) how it will be beneficial to our country and the industry in long term and for what item?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) to (c) The export policy of cotton is "Free" subject to registration of contracts with Directorate General of Foreign trade. Group of Ministers-in a meeting held in September, 2010 decided to cap the quantity of export of cotton at 55 lakh bales during the current Cotton Season (01.10.2010 to 30.09.2011). This was done to ensure adequate availability of cotton for the domestic trade and industry viz. the garment and apparel manufacturing sector.

Chinese drugs with made in India label in African countries

1400. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that last year some consignments of pharmaceuticals and drugs exported to Africa from China were seized and labels of made in India were found pasted on them;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the incidents of this kind will damage the image of India in the world; and

(d) if so, the steps Government has taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Government of India's attention was drawn to the seizure of large consignment of Made in India labelled, Chinese origin fake drugs by NAFDAC, Nigerian Government Drug Regulatory Authority. 'Ciprotab' a product of an Indian company, was counterfeited by a Chinese company and a lady who accompanied the consignment from China to Nigeria was arrested by NAFDAC.

(c) and (d) Taking serious note of the incident, which has the potential to damage the image of India, a strong protest was lodged with concerned Chinese authorities with a request to take stringent action against such unscrupulous elements.

SEZ in Bihar

1401. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to establish Special Economic Zone in Bihar;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it will be very helpful for the development of Bihar if Special Economic Zone is established there; and

(d) whether Government will consider it in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) to (d) in terms of the SEZ Act, 2005 a SEZ may be set up either jointly or severally by the Central Government, State Government or any person for manufacture of goods or rendering services or for both or as a free trade warehousing zone. Such proposals duly recommended by the concerned State Government are considered by the Board of Approval for SEZs. However, no such proposal from Bihar is pending with this Department.

Decline in production of dry cells in non-SSI sector

1402. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that production of dry cells in non-SSI sector declined from 2150 million in 2008-09 to 1526 million in 2009-10;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to enhance the domestic production of dry cells and reduce the import of dry cell batteries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) to (c) The production of dry cells in the non-SSI sector declined marginally by 4.32% from 2146.57 million numbers in 2008-09 to 2053.74 million numbers in 2009-10. The decline can be attributed to rising input costs and reduced demand due to increase in prices and change in consumer preferences to more energy efficient products. For enhancement of domestic production of dry cells, the industry is de-licensed and eligible for foreign direct investment upto 100% on the automatic route. The Government has imposed anti-dumping measures to check imports of dry cell batteries.

Promotion of tea industry in North-Eastern region

1403. SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has considered promotion of tea industry in hilly areas of the North-Eastern region on the lines of Darjeeling as the flavour

of tea varies with
altitude;

(b) whether it is a fact that the quality of rubber found in the district of Karbi Anglong is one of the best in the country and what is the achievement of Rubber Board in Karbi Anglong for its promotion; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) Yes, Sir. Government is promoting teas of North East region. The mark Assam orthodox has been registered as a geographical indication. Apart from this Assam logo has also been registered as copyright on the lines of Darjeeling. Moreover, India Tea Logo promoted extensively by the Board also covers teas of NE region. As far as the flavour of tea is concerned it depends on many factors like agro-climatic conditions of the area including soil and type of variety grown. Darjeeling tea which has the peculiar muscatel flavour cannot be compared with any other teas in India.

(b) and (c) The quality of rubber produced in the district of Karbi Anglong is reasonably good. Due to the efforts of the Rubber Board, an area of around 4200 hectares has so far been planted with rubber in Karbi Anglong. Out of this, around 2000 hectares is mature and the yield is around 3000 metric tonnes per annum. Rubber Board is providing necessary assistance to improve the productivity, quality and marketing of the rubber in the district.

Increase in export rate

†1404. SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the commercial export of the country had been about 180 billion dollar during the last year;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has taken any measure or any appropriate steps to increase this commercial export further;

(d) whether this commercial export is expected to be more than about 200 billion dollar during the current financial year; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b) The merchandise export of the country was US \$ 178.75 billion during the period 2009-10.

(c) To boost performance of the export sectors, 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; thereafter in January/March, 2010; in the Annual Supplement to FTP released on 23rd August, 2010; and in announcements made in February, 2011. To increase our

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

share in various export markets and to diversify our markets and products, incentives have been provided under schemes, viz. Focus Product Scheme, Focus Market Scheme, Market linked Focus Product Scheme and Vishesh Krishi and Gram Udyog Yojana.

(d) and (e) The merchandise export during April, 2010-January, 2011 is valued at US \$ 184.6 billion (provisional). Under the present scenario total export is expected to be more than US \$ 200 billion for the period 2010-11.

Extension of time for development of SEZ projects

1405. SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many promoters of Special Economic Zones had sought more time to develop their projects;

(b) if so, whether Government had agreed to their request in this regard;

(c) whether it is also a fact that many promoters of SEZ had surrendered their approvals; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b) In terms of Rule 6 of the SEZ Rules, 2006, validity of approval is for a period of three years within which time effective steps are to be taken by the developer to implement the approved proposal. On requests received from the developers, Board of Approval has allowed the requests of extensions of formal approvals beyond the period of initial three years in respect of 203 cases.

(c) and (d) Requests for de-notification by the developers have been approved by the Board of Approval in respect of 23 SEZs located in various States and Union Territories. Global economic slowdown has been cited as one of the main reason for de-notification. However, the final de-notification is allowed only on receipt of certificate from the respective Development Commissioner that the Developer has refunded the duties/benefits, if any, availed by him.

Steps to reduce transaction cost for exports

1406. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND

INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has recently announced steps to lower the transaction cost for Indian exports in a bid to make them more competitive in the global market;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the various bureaucratic and infrastructure hurdles are the main factors responsible for exporter's growth; and

(d) if so, the steps Government proposes to take to ensure removal of hurdles by bureaucrats and others?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The report of Task Force on Transaction Cost in Exports constituted by Ministry of Commerce and Industry has been released on 8th February, 2011. Out of the 44 recommendations made by the Task Force concerning various Ministries/Departments, 21 recommendations have been implemented and 2 recommendations are to be implemented shortly.

(c) and (d) The report of the Task Force has identified various infrastructural and procedural issues affecting Indian exports. Recommendations to reduce these costs have been made by the Task Force. The Government has also announced a number of steps from time to time to reduce export costs and make Indian Exports competitive in global market. This includes announcement made in Foreign Trade Policy (FTP) 2009-14, on 27.8.2009, Annual Supplement to the Foreign Trade Policy 2010-11 on 23.8.2010 and certain specific measures on 11.2.2011.

Industrial package for Gujarat cities

1407. SHRI NATUJI HALAJI THAKOR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Gujarat has sent any letter to increase industrial package for Ahmedabad, Rajkot, Surat and Vadodra and promote and enhance industrial infrastructure with more investment;

(b) if so, by when it is going to be increased; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

The State Government of Gujarat has not sent any letter to increase industrial package for Ahmedabad, Rajkot, Surat and Vadodra.

In a deregulated industrial environment, the decisions to set up industries are taken by the entrepreneurs. The State Governments are primarily responsible for industrial development in their respective States and the Union Government supplements the efforts of the State Governments through various incentive schemes. The Union Government is

implementing package of incentives for the special category States of the North East (including Sikkim) and the States of Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand.

Many other States have also requested for similar packages but it has been the consistent stand of the Government not to extend or announce any fresh package in view of the reason that

the afore-mentioned special category States have adverse geographical locations and other specificities.

Criteria for selective export of rice

1408. SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) what are the criteria applied for identification of rice varieties for selective exports;

(b) what are the varieties of rice that may be allowed for exports;

(c) whether Government is maintaining balance among different regions of the country while selecting the varieties of rice for export;

(d) what is the quantity of rice proposed to be allowed for exports; and

(e) whether this is likely to have any impact on the availability of rice within the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) to (e) The production of rice is primarily meant for the domestic consumption. However, agricultural products that are in surplus and where their export do not have any adverse impact on the overall food security of the nation are allowed to be exported. India has been a major exporter of Basmati rice and its export is allowed subject to a Minimum Export Price (MEP), as decided by Government, from time to time. Currently, the MEP for export of Basmati rice is US \$ 900 per metric tonne. Since April, 2008, export of Non-Basmati rice has been banned. Recently, with sufficient availability of rice in the Central Pool and in view of the demand for some high priced speciality rice by the Indian diaspora, Government has decided to allow export of 1.5 lakh tonnes of some premium varieties of Non-Basmati rice viz. Sona Masuri, Matta and Ponni. Export of high priced Basmati rice and other specialty rice as mentioned above in small quantities do not have any adverse impact on the availability of rice in the country when compared to the total production of rice in the country.

FDI since opening of the cash and carry sector

1409. SHRI JAI PRAKASH NARAYAN SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total FDI attracted since the opening of the cash and carry sector in 2006;

(b) how many players have invested in the cash and carry segment in the country and what is the difference between proposed and actual investment of these players;

(c) what have been the areas of investment by players in infrastructure, warehouses, cold storage sectors; and

(d) what are the nature of violations in terms of tax evasions, VAT declaration observed by international players operation in the country and what action has been taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) The Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) equity inflows, in the Wholesale Cash and Carry sector, from April, 2006 to December, 2010, are as under:-

Sl. No.	Financial Year	FDI in Rs. crore	FDI in US\$ million
1.	2006-07	509.22	112.80
2.	2007-08	2,098.11	523.96
3.	2008-09	2,517.21	576.26
4.	2009-10	2,611.54	550.92
5.	2010-11 (April-December)	1,791.29	397.07

(b) Over 830 companies have received FDI, for undertaking Wholesale Cash and Carry activities, between April, 2006 to December, 2010. As FDI in this activity is permitted under the automatic route, such proposals do not require Government approval, through the Foreign Investment Promotion Board (FIPB), for induction of FDI.

(c) Details with regard to areas of investment, by players in the Wholesale cash and Carry Sector, in infrastructure, warehouses and cold storage sectors, are not centrally maintained by the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion.

(d) Sector-wise details of tax evasion are not maintained in the Department of Revenue. No specific instance of violation, in terms of tax evasion, by international investors and players in cash and carry sector has come to the notice of the Central Board of Direct Taxes (CBDT), Department of Revenue, as of date, during tax audit. However, certain instances of foreign investors not complying with tax withholding provisions, while divesting their stakes in Indian entities, to other non-residents, have been detected, against which CBDT raises tax demands.

Impact of FTA with EU on garments export

1410. SHRI SYED AZEEZ PASHA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that European Union has been raising protective barriers against garment exports from India;

(b) whether Government has signed Free Trade Agreement with EU;

(c) if so, the impact of this FTA with EU on diverse exports from India especially on the garment sector; and

(d) what measures Government proposes to ensure that Indian exports are not denied access in Europe and other places?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) Yes, Sir, European Union has been raising protective barriers against Textiles and Garments exports from India through various Non-Tariff Barriers such as Labeling, Certification and REACH (Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemical substances).

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) To ensure that Indian exports are not denied market access, particularly in Europe and other places; Department of Commerce and Ministry of Textiles have been raising the issue of protective barriers in the India-EU Sub-Commission on Trade. These issues will also be taken up with the EU in the next meeting of the India-EU Joint Working Group (JWG) on Textiles and Clothing. Ministry of Textiles has also mooted idea of developing and implementing a Common Compliance Code incorporating all social compliance issues to empower the T&C industry with adequate compliance information and to train the industry to make itself compliant with these norms. The Common Compliance code will include:-

- Developing a code of conduct based on international standards with global endorsement;
- Designing systems for assessment, monitoring and evaluation;
- Developing guidelines for implementation; and
- Shall facilitate factory capacity building.

Decline in exports in labour intensive sectors

1411. SHRI N. BALAGANGA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian exports in labour intensive sectors like textiles, marine and raw cotton have declined over the last few years;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the measures taken by Government to improve exports in these sectors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY
(SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b) Merchandise exports
figures for selected

major commodities including labour intensive sectors like Textiles, Marine products and Raw cotton for the period 2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-10, April to December, 2010 and the corresponding period of 2009 are given in the Statement (See below). Merchandise exports suffered a decline during the 12 months (October, 08 to September, 09) due to the shrinkage of the demand worldwide and particularly the contraction in demand in the traditional markets of our exports. This downward trend was arrested from October, 2009 onwards and the growth of Indian merchandise exports is continuing since then.

(c) To improve performance of the export sectors, in particular, the products from labour intensive sectors like Handicrafts, Carpets, Handlooms, Toys and Sports goods, Textiles, Marine products, Leather and Leather products, Engineering, Electronics, Chemicals, Agri-products etc., which have been hit in the wake of global slowdown, various measures have been taken by the Government and RBI. These measures are in the form of stimulus packages including the announcements made in the Budget 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2010-11; in the Foreign Trade Policy (FTP), 2009-14; thereafter in January/March, 2010; in the Annual Supplement to FTP released on 23rd August, 2010; and in February, 2011. Some of the various measures undertaken include fiscal incentives, primarily for enhanced market access across the world and diversification of export markets; concessional export credit, interest subvention; procedural rationalization; and facilitation of technological upgradation.

Statement

Merchandise export figures of selected major commodities for the period

2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-10, April-December, 2009 and April-December, 2010

Sl. No.	Description	(Values in US\$ Billion)				
		2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	April '09- Dec. '09	April '10 Dec. '10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Tea	0.51	0.59	0.62	0.46	0.45
2.	Coffee	0.46	0.50	0.43	0.29	0.41

3.	Rice	2.93	2.45	2.37	1.78	1.71
4.	Tobacco	0.48	0.75	0.92	0.69	0.66
5.	Spices	1.04	1.39	1.30	0.94	1.23
6.	Cashew	0.55	0.64	0.59	0.45	0.42

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
7.	Oil Meals	2.04	2.25	1.66	1.19	1.42
8.	Fruits and Vegetables	0.88	1.11	1.26	0.87	0.87
9.	Marine Products	1.72	1.53	2.10	1.59	1.85
10.	Iron Ore	5.84	4.77	6.03	3.79	3.17
11.	Mica, Coal and other ores Minerals including Processed Minerals	3.31	3.13	2.69	1.89	3.34
12.	Leather and Leather Manf.	3.4	3.49	3.28	2.40	2.64
13.	Gems and Jewellery	19.69	28.41	29.08	19.82	21.86
14.	Drug, Pharmaceuticals and Fine Chemicals	7.65	8.79	8.97	6.46	7.30
15.	Other Basic Chemicals	6.3	6.92	6.84	4.88	5.86
16.	Engineering goods	33.74	40.49	32.55	24.08	38.80
17.	Electronic Goods	3.35	6.83	5.45	4.35	5.87
18.	Cotton Yarn/Fabrics/ made-ups. etc. including Handloom products	4.65	4.16	3.97	2.73	4.28
19.	Manmade Yarn/Fabrics/ made-ups. etc.	2.9	3.05	3.61	2.60	2.90
20.	RMG of all Textiles	9.69	10.93	10.71	7.79	7.55
21.	Jute mfg. Incl. Floor covering	0.33	0.30	0.22	0.17	0.34
22.	Carpet	0.94	0.78	0.74	0.54	0.77
23.	Handicrafts excluding hand made Carpet	0.51	0.30	0.23	0.16	0.11
24.	Petroleum Products	28.41	27.55	28.19	19.52	26.44
25.	Plastic and Linoleum	3.42	3.05	3.37	2.36	3.21
26.	Others	18.39	21.12	21.58	15.40	21.26
GRAND TOTAL:		163.13	185.30	178.75	127.18	164.71

(Source: DGCI&S). The figures for the period April'10-December'10 are

provisional.

Exports figures of Raw cotton (including waste) for the period 2007-08,

2008-09, 2009-10, April-December, 2009 and April-December, 2010

Description	(Values in US\$ Billion)				
	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	April'09-April'10 Dec.'09 Dec.'10	
Raw Cotton including waste	2.23	0.64	2.05	1.06	2.02

(Source: DGCI&S). The figures for the period April'10-December'10 are provisional.

Cartelization by cement manufacturing units

1412. SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of cement prices in the country during the last two years, month-wise and company-wise;

(b) details of dispatches of cement by each of the cement producing companies during the last two years, month-wise and company-wise;

(c) whether it is also a fact that cement manufacturing companies are cartelizing and declaring dispatch holiday only to create stage managed scarcity and to get higher prices; and

(d) the steps taken by the Ministry to monitor such things and take action on the cement companies indulging in such activities and ensure reasonable price tag for cement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) The company-wise details of cement prices are not maintained by this Department. The month-wise details of cement prices during the last two years are given in Statement-I (See below).

(b) The month-wise dispatches of cement by the cement producing companies during the last two years are given in Statement-II (See below).

(c) and (d) The details of cases/complaints regarding alleged

cartelization in the cement industry pending with the Competition Commission of India and the Competition Appellate Tribunal, Ministry of Corporate Affairs are given in Statement-III (See below). The price and distribution control over the cement industry was removed in March, 1989 and the cement industry was de-licensed in 1991. The price of cement is governed by the market forces of demand and supply.

Statement-I

Average price of cement in major consumption centers per bag of 50 kg. (in Rs.)

Region/Centre	Jan. '09	Feb. '09	Mar. '09	April '09	May '09	June '09	July '09	Aug. '09	Sep. '09	Oct. '09	Nov. '09	Dec. '09	
Average													
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Northern Region													
Delhi	228	233	234	238	240	238	240	242	242	238	233	226	236
Karnal	223	225	231	236	238	237	244	244	243	242	240	236	237
Chandigarh	233	238	244	249	250	250	256	257	257	253	247	245	248
Jaipur	208	207	218	226	228	231	235	238	233	231	228	222	225
Rohtak	218	220	226	231	231	231	240	241	237	237	235	233	232
Bhatinda	226	228	235	241	241	240	242	242	239	239	237	238	237
Ludhiana	236	236	246	250	251	253	260	259	257	259	247	245	250
Jammu	293	291	304	303	309	309	312	313	312	309	297	297	304
Shimla	242	242	250	253	258	257	258	260	259	259	257	257	254
Eastern Region													
Calcutta	214	215	221	253	253	262	262	254	251	247	242	238	242
Patna	219	222	234	248	256	256	256	259	256	253	251	244	246

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Bhubaneswar	219	219	224	253	257	258	263	259	258	258	258	255	248
Guwahati	250	251	252	259	267	268	270	268	259	258	254	258	260
Muzaffarpur	219	223	234	248	255	255	256	258	257	252	251	244	246
Silchar	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Western Region													
Bombay	263	266	273	273	273	273	267	267	267	264	242	244	264
Ahmedabad	218	221	221	228	229	230	230	230	230	226	190	194	220
Nagpur	227	230	234	234	234	243	243	243	243	243	211	208	233
Pune	263	258	261	261	261	263	263	263	263	263	224	224	256
Rajkot	213	216	216	221	220	221	221	221	225	218	188	189	213
Baroda	218	221	221	226	229	232	233	233	233	230	192	195	221
Surat	220	223	223	228	229	231	232	232	232	228	192	196	222
Southern Region													
Chennai	275	275	277	278	278	277	274	269	263	256	228	204	263
Thiruvananthapuram	280	280	282	283	283	282	280	280	280	276	229	215	271
Bangaluru	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	260	258	251	229	210	261

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Hyderabad	220	220	223	225	225	225	223	213	195	169	146	139	202
Calicut	280	280	282	283	283	282	280	280	280	276	230	218	271
Visakhapatnam	220	220	223	225	225	225	223	213	195	169	161	145	204
Goa	255	263	263	265	265	264	263	263	263	263	233	220	257
Central Region													
Lucknow	206	241	257	258	258	269	291	281	263	252	228	218	252
Meerut	220	226	236	241	242	242	249	249	243	243	238	226	238
Faizabad									NA	NA	NA	228	228
Bareilly	201	235	252	258	255	254	263	255	247	240	230	220	221
Bhopal	206	219	242	242	239	242	255	248	240	233	222	213	231
Average	234	238	244	250	251	252	255	253	249	245	228	222	244

Source: Cement Manufacturers' Association (CMA)

Region/Centre	Jan. '10	Feb. '10	Mar. '10	April '10	May '10	June '10	July '10	Aug. '10	Sep. '10	Oct. '10	Nov. '10	Dec. '10	
Average													
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Northern Region													
Delhi	230	241	250	251	245	248	241	234	228	236	231	226	238
Karnal	237	240	246	246	245	247	244	240	238	240	230	223	240
Chandigarh	244	252	261	258	258	256	253	247	245	250	249	242	251
Jaipur	221	226	228	227	225	226	225	221	215	225	221	214	223
Rohtak	229	232	238	238	240	240	239	235	233	237	227	219	234
Bhatinda	237	242	254	253	249	249	246	242	235	242	244	239	244
Ludhiana	245	254	262	260	260	259	256	251	248	252	251	245	254
Jammu	297	304	312	319	319	320	321	319	318	325	328	330	318
Shimla	255	262	269	269	270	270	269	264	260	259	259	261	264
Eastern Region													
Calcutta	241	250	263	266	261	258	253	241	218	223	219	196	241
Patna	243	251	255	258	257	255	252	250	241	241	245	231	248
Bhubaneswar	255	263	268	283	282	278	275	264	245	257	254	232	263
Guwahati	258	261	265	265	265	265	259	255	255	249	245	245	257

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Muzaffarpur	243	251	255	255	255	255	252	249	245	248	250	245	250
Silchar	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Western Region													
Bombay	250	256	265	265	263	258	258	255	250	256	258	252	257
Ahmedabad	204	212	215	221	206	205	196	185	173	192	213	211	203
Nagpur	212	215	220	236	237	230	218	202	198	219	234	226	221
Pune	230	234	242	254	250	235	214	209	223	241	243	234	234
Rajkot	200	208	210	221	202	199	191	182	166	186	207	205	198
Baroda	207	213	217	229	207	206	199	187	176	191	213	212	205
Surat	208	214	219	230	209	206	198	188	177	192	215	214	206
Southern Region													
Chennai	227	228	246	271	254	236	208	190	225	266	260	249	238
Thiruvananthapuram	228	243	261	280	271	259	235	225	255	301	305	300	264
Bangaluru	190	223	221	255	231	207	204	200	223	266	265	256	228
Hyderabad	142	153	166	207	176	145	150	148	184	225	228	223	179
Calicut	233	243	261	280	271	268	242	227	253	306	310	304	267

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Visakhapatnam	150	155	181	227	183	163	170	175	205	241	245	233	194
Goa	217	223	240	255	240	231	227	222	241	277	275	255	242
Central Region													
Lucknow	248	288	285	263	260	255	239	226	209	226	228	209	245
Meerut	225	238	249	246	239	243	238	231	222	229	219	206	232
Faizabad	249	298	308	291	280	263	251	227	215	241	243	225	258
Bareilly	222	229	254	250	247	250	241	233	219	220	224	220	234
Bhopal	220	237	242	234	229	227	224	213	208	208	209	202	221
Average	227	237	246	253	245	240	233	225	225	241	244	236	238

Source: Cement Manufacturer's Association (CMA)

Statement-II

Details of the cement dispatched by cement producing companies during 2009 and 2010

I. Cement Dispatches Company-wise and Month-wise (January to December, 2009)

(in '000 tonnes)

Sl. No.	Group	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1.	Birla Corp. Ltd.	507.17	498.74	534.16	374.16	409.64	448.87	443.71	430.56	411.28	475.15	470.83	550.96	5555.23
2.	C.C.I. Ltd.	64.95	103.83	135.13	97.07	80.48	78.47	69.42	68.20	58.16	61.85	59.97	84.58	962.11
3.	Andhra Cements	91.63	118.45	138.41	106.17	114.47	113.68	110.86	102.22	82.91	73.98	76.84	91.45	1221.07
4.	J.K. Group	666.44	654.73	743.04	643.92	641.55	706.85	656.14	644.48	604.41	648.21	644.34	789.01	8043.12
5.	Century Textiles	689.95	651.74	732.36	678.85	637.74	617.42	629.05	557.92	558.59	584.25	612.42	638.68	7588.97
6.	India Cements	709.59	753.61	827.59	784.15	803.55	823.01	895.82	835.49	785.25	836.83	837.10	994.98	9886.97
7.	Grasim Indus.	1499.17	1460.62	1712.68	1580.74	1616.69	1690.66	1539.46	1544.24	1470.73	1435.55	1475.95	1655.51	
	18682.00													
8.	Tamil Nadu Cement	22.21	49.53	57.51	58.13	58.58	58.61	58.08	62.64	58.45	49.02	60.73	56.11	649.60
9.	Madras Cements	501.55	501.52	580.88	606.87	598.45	624.21	703.99	683.44	647.04	603.47	552.81	652.54	7256.77
10.	Mehta Group	254.37	244.50	268.08	273.21	227.37	205.91	146.62	174.86	168.97	160.51	199.23	276.37	2600.00
11.	Ultra Tech Cement Ltd.	1483.54	1435.72	1627.58	1579.58	1533.93	1422.25	1134.63	1317.14	1270.20	1351.47	1411.39	1590.07	

17157.50

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
12. Jaypee Group		726.60	688.10	781.59	790.98	807.37	781.48	742.80	695.44	695.04	780.06	954.11	999.82	9443.39
13. Kesoram Indus.		483.61	472.01	518.58	446.03	446.55	470.63	459.93	453.74	420.75	410.08	428.20	516.02	5526.13
14. Mangalam Cement		158.05	142.12	171.85	142.25	14.49	147.45	148.69	133.31	141.25	137.00	131.25	159.68	1754.39
15. Heidelberg Cement (I) Ltd.	234.84	240.31	289.44	264.52	250.31	231.98	208.31	199.74	171.16	158.81	177.30	233.10	2659.82	
16. Shree Cement		749.24	741.51	837.01	788.12	735.17	778.98	829.90	689.47	680.17	701.61	708.67	858.05	9097.90
17. Orient Paper Indus.	250.81	246.20	248.49	229.14	224.66	210.04	193.37	207.80	217.32	231.74	254.46	297.54	2811.57	
18. Prism Cement		224.23	200.36	225.59	206.64	218.04	220.06	210.11	215.38	147.60	219.45	228.34	232.38	2548.18
19. Lafarge India (P) Ltd.		470.78	470.34	545.90	505.20	485.01	516.44	477.53	525.40	425.44	559.83	511.35	628.77	6121.99
20. Binani Cement		413.78	414.21	470.51	439.43	451.14	455.32	426.02	404.22	406.33	361.05	417.52	471.96	5131.49
21. Malabar Cement		60.95	57.76	62.36	44.45	34.74	51.37	41.48	43.95	33.38	21.81	5.78	10.67	468.70
22. Dalmia Cement		251.88	280.69	356.31	329.24	318.64	328.20	379.79	349.76	341.18	322.59	284.69	348.31	3891.28
23. Chettinad Cement		232.06	266.50	351.69	332.57	305.72	323.39	360.45	341.38	313.25	333.32	286.43	321.04	3767.80
24. Zuari Cement Ltd.	243.24	266.06	312.35	290.91	262.94	272.79	279.91	267.41	259.06	249.07	229.31	267.44	3200.49	

25. Rain Comdt. Ltd.	187.44	222.83	265.30	210.27	205.19	211.95	204.82	165.79	150.76	162.16	171.25	206.76	2364.52	
26. Kanoria Group	14.40	10.86	13.20	16.43	23.00	17.30	13.85	15.10	11.12	9.16	9.84	10.33	164.59	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
27. Kalyanpur Cement	47.58	60.02	60.36	28.91	36.72	56.81	63.42	51.75	44.06	56.66	55.07	67.17	628.53	
28. Shriram Cements	36.34	32.99	32.13	26.75	34.50	36.25	28.84	20.82	21.31	27.74	33.32	36.08	367.07	
29. K.C.P. Ltd.	54.62	66.71	73.57	61.81	58.97	70.36	69.57	65.01	59.13	64.57	73.35	76.92	794.59	
30. OCL India Ltd.	264.74	260.48	328.57	270.23	265.22	292.84	236.49	204.70	191.90	232.63	215.65	253.78	3017.23	
31. Panyam Cement	36.50	46.79	45.02	36.17	36.23	36.93	37.03	32.40	25.00	29.53	32.53	43.32	437.45	
32. Mawluh Cherra	4.32	3.71	2.15	3.94	5.59	8.36	8.25	–	4.25	4.45	5.11	5.63	55.76	
33. J&K Ltd.	9.56	9.55	17.43	10.91	8.66	10.48	11.74	16.11	12.60	16.33	15.28	12.33	150.98	
34. Penna Cement	316.37	346.22	331.06	319.34	346.73	335.42	365.08	338.34	304.12	326.33	301.45	358.61	3989.07	
35. Sanghi Indus. Ltd.	236.96	214.75	187.31	177.50	150.24	200.13	118.92	150.51	162.59	166.95	161.99	53.48	1981.33	
36. My Home Indus. Ltd.	227.12	266.02	301.43	280.12	244.97	236.07	241.60	209.40	188.54	191.10	187.00	211.02	2784.39	
37. Meghalaya Cement Ltd.	56.87	45.04	51.51	49.50	55.27	51.57	42.19	44.57	43.00	45.66	44.87	48.29	578.34	
38. Cement Manu. Co. Ltd.	89.14	84.84	91.70	80.75	77.53	78.45	79.54	71.94	65.84	58.63	60.99	81.31	920.66	
39. Cimpor Group	83.64	93.12	108.08	97.10	103.10	95.14	64.80	56.06	86.14	62.21	88.65	110.24	1048.28	
40. ACC Ltd.	1864.00	1720.00	1979.00	1769.00	1789.00	1788.00	1753.00	1634.00	1612.00	1668.00	1646.00	1861.00		
21083.00														

41. Ambuja Cement Ltd. 1626.00 1649.00 1724.00 1639.00 1638.00 1588.00 1438.00 1429.00 1359.00 1464.00 1550.00 1729.00
18833.00

TOTAL:	16146.24	16092.09	18140.91	16670.06	16483.15	16692.13	15923.21	15453.69	14709.28	15352.82	15671.37	17890.31	195225.26
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Source: CMA, ACC Ltd. and Ambuja

II. Cement Dispatches Company-wise and Month-wise (January, 2010 to December, 2010)

(in '000 tonnes)

Sl. No.	Group of the company	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1.	Birla Corp. Ltd.	586.56	509.15	551.99	499.16	483.31	498.93	442.10	459.44	479.47	503.77	437.13	544.84	5995.85
2.	C.C.I. Ltd.	93.20	90.70	124.95	82.49	72.83	65.78	67.48	49.03	62.58	51.58	60.03	83.35	904.00
3.	Andhra Cements	49.65	35.40	32.07	48.91	47.61	50.12	47.41	23.60	1.69	1.01	0.23	0.13	337.83
4.	J.K. Group	840.11	736.41	858.09	811.76	788.79	687.44	619.54	639.05	667.37	833.60	645.30	704.70	8832.16
5.	Century Textiles	722.89	632.97	679.49	640.84	594.53	601.35	591.68	617.43	627.13	710.90	611.45	638.87	7669.53
6.	India Cements 10439.61	922.31	929.21	1044.79	917.74	894.91	910.66	970.77	863.69	819.23	840.01	614.96	711.33	
7.	Grasim Indus.	1691.78	1555.26	1903.09										5150.13
8.	Tamil Nadu Cement	56.91	63.24	82.97	54.42	58.63	61.17	63.78	60.83	60.81	65.73	45.23	55.31	729.03

9. Madras Cements	635.58	638.61	791.80	662.55	625.40	669.88	744.45	665.06	541.88	556.84	432.76	462.18	7426.99	
10. Mehta Group	285.46	227.15	224.92	248.78	225.66	137.27	140.45	126.31	127.71	207.72	155.77	210.49	2317.69	
11. UltraTech Cement Ltd.	1671.71	1550.37	1778.94	3363.05	3333.15	3140.66	2897.36	2941.85	2831.15	3403.00	2642.87	3252.43	32806.54	
12. Jaypee Group	1036.94	1077.57	1232.64	1197.13	1239.97	1279.21	1162.47	1020.92	1053.50	1329.71	1000.41	1241.66	13872.13	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
13. Kesoram Indus.	506.97	450.57	549.65	503.22	499.73	442.00	450.82	475.70	447.17	410.29	372.11	387.61	5495.84	
14. Mangalam Cement	132.77	80.57	130.40	124.36	130.58	127.29	128.64	139.22	109.22	124.87	121.15	102.00	1451.07	
15. Heidelberg Cement (I) Ltd.	261.27	250.41	267.74	235.82	235.52	220.26	182.98	167.51	191.80	227.59	169.33	228.62	2638.85	
16. Shree Cement	881.53	770.50	939.08	752.69	845.90	789.70	664.95	705.86	697.43	869.06	655.29	828.60	9400.59	
17. Orient Paper Indus.	300.41	310.45	366.84	350.25	325.23	302.70	258.85	257.35	245.85	292.66	220.77	262.77	3494.13	
18. Prism Cement	226.20	210.26	230.19	196.32	211.07	205.30	207.26	226.52	243.49	276.45	285.22	314.13	2832.41	
19. Lafarge India (P) Ltd.	600.74	494.09	628.35	547.53	478.12	604.19	571.70	484.02	525.98	614.53	547.12	601.11	6697.48	
20. Binani Cement	497.75	463.05	495.41	441.63	459.05	430.33	379.83	384.21	377.13	515.62	401.70	467.55	5313.26	
21. Malabar Cement	40.21	35.80	58.24	38.32	45.17	36.54	32.33	33.47	41.29	60.21	57.68	53.77	533.03	

22. Dalmia Cement	304.66	358.08	410.47	360.74	329.97	341.97	398.05	370.44	412.86	437.15	286.05	338.88	4349.32	
23. Chettinad Cement	300.67	346.88	435.65	354.17	323.27	358.08	444.48	377.37	406.54	456.91	400.21	340.71	4544.94	
24. Zuari Cement Ltd.	245.57	270.89	302.32	291.05	283.62	266.17	286.20	325.48	290.44	313.51	235.06	259.99	3370.30	
25. Rain Comdt. Ltd.	201.11	222.66	291.55	240.14	199.06	218.45	217.97	196.94	196.24	182.95	131.18	169.72	2467.97	
26. Kanoria Group	12.33	11.21	12.78	14.52	14.67	9.81	8.17	6.96	11.30	12.88	11.04	14.28	139.95	
27. Kalyanpur Cement	72.37	71.05	72.03	69.23	51.11	62.65	46.73	49.96	68.48	70.34	52.17	63.70	749.82	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
28. Shriram Cements	34.76	31.34	33.73	32.02	28.54	26.59	28.97	21.72	29.41	35.23	25.81	28.25	356.37	
29. K.C.P. Ltd.	62.84	70.22	74.91	63.42	58.45	72.37	66.61	69.51	60.63	38.87	54.66	55.44	747.93	
30. OCL India Ltd.	272.55	279.75	316.40	265.42	286.07	262.39	267.56	212.13	259.61	302.73	273.59	293.92	3292.12	
31. Panyam Cement	39.67	42.63	40.41	40.90	39.74	34.69	33.07	23.47	27.06	36.06	24.49	31.79	413.98	
32. Mawluh Cherra	6.28	5.29	3.47	3.83	4.97	5.03	4.55	5.03	5.03	2.09	4.08	4.12	53.77	
33. J&K Ltd.	15.02	12.32	21.87	12.55	11.96	10.80	5.95	4.65	7.40	14.65	13.77	13.28	144.22	
34. Penna Cement	377.60	340.83	390.35	341.73	338.10	350.27	347.97	346.32	300.48	316.00	247.84	311.30	4008.79	
35. Sanghi Indus. Ltd.	178.36	184.37	146.82	188.02	206.89	180.06	161.62	123.45	102.00	79.60	112.75	152.43	1816.37	
36. My Home Indus. Ltd.	196.11	187.11	252.51	226.63	187.04	191.03	211.37	188.41	187.82	187.41	144.59	136.53	2296.56	
37. Meghalaya Cements Ltd.	40.60	38.92	51.55	45.91	47.35	36.57	32.76	41.37	39.47	42.94	47.88	52.24	517.56	

38. Cement Manu. Co. Ltd.	89.17	80.78	93.14	80.41	84.09	57.77	70.30	66.15	69.04	65.13	79.47	95.02	930.47
39. Cimpor Group	103.11	82.74	82.16	92.13	87.19	63.65	47.60	45.05	60.49	87.60	66.22	84.86	902.80
40. ACC Ltd.	1885.00	1688.00	1908.00	1765.00	1733.00	1756.00	1532.00	1541.00	1550.00	1872.00	1691.00	1863.00	
	20784.00												
41. Ambuja Cement Ltd.	1748.00	1690.00	1916.00	1895.00	1863.00	1686.00	1420.00	1429.00	1481.00	1752.00	141600	1826.00	
	20122.00												
TOTAL:	18226.73	17126.81	19827.76	18099.79	17773.25	17251.13	16256.78	15785.48	15717.18	18201.20	14794.37	17286.91	206347.39

Source: CMA, ACC Ltd. and Ambuja

Statement-III

*Details of cases/complaints regarding alleged cartelization in the
Cement Industry pending with CCA and CAT*

Sl. No.	Case No.	Details
1	2	3
1.	RTPE 83/2000	<p>DG (I&R) and M/S Gayatri Agencies Kanchipuram Vs. Cement Manufacturers' Association, Chennai.</p> <p>This complaint is filed by the DG (I&R) on the basis of a complaint filed by M/s Gayatri Agency against Cement Manufacturers' Association, Chennai alleging that the Cement Manufacturers' Association (CMA) did not give free hand to the informant in the matter of prices, sale and distribution of cement by imposing various restrictions. The matter is now listed for hearing on 09.05.2011.</p>
2.	RTPE 32/2006	<p>Director General, Monopoly Trade Restrictive Practices Commission (MRTPC) Versus Gujarat Ambuja Cement Ltd. and two Others.</p> <p>The DG, MRTPC filed an application against Gujarat Ambuja Cements Limited, ACC Ltd. and Grasim India Limited in July, 2006 alleging that the said companies have acted in concert and created artificial scarcity of supplies and increased the prices in the market. It was alleged that it amounts to manipulation of supplies of cement in the market leading to rise in prices. The matter is now listed for hearing on 21.03.2011.</p>
3.	RTPE 52/2006	<p>The Builders Association of India Vs. Cement Manufacturers'</p> <p>Association Rajya Sabha Secretariat forwarded a representation made by Builders' Association of India alleging increase in prices without any</p>

corresponding increase in excise duty, lime stone royalty, sales tax, railway freight, etc. The Commission referred this representation to the D.G. for investigation. The matter has been transferred to the Competition Commission of India (CCI) in terms of Section 66 of the Competition Act, 2002, by the Competition Appellate Tribunal on 29.04.2010.

1

2

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In addition, Builders Association of India has also filed a complaint with the CCI against the Cement Manufacturers Association (Case No. 29/2010) alleging cartelization in the cement industry. Both the above matters are under investigation by the Director General, CCI.

4. RTPE 15/2007

The Director General (Investigation and Registration) Vs. Binani Industries Ltd. and 13 others.

The Commission took *suo motu* cognizance of media reports regarding increase in prices and directed the DG (I&R) to investigate. The DG filed PIR stating that the increase in prices during 2005-06 is not due to increase in cost of production but due to formal or informal meetings of the representatives of the cement manufacturing companies.

The matter is now listed for hearing on 13.05.2011.

Source: Competition Commission of India; Competition Appellate Tribunal, Ministry of Corporate Affairs

Exemption of import duty on items from ASEAN

1413. SHRI AVTAR SINGH KARIMPURI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is contemplating to exempt import duty on some items imported from ASEAN countries to promote the domestic industries;

(b) if so, the details of items imported duty free from ASEAN countries;

(c) the details of the countries with which such type of trade is permitted alongwith the total amount of FDI likely to be attracted in the country; and

(d) the details of items on which import duty is being collected at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY
(SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b) Under the India-ASEAN

Trade in Goods Agreement, tariff concessions have been offered by India on certain items imported from ASEAN countries. Details of these items and concessions thereof are in the public domain.

(c) The India-ASEAN Trade in Goods Agreement has so far been implemented

between India and 8 ASEAN member countries, namely Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand, Vietnam, Myanmar, Indonesia, Brunei and Lao PDR. India and ASEAN are currently negotiating an Investment Agreement that envisages protection and promotion of FDI between the parties.

(d) The details of import duty collected on various items by India at present are available at <http://www.cbec.gov.in/>.

Export of iron ore

1414. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has been exporting iron ore to various other countries;

(b) if so, the details of quantity and rate of export during the year 2009-10 and 2010-11 by public and private sector, country-wise;

(c) the extent to which the export in items of quantity and value has affected in the recent past; and

(d) the remedial steps taken by Government to protect the export of iron ore?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. India has been exporting iron ore to China, Japan, South Korea, Europe and other countries. A statement giving the details of quantity exported during 2009-10 and 2010-11 (up to January, 2011) by Public and Private Sectors, country-wise, is given in Statement (See below).

(c) In July, 2010, Government of Karnataka imposed a ban on the export of iron ore from Karnataka State. As a result, export of iron ore from India has come down from 117.37 million tonnes in 2009-10 to 75.11 million tonnes in 2010-11 (April, 2010 to January, 2011).

(d) India is mainly exporting iron ore fines which are not used by domestic steel industry due to limited sintering and pelletisation capacity. In the Union Budget 2011-12, Government has enhanced the export duty on iron ore lumps and fines to 20% *ad valorem*.

Statement

Quantity Exported and Rate of Export during the year 2009-10 and 2010-11 (April-January, 2011) by Public and Private Sector, Country-wise

(Quantity in Million tonnes)

Sector	Country	2009-10		2010-11 (Apr-Jan.) (P)	
		Qty. Exported	Rate	Qty. Exported	Rate
1	2	3	4	5	6
Public Sector	China	6.99	*	2.1	*

1	2	3	4	5	6
	Japan	2.18	*	1.44	*
	S. Korea	0.29	*	0.28	*
TOTAL:		9.46		3.82	
Private Sector	China	102.31	*	69.4	*
	Japan	3.69	*	1.07	*
	S. Korea	1.03	*	0.15	*
	Europe	0.72	*	0.51	*
	Others	0.16	*	0.16	*
TOTAL:		107.91		71.29	
GRAND TOTAL:		117.37		75.11	

Note: The above figures for 2010-11 are Provisional.

(*) As far as rate of export of iron ore by the public sector is concerned, exports of iron ore to China are effected on spot prices basis. Exports of iron ore to Japan and South Korea are based on quarterly bench mark prices.

Growth in merchandise exports

1415. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the third quarter of financial year 2010-11 has shown a substantial growth in merchandise exports as compared to last year;

(b) if so, whether it would be possible that the third quarter trend of growth of merchandise export would continue in the last quarter and in future also;

(c) if so, the target of export fixed for the year 2010-11 for 200 billion dollars would be achieved; and

(d) what extent this trend of increase in growth of export would narrow down the gap between export and import?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) The third quarter of

financial year 2010-11 has shown a export growth of 27.8% as compared to corresponding period of last year.

(b) The first month of last quarter of current financial year has witnessed export growth of

32.4%. It is expected that third quarter trend of growth of merchandise export would continue in the last quarter also.

(c) The export during April, 2010-January, 2011 is valued at US \$ 184.6 billion. With this trend, the target of US \$ 200 billion is expected to be achieved.

(d) Trade deficit depends both on export as well as import. Therefore while encouraging growth of export may contribute to lower trade deficit, final figure would depend on the trend of import.

Note: All figures are provisional

Dissemination of art and culture in foreign countries

1416. DR. MANOHAR JOSHI: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is working for dissemination of Indian art and culture in several countries;

(b) if so, the steps being taken in this regard;

(c) whether NRIs are also being involved in this venture;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether teams from India are being sent abroad to spread Indian art and culture; and

(f) if so, the details of teams sent abroad during the last three years and the amount spent thereon?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

The Ministry of Culture has signed 125 cultural agreements with foreign countries, and has entered into Cultural Exchange Programmes with 90 countries till date with whom Cultural Exchange Programmes take place and is also exploring possibility of entering into Cultural Exchange Programmes with remaining countries in consultation with our Missions abroad. The Ministry is also trying to have formal Cultural Agreements with the countries with whom there is no Cultural Agreement.

(c) and (d) The Ministry releases grants to Indian Embassies under Indo Foreign Friendship Societies and NRIs may also be involved in the activities of these societies. Ministry of Culture has a programme for 'Pravasi Manch' which is exclusively designed for NRI writers and

scholars who are propagating Indian literature.

(e) Yes, Sir.

(f) The information is being collected and will be laid on the
Table of the
House.

Policy to revive folk arts

1417. DR. MANOHAR JOSHI: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether due to the indifferent attitude of Government, most of Indian traditional folk cultures are disappearing;

(b) if so, whether Government proposes to formulate any concrete policy to revive the Indian folk arts;

(c) whether the folk artists of India are on the verge of starvation; and

(d) if so, the measures being taken to give incentive to the artists?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (d) The Central Government is already implementing a variety of schemes aimed at preserving, promoting and reviving the Indian traditional folk arts and culture. The Central Government has set up seven Zonal Cultural Centres, to extend support to folk and traditional arts and artisans of the country, Through these Centres, the Central Government is implementing the following schemes:-

1. National Cultural Exchange Programme
2. Guru Shishya Parampara Scheme
3. Young Talented Artistes Scheme
4. Documentation of Vanishing Art Forms
5. Theatre Rejuvenation Scheme
6. Shilpagram Activities
7. Loktarang – National Folk Dance Festival and OCTAVE – Festival of the North East.

Under the Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) Scheme of the Ministry of Rural Development, Eastern Zonal Cultural Centre, Kolkata has taken up a special project for reviving and revitalizing the folk art forms as a means of sustainable livelihoods. 13 art forms from 10 districts of Orissa and West Bengal were selected for this project.

To support India's varied arts, including the folk arts, the Ministry of Culture also has the following schemes:-

1. Scheme of Financial Assistance to Professional Groups and Individuals Engaged for Specified Performing Arts Projects
2. Cultural Functions Grant Scheme

3. Scheme for Scholarships to Young Artistes in Different Cultural Fields
4. Scheme for the Award of Fellowships to Outstanding Persons in the Field of Culture.

Besides, the Sangeet Natak Akademi also supports folk art forms through its schemes of Training and Preservation of Traditional, Folk and Tribal Performing Arts, Akademi Awards and Ustad Bismillah Khan Yuva Puraskars. The Indira Gandhi National Centre for the Arts, another autonomous organization under the Ministry of Culture, has documented and disseminated knowledge about these art forms, through several events which include exhibitions, audio-visual documentations, seminars, performances and publications, The National School of Drama is also implementing a scheme of Promotion of Folk and Tribal Arts, under which various folk and tribal performing art traditions are invited to participate in its National Theatre Festival and Bal Sangam.

The Anthropological Survey of India, has over the years, collected and documented certain folk art and craft forms, like Warli paintings, wall paintings of the Gond, musical instruments of different tribal and other communities etc., as part of its work. The Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Manav Sangrahalaya organizes exhibitions, workshops and symposia for the preservation of the creative and performing arts and culture of the people of this country, of which traditional folk art constitutes an important part.

For supporting folk and other artistes who face indigence in their old age, the Ministry of Culture is operating a scheme known as the "Scheme of Financial Assistance to Persons Distinguished in Letters, Arts and Such Other Walks of Life Who May be in Indigent Circumstances and Their Dependents". Under this scheme, financial assistance of Rs. 4000/- per month is given to the artistes (selected by the Expert Committee), who have made significant contribution to art and culture, are not less than 58 years of age and whose income does not exceed Rs. 4000/- per month.

World heritage sites

†1418. SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the form prescribed by UNESCO for declaring a site as

world heritage site is required to be filled up by the Ministry;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that as per UNESCO, Government does demand for declaring its sites as world heritage sites but no efforts are made to fulfil the conditions stipulated for the purpose;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(e) the details of the sites for which Government has made efforts to get them the status of world heritage sites during the last five years?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) The Archeological Survey of India, being nodal agency in the country in World Heritage related matters examine and forward all nomination dossiers to the PRI to UNESCO for onward transmission to the World Heritage Centre for inclusion of a site on the World Heritage List

(c) to (e) The Government is constantly making efforts to get more sites from the country included in the World Heritage List keeping in view the limits prescribed in the Operational Guidelines of UNESCO. During last five years Nilgiri Mountain Railway (2005), Red Fort Complex (2007), Kalka-Shimla Railway (2008), Jantar Mantar, Jaipur (2010) and Valley of Flowers in Uttarakhand (2005) have been inscribed on the World Heritage List of UNESCO. Nomination dossiers on Santiniketan, Qutb Shahi Monuments of Hyderabad and Hill Forts of Rajasthan under Cultural Category and Western Ghats and Great Himalayan National Park under Natural Category have been submitted to the World Heritage Centre.

Conservation of monuments in Rajasthan

1419. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of monuments/sites declared of national importance and centrally protected in Rajasthan;

(b) the amount spent on conservation and maintenance of these monuments during the last three years and current year till date;

(c) the amount earned as entrance fee from these monuments during these years;

(d) whether Government proposes to declare any other monuments/sites as monuments of national importance and centrally protected in the State;

(e) the details of monuments which are main tourist-attraction;

(f) how many of above have been encroached upon; and

(g) the steps ASI has taken for the conservation, preservation, upkeep and free from encroachment of these monuments?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) There are 162 centrally protected ancient monuments and archaeological sites and remains declared as of national importance in Rajasthan.

(b) The expenditure incurred on conservation, preservation and maintenance of centrally

protected ancient monuments and archaeological sites of national importance in Rajasthan during the last three years and the current year upto February, 2011 is as under:-

Rupees in lakhs	
Year	Expenditure
2007-08	285.00
2008-09	280.00
2009-10	275.55
2010-11	282.94
(Upto February, 2011)	

(c) The details of revenue earned at the centrally protected Chittaurgarh Fort, Kumbhalgarh Fort and Deeg Palace, Deeg, where the entry is through entrance tickets, during the three years and current year upto January, 2011 are as under:-

Rupees in lakhs	
2007-08	Rs. 58.56
2008-09	58.96
2009-10	65.02
2010-11	57.70
(Upto January, 2011)	

(d) The details of such monuments/sites are as under:-

1. Sita Ram Ji Temple, Deeg, Bharatpur
2. Rambagh Palace, Deeg, District Bharatpur
3. Jamwan Ramgarh Fort, Jaipur, District Jaipur
4. Bala Qila in Alwar and
5. Step well in Neemrana in Alwar

(e) The centrally protected monuments which are the main tourist attraction monuments in Rajasthan are (1) Chittaurgarh Fort; (2) Kumbhalgarh Fort; (3) Deeg Palace; (4) Annasagar Baradari; (5) Ancient Site Bhangarh; (6) Chand Baori Abhaneri; and (7) Jaisalmer Fort.

(f) Chittaurgarh Fort and Jaisalmer Fort are under encroachments.

(g) Notices have been issued to concerned as well as respective District Collectors/District Police authorities have also been approached for removal of encroachments.

Care of old age artists

1420. SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state the details of programmes to take care of performing artists of old art forms in their old age?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): Government of India has been administering a scheme of "Financial Assistance to Persons Distinguished in Letters, Arts and Such Other Walks of Life Who May be in Indigent Circumstances and Their Dependents". Under this scheme, a financial assistance of Rs. 4000/- per month is given to the eligible old artistes.

To be eligible for assistance under the scheme, a person's contribution to art, letters, etc. should be of significance. Traditional scholars who have made significant contribution in their fields are also eligible notwithstanding the absence of any published works. Further, applicant's personal income (including income of the spouse) should not exceed Rs. 4000/- per month and he/she should not be less than 58 years of age.

The scheme has two components:-

- (1) Central Quota - an assistance of Rs. 4000/- per month is given in full by the Central Government.
- (2) Centre-State-Quota - an assistance of Rs. 3500/- per month is given by the Central Government, while an assistance of Rs. 500/- per month is given by the concerned State Government, directly to the beneficiary.

Assistance is sanctioned on the recommendation of an Expert Committee constituted for the purpose.

Investment by foreign companies in defence deals

†1421. SHRI SHREEGOPAL VYAS: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether American or European companies have become more active to take benefit of security needs of India;
- (b) whether investment is not sufficient to meet our needs; and
- (c) what measures are being adopted by Government for its

fulfilment?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) Defence security needs of the country are met through imported equipment as well as indigenous production. Capital acquisitions are made from various countries/companies in accordance with the Defence Procurement Procedure.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) and (c) Adequate funds are made available by the Government for modernization of armed forces.

Violation of ceasefire along LoC by Pakistani troops

1422. SHRI GOVINDRAO ADIK:

SHRI SANJAY RAUT:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Pakistani troops are violating the ceasefire in the Jammu and Kashmir along the Line of Control (LoC);

(b) if so, the details of violation made by Pakistani troops during the last one year; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken against such violations by making more vigilance in the border areas?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (c) The total number of incidents of cease-fire violations along the Line of Control Sector in Jammu and Kashmir during the last one year are as given as under:—

Year	Ceasefire violations
2010	44
2011 (Till date)	05

Government of India has taken up the issue of cease-fire violations with Pakistan consistently. All such violations of cease-fire are also taken up with Pakistan's military authorities at the appropriate level through the established mechanism of hotline, flag meetings as well as weekly talks between the Director Generals of Military Operations.

Leakage of trial reports of army equipments

1423. SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL:

SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that field trial report of the M777, ultra-light Howitzer, that Government proposes to buy from USA was leaked and an inquiry has been ordered in this regard by Director-General of Military Intelligence (DGMI);

- (b) if so, the initial findings of the inquiry;
- (c) the details of response of Government to such situation;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of steps taken by Government to prevent such incidents in future?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (e) Four pages of draft field trial report have been received in an anonymous envelope by the Army Headquarters. An enquiry on the matter is under way. Detailed instructions exist on security of classified documents. Abberations, if any, are dealt with as per the relevant rules.

**Overlooking of RFP stipulations for procurement of
fleet tankers for Indian Navy**

1424. SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the mandatory stipulations mentioned under the Request for Proposal (RFP) for procuring two fleet tankers for Indian Navy were overlooked while awarding the bid of it;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Permanent status to employees of Unit Run Canteens

1425. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the status of the employees of the Unit Run Canteens (URCs);

(b) whether Government is considering any proposal to treat these URC employees as Government employees;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the URC employees will be treated at par with their counterparts working in CSD canteens once Government clears any proposal;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) by when a decision will be taken by Government to safeguard the interest of employees of URCs?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (f) As per the Order dated 28.4.2009 of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in the case of R.R. Pillai Vs. the Commanding Officer, the civilian employees of Unit Run Canteen are by no stretch of imagination employees of the Government. Hence, the Unit Run Canteens' employees are not Government servants.

Services have effected 15% increase in the basic pay of all URC civilian employees in addition to 50% hike already granted to them during the year 2009.

Setting up of Independent Regulator for Defence land

1426. SHRI A. ELAVARASAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to set up an Independent Land Regulator and conduct a land audit as part of its internal reform process;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the move for this initiative is the recent Adarsh Housing Scheme scam and other related irregularities that have come to light;

(d) whether the proposed regulator's duties and responsibilities are different from the Director General of Defence Estates (DGDE) whose job is to manage 1.73 million acres of Defence land on behalf of the Ministry; and

(e) whether the Ministry has sought the opinion from the Ministry of Law and Justice and other stock holders in this matter?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (e) Having an Independent Regulator for management of Defence land has been recommended by the Standing Committee of Defence. The Ministry has sought guidance from the Committee regarding the duties and responsibilities of such an Independent Regulator. The Ministry also wants to know as to how such a Regulator would be different from the existing set up of DGDE and how his independence will help in making him more effective. In the view of the Ministry, an Independent Regulator was useful when there were multiple players operating in the market and when Government itself may be a player. In such a situation, rules and regulations have to be formulated to ensure fair play and level-playing field in the market and any violation of rules and regulations so framed has to be punished. In the instant case, DGDE was essentially performing State functions i.e. management of Defence land on behalf of the Ministry. Final decision will be taken on receipt of guidance from the Committee.

Indigenous manufacturing of MCA

1427. SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India would be able to manufacture Multi Combat Aircraft (MCA) for Indian Air Force in next five years;

(b) if so, state the target year of test flight; and

(c) if not, for how many years does Government propose to continue importing MCA?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (c) Feasibility study for Design and Development (D&D) of Advanced Medium Combat Aircraft is being undertaken by the Aeronautical Development Agency (ADA), Bengaluru. Based on the feasibility study, ADA would be able to define technologies required for the aircraft alongwith timelines for D&D and subsequent manufacturing. The feasibility study is expected to take about 18 months.

Defence Budget

†1428. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in India the defence budget is less than 3 per cent of total budget and it is less than the defence budget of our neighbouring countries;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the details of expenditure incurred on modernization of defence production in the country during the last five years?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (c) The defence budget for the year 2011-2012 is Rs. 164415.49 crore which is 13.07% of the total expenditure budget of Rs. 1257729 crore of the Union Government for the year 2011-2012. It is difficult to compare the defence expenditure of various countries because of non-availability of detailed data and also because what is included in the defence budget varies from country to country.

(d) Details of expenditure on modernization of defence production during the last five year are as under:-

(Rs. in crores)

Year	Expenditure
2005-2006	1036.14
2006-2007	931.65

2007-2008	944.95
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2008-2009	1370.99
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2009-2010	1243.47
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**Special train for armed forces personnel in
North-Eastern region**

1429. SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that a large number of defence and para defence personnel are posted in North- Eastern region;

(b) whether it is a fact that Ministry of Railways has announced a train 'Janambhoomi' specially meant for men in uniform in some region;

(c) if so, whether the Ministry has asked Ministry of Railways to operate more trains in North-Eastern region; and

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

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

(b) to (d) No, Sir. Movement of defence personnel by rail falls in following three categories:-

(i) **Unit Movement:** For this, the movement is carried out through Military Special Trains, being operated by Railways as per demands placed by Army Headquarter;

(ii) **Small Body Troop Movement:** Coaches are attached/earmarked for defence personnel in regular trains for movement of small group of troops; and

(iii) **Individual Movement on Leave/Duty:** Armed Forces personnel are also required to move by rail to their homes/place of duty.

While no trains are being operated by Railways specially for men in uniform, however, in certain trains coaches are earmarked as well as dedicated Defence Department Quota (DDQ) is provided by the Railways to facilitate troop movement. The defence quota as on date covers approximately 7000 berths out of which more than 1200 berths cater to North Eastern Region.

Missing secret file on MMRCA

1430. SHRI RANJITSINH VIJAYSINH MOHITE PATIL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a secret file of the Indian Air Force pertaining to offsets in the Rs. 42,000 crore Medium Multi-Rate Combat Aircraft (MMRCA) acquisition process was reported missing;

(b) whether the missing file has been reportedly found on a road

in a south Delhi locality recently;

(c) whether any inquiry has been constituted to find out as to how the secret file had gone out of the office and found on a road and the responsibility fixed on the erring official; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU): (a) to (d) A file relating to requests of vendors regarding offset was accidentally dropped by an officer in Asiad Village where he was residing, at 8 p.m. on 21st December, 2010. The file was recovered in half an hour. However, the file did not contain any information which was sensitive. It contained requests of some companies with regard to offsets. An enquiry was conducted by the Ministry into the incident and Officers responsible have been cautioned in writing.

Recognition of URCs as retail outlet to CSD

1431. SHRI SHADI LAL BATRA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Comptroller and Auditor General of India (CAG) has recommended to Government for recognizing the Unit Run Canteens (URCs) as a retail outlet integral to CSD;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by Government to bring the URCs in the mainstream and as integral part of CSD canteens?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The matter is presently under consideration.

Development of Star Wars like weaponry by DRDO

1432. SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the DRDO is considering to develop its own set of Star Wars like weapons;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the DRDO has expressed its interest to develop many more sophisticated weapons and sought Government approval; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (d) Information can not be divulged in the interest of National Security.

Improvement required in LCA Tejas

1433. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be
pleased to
state:

(a) whether Light Combat Aircraft (LCA) Tejas is ready for take
off;

(b) whether it is a fact that some more improvements are required
in the aircraft;
and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) Yes, Sir. Initial Operational Clearance (IOC) for Light Combat Aircraft (LCA), Tejas Mk-I was given on 10th January, 2011 for exploitation by Indian Air Force. As on 1st March, 2011, a total 1582 flight tests have been completed.

(b) and (c) IOC was given with the agreed Standard of Preparation (SOP) and operational flight envelope and performance of aircraft with the Indian Air Force. The envelope and SOP are to be expanded further and additional flight tests are to be carried out in total configuration to achieve Final Operational Clearance (FOC) by December, 2012.

Entry by Chinese troops along LAC

1434. SHRI B.S. GNANADESIKAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Chinese troops entered Indian territory along the Line of Actual Control (LAC) in South Eastern Ladakh region; and

(b) if so, the details of all the actions taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) and (b) There is no commonly delineated Line of Actual Control (LAC) between India and China. Both sides patrol upto their respective perception of LAC. From time to time, on account of differences in the perception of the LAC, situations have arisen on the ground that could have been avoided if there had been a common perception of the LAC. The number of such incidents in last three years have generally been as per established pattern. All such cases are taken up with the Chinese authorities through the established mechanism of Hotline, Flag meetings, Border Personnel Meetings and diplomatic channels.

Standardising compensation and rehabilitation for families of martyred armed forces personnel

1435. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to standardise the compensation and other rehabilitation measures for the families of martyred Armed Forces Officers, across all States in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU): (a) to (c) Compensation and other rehabilitation measures provided by the Central Government

for the families of martyred Armed Forces Officers, whose death falls in the same category of casualty, are same across all the States. However different States, depending upon their financial status, have voluntarily provided some additional compensation and rehabilitation benefits to these families.

Computerisation of defence land records

1436. SHRI MOINUL HASSAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are gaps in the system regarding land management and proper storage of important title records;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time-frame by when land records will be computerised?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (c) Steps have been initiated to streamline proper management of Defence land and its protection. The project on computerization of Military Lands Register and General Lands Register through a software named "Raksha Bhoomi" is already going on and is likely to be completed by March, 2011. Two projects, one on Digitisation of land records involving scanning, indexing and microfilming and the other on Survey of Defence Land using modern technology have been sanctioned recently. Both projects are to be carried out in time-bound manner.

Steps to secure defence land in wake of Adarsh scam

1437. SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) what action is taken by the Ministry to secure the properties in possession of Ministry in view of Adarsh Society scam in Mumbai;

(b) whether it is a fact that a plot in Malad, Mumbai, which was in possession of Ordnance Depot since 1942 has been illegally sold by the Defence Officials without approval of the Ministry to Private builders for construction of residential complex;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether the said transaction is illegal and what steps have been taken to restore the property with the Ministry and what action is taken against the errant officials?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) Steps have been initiated to streamline proper management of Defence land. Two projects one on Digitisation of land records and the other on Survey of Defence Land using modern technology have been sanctioned and they shall be implemented in a time-bound manner.

(b) to (d) As reported by Director General of Defence Estates, 13.28 Acres of State Government land in village Akurli was held on hire by Army since long. In 2007, Collector,

Mumbai Suburban Distt., allotted 5166.50 Sq. Mtrs of land adjacent to Central Ordnance Depot (COD) to M/s Neo Pharma Ltd. after receiving its market value. This was objected to by COD and Defence Estates Officer (DEO) on the grounds that this formed part of Defence land on hire. Collector was also informed that COD will not permit any agency to take possession of Defence Land without approval of the Ministry of Defence. However, their objections were overruled by the Collector. COD persisted with its objections and resisted handing over possession of the said land. Subsequently, at the direction of Headquarters, Southern Command, all obstacles were removed and Neo Pharma was permitted to go ahead with the planned development of the plot.

Head Quarters Southern Command has sought that the entire matter may be investigated at appropriate level. Army Headquarters (AHQ) recommended that the case be investigated by the CBI. After considering the matter, Government has asked AHQ to ascertain either by holding a Court of Inquiry or otherwise as to how Head Quarters Southern Command relinquished claim on the said land. Further action will be taken on receipt of report of AHQ.

Commission by an IAS officer in purchase of Eurocopters

1438. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that one of the IAS officer arrested on charges recently from Madhya Pradesh has been found involved in the purchase of Eurocopters, the light helicopters for the country;

(b) whether Government is investigating the deals signed during the IAS officer's tenure in the Defence Ministry;

(c) whether Government is aware that there are reports of heavy exchange of commissions during purchase in the Defence Ministry; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Defence has no information about involvement of an IAS officer in purchase of Eurocopters.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

Benefits of Sixth Pay Commission to Employees of URCs

1439. SHRI AVTAR SINGH KARIMPURI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be
pleased to
state:

(a) whether Government has issued any orders to extend the Sixth
Central Pay Committee award to the Unit Run Canteens (URCs) employees;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the initiative taken by Government to implement the benefits of Pay Committee to these employees?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (d) No, Sir. As per Order dated 28.4.2009 the Hon'ble Supreme Court, in the case of R.R. Pillai Vs. the Commanding Officer, has ordered that the civilian employees of Unit Run Canteen (URCs) are not employees of the Government. Hence Sixth Central Pay Commission award cannot be extended to them. However, Services have effected 15% increase in the basic pay of all URC civilian employees in addition to 50% hike already granted to them during the year 2009.

**Recommendation of 87th Parliamentary Committee
Report on URCs**

1440. SHRI JAI PRAKASH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recommendations of the 87th Parliamentary Committee Report at page No. 20-21 para 2-27 with regard to conferring Government employees status to the civilian employees working in the defence Unit Run Canteens have been studied by Government;

(b) if so, the details of action taken by Government in this regard; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The Chairman of the Committee on Subordinate Legislation was also intimated by the then Raksha Mantri vide his D.O. letter No. RM/426-F/92, dated 3.2.1992 that the Unit Run Canteens are not Government organizations and Ministry of Defence can have no jurisdiction to determine the terms and conditions of service of these employees.

Barring of PSUs from bidding for FICV project

1441. SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether PSUs are being barred from bidding for Futuristic Infantry Combat Vehicles (FICV) project;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the details of total estimated project cost?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) and (b) The Department of Defence Production has nominated four agencies including Ordnance Factory Board for

issuance of Expression of Interest (EOI) for design and development of prototype of a Futuristic Infantry Combat Vehicle.

(c) The cost will be known after the analysis of the Detailed Project Report (DPR) submitted by the nominated production agencies.

Trial of strain for bio-diesel by Defence Research Laboratory

1442. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether trial and identification of a strain which has higher amount of lipid contents for bio-diesel has been completed by Defence Research Laboratory in North- Eastern Region;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the districts from which samples of algae have been collected by the laboratory so far; and

(d) by when an extensive R&D for production of Bio-diesel from algae will be completed and finalized?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Defence Research Laboratory has identified microalgal strain that has higher lipid content for biodiesel programme. So far, *Botryococcus braunii* microalgal species has been identified as highest lipid content 40%. Growth profile of the species has been optimized in laboratory condition.

(c) The algal samples have been collected from the following North-East districts:-

Dhemaji, Nalbari, Jorhat, Sonitpur, Dhubri, Golaghat, Mongoldol, Bongaigaon, Nagaon, Barpeta, Goalpara, Kamrup and Karbi Anglong.

(d) At present, bio-diesel from algae is not economically viable.

Progress of investigation of Adarsh Housing Scam

1443. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the details of the progress made in the investigation of Adarsh Housing Scam, alongwith the action taken against the defence

personnel found guilty;

(b) whether Government has taken any action, in the wake of the said scam, to prevent any further misuse of defence land in violation of the laid down procedure;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) had registered a Preliminary Enquiry on 15.11.2010 into the alleged irregularities in the allotment of land to Adarsh Cooperative Housing Society in Mumbai and construction of high rise building on it. The Preliminary Enquiry has been completed and a regular case has been registered by CBI on 29.1.2011 against 13 accused persons under various Sections of Indian Penal Code and Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 on the basis of outcome of Preliminary Enquiry. Investigation is in progress.

(b) and (c) In order to prevent misuse of defence land steps have been initiated to streamline its proper management and protection. Computerization of land records is already going on and is likely to be completed by March, 2011. Two projects, one on Digitisation of land records and the other on Survey of Defence Land using modern technology have been sanctioned recently. Both projects are to be carried out in time-bound manner.

(d) Does not arise.

CBI inquiry into Adarsh Housing Society Scam

1444. SHRI BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question 1569 in the Rajya Sabha on 24 November, 2010 and state:

(a) the outcome of the CBI enquiry into the irregularities in the construction of Adarsh Cooperative Housing Society in Mumbai, if completed, with details thereof and action contemplated thereon; and

(b) if the CBI enquiry has not so far been completed, by when it is likely to be over?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) and (b) Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) had registered a Preliminary Enquiry on 15.11.2010 into the alleged irregularities in the allotment of land to Adarsh Cooperative Housing Society in Mumbai and construction of high rise building on it. The Preliminary Enquiry has been completed and a regular case has been registered on 29.1.2011 against 13 accused persons under various sections of Indian Penal Code and Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 on the basis of outcome of Preliminary Enquiry. Investigation is in progress.

NGOs receiving assistance under FCRA

†1445. SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD:

SHRI RAMCHANDRA PRASAD SINGH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many Non-Governmental voluntary service

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

organisations in the country are engaged in the field of social service with financial assistance from foreign countries;

(b) if so, the total number of such organisations in December, 2010;

(c) whether this number has increased in the last three years; and

(d) if so, their number in the year 2008 and the amount they received as donation in that year and the increase in this amount till December, 2010?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. An Association with a definite cultural, social, economic, educational or religious programme can obtain foreign contribution either by obtaining 'registration' or 'prior permission' from Ministry of Home Affairs, as per the provisions of Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 1976 and rules made thereunder. Guidelines have also been put into place to facilitate the process.

No data is maintained in the format asked in the Question. However, the total number of NGOs reported receipt of foreign contribution including for social purpose during the year 2008-09 is 20088. Accounts of foreign contribution received by Associations for the financial year 2009-10 have been received and are being processed.

(c) and (d) As per the information available, the number and amount of foreign contribution received by Associations registered and Associations granted prior permission under the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 1976 during the period 2006-07 to 2008-09 is as follows:-

Year	No. of Associations, who have reported receipt of foreign contribution	Amount of foreign contribution received (Rs. crore)
2006-07	18996	11007.43
2007-08	18796	9663.46
2008-09	20088	10802.67

Attacks on dalits

1446. SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN:

SHRI D. RAJA:

SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the attacks on the dalits are
increasing in the
country;

(b) if so, the details of cases reported during the last three years, State-wise; and

(c) the details of measures to protect the dalits from such attacks and action taken against the perpetrators?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) to (c) A total of 3814, 4216 and 4410 cases of hurt against SCs were reported in the country during 2007, 2008 and 2009, respectively. State/UT-wise details of cases registered, cases chargesheeted, cases convicted, persons arrested, persons chargesheeted and persons convicted under hurt against SCs during 2007, 2008 and 2009 are given in Statement (See below).

As per the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India "Police" and "Public Order" are State subjects and, as such the primary responsibility of prevention, detection, registration, investigation and prosecution of crime, including crime against SCs and STs, lies with the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. However, Government of India is committed to prevent and combat crimes against vulnerable sections of the society, including Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (SCs and STs).

A comprehensive Advisory was issued to all the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations on 01.04.2010 by the Ministry of Home Affairs. The advisory has enumerated various steps, viz.; vigorous and conscientious enforcement of the statutory provisions and the existing legislations; sensitizing the law enforcement machinery towards crimes against SCs/STs by way of well-structured training programmes, conferences and seminars etc.; improving general awareness about legislations on crimes against SCs/STs; no delay in the registration of FIR in cases of crimes against SCs/STs; identification of atrocity-prone areas for taking preventive measures; and adequate measures for the economic and social rehabilitation of the victims of atrocities etc.

Statement

Cases Registered (CR), Cases Chargesheeted (CS), Cases Conviction (CV), Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Chargesheeted (PCS) and Persons Convicted (PCV) under Hurt against SCs during 2007-2009

Sl. No.	State/UT	2007						2008						2009					
		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	541	371	88	964	831	118	651	417	57	758	739	96	722	372	71	704	606	92
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	48	27	14	54	30	13	24	6	1	42	18	4	0	3	0	0	9	0
4.	Bihar	381	258	41	694	660	64	433	272	43	697	532	67	539	305	45	755	545	86
5.	Chhattisgarh	57	50	11	99	99	47	98	102	13	211	199	30	101	97	8	208	220	18
6.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	283	274	24	845	852	63	240	227	9	664	642	24	241	239	9	719	721	44
8.	Haryana	28	27	8	59	53	34	39	34	2	97	98	5	48	41	4	99	101	7
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Kashmir																			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
11.		Jharkhand	66	36	11	102	105	7	112	47	4	84	76	5	86	76	29	101	126
29																			
12.		Karnataka	165	135	7	395	396	15	243	200	3	606	497	14	262	193	1	636	680
1																			
13.		Kerala	180	77	9	186	156	11	144	74	1	155	291	1	148	76	7	128	122
8																			
14.		Madhya Pradesh		664	671	292	1518	1504	554	706	677	318	1608	1599	638	714	704	204	1552
1568		491																	
15.		Maharashtra	78	70	2	213	193	7	97	81	13	256	219	19	56	60	2	181	215
6																			
16.		Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0																			
17.		Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0																			
18.		Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0																			
19.		Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0																			

20. 23	Orissa	309	175	19	409	391	19	318	286	20	347	267	28	390	185	11	372	387	
21. 0	Punjab	4	4	0	15	10	0	3	3	1	28	20	8	12	5	0	29	25	
22.	Rajasthan	405	248	82	484	485	124	498	268	90	603	603	176	557	323	59	781	781	129
23.	Sikkim	4	4	4	4	4	4	8	8	6	12	8	6	8	3	3	5	5	3
24. 93	Tamil Nadu	198	148	23	419	357	50	147	121	17	274	301	40	105	100	27	278	316	
25. 1	Tripura	0	0	3	0	0	5	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	
26. 992	Uttar Pradesh		394	349	211	1204	1047	595	447	370	200	1340	1142	703	403	328	201	1265	
	638																		
27. 14	Uttarakhand	9	9	7	25	25	10	6	5	5	16	16	16	12	9	9	10	10	
28. 0	West Bengal	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	7	0	
TOTAL STATE:		3814	2934	856	7689	7199	1740	4216	3199	803	7798	7269	1880	4410	3119	691	7834	7429	1683
29. 0	Andaman and	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	nicobar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

Nicobar Islands																	
30.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0																	
31.	Dadra and Nagar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0																
Haveli																	
32.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0																
33.	Delhi UT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0																	
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0																	
35.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0																	
<hr/>																	
TOTAL UT:		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<hr/>																	
TOTAL ALL INDIA:		3814	2934	856	7689	7199	1740	4216	3199	803	7798	7269	1880	4410	3119	691	7834 7429 1683

(Source: Crime in India)

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

Increase in naxal affected districts

†1447. SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD:

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has identified 83 districts in the country, which are naxal violence affected;

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

(c) whether it is also a fact that the number of such districts have constantly increased in the last few years; and

(d) if so, the number of such districts during 2004-08?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) to (d) On the basis of naxalite violence profile, presently, 83 districts in 9 naxal affected States are included under Security Related Expenditure (SRE) Scheme, which is meant for reimbursing the expenditure incurred by the States on anti-naxal operations.

As per the revised SRE Scheme Guidelines, 76 districts in nine naxal affected States were covered under the Scheme during 2004-05.

Inclusion/exclusion of districts under SRE Scheme is a continuous process.

Chief Ministers Conference on internal security

1448. SHRI D. RAJA:

SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Chief Ministers Conference on internal security was held in Delhi on February 1, 2011; and

(b) if so, the details of the discussion took place therein and the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Union Government has recently organized a Conference of Chief Ministers of all State Governments on Internal Security on 1.2.2011 at Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi. The Conference reviewed the security situation in the country and discussed various issues relating to Internal Security such as filling up-of vacancies against sanctioned strength of police forces; strengthening of counter terrorism capabilities; strengthening of

intelligence wing; economic offences implementation of Crime and Criminal Tracking network and Systems (CCTNS); police reforms; coastal security; Border Management; and Left Wing Extremism (LWE).

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Surface to air missile offered to rebels in the NE

1449. SHRI SHIVANAND TIWARI:

DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that the rebels in the north-east were offered the surface to air missiles by agents who were working on behalf of Chinese intelligence agencies;

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

(c) the steps taken by Government to prevent such incidents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c) There are no specific reports to suggest that rebels in the North East were offered sale of surface to air missiles by agents who were working on behalf of Chinese intelligence agencies. However, there have been inputs suggesting visit of some leaders of various insurgent groups in the North Eastern region to China on several occasions, with the objective to establish rapport with Chinese authorities, to facilitate procurement of arms and ammunition from arms agents in that country. The armoury being acquired from China by the insurgent groups is being smuggled through Thailand and Sino-Myanmar border to the North Eastern States. The acquisition of arms is facilitated by the easy availability of weapons in the Sino-Myanmar border towns like Tengchong, Ruili and Yingjiang in Yunnan province.

In order to prevent smuggling of arms from across the border, the Central Government has stepped up vigilance and surveillance along the border. Further, the Security Forces along the border have been suitably sensitized regarding arms smuggling by insurgents and regular patrolling along the border areas is being carried out. Government of India has also voiced its concerns with the Governments of Myanmar and Bangladesh, over the reported smuggling of arms through their territories.

The State Governments in North Eastern States are being assisted in carrying out counter insurgency operations through deployment of Central Security Forces for providing security to vulnerable

institutions and installations. Intelligence inputs are shared on continuous basis and financial assistance is given for strengthening of the local Police Force and intelligence agencies under the Police Modernization Scheme. Assistance is also being provided for strengthening various aspects of the security apparatus and counter-insurgency operations, by way of reimbursement of Security Related Expenditure. The scheme is being implemented in all North Eastern States except Mizoram and Sikkim. Central Government has also assisted the States in raising of additional Forces in the form of India Reserve Battalions.

**Seizure of explosives meant to be delivered to
naxalites and terrorists**

†1450. SHRI MOTILAL VORA:

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that an explosive namely Ammonium Nitrate has been sent to Orissa, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, West Bengal and Uttar Pradesh via Bihar;

(b) whether it is also a fact that 50 quintals of explosives have been seized in Rohtas district of Bihar;

(c) if so, the source of the said explosive and whether this was to be delivered to naxalites and terrorists;

(d) whether security agencies are keeping an eye on the open border with Nepal and several other places from Tarai region of Uttar Pradesh to Raxaul from where movement of these explosives is possible; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) There are no such inputs.

(b) and (c) As per available inputs, State Police Force of Bihar conducted a raid in Jamuhar village of Rohtas District on 23rd September, 2010 and seized electric detonators, Power Gel explosive, fuse wire, etc. However, enquiries did not reveal any LWE links to the above seizure.

(d) and (e) Indo-Nepal border is open, porous and thickly populated in nature. The movement of Indians and Nepalese citizens across the border is governed by Indo-Nepal Treaty of Peace and Friendship, 1950, which provides for free movement of citizens of both the countries across the Indo-Nepal Border. SSB has been deployed at Indo-Nepal Border as a Border Guarding Force. Round the clock patrolling, random checking and regular surveillance are carried out by SSB to stop cross border criminal activities including infiltration.

CCTV cameras installed on Delhi roads

†1451. SHRI MOTILAL VORA:

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) the number of close circuit cameras installed on the roads in Delhi so far and the number of cameras proposed to be installed by Government by 2011;

(b) the agency entrusted for maintenance of these cameras;

(c) the system in place to check whether these cameras are in working condition or not;

(d) whether Government is aware that most of the cameras are defunct and proved useless when needed; and

(e) if so, the mechanism being developed by Government to keep these cameras functioning?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) Sir, a total of 206 close circuit cameras have been Installed at various places in NCT of Delhi by the Delhi police. Besides, 59 market places and 27 border check posts have been identified by the Delhi Police for the installation of CCTV Surveillance Systems. Pilot projects at Vasant Vihar Complex and Ghazipur Check post have already been completed wherein 56 CCTV Cameras have been installed. In the first phase, installation of 1045 CCTV cameras at 29 different locations in NCT of Delhi through M/s Electronics Corporation of India Ltd. is under process.

(b) CCTV surveillance systems installed at some of the locations are under warranty and are being maintained by the firms concerned. In respect of other locations, the Delhi Police has taken necessary steps to maintain them.

(c) The CCTVs installed at the various locations are being monitored by the police stations/units concerned.

(d) and (e) Out of 206 close circuit cameras, 98 cameras are not in working condition due to various technical reasons for which the Delhi Police has taken necessary steps to get the cameras repaired. Moreover, CCTVs installed at the various locations are being monitored by the police stations/units concerned.

Naxalite shifting focus to urban and semi-urban areas

1452. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether naxalites are shifting focus from rural to urban and semi-urban areas;

(b) whether they are also targeting young scheduled castes and scheduled tribes for recruiting them in their squad;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to prevent young urban youth from being misled by the naxalites?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) There are no specific inputs about naxalites 'shifting' focus from rural to urban and semi-urban areas.

(b) and (c) As per available inputs, CPI (Maoist) is targeting youths belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Maoist stronghold areas in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Maharashtra, Orissa and West Bengal for recruitment.

(d) Government has 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 naxalites activities in the States. The Central Government supplements their efforts over a wide range of schemes.

Administration of Fifth Scheduled areas

1453. SHRI NANDI YELLAIAH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Centre got a clear opinion from Attorney General suggesting that the Fifth Scheduled areas identified by the Constitution, which in six out of nine States are Maoist hot beds, could be administered directly and independently through Governors without seeking advice from the respective State Government's cabinet;

(b) if so, whether Government of India is working on various administrative, Police and Defence models to enable Governors to function independently in such Fifth Scheduled areas;

(c) if so, what would be the simultaneous role democratically elected State Governments of Fifth Scheduled areas under Indian Constitution; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) Yes, Sir. The Ministry of Home Affairs had obtained the opinion of the Learned Attorney General on the specific powers of the Governor under Schedule-V to the Constitution. The

Learned Attorney General has opined that in performance of the functions and exercise of power under the Fifth Schedule, the Governor is not bound by the aid and advice of the Council of Ministers of the State.

(b) No proposal for direct administration of the tribal dominated area through Governors is under consideration.

(c) and (d) do not arise.

Checking misuse/diversion of funds meant for IAP

1454. PROF. ANIL KUMAR SAHANI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Prime Minister has cautioned security forces about left wing extremism, cross border terrorism, religious fundamentalism and ethnic violence and also emphasized the need for a greater coordination of responses and resources between the Central and State forces to combat the menace;

(b) if so, the measures taken to combat terrorism and communal violence; and

(c) whether Government has approved an Integrated Action Plan (IAP) for 60 selected tribal and backward districts in the Left Wing Extremism affected areas and if so, the details thereof and measures taken to ensure that funds released for the said plan is not misused/diverted for any other purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) Prime Minister during his address in the Chief Ministers' Conference on 1st February, 2011, *inter alia*, stated that "serious challenges and threats-primarily from left wing extremism, cross border terrorism, religious fundamentalism and ethnic violence-still persist". PM also stated that "In the fight against Left Wing Extremism, there is a need to have much greater coordination of responses and resources between the Central and State forces."

(b) 'Police' and 'public order' being State subjects under the Constitution of India, the primary responsibility of maintaining law and order rests with the State Governments. Central Government also closely monitors the situation and supplements their efforts.

(c) The Integrated Action Plan (IAP) FOR 60 Selected Tribal and Backward Districts has been approved by the Government with a block grant of Rs. 25 crore and Rs. 30 crore per district during 2010-11 and 2011-12 respectively for which the funds are to be placed at the disposal of the Committee headed by the District Collector and consisting of the Superintendent of Police of the District and the District Forest Officer.

The Development Commissioner/equivalent officer in charge of development in the State is responsible for scrutiny of expenditure and monitoring of the IAP. Macro-level monitoring of the IAP is to be carried out by the Committee headed by the Member-Secretary, Planning Commission. Also, the audit of the accounts will be done by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India.

Assistance to Maharashtra for construction of Jetties

1455. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Central assistance is provided to Coastal States for construction of Jetties in order to strengthen Coastal security;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof; and

(c) the Central assistance provided to Maharashtra for this purpose during the last three years, year-wise and number of Jetties constructed with such assistance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c) The Coastal Security Scheme (Phase-II) has been approved by the Government for further strengthening of coastal security in nine coastal States including Maharashtra and four Union Territories. The scheme is schedule to start from 1st April, 2011. Physical components of the scheme includes construction of 131 new coastal police stations, procurement of 180 patrol boats and construction 60 jetties. In the State of Maharashtra 7 coastal police stations, 14 patrol boats, 7 four-wheelers, 14 motor cycles and 3 jetties have been approved. The financial assistance will be provided by the Government as per approved provisions for these activities.

Infiltrators from neighbouring countries

†1456. SHRIMATI BIMLA KASHYAP SOOD: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has identified the number of Bangladeshi, Pakistani, Nepali and Sri Lankan infiltrators throughout the country and the number of infiltrators thereof, who have been duly punished under legal procedure;

(b) whether it is also a fact that in many States of the country particularly in West Bengal, the infiltrators have managed to get their names registered in the electoral rolls also; and

(c) if so, the answer to above (a) and (b) is yes, then the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

(SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c) Since entry of foreign nationals infiltrated into the country is clandestine and surreptitious, it is not possible to have a correct estimate of such infiltrators from Bangladesh, Pakistan, Nepal and Sri Lanka living in the Country. A citizen of Nepal entering India by land or air over the Nepal border does not require a passport or visa for entry into India. Some of the Bangladeshi, Pakistani and Sri Lankan nationals who entered India with valid travel documents have been found to be overstaying. As per information available, 32,644 Bangladeshi nationals, 7,691 Pakistani nationals and 2,490 Sri Lankan nationals were found to be overstaying as on 31st December, 2009. During the year 2009, 5,312 Bangladeshi nationals,

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

30 Pakistani nationals, 36 Nepali nationals and 63 Sri Lankan nationals were arrested under various provisions of Foreigners' Act. Details for the year 2010 have not been compiled. Certain instances of some illegal immigrants having managed to get their names registered in the electoral rolls have been reported. Statistical data of this nature is not centrally maintained. As and when such instances are detected, the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations take necessary action for deleting the names from the electoral rolls and cancellation of voter identity cards alongwith such other appropriate steps as mandated by the provisions of the law.

Unspent money under IAP for welfare of Naxal affected districts

1457. SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in 2010, a total of 713 Civilians were killed by Naxalite groups as compared to 591 in the previous year;

(b) if so, what steps Government has taken for bringing insurgent groups into the mainstream of politics and society;

(c) how much money out of Rs. 3000 crores sanctioned under 'Integrated Centre's Action Plan' (IAP) for welfare of Naxal affected districts has been spent; and

(d) what are the reasons for unspent money, if any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) and (b) The number of civilians killed in naxal violence during 2009 and 2010 were 591 and 718 respectively. In order to bring naxalites into the mainstream of the society, the States have their own surrender and rehabilitation policies. Government of India has also approved revised guidelines for surrender-cum-rehabilitation of naxalites in the naxal affected States which, *inter alia*, provides for an immediate grant of Rs. 1.5 lakh, a stipend of Rs. 2000 for three years, vocational training and incentives for surrender of weapons.

(c) and (d) Government approved Integrated Action Plan (IAP) for 60

Selected Tribal and Backward Districts on 25th November, 2010 and Rs. 1500 crore has been released under the Scheme in December, 2010. The implementation of the Scheme has commenced recently and the works taken up by the Districts under IAP are at different stages of implementation. As on 3rd March, 2011, Rs. 132.60 crores have been utilized.

Illegal import of Chinese goods through borders

1458. SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has done any investigation into the illegal import of Chinese goods to India through borders;

(b) if so, Government's report thereon; and

(c) the steps Government has taken to control this illegal trade?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c) On the principle of 'one border one border guarding force', Indo-Tibetan Border Police (ITBP) has been deployed on Indo-China border for border guarding duties. 19 Battalions of ITBP have been deployed on this border. Besides, Border Security Force (BSF) has been deployed on borders with Bangladesh and Pakistan, Assam Rifles on Indo-Myanmar border and Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB) on borders with Nepal and Bhutan for border guarding duties. Being the professional forces, they are capable of handling trans border criminal activities including smuggling of goods. Whenever seizure of contrabands is made by border guarding force concerned, it is handed over to State police/Customs/Forest etc. department for further investigation and appropriate action as per law.

The Government has adopted a multi-prolonged approach to curb illegal activities including illegal import of Chinese goods to India through international borders. This approach, *inter-alia*, includes round the clock surveillance and patrolling on the borders, establishment of observation posts, construction of border fencing and floodlighting, introduction of modern and hi-tech surveillance equipment, upgradation of intelligence set up, establishment of additional outposts along borders and coordination with the State Governments and concerned intelligence agencies. In the riverine stretches, the domination of border is being done by patrolling through water crafts, interceptor boats and other vessels, both during day and night. Number of medium/small crafts, floating boats and speed boats have been deployed to dominate the riverine borders.

CPI (Maoist) not banned by State Governments

†1459. MISS ANUSUIYA UIKEY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government of India has included CPI (Maoist) in the list of banned organization under Criminal Law;

(b) if so, whether the above organization has not yet been banned by the State Governments; and

(c) if so, why the above said organization has not been banned by

State Governments and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
(SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The CPI (Maoist) has been included in the schedule of terrorist organizations alongwith all its formations and front

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

organizations on 22nd June, 2009, under the unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967. Once an organization is notified as terrorist organization under this Act by the Central Government, there is no provision under the Act which require the State Governments to issue a separate Notification for the purpose.

NGOs receiving foreign contribution

1460. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the foreign contributions received by NGOs in the last three years;

(b) how many of the NGOs receiving foreign contributions, are working in tribal areas; and

(c) what steps have been taken to prevent the misuse of foreign contributions by NGOs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) As per the information available, the amount of foreign contribution received by Associations registered and Associations granted prior permission under the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 1976 during the period 2006-07 to 2008-09 is as follows:-

Year	No. of Associations, who have reported receipt of foreign contribution	Amount of foreign contribution received (Rs. crore)	Number of Associations working in predominantly tribal States/U.Ts
2006-07	18996	11007.43	2211
2007-08	18796	9663.46	2288
2008-09	20088	10802.67	2434

(c) Monitoring of receipt and utilisation of foreign contribution by Associations is done through scrutiny of audited annual returns filed by Associations. After scrutiny of annual

audited accounts, in case of any complaint or adverse inputs against an Association indicating violations of the provisions of the Act, an inspection of the books of accounts and records of such Association is carried out and appropriate action is taken under the Act. Where there is no misutilisation/diversion of foreign contribution for undesirable purposes, and after evaluation on a case to case basis, appropriate decision is taken within the extant provisions of FCRA, 1976.

However, if any Association is found involved in serious violations, action is initiated against such Association. Actions include (i) placing the Association in Prior Permission category, (ii) prohibiting it from receiving foreign contribution, (iii) freezing its bank accounts and (iv) prosecuting it in a court of law.

Bangladeshi infiltrators biggest threat to the capital

†1461. SHRI KAPTAN SINGH SOLANKI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that United Liberation Front of Assam (ULFA) leaders have disclosed that Bangladeshi infiltrators are biggest threat to the capital of the country;

(b) if so, the number of Bangladeshis living illegally in big cities alongwith Delhi at present;

(c) whether Government has chalked out any policy for deportation of these people; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (d) Government is aware of illegal migration/infiltration from Bangladesh into various parts of the country. However, as this activity takes place clandestinely, no specific details are available about the number of persons who were able to enter the country through illegal means.

The detection and deportation of illegally staying foreign nationals or those who have entered the country illegally is a continuous process. The powers of identification and deportation of illegally staying foreign nationals including Bangladeshi nationals have been delegated to the State Governments and Union Territories Administrations under Section 3(2)(c) of the Foreigners Act. In Assam, 36 Foreigners Tribunals have been set up for detection of foreigners/illegal migrants.

Besides, steps have been taken to strengthen the Border Security Force and equipping them with modern equipments, reduction of gaps between the border posts and intensified patrolling. A number of arms

and ammunitions have been seized along Indo-Bangladesh border. The border fence along the Bangladesh border is being strengthened and a scheme for flood lighting along the border is being implemented. The issue of illegal migrants from Bangladesh is regularly taken up at various fora and steps have been taken for coordinated patrolling, identification of vulnerable gaps, strengthening of riverine patrolling etc. Government of Bangladesh has also been urged to take effective steps to check the illegal movement of their nationals into India, especially through vulnerable and riverine areas.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Information on attacks by terrorist groups in NE States

†1462. SHRI BALAVANT ALIAS BAL APTE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether information on attacks by terrorist groups in North-Eastern States including Assam has been received recently;

(b) if so, the State-wise details of Hindi speaking people and other civilians killed and injured in these attacks during the current year; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to check these activities in the above areas of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) In the current year (upto 28.2.2011) 110 incidents of violence are reported in the North Eastern States resulting in killing of 15 civilians and 2 Security Forces personnel. Details of violence in the current year upto 28.2.2011 in North Eastern States is given below:-

State	No. of incidents	No. of civilian killed	No. of Security personnel killed
Arunachal Pradesh	16	-	-
Assam	28	06	-
Manipur	55	05	02
Meghalaya	02	-	-
Mizoram	-	-	-
Nagaland	07	03	-
Tripura	02	01	-

(c) Government has taken various steps to check militant activities in the North Eastern States. These, *interalia*, include deployment of Para-military Forces and Army in the States, coordinated counter insurgency operations by Army, Para Military Forces and State Police, declaration of Insurgent groups as unlawful association under the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967, reimbursement of security related expenditure to the State Governments and

modernization/upgradation of State Police Force. Regular review of the situation both at State and Central Government Level is being made.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Paramilitary forces occupying buildings meant for
children in North East**

1463. SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of all Paramilitary camps occupying schools, Government hostels, and playgrounds meant for the children and students in Assam and north east;

(b) whether Government has seriously considered shifting the bases to other appropriate location and giving the space to the student community; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c) Information received from the Central Para-Military Forces (CPMFs) indicates that no school, Government hostel is in occupation of CPMFs except the 'Old Boys Hostel' at Jotsoma in Nagaland attached to the Government High School, Jotsoma where the State Government of Nagaland wants the presence of Assam Rifles to dominate the area. The DG, Assam Rifles has since been instructed by this Ministry to vacate the 'Old Boys Hostel' at Jotsoma by shifting the components to alternate accommodation.

E-mail taking responsibility for bomb blast in Uttar Pradesh

†1464. DR. YOGENDRA P. TRIVEDI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of people apprehended with regard to the bomb blast that took place in Uttar Pradesh in December, 2010 and the information gained from them;

(b) whether Government has received e-mail taking responsibility of bomb blast from Maharashtra;

(c) if so, the place from where e-mail was received and whether anybody was apprehended with regard to this blast; and

(d) if so, the information gained from them and the details

thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
(SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) No person has been arrested, so far.

(b) An e-mail was received on 07.12.2010 but it did not claim any responsibility for the specific incident at Varanasi.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) E-mail was sent from Vasi, Navi Mumbai, Maharashtra, No arrest was made.

(d) Does not arise.

**Extension of Central Assistance to Victims of Terrorist and
Communal Violence in Punjab**

1465. SARDAR SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has received a representation from the State Government of Punjab for the extension of "Central Scheme for Assistance to Victims of Terrorist and Communal Violence" to the victims of terrorist violence in Punjab;

(b) if so, the details of the assistance sought by the State Government of Punjab;

(c) the decision taken by Government thereon; and

(d) the present status of the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir, from time to time the representation from the State Government of Punjab have been received whereby, it has been requested to modify the existing Central Scheme for Assistance to victims of Terrorist and Communal Violence with the request to make this scheme effective retrospectively with effect from 1982 instead of its actual date of the implementation viz. 01.04.2008 with a view to extending assistance to victims of terrorist in communal violence in Punjab.

(c) and (d) The issue has been examined and it has been decided that the central scheme for assistance to victims of terrorist and communal violence cannot be extended retrospectively.

Delay in fencing on international borders

1466. SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that works like fencing on international

borders and other border area development projects under the Action Plan IV are running behind and are being continuously overlaid;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) if not, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c) The Government has approved construction of fencing, roads, floodlighting and creation of Border Out Posts (BOPs) as a long term measure for strengthening the security of international borders with the neighbouring countries. Action Plan-IV is a sub-component for the year 2010-11, as part of the long-term initiatives taken by the Government. Because of the field level practical problems like delay in land acquisition, statutory clearances under Forest and Wildlife Acts, redressal of public grievances, construction works within 150 yards of International borders, difficult riverine, low-lying and hilly patches, etc., there is delay in completion of the project in some stretches. It is a continuous and ongoing work.

For the development of border areas of the country, a supplemental scheme namely, Border Area Development Programme (BADP) is under implementation. This programme covers 362 border blocks of 94 border districts of 17 States located along the international land border. The schemes and projects are selected by the concerned State Governments and their implementation is also being done through State Government agencies. The entire allocation of Rs. 691 crore for the year 2010-11 has been released to the States. The BADP is also a continuous programme.

Proposal to amend Motor Vehicle Act

1467. DR. BHARATKUMAR RAUT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) in its report recently revealed that Mumbai records highest number of road accident deaths;

(b) whether it is also a fact that higher number of pedestrians are killed in Maharashtra as compared to other States;

(c) the details of road accident deaths, year-wise for the last three years occurred in the metropolitan cities; and

(d) whether Government proposes to amend the Motor Vehicle Act to reduce the road accident deaths in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

(SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) According to National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), which compiles data relating to various crimes in the country, Delhi records the highest number of deaths in road accidents *i.e.* 1789, 1736 and 1567 respectively during the years 2007, 2008 and 2009.

(b) The number of pedestrians killed in various States and Union Territories during the years 2007, 2008 and 2009 are given in Statement-I (See below).

(c) The details of mega city-wise cases reported, persons injured and persons died in road accidents are given in Statement-II (See below).

(d) Yes, Sir.

Statement-I

State/UT-wise distribution of Pedestrians killed during 2007-2009

Sl. No.	State/UT	2007	2008	2009
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	864	742	508
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	5	5
3.	Assam	107	125	117
4.	Bihar	101	115	278
5.	Chhattisgarh	166	213	199
6.	Goa	68	57	65
7.	Gujarat	540	640	627
8.	Haryana	412	461	659
9.	Himachal Pradesh	16	43	26
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	51	5	62
11.	Jharkhand	112	99	100
12.	Karnataka	692	591	503
13.	Kerala	1028	1295	1201
14.	Madhya Pradesh	617	909	1196
15.	Maharashtra	1748	1800	1742
16.	Manipur	15	4	4
17.	Meghalaya	19	6	17
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	12	12	3

1	2	3	4	5
20.	Orissa	74	130	147
21.	Punjab	113	131	156
22.	Rajasthan	745	687	615
23.	Sikkim	0	0	1
24.	Tamil Nadu	434	662	178
25.	Tripura	14	10	59
26.	Uttar Pradesh	937	899	1328
27.	Uttarakhand	29	44	45
28.	West Bengal	482	0	699
TOTAL (STATES):		9396	9685	10540
Union Territories				
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	9	3	0
30.	Chandigarh	40	43	58
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	4	11
32.	Daman and Diu	9	0	0
33.	Delhi (UT)	563	589	500
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	108	0	0
TOTAL (UTs):		729	639	569
TOTAL (ALL INDIA):		10125	10324	11109

Source: 'Accidental Deaths and Suicides in India'

Statement-II

Mega City-wise distribution of road accidents, injuries and deaths during 2007-2009

Sl. No.	State	2007			2008			2009		
		No. of cases	Persons injured	Persons died	No. of cases	Persons injured	Persons died	No. of cases	Persons injured	Persons died
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Agra	510	510	510	260	260	260	982	852	495
2.	Ahmedabad	20	0	20	21	0	21	27	0	27
3.	Allahabad	121	28	104	443	179	412	463	193	429
4.	Amritsar	56	9	56	37	0	37	26	0	26
5.	Asansol	121	104	99	149	36	135	135	69	163
6.	Bengaluru	8418	6591	961	7773	6180	865	6872	5705	742
7.	Bhopal	3371	3082	248	2719	2535	147	3719	3545	272
8.	Chennai	6888	7238	1146	6133	4944	629	5060	4262	598
9.	Coimbatore	1494	1437	285	1377	1313	312	1098	974	282
10.	Delhi (City)	9331	7601	1789	7426	6621	1736	6490	4935	1567
11.	Dhanbad	176	206	69	136	111	73	499	561	235

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12.	Faridabad	597	597	309	830	50	329	755	558	286
13.	Hyderabad	2792	1947	506	2865	2560	485	2497	2257	381
14.	Indore	233	44	233	264	55	264	260	26	260
15.	Jabalpur	1308	1342	85	1490	1333	157	1547	1547	177
16.	Jaipur	2642	2441	595	2472	2247	554	2350	2184	529
17.	Jamshedpur	325	356	115	289	282	105	426	363	171
18.	Kanpur	629	389	544	841	419	629	925	458	691
19.	Kochi	2771	2869	180	2374	2374	173	2043	2107	155
20.	Kolkata	2721	2083	462	3094	2582	421	2942	2423	417
21.	Lucknow	1150	755	517	1337	893	534	1421	893	530
22.	Ludhiana	50	0	51	51	0	52	47	0	47
23.	Madurai	661	0	106	663	635	142	555	516	126
24.	Meerut	802	789	354	964	957	437	887	696	376
25.	Mumbai	4544	3962	891	3976	3363	840	3926	3438	772
26.	Nagpur	1857	1460	278	1710	1283	305	1544	1178	279
27.	Nasik	2001	1801	219	2012	1918	200	2772	2699	206

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
28.	Patna	213	115	93	117	75	42	315	123	81
29.	Pune	2471	2240	552	1925	1559	598	1844	1546	523
30.	Rajkot	1289	1444	117	1463	1494	143	1232	1305	95
31.	Surat	1222	1193	259	1226	1120	245	1140	1117	217
32.	Vadodara	1457	1245	138	1429	1214	163	1202	1039	137
33.	Varanasi	309	107	218	333	150	238	394	257	249
34.	Vijayawada	1272	1359	274	1253	1421	291	1256	1238	295
35.	Visakhapatnam	1571	2013	281	230	165	65	1721	1960	458
TOTAL CITIES:		65393	57357	12664	59682	50328	12039	59372	51024	12294

Source: 'Accidental Deaths and Suicides in India'

Telephone tapping

1468. SHRI JAI PRAKASH NARAYAN SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of citizens whose telephones have been tapped by the authorities during the last three years and average duration/period during which they have been tapped;

(b) the nature of allegations or suspected crimes for which tapping was authorized and number of FIRs prosecutions launched exclusively on the basis of tapping;

(c) the designations of officials of Government who have been authorized tapping and service providers who were ordered to tap telephones; and

(d) the measures in place so that the authorized period is not exceeded and that tapped matter does not go in public domain?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) On an average, between 7,500 to 9,000 orders for interception of telephones are issued by the Central Government per month. Normally, the duration period does not exceed six months.

(b) Section 5(2) of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 permits the interception in the occurrence of any public emergency or in the interest of public safety. It would not be possible to indicate the number of FIRs launched exclusively on the basis of tapping as field investigations are also necessary to collect substantive evidence.

(c) Secretary, Ministry of Home Affairs has been authorized for interception of telephones at the Central Government level. Home Secretaries of the State Governments are authorized for Interception of telephones at State level. The names of service providers are *inter-alia* as follows: (i) Aircell Cellular Ltd. (ii) Aircel Ltd. (iii) Bharat Sanchar Ltd. (iv) Bharti Airtel Limited (v) Idea Cellular Ltd. (vi) Loop Mobile (India) Ltd. (vii) Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Ltd. (viii) Reliance Telecom Ltd. (ix) S. Tel Private Ltd. (x) Sistema Shyam Teleservices Ltd. (xi) Spice Communications Ltd. (xii) Tata Teleservices Ltd. (xiii) Unitech Wireless Pvt. Ltd. (xiv) Videocon Telecommunications Ltd. (xv) Vodafone Essar Cellular Ltd.

(d) The competent authority also reviews orders to ensure that the

authorized period is not exceeded. There is also an Oversight Committee headed by the Cabinet Secretary to monitor the activity related to lawful interception.

Instructions are there to the agencies to ensure that the intercepted material is kept in safe custody.

Foreigners involved in illegal activities

1469. SHRI KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of foreigners have been reported to be involved in illegal activities in the various parts of the country and Delhi also;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the number of foreigners arrested and convicted during the last two years and current year, gender-wise and nationality-wise;

(c) whether Government has any policy to verify the credentials of foreigners before granting them visa; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) Instances of violation of law and involvement in illegal activities by foreign nationals in various parts of the country, including Delhi have been reported. Registration of cases and action thereon comes within the purview of police stations and State Governments/Union Territory Administration concerned. Details of foreigners arrested during 2008 and 2009 under various provisions of the Foreigners' Act are given in the Annexure. Details for the year 2010 have not been compiled. Statistical data of number of foreigners arrested and convicted, gender-wise, and also the number of foreigners convicted, nationality-wise, is not Centrally maintained.

(c) and (d) Visa in granted to a foreign national by the Indian Missions/Posts abroad after due processing of the application which includes authentication of the submitted documents and local checks. In the case of certain specified countries, a system of pre-verification of the visa applications by the Ministry of Home Affairs is also in place.

Statement

Details of foreigners who were arrested

Country	2008	2009
1	2	3
Afghanistan	23	4
Angola	1	0
Argentina	1	0

Australia	2	0
Austria	2	0
Azerbaijan	1	0
Bahrain	0	1
Bangladesh	6816	5312

1	2	3
Belarus	0	1
Belgium	2	0
Brazil	1	0
Burundi	0	0
Cameroon	3	0
Canada	4	3
China	4	2
Congo	3	1
Costa Rica	0	0
Croatia	1	0
Czech Republic	1	3
Denmark	0	0
Djibouti	0	1
Dominican Republic	1	0
Eritrea	0	8
Ethiopia	0	0
Finland	1	3
France	6	7
Germany	10	9
Ghana	3	3
Guinea	0	2
Guinea Bissau	0	0
Greece	2	0
Hungary	0	1
Iran	14	15
Iraq	6	1
Ireland	0	1

1	2	3
Israel	8	1
Italy	2	7
Ivory Coast	3	2
Japan	4	2
Jordan	4	0
Kazakistan	0	0
Kenya	7	6
Korea North	0	1
Lebanon	0	0
Liberia	1	2
Lithuania	1	0
Malaysia	7	3
Maldives	1	2
Mali	0	0
Mauritius	0	1
Mexico	2	0
Morocco	1	0
Mozambique	0	2
Myanmar	50	43
Nepal	36	36
Netherlands	4	3
New Zealand	0	3
Nigeria	104	92
Norway	0	3
Oman	1	0
Pakistan	45	30
Palestine	0	1

1	2	3
Philippines	0	2
Poland	2	2
Portugal	2	0
Qatar	0	1
Russia	18	20
Rwanda	0	3
Saudi Arabia	0	1
Sierra Leone	1	0
Singapore	1	1
Somalia	1	6
South Africa	4	5
South Korea	1	0
Spain	1	3
Sri Lanka	105	63
Stateless	10	6
Sudan	3	6
Swaziland	0	1
Sweden	0	0
Switzerland	1	2
Taiwan	1	0
Tanzania	12	11
Thailand	3	13
Turkmenistan	1	1
Turkey	0	2
U.S.A.	6	5
Uganda	3	1
Ukraine	2	2

1	2	3
United Kingdom	37	14
Uzbekistan	11	3
Vietnam	1	0
Yemen	3	15
Zambia	0	0
Zimbabwe	1	0
Others	0	0
TOTAL:	7426	5807

Land acquired by BSF in Punjab

1470. SARDAR SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Punjab has sought compensation for the land acquired by the BSF for construction of 11 feet wide road on Indo-Pak Border;

(b) the details of the land acquired by the BSF for this purpose on the Indo-Pak border in Punjab and the number of persons affected by this acquisition; and

(c) the amount of compensation sought and the time by when the compensation sought is likely to be released?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c) An 11 feet wide path running along the zero line with Pakistan in Punjab is generally being used by Border Security Force (BSF) for patrolling. A proposal has been received from State Government of Punjab for payment of compensation to the affected persons. In this regard, actual details are being obtained from Government of Punjab for considering the amount of compensation.

Chief Ministers meet to review internal security

1471. SHRI KALRAJ MISHRA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Chief Ministers meet to review internal security was held recently at Vigyan Bhawan, Delhi;

(b) whether the committee headed by Home Minister has come out with any formula for crowd management in States facing hostile situations without any loss of life;

(c) whether the committee has evolved some standard operating procedure in this regard for internal security of sensitive States;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) what efforts have been made to strengthen counter terrorism capabilities of the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. The Union Government has recently organized a Conference of Chief Ministers of all State Governments on Internal Security on 01.02.2011 at Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi. The Conference reviewed the security situation in the country and discussed various issues relating to Internal security.

MHA had constituted a Task Force on 22.09.2010 under the Chairmanship of Union Home Secretary to recommend Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) to deal with public agitations with non-lethal measures. Task Force has prepared SOPs which have been circulated to DSGP/IsGP of all the States for needful action.

The SOPs are built around the core position/objective to use minimum necessary force with minimum collateral damage in order to disperse an unlawful assembly. SOPs also identify known non-lethal measures techniques/technologies.

(e) The measure which have been taken in order to strengthen the counter terrorism capabilities of the States include establishment of NSG Hubs at Chennai, Hyderabad and Mumbai, tighter immigration control etc. Most of the States/UTs have also set up Quick Response Team (QRT). Further, the multi-Agency Centre has been strengthened and reorganized to enable it to function 24x7 basis for real time collation and sharing of intelligence with other intelligence and security intelligence inputs are also shared with the concerned States through the established mechanism, which ensures close coordination and sharing of intelligence and seamless flow of information between the States and the Central Security and law enforcement agency. This has resulted in busting of terrorist modules and a number of possible terrorism attacks have been averted.

In addition, the central Government is supplementing the efforts of

States through various measures such as deployment of additional Central Security Forces for carrying out intensive counter insurgency operations and providing security for vulnerable Installations and projects, based on threat assessment, sharing of intelligence, financial assistance for strengthening of the local Police Forces and intelligence under the Police modernization scheme, assistance for strengthening various aspects of security apparatus and other aspects of anti-militancy operations by way of reimbursement of security Related Expenditure, raising of additional Forces

in the form of India Reserve Battalions, etc. The Central Government Is maintaining close and continuous coordination with the State Government in the region.

Funds under MPF to Rajasthan

1472. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of funds provided to Rajasthan, for Modernization of Police Forces (MPFs) during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) the quantum of Central assistance spent under various heads, year-wise;

(c) the amounts not utilized and the reasons therefor; and

(d) the funds targeted to be provided to Rajasthan for modernization of police during 2010-11?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c) The details of Central funds released and utilized by Rajasthan under the Scheme for Modernization of State Police Forces in the last three years, 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 are as under:—

(Rs. in crore)

Sl.No.	Year	Amount released	Spent	Unspent
1.	2007-08	49.60	48.86	0.74
2.	2008-09	49.10	47.75	1.35
3.	2009-10	51.18	37.08	14.10

The information pertaining to head-wise expenditure of central funds is being collected from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(d) The Central allocation to Rajasthan under the MPF Scheme for 2010-11 is Rs. 50.65 crore, out of which an amount of Rs. 47.88 crore has already been released to the State Government.

Joining Eurasian group to Combat financing of terrorism

1473. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India proposes to join Eurasian group to combat financing of terrorism;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the present status thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. India has become a member of the Eurasian Group (EAG) on Anti – Money Laundering and Combating the Financing of Terrorism on December 15, 2010. EAG is a Financial Action Task Force (FATF) Styled Regional Body, responsible for enforcing global standards on anti-money laundering (AML) and combating the financing of terrorism (CFT).

The other members of Eurasian Group are Russia, China, Turkmenistan, Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, Belarus and Kazakhstan.

Release of fund to Jharkhand under MPF scheme

1474. MS. MABEL REBELLO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to answer to Starred Question 306 given in the Rajya Sabha on the 1st December, 2010 and state:

(a) whether funds have been released to Jharkhand in the year 2009-10 for construction of residential and nonresidential buildings, police stations/ outposts etc., Mine Protected Vehicles and POLNET under the scheme of Modernization of State Police Forces;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c) During the financial year, 2009-10, Central funds amounting to Rs. 33.49 crore were released to Jharkhand under the Scheme for Modernization of State Police Forces (MPF Scheme) towards the following components of approved action plan for 2009-10:—

Sl. No.	Components	Amount released (Rs. in crore)
1.	Construction of residential and non-residential buildings, police stations/outposts etc.	24.55
2.	Equipments (security/communication/surveillance/forensic science facilities etc.) vehicles, etc.	6.44
3.	Weaponry (Funds released to OFB)	2.50

4.	Mine protected vehicles (funds released to OFB)	0
5.	POLNET	0
TOTAL FUNDS RELEASED:		33.49

The amount of Rs. 24.55 crore includes release of Rs. 16.00 crore as 100% Central assistance for 8 naxal affected districts @ Rs. 2.00 crore per district for construction of police stations, their fortification and strengthening of police pickets. Besides this, Rs. 8.00 crore was released for construction of police lines (ongoing works) and Rs. 0.55 crore for construction of integrated Home Guards Training Centre in CTI, Ranchi.

Procurement of Mine Protected Vehicles (MPVs) was included in the State share of the approved action plan of Jharkhand of 2009-10. Therefore, no Central funds were given for this purpose and the State Government was expected to procure MPVs by utilizing their share of the MPF funds.

POLNET was not included in the action plan of 2009-10. Thus no funds were released towards POLNET to the State.

There has been an inadvertent error of figures for 2009-10 in reply to Rajya Sabha Starred Question No. 306 answered on 01.12.2010 as the figures for construction and equipment component were clubbed and shown against equipment only. Statement correcting the reply to Starred Question No. 306 shall be laid on the Table of the House.

List of defaulter NGOs

1475. MS. MABEL REBELLO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the name of Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) which are from Jharkhand, Orissa and Chhattisgarh and have received foreign aid for various purposes during the last three years;

(b) the details of purpose and amount of aid received by NGOs from abroad donors, actually used and their achievement during the said period; and

(c) the list of defaulter NGOs and the action proposed by the Ministry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) Data in respect of 'NGOs' from Jharkhand, Orissa and Chhattisgarh which have reported receipt and utilization of foreign contribution from abroad for various purposes, year-wise is as below:—

Year	No. of reporting NGOs from Jharkhand, Orissa and Chhattisgarh and amount of foreign contribution received
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Jharkhand			Orissa		Chhattisgarh	
	Number	Amount (Rs. in crore)	Number	Amount (Rs. in crore)	Number	Amount (Rs. in crore)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2006-07	389	110.47	1008	216.46	188	57.62

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2007-08	410	127.52	1048	177.05	199	71.07
2008-09	435	153.70	1118	228.11	208	74.28

(c) The 'Association(s)' receiving foreign contribution after registration or after obtaining prior permission, are required to submit Annual returns in the prescribed form FC-3, accompanied with a balance sheet and receipt and payment account, duly certified by a Chartered Accountant. This Annual return is required to be submitted for each financial year within a period of nine months from the closure of the financial year i.e. by 31st December each year.

For 'Registered Association(s)' which do not submit FC-3 annual returns within the stipulated period, the Central Government may, by a notification published in the Official Gazette, direct such associations, not to receive foreign contribution without obtaining prior permission. Those 'Association(s)' which receive foreign contribution after seeking prior permission but do not submit annual returns within the stipulated period, are not granted further 'prior permission'/'registration' to receive foreign contribution and till submission of their annual returns. The data relating to defaulter NGOs from the States of Jharkhand, Orissa and Chhattisgarh is as below:-

No. of defaulter NGOs from Jharkhand, Orissa and Chhattisgarh who have not submitted FC-3 returns for one or more years during the period from 2006-07 to 2008-09

Jharkhand	Orissa	Chhattisgarh
243	1175	102

Home Secretary's visit to Dhaka

1476. SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Home Secretary with a delegation has visited Dhaka recently and held discussions with his counterpart there;

(b) if so, the details of discussions held and the outcome thereof;

(c) whether the Government of Bangladesh has agreed to take

stringent anti-terror steps and also to check the incidents of firing on India's eastern border; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
(SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (d) Home Secretary level talks between India

and Bangladesh were held during 18th to 20th January, 2011 at Dhaka, in which security related issues such as action against leaders of Indian Insurgent Groups (IIGs) reportedly staying in Bangladesh and their camps/hideouts, smuggling of arms/ammunitions and fake currency notes etc. were discussed. In so far as Border Management issues are concerned, issues of strengthening of security along Indo-Bangladesh border, erection of fencing and early resolution to boundary issues including adverse possessions of land and enclaves were discussed. Among other issues, measures to check trafficking in women and children, smuggling of drugs and capacity building of law enforcement activities etc. were discussed. Both sides agreed to enhance cooperation in security, border related issues, other areas of mutual interest and early resolution of boundary issues between the two countries.

Discussion between Home Secretaries of India and Pakistan

1477. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Home Secretaries of India and Pakistan held discussions at Thimphu recently; and

(b) if so, the main issues that came up for discussions?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Setting up of industrial cities

1478. MS. SUSHILA TIRIYA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government proposes to set up several industrial cities in the next few months;

(b) if so, the details therefor; and

(c) the total expenditure earmarked for this project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b) Under the Delhi Mumbai Industrial (DMIC) Project, development of the following seven investment nodes/cities has been taken up in the first phase:-

1. Pitampura-Dhar-Mhow Investment Region in Madhya Pradesh
2. Ahmedabad-Dholera Investment Region in Gujarat
3. Dadri-Noida-Ghaziabad Investment Region in Uttar Pradesh

4. Manesar-Bawal Investment Region in Haryana
5. Kushkhera-Bhiwadi-Neemrana Investment Region in Rajasthan
6. Igatpuri-Nashik-Sinnar Investment Region in Maharashtra, and
7. Dighi Port Industrial Area in Maharashtra.

(c) A significant portion of the required investment is proposed to be met through Public Private Partnership (PPP). DMIC Development Corporation Ltd. (DMICDC) has requested Government of India's assistance for infrastructure projects that are not amenable to PPP mode. Funds have not been earmarked by the Government of India for this purpose.

**Strengthening border coordination efforts between
India and Bangladesh**

1479. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and Bangladesh have agreed to further strengthen their border coordination efforts so as to address cross border illegal activities and resolve the existing border problems;

(b) if so, the details of the talks held between the officials of the Ministry of Home Affairs and their counterparts in Bangladesh;

(c) whether any final decision has been arrived to check smuggling of arms and narcotic drugs, fake Indian currency notes and trafficking of women and children; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (d) Home Secretary level talks between India and Bangladesh were held during 18th to 20th January, 2011 at Dhaka, in which issues of strengthening of security along Indo-Bangladesh border, erection of fencing, firing incidents and early resolution to boundary issues including adverse possessions of land and enclaves were discussed. Among other issues, security related issues such as action against leaders of Indian Insurgent Groups (IIGs) reportedly staying in Bangladesh and their camps/hideouts, smuggling of arms/ammunitions and fake currency notes, measures to check trafficking in women and children, smuggling of drugs and capacity building of law enforcement activities etc. were discussed.

Both sides agreed to enhance cooperation in security, border management related issues, other areas of mutual interest and early resolution of boundary issues between the two countries.

Prevention of torture by Police

1480. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether expressing serious concern over continuance of torture by _____ police _____ and other agencies, legal experts have expressed the need for initiating measures _____ to _____ prevent torture;

(b) if so, whether torture is prohibited under international law and in the domestic laws of most of the countries;

(c) if so, whether due to torture by police and other agencies several persons lost their lives at the time of interrogation; and

(d) if so, the steps Government proposes to take to prevent torture by police and other agencies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (d) During 2009-10 and 2010-11 (upto 31st January, 2011), National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) registered 124 and 122 cases respectively in respect of intimation regarding deaths in police custody. India is a signatory to the United Nations Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment which provides, *inter-alia*, that the concerned Governments would ensure that all acts of torture are offences under their criminal law. Ratification of this Convention requires enabling legislation to reflect the definition and punishment for torture.

Accordingly, the Prevention of Torture Bill, 2010 was introduced in Lok Sabha on the 26th April, 2010 which was passed on the 6th May, 2010. The Bill has since been considered by a Rajya Sabha Select Committee. The Bill, *inter-alia*, provides for punishment to those involved in the offence of torture.

As per the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India, "Police" and "Public Order" are State Subjects. It is for the State Governments to take action in every crime. In view of this, the Central Government does not intervene directly in the matter of custodial deaths, but only issues advisories, while the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) issues guidelines and recommendations. NHRC has framed guidelines for reporting all deaths in custody whether natural or otherwise, within 24 hours of its occurrence. The Commission also

calls for various reports for ascertaining any foul play or negligence by public servant which resulted in custodial death. Section 176 of the Criminal Procedure Code has been amended *vide* Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Act, 2005 which provides that in cases of death or disappearance of a person or rape of a woman while in custody of the police, there shall be a mandatory Judicial Inquiry and in case of death, examination of the dead body shall be conducted within twenty four hours of death. The Union Government has also been issuing guidelines to the State Governments from time to time advising them to ensure that adequate steps are taken to check instances of custodial torture and deaths.

Representation for fee structure in Sainik schools

1481. SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL:

SHRI RUDRA NARAYAN PANY:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received any representation from the parents of Sainik school students about the huge fees structure prevailing in Sainik schools;

(b) if so, what action has been taken on the representation; and

(c) whether Government will look into the fee structure and make a reasonable analysis and reduce the fees?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Such representations have been received.

Sainik Schools are primarily self-sustaining institutions. The State Governments are responsible for the creation/maintenance of physical infrastructure and meeting a portion of the recurring expenditure. A major portion of the recurring expenditure is met out by the fees payable by the parents. The amount of fees varies from school to school and depends also on contributions from the State Governments.

The State Governments award scholarships on merit-cum-means basis to the boys of their respective States. Where the scholarship provided by the State Government is more, parents have to pay less.

Keeping in view the cost of living in general and the representations received from the parents, Government has recently taken the following steps to lessen the burden of fee on parents:-

(i) The rate of Defence Scholarship has been increased from Rs. 10,500/- to 32,000/- per annum.

(ii) The Central Government Subsidy has been increased from Rs. 10,000/- to Rs. 16,000/- per annum per cadet.

(iii) The Ministry of Defence provides 80% of the additionally of pay and allowances of the employees of Sainik Schools arising out of the implementation of the 6th Central Pay Commission.

Bills pending for assent of the President

1482. DR. VIJAY MALLYA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the Bills that are pending for the assent of the President of India, pertaining to Karnataka;

(b) the current status of such Bills; and

(c) what are the impediments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
(SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c) Details of the Bills of
the Government of Karnataka and their status:-

Sl. No.	Details of the Bills	Current Status and Impediments
1	2	3
1.	The Karnataka Essential Services Maintenance Bill, 2009	Clarifications of State Government, are awaited on the comments of M/o Power and M/o Labour. Pending with the State Government.
2.	The Karnataka Control of Organized Crime (Amendment) Bill, 2009.	The State Government was requested to consider to "Withdraw" the Bill in the light of the objection raised by Internal Security Division of Ministry of Home Affairs. Reply is awaited. Pending with State Government.
3.	The Karnataka Prevention of Dangerous Activities of Bootleggers, Drug-offenders, Gamblers, Goondas, Immoral Traffic offenders and Slum-Grabbers (Amendment) Bill, 2009	Comments of M/o Human Resource Development are awaited. Pending with Central Government.
4.	The Indian Penal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure (Karnataka Amendment) Bill, 2009	Pending with Ministry of Home Affairs.
5.	The Karnataka Co-operative Societies (Second Amendment) Bill, 2010	The comments of D/o Financial Services are awaited. Pending with Central Government.
6.	The Code of Criminal Procedure (Karnataka Amendment) Bill, 2009	Observations of State Government on the Comments of D/o Legal Affairs are awaited. Pending with State Government.
7.	The Karnataka Prevention of Slaughter and Preservation of Cattle Bill, 2010.	Comments of M/o Environment and Forests are awaited. Pending with Central Government.

1	2	3
8.	The Karnataka Rent (Amendment) Bill, 2008.	Comments are awaited from D/o Land Resources. Pending with Central Government.
9.	The Karnataka Bhu Kabalike (Nishedha) Vidheyaka, 2007 [The Karnataka Land Grabbing (Prohibition) Bill, 2007)].	State Government, has been informed that the Bill cannot be passed in its present form. Pending with State Government.

Tibetans in India

1483. DR. VIJAY MALLYA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Tibetans living in India;

(b) whether Tibetans are entitled to hold Indian Passports;

(c) whether marriages of Tibetans can be registered under Indian Law; and

(d) the citizenship status of children of Tibetans born in India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) As per the information available, there are approximately 1.5 lakh Tibetan Refugees living in India.

(b) Those foreigners (including Tibetans) who have acquired Indian Citizenship, are entitled to hold Indian Passports.

(c) If a Tibetan or any foreigner marries an Indian citizen in India, it can be registered as per the Indian Law.

(d) Section 3(1) of the Citizenship Act, 1955 provides that children born after 26th January, 1950, but before 1st July, 1987 shall be citizen of India by birth. However, in the case of Tibetan Refugees, all such persons have to submit an application individually under Section 9(2) of the Act, for consideration by the Government under the Citizenship Rules, 2009. In the event of any of Tibetan being granted Indian Citizenship under the above procedure, the Registration Certificate has to be surrendered before accepting Indian

Citizenship.

Upgrading the training infrastructure of BSF

1484. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNITA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Border Security Force (BSF) does not have adequate training infrastructure in the country;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the immediate steps taken by Government to upgrade the training infrastructure of BSF?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) and (b) BSF has adequate training facilities for its officers and personnel. However, in view of the rapid expansion of the force the training infrastructure is being augmented to meet the increasing requirement of increasing strength of the force.

(c) A proposal for augmentations of training capacity of 9 Subsidiary Training Centres (STC) from 5 Coys to 6 Coys each, upgradation of 2 Basic Training Centres (BTCs) in to STCs and augmentation of BSF Academy Tekanpur is under the consideration of the Government.

Crop loss due to rains in Tamil Nadu

1485. SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that standing crops were lost on a very large scale in Tamil Nadu when it was lashed with incessant rains during the last quarter of 2010;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the relief measures extended by Government to the affected farmers of the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. As per the information received from the Government of Tamil Nadu, 5.08 lakh ha. crop area has been reportedly affected due to heavy rains/floods during northeast monsoon 2010 in the State. The crop-wise damage is given in Statement-I (See below).

The State Government concerned is primarily responsible for undertaking relief measures at ground level in the wake of notified natural calamities, out of the corpus of State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF), in accordance with items and norms approved by the Government of India. The Central Government supplements the efforts of the State Government by providing appropriate financial and logistic support. In cases of calamities of severe nature, SDRF is supplemented by the National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) in accordance with the laid down procedure.

The extant norms *inter-alia* provide for assistance to the farmers/rural families for (i) damage to crops in the form of Agriculture Input Subsidy, (ii) loss of animals, (iii) feed and fodder for animals, (iv) immediate repair of damage to houses, (v) medical aid, (vi) loss of utensils/clothing, etc. according to the magnitude of the event. The State Government has paid a sum of Rs. 8000 per ha. as input subsidy for the damaged paddy crops, where the loss was more than 50%.

The Inter-Ministerial Central Team which visited the State has assessed an amount of Rs. 512.81 crore towards damages caused by floods. The Government of India has issued its approval on 26th February, 2011 for Rs. 508.69 crore from National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) (subject to adjustment of 75% balance available in the State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) and Rs. 0.43 crore from Special Component of National Rural Drinking Water Programme. The sector-wise assistance approved is given in Statement-II (See below).

Accordingly, after adjustment, an amount of Rs. 317.17 crore has been released from NDRF by the Ministry of Finance on 3rd March, 2011 for relief activities.

In addition, Rs. 220.14 crore for the year 2010-11, as central share of the State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) has also been released to the State on 30th June, 2010 and 29th December, 2010.

Statement-I

Agricultural crop damage

Sl. No.	Crop	Area affected >50% (in ha.)		
		Irrigated	Rainfed	Total
1.	Paddy	313448.00	8341.44	321789.44

2.	Millets	10634.00	46540.47	57174.47
3.	Pulses	5631.20	67727.27	73358.47
4.	Cotton	4484.60	48355.58	52840.18
5.	Sugarcane	630.60	0.00	630.60
6.	Oilseeds	2130.76	550.63	2681.39
TOTAL:		336959.16	171515.39	508474.55

(As reported by the State Government in its revised memorandum)

Statement-II

*The items/sector-wise details of the assistance approved by the High
Level
Committee (HLC) to Government of Tamil Nadu for floods-2010*

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Items/sectors	Approved by HLC
1	2	3
1.	Gratuitous Relief	
	(a) <i>Ex-Gratia</i> payment to families of deceased persons	2.03
	(b) Cost of food packets	0.6035
	(b) Cost of cloth, utensils distributed	1.7825
2	Agriculture Sector	
	(a) Assistance for desilting of agriculture land	0.6636
	(b) Agriculture Crop loss – for SMF	
	(i) Rainfed	10.38
	(ii) Irrigated	71.96
	For OSMF:	
	(i) Rainfed	0.14
	(ii) Irrigated	4.32
	(c) Horticulture Crop loss – for SMF	
	(i) Rainfed	2.01
	(ii) Irrigated	5.83
	(iii)	Perennial
0.01		
	For OSMF:	
	(i) Rainfed	0.1136
	(ii) Irrigated	0.3607
3.	Assistance to fishermen	
	(a) Repair/replacement of boats, nets – damaged or lost	1.45

(b) Input subsidy for fish seed farms

0.12

1	2	3
4.	Assistance to handloom weavers	1.61
5.	Assistance to animal husbandry sector	1.425
6.	Assistance for repair/restoration of damaged houses:	
	(a) Severely damaged pucca houses	1.925
	(b) Partially damaged houses	48.1845
	(c) Huts	12.6682
7.	Repair/restoration of damaged infrastructure in following sectors:	
	(a) Roads and Bridges	284.1043
	(b) Irrigation	51.288
	(c) Repair of drinking water supply TWAD	NRDWP (0.436)
	(d) Electricity Board	2.70
	(e) Assets including buildings (public buildings)	2.796
	(f) Other infrastructure damages	0.00
	(g) Rescue efforts	0.2216
	TOTAL :	508.69 + NRDWP (0.436)

Inflated water and electricity bills in NDMC areas

1486. SHRI SYED AZEEZ PASHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that most of the electricity and water meters installed in New Delhi Municipal Council (NDMC) areas are out of order;

(b) whether the meters being out of order, meter readers coming for reading to houses in Sarojini Nagar, Laxmibai Nagar and Netaji Nagar prepare inflated bills by showing meters as CPL;

(c) if so, by when such meters will be changed;

(d) whether Government is also aware that water consumed is less than shown in bills in NDMC areas;

(e) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(f) the action being taken by Government against such meter readers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) The New Delhi Municipal Council (NDMC) has informed that it is not correct that most of the electricity and water meters installed in NDMC area are out of order.

(b) No, Sir. In case of non-recording of readings on account of premises being locked/meter buried/inaccessible/out of order etc., the bills of some consumers are raised on provisional basis. However, provisional billings are based on past consumptions, subject to adjustment on actual basis, in subsequent billing cycle.

(c) Meters, which become out of order, are changed on continuous basis on detection by the staff of the NDMC or on complaint of consumers.

(d) The NDMC has informed that it is not correct that the consumption of water is less than that indicated in the bills sent to the consumers.

(e) and (f) Do not arise in view of (d) above.

Killing of innocent girls by L-e-T in Sopore, Jammu and Kashmir

1487. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Lashkar-e-Taiba militants killed two innocent girls in Sopore, Jammu and Kashmir;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that militants have claimed the responsibility of such killings;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether it is also a fact that posters have been placed charging the citizens to face the same consequences if they behave as informers and do not subscribe to their moral policing; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and what effective steps have been taken by Government to prevent recurrence of such actions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

(SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Two Lashker-e Taiba militants barged into a house in Sopore and Killed the two girls of that house. The militants responsible for gruesome killings have been identified.

(c) and (d) The L-e-T militants have claimed the responsibility of these killings through posters.

(e) and (f) Yes, Sir. Posters were found pasted charging the citizens to face the same consequences, if they behave as informers and do not subscribe to their moral policing, which were torn by the locals. State Governments is making efforts to arrest the accused persons involved in the said incident and to prevent reoccurrence of such incidents.

Crimes in Delhi and Uttar Pradesh

1488. SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that Delhi and Uttar Pradesh have become most unsafe place for women and crimes against women are increasing day by day;

(b) the details of the cases of murder, rape, abduction, dowry deaths and molestation registered during 2009 and 2010, State-wise, with particular reference to Delhi and Uttar Pradesh;

(c) whether as per the recent report of National Crime Records Bureau under the Ministry, 2/5th kidnaps/abductions, 1/4th of rapes, 15 per cent of dowry deaths and 14 per cent of molestation cases out of total national figure were reported from Delhi; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) Sir, it is not correct to say that the Delhi has become the most unsafe place for women and crimes against women are increasing day by day . The incidents of rape and molestation of women reported in Delhi have shown a decline over the last 5 years. For the purpose of crime comparison, the yardstick of crime per lakh of population is followed globally and it is seen that the incidents of rape lakh of population in Delhi have come down from 3.82 in 2006 to 2.78 in 2010. Similarly, the cases of molestation of women per lakh of population have come down from 4.41 to 2006 to 3.30 in 2010.

Information in respect of U.P. is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the

House.

(b) The details of the crimes committed against women during 2009 and 2010, State-wise, including Delhi and Uttar Pradesh are given Below:-

State/UT	2009	2010 (Provisional)
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	25569	25246
Arunachal Pradesh	164	103

1	2	3
Assam	9721	6400
Bihar	8803	4852
Chhattisgarh	4002	4501
Goa	164	126
Gujarat	8009	7662
Haryana	5312	4592
Himachal Pradesh	954	1005
Jammu and Kashmir	2624	2458
Jharkhand	3021	626
Karnataka	7852	8898
Kerala	8049	8567
Madhya Pradesh	15847	17872
Maharashtra	15048	14060
Manipur	194	243
Meghalaya	237	193
Mizoram	150	168
Nagaland	46	12
Orissa	8120	3451
Punjab	2631	2528
Rajasthan	17316	15431
Sikkim	41	32
Tamil Nadu	6051	4621
Tripura	1517	1083
Uttar Pradesh	23254	22587
Uttarakhand	1188	1041
West Bengal	23307	20629
TOTAL (STATES) :	199171	178987

1	2	3
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	92	78
Chandigarh	150	89
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	20	18
Daman and Diu	13	6
Delhi	4251	4121
Lakshadweep	1	1
Puducherry	106	110
TOTAL (UTs):	4633	4423
TOTAL (ALL INDIA):	203804	183410

(c) and (d) No, Sir. According to Crime in India-2009, the latest publication of NCRB, the percentage share of crime in Delhi was 2.2% in rape cases, 1.4% in molestation of women cases, 1.7% in dowry death cases and 6.4% in kidnapping/abduction of women cases out of the national figures.

Cases of human rights violations

†1489. SHRIMATI MAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the year-wise and State-wise details of the cases of human rights violations during the past three years;

(b) whether it is a fact that the cases of human rights violation are growing continuously;

(c) the details of steps being taken to check the cases of human rights violation;

(d) whether the coordination between local administration and central administration in cases of human rights violation is not satisfactory; and

(e) the main reasons for growing cases of human rights violation in the

country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
(SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) The State-wise number of cases registered by
National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) on the basis of
complaints/intimation received

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

by it regarding alleged violation of Human Rights during 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10, is given in Statement (See below).

(b) In comparison to number of cases registered by the Commission during 2007-08, numbers of cases registered during 2008-09 and 2009-10 have declined.

(c) and (d) In pursuance of Section 3(1) of the Protection of Human Rights Act 1993, NHRC has been set upto exercise the powers conferred upon it and to perform the functions assigned to it under the Act. Under Section 18 of the Act, the Commission has powers to recommend compensation/monetary relief to victims of human rights violation and to recommend disciplinary action/prosecution of public servants involved in human rights violation. Section 21 of the Act also provides for setting up of State Human Rights Commissions. Accordingly, 19 State Human Rights Commissions have been set up so far in the country. In terms of Section 30 of the Protection of Human Rights Act 1993, some States have set up Human Rights Courts for speedy trial of offences arising out of violation of human rights. As the local people and Non Governmental Organizations (NGOs) have a vital role in the protection and promotion of human rights, NHRC has setup a Core Group of NGOs to encourage the efforts of NGOs and institutions engaged in the field of human rights. The NHRC also organizes workshops, seminars, meetings on various human rights issues where representatives of NGOs and Civil Society Organisations are also invited. The Chairman, Members and Senior Officers of the NHRC also visit various States to sensitize Government officials and the civil society on human rights issues for the promotion and protection of human rights.

(e) Does not arise in view of reply to part (b).

Statement

State-wise details of complaints registered during 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10

Name of State/UT	2007-08 registered	2008-09 registered	2009-10 registered
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1	2	3	4
Andaman and Nicobar	22	22	19
Andhra Pradesh	1583	996	979
Arunachal pradesh	34	29	20
Assam	237	210	212
Bihar	4595	3490	2893

1	2	3	4
Chandigarh	146	109	94
Chhattisgarh	774	577	455
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	12	9	5
Daman and Diu	18	9	13
Delhi	6210	5433	5228
Goa	45	67	50
Gujarat	1963	2892	1288
Haryana	3686	3382	2921
Himachal Pradesh	141	172	139
Jammu and Kashmir	218	202	189
Jharkhand	1710	1552	1306
Karnataka	1750	738	531
Kerala	465	326	295
Lakshadweep	5	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	2838	2317	2228
Maharashtra	2821	4321	2609
Manipur	55	48	63
Meghalaya	29	23	44
Mizoram	16	23	13
Nagaland	9	12	9
Orissa	1208	800	1126
Pondicherry	73	78	52
Punjab	2132	999	986
Rajasthan	2976	2535	2249
Sikkim	20	14	8
Tamil Nadu	2419	2617	1466
Tripura	51	44	37

1	2	3	4
Uttar Pradesh	58865	53492	51270
Uttarakhand	2047	1806	1870
West Bengal	1129	1168	927
TOTAL:	100302	90512	81594

Note: The State-wise number of complaints registered by NHRC does not include complaints received from foreign countries and those relating to more than one State.

Steps to restore damaged temples in Jammu and Kashmir

1490. SHRI TARUN VIJAY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of temples destroyed, damaged or rendered unfit for worship in Kashmir valley and Jammu in last three years;

(b) the steps Government is taking to restore them to their original condition;

(c) the amount Government has spent on this till now alongwith year-wise breakup; and

(d) whether Government intends to make use of services of reputed religious organizations like Arya Samaj, ISCON or Art of Living from other parts of India for rehabilitation of Kashmiri Hindus?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) to (d) The information is being collected.

Meeting with eastern Naga leaders

1491. SHRI KHEKIHO ZHIMOMI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some of the Eastern Naga leaders have met Prime Minister and Home Minister and also submitted a representation for creation of new Eastern Nagaland State; and

(b) if so, the details of the reply given to the delegates and what is the stand of Union Government on this issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
(SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) and (b) A fifteen member delegation of
Eastern Nagaland Peoples Organisation (ENPO) met the Union Home
Minister on December 6, 2010 and briefed him about the problems of the
people of Eastern Nagaland, specially economic backwardness.

They have also submitted a memorandum justifying their demand for a 'Separate Statehood' for Eastern Nagaland. However, Government has not given any assurance to the delegation.

Crime against people of North-Eastern States in Delhi

1492. SHRI KHEKIHO ZHIMOMI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that number of crimes took place against the people of North-Eastern (NE) States particularly girls during the last year in Delhi;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that Delhi Police's careless approach is also noticed in these cases;

(c) the details of total number of crimes took place against people of North-Eastern States in Delhi during last three years; and

(d) whether steps have been taken to stop/control these incidents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) The details of cases registered in respect of crimes against the people of North-Eastern (NE) States particularly girls during the last year in Delhi are as Under:—

Head	Crime against NE Girls Reported	Other Crime against NE People Reported
Murder	—	—
Rape	1	—
Robbery	1	1
Molestation	7	—
Kidnapping	1	—
Snatching	2	1
Riots	—	—
Accident	—	1
Hurt	—	—

Threatening	-	-
Eve-Teasing	-	-
Miscellaneous	3	2

There has been no careless approach by Delhi Police in any of these cases. However, if any lapse comes to notice, prompt action is taken against those responsible.

(c) The details of cases registered wherein victims are from North-Eastern States during the last three years are as under:-

Head	2008		2009		2010	
	Rep	P/A	Rep	P/A	Rep	P/A
Murder	2	5	3	3	-	-
Rape	1	1	5	4	1	5
Robbery	-	-	1	3	2	3
Molestation	4	11	9	10	7	3
Kidnapping	-	-	2	3	1	4
Snatching	-	-	1	-	3	1
Riots	1	11	-	-	-	-
Accident	-	-	2	1	1	1
Hurt	-	-	2	6	-	-
Threatening	-	-	1	1	-	-
Eve-Teasing	-	-	1	1	-	-
Miscellaneous	1	2	-	-	5	9

Rep - Reported

P/A - Persons arrested

(d) Delhi Police has initiated several measures for the safety of women and these measures are applicable to the North-Eastern women also. In addition all pockets where residents from the North-East are staying have been identified and the police stations concerned have been instructed to have close interaction with them and also to enhance patrolling. Further, three DCP level officers have been specifically nominated as Nodal Officers for the three Ranges in Delhi for addressing all issues related to the North-East residents.

In addition to the above, meetings are also convened by SHOs in respect of persons residing in their jurisdiction to reach out to the residents from North-Eastern region and address the problem and issue

raised by them.

Detailed instructions have been issued to sensitize the staff of the PCR vans and police Stations so as to make them more sensitive and empathetic towards the problems and grievances of people from the North-Eastern region residing in Delhi.

A cell namely "North-East Connect", headed by joint Secretary level officer, has been formed in the Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region to serve as a coordination point with Resident Commissioners of all 8 North-Eastern (NE) States and with the students/citizen bodies of all NE States.

An interactive website specifically dedicated to the people hailing from North Eastern Region has been developed by Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region in consultation with NIC.

Conspiracy for killing chief of RSS

†1493. SHRI SHREEGOPAL VYAS: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Prime Minister has received any letter from Sangh Official with regard to the conspiracy hatched for killing the chief of Rastriya Swyam Sewak Sangh;

(b) whether action has been initiated to investigate the matter; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c) As and when any such letters are received, the same are examined in consultation with the Central Security Agencies. In this regard, necessary advisories are issued to the State Government/State Police Authority concerned for further necessary action, including strengthening the security arrangement.

Destruction due to floods in Uttar Pradesh

†1494. SHRI NARESH CHANDRA AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that one third area of Uttar Pradesh has been completely devastated due to severe destruction caused by this year's flood;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Government of Uttar Pradesh had demanded a sum of Rs. eight thousand crore for flood relief from the Central Government but the Central Government has not provided any

assistance so far; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
(SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c) As per the information
received

from the Government of Uttar Pradesh, 42 Districts out of a total of
72 Districts

were affected due to floods during 2010-11. In these floods 530 people
lost their lives,

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

1049 cattle heads perished, 1.57 lakh houses got damaged and 8.15 lakh ha. of crop area got affected.

The Government of Uttar Pradesh had submitted revised memorandum on 6th October, 2010, projecting an assistance of Rs. 2351.51 crore (against earlier projection of Rs. 2000 crore) for damage suffered by the State due to floods during the monsoon, 2010.

The Inter-Ministerial Central Team which visited the affected areas in the State assessed an amount of Rs. 875 crore towards damage caused by the floods.

The Government of India has issued its approval on 26th February, 2011 for Rs. 869.40 crore from National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) (subject to the adjustment of 75% of the balance available in the State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) and Rs. 5.00 crore from Special Component of National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) for repair of damaged drinking water supply works.

Accordingly, after adjustment an amount of Rs. 554.26 crore has been released from NDRF by the Government of India on 3.3.2011.

In addition, Rs. 289.04 crore as Central share of SDRF has been released in two instalments i.e. on 30th June, 2010 and 24th September, 2010.

Scheme to tackle terrorism and separatism

†1495. SHRI NARESH CHANDRA AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is making any scheme to tackle the problem of increasing terrorism and separatism in the country;

(b) if so, the nature of the scheme and by when action will be taken on it; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) to (c) Government is committed to combat terrorism, extremism and separatism in all its forms and manifestations as no cause, genuine or imaginary can justify terrorism or violence. The Government continues to be alert to these threats and recalibrates its measures to combat terrorism by way of reviewing threat perception and a number of important decisions and measures

have been taken. Similarly, to deal with separatism, the Government of India in tandem with the State Governments has adopted a-multipronged approach to contain such terrorism in the North East and to contain cross-border infiltration in Jammu and Kashmir.

Cumulatively, these measures include establishment of NSG hubs at Chennai, Kolkata, Hyderabad and Mumbai, tighter immigration control etc. The unlawful Activities

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(Prevention) Act, 1967 (UAPA) has been amended and notified in 2008 to strengthen the punitive measures to combat terrorism. The National Investigation Agency has been constituted under the National Investigation Agency Act, 2008 to investigate and prosecute offences under the Acts specified in the Schedule, which, *inter-alia*, includes offences under UAPA. The Multi Agency Centre has been strengthened and reorganized to enable it to function on 24 x 7 basis for real time collation and sharing of intelligence with other intelligence and security intelligence inputs are also shared with the concerned States through the established mechanism, which ensures close coordination and sharing of intelligence and seamless flow of information between the State and the Central security and law enforcement agency. This has resulted in busting of terrorist modules and a number of possible terrorism attacks have been averted.

In addition, the Central Government is supplementing the efforts of States through various measures such as deployment of additional Central Security Forces for carrying out intensive counter insurgency operations and providing security for vulnerable installations and projects based on threat assessments, sharing of intelligence, financial assistance for strengthening of the local police Forces and intelligence agencies under the Police Modernization Scheme, assistance for strengthening various aspects of security apparatus and other aspects of anti-military operations by way of reimbursement of Security Related Expenditure, raising of additional Forces in the form of India Reserve Battalions, etc. The Central Government is maintaining close and continuous coordination with the State Government in the region.

Visa on arrival

1496. SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the countries which have been provided Visa on arrival facility; and

(b) whether Ministry plans to provide tourist Visas on arrival to Indonesian nationals as is available for Indian citizens there?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
(SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. In order to promote tourism, Tourist Visa on Arrival (TVOA) scheme was introduced for the nationals of five countries, namely, Japan, Singapore, Finland, Luxembourg and New Zealand with effect from 01.01.2010 for one year. The scheme has been found to be useful by the foreign nationals. The Government of India has extended the Tourist Visa on Arrival (TVOA) scheme for the nationals of above mentioned five countries. Further, TVOA scheme has been introduced for the nationals of Cambodia, Laos, Vietnam and Philippines with effect from 01.01.2011; and for the nationals of Myanmar and Indonesia with effect from 28.01.2011.

The TVOA is allowed for a maximum validity of 30 days with single entry facility by the Immigration Officers at Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai and Kolkata Airports on payment of a fee of US \$ 60/- or equivalent amount in Indian rupees per passenger (including children). TVOA is allowed for a maximum of two times in a calendar year to a foreigner with a minimum gap of two months between each visit. TVOA shall be non-extendable and non-convertible.

The foreigners of above mentioned countries may also avail of TVOA for upto 30 days for medical treatment, for casual business or to visit friends/relatives, etc. The TVOA facility is not applicable to the holders of Diplomatic/Official Passports. Further, TVOA shall not be granted to the foreigners who have permanent residence or occupation in India. Such persons can visit India on normal visa, as applicable.

Ending gender discrimination in paramilitary forces

1497. SHRI JAI PRAKASH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is taking any step in the direction of putting an end to gender discrimination prevalent in paramilitary forces so that feeling of gender discrimination could be removed;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) to (c) There is no gender discrimination prevalent in the paramilitary forces and fair and equitable treatment is given to both, female and male force personnel in all service matters and other benefits available.

Naxalites involved in sexual exploitation

†1498. SHRI RUDRA NARAYAN PANY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is conveying the idea that naxalites are extorting money from the rich and killing the poor;

(b) if so, the rationale behind it and the basis thereof and whether there is any instance to confirm it;

(c) whether Government has any information that the naxalites are engaged in wide-spread sexual exploitation also; and

(d) if so, the reasons for not giving wide publicity to their misdeeds before whole country and common people?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) and (b) During 2010, 718 civilians and 285 security force personnel were killed by the naxalites involving 2212 incidents.

Intelligence inputs indicate that CPI (Maoist) cadres are raising funds from contractors, businessman etc. by imposing levy through coercive means.

(c) and (d) There are no inputs to indicate that the naxalites are engaged in wide-spread sexual exploitation. However, sporadic incidents of sexual exploitation by the cadres of CPI (Maoist) have been noticed in recent past and these are given coverage by the media.

Violence against women

1499. SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that the most gruesome incidents of violence against women have been reported in the first six weeks of this year;

(b) what are the reasons for these kind of crimes; and

(c) what are the measures being contemplated by Government to deal with these kind of crimes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) to (c) Government is aware of many instances of violence which have been reported. Week-wise information in this regard is not maintained separately by National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB).

As per Seventh Schedule, 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects under 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 and Union Territory Administrations. However, the Union Government attaches highest importance to the matter of prevention and control of crime against women and has enacted legislations and also constantly reviewing and strengthening the existing legislations. Amendments have

also been enacted in the Code of Criminal Procedure in 2005 and 2008 to strengthen the law for prevention of crime against women and taking measures for safeguarding the interest of women.

Ministry of Home Affairs has sent a detailed advisory dated 4th September, 2009 to all State Governments/UT Administrations wherein they have been advised, *inter-alia*, to make comprehensive review of the effectiveness of the State machinery in tackling with the problem of crime against women. The Ministry of Home Affairs have issued another advisory on prevention and control of crime dated 16.07.2010. These advisories, *inter-alia*, advise the States

Governments/Union Territory Administrations on gender sensitization of the police personnel, minimizing delays in investigations of crime against women and improving the quality of investigations, setting up 'Crime against Women Cells' in districts where these do not exist, setting up of special women courts, and improving the effectiveness of schemes developed for the welfare and rehabilitation of women who are victimized to make women more independent and self-reliant. Majority of States/UTs have established 'Women Cells'. Some States/UTs have also set up 'All Women Police stations' at district level and 'Mahila desk' at Police Station level. The Advisory issued by Government of India has advised States to increase the overall representation of women in police forces. It has stated that the representation of women in police at all levels should be increased through affirmative action so that they constitute about 33% of the police.

Proposal to implement CCTNS in Tamil Nadu

1500. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Tamil Nadu Government has submitted a ` 266 crore proposal to implement a centrally funded scheme of Crime and Criminal Tackling Network System (CCTNS) in the State; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) The State of Tamil Nadu had submitted a proposal of ` 267.12 crore in its Project Implementation and Monitoring Report for the CCTNS project.

(b) The Government had examined the proposal in detail and had approved the proposal to the extent of ` 103.34 crore on 17.02.11 based on the project implementation guidelines.

Scheme for juvenile prisoners

†1501. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise details of number of jails in our country to keep juvenile prisoners, and the number of juvenile prisoners in these

jails;

(b) the State-wise details of number of juvenile prisoners who ran away from jails during last three years as several incidents of juvenile prisoners running away from jails are taking place;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) the facilities regarding study, sports being given to the prisoners in jails; and

(d) the scheme of Government with regard to these child prisoners, so that they do not do crime?

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

Misuse of Section 406/498A of IPC

1502. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in matrimonial dispute, Section 406/498A of IPC, has been misused;

(b) if so, what steps Government is taking so that the law may not be misused;

(c) the State-wise details of cases registered under section 406/498A of IPC in the last three years; and

(d) what is the conviction rate in such cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) Representations have been received in the Ministry of Home Affairs from various non-governmental organizations as well as individuals regarding misuse of section 498A of IPC.

An advisory has been issued to the Chief Secretaries of the State Governments/UT Administrations on 20th October, 2009 for taking effective measures in the light of the directions/orders issued by the Courts regarding misuse of section 498A of IPC. The matter has also been referred to the Law Commission of India to study the usage of section 498A of IPC and suggest amendments, if any, to the provision.

(c) and (d) National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) has informed that the data of number of cases registered under 406/498A of IPC is not maintained. However, State/UT-wise details of the cases registered, cases chargesheeted, cases convicted and conviction rate under cruelty by husband and relatives, as provided by NCRB, during the years 2007, 2008 and 2009 are given in Statement.

Statement

*Cases Registered (CR), Cases Chargesheeted (CS), Cases Convicted (CV) and Conviction Rate (CVR)
under cruelty by husband and relatives during 2007-2009*

Sl. No.	State	2007				2008				2009			
		CR	CS	CV	CVR	CR	CS	CV	CVR	CR	CS	CV	CVR
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	11335	9738	979	21.4	10306	8762	697	18.7	11297	8981	561	10.7
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	20	16	0	0.0	13	9	0	0.0	13	14	3	50.0
3.	Assam	3000	1652	247	19.1	3478	2154	141	14.6	4398	2632	281	20.3
4.	Bihar	1635	1507	154	15.3	1992	1537	197	21.8	2532	1649	169	12.9
5.	Chhattisgarh	824	806	116	30.4	897	858	113	28.7	893	903	59	13.2
6.	Goa	14	9	1	8.3	12	11	0	0.0	21	12	0	0.0
7.	Gujarat	5827	5694	151	7.1	6094	6073	140	5.2	5506	5392	106	3.5
8.	Haryana	2412	1493	79	10.5	2435	1556	102	9.8	2617	1536	122	10.8
9.	Himachal Pradesh	342	292	10	5.9	343	296	9	6.6	284	301	9	5.7
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	176	124	0	0.0	162	125	1	3.4	196	169	2	9.5
11.	Jharkhand	801	539	130	27.8	851	708	157	25.7	710	809	304	42.4
12.	Karnataka	2507	1981	91	6.2	2638	2291	75	5.5	3185	2620	80	5.0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
13. Kerala		3999	3626	138	5.5	4138	3653	153	6.5	4007	3923	181	7.3
14. Madhya Pradesh		3294	3275	890	38.8	3185	3091	1306	45.5	3983	4031	918	36.1
15. Maharashtra		7356	6647	121	3.1	7829	7484	153	3.6	7681	7390	119	2.9
16. Manipur		15	0	0	–	28	0	0	–	25	0	0	–
17. Meghalaya		19	5	0	–	32	5	2	33.3	24	10	1	33.3
18. Mizoram		2	2	0	–	5	5	2	100.0	4	5	10	100.0
19. Nagaland		0	1	0	–	4	3	1	50.0	0	0	2	100.0
20. Orissa		728	758	131	18.7	1618	1067	152	18.1	2047	1427	121	15.4
21. Punjab		971	606	64	20.1	984	721	65	18.5	1061	796	209	36.5
22. Rajasthan		8170	4780	1129	42.3	8113	4953	1197	44.2	10371	5985	1275	45.0
23. Sikkim		7	2	2	100.0	5	8	0	–	6	8	6	100.0
24. Tamil Nadu		1976	1489	206	21.2	1648	1477	307	27.3	1460	1112	238	20.8
25. Tripura		545	559	63	13.9	735	694	49	15.3	815	778	34	10.4
26. Uttar Pradesh		7650	5013	1764	51.4	8312	5837	2345	53.2	8566	6082	2268	50.9
27. Uttarakhand		463	319	75	53.6	340	258	106	56.1	361	294	82	61.7
28. West Bengal		9900	9448	162	6.6	13663	10225	196	7.6	16112	13647	134	5.3
TOTAL STATE:		73988	60381	6703	20.9	79860	63861	7666	22.6	88175	70506	7294	19.7

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
29. Andaman and Nicobar islands		18	10	1	33.3	26	20	0	0.0	21	16	0	0.0
30. Chandigarh		112	53	1	4.8	49	27	1	8.3	51	7	7	29.2
31. Dadra and Nagar Haveli		3	3	0	0.0	4	5	0	0.0	3	0	0	0.0
32. Daman and Diu		3	3	0	–	5	4	0	0.0	3	2	0	0.0
33. Delhi UT		1787	699	126	24.5	1387	879	43	12.1	1283	1046	78	26.4
34. Lakshadweep		2	0	0	–	1	0	0	–	0	2	0	0.0
35. Puducherry		17	22	0	0.0	12	6	0	0.0	10	17	1	6.7
TOTAL UT:		1942	790	128	23.4	1484	941	44	11.4	1371	1090	86	24.9
TOTAL ALL INDIA:		75930	61171	6831	20.9	81344	64802	7710	22.4	89546	71596	7380	19.8

Source: Crime in India

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

– Divide by Zero

Compensation to heavy rain and floods affected Tamil Nadu

1503. DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had sent the team to analyse the damage in the agriculture sector due to the heavy downpour and floods in the State of Tamil Nadu during the end of the year 2010;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government proposed any compensation package to the State of Tamil Nadu which is severely affected by the heavy rain and floods;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (e) Yes, Sir. On receipt of a memorandum from State Government, an Inter-Ministerial Central Team visited the State from 16-20th December 2010 and on the basis of field visit of the affected areas in the State, the team assessed an amount of Rs. 512.81 crore towards damage including agriculture sector.

With regard to Compensation, it is mentioned that the financial assistance is towards relief and not for compensation of loss. Further, the main objective of the relief fund is to assist the affected persons to start their economic activities again and the relief is by way of gratuitous assistance as an immediate help to overcome the stress.

However, Financial assistance in the wake of notified natural calamities is provided by the States to the affected person from State Disaster Relief Fund (SDRF). 75% share of SDRF is contributed by the Government of India and is further supplemented from the National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) in cases of calamities of a 'severe nature'.

The Government of India has issued its approval on 26th February, 2011 for Rs. 508.69 crore from National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) (subject to adjustment of 75% balance available in the State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) and Rs. 0.43 crore from Special Component of National

Rural Drinking Water Programme. The sector-wise assistance approved is given at in Statement. [Refer to the Statement appended to answer to USQ No. 1485 Parts (a) to (c)]

Accordingly, after adjustment, an amount of Rs. 317.17 crore has been released from NDRF by the Ministry of Finance on 3rd March, 2011 for relief activities.

In addition, Rs. 220.14 crore for the year 2010-11, as Central Share of the State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) has also been released to the State in two installments on 30th June, 2010 and on 29th December, 2010.

Dwelling units to Tsunami affected families

1504. SHRI BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the families that were rendered homeless due to Tsunami of December 2004 have since been provided dwelling units;

(b) if not, the extent to which the relief work in this regard is still pending, State/ Union Territory-wise and by when the same is likely to be completed; and

(c) the extent to which Central Government has provided financial assistance for the relief and rehabilitation of the victims of Tsunami, State/Union Territory-wise and the extent to which the same has been utilized by the concerned Governments and administrations?

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

(b) In view of reply to (a) above, does not arise.

(c) Financial assistance provided by the Government of India as Additional Central Assistance to various States and Union Territories under Tsunami Rehabilitation Programme and fund utilized so far is as under:—

(Rs in crore)		
Name of State/UT	Amount allocated	Fund utilized
Tamil Nadu	1486.96	1347.69
Kerala	1148.00	1052.03
Andhra Pradesh	34.96	29.96
Puducherry	586.63	541.70
Andaman Nicobar Island	2792.99	2778.07
TOTAL:	6049.54*	5749.45

*As revised by EGOM on 11.02.2010

Overhauling RAY and JNNURM to include private sector

1505. SHRI MAHENDRA MOHAN: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government has recently decided to seek the assistance of private sector to make the urban areas free from Jhuggi hutments;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Rajiv Awas Yojana and Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) schemes would be overhauled to include role of private sector; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (d) The Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation has submitted the proposal of Rajiv Awas Yojana for the consideration of the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs on 10th February, 2011. This scheme aims to provide support for shelter and basic civic and social services for slum redevelopment and creation of affordable housing stock to States that are willing to assign property rights to slum dwellers. The Scheme envisages adoption of appropriate PPP Models wherever feasible. The Scheme has not yet been launched.

The Government of India launched the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) on 3rd December, 2005 to assist cities and towns in taking up housing and infrastructural facilities for the urban poor in 65 cities in the country under the Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) Programme. For non-Mission cities, for taking up housing and slum up gradation programmes, the Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) was launched with the objective to strive for holistic slum development, with a healthy and enabling environment by providing adequate shelter and basic infrastructure facilities to the slum dwellers.

As a part of policy initiatives under JNNURM, the Government has also launched scheme of Affordable Housing in Partnership (AHP) as a part of BSUP with an outlay of Rs. 5000 crores for construction of 1 million houses for Economically Weaker Section (EWS)/Lower Income Group (LIG)/Medium Income Group (MIG) with at least 25% for EWS category.

Regulatory body for real estate sector

†1506. SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government would proceed to implement a draft on constitution of a regulatory body for the regulation of business in the real estate sector as it has done in financial sector;

(b) the reasons for not implementing the draft on this subject ready since 2009; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether Government is working on preparation of draft of new national policy on urban development and housing considering the extensive gravity of the problem of housing sector?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) In order to promote planned and healthy real estate development of colonies and apartments with a view to protecting consumer interest on the one hand and to facilitate smooth and speedy urban construction on the other; Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation drafted a draft Model Real Estate (Regulation of Development) Act. The draft bill was put in public domain through website of the Ministry (<http://mhupa.gov.in>) in August, 2009. Comments/suggestions on the draft bill were invited from public and other stakeholders including State Governments and Union Territory administrations, business chambers. More than 350 comments were received from real estate associations, real estate developers, consumers and State Governments.

The Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation discussed the comments received and the issues raised with representatives of the State Governments in a meeting held in March, 2010 and then in a series of Workshops held in April, 2010, in order to prepare the second draft with the participation of urban development and urban law experts from some of the States. This draft was placed before a wider group of States, developers and experts in another round of consultations held on 11th June, 2010. However, through different consultations, the basic structure of the earlier model bill has undergone substantial changes and the Ministry had accordingly referred the matter to Ministry of Law and Justice to advice as to whether it would be appropriate to legislate in the matter by the Union Government or otherwise.

Ministry of Law and Justice has opined that while some aspects of the proposed bill are in State jurisdiction, some of the issues being covered fall under Concurrent List and under the Concurrent jurisdiction.

In keeping with the advice of the Ministry of Law and Justice, the law is being redrafted as a bill that may be posed to Parliament under

the Concurrent List. Consultations and examination therefor are ongoing. The scope of the bill therefore, is under deliberation and no time-frame for its firming up can be assigned at this stage. Further, for the Government to proceed to the stage of implementation of legislation it would be necessary for the Government to complete its examination of the proposal and obtain requisite approvals.

(c) No, Sir. The Government has announced the National Urban Housing and Habitat Policy, 2007 in December, 2007, which intends to promote sustainable development of habitat in the country with a view to ensuring equitable supply of land, shelter and services at affordable prices to all sections of society.

Revamping of SJSRY

1507. SHRI MOINUL HASSAN: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) has been comprehensively revamped since 2009-10;

(b) if so, the achievements in this regard; and

(c) the success of the Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP), aimed at providing basic amenities like affordable shelter, water, sanitation, primary health and primary education for slum dwellers and urban poor?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The achievements in this regard during 2009-2010 as are under:-

Components under Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) scheme	Targets	Achievements
Number of beneficiaries assisted for setting up 21250 individual micro enterprises under Urban Self Employment Programme (USEP)		86066
Number of beneficiaries assisted for setting up 21250 Group micro enterprises under Urban Women Self-help Programme (UWSP)		64994
Number of beneficiaries assisted through Revolving Fund for Thrift and Credit Societies under Urban Women Self-help Programme (UWSP)	135373	42500
Number of beneficiaries provided skill training 170000 under Skill Training for Employment Promotion amongst Urban Poor (STEP-UP)		187644

(c) The Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) component of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) was launched in 2005, with the objective to strive for holistic slum development, with a healthy and enabling environment by providing adequate shelter and basic infrastructure facilities to the slum dwellers in small and medium towns.

As on 28-02-2011, a total of 978 projects with total project cost of Rs. 9968.30 crores alongwith Central Share of Rs. 6775.86 crore have been approved for construction/up-gradation of total 5,24,128 Dwelling Units in total 830 towns in the country under IHSDP. As on

28-02-2011, total 15,751 Dwelling Units have been reported as completed and 1,29,627 Dwelling Units as in progress.

Scheme for housing the urban poor

1508. SHRI N.K. SINGH: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of people in the country who do not have temporary/permanent shelters;

(b) the number of beneficiaries till date, who have availed loans under the Interest Subsidy Scheme for Housing the Urban Poor;

(c) whether other forms of housing finance are being explored for urban poor; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) The Census of India, 2001 estimated 1,87,810 houseless households throughout the country in urban areas. Further, a Technical Group constituted by the Ministry in 2006 to assess the urban housing shortage has estimated that at the end of the Tenth Five Year Plan (2007-08), the total housing shortage in the country was 24.71 million.

(b) Cumulatively as on 28.2.2011, 5277 beneficiaries have been covered under the Interest Subsidy Scheme for Housing the Urban Poor (ISHUP).

(c) and (d) The proposed scheme of Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) aims to provide support for shelter, and basic civic and social services for slum redevelopment and creation of affordable housing stock to States that are willing to assign property rights to slum dwellers. Under the scheme, it is proposed to set up a Mortgage Risk Guarantee Fund to encourage lending to affordable housing to Economically Weaker Sections (EWS)/Low Income Group (LIG) households for loans upto ` 5 lakh with initial corpus of ` 1000 crores from the Central Government. No timeframe for a final decision and its scope can be assigned at this stage.

Making urban India slum-free under Rajiv Awas Yojana

509. SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) with Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) approved by the Cabinet, how the Ministry foresee to make urban India slum-free;

(b) what are the important components of Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY);

(c) the number of urban slum dwellers in the country, city-wise;
and

(d) how the above programme realized the Government's dream of making India slum free in five years?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation has submitted the proposal of Rajiv Awas Yojana for the consideration of the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs on 10th February, 2011. This scheme aims to provide support for shelter and basic civic and social services for slum redevelopment and creation of affordable housing stock to States that are willing to assign property rights to slum dwellers. The Scheme has not yet been launched.

(c) The Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation had set up a Committee to look into various aspects of Slum Statistics/Census and issues regarding conduct of slum Census, 2011. The Committee has estimated the slum population in 2001 at 75.26 million and the State/UT-wise details are given in Statement-I (See below). The slum Population in major cities/towns as per Census, 2001 is given in Statement-II (See below).

(d) Does not arise.

Statement-I

State/UTs-wise projected slum population for year 2001

State	2001
1	2
Andaman and Nicobar Island	20303
Andhra Pradesh	7254399
Arunachal Pradesh	56538
Assam	805701
Bihar	1422155
Chandigarh	208057
Chhattisgarh	1578285
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	7653
Daman and Diu	7420

Delhi	2318635
Goa	100365

1	2
Gujarat	3708127
Haryana	2350269
Himachal Pradesh	69310
Jammu and Kashmir	395696
Jharkhand	762025
Karnataka	2951441
Kerala	499498
Lakshadweep	1683
Madhya Pradesh	5107505
Maharashtra	14319132
Manipur	68967
Meghalaya	172223
Mizoram	87309
Nagaland	73523
Orissa	1401973
Puducherry	92495
Punjab	2164649
Rajasthan	3118120
Sikkim	9609
Tamil Nadu	7340271
Tripura	104281
Uttar Pradesh	8527840
Uttarakhand	638467
West Bengal	7520116
INDIA:	75264040

Source: Report of the Committee on slum Statistics/Census.

Statement-II

Slum population in major Cities/Towns as per Census, 2001

I. Slum population in City Municipal Corporations with population above one Million – 2001

Name of the City	Slum Population
1	2
Agra	121761
Ahmedabad	473662
Bangalore	430501
Bhopal	125720
Chennai	819873
Delhi	1851231
Faridabad	490981
Greater Mumbai	6475440
Haora	118286
Hyderabad	626849
Indore	260975
Jaipur	368570
Kalyan-Dombivli	34860
Kanpur	367980
Kolkata	1485309
Lucknow	179176
Ludhiana	314904
Meerut	471581
Nagpur	737219
Nashik	138797
Patna	3592
Pimpri-Chinchwad	123957

1	2
Surat	508485
Thane	351065
Vadodara	186020
Varanasi	137977
TOTAL:	17696950

Source: Office of the Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India, 2001

II. Slum population in City Municipal Corporations having population between 5 lakhs and 10 lakhs-2001

Name of city	Total slum population
1	2
Aligarh	304126
Allahabad	126646
Amravati	233712
Amritsar	229603
Aurangabad	147776
Bareilly	156001
Bhavnagar	81829
Bhilai Nagar	63087
Bhiwandi	115996
Bhubaneswar	71403
Bikaner	98035
Chandigarh	107125
Coimbatore	58406
Cuttack	93910
Ghaziabad	258255

1	2
Guntur	170007
Guwahati	8547
Gwalior	209769
Hubli Dharwad	108709
Jabalpur	275662
Jalandhar	134840
Jamshedpur	59314
Jodhpur	154080
Kochi	7897
Kota	152588
Madurai	221338
Mira-Bhayandar	36973
Moradabad	70945
Mysore	74781
Navi Mumbai	139009
Raipur	226151
Rajkot	166030
Ranchi	74692
Salem	151577
Solapur	180882
Srinagar	137555
Thiruvananthapuram	11817
Tiruchirapalli	178410
Vijawada	263393
Visakhapatnam	170265
Warangal	229661

Source: Office of the Registrar General and Census Commissioner,

India, 2001

Investment of EPFO's money in equities

1510. SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN:

SHRI R.C. SINGH:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Finance Ministry has been demanding the Employees Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO) to invest 15 per cent of their money in equities; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the decision of the EPFO thereon?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE):

(a) and (b) The Finance Ministry is not demanding the Employees' Fund Organisation to invest 15 per cent of their money in Equities.

People committing suicide due to joblessness

†1511. SHRI RAM JETHMALANI:

SHRI RAMCHANDRA PRASAD SINGH:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of people committed suicide across the country due to joblessness during the year 2009;

(b) if so, the number of people in the country who committed suicide due to joblessness between the year 2009 and 2010; and

(c) the names of such States where number of people committing suicide due to joblessness has been highest and lowest?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE):

(a) and (b) As per available information, 2472 persons committed suicide due to unemployment during 2009 which is 1.9 per cent of total suicides committed in the year.

(c) Highest number of 428 people committed suicide due to unemployment in West Bengal. In North-Eastern States of Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland and Union Territories of Andaman and Nicobar Island and Daman and Diu, no one committed suicide due to unemployment.

Report of Wage Board for Journalists

1512. SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI:

SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

SHRI D. RAJA:

SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN:

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

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether Wage Board for Journalists has submitted its report on 31 December, 2010;

(b) if so, the details of the recommendations made and action taken thereon;

(c) whether Government is aware that some of the newspapers/media houses have still not implemented the interim report of Wage Board;

(d) if so, the names of such newspapers/media houses;

(e) the reasons for non-implementation of the interim report of Wage Board by various newspapers; and

(f) by when the arrears of Wage Board is likely to be paid to Journalists?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The recommendations of the Wage Boards are under consideration of the Government. Only after approval of the Cabinet, the recommendations would be notified in the Gazette of India for implementation.

(c) to (e) After the Interim rates of wages were notified by the Central Government, the State Governments, being the appropriate Government, were asked to get the interim rates of wages implemented by the newspaper establishments in their respective States/UTs. The details are being collected from all the State Governments and Union Territories.

(f) After the approval by the Cabinet, the recommendations of the Wage Boards would be notified for implementation and arrears paid as per the notification.

Exploitation of children by placement agencies in Delhi

†1513. SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI:

SHRI MOTILAL VORA:

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

(a) whether Government is aware that some placement agencies by providing small loans to poor, force their minor children to work for free and thus exploit them;

(b) the number of such cases which have come to the notice of Government during the past two years;

(c) the steps taken by Government to take cognizance of such matters and to prevent them; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to provide justice to concerned people and punish the erring people?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE):

(a) As per the available information, no such incidence has come to the notice of the Government.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

ILO report on children working as domestic help

†1514. SHRI BALAVANT ALIAS BAL APTE:

SHRI SHREEGOPAL VYAS:

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

(a) whether International Labour Organisation (ILO) has released any report on the world-wide problem of children working as domestic help;

(b) if so, the salient features of that report;

(c) whether the number of children employed as domestic help is increasing continuously in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken to check this tendency; and

(e) the measures proposed to be taken regarding recognition and regulation of domestic helps in the country?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE):

(a) and (b) ILO has released two reports viz. 'Decent Work for Domestic Workers (2010)' and 'Moving Towards Decent Work for Domestic Workers' that focus on children as domestic help/child labour. The Reports highlight problems of domestic workers, child labour, forced labour, conditions of work, wages, remunerations, migration of workers and need for providing social protection, occupational safety and health, regulating domestic work, setting standard for promotion of decent work and enforcement of labour laws.

(c) and (d) As per Census, 2001, the number of children employed as domestic help is 1,85,505. However, the employment of children as domestic help has been banned as per the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act since October, 2006.

(e) The Government has enacted the Unorganised Workers' Social Security Act, 2008 for the social security and welfare of unorganised workers which includes domestic workers. The Government has also set up a Task Force to evolve a policy frame-work for domestic workers in the context of regulatory mechanism and providing social security.

Increasing unemployment

1515. SHRI SANJAY RAUT:

SHRI GOVINDRAO ADIK:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the unemployment growth rate is increasing since last three years despite MGNREGS;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) the measures taken or proposed to be taken to check unemployment crisis among the youths; and

(d) the details of unemployment allowance given so far through various schemes of Government since last three years, particularly in Maharashtra State?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE):

(a) and (b) Reliable estimates of employment and unemployment are obtained through quinquennial labour force surveys conducted by National Sample Survey Organization. Last such survey was conducted during 2004-05. Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) came into operation with effect from the financial year 2005-06 and therefore, its impact on unemployment situation in the survey conducted in 2004-05 is not reflected.

(c) Eleventh Five Year Plan aims at creating 58 million employment opportunities. Government of India is implementing various employment generation schemes like, Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY), Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY), Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) and Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) to provide employment to unemployed persons including youth.

(d) As per information available, the States of Chhattisgarh, Haryana, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Manipur, Rajasthan, Punjab, Puducherry and Andaman and Nicobar Islands are paying unemployment allowance to certain specific categories of unemployed persons registered with employment exchanges from their own resources. States of Maharashtra paid unemployment allowance in Bhandra District in November, 2007 under Centrally Sponsored Scheme of MGNREGA. Rs. 2.72 lakh were paid to 1144 persons.

Welfare schemes for beedi workers

1516. SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of welfare schemes for beedi workers in the country as on date;

(b) the details of beedi workers who have benefited by these welfare schemes during the last two years and the current year, scheme-wise and State-wise;

(c) the details of complaints received in regard to these schemes and the action taken thereon; and

(d) the action being taken to improve these schemes and their

implementation?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE):

(a) A Statement showing the details of welfare schemes for beedi workers in the country as on date is given in the Statement-I (See below).

(b) The details of beedi workers who have benefited are given in Statement-II (See below).

(c) As and when the complaints are received, those are settled as per the provisions of the schemes.

(d) The Central Advisory Committee and State Advisory Committees on Beedi Workers Welfare Fund discuss the welfare schemes to improve these time to time.

Statement-I

Brief schemes for beedi workers

- Basic Health Care is extended to these workers through 7 hospitals and 204 dispensaries all over the country.
- One new hospital coming up at Jhalda in West Bengal
- **Reimbursement of medical expenditure for treatment of serious diseases-**

Heart ailment lakh	- upto Rs. 1.30
Kidney transplantation	- upto Rs. 2 lakh
Treatment of cancer expenditure	- actual
- **Minor operations-**

Hernia, prostate, appendectomy, gyneac operation etc.	- upto Rs. 30,000
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- **Other facilities-**

√ maternity benefit for Women workers	- Rs. 1,000
√ Marriage of two daughters of Widow/Widower workers	- Rs. 5,000 each
√ Financial assistance for funeral expenses	- Rs. 1,500
√ Purchase of spectacles	- Rs. 300
√ Family welfare operation	- Rs. 500
- The Beedi workers are covered under the Group Insurance Scheme, wherein Rs. 10,000 for natural death and Rs. 25,000 on accidental death is paid by L.I.C.
- **Education**

Scholarships to wards of workers studying in Class I to Professional Courses per child per annum.	- from Rs. 250 to Rs. 8000
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- **Housing Scheme**

- A "Revised Integrated Housing Scheme 2007" w.e.f. 1st April, 2007.
- Uniform central subsidy of Rs. 40,000/-
- Implemented through Welfare Commissioners of LWO.
- Worker's contribution of Rs. 5,000/- after administrative approval.

Statement-II

The number of Beedi workers benefited under various welfare schemes during the year 2008-09

Name of the Schemes	Ajmer	Allahabad	Bangalore	Bhubaneswar	Hyderabad	Jabalpur	Karma	Kolkata	Nagpur	Total
States covered under each Region										
	Rajasthan, Gujarat	Uttar Pradesh	Karnataka, Kerala	Orissa	Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu	Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh	Bihar, Jharkhand	West Bengal, NE States	Maharashtra	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Group Insurance Scheme										
Workers covered under GIS	40000	374515		115540	90000		15655	429444	15000	1080154
Health										
Patients treated in disp./hosp.	430183	225774	554474	368858	100545	41146	141641	336039	478043	322716 3881814
Domiciliary treatment of TB Patients	10	11		12	29	280	42	410	5	799
Financial asstt. for funeral	191	295	20	94	1	829	7	355	67	1859
Treatment for cancer	4	1	68	4	2	65		46	7	197
Purchase of Spectacles	648	1784	128	2	12	435	53	152	107	3321
Treatment for leprosy	1							1		2

Maternity benefit		375	349	1197	432	238	499	45	2025	785
5945										
Family welfare operations	32		31	31	4	24		30	61	213
Treatment for Heart disease	6		54	2	6	128		8	8	212
Treatment for kidney disease	3	1	14			8			2	28
Treatment of Minor diseases		2	17	8				9	7	43
Wedding Exp. of Widow/Widower's44 daughter		209	6	7	1	256		34	62	619
Treatment of Gynaecological diseases						5				5
Education										
Grant of scholarship	22425	19091	243065	35792	153711	40115	12375	208286	49365	758255
Supply of Book/Uniform	10882	4800	82374	16445		11177	12960	19207	20458	178303
Recreation										
workers visiting holiday homes				3631				702		4333
Housing	945	537	635	1748	9397	1950	1769	5078	1339	23398

Statement showing the number of Beedi workers benefited under various welfare schemes during the year 2009-10

Name of the Schemes	Ajmer	Allahabad	Bangalore	Bhubaneswar	Hyderabad	Jabalpur	Karma	Kolkata	Nagpur	Total
States covered under each Region										
	Rajasthan, Gujarat	Uttar Pradesh	Karnataka, Kerala	Orissa	Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu	Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh	Bihar, Jharkhand	West Bengal, NE States	Maharashtra	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Group Insurance Scheme										
Workers Covered under GIS	40000	338882		115540	90000		6931	429444	15000	1035797
Health										
Patients treated in disp./hosp.	1619561	65188	438337	280582	681242	258886	207004	302571	158641	2756559
Domiciliary treatment of TB Patients	4			8	12	105	14	144	3	290
Financial asstt. for funeral			4					50	149	203
Treatment for cancer		3	41	1		40		29	2	116
Treatment for mental diseases						1				1
Purchase of Spectacles	213	442		3	3	1044	61	140	251	2157

Maternity benefit		186	251	2241	322	234	177	39	1403	250
5103										
Family welfare operations	15	2	93	8	8	22		281	140	569
Treatment for Heart disease	7		74	2		47		2	4	136
Treatment for kidney disease	3	2	11			3			1	20
Financial Assistance in death cases		149	177		102		476	15	50	
969										
Treatment of Minor diseases	1		4	16	2			6	1	30
Wedding Exp. of Widow/Widower's42 daughter		233	2	3	2	167	6	22	69	546
Treatment of Gynaecological diseases						1				1
Education										
Grant of scholarship	20482	13689	248358	30100	259038	16655	14478	378077	51176	1031053
Supply of Book/Uniform	7237	2600	100858	17388	-	6918	4000	12217	19148	170366
Recreation										
workers visiting holiday homes				840				245		1085
Housing	271	322	273	2530	4164	6448	1204	2383	-	17595

Statement showing the number of Beedi workers benefited under various welfare schemes during the year 2010-11 (Upto January, 2011)

Name of the Schemes	Ajmer	Allahabad	Bangalore	Bhubaneswar	Hyderabad	Jabalpur	Karma	Kolkata	Nagpur	Total
States covered under each Region										
	Rajasthan, Gujarat	Uttar Pradesh	Karnataka, Kerala	Orissa	Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu	Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh	Bihar, Jharkhand	West Bengal, NE States	Maharashtra	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Group Insurance Scheme										
Workers Covered under GIS	40000	338882		115540	90000		6931	429444	15000	1035797
Health										
Patients treated in disp./hosp.	334557	250713	491519	263631	715672	309442	144646	373834	199049	3083063
Domiciliary treatment of TB Patients	-	-	2	4	7	105	16	227	3	364
Financial asstt. for funeral	168	-	4	177	9	557	16	7193	121	8245
Treatment for cancer	4	4	66	4	1	13	-	19	4	115
Purchase of Spectacles	147	263	59	6	37	188	15	122	266	1103

Maternity Benefit	175	221	1576	426	328	271	111	1432	587	5127
Family welfare operations	21	1	167	4	9	30	-	248	112	592
Treatment for Heart Disease	7	2	83	2	-	24	-	4	1	123
Treatment for kidney disease	2	1	11	-	-	-	-	-	1	15
Financial Assistance in death cases 204	-	-	204	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Treatment of Minor diseases	1	1	15	9	-	3	-	7	1	37
Wedding Exp. of Widow/Widower's34 daughter	267	2	6	12	144	6	20	83	574	
Education										
Grant of scholarship	8367	1699	30113	24732	194113	10077	5166	212720	25750	512737
Supply of Book/Uniform	671	-	479	8064	-	5612	5061	-	10000	29887
Recreation										
workers visiting holiday homes -	-	-	-	2969	-	-	-	233	-	3202
Housing	198	34	325	2186	-	-	-	-	462	3215

Unemployed persons registered with Employment Exchanges

†1517. SHRI MOHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of unemployed persons in India registered with Employment Exchanges in the year 2009 and 2010 and the decrease in their number during the year 2010-11; and

(b) the percentage of rising unemployment in India and the extent to which it is higher than that of other countries of the world like America, China and Japan?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE):

(a) As per information compiled by Directorate General of Employment and Training, Ministry of Labour and Employment, total number of job seekers registered with employment exchanges in the country has increased from 3.82 crore at the end of the year 2009 to 3.88 crore in the year 2010.

(b) Details of unemployment rates among persons of age 15 years and above furnished in Key Indicators of the Labour Market (KILM) Sixth Edition published by International Labour Organisation in respect of India, USA, China and Japan are given below:-

Unemployment Rate % during 2000 and 2009

Year	India	USA	China	Japan
2000	4.3	4.0	3.1	4.8
2009	4.4*	9.3	4.0**	5.0

*Data relates to 2004.

**Data relates to 2007.

Expansion of ESIC activities in Gujarat

1518. SHRI PARSHOTTAM KHODABHAI RUPALA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Employees State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) has conducted any survey in Gujarat in the last three years to expand its activities;

(b) if so, the action taken by ESIC for Gujarat;

(c) whether there is any agenda of ESIC to start medical colleges in Gujarat;

(d) whether there is also any encroachment in land areas of ESIC properties in Gujarat; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(e) if so, what further action has been taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) During the last three years, the ESI Scheme has been implemented as under:-

Year	No. of new areas covered under the ESI Scheme	No. of employees covered
2008-09	Nil	Nil
2009-10	02	19,090
2010-11	02	12,100
(upto 03.03.2011)		

(c) Yes, Sir. It is proposed to set up a Medical College at Naroda.

(d) and (e) There are 27 cases of encroachment of the ESI Corporation properties and the matter has been taken up with the State authorities.

Child labour in production of hybrid seeds

1519. SHRI KALRAJ MISHRA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that child labour is being used in the production of hybrid seeds in India;

(b) if so, is there any methodology developed to examine the nature and magnitude of child labour in hybrid hot and sweet pepper, tomato, okra and brinjal farms in Karnataka, Maharashtra, Gujarat and Uttar Pradesh;

(c) whether the Ministry has ever listed the national and multinational seed companies, and local seed producers who employ children in production of hybrid vegetable seed farms;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE):

(a) The Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986 prohibits

employment of children below the age of 14 years in 18 Occupations and 65 Processes. Production of hybrid seeds has not been prohibited under the Act.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) In view of (a) above, does not arise.

Surveillance of Tamil Nadu Coastline

1520. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the current level of surveillance and monitoring of the Tamil Nadu coastline, especially near Palk Strait;

(b) whether this has been increased in the light of the ongoing attacks by Sri Lankan navy on Indian fishermen;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (d) Government has taken several measures to ensure coastal security. Seven Naval detachments have been established along the coast of Tamil Nadu in addition to Naval Air Station at Ramnad, Coast Guard station at Mandapam and forward operating base of Marine Commandos off Rameshwaram to keep surveillance on Tamil Nadu Coastline. A three tier surveillance mechanism is maintained through coastal patrol by each naval detachment in their area of responsibility upto six NM from the coast, International Maritime Boundary Line (IMBL) patrol by one Naval ship and one Coast Guard ship at all times and air patrol of the area between the outer limits of the Coastal patrol and the IMBL by IN/CG aircraft during daylight hours. Additional surveillance by IN and ICG is undertaken based on inputs regarding threats from the sea.

Exploitation of children/women from Jharkhand

1521. SHRI KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether many children/women are brought from Jharkhand to various cities of the country for domestic help;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps taken or contemplated to be taken by Government to keep a track on such illegal practice; and

(d) if so, what measures are taken to keep a check on

exploitation?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE):

(a) to (d) Citizens are free to move from one State to the other in search of employment. Respective States take necessary action whenever exploitation of children/women are noticed. The action

taken by Delhi Police against exploitation of children/women from Jharkhand is given in Statement.

Statement

*Action taken by Delhi Police against exploitation of children/
women from Jharkhand*

Year	No. of cases registered	Persons arrested	Present position
2009	6	11	Pending trial-5 Pending investigation-1
2010	21	29	Pending trial-7 Pending investigation-12 Cancelled-2
2011 (Upto 28.2.11)	2	5	Pending investigation-2

Organised and unorganised labourers in the country

1522. SHRI N. BALAGANGA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise number of organized and unorganized labourers working in the country;

(b) whether Government has made any survey regarding the deteriorating health condition of labourers in the unorganized sector; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by Government to improve it?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE):
(a) According to the survey conducted by the National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO) in 2004-05, the total number of labourers was 45.9 crore. Out of which 2.6 crore were in organized sector and 43.3 crore (about 94%) were in unorganized sector. The State-wise number of organized and unorganized labourers is given in Statement (See below).

(b) and (c) One of the major insecurities for workers in the unorganized sector is the frequent incidences of illness and need for medical care and hospitalization of such workers and their family members. Data from the 60th National Sample Survey (2004) show that among the bottom two quintiles of the rural population, 47 per cent

were forced to borrow to finance hospitalization.

To mitigate the health problems of the people living below the poverty line, the Government launched the Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana providing smart card based cashless health insurance cover of Rs. 30,000/- to BPL families (a unit of five) in the unorganized sector. The

benefits include coverage of expenses on hospitalization including maternity and day care procedures. The transport expenses upto 100 per visit subject to maximum of Rs. 1,000/-.

Statement

State-wise estimated numbers of Organised and Unorganised Workers

(in crore approx.)

Sl.No.	Name of the State/UTs	Organised Sector	Unorganised Sector	Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.20	3.84	4.04
2.	Assam	0.11	1.00	1.11
3.	Bihar	0.05	2.76	2.81
4.	Gujarat	0.16	2.35	2.51
5.	Haryana	0.05	0.87	0.92
6.	Himachal Pradesh	0.03	0.30	0.33
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.02	0.43	0.45
8.	Karnataka	0.19	2.54	2.73
9.	Kerala	0.11	1.37	1.48
10.	Madhya Pradesh	0.10	2.72	2.82
11.	Maharashtra	0.34	4.47	4.81
12.	Orissa	0.08	1.71	1.79
13.	Punjab	0.08	1.03	1.11
14.	Rajasthan	0.12	2.57	2.69
15.	Tamil Nadu	0.23	2.90	3.13
16.	Uttar Pradesh	0.21	6.42	6.63
17.	West Bengal	0.20	3.15	3.35
18.	Jharkhand	0.10	0.11	0.21
19.	Chhattisgarh	0.03	1.05	1.08
20.	Uttarakhand	0.03	0.38	0.41
21.	Other States	0.16	1.33	1.49

TOTAL :	2.60	43.30	45.90
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Labourers in unorganized sector

1523. SHRI TARUN VIJAY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of labourers in non-organized sector;
- (b) the average wages in the unorganized labour sector;
- (c) the protections available to the labourers in the sector;
- (d) whether any survey has been done by Government on the status of child labourers in unorganized sector;
- (e) whether Government is aware of the large number of the influx of young tribal labourers from North-Eastern States, Jharkhand, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Orissa and West Bengal; and
- (f) if so, the number of such labourers, State-wise and Government protections available to these young tribal labourers to safeguard their interests?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE):

(a) According to the survey conducted by the National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO) in 2004-05, the total number of labourers was 45.9 crore. Out of which 43.3 crore were in the unorganized sector.

(b) Average daily wage of regular and casual workers is given in Statement-I
(See below).

(c) With a view to providing social security to unorganized workers, the Government enacted the Unorganised Workers' Social Security Act, 2008. The Act provides for constitution of National Social Security Board to recommend social security schemes viz. life and disability cover, health and maternity benefits and old age protection.

The Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY), providing for smart card based cashless health insurance cover of Rs. 30,000/- to BPL families (a unit of five) in the unorganized sector, was launched on 01.10.2007 and became operational from 01.04.2008. More than 2.31 crore BPL families (a unit of five) have been covered under RSBY as on 28.02.2011.

The scheme has been extended to building and other construction

workers registered under the Building and other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment and Condition of Service), Act, 1996 and street vendors.

To provide death and disability cover to rural landless households between the age group of the 18 to 59 years, the Government launched the "Aam Admi Bima Yojana". More than 1.67 crore persons have been covered under the scheme as on 31.12.2010.

Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension has been expanded by revising the criteria of eligibility. All citizens above the age of 65 years and living below poverty line are eligible for benefits under the scheme. The Government also launched the National Pension Scheme called Swavalamban Scheme for unorganized sector workers.

The Government have set up Welfare Funds to provide social security/welfare measures to certain categories of workers i.e. beedi workers, certain non-coal mine workers and cine workers. The welfare measures include health care, housing, educational assistance for children, drinking water supply, etc.

(d) No survey has been done by Government on the status of child labour in the unorganized sector. As per Census, 2001, there were 1.26 crore working children in the age group of 5-14. However, the survey conducted by National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) in 2004-05, the number of working children were estimated to be 90.75 lakh which shows decline trend.

(e) and (f) As per Census 2001, 29.90 million have changed their place of residence within the country for the purpose of employment. The State-wise details are given in Statement-II (See below).

Every citizen, including young tribal labourers, has a right to migrate to any part of the country. The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005 was enacted providing for the enhancement of livelihood security of the households in rural areas of the country by providing at least 100 days of guaranteed wage employment in every financial year to every household. In addition to above, the Government is implementing various social security schemes viz. as Swarnjayanti Gram Swaroggar Yojana, Swarnjayanti Shahari Rojgar Yojana, Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme, National Social Assistance Programmes etc. providing for social security to the workers in the unorganized sector. Such measures mitigate distress migration.

Statement-I

*Average daily wage (in Rs.) of regular and casual workers
(15-19 years), 2004-2005*

	Male	Female
Regular		
Rural	144.93	85.53

Urban	203.28	.153.19
Casual		
Rural	55.03	34.94
Urban	75.1	43.88

Statement-II

State-wise details of influse of workers for employment

As per Census, 2001 the number of Total Migrant Workers from within the country including Inter-State and Intra-State who migrated for work/ employment purposes are as under:

State/UTs	Inter-State Migrant Workers	Intra-State Migrant Workers	Total Migrant Workers from within the country
1	2	3	4
Jammu and Kashmir	35,929	71,967	1,07,896
Himachal Pradesh	97,842	1,54,070	2,51,912
Punjab	5,12,937	3,27,392	8,40,329
Chandigarh	1,89,905	1,506	1,91,411
Uttaranchal	2,03,344	1,92,433	3,95,777
Haryana	6,17,861	3,23,807	9,41,668
N.C.T. of Delhi	19,38,838	28,819	19,67,657
Rajasthan	2,92,391	9,10,091	12,02,482
Uttar Pradesh	3,93,425	13,30,210	17,23,635
Bihar	75,986	3,92,677	4,68,663
Sikkim	15,238	20,249	35,487
Arunachal Pradesh	48,058	47,792	95,850
Nagaland	23,404	31,082	54,486
Manipur	1,886	11,673	13,559
Mizoram	12,826	34,066	46,892
Tripura	7,641	35,551	43,192
Meghalaya	18,527	16,096	34,623
Assam	65,382	3,05,433	3,70,815
West Bengal	6,80,493	9,02,657	15,83,150

	1	2	3	4
Jharkhand		4,03,859	2,65,472	6,69,331
Orissa		1,09,477	6,67,444	7,76,921
Chhattisgarh		2,33,249	5,70,008	8,03,257
Madhya Pradesh		3,88,660	13,32,218	17,20,878
Gujarat		6,60,767	10,81,616	17,42,383
Daman and Diu		32,051	688	32,739
Dadra and Nagar Haveli		28,836	1,264	30,100
Maharashtra		26,81,954	41,82,801	68,64,755
Andhra Pradesh		1,89,031	20,50,006	22,39,037
Karnataka		4,89,784	13,86,942	18,76,726
Goa		76,765	37,185	1,13,950
Lakshadweep		2,212	3,608	5,820
Kerala		1,24,292	4,47,952	5,72,244
Tamil Nadu		1,38,081	13,87,720	15,25,801
Pondicherry		43,572	12,933	56,505
Andaman and Nicobar Islands		30,694	21,503	52,197
TOTAL:		1,08,65,197	1,85,86,931	2,94,52,128

People registered with Employment Exchanges

1524. SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that more than 50 lakh job-seekers register themselves with Employment Exchanges every year;

(b) if so, the exact number of people registered with Employment Exchanges during the last three years, year-wise and State-wise;

(c) the number of employment opportunities provided to the above registered people during the last three years, year-wise and State-wise; and

(d) what concrete plan does the Ministry have to provide 11.6

crore employment opportunities between 2006-07 and 2016-17?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE):
 (a) Approximately 59 lakh job seekers, on an average, during the last three years (2008-2010) have been registered in the employment exchanges in the country.

(b) and (c) State-wise details of number of persons registered with employment exchanges and placement effected through them during the last three years 2008, 2009 and 2010 in the country are given in the Statement (See below).

(d) Eleventh Five Year Plan aims at creating additional employment opportunities of 11.6 crore over a longer period, 2006-07 to 2016-17, encompassing both the Eleventh and Twelfth Plans.

Statement

State-wise details of registration made and placement effected through employment exchanges during the last three years

(in thousands)

Sl. No	State/Union Territory	Number of registration made			Placement effected		
		by the			by the		
		with employment exchanges during			employment exchanges during		
		2008	2009	2010	2008	2009	2010
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	175.3	184.1	184.1	1.3	1.0	0.9
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3.8	3.0	4.2	@	0.0	0.0
3.	Assam	178.0	186.2	212.9	0.7	2.9	0.6
4.	Bihar	158.2	123.1	156.6	0.4	4.0	3.2
5.	Chhattisgarh	260.3	315.8	242.5	1.5	1.5	2.2
6.	Delhi	65.3	77.9	127.7	@	0.0	4.1
7.	Goa	12.3	20.1	17.4	1.7	1.8	1.8
8.	Gujarat	389.9	395.2	406.5	217.7	153.5	202.8
9.	Haryana	145.4	214.1	165.9	2.4	1.8	5.8
10.	Himachal Pradesh	154.3	21.7	136.4	2.1	0.3	1.1
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	9.8	253.0	39.0	-	0.5	1.7

12.	Jharkhand	78.6	98.5	299.2	1.7	2.7	12.5
13.	Karnataka	65.4	70.9	67.9	0.8	1.3	2.0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
14.	Kerala	393.7	443.0	456.4	16.6	14.2	11.5
15.	Madhya Pradesh	440.5	366.1	433.5	5.5	5.2	9.0
16.	Maharashtra	513.0	606.3	834.5	10.8	23.9	207.3
17.	Manipur	41.8	29.7	16.7	0.2	0.0	0.6
18.	Meghalaya	6.3	10.8	5.7	@	0.1	0.0
19.	Mizoram	12.9	5.7	10.0	@	0.0	0.0
20.	Nagaland	13.8	17.8	16.3	@	0.1	0.0
21.	Orissa	145.8	147.5	225.7	2.8	4.8	5.4
22.	Punjab	60.5	57.8	72.4	1.8	1.7	2.1
23.	Rajasthan	172.0	117.7	177.9	3.8	4.7	0.8
24.	Sikkim*						
25.	Tamil Nadu	887.4	1003.2	911.8	22.3	16.4	17.4
26.	Tripura	13.3	30.8	25.8	0.3	0.7	0.7
27.	Uttarakhand	137.4	103.1	154.5	2.0	5.5	1.3
28.	Uttar Pradesh	362.4	324.2	383.4	1.6	6.4	7.2
29.	West Bengal	387.1	426.4	360.3	5.1	2.6	2.5
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	6.6	8.1	7.8	0.4	0.5	0.3
31.	Chandigarh	3.5	4.8	4.1	0.3	2.2	0.0
32.	D and N Haveli	0.8	0.8	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
33.	Daman and Diu	0.4	2.2	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.0
34.	Lakshadweep	0.9	1.1	0.8	@	0.0	0.0
35.	Puducherry	19.2	23.0	23.3	0.4	1.3	0.5
TOTAL:		5315.7	5693.7	6182.6	304.9	261.5	505.4

Note:- *No Employment Exchange is functioning in this State.

Total may not tally due to rounding off.

@ Figure less than fifty.

Medical college and hospital under ESIC in Orissa

†1525. SHRI RUDRA NARAYAN PANY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) by when the construction of proposed medical college and hospital on behalf of Employees' State Insurance Corporation would begin in Orissa;

(b) the reasons for delay;

(c) whether it is a fact that any problem has arisen with regard to selection of place; and

(d) if so, the measures Government has for its solution?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE):

(a) to (c) In respect of the proposed medical college and hospital of ESI Corporation in Orissa, work for construction of boundary wall was given to an agency after approval of plan by Bhubaneswar Development Authority. The local villagers, however, created hindrance in construction of boundary wall claiming to be owner of some portion of land and have also encroached the land. This has affected the construction work of the wall. Hence, no time frame can be given for construction of medical college and hospital.

(d) The matter has been taken up with the Chief Secretary, Government of Orissa.

Death of workers in garment factory in Delhi

1526. SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the death of workers in a garment factory in Delhi;

(b) the number of workers who have died in industrial accidents in Delhi during the last three years;

(c) whether in view of the increasing evidence of industrial malpractices by employers in Delhi, the Central Government has discussed the issue with Delhi Government; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE):

(a) As per the information made available by the Chief Inspector of Factories, National Capital Territory of Delhi, an accident had taken place in a garment factory at Tughlakabad Extension, Delhi on 25.01.2011.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) As per the information made available, during the last three years (2008, 2009 and 2010) total 36-workers died in industrial accidents in the factories covered under the scope of the Factories Act, 1948.

(c) and (d) The Central Government did not have any specific discussion on the increasing evidence of industrial malpractices by employers in Delhi with the Delhi Government since the enforcement of the Factories Act, 1948 lies with the Chief Inspector of Factories of the State Government. However, the issues relating to Occupational Safety and Health in general are discussed with the Chief Inspector of Factories of the State/Union Territories in the Annual Conference of Chief Inspector of Factories.

Rate of interest on EPF savings

1527. SHRI MOHAMMED AMIN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Employees Provident Fund (EPF) schemes envisages that rate of interest on EPF savings for subscriber will be determined by Government in consultation with Central Board of Trustees, EPF;

(b) whether Committee on subordinate Legislation, Rajya Sabha in its 130th report placed on 1st December, 2000 had given specific guidelines for such consultative process;

(c) if so, whether the same is being followed for determining the interest rate;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the reasons for the delay in notifying the rate of interest for the year 2010-11?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE):
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d) The Committee on Subordinate Legislation Rajya Sabha in its 130th report presented on 1st December, 2000 had recommended that, first, Ministry of Labour should act as the nodal agency for the Central Government and secondly, the consultation process is undergone

during the meeting of the CBT itself where the Central Government is represented both by the Ministries of Labour and Finance. Thereafter, the Ministry of Labour furnished the action taken note on the Committee's observations/recommendations as contained in its 130th report. The Committee in its 136th report concluded the matter and noted with satisfaction that the Ministry of Labour have agreed that whenever there is a difference of opinion on the question of rate of interest between the Central Board of Trustees (CBT, EPF) and the Central Government, the final view of the Central Government must come before the CBT so that at the

very lest the CBT is aware of the factors which have influenced Government to take a decision in the matter.

(e) To take a final view in the matter, a reference has been made to Ministry of Finance to approve the rate of interest as recommended by the Central Board of Trustees. The consultation process with that Ministry is underway.

Rate of interest on EPF

1528. SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Board of Trustees, EPF had recommended 9.5 per cent rate of interest of its subscribers for year 2010-11 in its meeting held on 15th September, 2010;

(b) whether this involved any financial support from Government;

(c) if so, whether the same has been notified;

(d) if not, the reasons for the delay; and

(e) the impact of the delay on the subscribers whose claims have been settled so far in 2010-11?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) This does not involve any financial support from Government.

(c) and (d) No, Sir. Before declaring the interest by the Central Government, in the course of Inter Ministerial Consultation, the Ministry of Finance raised certain observations on the accuracy of calculations which have been clarified by the Ministry of Labour and Employment.

(e) The claims have been settled by giving interest @ 8.5% for 2010-11, which was the rate of the previous financial year 2009-10. If the interest rate for the financial year 2010-11 is notified more than 8.5% then they are also entitled for the difference amount.

The delay in declaration of the rate of interest will delay the updation of members' accounts and resultantly, the Account Slips to be issued to the members may also be delayed.

Non-ratification of two ILO conventions 98 and 87

1529. SHRI R.C. SINGH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons that Government did not ratify two ILO conventions 98 and 87 which allows right to form workers' Union;

(b) whether it is a fact that in view of

(a) above, there are disputes over trade union's recognition between managements and workers in the country; and

(c) how Government would like to address this issue?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE):

(a) to (c) Sir, the formation/recognition of Unions are governed in our country by statutes of Central and States Governments and are not dependent on ratification or otherwise of ILO Conventions Nos. 87 and 98.

Government is not ratifying ILO Conventions 87 and 98 as ratification would involve granting of certain rights to Government employees against the statutory rules, viz., to strike work, to openly criticize the Government policy and freely accept financial contribution, to join foreign organizations, etc. The Government employees in India enjoy exceptionally high degree of job security flowing from article 311 of our Constitution. Government employees also have grievance redressal machinery under the Join Consultative Machinery (JCM) and the administrative tribunals.

The guarantees provided for under these Conventions are by and large available to Industrial workers in India by means of constitutional provisions, laws, regulations and practices.

Policy framework for domestic workers

1530. SHRI R.C. SINGH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the efforts made by Ministry to include 'domestic work' as a scheduled employment for fixation of minimum rates of wages as per the Minimum Wages Act, 1948;

(b) whether any consultations in this regard have been held with the State Governments;

(c) if so, the outcome of such consultations; and

(d) the Task Force constituted to evolve a policy framework for domestic workers?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE):

(a) to (d) Under the provisions of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, both the Central and State Governments are appropriate Governments to fix, review, revise and enforce the minimum rates of wages for different categories of workers employed in the scheduled employments under their respective Jurisdictions. 'Domestic Workers' falls under the purview of State sphere, wherein, the State Governments are the appropriate Governments to fix, review, revise and enforce the minimum rates of wages for domestic workers under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948.

Based on the report of the Task Force set upto evolve policy framework for domestic workers, all the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations have been requested to take necessary steps for inclusion of domestic workers as employment in the schedule and for fixing minimum rates of wages for domestic workers.

So far, some of the States have included 'Domestic Workers' as a scheduled employment under their statute. States such as Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Bihar, Rajasthan and Dadra and Nagar Haveli have recently taken a lead in fixation of minimum rates of wages for these workers. On the basis of the information available from State Governments, a statement showing the minimum rates of wages for Domestic Workers under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 is given in Statement.

Statement

*Minimum rates of wages for domestic workers fixed by different States/
Union Territory Administrations under the minimum wages Act, 1948*

Sl.No.	State/Union Territory	Minimum wage (in Rs.)			
		Per hour	Per day	Per month	Effective date
1.	Andhra Pradesh	12.50	100.00	2600.00	01.04.2009
2.	Bihar	13.64	109.12	2837.12	01.10.2010
3.	Karnataka	10.48 (for 45 minutes)	111.83	2907.70	01.04.2010
4.	Kerala	-	136.50	-	30.06.2010
5.	Rajasthan	-	155.00	-	01.01.2011
6.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	136.60	-	01.07.2010

Heritage structures affected by Delhi Metro Project works

1531. SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Archaeological Survey of India has informed Government that Delhi Metro Project works would harm the heritage

structures while the works are undertaken below those structures; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the follow up action taken by
Government in this
regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA ROY): (a) and (b) Delhi Metro Rail Corporation (DMRC) Ltd., has reported that a proposal for underground alignment of Central Secretariat - Kashmere Gate corridor of Delhi Metro Phase-III project was submitted to the Archeological Survey of India (ASI) for their approval, ASI has forwarded the same to the Special Secretary (Urban Development), Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi (GNCTD), who has been nominated as the competent authority in accordance with the Ancient Monument and Archaeological Sites and Remains (Amendment and Validation) Act, 2010. No adverse comments have been received by DMRC from that authority in writing so far. The proposed alignment is not passing below any of the archeological structures and has been kept sufficiently away to avoid any harmful effect during construction.

Infrastructure Development Schemes of tier-2 and tier-3 cities

1532. SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has schemes to support the Infrastructure Development of tier-2 and tier-3 cities, if so, the details thereof;

(b) how much is the plan outlay in the current plan for the above schemes and how much amount is spent till last December; and

(c) which are the cities in Kerala getting the projects from the above said scheme and the amount approved for projects per city?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA ROY): (a) Under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) which was started on 3.12.2005 subsuming other schemes for Mega Cities and Small Towns, for a seven year Mission period, the cities have been categorised on the basis of population for providing Financial Assistance as follows:-

- (i) **Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG) and Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) components of JNNURM:** Under JNNURM, the Central Government is providing reforms-linked assistance for development of infrastructure covering basic services like water supply, sewage, solid waste management and urban transport in 63 (65 at present) identified cities including

all cities having population of more than 1 million and the State Capitals and other cities/UTs of religious/tourist and historic importance.

Through UIDSSMT, similar infrastructure facilities are provided in 5096 small and medium towns having population less than one million.

- (ii) **Procurement of buses under JNNURM:** As a part of second stimulus package, in January, 2009, the Government decided to fund purchase of buses for the Mission

cities under JNNURM, which is presently being implemented in all States/UTs including Kerala.

(b) Plan support for UIG component of JNNURM is Rs. 31500 crore and for UIDSSMT is Rs. 11400 crore, against which Rs. 13404.61 crore under UIG and Rs. 7126.70 crore under UIDSSMT has been released.

(c) Thiruvananthapuram and Cochin cities are included in the UIG of JNNURM as Mission Cities for the State of Kerala, Eleven projects for the total cost of Rs. 997.89 Crore have been approved with Additional Central Assistance (ACA) commitment of Rs. 645.54 Crore and amount of Rs. 165.15 crore has been released.

Under UIDSSMT, 25 projects in 22 towns have been approved for State of Kerala at an approved cost of Rs. 427.79 crore involving central commitment of Rs. 345.32 crore and amount of Rs. 173.41 crore has been released to the State so far.

Under the Scheme for funding for purchase of buses under JNNURM, Kochi and Thiruvananthapuram have been sanctioned for purchase of 350 buses at a cost of Rs. 124.40 crore of which permitted ACA is Rs. 78.22 crore and Rs. 39.11 crore has been released.

Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme

1533. DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) how many schemes have been fully/partially commissioned since May, 2009 under the Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme, the State-wise status of these schemes as on date;

(b) the amount that has been sanctioned in the financial years 2009-10 and 2010-11 with a State-wise break up; and

(c) the actual expenditure incurred as on date, State-wise and scheme-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA ROY): (a) According to the information received from the State Governments, 31 (Thirty one) schemes have been fully/partially commissioned since March, 2009. State-wise details of the programme

since inception are given in Statement-I (See below).

(b) No funds have been sanctioned in the financial years 2009-10 and 2010-11. The financial year 2007-08 was the terminal year for the release of Central Share to the State Governments under this programme.

(c) Details are enclosed given in Statement-II.

Statement

Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme (AUWSP)

Status of Schemes Completed/Commissioned/Partially Commissioned

As on 1.03.2011

Sl. No.	State	Total No. of schemes sanctioned	Total No. of schemes completed commissioned/ partially commissioned	Schemes under progress	Schemes withdrawn
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	42	35	7	-
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3	2	1	-
3.	Assam	21	5	16	-
4.	Bihar	33	8	25	-
5.	Chhattisgarh	42	42	0	-
6.	Goa	4	4	0	-
7.	Gujarat	70	68	2	-
8.	Haryana	38	38	0	-
9.	Himachal Pradesh	16	16	0	-
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	15	7	8	-
11.	Jharkhand	16	10	6	-
12.	.Karnataka	45	42	3	-
13.	Kerala	13	7	6	-
14.	Madhya Pradesh	147	120	27	-
15.	Maharashtra	37	35	2	-
16.	Manipur	26	18	8	-
17.	Meghalaya	2	2	0	-
18.	Mizoram	8	8	0	-
19.	Nagaland	2	2	0	-

1	2	3	4	5	6
20.	Orissa #	35	33	1	1
21.	Punjab	16	16	0	-
22.	Rajasthan	72	57	15	-
23.	Sikkim	2	2	0	-
24.	Tamil Nadu	93	93	0	-
25.	Tripura	12	9	3	-
26.	Uttar Pradesh	390	311	79	-
27.	Uttaranchal	22	22	0	-
28.	West Bengal \$	22	10	8	4
TOTAL:		1244	1022	217	5

#-1 scheme viz. Gopalpur not to be implemented

\$-4 schemes viz. Sahajadpur, Serpur, Chachanda and Jhalda not to be implemented

Statement-II

*Funds released under Accelerated Urban Water Supply
Programme as on 1.3.2011*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.	State	Funds released	Expenditure	No.
	reported			
		Central Share	State Share	
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4221.07	3910.86	7231.55
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	551.84	492.10	2188.06
3.	Assam	2881.82	2500.55	3913.22
4.	Bihar	2459.85	2258.82	4037.80
5.	Chhattisgarh	1821.91	2100.03	3744.32
6.	Goa	176.18	176.71	367.98
7.	Gujarat	4584.27	5652.40	9417.77

8.	Haryana	3833.93	3837.04	7746.61
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1	2	3	4	5
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1604.20	3388.78	5033.79
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	2771.00	2653.31	5124.97
11.	Jharkhand	1617.39	1649.42	3023.85
12.	Karnataka	7277.08	7399.63	22842.96
13.	Kerala	1695.71	2236.25	3889.82
14.	Madhya Pradesh	7575.38	8369.34	16783.72
15.	Maharashtra	5789.12	17941.37	22102.66
16.	Manipur	1727.59	2053.42	3656.76
17.	Meghalaya	290.87	295.94	587.78
18.	Mizoram	567.36	582.57	1149.94
19.	Nagaland	451.40	807.60	1259.00
20.	Orissa	3402.48	3625.76	6978.14
21.	Punjab	612.67	501.00	1200.50
22.	Rajasthan	6205.75	6205.75	11769.49
23.	Sikkim	225.78	184.61	451.09
24.	Tamil Nadu	5235.03	5739.43	10914.16
25.	Tripura	1796.12	1468.15	3670.33
26.	Uttar Pradesh	15414.86	15263.04	28448.94
27.	Uttaranchal	2213.28	2038.16	4328.80
28.	West Bengal	1441.85	1288.53	2352.50
TOTAL:		88445.78	104620.57	194216.51

Expenditure under JNNURM

1534. DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the details of the actual State-wise and project-wise expenditure under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) in the financial years 2009-10 and 2010-11?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA ROY): Details of Additional Central Assistance (ACA) released for utilisation State-wise and Project-wise for the year 2009-10 and 2010-11 for the projects approved upto January, 2011 under Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG) of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) is given in Statement.

Statement

Details of ACA released for utilization for 2009-10 and 2010-11 under UIG of JNNURM

(Rs. in lakhs)					
Sl. No.	State	Project Name	Date of approval by Central Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee (CSMC)	Amount of Additional Central Assistance (ACA) released for utilisation in 2009-10	Amount of ACA released for utilisation in 2010-11
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Underground Drainage Scheme For Tirupati on Eastern Side of Tirumala bypass road, Tirupati, Andhra Pradesh.	30-Oct.-09	323.00	194.00
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Comprehensive Water Supply Distribution Network and implementation of Sewerage Master Plan for identified priority zones of Rajendranagar Municipal Circle of GHMC.	22-Jan.-10	0.00	0.00
3.	Andhra Pradesh	Storm Water Drainage System for Tirupati Municipal Corporation, Tirupati, Andhra Pradesh..	30-Oct.-09	911.00	546.50
4.	Chandigarh	Augmentation of Water Supply Phase-V, Chandigarh.	20-Nov.-09	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
5.	Delhi	Traffic Management plan for areas Around Civic Centre JLN Marg, Minto Road, New Delhi.	29-Sep.-09	**15100.00	**31629.00
6.	Delhi	Construction of Clover leaves at Karkari more (Inter- section of Vikas Marg and Road No. 57) and widening of existing bridge on Trunk drain No. 1).	10-Dec.-09		
7.	Delhi	C/o Grade Separator on Road No. 56 ISBT Anand Vihar, Delhi.	10-Dec.-09		
8.	Delhi	C/o 3 additional clover leaves at Noida More Flyover I/C slip road, bridges, footpath, cycle track and underpass.	10-Dec.-09		
9.	Delhi	RUB&ROB at Railway Level Crossing at Road No. 68 Near Nand Nagari.	10-Dec.-09		
10.	Delhi	Development of multilevel underground unconventional parking at various locations under the jurisdiction of MCD (AL-Block, Shalimar Bagh, Shiv Market Pitampura, QU Pitampura, Central Market Ashok Vihar, Mohammadpur Village, Malviya Nagar Market, PVR Basant Lok, PVR Saket, G-8 Rajouri Garden, Block-10 Subhash Nagar, C-4 Janakpuri, Ajmal Khan Park Karol Bagh, Krishna Market Kalkaji, Hauzrani, New Friends Colony, Jangpura Bhogal).	10-Dec.-09		

1	2	3	4	5	6
11.	Delhi	Improvement and strengthening of roads of Okhla Indl. Area Phase-I and II, Central Zone.	10-Dec.-09		
12.	Delhi	Covering of Nallah in Nauroji Nagar from Africa Avenue to Ring Road for providing parking/road cum parking under the jurisdiction of MCD.	10-Dec.-09		
13.	Delhi	Covering of nallah from Press Enclave road passing through Sheikh Sarai, Chiragh Delhi, Panchsheel Enclave, Greater Kailash-I, Andrews Ganj upto Ring Road behind Police Station Defence Colony for providing Parking/Road cum parking under me Jurisdiction of MCD.	10-Dec.-09		
14.	Delhi	Imp. of road of 60 ft. ROW and above by providing RMC Pavement (Phase-I) in various zones of MCD.	10-Dec.-09		
15.	Delhi	Construction of Grade Separator at Intersection of Shankar Road and Upper Ridge Road.	10-Dec.-09		
16.	Delhi	Construction of Grade Separator at intersection of Pusa Road, Dr. K.S. Krishnan Marg and Patel Road.	10-Dec.-09		
17.	Delhi	Construction of 25 nos. Foot Over Bridges at different locations in Delhi City.	10-Dec.-09		
18.	Delhi	Re-modeling of SSBL (Saharnpur Samli Branch Line) drains in Shah. (N) Zone.	10-Dec.-09		

1	2	3	4	5	6
19.	Delhi	Construction of Grade Separator/Underpass at Intersection of Pusa Road, Arya Samaj Road, Faiz Road, Upper Ridge Road and Panchkuian.	10-Dec.-09		
20.	Delhi	Rehabilitation of Trunk Sewer.	10-Dec.-09		
21.	Delhi	Flyover at Africa Avenue and Aruna Asaf Ali Road.	10-Dec.-09		
22.	Delhi	Flyover at Vivekanand Marg, Nelson Mandela Marg, Poorvi, Marg.	10-Dec.-09		
23.	Delhi	C/o of Grade Separator at Raja Ram Kohli Marg Intersection on Marginal Bund Road Geeta Colony Delhi.	10-Dec.-09		
24.	Delhi	C/o Grade Separator for free flow Traffic at T-junction of Marginal Bund Road and Master Plan Road over Disused Canal near Shastri Nagar in East Delhi.	10-Dec.-09		
25.	Delhi	C/o Grade Separator at the Junction of G.T. Road and Road No.56 near Apsara Border.	10-Dec.-09		
26.	Delhi	Construction of Bridge and its Approaches over River Yamuna Down stream of existing Bridge at Wazirabad, Delhi.	10-Dec.-09		
27.	Delhi	Alignment over Barapulla Nallah.	10-Dec.-09		

1	2	3	4	5	6
28.	Delhi	Ring Road Bye-pass from Salimgarh Fort to Velodrom Road Package-I Velodrom Road to back of Rajghat Power Station Package-II Back of Rajghat Power Station Salimgarh Fort.	10-Dec.-09		
29.	Delhi	Corridor Improvement of U.P. Link Road from NH-24 Crossing (Noida More) to Chilla Regulator.	10-Dec.-09		
30.	Delhi	Laying Interceptor Sewers along die 3 major drains viz.19-May-10 Najafgarh, supplementary and Shahdhra for abatement of pollution in Yamuna River.		0.00	11880.00
31.	Gujarat	Sewerage System Phase-II, Part-II for Rajkot City.	24-Jul.-09	2250.00	0.00
32.	Gujarat.	Revitalization of Bhadra Fort Precinct at Ahmedabad.	22-Jan.-10	650.91	0.00
33.	Gujarat	Basic Services to developing rehabilitation of Kaans in29-Sep.-09 Vadodra City (a) storm Water drainage sector (b) water supply sector.		2098.73	0.00
34.	Gujarat	Supplementary DPR for Water Supply in Ajwa Zone of Vadodara City.	9-Feb.-10	151.37	0.00
35.	Gujarat	Augmentation of Water Supply at Porbandar.	20-Dec.-10	0.00	526.21
36.	Himachal Pradesh	Rejuvenation of sewerage Network in missing lines and left-out/worn-out sewerage in various zones of Shimla, Phase-I	22-Jan.-10	970.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
37.	Karnataka	Intelligent Transport System and Innovative Environment project for Mysore.	24-Jul.-09	294.00	0.00
38.	Karnataka	Heritage and Urban Renewal at Heritage core.	20-Nov.-09	789.00	0.00
39.	Kerala	Broadway and Ernakulam Market Heritage and Urban Renewal Project.	9-Feb.-10	276.25	0.00
40.	Madhya Pradesh	Restoration Conservation and Development of Mahakal and Gopal Virasat Kshetra.	22-Jan.-10	947.80	0.00
41.	Madhya Pradesh	DPR of storm Water Drains (including Omti Nallah) at Jabalpur City for Development for infrastructure services.	30-Oct.-09	4081.12	0.00
42.	Madhya Pradesh	Riverside Corridor of Indore BRTS Phase-I.	12-Nov.-10	0.00	0.00
43.	Maharashtra	Underground sewerage project Package-II.	22-Jan.-10	2147.87	0.00
44.	Maharashtra	Solid Waste Management in Navi Mumbai UA of Greater Mumbai.	11-Dec.-09	436.35	0.00
45.	Manipur	Storm Water Drainage work for Imphal City.	11-Dec.-09	2306.28	0.00
46.	Nagaland	Integrated Road and Multi-level Parking Project at Kohima.	28-Aug.-09	1134.55	0.00
47.	Orissa	Storm Water Drainage System for Puri town.	24-April-09	1125.00	0.00
48.	Punjab	Rehabilitation of existing water supply for walled City area,	20-Nov.-09	572.25	0.00

Amritsar.

1	2	3	4	5	6
49.	Sikkim	Upgradation and modernization of raw water trunk mains and water treatment plant for greater Gangtok.	20-Nov.-09	1663.87	0.00
50.	Tamil Nadu	Storm Water Drainage System in the Coimbatore City Municipal Corporation (Phase-I).	28-Aug.-09	2250.00	0.00
51.	Tripura	Sewerage and Sewerage Treatment Scheme for Zone (Priority-I Area).	11-Dec.-09	2250.00	0.00
52.	Uttar Pradesh	Agra Sewerage Scheme Phase-I (Part-1).	24-July-09	2250.00	0.00
53.	Uttar Pradesh	Sewerage works in sewerage Zone-5 and 7 of Meerut City.	24-July-09	2250.00	0.00
54.	Uttar Pradesh	Water Supply Component (Priority-II) for Trans-Varuna Area of Varanasi City.	25-Sep.-09	2250.00	0.00
55.	Uttar Pradesh	DPR for Sewerage Works in Sewerage Zone-II of Mathura City.	25-Sep.-09	1125.00	0.00
56.	Uttarakhand	Dehradun Sewerage Scheme (Phase-I) for L Zone.	9-Feb.-10	1157.00	0.00
57.	Uttarakhand	Integrated Solid Waste Management in Nainital.	16-June-10	0.00	186.20
58.	Uttarakhand	Channelization of Escape Channel for Discharge of Surplus Water from Ganga Canal between NH-58 and Chandi Dweep, Haridwar.	21-May-10	0.00	794.86
59.	West Bengal	Construction Widening and Improvement of Road from	28-Aug.-09	1186.53	0.00

Raghunathpur to Dhupchuria and Akandara to Fulijhore at
Durgapur.

1	2	3	4	5	6
60.	West Bengal	Sewerage Project for Raniganj Municipality.	28-Aug.-09	501.10	0.00
61.	West Bengal	Comprehensive distribution network within the command Zone of 30 MGD dhapa water treatment plant.	24-April-09	1886.06	0.00
62.	West Bengal	Water Supply Scheme for Bhatpara Municipal Area	28-Aug.-09	2184.91	0.00
63.	West Bengal	Rejuvenation of Dalhousie square.	30-Oct.-09	180.43	0.00
64.	West Bengal	Drainage and Sewerage Project in Bidhannagar, Kolkata.	20-Nov.-09	206.37	0.00
65.	West Bengal	Storm Water Drainage Scheme in Budge Budge Municipal area within Kolkata.	11-Dec.-09	304.51	0.00
66.	West Bengal	24x7 Water Supply Scheme (Phase-III) for Durgapur.	11-Dec.-09	1585.18	0.00
67.	West Bengal	24x7 Water Supply Scheme for Kulti Municipality, Asansol UA.		22-Jan.-10	1671.33
	0.00				
68.	West Bengal	Metering of Water Supply System for Chandernagar Municipal Corporation.	22-Jan.-10	119.82	0.00
69.	West Bengal	Surface Water Supply Scheme for Bally Municipality, Kolkata.		19-Mar.-10	0.00
	1211.82				
70.	West Bengal	Storm Water Drainage for Bidanagar Municipal area.	19-Mar.-10	167.61	0.00

71.	West Bengal	Storm Water Drainage Scheme for Kamarhati Municipality,16-June-10 Kolkata.	0.00	591.24	
72.	West Bengal	BRTS from Ultadanga to Gorla in Kolkata Metropolitan Area.16-June-10	0.00	2212.96	
1	2	3	4	5	6
73.	West Bengal	24x7 Water Supply Scheme for Panihati Municipality Kolkata23-Sep.-10 UA.	0.00	2152.70	
74.	West Bengal	Construction of Flyover Eastern Railway Main Line alongwith12-Nov.-10 Approach Road Chandannagar.	0.00	284.99	
75.	West Bengal	Barrackpore Kalyani-Dum Dum Expressway Road Project 12-Nov.-10 within KMA.	0.00	2752.49	
76.	West Bengal	Elevated Corridor from Kestopur to Jora Mandir on Kazi12-Nov.-10 Narul Islam Avenue.	0.00	1807.65	
TOTAL:			61755.20	56770.62	

**Project wise release of ACA has not been indicated by Ministry of Home Affairs while releasing funds for approved projects of Delhi in the year 2009-10 and 2010-11.

Acute shortage of drinking water in major cities

1535. SHRI MAHENDRA MOHAN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has made any assessment in regard to acute shortage of drinking water in major cities;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps taken by Government to solve the drinking water problem in the urban areas of the country; and

(d) the allocations made to State Governments to tackle the problem of drinking water in cities during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA ROY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) An assessment of per capita availability of drinking water in metropolitan cities was made in November, 2003. Details are given in Statement-I (See below). Ministry of Water Resources has made an assessment in 2005 of water demand for domestic purposes for the 35 metropolitan cities upto 2021 on the basis of inputs from State Water Resources/Irrigation Departments are given in Statement-II (See below). As per pilot project for Service Level Benchmarking for 28 cities conducted in 2009, status with respect to coverage including per capita water supply is given in Statement-III (See below).

(c) Water Supply is a State subject and it is the responsibility of the State Governments/Urban Local Bodies (ULBs)/State Water supply and Sewerage Boards to plan, design and execute water supply projects and operate and maintain them under State Plan. Ministry is supplementing the efforts of State Governments/Urban Local Bodies in providing adequate water supply facilities in urban areas under various schemes such as Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) and Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT).

(d) The details given in Statement-IV.

Statement-I

*Per capita water supply in all metro cities received from
various State Water Supply Agencies*

Sl. Urban Agglomeration/City No. as per 2001 Census	Per capita Water Supply (lpcd) as of November, 2003
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1	2	3
1.	Greater Mumbai	268
2.	Kolkata	173

1	2	3
3.	Delhi	218
4.	Chennai	106
5.	Bangalore	141
6.	Hyderabad	164
7.	Ahmedabad	139
8.	Pune	283
9.	Surat	139
10.	Kanpur	124
11.	Jaipur	170
12.	Lucknow	164
13.	Nagpur	176
14.	Patna	107
15.	Indore	149
16.	Vadodara	169
17.	Bhopal	180
18.	Coimbatore	108
19.	Ludhiana	117
20.	Kochi	124
21.	Visakhapatnam	131
22.	Agra	134
23.	Varanasi	191
24.	Madurai	88
25.	Meerut	185
26.	Nashik	140
27.	Jabalpur	95
28.	Jamshedpur	90
29.	Asansol	120
30.	Dhanbad	70
31.	Faridabad	120
32.	Allahabad	111
33.	Amritsar	135
34.	Vijayawada	137
35.	Rajkot	88

Statement-II

Water demand, water availability, present and future source of water extracted from the status reports on water resources requirements and its availability in urban areas prepared by the regional committees

(Based on data furnished by the Department concerned of the Respective State Government)

Sl. No.	Urban Agglomeration	Water Demand		Water Availability/Supply		Present source of water supply	Resources to future demand
		2001	2021	2001	2021		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	LUDHIANA (Punjab)	242 (MLD) (Domestic) + 125 (MLD) (Industrial)	580 (MLD) (Domestic) + 160 (MLD) (Industrial)	375 MLD	There will be no shortfall in future.	Under Ground Water through tube- wells. Industry is making its own arrangement.	50% through canals (Sidhwan canal) and 50% by tubewells. Assumed that industry will make its own arrangement.
2.	AMRITSAR (Punjab)	175 (MLD) (Domestic) + 42.11 (MLD) (Industrial)	267 (MLD) (Domestic) + 52.64 (MLD) (Industrial)	232.56 MLD	There will be no shortfall in future.	Under Ground Water through tube- wells. Industry is making its own arrangement.	50% through canals (UBDC system) and 50% by tubewells. Assumed that industry will make its own arrangement.

3. FARIDABAD (Haryana)	89.5 MGD (406 MLD) including 29.5 MGD (133 MLD) for Industrial and the balance for other uses.	160.77 MGD (730 MLD) including 41.8 MGD (189 MLD) for Industrial and the balance for other uses.	40 MGD (182 MLD) Present shortfall is 49.5 MGD (225 MLD)	Projected water supply demand will be met by canal system. Tube wells and Ranney wells.	Through tubewells.	By canal water (Mewat canal) and ground water.
4. BHOPAL (Madhya Pradesh)	255 (MLD) (Domestic) + 80 (MLD) (Industrial)	482 (MLD) (Domestic) + 80 (MLD) (Industrial)	Total supply is 265 MLD. Shortage is 70 MLD.	From identified sources is 630 MLD.	Kolar river, Upper Lake, Tubewells and Dug wells.	Kolar river, Upper Lake, Ground water Narmada river.
5. INDORE (Madhya Pradesh)	318.20 (MLD) (Domestic) No Major Industry	671 (MLD) (Domestic) No mention of Industry.	Total supply is 183.5 MLD. Shortage is 134.70 MLD.	Extra requirement works out to 487.5 MLD, which has to be met by constructing projects on Narmada river.	Narmada river. Yashwant Sagar reservoir and Ground water.	Additional water supply project on Narmada river. A major project on Narmada river is also required.
6. JABALPUR (Madhya Pradesh)	214.312 (MLD) (Domestic) + 25 (MLD) (Industrial)	327 (MLD) (Domestic) + 25 (MLD) (Industrial) which is only the present demand.	Total supply is 145 MLD. Shortage is 94.51 MLD.	The assessed requirements for 2021 will be met from identified sources.	Khandari Dam and Gour river. Pariat Dem and Phaguwa Ghat Narmada river and Ground water.	A location for intake on Narmada river near Tilwara Ghat has been identified to meet additional requirement of

7. HYDERABAD (Andhra Pradesh)	956 (MLD) (210 MGD)	1817 (MLD) (400 MGD)	Total supply is 770 MLD (170 MGD). Deficit is 186 MLD (40 MGD).	From identified sources is 2000 MLD (440 MGD).	Osmansagar, Himayatsagar, Manjira Phase-I and II and Manjira Phase-III and IV. Ground water through bore wells.	water and Ground water. To meet the future water demand, the proposal prepared by HMWSSB envisages drawing raw water from foreshore of Nagarjunasagar in three phases.
8. VISAKHA-PATNAM (Andhra Pradesh)	314 (MLD) (69 MGD) + 264 MLD (58 MGD) industrial requirement.	521 (MLD) (115 MGD) + 592 MLD (130 MGD) industrial requirement.	For VMC area total supply is 168 MLD (37 MGD). Deficit is 146 MLD (32 MGD).	For VMC area total supply is of the order of 168 MLD (37 MGD). Deficit will be 353 MLD (78 MGD).	Mudasaralova, Yeleru, Raiwada, Meghadrigedda, Thatipudi Reservoir Scheme and Gosthani river.	To increase the present drawals from Yeleru Left main canal and Thatipudi Reservoir. Drawing water from Jhanjavathi reservoir and additional water from Godavari river.
9. VIJAYAWADA (Andhra Pradesh)	150 (MLD) (33 MGD)	270 (MLD) (60 MGD)	Total supply is 155 MLD (34 MGD).	From identified sources is 270 MLD (60 MGD).	From Krishna River (Surface source) and Ground Water (in	From Krishna -River (Surface source) and Ground Water (in

10. BANGALORE (Karnataka)	1176 MLD LDR) 1680 MLD HDR)	2232 MLD (HGR&LDR) 1910 MLD (LGR&LDR) 3189 MLD (HGR&HDR) 2729 MLD (LGR&HDR)	705.5 MLD	2575 MLD	cluding infiltration galleries in Krishna River Basin). 1. Arkavathy 2. Cauvery (i) Stage-I (ii) Stage-II (iii) Stage-III	cluding infiltration galleries in Krishna River Basin)/ Cauvery Stage-IV (i) Phase-I (ii) Phase-II Cauvery Stage-V Sufficient to meet water demands up to 2025. To meet demands beyond 2025, BWSSB has to go for new resources.
11. NAGPUR (Maharashtra)	361 MLD	600 MLD (for consumption rate of 155.25 lpcd) 670 MLD (for consumption rate of 172.50 lpcd)	430 MLD	2670 MLD	Gorewada Tank, Kanh river and Pench Irrigation Project.	Rahari Barrage on Kanh river (350 MLD). Jamghat HE Project (1827 MLD). Additional Ground Water of 450 MLD.

12. GREATER MUMBAI (Maharashtra)	3878 MLD (total requirements per GMMC norms) 2056 MLD (domestic requirement as per CPHEEO norms)	5081 MLD (total requirements per GMMC norms) 2741 MLD (domestic requirement as per CPHEEO norms)	2906 MLD (surface water) 60 MLD (ground water).	5293 MLD (surface water) 288 MLD (ground water).	Tulsi lake, Vehar Lake, Tansa dam, Vaitarna dam, Upper Vaitarna dam, Bhatsa dam and ground water.	Middle Vaitarna, Gargai, Pinjal, Kalu project and ground water.
13. NASHIK (Maharashtra)	199 MLD (as per CPHEEO norms) 179 MLD (as per NMC with 135 lpcd)	345 MLD (as per CPHEEO norms)	Total water supply is 185 MLD including 7 MLD non domestic demand.	325 MLD from surface sources and 16 MLD from ground water sources.	Gangapur dam and Darnadam	Gangapur dam and Darna dam and also with construction of Gautami and Kashyapi dams.
14. PUNE (Maharashtra)	635 MLD (total requirement as per PMC) 468 MLD (domestic requirement as per CPHEEO norms)	777 MLD (as per CPHEEO norms)	At present 750 MLD water is supplied to the PMC area.	892.20 MLD from Khadakwasla project and an additional 29.64 mld from ground water.	Khadakwasla Project and Temghar dam	PMC required to identify new sources since sanction to draw water from Khadakwasla project is valid up to 2002.
15. KOLKATA (West Bengal)	2258.4 MLD	3124 MLD	3207.7 MLD	Future requirement can be met from	River Hoogly is the only source of	Future demand has been proposed to be

				surface and ground water sources.	surface water for KUA. Water Treatment Plants are functioning for water supply. Groundwater is also used through deep tube wells and hand tube wells.	met by installation of new plants as well as increasing the capacity of the existing treatment Plants <i>e.g.</i> Garden Reach Water Works and Palta Water Works.
16. ASANSOL (West Bengal)	136.35 MLD	206 MLD	165 MLD	Shortfall in future supply is projected as 14 MLD.	Damodar, Ajay and Barakar river.	Completion of RCFA Part-III water supply Scheme. Tapping of ground water resources etc.
17. KANPUR (Uttar Pradesh)	588.50 MLD	1226.50 MLD	310 MLD	1600 MLD.	Ganga river, canal and tube wells.	Ganga Barrage, Kanpur.
18. AGRA (Uttar Pradesh)	270.97 MLD	425.79 MLD	Figure not indicated in report.	345 cusecs from Gokul barrage and Agra barrage.	Yamuna river and tube wells.	Gokul barrage and proposed Agra barrage.
19. LUCKNOW (Uttar Pradesh)	431 MLD	776 MLD	410 MLD	Future requirement will be met from	Gomti river and tube wells.	3rd and 4th water works of Sharda

20. VARANASI (Uttar Pradesh)	210 MLD	330 MLD	235 MLD	Sharda Sahayak Canal System. Future requirement will be met from construction of second water works.	Ganga river and tube wells.	Sahayak Canal System.
21. ALLAHABAD (Uttar Pradesh)	180 MLD	300 MLD	140 MLD	Future requirement will be met from construction of second water works.	Yamuna river and tube wells.	Second water works have been proposed to meet future requirement.
22. MEERUT (Uttar Pradesh)	267.37 MLD	400.20 MLD	267.37 MLD	Figure not indicated in report.	Tube wells.	
23. PATNA (Bihar)	Figure not indicated in report.	628 MLD (6.28 lakh K. litres/day)	135 MLD (1.35 lakh K. litres/day) and 60000-80000 K.L./day.	The future needs for year 2021 and beyond can be met from Ground water.	72 Nos. of high yielding tube wells.	Ground water is available in abundance and the future needs for year 2021 and beyond can be met.
24. JAMSHEDPUR (Jharkhand)	Figure not indicated in report.	601 MLD (6.01 lakh K. litres/day)	Present requirement is met from surface	Future availability from surface water	Dimna Lake, Sitarampur lake and	Chandil dam across Subernarekha and

			water source.	sources only.	by pumping from ponding across Subernarekha created by low height weir near mango bridge.	Icha dam across Kharkai river.
25. DHANBAD (Jharkhand)	Figure not indicated in report.	653 MLD (6.53 lakh K litres/day)	Present requirement is met from surface water source.	Future availability from surface water sources only.	Small ponding at Jamadaba on river Damodar.	Bokaro Barrage and Konar dam.
26. CHENNAI (Tamil Nadu)	809 MLD	1230 MLD	299 MLD	Future availability from surface water, ground water and seawater sources.	Poondi, Cholavaram and Red Hills reservoirs system and ground water.	Gap may be bridged through Krishna Water Supply Project. Balance need to be met from other sources.
27. COIMBATORE (Tamil Nadu)	249.441 MLD	437.858 MLD	153.284 MLD Gap of 96.157 MLD	276.254 MLD Gap of 161.604 MLD	Siruvani River Source. Pillur Water Supply Scheme.	Pillur River Scheme – II, scheme for Koundampalayam and Vadavalli Town panchayat from Bhavani river near Nellithurai and Aliyar river scheme.

28. MADURAI (Tamil Nadu)	215.04 MLD	264.53 MLD	115 MLD present gap of 99.96 MLD.	Future availability expected to increase from proposed water supply schemes.	Surface water through Vaigai water supply scheme. Sub-surface water from 6 pickup wells. Melakkal, Thatcampathu, Kochadai collector well, Kochadai, Manaloor and Thiruppuvanam.	Kallar River Supply Scheme. Cauvery River Source, Rejuvenation of Tanks and supply Channel in and around Madurai Corporation and proposal for bringing additional water directly from Vaigai dam instead of drawing from riverbeds.
29. KOCHI (Kerala)	274.2 MLD	358.7 MLD	250 MLD	By implementing various schemes the availability will be nearly equal to demand.	Kochi water supply schemes and seven other water supply schemes.	Apart from the present sources, two augmentation schemes and four new water supply schemes.
30. RAJKOT (Gujarat)	135 (Domestic demand) 162 MLD (Total demand)	315 MLD	94 MLD Short Fall is 69 MLD.	94 MLD Short Fall is 221 MLD.	Aji-I Water Supply Scheme, Nyari-I Water Supply Scheme, Bhadar Water Supply	It is proposed to raise the capacity of Nyari-I dam by rising earthen dam and widening of

31. SURAT (Gujarat)	573 MLD	1440 MLD	<p>Installed capacity (Surface + Ground) is 673 MLD.</p> <p>Average water supplied is 540 MLD.</p>	24×7 supply is envisaged in the year 2021 in Water Supply Master Plan.	<p>Scheme, Nyari-II Water Supply Scheme, Drinking water from Mahi canal.</p> <p>River Tapi is the major source of water. The Water Works are Varachha, Sarthana, Katargam and Rander.</p>	<p>water weir. Extension of distribution network is also proposed.</p> <p>Rain water recharging and harvesting plan, modernization of existing infrastructure, private sector participation etc.</p>
32. VADODARA (Gujarat)	275.90 MLD	460 MLD	<p>275.85 MLD.</p> <p>At present there is no shortfall.</p>	<p>275.85 MLD.</p> <p>Future shortfall of 184 MLD has been projected.</p>	<p>Shri Sayaji Sarovar. French wells in Mahi river Fazalpur, Poicha, Raik, Dodka. Tube wells.</p>	<p>Vadodara Municipal Corporation has prepared two master plan. Source Augmentation on Narmada River basis and Upgradation of distribution system.</p>

33. AHMEDABAD (Gujarat)	Figure not indicated in report.	279 MGD (1266 MLD)	Average daily water supply is 529.786 MLD	Future supply estimated to be 334 MGD (1516 MLD).	Filter plant at DDW, French well, Raska project, Intake well- I, Bore wells.	Filter plant at DDW, French well, Raska project, Intake well- I, Intake well-II and Bore wells.
34. DELHI (Delhi)	(a) 893 MCM* (2445 MLD) (b) 1326.56 MCM** (3632 MLD)	(a) 1574 MCM (4310 MLD) (b) 2288 MCM (6265 MLD)	1231.04 MCM/year. (3369 MLD)	4017.28 MCM/Year. (11000 MLD).	River Yamuna, River Ganga, Bhakra Storage and ground water.	Apart from the present sources water is also proposed to be made available from the proposed Tehri Renuka, Kishau and Lakhwar-Vyasi dams.
35. JAIPUR (Rajasthan)	361.1 MLD (BIS norms) 349 MLD (CPHEEO norms)	796.5 MLD 885 MLD	Present water supply is of the order of 313 MLD.	Availability is expected to increase from proposed surface water sources.	Tube wells, Ramgarh Lake and TW outside urban areas, Hand pumps, Cavity wells.	From existing Bisalpur dam and from proposed Isardah dam.

(a) *As per CPHEEO norms @ 172 LPCD

(b) **As per DJB proposal @ 274 lpcd

Note: This Statement is based on the data/information furnished by the concerned Department of the State Governments to the Ministry of Water Resources, Government of India.

Statement-III

Status regarding coverage and per capita water supply

Benchmark City	Per capita water supply 135 litres/capita/day	
	Value	Reliability grade
1	2	3
Ahmedabad	121	D
Amritsar	104	D
Bangalore	88	A
Berhampur	81	C
Bhopal	126	D
Bhubaneswar	92	D
Bokaro	298	D
Chandigarh	158	B
Chas	37.3	D
Delhi	144	C
Dharamshala	198	D
Guntur	109	D
Hyderabad	122	B
Imphal	110	D
Indore	73	C
Jalandhar	165	D
Kolhapur	133	C
Kozhikode	197	C
Nashik	91	C
Palampur	175.8	D
Pimpri-Chinchwad	246	A
Raipur	No data	No data
Shimla	113.2	D
Surat	147	D
Tiruchirappalli	79	D

1	2	3
Trivandrum	124	C
Udhagamandalam	71	D
Ujjain	96	C

Statement-IV

The details of the allocations made to State Governments to tackle the problems of drinking water in Cities during the last three years

I. UIDSSMT: State-wise water supply projects approved as on 31.1.2011

Sl.No.	State	APPVD Cost	ACA Committed
1.	Andhra Pradesh	179570.00	145722.30
2.	Assam	1871.42	1684.28
3.	Bihar	9872.25	7897.80
4.	Chhattisgarh	6118.65	4894.92
5.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1864.73	1491.78
6.	Gujarat	43814.40	35051.52
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	18685.28	16816.75
8.	Jharkhand	8061.96	6449.57
9.	Karnataka	41805.29	33444.23
10.	Kerala	34143.58	27314.86
11.	Madhya Pradesh	58763.31	47010.65
12.	Maharashtra	207342.40	165873.92
13.	Manipur	6277.00	5649.30
14.	Mizoram	1555.04	1399.54
15.	Orissa	12685.69	10148.55
16.	Puducherry	3918.00	3134.40
17.	Punjab	5930.54	4744.43
18.	Rajasthan	15244.72	12195.78
19.	Sikkim	1580.82	1422.74
20.	Tamil Nadu	47355.31	37884.25
21.	Uttar Pradesh	48599.91	38879.93
22.	West Bengal	31661.06	25328.85
GRAND TOTAL:		786721.36	634440.34

II. Detail of Sanctioned projects in FY 2007-08

Sl. No.	Name of State	Name of City	Sector	Project Name	Date of approval by CSMC	Approved cost Rs. in lakhs)	Additional Central Assistance (ACA) Released for committed (Rs. in lakhs)	Additional ACA Released for committed (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	Water Supply	Krishna Drinking Water Supply Project (Phase-II)	26-Nov.-07	60650.00	21227.50	21227.50
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	Water Supply	Refurbishment of existing feeder system including distribution network for 10 Zones in Old Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad	28-Jan.-08	23222.00	8127.70	2031.92
3.	Andhra Pradesh	Visakhapatnam	Water Supply	Providing water supply distribution system to Gajuwaka area of GVMC (Phase-II)	7-Sep.-07	4600.00	2300.00	575.00

4.	Andhra Pradesh	Visakhapatnam	Water Supply	Augmentation of drinking water supply to peripheral areas	28-Dec.-07	24074.00	12037.00	2407.40
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
5.	Assam	Guwahati	Water Supply	Proposal for South Guwahati West Water Supply Scheme in Guwahati Metropolitan Development Area	29-Feb.-08	28094.00	25284.60	0.00
6.	Gujarat	Surat	Water Supply	Water Supply system for New East Zone areas of Surat Municipal Corporation	29-Feb.-08	16743.43	8371.71	0.00
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	Srinagar	Water Supply	Augmentation of Water Supply to Tangnar Zone (Zone-V) of Greater Srinagar	23-Nov.-07	14837.00	13353.30	3338.33
8.	Karnataka	Mysore	Water Supply	Water Supply project for Mysore	7-Mar.-08	10881.99	8705.59	0.00
9.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	Water Supply	Narmada Water Supply Project for Bhopal	15-Feb.-08	30604.16	15302.08	3825.52
10.	Madhya Pradesh	Ujjain	Water Supply	Reorganisation of Water Supply Scheme	7-Mar.-08	6686.44	5349.15	1337.28
11.	Maharashtra	Greater Mumbai	Water Supply	Underground Tunnel from Malabar Hill Reservoir to Cross Maidan (3.6 kms.)	20-July-07	9398.79	3289.58	822.39

12. Maharashtra	Greater Mumbai	Water Supply	Underground Tunnel from Maroshi to Ruparel College (12 kms.)	7-Sep.-07	29486.76	10320.37	2580.09
13. Mizoram	Aizawl	Water Supply	Renewal of Pumping Machineries and Equipments and Transmission System of Greater Aizawl Water Supply Scheme (Phase-II)	23-Nov.-07	1681.80	1513.62	378.41
14. Rajasthan	Ajmer-Pushkar	Water Supply	Water Supply to Ajmer Pushkar	28-Dec.-07	16642.00	13313.00	0.00
15. Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Water Supply	Improvement of Water Supply to Porur Town Panchayat	18-May-07	1235.79	432.53	108.13
16. Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Water Supply	Improvement of Water Supply to Maduravoil	20-July-07	2330.00	815.50	203.88
17. Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Water Supply	Construction of sump cum pump house over 90 cusec canal near Poondi reservoir for raw water treatment plant	6-Aug.-07	911.00	318.85	79.71
18. Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Water Supply	Comprehensive Water Supply Scheme for Avadi Municipality	26-Oct.-07	10384.00	3634.40	908.60
19. Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Water Supply	Nerkundram Village Panchayat Improvement of Water Supply	18-Jan.-08	1917.00	670.95	67.09
20. Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Water Supply	Providing Comprehensive Water	23-Nov.-07	2424.00	848.40	212.10

Supply Scheme to Ulagaram
Puzhuthivakkam Municipality

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
21. Uttar Pradesh	Agra	Water Supply	Agra Water Supply	22-Feb.-08	8270.50	4135.25	1033.81	
22. Uttar Pradesh	Allahabad	Water Supply	Water Supply Component of Allahabad City	6-Aug.-07	8969.00	4484.50	1121.13	
23. Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur	Water Supply	Water Supply Works for hinder Old Area of Kanpur City	26-Oct.-07	27094.89	13547.44	2709.49	
24. Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	Water Supply	Water Supply Works of Lucknow (Phase-I Part-I Vol. I to V)	7-Sep.-07	38861.00	19430.50	4857.63	
25. Uttar Pradesh	Meerut	Water Supply	Water Supply for Meerut	11-Jan.-08	27301.00	13650.00	3412.63	
26. Uttar Pradesh	Varanasi	Water Supply	Water Supply Component Priority of Varanasi	6-Aug.-07	11102.00	5551.00	1387.75	
27. Uttarakhand	Dehradun	Water Supply	Water Supply Scheme (Phase-I)	28-Dec.-07	7002.70	5602.16	840.32	
28. Uttarakhand	Haridwar	Water Supply	Water Supply Reorganisation Scheme	28-Jan.-08	4784.43	3827.54	574.13	
29. Uttarakhand	Nainital	Water Supply	Augmentation and Renovation of Water Supply Part-I	28-Dec.-07	547.00	437.60	109.40	

30. West Bengal	Kolkata	Water Supply	Water Supply Scheme for added areas of Howrah Municipal Corporation	18-May-07 9068.91	3174.12	793.53
31. West Bengal	Kolkata	Water Supply	Development and Management of Water Supply and Sewerage system at Sector-V, Naba Digianta Industrial Township Authority at Sark Lake	28-Dec.-07 2606.62	912.32	228.08
32. West Bengal 226.64	Kolkata	Water Supply	Barrackpore and North Barrackpore Municipal Areas	11-Jan.-08 12950.88	4532.81	
33. West Bengal	Kolkata	Water Supply	24x7 water supply scheme for Chandernagore Municipal Corporation	8-Feb.-08 2521.87	882.67	44.13
34. West Bengal	Kolkata	Water Supply	Surface Water Supply Scheme for Municipal Towns of Naihati, Halisahar, Kanchrapara, Gayeshpur and uncovered areas of Kalyani, Kolkata	22-Feb.-08 14194.254967.98	0.00	
TOTAL :				472079.21	240351.71	57442.02

III. Detail of sanctioned Projects in FY 2008-09

Sl. No.	Name of State	Name of City	Sector	Project Name	Date of approval by CSMC	cost Rs. in lakhs)	Approved Assistance (ACA) for committed (Rs. in lakhs)	Additional Released (ACA) for (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Visakhapatnam	Water Supply	Refurbishment of comprehensive Water Supply in North Eastern Zone in Central Area of Greater Visakhapatnam Municipal Corporation	22-Jan.-09	19018.00	9509.00	2377.25
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Visakhapatnam	Water Supply	Comprehensive Water Supply proposed in Old city of Greater Visakhapatnam	22-Jan.-09	4793.48	2396.74	599.18

3. Bihar	Patna	Water Supply	Phulwarishariff Water Supply Scheme	29-Dec.-08	2470.26	1235.13
123.51						
4. Bihar	Patna	Water Supply	Khagul Water Supply Scheme	29-Dec.-08	1315.43	657.72
						154.43
5. Bihar	Bodhgaya	Water Supply	Bodhgaya Water Supply Project	14-Jan.-09	3355.72	2684.57
						671.14
6. Bihar	Patna	Water Supply	Danapur Water Supply Project	13-Feb.-09	6896.45	3448.23
						862.06
7. Bihar	Patna	Water Supply	Improvement and augmentation of	20-Feb.-09	42698.00	21349.00
			Water Supply System of Patna City			0.00
8. Gujarat	Surat	Water Supply	Water Supply Distribution System	6-Feb.-09	20109.67	10055.00
			for South-East Zone areas			2514.00
9. Gujarat	Vadodara	Water Supply	Source augmentation for water	13-Feb.-09	3839.00	1919.00
			supply (Canal Based) Vadodara			480
			(Gujarat) Phase-II			
10. Haryana	Faridabad	Water Supply	Augmentation of Water Supply for	14-Jan.-09	49349.00	24674.50
			Faridabad Town, Haryana			6168.61
11. Himachal Pradesh		Shimla	Water Supply	Rehabilitation of Water Supply	20-Feb.-09	7236.00
5788.80	0.00					
			distribution system for Shimla City			
12. Jammu and	Srinagar	Water Supply	Augmentation of water supply for			
Kashmir			Zone-IV of Greater Srinagar	13-Feb.-09	12100.00	10000.00
						2500.00
13. Jharkhand	Ranchi	Water Supply	Water Supply project for Ranchi	19-Aug.-08	28839.15	23071.32
						5767.83

14. Jharkhand	Dhanbad	Water Supply	Improvement of Water Supply to21-Nov.-0836585.00	18292.65	914.63			
			Dhanbad					
15. Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	Water Supply	Water Supply Distribution Network14-Jan.-09	41545.64	20772.82			
5193.2			of Bhopal					
16. Madhya Pradesh	Jabalpur	Water Supply	Rehabilitation of existing pumping	20-Feb.-09	1406.00	703.00		
0.00			stations at Ranjhi, Fagua and					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
			construction of new pumping					
			stations at Bhongadwar WTP.					
17. Maharashtra	Greater Mumbai	Water Supply	Kalyan Dombivli-150 MLD Water14-Oct.-0810681.49	3738.52	373.85			
			Supply Scheme of Kalyan Dombivli					
			Municipal Corporation					
18. Maharashtra	Greater Mumbai	Water Supply	Navi Mumbai – Augmentation of30-Oct.-0823052.03	8068.21	2017.05			
			Water Supply System for Navi					
			Mumbai Municipal Corporation					
			(NMMC)					
19. Maharashtra	Greater Mumbai	Water Supply	Ulhasnagar-Water Supply Distribution 19-Dec.-0812765.234467.83		223.30			
			System					
20. Maharashtra	Greater Mumbai	Water Supply	Augmentation of existing Water6-Feb.-0925363.48	8876.51	2219.13			

			Supply scheme of Kalyan Dombivli Municipal Corporation			
21. Maharashtra	Pune	Water Supply	PCMC – Water Supply Phase-II 14-Jan.-09	13511.82	6755.91	1751.1
22. Maharashtra	Nagpur	Water Supply	Water Supply for NIT area (Phase-II) 13-Feb.-09	29639.55	14819.78	0.00
			Tertiary Distribution Network in 46 Clusters			
23. Maharashtra	Nagpur	Water Supply	Rehabilitation plan to implement 24x7 water supply project for Nagpur under PPP framework	13-Feb.-09	38786.00	19393.00
24. Meghalaya	Shillong	Water Supply	Greater Shillong Water Supply Project (Phase-III) for augmentation of Water supply to Shillong	19-Aug.-08	19349.72	17414.75
25. Orissa	Puri	Water Supply	24x7 Piped Water Supply to Puri Town	18-July-08	16690.00	13352.00
26. Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Water Supply	Providing Comprehensive Water Supply Scheme to Thiruvotthyur Municipality	21-Nov.-08	8511.70	2979.00
27. Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Water Supply	Comprehensive Water Supply Scheme to Alandur Municipality	29-Dec.-08	6439.00	2254.00
28. Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore	Water Supply	Water Supply Improvement Scheme	6-Feb.-09	5882.36	2941.18
						735.30

				to 16 Town Panchayats in Coimbatore Urban Agglomeration				
29. Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Water Supply	Providing comprehensive Water Supply in entire area of Ambattur Municipality	14-Jan.-09	26708.00	9347.00	2336.95	
30. Tamil Nadu	Madurai	Water Supply	Combined Water Supply Scheme to Madurai Urban Agglomeration Area	20-Feb.-02	20141.00	10070.50	0.00	
31. Tripura	Agartala	Water Supply	Agartala Water Supply Project (North Zone)	19-Sep.-08	7826.00	7043.40	1760.85	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
32. Uttar Pradesh	Allahabad	Water Supply	Water Supply component of Allahabad City (Part-II)	29-Dec.-08	16234.00	8117.00	1623.00	
33. Uttar Pradesh 1076.25	Varanasi	Water Supply	Water Supply Part-II of C-s-Varuna Area	30-Oct.-08	8610.00	4305.00		
34. Uttar Pradesh 4722.37	Kanpur	Water Supply	Water Supply Part-II for remaining areas of Kanpur	22-Jan.-09	37778.92	18889.46		
35. Uttar Pradesh 0.00	Lucknow	Water Supply	Water supply for Lucknow (Phase-I, Part-II)	20-Feb.-09	14656.60	7328.25		

36. West Bengal	Kolkata	Water Supply	Tallah Palata Dedicated Transmission Main	16-May-08	30492.48	10672.37	2668.09
37. West Bengal	Kolkata	Water Supply	24x7 Water Supply Scheme for Garulia Municipality	14-Oct.-08	4719.26	1651.74	412.94
38. West Bengal	Kolkata	Water Supply	Transmunicipal Surface Water Supply Scheme for Dum Dum, North Dum Dum, and South Dum Dum Municipalities	22-Jan.-09	31272.08	10945.23	2736.31
39. West Bengal	Kolkata	Water Supply	Water Supply scheme for Bhadreswar Municipal Area, Kolkata U.A.	20-Feb.-09	7462.89	2612.01	0.00
40. West Bengal 0.00	Kolkata	Water Supply	24x7 Water Supply Scheme for budge budge municipality, Kolkata U.A.	26-Feb.-09	8164.12	2857.44	
TOTAL:					706294.53	355457.57	61983.02

IV. Detail of sanctioned Projects in FY 2009-10

Sl.No.	Name of State	Name of City	Sector	Project Name	Year of sanction	Date of approval by CSMC	Approved cost (Rs. in lakhs)	Additional Centrl Assistance (ACA) committed	ACA Released for
Utilisation								(Rs. in lakhs)	(Rs. in

lakhs)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	Water Supply	Comprehensive Water supply Distribution Network and implementation of sewerage Master Plan for identified priority Zones of Rajendranagar Municipal Corcle of GHMC	2009-10	22-Jan.-10	31426.00	9000.00	
2.	Chandigarh (UT)	Chandigarh	Water Supply	Augmentation of Water Supply Phase-V, Chandigarh	2009-10	20-Nov.-09	13421.00	10738.80	
3.	Gujarat	Vadodara	Water Supply	Basic Services to developing rehabilitation of Kaans in Vadodra City (a) storm Water drainage sector (b) Water Supply sector	2009-10	29-Sep.-09	16789.88	8394.94	
4.	Gujarat	Vadodara	Water Supply	Supplementary DPR for Water Supply in Ajwa Zone of Vadodra City	2009-10	9-Feb.-10	2059.26	605.50	151.37
5.	Punjab	Amritsar	Water Supply	Rehabilitation of exciting water supply for walled City area, Amritsar	2009-10	20-Nov.-09	4578.00	2289.00	
6.	Sikkim	Gangtok	Water	Upgradation and modernization of raw	2009-10	20-Nov.-09	7261.66	6535.49	1663.87

			Supply	water trunk mains and water treatment plant for Greater Gangtok.				
7	Uttar Pradesh	Varanasi	Water Supply	Water Supply Component (Priority-II) for Trans-Varuna Area of Varanasi City	2009-1025-Sep.-09	20916.00	9000.00	2250.00
8	West Bengal	Kolkata	Water Supply	Comprehensive distribution network within the command zone of 30 MGD dhapa water treatment plant.	2009-1024-Apr.-09	21555.27	7544.34	1886.06
9.	West Bengal	Kolkata	Water Supply	Water Supply Scheme for Bhatpara Municipal Area	2009-10 28-Aug.-09	24970.42	8739.65	2184.91
10.	West Bengal	Asansol	Water Supply	24x7 Water Supply Scheme (Phase-III) for Durgapur	2009-1011-Dec.-09	12681.40	6340.70	1585.18
11.	West Bengal	Asansol	Water supply	24x7 Water Supply Scheme for Kulti Municipality, Asansol UA	2009-10 22-Jan.-10	13370.60	6685.30	167.13
12.	West Bengal	Kolkata	Water Supply	Metering of Water Supply System for Chandernagar Municipal Corporation	2009-1022-Jan.-10	1369.41	479.29	119.82
13.	West Bengal	Kolkata	Water Supply	Surface Water supply scheme for Bally Municipality, Kolkata	2009-10 19-Mar.-10	13849.36	4847.28	0.00
TOTAL:						184248.26	81200.29	14183.52

Illegal construction in bungalows in Lutyens Zone

†1536. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of bungalows in Lutyens zone where illegal construction work has been carried out;

(b) the reasons for carrying out this construction work;

(c) the action taken to demolish this illegal construction work; and

(d) whether it is a fact that construction work in bungalows in Lutyens Zone is not allowed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA ROY): (a) and (b) Details of the unauthorized constructions carried out by the occupants in the bungalows located in Lutyens Zone is given in the Statement (See below).

(c) Removal of unauthorized construction from Government bungalows/houses is an ongoing process. Notices are issued to the occupants for removal of illegal constructions failing which actions are initiated for cancellation of allotment and eviction under The Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorized Occupants) Act, 1971. As per existing policy, such constructions are removed after the occupant vacates the house and before the new allottee moves in.

(d) Certain constructions in the bungalows in Lutyens Zone are permissible in accordance with the development control norms of the area and the guidelines issued by the Government after taking due approval from the Competent Authorities.

Statement

Upto date list of unauthorized construction in Bungalows in Lutyens Zone

Sl. Name of Bungalow/Flat No	Sl. Name of Bungalow/Flat No
1. 9, Ashoka Road	1 2
2. 1, Lodhi Estate	8 7, Tuglak Road
3. 4, Lodhi Estate	9 25, Tuglak Road
4. 17, Lodhi Estate	10 12, Janpath
5. 27, Lodhi Estate	

6	82, Lodhi Estate	11	18, Janpath
7	30, Aurangzeb Road	12	3, M.L.N. Marg

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

1	2	1	2
13.	1, B.R.M. Lane	40.	3, Kushak Road
14.	25, Canning Lane	41.	12, Safdarjung Rd.
15.	AB-18, Mathura Road	42.	2 Teen Murti Lane
16.	1, Sunhari Bagh	43.	6, T.M. Lane
17.	30, Prithivi Raj Road	44.	4, S.A. Lane
18.	8, B.D. Marg	45.	11, T.M. Marg
19.	9, B.D. Marg	46.	2, SA Lane
20.	12, B.D. Marg	47.	12, Teen Murti Marg
21.	7, P.P. Marg	48.	1 North Avenue
22.	9, P.P. Marg	49.	6 North Avenue
23.	12, P.P. Marg	50.	18 North Avenue
24.	4, T.K. Road	51.	20 North Avenue
25.	8, G.R.G.. Road	52.	22 North Avenue
26.	20, M.D. Road	53.	28 North Avenue
27.	14, M.D. Road	54.	30 North Avenue
28.	22, M.D. Road	55.	39 North Avenue
29.	30, M.D. Road	56.	44 North Avenue
30.	2A Talkatora	57.	45 North Avenue
31.	6, Talkatora	58.	55-57 North Avenue
32.	5, Talkatora	59.	56-58 North Avenue
33.	9, Talkatora	60.	59 North Avenue
34.	5, G.R.G.	61.	61 North Avenue

35.	11, M.D. Road	62.	65 North Avenue
36.	5, M.D. Road	63.	67 North Avenue
37.	28, M.D. Road	64.	69 North Avenue
38.	26, M.D. Road	65.	71 North Avenue
39.	7, P.P. Road	66.	94 North Avenue
1	2	1	2
67.	97 North Avenue	95.	111 South Avenue
68.	123-125 North Avenue	96.	115-117 South Avenue
69.	146 North Avenue	97.	121 South Avenue
70.	148 North Avenue	98.	157 South Avenue
71.	159 North Avenue	99.	167 South Avenue
72.	161 North Avenue	100.	121 South Avenue
73.	163 North Avenue	101.	152 South Avenue
74.	164 North Avenue	102.	171 South Avenue
75.	172 North Avenue	103.	172 South Avenue
76.	175 North Avenue	104.	174 South Avenue
77.	187 North Avenue	105.	175 South Avenue
78.	196 North Avenue	106.	176 South Avenue
79.	197 North Avenue	107.	182 North Avenue
80.	213 North Avenue	108.	185 South Avenue
81.	219 North Avenue	109.	187 South Avenue
82.	221 North Avenue	110.	7, T.K. Road
83.	224 North Avenue	111.	15, P.P. Marg
84.	225 North Avenue	112.	10, T.K. Road
85.	227 North Avenue	113.	12, T.K. Road
86.	100 North Avenue	114.	16, T.K. Road
87.	67 North Avenue	115.	7, G.R.G. Road
88.	1-3 South Avenue	116.	10, G.R.G. Road
89.	26 South Avenue	117.	15, T.K. Road

90.	51 South Avenue	118.	17, G.R.G. Road
91.	85 South Avenue	119.	28, G.R.G. Road
92.	91 South Avenue	120.	34, G.R.G. Road
93.	92 South Avenue	121.	2, M.D. Road
94.	101-103 South Avenue	122.	6, M.D. Road
1	2	1	2
123.	24, M.D. Road	151.	12, G.R.G. Road
124.	15, G.R.G.	152.	14, G.R.G. Road
125.	12, T.M. Lane	153.	16, G.R.G. Road
126.	2, Akbar Road	154.	6, B.D. Marg
127.	8, S.J. Lane	155.	13, T.M. Lane
128.	9, S.J. Lane	156.	207 North Avenue
129.	18, M.T. Crest.	157.	199 North Avenue
130.	23, M.T. Crest.	158.	25 Canning Lane
131.	24, M.T. Crest.	159.	40 Canning Lane
132.	6, Kushak Road	160.	9 Canning Lane
133.	21, M.T. Crescent	161.	C-I/20 Pandara Park
134.	2, K. Kamraj Lane	162.	C-I/19 Pandara Park
135.	8, T.M. Lane	163.	AB-18 Mathura Road
136.	88 North Avenue	164.	4, Ashoka Road
137.	138 North Avenue	165.	17, Lodhi Estate
138.	170 North Avenue	166.	82, Lodhi Estate
139.	211 North Avenue	167.	27, Meena Bagh
140.	90 North Avenue	168.	11, Meena Bagh
141.	21 South Avenue	169.	25, Meena Bagh
142.	25 South Avenue	170.	9, Meena Bagh
143.	61-63 South Avenue	171.	21, Meena Bagh
144.	53-55 South Avenue	172.	27, Meena Bagh
145.	75 South Avenue	173.	82, Lodhi Estate

146.	79 South Avenue	174.	22, Meena Bagh
147.	94 South Avenue	175.	29, Meena Bagh
148.	191 South Avenue	176.	33, Meena Bagh
149.	14, P.P. Marg	177.	41, Meena Bagh
150.	14, T.K. Road	178.	C-I/20, Humayun Road
1	2	1	2
179	C-I/14, Lodhi Garden	207	C-I/6, Lodhi Garden
180	27, F/Shah Road	208	9, Ashoka Road
181	15, B.R.M. Lane	209	27, Lodhi Estate
182	18, Janpath	210	27, Lodhi Estate
183	C-I/8 Pandara Park	211	12, Tuglak Road
184	11, Janpath	212	27, Safdarjung Road
185	80, Lodhi Estate	213	60, Lodhi Estate
186	5, Meena Bagh	214	19, Teen Murti Marg
187	C-I/12, Humayun Road	215	19, G.R.G. Road
188	C-I/14 Humayun Road	216	1, Jantar Mantar
189	11A, Ashoka Road	217	8, Tughlak Lane
190	11, Lodhi Estate	218	7, Teen Murti Marg
191	32, R.P. Road	219	3, Safdarjung Road
192	30, R.P. Road	220	6, K.K. Lane
193	C-I/2, Lodhi Garden	221	9, Safdarjung Road
194	36, Meena Bagh	222	6, Ashoka Road
195	20, Canning Lane	223	22, Akbar Road
196	11, Ashoka Road	224	26, G.R.G. Road
197	16, Windsor Place	225	6, Janpath
198	26, Tuglak Crescent	226	1, MLN Marg
199	30, Aurangzeb Road	227	5, South Avenue Lane
200	24, Akbar Road	228	3, Sunheri Bagh
201	26, Akbar Road		

202	1, Lodhi Estate	229	9, Teen Murti Marg
203	44, Lodhi Estate	230	11, Talkatora Road
204	26, Lodhi Estate	231	11, B.R. Mehta Lane
205	16, Meena Bagh	232	18, Copernicus Lane
206	17, Meena Bagh	233	AB-17 Mathura Road

Maintenance of residences of MPs in Delhi

†1537. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent over maintenance of residences of Members of Parliament and Ministers in Delhi during the last three years;

(b) the number of contractors alongwith their amount due from CPWD till 31 January, 2011;

(c) the reasons for which the amount has not been paid; and

(d) by when this amount would be paid?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA ROY): (a) The amount spent over maintenance of residences of Members of Parliaments and Ministers in Delhi during last three years is as given below:-

Financial Year	Amount (Rs. in crores)
2007-2008	52.10
2008-2009	42.81
2009-2010	52.21

(b) An amount of Rs. 10.69 crores of 124 nos. contractors is due from CPWD.

(c) Payment to the contractors has been delayed due to non-availability of budget.

(d) Immediately on receipt of budget, the payment will be made.

Approval/sanction for metro rail projects

1538. SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has granted approval/sanction for metro rail projects in various parts of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the sharing pattern between the Union and State Governments to meet the cost of projects has been finalised;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(e) the details of proposals received from various States for providing metro rail connectivity in cities in the country and status thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA ROY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) The Union Government has granted approval/sanction of Metro Rail Projects in various parts of the country. Project-wise details of the length, cost and fund sharing pattern between the Union Government and the State Government are given in Statement-I (See below).

(e) The details of proposals received from various States by the Union Government for providing metro rail connectivity in various cities in the country and their status are given in the Statement-II.

Statement-I

State-wise Metro Rail Project their length, estimated cost and funding pattern (Abbreviations are explained after the table)

Sl. No.	Project	Length (km.)	Cost (Rs. in crore)	Fund Sharing Pattern (Rs. in crore)	
1	2	3	4	5	
1.	Delhi MRTS Phase-I	65.05	10571	Equity GoI	- 1464.00
				Equity GNCTD	- 1464.00
				Sub. Debt GoI	- 252.00
				Sub. Debt GNCTD	- 252.00
				JICA loan through GoI	- 6839.00
				Property development- by DMRC	300.00
				TOTAL:	- 10571.00
2.	Delhi MRTS Phase-II	54.68	11691.36	Equity GoI	- 2459.695
				Equity GNCTD	- 2459.695
				Sub. Debt GNCTD	- 175.000
				through GoI Property- development by DMRC	960.000
				Internal accrual by DMRC	- 405.000

TOTAL:	- 11691.360
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1	2	3	4		
5					
3.	Extension of Delhi	14.47	1589.44	Haryana portion	
	Metro to Gurgaon			Land GoH	- 20.00
	Ambedkar Nagar in			Grant GoH	- 461.85
	Delhi to Sushant			Grant GoI	- 116.59
	Lok in Gurgaon			Rolling Stock by DMRC	- 98.00
				SUB TOTAL:	- 696.44
				Delhi Portion	
				Sub. Debt for land GoI	- 24.50
				Sub. Debt for land	- 24.50
				GNCTD	
				Equity GoI	- 111.00
				Equity GNCTD	- 111.00
				Grant GoH	- 111.00
				JICA loan	- 352.00
				SUB TOTAL:	- 734.00
				Central Taxes Haryana portion	
as				Sub. Debt by	
				GoI	- 55.00
				GoH	- 20.00
				SUB TOTAL:	- 75.00
				Central Taxes Delhi portion	
as Sub.				GoI	- 30.00
				GNCTD	- 20.00
				GoH	- 24.00
				SUB TOTAL	- 84.00
				GRAND TOTAL	- 1589.44
4.	Extension of Delhi	7.0	827.00	Land GoUP	- 32.00
	Metro to NOIDA			Grant GoUP	- 488.80
	New Ashok Nagar in			Grant GoI	- 122.20
	Delhi to Sector-32 in			Rolling Stock by -	93.00

NOIDA	DMRC		
	SUB TOTAL:	-	736.00

1	23	4					
5							
				Central Taxes as Sub. Debt by			
				GoI	-	69.00	
				GoUP	-	22.00	
				SUB TOTAL:	-	91.00	
				GRAND TOTAL:	-	827.00	
5.	Central Secretariat	20.16	4012.00	Equity GoI	-	612.50	
	to Badarpur			Equity GNCTD	-	612.50	
				Sub. Debt GoI	-	322.00	
				Sub. Debt GNCTD	-	322.00	
				JICA loan	-	2143.00	
				TOTAL:	-	4012.00	
6.	Metro link from	2.76	356.11	Grant DDA	-	275.00	
	Dwarka Sector-9			Rolling Stock by DMRC	-		81.11
	to Sector-21			TOTAL:	-	356.11	
7.	Airport Metro	19.2	3076.00	Grant Airport Operator	-		350.00
	Express Link			Equity GoI	-	599.00	
	New Delhi Railway			Equity GNCTD	-	599.00	
	Station to IGI			Equity Concessionaire	-		461.00
	Airport			Debt Concessionaire	-	1067.00	
				TOTAL:	-	3076.00	
	IGI Airport to			Equity GoI	-	158.60	
	Dwarka Sector-21			Equity GNCTD	-	158.60	
				Grant DDA	-	217.40	
				Concessionaire	-	77.50	
				investment Debt	-	180.00	
				Concessionaire			
				TOTAL:	-	793.00	
8.	Bangalore Metro	42.3	8158.00	Equity GoI	-	1223.70	

(KARNATAKA)

Equity GoK

- 1223.70

1	2	3	4	5		
				Sub. Debt GoI	-	815.80
				Sub. Debt GoK	-	1223.70
				Total:	-	8158.00
9.	Kolkata East-West Metro Corridor (WEST BENGAL)	14.67	4874.58	Equity GoI	-	701.50
				Equity GoWB	-	701.50
				Sub. Debt GoI	-	467.50
				Sub. Debt GoWB	-	751.14
				JICA loan through GoI	-	
				TOTAL:	-	4874.58
10.	Chennai Metro (TAMIL NADU)	45.046	14600.00	Equity GoI	-	2190.00
				Equity GoTN	-	2190.00
				Sub. Debt GoI	-	730.00
				Central taxes		
				Sub. Debt GoTN	-	844.00
				JICA loan through GoI	-	
				TOTAL:	-	14600.00
11.	Mumbai Metro Line-1 (MAHARASHTRA) (On Public Private Partnership mode)	11.0	2356.00	Equity Concessionaire	-	
				Equity MMRDA	-	134.00
				Debt	-	1192.00
				VGF grant GoI	-	471.00
				VGF grant GoM	-	179.00
				TOTAL:	-	2356.00
12.	Mumbai Metro Line-2 (MAHARASHTRA) (On Public Private Partnership mode)	31.87	7660.00	Equity Concessionaire	-	
				Debt	-	3753.00
				VGF grant GoI	-	1532.00
				VGF grant GoM	-	766.00
				TOTAL:	-	7660.00
13.	Jaipur Metro Stage-I Government of Rajasthan and its Agencies/Banks etc.	28.918	1250.00	Equity/Grant/Loan	by	

(RAJASTHAN)

TOTAL:	- 1250.00
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1	2	3	4	5
14.	Hyderabad Metro	71.16	12132.00	VGF GoI
	(ANDHRA			Contribution by PPP - 1458.00
	PRADESH)			Partner
	(On Public Private			
	Partnership Mode)			
				TOTAL COST: - 12132.00

Abbreviations:-

GoI	-	Government of India
GNCTD	-	Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi
GoH	-	Government of Haryana
GoUP	-	Government of Uttar Pradesh
GoK	-	Government of Karnataka
GoAP	-	Government of Andhra Pradesh
GoWB	-	Government of West Bengal
GoTN	-	Government of Tamil Nadu
GoM	-	Government of Maharashtra
DMRC	-	Delhi Metro Rail Corporation Ltd.
NCR	-	National Capital Region
IGI	-	Indira Gandhi International Airport
DDA	-	Delhi Development Authority
HUDA	-	Haryana Urban Development Authority
MMRDA	-	Mumbai Metropolitan Regional Development Authority
JICA	-	Japan International Cooperation Agency
Sub. Debt	-	Subordinate Debt
VGF	-	Viability Gap Funding

Statement-II

Details of Metro Rail Project proposals received by the Union Government but not sanctioned

Sl. No.	Project	Length (in km.)	Cost (Rs. in crore)	Status
1	2	3	4	5
National Capital Region				
1.	Extension of Delhi Metro to Faridabad (HARYANA)	13.875	2,533	Proposal has been recommended 'in principle' by Empowered Committee in its meeting held on 10.8.2010
2.	Extension of Delhi Metro from Anand Vihar ISBT to Vaishali, Ghaziabad (UTTAR PRADESH)	2.574	320	Proposal has been recommended 'in principle' by Empowered Committee in its meeting held on 10.8.2010.
3.	Extension of Delhi Metro, to Bahadurgarh (HARYANA)	11.781	1,432	Government of Haryana (GoH) has been advised to submit Comprehensive Mobility Plan, alternative analysis report, starting of modern city bus service and to address mandatory reforms alongwith financial

				commitment on cost sharing as well as to obtain in principle approval of GNCTD.
4. Delhi MRTS Phase-III	103.050	35,242		DMRC has submitted revised DPR on 10.2.2011
		(with Central taxes)		for further processing. The DPR has been
1	2	3	4	5
				circulated to Planning Commission and concerned Ministries/Departments for comments/advice.
5 Kochi Metro Rail (KERALA)	25.3	2,991.5		Not Sanctioned
6. Colaba-Mahim/Bandra Corridor Line-III (MAHARASHTRA)	20.4	12,000		Project referred to Ministry of Finance for JICA Loan
7. Chennai Metro Rail Project Phase-II Extension from Washermanpet to	9.051	3001		DPR submitted by Government of Tamil Nadu in October, 2010 for approval. DPR has been

WIMCO Nagar

(TAMIL NADU)

circulated by MoUD to Planning
Commission,

Ministry of Railways, Ministry of
Finance for comments/advice.

Extension of metro rail in Karnataka

1539. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that as per the policy of Government, cities having a population of more than four million in the country require Metro Rail System;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) which are the cities other than Bangaluru in Karnataka which fulfil the requirements to have Metro Rail system in them; and

(d) what action Government proposes to take to extend Metro Rail in such cities of Karnataka?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA ROY): (a) to (d) No, Sir. The Urban Transport is intertwined with Urban Development which is a State subject. As such it is for the States to come up with proposals for public transport systems, keeping in view the likely travel demand, capital cost involved and the appropriateness of a particular technology. The preparation of Comprehensive Mobility Plan is pre-requisite of any public transport proposal requiring funding from Government of India. The proposals for cities other than Bangaluru in Karnataka are yet to be received in this Ministry from the State Government.

Metro Rail for Chennai

1540. SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Metro rail projects of Bangaluru and Hyderabad have since been approved and implemented;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government proposes to provide Metro Rail to Chennai also; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA ROY): (a) and (b) Metro rail projects of Bangaluru (42.3 km.)

and Hyderabad (71.16 km.) have since been approved by the Union Government at a total estimated cost of Rs. 8,158 crore and Rs. 12,132 crore respectively and are under implementation.

(c) and (d) The Union Government has also approved the Metro Rail Project of Chennai (45.046 km.) at a total estimated cost of Rs. 14,600 crore.

Overhauling JNNURM

1541. SHRI JANARDHAN WAGHMARE: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to overhaul its flagship Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) scheme by targeting municipalities directly;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the State Governments have agreed to the proposal of the Central Government to extend funds directly to the municipalities under the JNNURM; and

(d) if so, the reaction of the State Governments in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA ROY): (a) There is no proposal before the Government to overhaul JNNURM scheme by targeting municipalities directly.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) There is no such proposal to extend funds directly to the municipalities under the JNNURM. As per guidelines of Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG) of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), funds would be released as Additional Central Assistance (100% Central Grant in respect of central share) to the State Government or its designated State Level Nodal Agency. The nodal agency will disburse central assistance to Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) or para-statal agencies as the case may be as soft loan or grant-cum-loan or grant.

Establishment of satellite townships in Gujarat

1542. SHRI NATUJI HALAJI THAKOR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal is under consideration with the Ministry with regard to implement and establish satellite townships in the State of Gujarat, particularly in the Districts of Vadodara, Rajkot and Surat under the Central New Satellite Township Policy as per the guidelines of Planning Commission in the current Eleventh Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon under Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode;

(c) the number of proposals so far received by the Ministry in

this context,
city-wise; and

(d) the present status of the proposals and financial assistance so far sanctioned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA ROY): (a) The Town of Sanand near Ahmedabad has been selected in the Eleventh Plan for

support under the pilot scheme for Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme in Satellite Towns around seven mega cities. There are no other proposals under consideration with the Ministry for establishing satellite townships in Gujarat including the districts of Vadodara, Surat and Rajkot.

(b) Does not arise as there is no proposal under consideration in respect of districts of Vadodara, Rajkot and Surat.

(c) The Ministry has received three proposals for support from Sanand for water supply, sewerage and solid waste management.

(d) All the three proposals have been approved for sanction at a total cost of Rs. 93.83 crore (Water supply for Rs. 33.21 crore, sewerage for Rs. 58.48 crore and solid waste management for Rs. 2.14 crore).

Utilisation of funds under JNNURM

1543. SHRI N.K. SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the city-wise allocation and utilization of funds under the JNNURM scheme, till date;

(b) whether Government has the intention of including more cities under the scheme;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the major achievements of the scheme till date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA ROY): (a) The 7 years' Mission allocation under Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG) of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) for the Mission cities is Rs. 25,500.00 crore. This original allocation of fund was not earmarked city-wise. However, the Planning Commission vide its O.M. dated 24.12.2008 made additional allocation of Rs. 100 crore for million plus cities and capital cities and Rs. 50 crore for the remaining Mission cities. Details of funds released for utilisation for the projects approved under UIG are given in Statement (See below).

(b) and (c) It was proposed by the Ministry to include the following 28 cities/urban agglomerations with population of 5 lakh and above as per 2001 Census under the UIG component of JNNURM:-

Guntur, Warangal, Durg-Bhilai Nagar, Bhavnagar, Jamnagar, Belgaum, Mangalore, Hubli-Dharwad, Kozhikode, Gwalior, Amravati, Bhiwandi, Aurangabad, Kolhapur, Solapur, Cuttak, Jalandhar, Bikaner, Jodhpur, Kota, Salem, Tiruppur, Tiruchirappalli, Aligarh, Bareilly, Ghaziabad, Gorakhpur and Moradabad.

On account of resource constraints, the Planning Commission and Ministry of Finance could not agree to include these cities under UIG of JNNURM.

(d) 527 projects on various components have been sanctioned under UIG of JNNURM at an approved cost of Rs. 60241.75 crore with an ACA commitment of Rs. 27,899.47 crores thereby making commitment of more than 88% of the total ACA allocation of Rs. 31500 crore. As on 28-02-2011, an amount of Rs. 12265.54 crores has been released as ACA to various States and UTs for the projects approved. So far 84 projects for the various cities have been reported physically completed.

Statement

*Details of funds released for utilization of projects approved under
UIG*

Sl. No	City	Additional Central Assistance released for utilisation
1	2	3
1.	Agartala	4010.85
2.	Agra	7203.43
3.	Ahmedabad	49718.51
4.	Aizawl	1135.23
5.	Ajmer-Pushkar	21716.51
6.	Allahabad	13372.95
7.	Amritsar	11655.51
8.	Asansol	11804.84
9.	Bangalore	39751.51
10.	Bhopal	21955.28
11.	Bhubaneshwar	11465.13
12.	Bodhgaya	2590.01
13.	Chandigarh	2684.64
14.	Chennai	50166.90
15.	Cochin	7421.28
16.	Coimbatore	21150.92

17. Delhi	62977.94
18. Dehradun	7531.97

1	2	3
19.	Dhanbad	5271.40
20.	Faridabad	17068.98
21.	Gangtok	2740.27
22.	Greater Mumbai	92788.14
23.	Guwahati	18017.36
24.	Haridwar	4400.69
25.	Hyderabad	46689.83
26.	Imphal	3464.03
27.	Indore	17413.53
28.	Itanagar	6067.79
29.	Jabalpur	6116.87
30.	Jaipur	16191.93
31.	Jammu	2907.68
32.	Jamshedpur	0.00
33.	Kanpur	28688.20
34.	Kohima	2271.07
35.	Kolkata	70578.72
36.	Lucknow	44673.37
37.	Ludhiana	3017.37
38.	Madurai	26493.81
39.	Mathura	3265.64
40.	Meerut	9639.99
41.	Mysore	23635.81
42.	Nagpur	24737.68
43.	Nainital	797.50
44.	Nanded	4037238
45.	Nashik	25334.68
46.	Patna	7268.93

1	2	3
47.	Puducherry	5061.20
48.	Pune	104085.20
49.	Puri	4463.00
50.	Panaji	0.00
51.	Porbander	526.21
52.	Raipur	18218.40
53.	Rajkot	15169.41
54.	Ranchi	6795.72
55.	Shillong	4904.04
56.	Shimla	3141.62
57.	Srinagar	8829.03
58.	Surat	52083.32
59.	Thiruvananthapuram	9093.60
60.	Tirupati	1974.50
61.	Ujjain	2285.08
62.	Vadodara	20229.78
63.	Varanasi	15835.62
64.	Vijayawada	17908.64
65.	Visakhapatnam	37722.46
TOTAL		1226553.89

DDA projects for Dwarka, Narela and Dhirpur

†1544. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of projects to be undertaken at Dwarka by DDA;

(b) the details of projects developed in Narela and Dhirpur;

(c) whether any other proposal is under consideration apart from above three projects; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) the details of DDA's plans relating to the construction of flats in coming years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA ROY): (a) Details of Projects planned/to be undertaken at Dwarka as intimated by DDA include:-

- (i) Development of Golf Course at Sector-24, Dwarka
- (ii) Construction of Socio-Cultural Centre at Sector-11, Dwarka
- (iii) Development of Bhart Vandna Park
- (iv) Providing/Laying of dense bituminous concrete on Master plan roads
- (v) Development of Sports Complex in Sector-8, 17, 19 and 23
- (vi) Construction of Community Hall in Dwarka; Sector-3, 5, 9, 10, 11, 14, 16-A, 16-B and 19 and Village Palam, Village Dhool Siras, Village Pochan Pur
- (vii) Construction of Community Centre at Sector-17, Dwarka
- (viii) Online Channel treatment of polluted water flow in Palam Drain from Madhu Vihar to out fall of Najafgarh Drain, Dwarka
- (ix) Construction of Command Tank No. 6 at Sector-26, Dwarka
- (x) Laying lines for treated effluent to be supplied in parks
- (xi) Construction of 100m Right of Way, Urban Extension Road No. 2 from Najafgarh road to NH-8 passing via Dwarka

(b) Details of Projects developed in Narela as intimated by DDA include:-

- (i) Construction of 80 m Right of Way, Urban Extension Road No. 1 from Western Yamuna Canal to NH-1 (Phase-I of road 7 km. constructed)
- (ii) Construction of 100m Right of Way, Urban Extension Road No. 2 from Western Yamuna Canal to NH-1 (Phase-I of road 3.2 km. constructed)
- (iii) 170 MIG Houses in Pocket B-4
- (iv) 940 EWS Houses at Pocket-7, Sector A-6
- (v) 608 Janta Houses at Pocket-11, Sector A-6

- (vi) 48 MIG/48LIG in Pocket-1 in Sector A-9
- (vii) 64 MIG/184LIG in Pocket-3, Sector A-9
- (viii) 120 MIG/96LIG in Pocket-4, Sector A-9
- (ix) 64 MIG/24 LIG in Pocket-4, Sector A-9
- (x) 64 MIG/88 LIG in Pocket-1, Sector A-9

- (xi) 96 MIG/112 LIG Pocket-2, Sector A-10
- (xii) 96 MIG/112 LIG Pocket-6, Sector A-10
- (xiii) 96 MIG/120 LIG Pocket-6, Sector A-10
- (xiv) 1260 LIG in Sector B-2
- (xv) 348/344 Janta Houses in Pocket-1, Sector A-5
- (xvi) 312 Janta Houses in Pocket-1, Sector A-5
- (xvii) 672 MIG Houses in Pocket-6, Sector A-5
- (xviii) Sport complex.

DDA has also informed that no project has been developed by it in Dhirpur.

(c) DDA has informed that as far as major sub city development projects, like Narela, Dwarka and Dhirpur are concerned, there is no other project as on date.

(d) Details of DDA's plans relating to the construction of flats in coming years as informed by DDA include:-

- (i) 6340 Houses in G-2, G-6, G-7 and G-8, Narela
- (ii) 10860 Houses in Sector-34 and Sector-35, Rohini
- (iii) 316 HIG Houses in Sector-26, Rohini.
- (iv) 256 Multi-storey Houses in Sector-19, Rohini
- (v) 50 LIG Flats in Pocket-J, Sector-16, Rohini
- (vi) 1240 HIG (Multi-Storey) Houses in Sector 19-B, Dwarka
- (vii) 208 HIG (Multi-Storey) Houses in Sector-14, Dwarka
- (viii) 346 MIG Houses in Pocket-2, Sector 16-B, Dwarka
- (ix) 352 Multi-storey Houses in Pocket-3, Sector-19, Dwarka
- (x) 483/384 Multi-storey Houses at Sector A-9, Narela
- (xi) 160 MIG Houses at Pocket-9-B, Jasola
- (xii) 240 Multi-storey Flats at Bakkarwala

**Construction of underpass to link Sarita Vihar to
Okhla Industrial Area**

†1545. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether construction work of an underpass to link Sarita Vihar to Okhla Industrial Area at Mathura road is withheld;

(b) the reasons for withholding the above said work; and

(c) by when this work is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA ROY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Question does not arise in view of the reply at (a) above.

(c) Delhi Development Authority has informed that work is likely to be completed by 31.03.2012.

Development of Metro Rail System in States

1546. SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether proposals have been received from various States for the development of Metro Rail System in their respective States;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the present status of all the proposals, proposal-wise details thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA ROY): (a) to (c) The details of proposals received from various States by the Union Government for providing metro rail connectivity in metropolitan cities in the country and their status are given in the Statement. [Refer to the Statement appended to answer to USQ No. 1538 part (e)]

Inclusion of Warrangal under JNNURM

1547. SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that Warrangal has been included under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM);

(b) the schemes undertaken under Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG);

(c) whether it is a fact that Warrangal has not been included in UIG; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI

SAUGATA ROY): (a) Warrangal has not been included under Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG) of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) as a Mission city. However, Warrangal is covered under Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) and a project on Water Supply has been sanctioned with the approved cost

of Rs. 16446.00 lakhs and Additional Central Assistance (ACA) commitment of Rs. 13156.80 lakhs.

(b) Projects undertaken under UIG pertains to admissible components such as Urban Renewal i.e. redevelopment of inner (old) city areas, Water Supply (including desalination plants) and sanitation, Sewerage and Solid Waste Management, Construction and improvement of drains/storm water drains, Urban Transport, including roads, highways/expressways/ MRTS/metro projects, Parking lots/spaces on Public Private Partnership basis, Development of heritage areas, Preservation and rehabilitation of soil erosion/landslides only in case of Special Category States where such problems are common and Preservation of water bodies. 527 projects have so far been sanctioned with Additional Central Assistance (ACA) commitment of Rs. 27899.48 crore. So far an amount of Rs. 12265.54 crore has been released as ACA for the projects.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) As per guidelines of UIG, the number of cities under the Mission shall remain around 60. At present there are 65 cities covered under UIG of JNNURM and no more cities have been added. However, cities that are not covered under UIG are eligible for assistance under Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) subject to availability of funds.

It was proposed by the Ministry to include 28 cities/urban agglomerations with population of 5 lakh and above as per 2001 Census under the UIG component of JNNURM. The City of Warrangal figured in the list of those Cities. On account of resource constraints, the Planning Commission and Ministry of Finance could not agree to include these cities under UIG of JNNURM.

Funding of Phase-III and IV work by Delhi Metro

1548. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Delhi Metro is faced with a serious problem of funding in the implementation of Phase-III and IV works;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the formula being worked out by Government to mobilize funds for the said Phases of Delhi Metro construction work?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI

SAUGATA ROY): (a) No, Sir. Delhi Metro Rail Corporation (DMRC) Ltd. has recently submitted the revised Detailed Project Report (DPR) for Delhi Metro Phase-III. No proposal for Delhi Metro Phase-IV has been received.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The funding pattern of the Delhi Metro Phase III has not been decided as yet.

Amount sanctioned under CSS for Rajasthan

†1549. SHRI ASHK ALI TAK: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the item-wise amount sanctioned under Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) for Rajasthan during the year 2010-11;

(b) the details of work for which the allocated amount was used by State Government; and

(c) whether the Central Government has received the utility certificate, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA ROY): (a) No amount has been sanctioned under Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) for Rajasthan during the year 2010-11.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Funds for sewerage projects of Rajasthan

†1550. SHRI ASHK ALI TAK: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that funds are allocated by Central Government to States for sewerage projects;

(b) if so, name of the sewerage projects alongwith the amount released for the State Government of Rajasthan and the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that amount has been sanctioned by Central Government for Banswara, Fatehpur Sekhawati, Naathdwara, Dindwana and Makrana sewerage projects of Rajasthan, if so, the amount released for the purpose; and

(d) whether the amount released for the above said projects has been fully utilized, if not, the reasons therefor and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA ROY): (a) Yes, Sir. Under the Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG) and Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) components of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), sewerage is one of the admissible components and Additional Central Assistance (ACA) has been released

for sewerage projects.

(b) Under UIG, 3 projects on sewerage have been approved at a cost of Rs. 297.90 crore and an amount of Rs. 94.40 crore has been released as ACA to the State. A list

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

showing details of these projects is given in Statement-I (See below). Under UIDSSMT, 13 sewerage projects in as many towns at an approved cost of Rs. 397.89 crore involving central commitment of Rs. 318.31 crore has been approved and an amount of Rs. 161.98 crore has been released against these projects. A list of sewerage projects for which funds have been released under UIDSSMT is given in Statement-II (See below).

(c) No, ACA has been released to sewerage projects at Banswara, Fatehpur Sekhawati, Naathdwara, Dindwana and Makrana.

(d) Question does not arise in view of reply to (c) above.

Statement-I

Sewerage projects sanctioned to the State of Rajasthan under UIG component of JNNURM

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Name of the City	Project Title	Sector	Approved Cost (Rs. in lakhs)	Total ACA Released (Rs. in lakhs) Central Share)
1	Rajasthan	Ajmer- 2,521.50 Pushkar	Sewerage Project	Sewerage	11,208.00	8,966.40
2	Rajasthan	Jaipur 2,811.00	Sewerage system for Jaipur (Phase-I)	Sewerage	7,495.97	3,747.99
3	Rajasthan	Jaipur 4,107.25	Jaipur Sewerage Project Phase-II	Sewerage	11,086.00	5,543.00
TOTAL:					29,789.97	18,257.39
9,439.76						

Statement-II

List of sewerage projects approved under UIDSSMT till 28.02.2011 for the State of Rajasthan

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Town Name	Approved Cost	Additional Central Assistance Committed	ACA Released
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Kishangarh	2601.00	2080.80	1040.40

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Bikaner	3876.10	3100.88	1550.44
3.	Chittorgarh	328.18	262.54	262.54
4.	Sardarshahar	3692.00	2953.60	1476.80
5.	Hanumangarh	4279.00	3423.20	1711.60
6.	Jalore	1066.31	853.05	442.51
7.	Jhalawar-Jhalrapatan-IIInd	1904.02	1523.22	790.17
8.	Jhunujhunu	3781.00	3024.80	1512.40
9.	Jodhpur	6167.00	4933.60	2559.31
10.	Kota	5122.42	4097.94	2048.97
11.	Pali	3329.53	2663.62	1331.81
12.	Sumerpur	927.74	742.19	385.02
13.	Mount Abu	2715.00	2172.00	1086.00
TOTAL:		39789.3	31831.44	16197.97

3.00 P.M.

[MR DEPUTY CHAIRMAN IN THE CHAIR]

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Outcome Budget (2011-12) of the Ministry of Home Affairs

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Outcome Budget, for the year 2011-12, of the Ministry of Home Affairs.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4076/15/11]

I. Notifications of the Ministry of Labour and Employment.

II. Report and Accounts (2009-10) of ESIC, New Delhi and related papers.

III. Accounts (2009-10) of Employees' Provident Fund Organisation, New Delhi and related papers.

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE):
Sir, I lay on the Table:-

I. (i) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Labour and Employment, under sub-section (2) of Section 7 of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952:-

(1) G.S.R. 9 (E), dated the 8th January, 2011, publishing the Employees' Deposit Linked Insurance (Amendment) Scheme, 2011.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 3969/15/11]

(2) S.O. 30 (E), dated the 8th January, 2011, specifying certain establishments employing twenty or more persons to which the EPFMP Act shall apply.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 3965/15/10]

(3) G.S.R. 25 (E), dated the 15th January, 2011, publishing the Employees' Provident Funds (Amendment) Scheme, 2011.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 3964/15/10]

(ii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Labour and Employment Notification No. G.S.R. 224, dated the 4th December, 2010, publishing the Employees' State Insurance (Central) (Third Amendment) Rules, 2010, under Section 97 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 3963/15/10]

(iii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Labour and Employment Notification No. G.S.R. 83 (E), dated the 11th February, 2011, publishing the Corrigendum to the Notification No. G.S.R. 9 (E), dated the 8th January, 2011.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 3964/15/11]

II. (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under Section 36 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948:-

(a) Annual Report of the Employees' State Insurance Corporation (ESIC), New Delhi, for the year 2009-10.

- (b) Annual Accounts of the Employees' State Insurance Corporation (ESIC), New Delhi, for the year 2009-10, and the Audit Report thereon.
- (2) Statements (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 3962/15/11]

III. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:-

- (a) Annual Accounts of the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation, New Delhi, for the year 2009-10, and the Audit Report thereon.
- (b) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 3966/15/11]

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, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Home Affairs, under Section 389 of the New Delhi Municipal Council Act, 1914:-

- (1) F. No. 04/01/2010/UD/MB/18305-6, dated the 23rd November, 2010, publishing the New Delhi Municipal Council (Budget Estimates) Regulations, 2010.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 3999/15/11]

- (2) F. No. 13/47/2010/UD/MB/334-335, dated the 10th January, 2011, publishing the New Delhi Municipal Council (Maintenance of Accounts) Regulations, 2010.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4206/15/11]

I. Notifications of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

II. Reports and Accounts (2009-10) of ECGC, Mumbai and NCTI, New Delhi and related papers.

III. Reports and Accounts (2008-09 and 2009-10) of various Federation/Company/Corporation/ Association and related papers.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): Sir, I lay on the Table-

- I. (i) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion), under sub-section (2H) of Section 29 B of the Industries

(Development and Regulation) Act, 1951:-

- (1) S.O. 2810 (E), dated the 19th November, 2010, publishing the Newsprint Control (Amendment) Order, 2010.
- (2) S.O. 3050 (E), dated the 28th December, 2010, publishing the Newsprint Control (Amendment) Order, 2010.

- (3) S.O. 212 (E), dated the 1st February, 2011, publishing the Newsprint Control (Amendment) Order, 2010.

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (3) See No. L.T. 3989/15/11]

- (ii) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications

of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion), under Section 39 of the Bureau of Indian Standards Act, 1986, together with delay statement on the Notifications:-

- (1) S.O. 512 (E), dated the 19th February, 2009, publishing the Electrical Wires, Cables, Appliances and Protection Devices and Accessories (Quality Control) Amendment Order, 2009.

- (2) S.O. 2058 (E), dated the 7th August, 2009, publishing the Electrical Wires, Cables, Appliances and Protection Devices and Accessories (Quality Control) Amendment Order, 2009.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 3985/15/11]

- (iii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion) Notification No. G.S.R. 65 (E), dated the 5th February, 2011, publishing the Explosives (Amendment) Rules, 2010, under sub-section (8) of Section 18 of the Explosives Act, 1884.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 3986/15/11]

- (iv) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Department of Commerce) Notification No. G.S.R. 903 (E), dated the 10th November, 2010, publishing the Special Economic Zones (Fifth Amendment) Rules, 2010, under sub-section (3) of Section 55 of the Special Economic Zones Act, 2005, together with Explanatory Note and statement of objects and reasons.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 3987/15/11]

II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

- (i) (a) Fifty-second Annual Report and Accounts of the Export Credit Guarantee Corporation of India Limited (ECGC), Mumbai, for the year 2009-10, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4532A/15/11]

- (ii) (a) Fifteenth Annual Report and Accounts of the National Centre for Trade Information (NCTI), New Delhi, for the year 2009-10, 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 Centre.

- (c) Statements (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) (i) and (ii) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 3982/15/11]

III. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:-

- (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Federation of Indian Export Organisations (FIEO), New Delhi, for the year 2009-10, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Federation.

- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 3983/15/11]

- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Chennai Environmental Management Company of Tanners (CEMCOT), Chennai, for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Company.

- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (ii) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4174/15/11]

- (iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Chennai Environmental Management Company of Tanners (CEMCOT), Chennai, for the year 2009-10, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Company.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (iii) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4175/15/11]

- (iv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Delhi Mumbai Industrial Corridor Development Corporation Limited (DMICDC), New Delhi, for the year 2009-10, 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 (iv) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 3981/15/11]

- (v) (a) Fifty-first Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Rubber Manufacturers' Research Association (IRMRA), Thane, for the year 2009-10, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (v) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4532/15/11]

Notifications of Ministry of Home Affairs

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND THE
MINISTRY OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION
TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): Sir, I lay on the Table:-

- (i) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following
Notifications of the
Ministry of Home Affairs, under Section 26 of the National
Investigation Agency Act, 2008:-
- (1) S.O. 234 (E), dated the 2nd February, 2011, appointing
Shri D.C. Sarkar and Shri Shyamal Kumar Ghosh, Advocates
as Special Public Prosecutor for conducting the cases
instituted by the National Investigation Agency in the
trial courts in the territory of State of West Bengal.
- (2) S.O. 2974 (E), dated the 16th December, 2010, appointing
Shri Dayan Krishnan, Advocate as Special Public
Prosecutor for conducting the cases instituted by the
National Investigation Agency in the trial courts in the
territory of the National Capital Territory of Delhi.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4221/15/11]

(ii) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Home Affairs, under subsection (3) of Section 156 of the Indo-Tibetan Border Police Force Act, 1992:-

(1) G.S.R. 1019 (E), dated the 28th December, 2010, publishing the Indo-Tibetan

Border Police Force, Telecommunication Cadre (Group 'B' and 'C' posts) Recruitment Rules, 2010.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 3920/15/11]

- (2) G.S.R. 1017 (E), dated the 28th December, 2010, publishing Corrigendum to Notification No. G.S.R. 287 (E), dated the 6th April, 2010.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 3921/15/11]

- (3) G.S.R. 1018 (E), dated the 28th December, 2010, publishing Corrigendum to Hindi version of G.S.R. NO. 548 (E), dated the 6th July, 2010.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 3922/15/11]

**REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT RELATED PARLIAMENTARY
STANDING COMMITTEE ON SOCIAL JUSTICE AND
EMPOWERMENT**

SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL (Gujarat): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Reports of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Social Justice and Empowerment (2010-11):—

- (i) Twelfth Report on Action taken by the Government on the observations/ recommendations contained in the Sixth Report on 'Demands for Grants (2010-11)' of the Ministry of Minority Affairs;
- (ii) Thirteenth Report on Action taken by the Government on the observations/ recommendations contained in the Fourth Report on 'Demands for Grants (2010-11)' of the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment; and
- (iii) Fourteenth Report on Action taken by the Government on the observations/ recommendations contained in the Fifth Report on 'Demands for Grants (2010-11)' of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs.

**MOTION FOR EXTENSION OF TIME FOR PRESENTATION OF THE
REPORT OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE OF THE RAJYA SABHA
ON THE WAKF (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2010**

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ (Jammu and Kashmir): Sir, I move the following Motion:-

“That the time appointed for presentation of the Report of the Select Committee of the

Rajya Sabha on the Wakf (Amendment) Bill, 2010, be extended upto the last day of the first week of the Monsoon Session, 2011 of the Rajya Sabha”.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

**CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT
PUBLIC IMPORTANCE**

**Situation arising out of unprecedented and untimely heavy
rains in Andhra Pradesh**

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of Home Affairs to the situation arising out of unprecedented and untimely heavy rains in Andhra Pradesh.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): Sir, the existing Scheme of Relief Expenditure arising out of natural calamities/disasters including floods provides for assistance to the affected victims from the State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) constituted in each State, as per the approved items and norms of assistance. In the event of a calamity of a severe nature, additional Central assistance is provided from the National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) after following the laid down procedure. The assistance to farmers from these funds, *inter alia*, includes assistance for desilting of agriculture land, removal of debris, input subsidy for agriculture crop loss, sericulture, horticulture, replacement of animals, etc.

During the second half of 2010-11, Government of Andhra Pradesh submitted three memoranda for additional financial assistance out of the National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) for damages caused due to floods, cyclone and heavy rains which also included damage to the agriculture sector. The Government of India had responded immediately and provided logistic and financial assistance to the State Government.

Based on the first memorandum submitted by the State Government for damages caused in June to September, 2010 due to floods caused by South West monsoon 2010 and the report of the Inter Ministerial Central Team which visited the affected areas from 1st to 4th

November, 2010, the Government of India has approved Rs. 264.54 crores from NDRF on 26th February, 2011.

The State Government submitted a second memorandum for the damages caused by the cyclone 'JAL'/floods during October-November 2010. Based on the memorandum submitted by the State Government and the report of the Inter Ministerial Central Team which visited the affected areas from 17th to 19th December, 2010, the Government of India has approved Rs. 172.23 from NDRF on 26th February, 2011.

For the third memorandum received for damages caused due to heavy rains in the month of December 2010, the Central Team visited the State from 7-10th February, 2011 and has submitted its report. As per the prescribed procedure, the report is under examination for its consideration by the Inter Ministerial Group and its subsequent submission to the High Level Committee for approval of assistance as per the existing norms and guidelines.

In pursuance of the Prime Minister's announcement, an amount of Rs. 400 crore (Rs. 300 crore on "on account" basis from NDRF and Rs. 100 crore as central share of SDRF for the year 2011-12, in advance) was released on 29th December, 2010 towards relief. In addition, the Central share of State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) amounting to Rs. 381.63 crore was released in two instalments on 3rd June, 2010 and 16th November, 2010 respectively. Rs. 207.33 crore has been additionally released on 3rd March, 2011 from the National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) to the Government of Andhra Pradesh for additional employment beyond 100 days under MGNREGS for the drought of 2009. On the issue of lifting restrictions on foodgrains movement, including export of BPT-5204 variety of rice, the Ministry of Commerce has allowed the export of 100,000 MT of Sona Masuri (BPT-5204) w.e.f. 10th February, 2011. The State Government has also informed that there is no ban on the inter-State movement of BPT rice from Andhra Pradesh to other States.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, the Government's response to unprecedented rains and devastation is totally disappointing to say the least. Sir, if you just go through the Minister's answer, I would like to read one paragraph: Rs. 207.33 crore has been additionally released on 31st March 2011 from the NDRF for the drought in 2009. For the 2009 drought, money is released in 2011 and now the Minister is saying that he has added that figure also to the present announcement. Sir, 25 lakh acres of paddy, 50 lakh acres of commercial crops were totally destroyed in the month of December itself. From 5th to 8th December, there was total devastation throughout the States. If you see the picture of those days, it was really horrible, and no farmer is able to digest the reality so far. When I went there to visit the farmers, the farmers were literally

crying. We came back here, Sir, and we met the hon. Prime Minister, hon. Agriculture Minister alongwith Advaniji, Sushmaji, Arun Jaitleyji and other leaders. We explained in detail and presented a pictorial album also to the hon. Prime Minister so that he can understand the seriousness of the situation and we requested the Prime Minister whether he should visit the State or depute the Agriculture Minister to visit the State. The Prime Minister told us he will convey it to the Agriculture Minister and Agriculture Minister will visit the State. Next day, when we discussed with the Agriculture Minister, he promised me that he will come to Andhra Pradesh and see for himself the damage caused. But, unfortunately, he subsequently telephoned to me that he had a talk with the Home Minister and Finance Minister and they said that unless we discuss it and then, come to some conclusion, unless the Central team goes

there, what is the purpose of the Minister visiting the place? Sir, I have the pictures of the devastation even now. Any human being who has got some heart will be moved by going through these pictures. It is literally after the crop is harvested. The entire paddy crop was drowned in water. It was like that for seven to ten days in different places. The tobacco crops are lost, chilli crops are lost, onion crops are lost, red gram crops are lost, cotton crops are also lost, many commercial crops are also lost and paddy farmers are the worst sufferers. But, unfortunately, when the devastation took place in the month of December, the Central team goes there leisurely in the month of February. We have devastation in December and you send a Central team in February. Sir, monsoons are not in our hands. I do understand that. Everybody understands it. But, at the same time, farmers cannot wait for the Central team to come and then, look at the reality of the picture and then decide what to do. He will go, he will beg, he will borrow from somebody and then he will try to salvage the situation and do something else. It is very atrocious on the part of the Central Government to send a Central team in the month of February.

Thirdly, a Working Group has been set up under the Chairmanship of Haryana Chief Minister, Shri Bhupinder Singh Hooda, to discuss about disasters and also make some recommendations. This Working Group has made a recommendation to give Rs. 10,000 per hectare in case of crop damage. But, unfortunately, so far, nothing has been given. The State Government announced some Rs. 2,400 damage per acre. They are just peanuts. And, the request is a minimum of Rs. 10,000 per acre. Even the Hooda Working Group recommended for giving Rs. 10,000 per hectare. But, even that has not been considered.

Sir, we requested the FCI to be pressed into service and then purchase the discoloured paddy. Sir, 17 lakh tonnes of foodgrains was discoloured. The FCI, for the information of the hon. Home Minister, has purchased not even one grain. The State Civil Supplies Corporation also has purchased only 30,000 tonnes out of 17 lakh tonnes! Most of the foodgrains have been purchased by the private traders and the farmers had to indulge in distress sale. They have sold it for Rs. 600 or Rs. 700, though the Minimum Support Price is Rs. 1,030. The market price would have been somewhere around Rs. 1,300 to Rs. 1,400. Two years back it was the case.

Now, Sir, I come to restriction with regard to foodgrain movement. There is an inter-State restriction on foodgrain movement in Andhra Pradesh. I don't know why the Government of Andhra Pradesh conveyed to the hon. Minister like this. Sir, 65 lakh tonnes of rice of last year's crop is lying with farmers and market. So, unless you move that stock outside, you will not get any buyers for new crop. That is the situation. And there is no storage capacity. In the last two-and-a-half years not even a single tonne capacity addition has been made in Andhra Pradesh. There is no storage capacity. Farmers have no place to keep their produce. So, they have to indulge in distress sale. That is why farmers are all now feeling cheated. They are feeling

helplessness. They are cursing the people's representatives belonging to all parties. I am not trying to make it one party issue. When the entire State is in distress, was it not the duty of the hon. Prime Minister to visit, was it not the duty of the hon. Agriculture Minister to visit the State and console the farmers. Had they come during that time, they would have understood the seriousness of the situation. I have sent the photographs to the hon. Home Minister just now to see for himself what has happened at that time. But, unfortunately, the Central Government has not responded positively so far. Sir, in the backdrop of it, I would like to say that Andhra Pradesh faced three untimely cyclones - one is Laila, one is Jal and the third one may be called as 'Hell.' I don't know what it is, because in December it had caused the maximum devastation across the State. All the families of the farming community were on the roads. They were crying and weeping for days together. When I visited farmers, tears came to me, because I come from that background. Unfortunately, so far, Sir, nothing has been done.

Sir, tobacco is another issue. I am also a Member of the Tobacco Board from this House. The Tobacco Board has passed a unanimous Resolution requesting the Government to return the farmers 15 per cent penalty which was imposed on farmers for producing more tobacco. Sir, the Resolution was to return 10 per cent of it so that it helps the farmers to some extent. That also has not been accepted so far.

Sir, I met the hon. Commerce Minister the other day. I requested him and reminded him of the Resolution passed by the Tobacco Board in which other Members of Parliament, cutting across the party lines, are also Members. That was not accepted.

The third important point which I would like the Minister, who is heading this Committee, to study is about the re-schedule of loans. An announcement was made immediately after the disaster that the loans would be re-scheduled. The farmers have been waiting with great hope and it was said that the interest would be borne by the Government; fine. But, so far, no clear-cut orders have been issued. On the other hand, the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh has made a statement on the Floor of the House that people who repay their loans before 31st

March, their interest would be waived off. Sir, when the farmers are totally in distress and lost everything, how do you expect them to repay it before 31st March? If that being the case, the Government should think about this seriously and waive the interest portion and also allow them to repay it in three equal installments with one year moratorium on the loan. This is another demand.

Sir, another important aspect is crop insurance. Every time we are discussing about it. Nothing has happened. Sir, today, the farmers are looking at Parliament of India hoping that, at least, something would be done in this Parliament Session. Last time we could not discuss it. This time, again, at last, it has come up for discussion. I only hope that the hon. Minister would

understand the seriousness of the situation and then respond to the points raised by me even now. Thank you.

SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I associate myself to what my senior colleague, Shri M. Venkaiah Naidu, has said. As there is paucity of time, I would not repeat all those things that have been put forth by my colleague.

The statement of the hon. Minister is like an eye-wash. It does not show any concern towards Andhra Pradesh, there the State Government also belongs to the Congress Party. The Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh has also requested the Central Government for financial assistance. Regarding this, I had put an Unstarred Question No. 243, dated 23.02.2011. The answer of the Government is so far as the Chief Minister's request regarding the enhancement of scale of relief is concerned, an expert group had been constituted by the Ministry of Home Affairs to review and recommend the norms and items for assistance from the relief fund. The expert group has submitted its report. The recommendations of the expert group are, now, being finalized in consultation with the Ministry of Finance. This is the crux of the problem. The Government of Andhra Pradesh had also requested to give permission to enhance the scale of relief. Till now, the permission has not been given. I am unable to understand this stepmotherly treatment towards Andhra Pradesh. The permission has been given to Tamil Nadu to enhance the relief from Rs. 8,000 to Rs. 10,000. We are requesting only to enhance it from Rs. 6,000 to Rs. 8,000, but that too has not been given; this is, after discussion with the Finance Ministry, is in the process of being finalized. Is it not a stepmotherly treatment? When Tamil Nadu has been permitted to enhance the scale of relief from Rs. 8,000 to Rs. 10,000, it is definitely discrimination towards Andhra Pradesh.

We have been facing the problems of unprecedented rains and cyclones since September. These have wreaked havoc not once or twice, but four times. Therefore, the Government of Andhra Pradesh had requested for additional assistance. For this purpose, the Central Teams were constituted, which have already visited the State on 01st and 04th November, 2010, and, again, from December 17th to December

19th, 2010 to assess the damages caused and to recommend for additional assistance to the State. The reports of the teams have been processed and will be placed before a high-level committee for consideration, in its next meeting. The Central Team has again visited the State from 07th to 10th February, 2011 to assess the damages caused due to the floods in December, 2010. This is the reply. As I told you, Sir, there have been rains, cyclones Jal and Laila from September, 2010, onwards. The damages, at one time, were around Rs. 6,000 crores, and another time it was Rs. 3,000 crores. That is why the Government of Andhra Pradesh had requested for additional financial assistance. But only a few hundred crores were given under the National Disaster Response Fund, and that too as an

advance. The Prime Minister had announced Rs. 1,000 crores, but only Rs. 600 crores were released.

The third point is regarding the procurement of discoloured rice, that is, *Nelloore Masura*, by the FCI. Twenty-five lakh tonnes of rice are lying there. The farmers are requesting for relaxation...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You seek clarifications in the form of questions.

SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY: Okay, Sir. I would like to know from the Government: When are they going to release additional funds; when are they going to enhance the scale of relief from Rs. 6,000 to Rs. 8,000; and, when are they going to procure 6 to 7 per cent discoloured rice?

श्री मुद्रनारायण पाणि (उड़ीसा): सर, उड़ीसा में
...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : आप बैठिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA (Jharkhand): Sir, Orissa is a neighbouring State. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री मुद्रनारायण पाणि : अगर वहां का स्टेट
गवर्नमेंट ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति : पाणि जी, आप बैठिए। यह सही बात नहीं है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... श्री मैसूरा रेड्डी ने अभी कम्पलीट नहीं किया है और आप बीच में उठकर बोल देते हो। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI SYED AZEEZ PASHA (Andhra Pradesh): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I fully associate myself with my learned colleagues, Shri M. Venkaiah Naidu and Shri M.V. Mysura Reddy. I would just like to add two or three more points. Sir, between June, 2009 and November, 2010, there were five natural disasters in the State of Andhra Pradesh. Due to heavy rains in the coastal districts, standing crop of paddy, to the extent of 7.22 lakh hectares, got damaged. About 20 per cent of the crop was fully damaged and the rest, partially. In addition, cotton crop in 2.36 lakh hectares was also, partially, damaged. But, the Centre has sanctioned only a paltry sum of Rs. 1,260.84 crores and the State Government has also joined in by giving Rs. 1,400 crores. But this is far less than our expectations. Our General Secretary, Comrade

A.B. Bardhan has addressed a letter to the Prime Minister, suggesting some four or five steps. They are: (i) Declare it as a national calamity without any bureaucratic red tape and delay. (ii) Announce Rs. 10,000 per acre as compensation for crop loss. (iii) Announce compensation of Rs. 5 lakh each for the lives lost. (iv) Announce adequate relief for other damage suffered in terms of cattle, homestead and damage in the fields. This is about the letter written to the Prime Minister. Sir, since the damage is severe, as has also been mentioned by Venkaiah Naiduji, one year moratorium should be declared alongwith all these relief measures, which have to be taken up immediately. Thank you, very much, Sir.

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, it is true that a great devastation has taken place. But I must answer my senior colleagues, Shri M. Venkaiah Naidu and Shri M.V. Mysura Reddy.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Don't answer. The Minister will answer. ...*(Interruptions)*... Just seek your clarifications.

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: This is the first time, in any Government, that the input subsidy has been increased. Earlier, it was Rs. 4,500/-; now, it is Rs. 6,000/- per hectare. I know it is not sufficient. Unfortunately, they are saying that the Government is not sensitive. Sir, it is very much committed to looking after the interests of the farmers. We request the Minister of Home Affairs to be more considerate. Apart from the State Government's existing norms for milch animals, buffaloes, cows, etc., Rs. 10,000 has been increased to Rs. 15,000. For sheep and goat, the amount has been increased from Rs. 1,000/- to Rs. 2,000/-. For poultry, the amount has been increased from Rs. 30/- to Rs. 40/-. Similarly, for fisheries sector...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Seelam, I told you to seek only clarifications. In Calling Attention, the hon. Minister makes a Statement and you have to seek clarifications from the Statement.

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: These measures are not sufficient. The State Government have asked from the Centre Rs. 12,500 crores. The Chief Minister has written to the Prime Minister asking for some relief. The Government of India has been kind enough to provide certain additional relief, upto 20 per cent, in case of Punjab and Tamil Nadu, for purchase of damaged paddy. The same thing should also be extended to Andhra Pradesh. It is a devastation, never seen in the annals of the history. Four consecutive months of floods, cyclones and untimely rains have totally devastated the lives of farmers— marginal farmers, small farmers, poultry, fisheries sector, animal husbandry, sheep and buffaloes. There is a tremendous loss, which is unbearable. The Government of Andhra Pradesh is doing its best. I must put on record, Sir, never in the history of Andhra Pradesh, the Government of Andhra Pradesh have taken such measures. Their Government was also in power. Mr. Mysura Reddy was mentioning that it was not at all attending to the needs of the farmers; it is wrong, Sir. But, still, it is

insufficient. We would like the Centre to come to our rescue. We are grateful for Rs. 400 crores...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY (Andhra Pradesh): That is also only advance. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Let me complete. Why are you disturbing me?

So, I join my colleagues in saying that we still require massive assistance from the Central Government to overcome this hardship.

I think, the Government of Andhra Pradesh has written three letters. Rs. 12,500 crores is the damage cost. I think we need a little liberal view on this assistance which is provided by the Central Government. We request the Central Government to extend the relief in a better way.

Then, Sir, the grant provided under MGNREGA also needs to be increased as was requested by the State Government. The FCI has relaxed the norms but it should be expeditiously done. Lot of farmers are in distress. Earlier the paddy was sold at Rs. 1300 per quintal but now it is being sold at Rs. 800 per quintal. It is real agony for the farmers. We had also requested for the increase in the Bengal Gram input subsidy assistance. The Minimum Support Price for the Bengal Gram also needs to be increased. We made a representation in that regard. All the Members of Parliament cutting across party lines met the Prime Minister. We also met the Agriculture Minister. I suppose, Sir, we have a strong case. *(Time-bell rings)* We are not asking for parity with Tamil Nadu or Punjab. But we should not be discriminated against because this is an hour of crisis. We would request the Central Government to come to the rescue of the Andhra Pradesh Government.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I would like to associate myself with it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

AN HON. MEMBER: Sir, Andhra Pradesh is neglected. I also associate myself with it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. RAMA JOIS (Karnataka): The whole House is associating itself with it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay; okay.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, cyclones, floods, are indeed a tragedy and they affect a large number of people. Surely, both the Central and the State Government must rush to the aid of those who have been affected, and what we are doing today, what we did in the past month or last year is no different from what has been done over the last many years. We follow certain norms, certain scales of assistance and provide relief

to the State Government which, in turns, provides relief to the farmers and other affected persons. We can be faulted if we have failed to act, we can be faulted if we have failed to adhere to the norms and the guidelines. These norms are revised from time to time. Since the UPA took office, we have revised it more than once. The last revision was on 31st of June, 2009. I don't think anyone has found fault with the application of the norms. What is now being said is, revise the norms, and the answer to that is, yes. Although we revised it only on 31st of July, 2009, there is a group now looking into the norms once again and we will certainly keep all suggestions in mind and revise the norms.

But as long as these are the norms in place — this is, I believe, what Shri Venkaiah Naidu did when he was the Minister for Rural Development, this is what every Government does — we go by the norms and the scales of assistance which have been approved by the Cabinet. Now, I have not heard any hon. Member say that the Government has acted in violation of the norms.

SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY: Why was Tamil Nadu given?
...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He will come to that. ...(Interruptions)... Please. ...(Interruptions)... Mr. Natchiappan, please sit down. ...(Interruptions)... Mr. Natchiappan, he is not asking you. ...(Interruptions)... He is not asking you. ...(Interruptions)... He is not asking you. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, he had asked a question; I have noted the question but even before I answer it, it all started. ...(Interruptions)... The short answer is, no enhanced scale of relief has been given to any State. We have granted relief only in accordance with the norms that have been approved by the Government of India. If the State Government gave additional relief from its own funds, certainly, I cannot stand in the way.

But as per my instructions, no enhancement in the scale of relief has been given to any State.

Sir, we must understand how the NDRF and SDRF work. It is not as though States are short of cash. The SDRF is a fund, which has been created after the Finance Commission, into which the State dips in and draws from that fund. But it does not mean that unless it draws from the Fund it cannot spend. It has its own cash balances. For example, Andhra Pradesh has had a cash balance of over Rs. 4000 crores every single day for the last several months, and, as on 4th March the cash balance is Rs. 4858.38 crores. All States put together in India, if I speak from memory, have a cash balance of over one lakh crore rupees. The money is available; we have to spend the money, then draw from the SDRF and once the norms apply, we would replenish from the NDRF. That has been the practice for many, many years. That has been the practice in every successive Government and we are following that practice

faithfully.

Now, questions have been asked. When Mr. Venkaiah Naidu asked the first question, for a moment I was taken aback. He said that for the 2009 drought we granted some assistance in 2011. Now, *prima facie*, it appears to be a very legitimate question. But why was the sanction granted later? When drought hit 22 districts in 2009-10, the HLC decided on 04.01.2010 that assistance for employment generation will be in the proportion of 75:25 between Government of India and the State Government towards additional employment upto 50 days under the Mahatma Gandhi NREGA to those families which had completed 100 days of employment in the

affected districts. Our share worked out to Rs. 207.33 crores. The number of households which were eligible was assessed as 7,37,168. So, we asked the State Government to provide the certification from the State Accountant General. The certificate was not forthcoming. The Ministry of Finance took up the matter; the certification was still not forthcoming. Nevertheless, in the absence of a certification, the high level committee of three ministers decided that they would go ahead and release the amount of Rs. 207.33 crores. So, we have actually released the amount even though it was pointed out that the certification was not forthcoming that so many households had completed 100 days of work. So, in fact, we have not done anything wrong. We hope that the certification will come. It may have come since we took that position, but even pending certification we have released the amount. As I said earlier, money is available; you must spend the money and then reimburse yourself from the SDRF or the NDRF.

Now, a question was asked about waiver of loans, reimbursement of tobacco penalty etc. Let me list some of the things that we have done, which I did not mention in my statement because my answer to the Calling Attention was to be brief and I only gave the outline of the amounts released. Now, as far as the Government of India is concerned, Seed Division of the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation has provided a production subsidy of Rs. 20 per kilogram and distribution subsidy of Rs. 25 per kilogram to the implementing agencies. There is also a provision of financial assistance of Rs. 15,000 for organizing training for farmers and seed growers who have been affected by the floods and droughts. Secondly, the Department of Food and Public Distribution has informed in order to mitigate the hardship of farmers, paddy samples were collected by joint teams of officers from the Department of Food and Public Distribution, FCI and the State Government and relaxation in the uniform specifications of paddy and rice have been allowed in the affected districts of Andhra Pradesh.

Three, relaxations in paddy and rice are applicable in the affected districts. In case of rice, one lakh tonne of rice in Nalgonda and 20,000 tonne rice in Khamam district including custom milled rice can be procured under the relaxed specifications. The relaxation will be

subject to the State Government utilizing the milled rice on overriding priority for Targeted PDS and Other Welfare Schemes within the State only. The above relaxations will be applicable to the Kharif crop. Four, the Department of Commerce has approved the proposal of Tobacco Board, of which Mr. Venkaiah Naidu is a hon. Member, for compensation to fully damaged crops of tobacco at Rs. 6000 per hectare and to partially damaged crops of tobacco at Rs. 4000 per hectare. This is what the Central Government has done. What the State Government has done is this. The State Government of Andhra Pradesh has informed that a total amount of Rs. 2328 crore that includes an amount of Rs. 1019.34 crore for agricultural sector was sanctioned by the State Government in the current year for various sectors and engineering works. Two, during the

year, input subsidy was provided to the affected farmers due to various natural calamities. These input subsidies have been enhanced and given in 2008 and in 2010. I have the details. Three, agricultural credit in rural areas through institutional sources. To ease the burden of the distressed, Government of Andhra has introduced the Pavala Vaddi Scheme. Now the farmers have to pay only 3 per cent interest on the crop loan. Four, a total loan of Rs. 4750 crore was rescheduled and this is also being undertaken in Kharif 2010. Five, due to the bumper harvest and good market for the cotton produce, the farmers have been securing more than the MSP of Rs. 3000 per quintal. From the beginning of the season, the farmers were getting more than that MSP with the produce priced at Rs. 3400 to Rs. 4000 per quintal. Six, the Government of Andhra Pradesh has informed that they have enhanced the scale of relief for the Animal Husbandry sector for replacement of live stock from Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 15,000 for buffaloes and cows and from Rs. 1000 to Rs. 2000 for sheep and goat in milch animal category and from Rs. 5000 to Rs. 10,000 for calf in draught animal category and from Rs. 30 per bird to Rs. 40 per bird in poultry. Seven, in all the four natural disasters that affected the State in 2010, 20,065 weavers were affected in the districts of Prakasam, Krishna, Visakhapatnam and East Godavari. The Government of Andhra Pradesh released an amount of Rs. 401 lakhs as relief assistance to the affected weavers for replacement/repair of looms. After the depression in the Bay of Bengal in December 2010, Government enhanced the scale of relief for weavers from Rs. 2000 to Rs. 5000 per loom towards replacement of yarn and from Rs. 2000 to Rs. 5000 per loom towards damages to yarn, dyes and chemicals. Eight, the Government of Andhra Pradesh has sanctioned Rs. 549.98 lakhs to the fisheries sector as relief assistance towards repairs/replacement of damaged boats, nets, etc. Further, the Government of Andhra Pradesh also enhanced the scale of relief from Rs. 7500 to Rs. 10,000 towards replacement of fully damaged traditional craft net. The Government of Andhra Pradesh has done a lot of things. If what they have done is not enough, I submit with respect, there is a Legislative Assembly; voice

must be raised there and I am sure the Government of Andhra Pradesh will respond. As far as the Central Government is concerned, we have done everything that we are obliged to do under the norms. We have even granted advance on account; we have given advance in SDRF. We will do more. Once the norms are revised, of course, we will do more. But we have done exactly as per norms and this has been the practice for many many years. We sympathise with the people of Andhra Pradesh; we share their agony and we share their grief. We have done our best and I am sure the Government of Andhra Pradesh will do more. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, it is a very serious situation, let us not take it lightly. As the hon. Minister said, it is a matter to be raised on the floor of the Assembly.

For the information of the Minister, today, Andhra Pradesh Assembly is also discussing the same issue. But, the point is that the resources of the States are limited. Be it in Tamil Nadu, be it in Andhra Pradesh, be it in Orissa, or, be it in Maharashtra, the States which are affected by untimely rains, the situation is the same. So, the request from the State Government to the Central Government was for providing maximum relief. Sir, many of the questions are unanswered. Now, when the farmers are in distress, there are several things we are talking of – training programme, how much we have given to them, etc. My point is very simple. The interest waiver has not been talked about so far. Interest waiver was assured to us by the Agriculture Minister. The Prime Minister also sympathised with us when we met him. So far, nothing has been said because if you reschedule the loan – the Minister is a knowledgeable person and he has the Minister of Finance sitting here – unless you take care of the interest waiver of the portion of that year, you know the principal as well as the interest both combined together, it will not help.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, I have just now read that loans are being rescheduled. I am sure the scheme would have provided for interest. I do not know the details. But, surely, I will pass on this information to both, the Minister for Agriculture and the Minister of Finance and I would request him to address this specific issue when he replies to the Budget.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, about the second point coming to input subsidy.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There cannot be clarification on clarification.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, when 23 lakh farmers are affected, 23 lakh farmers are weeping, we have to spend enough time.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I agree. This is the...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, we are the Council of States...(*Interruptions*)... Please try to understand. This statement is just an eyewash...(*Interruptions*)... Please try to understand that farmers are in distress...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: My understanding will not help

here...(Interruptions)...

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि : सर, उड़ीसा में ... (व्यवधान) ...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The hon. Minister has said that norms have to revised...(Interruptions)...

श्री एम. वेंकैया नायडु : सरकार से रही है ... (व्यवधान) ...
यह क्या है ? ... (व्यवधान) ... कृषि मंत्री जी कहाँ गए?
... (व्यवधान) ...

SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY: Sir, people are dying...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have raised certain issues. The hon. Minister has answered to the best of his ability...(Interruptions)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, we want solution...(Interruptions)... Sir, 318 farmers have committed suicide...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have heard. The hon. Minister has said that norms have to be revised and it is being revised...(Interruptions)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, we are very unhappy. The Central Government is unresponsive. They are not sincerely concerned. 318 farmers have committed suicide. To protest against the anti-farmer policy of the Government, we are walking out from the House.

(At this stage, some hon. Members left the Chamber)

SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY: Sir, it is a serious situation. The problem cannot be solved in the name of norms. In protest, we are also walking out from the House.

(At this stage, some hon. Members left the Chamber)

THE BUDGET (GENERAL), 2011-12 Contd.

DR. ABHISHEK MANU SINGHVI: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I think, we are slowly getting into seeing the benefits and the disadvantages of the new rule. Sir, in the pre-lunch session, I had started by pointing out the three tests for a good Budget, an ideal Budget – the tests of reflection of philosophy, vision and direction of the Government, the thinking of the Government, the fact that it has to deal with macro economic elements and has to put India on a firm and prosperous basis for the future.

And then, I coined the acronym, in the context of which I intended to dissect the Budget, DIRECT where 'D' stood for discipline, 'I' for inclusion, 'R' for reform, 'E' for expenditure-growth reduction, 'C' for creative and 'T' for transformative. Sir, I am not going to all that again to the extent that I have already made those submissions in the morning. I started with the fiscal deficit issue and showed that the Finance Minister has outperformed each of the fiscal deficit, revenue deficit and other parameters between the Budget Estimates for

2010-11 and Revised Estimates for 2010-11, and I have given those figures, in particular, the fact that he had bitten the bullet by specifically announcing the cash transfer schemes. I had pointed out that Brazil has been the most remarkably successful on that score alongwith Turkey, Colombia, Egypt and other countries. But on the discipline part, I had added by pointing out that without any increase in taxation, without any drastic expenditure cuts, with a very significant increase in social sector allocations, yet there had been a great reining in of the Budget, a great fiscal consolidation, and,

I think, that was something which was an unusual aspect of the first 'D' for discipline of the Budget. The second aspect was inclusion, and if, as I said, the signature tune of the Budget is fiscal consolidation, inclusion is not only the identity of the Budget, but it is the identity of both the UPA-I and UPA-II. It is the crucial element which defines, delineates and describes UPA. Our inflection point is remarkable ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I think you should change the seats. This is better for me. It will help me control the House if you change the seats. The Chief Whip should take note of it and ...(Interruptions)...

DR. ABHISHEK MANU SINGHVI: Sir, today, if inclusion is a buzz word cutting across party lines, that is the gift of the UPA. In fact, the irony is that even the BJP-ruled States repeatedly trumpet how much better they are than Congress-ruled States in implementing the welfare programmes created by the UPA. Sir, inclusion, as I said, is the identity of this Government and, therefore, the Finance Minister had very rightly devoted a whole section, five pages, to inclusion. We already know about MGNREGA, Mahatma Gandhi NREGA, the world's largest social welfare scheme. We now have another example of our continuing commitment to inclusion, probably the world's largest food security scheme. Roughly, 170-190 million families, which is about 800-900 million persons are intended to be covered in this scheme. These are not to be taken for granted as acronyms because if it was so simple, I am asking myself, why not one of these schemes, and I can rattle a whole list of them, not one of them was ever thought of, conceived or mentioned by the NDA during their rule? And, roughly, 12-13 billion US dollars per year food security scheme under an Act is on the anvil in the very near future. Therefore, my 'I' for inclusion underlines the Budget's social sector allocation which increased by 17 per cent over the last year, and now constitutes a total of roughly 36.4 per cent of the total Plan allocation. We have proved, Sir, the doubting Thomases and the skeptics wrong because despite supposed budgetary constraints, we have made MGNREGA a showpiece scheme of the UPA. We have not shirked, despite it already being a success, in linking it with the CPI, the Consumer Price Index for agricultural labour. Therefore, we have again proved the doubting Thomases wrong.

Sir, I was amused when I heard my friend, Mr. Ravi Shankar Prasad, talk of employment. Obviously, the BJP, especially in its Shining India avatar, does not consider 4.6 crore employment – I repeat 4.6 crore or 46 million employment – provided by MGNREGA alone as employment. He does not even count it towards employment because for him, in India Shining, the entire rural employment by this remarkable scheme is to be ignored. Of course, he was also wrong on the general unemployment figures. Of course, he can afford to ignore what our Governments have done, two of them. But, he does also ignore that unemployment increased – and I am answering him particularly now – from 1999-2000 to 2004-05 by 7.31 per cent, that

is, in the very same Economic Survey which he partially read and which are from the NSSO figures for current daily basis of employment. So, although NDA did add employment, the rate of additional employment was much below the rate of addition to the labour force and therefore, unemployment increased from 1999-2000 to 2004-05 by 7.31 per cent. We had, of course, apart from MGNREGA, between 2004-05 to 2007-08, for which I have the figures, made an additional five million jobs and that also is in the Economic Survey.

Sir, it is obvious that we are not deterred by budgetary constraints when it comes to 'Inclusion', the 'I' in my acronym. Take the two most important soft infrastructure sectors – education and health. Education has been increased by a whopping 24 per cent and remember, this increase comes on the head of two earlier Budgets where increases were already very large. So, the base on which this further 24 per cent increase has come in education is already very high and there again – I am not giving you the names of all those schemes in education like Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, the National Knowledge Network, Skill Development Programme, etc. – in health, you have the Swastha Bima Yojana. There, the increase is 20 per cent. Again, over a high base over earlier years. So, this is, Sir, the caring, compassionate, inclusive approach and this is further underlined by the especially targeted programmes of inclusion in Naxal affected, Left Wing affected extremist areas, backward districts, tribal districts, etc. Specific allocation and focus in the Budget for inclusion is found in that respect also.

Sir, the larger point is important and the larger point is, with our aggregate social sector allocations, coming a very close second behind our Defence Budget – I gave you the figures in the morning, from Rs. 1,60,000 crores to Rs. 1,64,000 crores, only a difference of Rs. 4000 crores – we have changed and we can truly claim that the UPA has altered the trajectory of India's growth. Development has shifted its focus to the individual, to ourselves. And, it is, therefore, in particular ironic, if not laughable, that Mr. Ravi Shankar Prasad attacks us for lack of inclusive growth. I do not know whether anybody

in BJP knows the true meaning of 'inclusion'. And when he attacks us for lack of inclusive growth or sheds crocodile tears for the poor, I can only think of the devil quoting the scriptures.

Sir, now, I come to 'T' in my 'DIRECT'. I have done with 'Discipline' and 'Inclusion'. But, I am not going in sequence. I am dealing with 'T' first because it's linked to 'Inclusion', that is, Transformative. The transformative works in tandem with the inclusive. It works individually and in tandem with the inclusive. After all, MGNREGA, loan waiver and the food security which I have discussed are as inclusive as they are transformative. So also are the direct cash transfers which I have discussed. But, in particular, a transformative scheme whose effects you are only beginning to feel, but whose real effects you will feel from October this year is, the UID Aadhar

scheme. From October this year, you will have the incredible generation of ten lakh numbers per day. Yes, it's not per month, it's per day.

That will be not merely transformative but will also be revolutionary for our delivery mechanisms. We have lamented in this country for too long about outcomes and outlays or outlays and outcomes not being matched, about outlays not being converted into outcomes. Well, this is going to happen in a big, direct way, from October, 10 lakh numbers per day. Sir, I am particularly happy, as a professional, in another capacity, that the Plan provision for the Justice Department has been increased threefold for the Budget 2011-12. For far too long, a lip service has been done on this score. But this time, the Finance Minister has realized the urgent need and has given a handsome, concrete bonanza, which, I hope, will be quickly utilised for building infrastructure and eCos. Indeed, the Supreme Court has been lamenting, repeatedly in order after order that a large number of the infrastructure schemes have not been implemented. But this is a three-fold increase. This is still not very large if you compare it with other schemes. That is, perhaps, not covered in the Finance Minister's this scheme, but, I hope, in the near future, some more funds will be given to increase the judge-population ratio in this country. We have, roughly, 11 per million. The global average is 50 per million. You cannot give a healing touch to the *aam admi*, to the poor dispute resolution litigant, without having 11-13 per million being, at least, doubled in the near future. Sir, we are proud that having created, having invented and having promoted these remarkably transformative, socially inclusive programmes, the Finance Minister rightly could not have produced the child, could not have given birth to a child and then left him without nurturing him through infancy, through adolescence and through adulthood. So, he has continued with that support financially. Those critics from the Opposition benches who indulge in nothing but carping criticism have to realise that we have sustained these inclusive programmes even through the difficult years of 2008-09 when the world was in recession, and it was very easy for us to cut back, to make drastic cuts. Indeed, it would repay us to have an interesting research study. Somebody should do an analytical study. That shows that one of the main reasons why in this country, in

India, we did not feel the effects of recession in even one-third as much a measure as globally, was because such socially inclusive welfare programmes were under operation. We had provided, even prior to the recession, a Keynesian formula to provide work and employment for money and, perhaps, that is the main reason. Of course, that would await a better statistical study but I have no doubt that the study would show that the schemes by the UPA in 2004, 2005, 2006 and 2007 were a major cushion for the 2008-2009 bad times.

Sir, coming to the reforms for which my 'R' stands in direct, - of 'r' stands for reform - our reform credentials in this Budget are printed on the forehead of the Budget. They are so starkly visible and I have only itemized five prominent engines of reform

4.00 P.M.

although there are many more in the Budget. These five prominent engines of reform are the Goods and Service Tax Initiative, number one; the Direct Tax Code, number two; the proposed Companies Bill around the corner, number three; the Accelerated Emphasis on Disinvestment, but 'disinvestment' not as defined by you, as defined by the UPA. That is number four. There is a list of seven very important pending mandatory legislations, listed in para 34 of the Budget, which are on financial sector reforms. These five initiatives which are under implementation, which, by 2012, will have a very clear profile will be the major reform credentials of this Budget. A quick word on a few of them. The DTC. The Direct Tax Code we talked about. But what is it? It is thought changing. It, in fact, meets and addresses the jokes, the laments and the comments of decades under which the Income Tax Act has been viewed as 'arcane', rightly viewed as 'arcane', user and assessee unfriendly.

It typifies the image of the tax collector who, unlike the taxidermist, does not even leave behind either the carcass or the skin. At least, a taxidermist is supposed to leave behind the carcass. Those stereotypes are sought to be addressed by the new Direct Tax Code. It will now not require any fiscal legislation unless each year the Parliament wants to change the rates. There will be stability in all the tax rates and no longer they need to be passed every year as we are required to do now. It will not have one statutory section with 20 sub-sections and 15 provisos running into three pages without a full-stop in one unending sentence. That will all go. It will, therefore, have stability, continuity, clarity, consistency and, therefore, it is something we must look forward to and try to hasten even before the deadline of April, 2012.

The second of these reforms, the visible marks on the forehead of the Budget, is the GST. In these days of coalition governance, which Government can claim a bigger reform-minded agenda than to claim a Constitutional amendment to be implemented and operationalised before April, 2012 on the GST score? The GST will telescope multi-level and different tax rates in different States into one uniform whole. (a) It will reduce the taxation; (b) it will make it uniform; and (c) it will eliminate multi-level cascading taxes. It

will, in a nutshell, for the first time, create a common market in India, especially, for sales tax. It is a major initiative and I must take a few minutes to remind you of the BJP's role in this, and I hope that history will not repeat itself.

Sir, Mr. Ravi Shankar Prasad made a few laments, some nice preaching, some tall comments and some statesman-like comments about the GST. I must remind him and his party about the actual role that they played. I remember the sequence of events. The VAT, which was the precursor of the GST in a smaller different form, was first talked about by the BJP in 2000 in its manifesto. After having, perhaps, * the people

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

in its manifesto, the BJP did nothing for the VAT for five years. From 2000 to 2004, of course, there was their Government and they did nothing. In 2005, our Government, for the first time, introduced VAT. When we introduced VAT, in particular, the BJP States – remember the BJP had proposed VAT – and I will name them, Uttaranchal, Rajasthan, Gujarat and Chhattisgarh, refused to implement VAT in 2005 after we had started it. It was only in 2008, on a manifesto proposal of the BJP in 2000, that the Congress implemented VAT and then the BJP States fell into line after eight long years. All that I can say is, I hope and trust that they will not make a self-fulfilling prophecy out of the GST again in the same manner. It doesn't matter. It is of no use if you give slogans and long sermons in Parliament, but go out and oppose the social welfare Bills which you know, as a Constitutional (Amendment) Bill, can't be passed without your constructive cooperation.

Sir, the third part of that reform picture is disinvestment. But I prefer to use the phrase "people's ownership of public sector assets", which is our formulation and definition of the disinvestment and not of the NDA, and remember that there are significant differences in these two formulations. The NDA proposed a very clear policy of selling the family silver to raise money. The policy became controversial from the inception for the simple reason that the strategic sale of a few public sector enterprises could involve a sale to a few lucky private companies.

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (Prof. P.J. Kurien), in the Chair]

The auction-based sale of companies was fraught with price issues. To be brutally frank they were what is called sweet-heart deals below market price. It is the UPA which calibrated and nuanced that policy and specifically put two caveats for which the UPA and the Finance Ministers of the UPA will have to be congratulated. The first of these two was to safeguard 51 per cent. Fifty-one per cent would be retained at all times by the Government of India. You will offload partially and raise money. But 51 per cent, which is well beyond control – control is possible even if it is 26 per cent – will be retained by the Government of India.

Second, banks and insurance companies will not be offloaded. So

despite

these very two salutary safeguards, when you disinvest some percentage of the equity, there is a long queue of people waiting to buy. And that is the difference between our policy and their policy. We have had a little underflow in the last year at Rs. 23,000 crores, but the Finance Minister has boldly claimed a figure of Rs. 40,000 crores for the next year. I think that is the major answer towards offsetting what we will not get by 3G auction. The 3G auction is, obviously, a bonanza which will not recur every year. Therefore, the disinvestment, whether it exceeds Rs. 40,000 crores – but it is a minimum of Rs. 40,000 crores – will provide that cushion for our resources.

Sir, the Companies Bill and the other five or seven Bills itemized in para 34 of the Finance Minister's Budget Speech are crucial because, for example, the Companies Bill has not seen a real change for almost 50 to 60 years. There is a whole amount of jurisprudence of lacuna understood by the courts and outside by experience which needs the Companies Act to be not tinkered with, but which needs whole scale addressing. As far as those seven Bills are concerned, like the Pension Fund Regulatory Bill, the Insurance Bill, the LIC Bill, etc., they are all amendment Bills. Here it is very important because important Expert Committees, Task Forces, Janakiraman Committee and this committee and that committee, that have gone into it, have made specific recommendations. Unfortunately, they are pending from 2005, 2006 and 2008. I am going to address this matter of concern shortly, but I can say half in jest that we can understand the slow progress on some of these Bills till 2008, when our friends from the Left left us. But after 2008 and particularly after 2009, they have to be fast tracked because they are extremely important for our 3rd generation reforms in the financial sector.

Sir, another manifestation of discipline alongwith fiscal consolidation, but justifying independent identification by me is the 'e' in my acronym dialect. I have dealt with 'd' for discipline, 'i' for inclusion, 't' for transformation and I am now on the 'e' and that is – this is quite remarkable about this Budget; probably, the first time or the second time – a reduction in expenditure growth. That is the 'e' for expenditure. Leading economists have commented that there has been a great felicity and ease with which the Budget does not either increase taxation, nor does cut backs or drastic cuts in expenditure, but does a rarely used third option and the rarely used third option is, reduction of expenditure growth, namely, the rate at which the expenditure is growing, is now allowed to be the same as it has been earlier. That is what leads to fiscal prudence, that is what leads to fiscal and revenue deficit being controlled. In the Budget for 2011-12, that is for the next year, for the future, the total expenditure growth is budgeted at only 3.3 per cent and that is a reduction. I will quote from a leading edit page article of a newspaper which is usually very critical of the Government. It says, "A perspective on this expenditure growth is that, if realized, this

will be the second slowest expenditure growth in Indian history since 1970-71. The lowest realized growth after 1970-71 was in 2005-06 again by the UPA at 1.5 per cent. This is the second lowest at 3.3." And that is the inbuilt fiscal prudence, caution, etc. When I come to inflation, that has a direct impact on controlling inflation and other aspects. Sir, the Budget for this reason of 'e' in my direct and for the other reasons, has received unqualified encomiums.

Another leading newspaper, not usually very flattering to the Government, says, "This is not a workman like budget, this is not a conventional budget. It is radical. It smells of good economics. Expenditure on infrastructure and education has increased. Capital flows have been eased and investments encouraged. Taxes have not been increased and there is a commitment

and planning for further disinvestment. It is likely that this budget is a major turning point in India's fiscal history. In short, a brilliant budget, one exceeding all expectations. For that the Finance Minister and the Budget makers need to be congratulated."

In the same editorial of the same newspaper, elsewhere it is said: "The Union Budget, 2011, has many positive elements. In particular, it is low on bad ideas and pushes the Reform Agenda ahead." Now, to be low on bad ideas is as important as to be high on good ideas. It further says, "The Finance Minister has focussed in implementing many promises made by the UPA in over' time." Our friend, Shri Ravi Shankar Prasad, was extremely critical. I say: "They must introspect. They must seek to resolve a fundamental contradiction." That contradiction, I want to place in stark term before this House. How can we, the UPA, consistently present Budgets which are bad, according to the NDA? When the annual growth rate of the UPA, since 2004, has successively been 8.3 per cent, – mark these figures; it was 9.0 per cent, 9.5 per cent, 9.4 per cent, 9.1 per cent and 7.4 per cent for the last two years, including the recessionary years, till 2010-11, that is, the last year, and for the coming year, it is projected to be 9 per cent. We, therefore, can speak from the confidence of objectively verifiable data and figures because persons and debates can lie but figures cannot lie. Our lowest in these seven years, which was somewhere between 7.2 and 7.3 per cent, is higher than their highest by far, and their highest has been 6.5 per cent in 1999. And, here, Shri Ravi Shankar Prasad is taking us to task for presenting bad Budgets! The NDA's annual average for the entire NDA period, from 1998 to the end of 2003, was 6.65 per cent. This was their annual average. Our annual average was 8.6 per cent, including the nine per cent projected for the next year. These are not mere figures. These are year-on-year figures showing the growth of the economy. When you grow at 9 per cent next year, and this year, you have already grown at 9 per cent, you are already growing at a very big pace, and that is extremely difficult to do. And, growth is vital. It is this growth rate which, in 25 years of Indian history ending today, has elevated 225 million

Indians out of poverty. It is this growth rate which has elevated 350 million Chinese out of the poverty line, in the last 25 years, during the same period. I can only tell Shri Ravi Shankar Prasad that if such bad Budget presenters, if such bad economic policy makers, achieve such enviable growth rates, then, the whole world would wish for bad economic policy makers. It is ironical that Shri Ravi Shankar Prasad dared to talk about the report card of the UPA. I have just given you a seven-year report card versus a five-year report card. Indeed, Sir, though comparisons may seem odious, they are inevitable. And I continue with the comparison beyond the growth rate, beyond the average annual and each year growth rate, beyond the whole period, to the growth rate on social sector allocation. Social sector allocations on the key parameters have been abysmal by the NDA

during their period, compared to the same social sector allocations and parameters during our period. I will give you just three or four examples. During NDA's 1999-2004, – I am taking the five-year period – their outlay on health rose by 45 per cent. So, there was 45 per cent increase in health allocation, while ours increased by 186 per cent from 2004-09; I am not counting 2010 and 2011. So, ours was 186 per cent as against 45 per cent. On education, they increased the outlay by about 41 per cent for the same period. We increased it by over 125 per cent.

For several other programmes like rural development, our allocations from 2004-05 and 2008-09 increased by 323 per cent and theirs, by 114 per cent. For women and child development, it is 182 per cent versus 70 per cent and, for water supply, it is 158 per cent versus 52 per cent. I could go on and on, Sir, but I will not because it will be too embarrassing for the BJP. It will be too embarrassing for them.

SHRI RUDRA NARAYAN PANY (Orissa): What about the price-rise, Sir?

DR. ABHISHEK MANU SINGHVI: We will come to that. Have patience. First, let us listen to your misdeeds, then, we will come to price-rise also.

Sir, the other member of my acronym is 'c', for creativity. I am done with 'd', 'i', 'r', 'e' and 't'. So, so far as 'c' is concerned, Sir, critics who look for sensationalism for big-bang announcements are only looking for personal aggrandizement. They are not looking for institutional continuity. The UPA Government has always believed that both God and the devil lie in details. It is the small nitty-gritty, targeted and focused allocations, incrementally calibrated, which are the heart and soul of this Budget. They may be sounding boring because they are buried in the fine-print, but they are the creative part of this Budget, my 'c' for creative, and they are the ones which will do long-term good. After all, the big-bang creationist theory happens once in an era or a millennium whereas evolution is continuous. It is a constant upward slope and benefits and penetrates much more, though less visibly.

Sir, there are several such focused, although less sensational but more substantial, initiatives, the micro reforms, as I might recall them. Let me list some of them because they are an important part of

the Budget. After the spending thrust of the recession years, the investment focus is back. Mutual Funds can now access institutional investors, FIIs as we call them, directly for equity schemes. The FII investment limit in corporate bonds separately has been dramatically raised by five times, from five billion to 25 billion USD.

Sir, one of the reasons why our banks, the Indian banks, withstood resiliently and remarkably – and totally unlike their Western counterparts – the recession of 2008-09, was not only their Government ownership which, incidentally, has been increased in this Budget, but also calibrated exposures and monitored CR/AR ratios. That policy is continuing in this Budget with the Finance Minister's cautious and prudent policy of increasing Government ownership.

Micro finance in the institutions are the backbone of our Self-Help Groups (SHGs). As you know, in India, it has been a huge success story for about 25 million households – and that is not individuals; it is households, with roughly, four to five individuals per household; that is, over 125 million persons; 90 per cent of whom are women. The Finance Minister has consciously allocated Rs. 100 crores to a special equity fund for SHGs and another Rs. 500 crores for women in a separate SHG fund.

Sir, the SMEs sector, Small and Medium Enterprises sector, is one of the largest and fastest growing sectors. It is an extremely important sector, sitting between the services sector and the big manufacturing sector. Its growth spreads distributive equity much more and much more quickly than growth merely of the manufacturing sector taken as a whole. Last year, the Finance Minister enhanced the budgetary allocations to this sector by four thousand crore rupees. This year sees an additional five thousand crores rupees.

Sir, two crucial 'h' factors have also got much-deserved, although belated, recognition in this Budget. The two 'h' factors are, first, the handloom weavers whose economic plight has got a healing touch with a Rs. 3000 crore support scheme; and the second, about which I am particularly happy, is to the handicraft business, centered in my home town, which finds its specific name mentioned in the Budget, Jodhpur, where a special handicrafts mega-cluster is being proposed.

Sir, this Budget has also an intersection. I have done with my DIRECT, but there is an intersection of some of these acronyms. One intersection which is unique is an intersection of inclusion, transformation and creativity, and that is an intersection in the agricultural focus of this Budget. And I will come in a minute to Mr. Ravi Shankar Prasad's completely biased and unsupportable criticism.

But, just consider what this Budget has done for the agricultural sector because he attacked this as an agriculture-insensitive-Budget. Sir, I must repeat, reiterate, and remind that this year alone—it is a remarkable year—we have seen 5.2 or 5.4 per cent increase in the growth in the agricultural sector. Sir, that is remarkable because one of the reasons why we are able to project a 9 per cent overall growth is because agriculture this year, after many years, is beyond the 2

per cents, the 3 per cents, and the 4 per cents; it has crossed 5 per cent.

Sir, despite an addition to the humongous loan waiver—which is already a very big credit programme implemented years ago—credit flows have been further increased by over 25 per cent from Rs. 3.75 lakh crores in 2010-11 to Rs. 4.75 lakh crores in 2011-12. That is an over 25 per cent increase.

Sir, the subvention route has been effectively used to reduce the effective rates which farmers pay for agricultural credit. Those who repay in time, effectively get a reduction in rate to

4 per cent as against the normal 7 per cent; that is another huge push to agriculture, agricultural credit. In particular, banks are under guidelines to extend these 4 per cent loans to small and marginal farmers.

Storage and preservation has got special recognition at one level and rightly so. At one level, 20 lakh MT of additional storage has been created under the PEG scheme. In addition, 24 lakh MT under a separate rural godowns scheme would be created. Because, one of the problems which is linked to our food inflation, which is linked to our procurement, which is linked to our agricultural sector performance is lack of (a) storage, (b) preservation and (c) cold chains.

Shri Ravi Shankar Prasad mentioned rightly, but he did not mention the whole figure, that procurement is the highest ever level by this Government. In 2011 January, our Central pool is 2.7 times higher than the Central pool in 2007 January. That is about 300 per cent increase.

Sir, the PPP has been encouraging cold chains by declaring it to be an infrastructure sub-sector. He brushed aside a green revolution in the eastern region. But, he did not tell you that it was started last year. It has a special focus on the east, in Jharkhand, West Bengal, Bihar, etc., and the north-east. It has special targets, as I said, to small matters like rice cropping patterns for which an additional Rs. 400 crores has been given. Then, there is special pulses village promotion; I am not going into all those. Then there is a programme for oil palm, vegetable clusters, nutria-cereals, protein supplements. The point is not the individual detail, the point is that they typify the UPA approach—take care of the small things and the big things would take care of themselves; do not do sensation but do sense; the details matter and not just the big bang theory.

Sir, before I leave agriculture point, I would like to touch one point which Shri Ravi Shankar Prasad made which, of course, again is completely belied by the facts. He was shedding crocodile tears and preaching to us about agriculture. For 2001-02 — this is remarkable — the agricultural foodgrain production during the NDA rule was 212 MT. The next year, there was an absolute decline from 212 MT to 174 MT. Forget

the percentage decline, it is an absolute decline of over 5.2 per cent. He is talking about agriculture! We have this year 5.2 per cent growth in agriculture. They had in 2001-02, a growth of 1.7 per cent. In 2003-04, it is again a growth of 1.7 per cent. They, with the 'India Shining' * are preaching to us about...

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि : सर, ...(व्यवधान)...

डा॰ अभिषेक मनु सचिवी : आ रहा हं , आ रहा हं
...(व्यवधान) ... आपके सब खुलासे होमे चाहिए। ...(व्यवधान) ...
आपके सब चट्टि खुलने चाहिए। ...(व्यवधान) ...

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

Sir, infrastructure is another topic of great importance in the Budget as mentioned by Shri Ravi Shankar Prasad. It gets a huge boost alongwith the manufacturing and industry, 23 per cent, 50 per cent of the gross budgetary support of this sector by itself. Sir, Rs. 30,000 crores tax-free bonds are on the cards. There is a huge allocation, if you club infrastructure and industry, that is, of Rs. 2.14 lakh crores. I am not going to go into the details to save time. Each of the six Schemes of Bharat Nirman gets additional allocation, but what is more important on a very high previous year base that is maintained.

Sir, there is this black money issue. काश श्री आडवाणी ने, काश बीजेपी के टास्क फोर्स ने, काश गुरुमूर्ति जी ने और काश श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद ने 1998 से लेकर 2004 तक एक बार, एक शब्द, एक वाक्य काले धन के बारे में कहा होता ! काश ... (व्यवधान) ... अभी पछिले दो वर्षों से आप जितना हाहाकार कर रहे हैं, एक चट्टी किसी बैंक को लखी होती, किसी देश के साथ एक करारनामा किया होता, एक Swiss Treaty की होती ! यह क्यों हुआ ? श्री गुरुमूर्ति हमारी तो घुणाहमक रूप से नक्षि करते हैं, कम-से-कम उनको कुछ तो आपकी नक्षि करनी चाहिए थी। अचानक यह चेत्तना क्यों आई? चेत्तना कहाँ से आई? ... (व्यवधान) ... आप सबिटरलैंड जाते हैं ... (व्यवधान) ...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Please, do not interrupt. ... (Interruptions) ... Please, do not interrupt. ... (Interruptions) ... Dr. Singhvi, address the Chair.

डा॰ अभिषेक मनु सघिवी : इसलिए आप देखें कि क्या ठोस काम किया गया है। सिर्फ आपके कहने से नहीं, आपके हल्ला करने से नहीं, आप देखें कि क्या ठोस काम हुआ है। यूपीए ने यह पूरा अभियान अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सहमति के बाद शुरू किया है और वह अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सहमति पहली बार बनाई गई। प्रधान मंत्री जी 2009 में G-20 Summit में थे। 2009 में अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सहमति हुई कि अंतर्राष्ट्रीय करारनामे और treaties की जाएंगी। बस उसका काले धन के ऊपर कोई progress नहीं हो सकती। आप सिर्फ एक इशारा कर सकते हैं, हल्ला कर सकते हैं, लेकिन उसका कोई हल नहीं निकल सकता। सिर्फ पछिले 18 महीनों में 12 नए करारनामे sign हो गए हैं, 65 और negotiation के advance stage में हैं। सबिटरलैंड के साथ treaty में संशोधन हो गया है, जसि में सरकार से सरकार के स्तर पर confidential information दी जा सकती है। यह मैं ठोस काम

की बाह कर रहा हूँ , हल्ला -हाहाकार की बाह नहीं कर रहा हूँ , राजनीति की बाह नहीं कर रहा हूँ , इसमा और rhetoric की बाह नहीं कर रहा हूँ

आपने यूएसए के बारे में जान-बूझ कर एक अफवाह फैलाई। आपने यह नहीं कहा कि यूएसए ने एक ऐसे मुल्ताजिम को, जो यूबीएस बैंक का मुल्ताजिम था, जो यूएसए में fake, गलत और फर्जी tax avoidance schemes बेच रहा था, उसको prosecute किया। उस prosecution में यूबीएस बैंक ने out of court उससे एक करारनामा किया कि कम-से-कम यूबीएस बैंक के खाते हम आपको दे देंगे। आपने कहा कि हम ऐसा क्यों नहीं कर सकते। उसका कोई सरोकर नहीं , अंतर्राष्ट्रीय करारनामे से सरोकार नहीं , Double Taxation Avoidance Treaty से सरोकर नहीं , लेकिन आपने उसको राजनीतिक रूप से भुनाया।

Sir, the important thing is that mis-pricing, which is over-invoicing and under-invoicing, is almost 80 per cent of all illicit flows of money. And, incidentally, Shri Ravi Shankar Prasad raised the issue as to what is the extent of *kala dhan*. His own Task Force says that it could be 18 trillion US dollars. In other estimate, it is 500 billion; in other estimate, it is 300 million. So, obviously,

nobody knows. So, what is the point of talking about total true estimate? You cannot know. But, Sir, under-invoicing and over-invoicing is 80 per cent of all illicit flows of money. In the last 18 months alone, i.e., 18 months before today, Rs. 33,000 crores have been detected on mis-pricing, under-invoicing and over-invoicing. The money-laundering prosecutions have jumped from 50 to 1200 in 2008. They were 50 in 2005. The strength of the Enforcement Directorate has been increased. Sir, these are real solid steps, not mis-placed aggression, not quick one-liners, without any concrete suggestions and without any constructive cooperation.

Sir, I come now to, what is troubling Mr. Pany for a long time, inflation. ...(Interruptions)... Let me tell you that this Government does not believe in quick-fixes, in mere magical formulas which have no meaning, except one-liner.

All the individual policies, which I have been itemizing, if you look carefully, a large number of them go towards reducing inflation. I will give four or five of them and then come to the figures. I will also remind you of your time in a minute. Sir, first fiscal discipline figures I started with 'd' for discipline, why fiscal discipline. I have given you the figures. Fiscal discipline with an effective deficit which is projected for the next year to 2.8 per cent is the best antidote to inflation. That is the best fiscal tool and why has the Finance Minister done it is only for inflation about which we are concerned more than anybody else. Who else but the Government in power will be the most concerned about it? These are concrete things, these are boring details, and they are not mere drama which you indulge in about inflation. Two, FMRB roadmap will be again fine-tuned, the Fiscal Management Bill or the Act roadmap, and that roadmap will ensure further tightening of those parameters. I mentioned 'e' in my discussion a while ago, expenditure growth reduction. Expenditure growth reduction is precisely for inflation, the second lowest ever since 1970-71, this is going to be another very good antidote medicine for inflation. Disinvestment, as I said, is going to be a major

cushion against the funds which you have not from 3G this time on food inflation in particular, the single biggest focus in these four paras of this Budget is on distribution, storage, cold chains and preservations. It is an irony, of course, and I agree with Shri Ravi Shankar Prasad, that if we have the highest ever central pool of foodgrains, our distribution network is faulty. Our distribution system is faulty primarily because we cannot store them properly or they go bad. So, that is what will reduce food inflation which is the most important part of the inflation about which you and we are concerned. But, Sir, I cannot leave and these are five concrete measures and I can tell you that they have already been showing effect. Let me come to the figures now, two sets of figures, one figure is about NDA and one figure is about the international scenario on inflation. The NDA knows that there is no

magical wand by which you can dissipate inflation. That ten years average on the wholesale price index from 2000 till 2010, ten year decadal average, is 5.3 per cent inflation. Above 5.3 per cent, two years have gone to your time, NDA's time, and three years in our time. In your time it was well above 5.3 per cent in 2000-01 and 2003-04. In our time also it has gone above in 2004-05-06-07-08 and 2009. The highest inflation in recent times, in your time, was 7.2 per cent in 2000-01. I am talking of general inflation. The highest in our time was 8 per cent. So, let us not try to be and for want of a better parliamentary word, let us not try to have double standards, if I do not use the word *. As far as international comparisons are concerned, Brazil, our BRIC partner, has general inflation in 2010 of 5.9 per cent up from 4.3 per cent and food inflation has jumped from 3.3 per cent to 9.2 per cent. All these jumped from 2009-10. So, general inflation from 2009 to 2010 in Brazil has increased from 4.3 to 5.9, food from 3.3 to 9.2 per cent. In China which is a much more controlled economy than us, where there is no democracy, tax their food inflation increased from 3.2 to 11.7 per cent. Again in the same year, 2009-10, the general inflation increased from .6 to 5.1 per cent. These are by the way in the Economic Survey. All these figures are there. About Turkey I have figures. In our case, there has been thankfully a huge decline. General inflation has decreased from 2009 to 2010 from 13.5 per cent to 8.3 per cent. I do not like 8.3 per cent. We do not accept 8.3 per cent. The Finance Minister is trying to fight for 6 per cent. But we are down from 13.5 to 8.3 per cent from 2009 to 2010. Food inflation is very important. We are down from 2009 to 2010 from 17.6 per cent, in India for food inflation, to 5.4 per cent.

Sir, if we all join together and don't merely make political comments we can bring it down further. But, unfortunately, you see politics in every bush. Sir, there are, of course, areas of concern. I am not saying that. I do believe, as Mr. Ravi Shankar Prasad rightly pointed out that, perhaps, irrigation needed a greater focus. I do agree that air-conditioned hospitals need a more sensitive treatment, and perhaps, the hon. Finance Minister will attend to that in due course. Sir, a major challenge is, and we require your cooperation,

not only on GST which is a Constitutional amendment, but, we require it for all the seven legislations which you have supported, which the Left opposed when the Left was with us, all the LIC, pension funds, financial sector reform Bills. But they are pending from 2005, 2007 and 2008, and without your cooperation, we will not be able to do it. Sir, I am now ending, and as I end, Sir, I come to China. John F. Kennedy talked about the Chinese and I quoted this in the Budget Speech which I made at the opening for Treasury Benches in 2009, and I think, it is apposite to repeat it. John F. Kennedy talking about the Chinese said that "The Chinese use two brush strokes to write the word 'crisis'. One brush stroke represents danger, and the other represents opportunity." In a crisis, it is important to be

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

aware of the danger but to also recognize the opportunity. This is what has happened with the UPA. The danger was seen in 2008 and 2009 which is why there was a calibrated nuanced response regarding spending. The opportunity has been seen now which is why again there is a calibrated response in controlling spending and yet not cutting back drastically. Sir, the Finance Minister has creditably and dexterously done both. Sir, the Budget is commendable because it keeps uppermost in its mind those constituencies whose voice deserves to be heard the most. It is however, frequently heard the least. In doing so, Sir, this Budget reflects the core organizational values of integrity, of honesty, of accountability, of team work, of diversity and balance. It does not fail any of the three tests with which I started to address you. Thank you very much.

श्री नरेश चन्द्र अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद कि आपने मुझे इस बजट पर अपने और अपने दल के वधिर रखने का मौका दिया है।

सर, वैसे दो योग्य अधिवक्ताओं ने अपनी बातों को काफ़ी तर्कों के साथ इस सदन में रखा। मैं तो इतना कह सकता हूँ कि यह बजट आँकड़ों की जादुगरी है, जनता को गुमराह करने वाला है और इस बजट से समाज के सभी वर्ग आहत हुए हैं। वैसे दुख है कि एक योग्य वस्ति मंत्री के बजट पर मुझे प्रतिक्रिया करनी पड़ रही है, लेकिन यह प्रतिक्रिया सिर्फ़ हमारी ही नहीं है, बल्कि देश के अधिकांश मुख्य मंत्रियों ने इस बजट पर यही प्रतिक्रिया व्यक्त की है। श्रीमन्, देश के सबसे बड़े सूबे, उत्तर प्रदेश, के मुख्य मंत्री जी ने भी इस बजट पर जो प्रतिक्रिया व्यक्त की है, मैं उसको सदन में रखना चाहता हूँ।

सर, बहन मायावती जी ने भी इस बजट के सम्बन्ध में कहा है कि “यह बजट कांग्रेस के नेतृत्व वाली केन्द्र की सरकार का दशिहीन एवं नरिशोजनक बजट है। इस बजट में आमआदमी के लिये कुछ भी नहीं है और महँगाई, बेरोजगारी – जैसी गम्भीर समस्याओं के समाधान के लिये कोई कार्यक्रम नहीं है। शिक्षा की बदहाल स्थिति के लिये कोई सुधार नहीं किया गया, बेरोजगारी के लिये बजट में कोई योजना नहीं दी गई, महिलाओं को मल्लि रही राहत को वापस लिया गया तथा महिलाओं के लिये कोई नई योजना इस बजट में घोषित नहीं की गई। गाँवों के विकास के लिये भी बजट में ऐसा कोई प्लान नहीं किया गया है।” आज रूरल डेवलपमेंट की बात सब करते हैं और कहते हैं कि टोटल बजट का 70 प्रतिशत हम गाँवों में खर्च कर रहे हैं। लेकिन, श्रीमन्, जो सत्यता है, उसको

रखना एक नैतिक कर्तव्य है, फर्ज है। आखिर में मुख्यमंत्री जी ने कहा है कि "गरीब आदमी को बजट में कुछ नहीं मिला" ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्रीमती वप्लिव ठाकुर : आप पार्टी के वधिर रख रहे हैं या मुख्य मंत्री जी के वधिर रख रहे हैं ? ... (व्यवधान) ...

एक माननीय सदस्य : वह पार्टी के वधिर रख रहे हैं ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री नरेश चन्द्र अग्रवाल : हम सोनिया गाँधी जी के वधिर रख रहे हैं, आप सुनेंगी ? ... (व्यवधान) ... आप सुन लीजिए ... (व्यवधान) ... ये जबकि वधिर हैं, वे उनसे ज्यादा ऊँची हैं ... (व्यवधान) ... * कम करिए ... (व्यवधान) ... आप लोग जो रोज कर रहे हैं, वह हम देख रहे हैं।

श्रीमन् , एक समय था कि जब बजट पेश होता था तो पूरा देश बजट सुनने के लिए खड़ा हो जाता था, क्योंकि वह जानता था कि केन्द्र का जो बजट प्रस्तुत हो रहा है, उससे हमारी एक साल की economy बन जाएगी।

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो . पी . जे . कुरियन) : आपने अभी -अभी जो शब्द कहा है , वह unparliamentary है It will be expunged from the record.

श्री नरेश चन्द्र अग्रवाल : श्रीमन् इस पर बहस करवा दीजिए , whether it is Parliamentary or not? इस पर एक दमि बहस हो जाए और फरि उसके बाद आपका जो भी नर्णिय होगा , हम उसको मान लेंगे। ... (व्यवधान)...

श्रीमन् , एक समय था कि जब केन्द्र का बजट पेश होता था तो पूरा देश उसको सुनता था वह इसलिए सुनता था कि इससे हम साल भर का अपना बजट बनाएँगे। हम लोग भी यह देखते थे कि कसि पर टैक्स लगा और कसि पर छूट मल्लि और हमारा मंथली बजट कसिना होगा , लेकिन अब एक नयी परम्परा की शुरुआत हो गयी है। बजट पेश करते वक्त तो कर नहीं लगाये जाते हैं , लेकिन इस सदन में बजट पेश होने के बाद जब बजट पास हो जाता है और सदन उठता है , तब वस्तुओं पर टैक्स लगा दिये जाते हैं। यह एक तरीके से सदन का आपमान है। मैं इसको सदन का अपमान कहता हूँ , क्योंकि जसि सदन के सामने एक साल का बजट रखा गया , जसि सदन के सामने आपने तमाम घोषणाएँ कीं , जैसे ही वह सदन खत्म हुआ , उसके पश्चात् आपने तमाम टैक्स लगा दिये। ऐसा लगने लगा है कि जैसे यह भी एक औपचारिकता रह गयी है। यह हो सकता है कि इस बार इस बजट में टैक्स न लगे हों , क्योंकि पाँच राज्यों में चुनाव है। यह भी हो सकता है कि वल्लि मंत्री जी की कुछ बाध् यताएँ हों। मैं रोज़ अखबारों में पढ़ता हूँ कि तेल के दाम बढ़ने वाले हैं। उन्होंने कहा कि तेल कंपनियों पर उनका कोई कंट्रोल ही नहीं है , वे जब भी चाहें जसिना दाम बढ़ा लें। इसके बाद पता नहीं महँगाई के नाम पर कौन -से टैक्स लगा दिये जाएँ। श्रीमन् , यह नहीं होना चाहिए और यह परम्परा खत्म होनी चाहिए। मामनीय लोक सभा में जो बजट पेश कसि जाए और उसमें हम जो घोषणाएँ करें , उसमें हमारी साल भर की दृढ़ता होनी चाहिए और जनता का भी उसमें साल भर के लखि वशिवास होना चाहिए कि जो बजट पेश हो रहा है वह एक साल का बजट पेश हो रहा है। मंथली बजट का यह जो एक नया कांसेप्ट आया है , यह खत्म होना चाहिए। हमें इस स्वरूप को बदलना चाहिए।

श्रीमन् , आप देख लीजिए कि हमारा यह जो बजट है , उसमें इन्होंने इनकम टैक्स में 30 परसेंट मैक्सिमम slab कर दसि है। इसके अलावा भी कसिने ही टैक्स हैं , कहीं सेस लगा है , कहीं एजुके शन टैक्स लगा है तथा और भी टैक्स लगे हुए हैं। इतने प्रकार के टैक्स लगा दिये गये कि समझमें नहीं आता कि इस देश के नागरिकों को अपनी आय में से कसिना परसेंट टैक्स देना

पड़ेगा ? पूरे विश्व में टैक्स प्रणाली का एक सिस्टम है, जो कि मैक्सिमम 30 परसेंट है, लेकिन अपने देश में अगर पूरे टैक्स जोड़ लिए जाएँ, जैसे कि मामनीय वल्लि मंत्री जी ने इस बजट में हॉस्पिटल तथा एजुकेशन पर टैक्स लगा दिये हैं एवं और भी कई टैक्सेशन उन्होंने कर दिये हैं। इसमें बहुत से हड्डिन टैक्स लगे हुए हैं। हड्डिन टैक्स का यह एक नया कांसेप्ट चला है। हमारे मंत्री जी बैठे हुए हैं। श्रीमन्, एक नया हड्डिन टैक्स शुरू हो गया है। मेरा वद्विर है कि अगर टैक्स प्रणाली में रफ़ॉर्म न किये गया, तो कालेधन की बात आती रहेगी और तमाम वसिंगतियाँ पैदा होती रहेंगी।

श्रीमन्, मैं इस बजट के कुछ रूफ़ आपके सामने रख रहा हूँ। मामनीय वल्लि मंत्री जी ने इस साल बजट का घाटा 30 लाख 72 हजार 70 करोड़ रुपये का दखिया है और इस घाटे को पूरा करने के बारे में उन्होंने कहा है कि वे 73 लाख 28 हजार 17 करोड़ रुपए मार्केट से borrow करेंगे और इस घाटे को पूरा करेंगे। मैं हर साल देख रहा हूँ कि ये बजट का घाटा borrowing से पूरा करते चले जा रहे हैं, लेकिन फरि भी बजट का घाटा हर साल बढ़ता ही चला जा रहा है। श्रीमन्, आप देख लीजिए कि borrowing के बाद भी आज हब्दिस्तान की सरकार पर कसिना ऋण है। आज देश में अगर एक बच्चा पैदा होता है, तो वह कम से कम दो हजार रुपये का ऋण लेकर पैदा होता है। ... (व्यवधान) ... पाणि जी इसे 34 हजार कह रहे हैं। हमारे देश पर इतना ऋण है !

माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने जो 'Budget at a glance' दिया है, उसके अनुसार, हमारे बजट का 50 प्रतिशत पैसा केवल हमारे कर्ज पर ब्याज और उसकी कश्ति देने में जा रहा है।

आप देखिए कि वर्ष 2010 और 2011 में हम कर्ज पर जो ब्याज चुकता कर रहे हैं, उन दोनों में 13 परसेंट का अंतर है, यानी हम जो ब्याज दे रहे हैं, वह 13 परसेंट बढ़ा है। अगर इसी रेट पर यह बढ़ता रहा, तो यह बहुत ज्यादा हो जाएगा। आपने कहा है कि हमने 18.3 परसेंट बजट बढ़ाया है, जिसमें से 10.9 परसेंट बजट आपने नॉन-प्लान पर खर्च कर दिया है, यानी बजट केवल 8 परसेंट बढ़ा है। ये ऐसे चौकाने वाले आंकड़े हैं, जिनसे देश के हित में कोई बात नहीं होगी।

इन्होंने कहा कि disinvestment से इन्हें 40,000 करोड़ रुपए की आय होगी। पछिले साल भी आपने कहा था कि हम disinvestment से 40,000 करोड़ रुपए की आय प्राप्त करेंगे, लेकिन पछिले साल केवल 22,144 करोड़ रुपए की आमदनी disinvestment से हुई। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि आपकी जो नवरत्न कंपनियां हैं, जो इस सरकार की अमूल्य कंपनियां हैं, कहीं आप उनकी equity का disinvestment तो नहीं कर रहे हैं? आप इसको भी तो क्लियर करिए। अगर हम अपनी profitable PSUs की equity को disinvest कर रहे हैं, तो यह कहां तक उचित है? श्री अरुण शौरी जी भी पहले मन्निस्टर थे, उन्होंने भी disinvestment किया था। देश की बड़ी अच्छी-अच्छी प्रॉपर्टीज को इतने कम दामों पर बेचा गया। अगर उसी तरीके से आप disinvestment करना चाहते हैं, तो मेरी राय है कि मैं इसे उचित नहीं समझता हूँ। अगर आप अपनी आय बढ़ाकर, अपने खर्चों में कमी करके अपने घाटे को पूरा करें, तो यह ज्यादा अच्छा होगा। इन्होंने इस विषय में कोई भी क्लियर बात नहीं कही है, कोई clear concept नहीं बताया है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, वित्त मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि हम हर साल करीब 3 लाख करोड़ रुपए की सब्सिडी देते हैं और उन्होंने घोषणा की है कि इस सब्सिडी को आम आदमी तक पहुंचाने के लिए हम एक नया mechanism लाएंगे, जिससे कि उसे सीधे सब्सिडी मंजूर जाए। माननीय वित्त राज्य मंत्री जी, मैं चाहूंगा कि आप इसको जरूर क्लियर करें। स्वर्गीय राजीव गांधी जी जब देश के प्रधान मंत्री थे, तो उन्होंने खुलेआम जनता में कहा था कि सब्सिडी का जितना पैसा हम देते हैं, उसका केवल 15 प्रतिशत आम आदमी तक पहुंचता है और बाकी 85 परसेंट बचिौलिया खा जाते हैं। तो या तो आप यह कहिए कि हमारे पूर्व प्रधान मंत्री जी गलत कह गए थे और अगर उन्होंने सही बात कही थी, तो आपने इसको रोकने के लिए कौन

सी तरकीब नकिली , कौन सा तरीका नकिला ? आखिर आप उस तरीके को सदन में घोषित क्यों नहीं करते , जनता के सामने क्यों नहीं बताते ? आज कसिन कहता है कि हमको अगर खाद पर सब्सिडी मल्लिनी है , तो सीधी मल्लिगी , गैस या पेट्रोलियम पदार्थ पर सब्सिडी मल्लिनी है , तो सीधी मल्लिगी। आपने कह दिया है कि आप एग्रीकल्चर लोन में 1,000 करोड़ रुपए की वृद्धि कर रहे हैं। पछिले साल आपने एग्री कल्चर लोन का पैसा कबि चीजों पर खर्च किया है , जरा यह भी बता दीजिए। आप आज 7 परसेंट ब्याज की बात करते हैं। आज कसिन एक परसेंट ब्याज भी नहीं दे सकता और आप उससे 7 परसेंट ब्याज लेने की बात कर रहे हैं। यह इस देश के साथ अन्याय है। अगर आप कसिन को ऋण दे रहे हैं , अगर आप वास्तव में इस देश के गांवों में रहने वाले लोगों की बात कर रहे हैं , तो आप उन्हें 7 परसेंट ब्याज से मुक्त कर दीजिए तथा उन्हें जो भी ऋण दीजिए , यह बनिा ब्याज का ऋण दीजिए , ताकि कसिन उन्नति कर सके और कृषि क्षेत्र में ऐसा लगे कि आपने डेवलपमेंट की बात की है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी , आजवैसे भी जोहें छोटी होती जा रही हैं। श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद जी ने यह बात कही थी कि आज आम नौजवान में खेती करने की कोई रुचि नहीं रही है और एक तरह से खेती की तरफ से लोगों का रुझान कुछ कम हो गया है। परिवार बड़े हुए , बंटवारे होते चले गए और जोहें छोटी होती चली गई। जब हम लोगों के प्रदेश में यह स्थिति है , तो हमिाचल प्रदेश में तो और भी बुरी स्थिति होगी। इस बजट में land reforms

की भी कोई बात नहीं की गई है। अगर जोसे इस योग्य नहीं रही और कृषि उत्पादन में इसी तरह गिरावट आती रही, तो फिर आप महंगाई को कैसे रोकेंगे, चीजें कहां से पूरी होंगी, आखिर आप कतिना इंपोर्ट करेंगे? माननीय वित्त राज्य मंत्री जी, अगर इन चीजों के बारे में आप जवाब दें, तो बहुत अच्छा होगा। माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी सुबह यहां बैठ हुए थे, हो सकता है कि अभी वे लोक सभा में चले गए हों, मैं सोच रहा था कि माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी, मैं चाहूंगा कि आप अपने उत्तर में कम से कम इन चीजों को स्पष्ट तो कर दें।

श्रीमन्, WTO लागू किया गया, हम सबने उसकी प्रशंसा की कि चलिए पूरे world में free trade हो जाएगा। आपने WTO लागू करते वक्त तो तय कर दिया कि कनि-कनि चीजों पर कतिना टैक्स लगेगा, लेकिन उसके बाद सस्ती लोकप्रियता में हमने उन तमाम देशों से फ्री ट्रेड समझौते कर लिए, जो देश हमारे लिए challenge थे और वे देश मार्केट में हमारे साथ प्रतिस्पर्धा में खड़े हुए। हमने जापान से फ्री ट्रेड एग्रीमेंट किया, कोरिया से किया, आसियान देशों से किया। माननीय वाणिज्य मंत्री जी बैठे हुए हैं। थाइलैंड, सिंगापुर, मलेशिया, इंडोनेशिया, यूरोप, कनाडा, आस्ट्रेलिया और न्यूजीलैंड के साथ फ्री ट्रेड एग्रीमेंट किया। चलिए श्रीलंका, बंगला देश से कर लें, तो यह ठीक भी है, क्योंकि ये हमारे पड़ोसी देश हैं, लेकिन आपने उन सब देशों से फ्री ट्रेड एग्रीमेंट कर लिया और कुछ चीजों को छोड़ कर आपने सबमें टैक्स खत्म कर दिया। हमारी अर्थव्यवस्था चौपट हो गई। आज हमारी इंडस्ट्रीज़ चाहे वह urban industry हो या rural industry हो, दोनों industries एक तरीके से समाप्त हो गई हैं। आप मेरी बातों का जवाब दें दीजिएगा। आपने जो फ्री ट्रेड समझौता किया है, उसमें आपने कनि-कनि चीजों पर उनको छूट दी है और अगर छूट दी है, तो हब्दिस्तान में जब वह चीज उत्पादित हो रही है, तो उसकी क्या कीमत पड़ रही है?

आज हमें बड़ा दुख होता है कि चीन हमारे देश से कच्चा माल ले जाता है। चीन भारत से Iron ore ले जाता है और चीन उस iron ore से अपने यहां उत्पादन करके उसे फिर हमारे ही देश में सस्ते दामों पर supply कर देता है, जिससे आयरन इंडस्ट्री बैठती चली जा रही है। मैं तो कहूंगा कि इन चीजों को क्लीयर कीजिए। अगर शंकाएं हैं, तो उन शंकाओं का समाधान भी होना चाहिए।

श्रीमन्, अब महंगाई की बात आती है। अभी भाई अभिषेक मनु सचिवी जी कह रहे थे। हमने नहीं देखा कि इस बजट में ऐसी कोई

mechanism दे दी गई, जिससे महंगाई कम होगी। यह बात जोर-शोर से कही गई कि हम महंगाई दर को 13.8 परसेंट से घटाकर 9 परसेंट पर ले आए हैं। 5 परसेंट महंगाई कैसे कम हुई, यही आप बता दीजिए और कम से कम उसी mechanism की घोषणा इस बजट में कर दीजिए कि इस mechanism से हम महंगाई दर को 9 परसेंट से घटाकर 5 परसेंट पर ले आएंगे। माननीय वस्ति मंत्री जी ने कह दिया कि हमारे पास कोई जादू की छड़ी नहीं है, जिससे मैं एक दबि में महंगाई को कम कर दूं। इसका ठीकरा राज्यों पर फोड़ दिया गया। यह कह दिया गया कि महंगाई बढ़ने के लिए राज्य ज़िम्मेदार है। राज्य को क्या अधिकार है? वे इम्पोर्ट नहीं कर सकते हैं, एक्सपोर्ट नहीं कर सकते हैं। सारे कानून आपके हाथ में हैं। फरि भी आप कहने लगते हैं कि इसके लिए राज्य ज़िम्मेदार है।

श्रीमन्, मुझे तो हंसी आई, जब प्याज के दाम बढ़े, तब लखनऊ में इन्कम टैक्स डिफ़र्टमेंट ने प्याज के व्यापारियों पर छापे मारे, हमने सोचा कि कल सीबीआई भी छापे मार देगी, क्योंकि सीबीआई और इन्कम टैक्स डिफ़र्टमेंट के छापे के बाद प्याज के दाम घट जाएंगे। ऐसे ही शक्कर के दाम बढ़े, तो शक्कर के एक्सपोर्ट पर पाबंदी लगा दी गई। जब आपने शक्कर के एक्सपोर्ट पर प्रतिबंध लगाया, तो किसानों के गन्ने के भुगतान की समस्या खड़ी हो गई। माननीय कृषि मंत्री जी ने अभी कहीं बयान में एक बात कही कि अगर शक्कर के एक्सपोर्ट को नहीं खोला गया, तो किसानों को उनके गन्ने की उचित कीमत नहीं मिले पाएगी।

पछिली बार किसानों को 300 रुपए प्रति क्विंटल गन्ने के दाम मिले थे, लेकिन इस बार किसानों को 205 रुपए प्रति क्विंटल उत्तर प्रदेश में मिले। बाकी राज्यों में, महाराष्ट्र में तो किसानों को 100 या 120 रुपए प्रति क्विंटल ही गन्ने के दाम मिले। आखिर आप इसके लिए एक यूनिफॉर्म पॉलिसी क्यों नहीं बनाते हैं? जब किसी चीज के दाम बढ़ जाते हैं, तो आप उस चीज की एक्सपोर्ट, इम्पोर्ट इयूटी को रोक देते हैं, यह कौम-सी बात हो गई? आप या तो अलाउट्टीन का चरिग ले लीजिए, अगर चरिग नहीं है, तो नीति को बदल लीजिए। कुछ तो ऐसा कर लीजिए, जिससे लगे कृषि केन्द्र में बैठी सरकार कहीं नीतियों के साथ जनता में काम कर रही है।

श्रीमन्, व्यापारियों के ऊपर ठीकरा फोड़ दिया गया और कह दिया गया कि सब व्यापारी जम्मेदार हैं। 3/7 कानून को लगा दिया जाए या 7/16 कानून को लगा दिया जाए। मैं तो कहता हूँ कि 3/7 काला कानून है और इसको समाप्त करना चाहिए। आप अंग्रेजों के जमाने के बने कानून को समाप्त कीजिए। आप अपनी नीतियां देखिए कि आपकी नीति यां क्या है। अगर आप अपनी नीतियां नहीं देखेंगे और इसी प्रकार कहते रहेंगे, तो इससे कोई फायदा नहीं होगा।

श्रीमन्, 'मनरेगा' का बड़ा जोर-शोर से प्रचार होता है। मैं तो कहूंगा कि 'मनरेगा' एक तरीके से * देकर वोट लेने की मशीन कांग्रेस ने बनाई है और यह सरकार 'मनरेगा' की बदौलत बैठी हुई है। इस साल 'मनरेगा' के लिए 40 हजार करोड़ रुपए का बजट है।

आप रोजगार देना चाहते हैं, तो सौ दलितों का रोजगार क्यों दे रहे हैं, 365 दलितों का रोजगार क्यों नहीं दे रहे हैं? 265 दलित वह मजदूर क्या करेगा और वह जो सौ दलितों का रोजगार आप दे रहे हैं, उन सौ दलितों में आपका कितना asset तैयार हो रहा है? इतनी बड़ी रकम आप खर्च कर रहे हैं लेकिन कोई asset नहीं तैयार हो रहा है। मैंने तो इसको ** इसी वजह से कहा कि मनरेगा की ** के माध्यम से वोटों की जो खरीद हुई है, यह चुनाव आयोग को देखना चाहिए कि इस तरीके की * वे दूसरों के ऊपर तो कह देते हैं

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS
(SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): Sir, I do not want to interrupt my friend who is

making his intervention. But I think for him to suggest that the Government was '*' the voters of this country through MGNREGA is neither correct nor right. I don't think it should go as a part of the record. This suggestion of a whole Government '*' the voters of this country through a Scheme, — you can say, that it is a populist scheme; I can understand — has a connotation. I strongly object to this. I think, the hon. Vice-Chairman, will look into it.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): I will look into it and then decide it.

श्री नरेश चन्द्र अग्रवाल : महोदय , इसमें unparliamentary कोई चीज़ नहीं है। हम अगर कह रहे हैं , तो इनको बुरा लग रहा है।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): That is why I said that I will look into the records and then decide.

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

श्री नरेश चन्द्र अग्रवाल : श्रीमन् , आपका नर्णय सखि आंखों पर है। यू.पी.ए. की चेयरमैन की अध्यक्षता में दो पॉलिसियों का बहुत प्रचार हुआ - Education to all and Food for all. बीच में तो आया कि वधियक आ रहा है , बलि आ रहा है। कई बार बलि आते-आते रह गया , क्यों रह गया ? अखबारों में हमने पढ़ा कि कहीं न कहीं मतभेद हो गए। यह बात सही है , जो सकता है कि यू.पी.ए. की चेयरमैन और प्रधान मंत्री जी में कोई मतभेद हो , यह उनकी आपसकी बात है , मैं नहीं समझसकता , उसका क्या मतलब है ? लेकिन श्रीमन् , Food for all की जो बात कही गई, आखिर उस पॉलिसी को लागू करने में देरी क्यों की गई? मुझे तो ऐसा लगता कि अब सरकार नर्णय नहीं लेगी। सरकार के नर्णय न लेने के कारण अदालतें नर्णय कराने के लिए सरकार को बाध्य कर रही हैं। आज हम लोगों ने प्रश्न उठाया था कि बी.पी.एल. ...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): The word '*' is expunged. ...*(Interruptions)*... That word is unparliamentary.

DR. AKHILESH DAS GUPTA (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, as far as * is concerned ...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): It is unparliamentary.

DR. AKHILESH DAS GUPTA: Sir, there are a lot of debates in which it has been said that in 2G allocation, the * has been taken.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): When you accuse that somebody is giving * then only ...*(Interruptions)*... it cannot be used. Otherwise, it can be used. ...*(Interruptions)*... Only when you accuse*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI NARESH CHANDRA AGRAWAL: We can accuse the Government. We are not accusing a particular person.

DR. AKHILESH DAS GUPTA: Sir, in 2G spectrum allocation, we have accused and we have formed a JPC for that.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): In 2G also, if you accuse a person having given a *, then that '*' will also be expunged.

DR. AKHILESH DAS GUPTA: Sir, we will accept your decision.

श्री नरेश चन्द्र अग्रवाल : किसी व्यक्ति विशेष को हमने accuse नहीं किया है। श्रीमन् , सरकार को ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Use other words. There are other words. There are so many words by which you can express it. You need not stick onto this particular word. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री विक्रम वर्मा (मध्य प्रदेश) : आप दूसरे शब्दों में कह दीजिए।

श्री नरेश चन्द्र अग्रवाल : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ , आखिर इस बजट में Food for all को घोषित क्यों नहीं किया गया ? आज देश में अगर गाँव का गरीब , इस देश का रहने वाला व्यक्ति दो टाइम अनाज प्राप्त नहीं कर सकता है , अगर उस आदमी का संवैधानिक अधिकार नहीं हो सकता है , तो फिर सरकार के बने रहने

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

5.00 P.M.

का औचित्य क्या है? सरकार बड़े जोर-शोर से प्रचार करती है कि हम गरीबी दूर कर रहे हैं, किसी को भूखा नहीं रहने देंगे, कोई भूखा नहीं मरेगा, लेकिन आप आंकड़े देखिए। पूर्वोत्तर में ले लीजिए, हम उत्तर प्रदेश की बात कर रहे हैं। वहां भी किसान मरे, सबसे ज्यादा तो महाराष्ट्र, आंध्र प्रदेश में मरे। तो मैं कहता हूं कि आखिर वस्ति मंत्री जी बताएं कि यू.पी.ए. चेयरमैन और सरकार में कहां मतभेद है? अगर कोई मतभेद है, तो उसको क्लीयर किया जाए, उसको रम्व किया जाए, लेकिन देश के प्रत्येक व्यक्ति को हम अनाज नहीं दे सकते हैं। अनाज सड़ेगा, पछिले सत्र में तमाम चीजें जोर-शोर से उठीं, माननीय सर्वोच्च न्यायालय ने भी टिप्पणी की। आज हमारे पास अनाज रखने की जगह नहीं है। हम कतिने गोदाम बनाएंगे, हमने घोषणा की थी कि पी.पी. सस्टिम से हम तमाम गोदाम बनाएंगे, लेकिन कतिने बने? श्रीमन्, हम कहते हैं कि उत्तर प्रदेश की 20 करोड़ की आबादी में आपने केवल 1 करोड़ को बी.पी.एल. दिया।

क्या उत्तर प्रदेश में 20 करोड़ लोगों में से केवल एक करोड़ लोग ही बल्लो पॉवर्टी लाइन हैं? हमारी सरकार ने तमाम बार लखा कि उत्तर प्रदेश में कम से कम 5 करोड़ लोगों को बीपीएल कार्ड देवे चाहिए। माननीय कृषि मंत्री जी ने सदन में कहा कि चार एजेंसीज से उसकी जांच चल रही है। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री कलराज मशि (उत्तर प्रदेश): नरेश जी, बीपीएल के लए 80 लाख दिया था।

श्री नरेश चन्द्र अग्रवाल : केवल ?

श्री कलराज मशि : जी, हां।

श्री नरेश चन्द्र अग्रवाल : महोदय, चार एजेंसीज ने बीपीएल के लए सर्वे किया कि बीपीएल के अंडर और कव्हें -कव्हें लाया जाए, लेकिन वे चारों रपौट्स प्लानिंग कमीशन के पास पड़ी हैं, प्लानिंग कमीशन आज तक उन पर कोई नर्णय नहीं ले पाया। महोदय, मैंने इस सरकार में दो चीजें देखी हैं। अगर किसी को टास्ना है तो Group of Ministers बना दो। इस समय कम से कम 80 ग्रुप ऑफ मन्निस्टर्स बने हैं। चलिए, ज्यादातर के अध्यक्ष माननीय वस्ति मंत्री जी हैं। ... (व्यवधान) ... हम 80 से घटा देते हैं, आप जतिने कहते हैं, उतने घटा देते हैं, आप बता दीजिए। हम तो बड़े लचीले स्वभाव वाले हैं। आप पुश्तने साथी

हैं , आप ही बताइए। महोदय , यह कोई तरीका है कि हरेक में ग्रुप ऑफ मजिस्ट्रेट्स हो ? उत्तर प्रदेश में जेकर हवाई अड्डा बनने की बात है। हम सारे एमपीज़ प्रधान मंत्री जी से मंजूर गये। हम सब लोगों ने प्रधान मंत्री जी से रजिस्ट्रार की कि यह उत्तर प्रदेश और पूरे विश्व के हित में है। अगर दिल्ली के पड़ोस में जेकर में अंतर्राष्ट्रीय हवाई अड्डा बन जाएगा तो उत्तर प्रदेश का तो विकास होगा ही , उसके साथ-साथ हमें जो दिल्ली में ऊपर हवा में वेस्टिंग में रहना पड़ता है , वह चीज़ खत्म होगी। लेकिन जेकर हवाई अड्डे को सिर्फ़ इसलिए नहीं लया जा रहा है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में बसपा की सरकार है , उत्तर प्रदेश में कांग्रेस की वशिष्ठी सरकार है। हम तो आपको बाहर से समर्थन दे रहे हैं। हमने उसके लिये आपसे क्या माँगा ? हम तो बाहर से आपको समर्थन दे रहे हैं , हम आपके स्थायीपन को हटने नहीं दे रहे हैं , लेकिन एक जेकर हवाई अड्डे को उत्तर प्रदेश को देने में आपका ग्रुप ऑफ मजिस्ट्रेट्स पछिले तीन साल में कोई नर्णय नहीं ले पाया। मैं तो कहूँगा कि इस सदन में इसके लिये भी एक सीमा बाँध देनी चाहिए क्योंकि अगर आप सीमा नहीं बाँधेंगे तो किसी दलित सर्वोच्च न्यायालय इसकी सीमा बाँध ही देगा क्योंकि आजकल तो सब चीज़ों की सीमा बंधती चली जा रही है। मुकदमा भी बार करने के लिये समय होता है , लेकिन यहां ग्रुप ऑफ मजिस्ट्रेट्स के लिये कोई समय नहीं है। महोदय , यह सब मैंने इसलिए कहा , क्योंकि सरकार की अनिर्णय की स्थिति है , चाहे प्लानिंग कमीशन हो या ग्रुप ऑफ मजिस्ट्रेट्स हो , उस अनिर्णय की स्थिति ने आज आपको इस स्थिति में खड़ा कर दिया है। इसलिए आप इस गलतफहमी में मत रहिए। इस स्थिति से आपको

नुकसान हो सकता है। श्रीमन् , एजुकेशन टू ऑलका प्रस्ताव भेज दिया गया कि राज्यों में सबको शिक्षा देने के लिए 60 प्रतिशत राज्य सरकार खर्च करेगी और 40 प्रतिशत केन्द्र सरकार के द्वारा उनको सहायता दी जाएगी। मैं सोचता था कि माननीय शिक्षा मंत्री कपिल सिब्बल जी बहुत लचर स्वभाव के होंगे , लेकिन मुझे वे बहुत कठोर स्वभाव के लगे। राज्य सरकार ने लखिा कि इसको 50:50 परसेंट कर दिया जाए। हमारी सरकार ने तो आखिर में यह भी लखिा कि राज्यों पर इतना आर्थिक बोझ मत डालिए , राज्य आयकरने की स्थिति में नहीं है। अगर आप पूरा वहन नहीं कर सकते तो ज्यादा से ज्यादा 20 प्रतिशत राज्य सरकारें वहन करें और 80 प्रतिशत केन्द्र वहन करे। आप इस पर क्यों नहीं राजी होते ? यह पूरे देश का सवाल है। महोदय , हो सकता है कि आपने आँकड़ों में सबको शिक्षित घोषित कर दिया हो। आज एक दो तरह की शिक्षा थोड़े ही है , बेसिक शिक्षा में कम से कम दस तरीके की शिक्षा है - प्रौढ़ शिक्षा , अनौपचारिक शिक्षा , सर्व शिक्षा अभियान , बेसिक शिक्षा , उर्दू शिक्षा , कॉन्वेंट शिक्षा आदि - एक तरह की शिक्षा नहीं है , कई तरह की शिक्षा इस देश में दी जा रही है। यह समझ में ही नहीं आ रहा कि किस शिक्षा से बच्चा कतिना शिक्षित होता चला जा रहा है , लेकिन आपके आँकड़ों में हम लोगों को शिक्षित करते चले जा रहे हैं। हर स्टेट से आप आँकड़ें मंगा लें कि शिक्षा का प्रतिशत कतिना है। यह ठीक है कि केरल में शिक्षा का प्रतिशत 100 परसेंट हो गया है , परन्तु आबादी के अनुरूप हम लोग बहुत पछिड़े हुए हैं। हमारे पछिड़ेपन के लिए आप हमारी सरकार को दोषी मान लेते हैं। इतने वर्ष तक जो लोग सत्ता में रहे , वे लोग अपनी ओर नहीं देखते , और मौजूदा सरकार को दोष देने लगते हैं। आप यह घोषणा क्यों नहीं करते कि यह केन्द्र का दायित्व है , सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट का दायि त्व है कि देश में जो भी बच्चा पैदा हो , उसको शिक्षा देने की जम्मेदारी केन्द्र सरकार की होगी। आप सदन से इस जम्मेदारी की घोषणा करें। मैं वल्लि मंत्री जी से कहना चाहूंगा कि उन्हें सदन में इस बात की घोषणा करनी चाहिए। महोदय , अगर नजिा क्षेत्र इस शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में न आए होते तो शिक्षा की स्थिति बहुत खराब होती। मैं तो कहता हूँ कि इस संबंध में नजिा क्षेत्र की प्रशंसा करनी चाहिए। आज नजिा क्षेत्र ने - चाहे हायर एजुकेशन हो , चाहे मीडियम एजुकेशन हो , चाहे प्राइमरी एजुकेशन हो - शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में एक क्रांति खड़ी कर दी है , लेकिन आप उन पर भी इतने सारे बंधन लगाते चले जा रहे हैं।

हर बात पर नजिा क्षेत्र की नकेल कस दी जाएगी , नजिा क्षेत्र को लाभ नहीं। अगर नजिा क्षेत्र पूंजी सर्व करने आया है तो आपको उसको देखना चाहिए। श्रीमन् , जतिनी भी डेवलपड

कंटीज हैं या डेवलपिंग कंटीज हैं, वे इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर पर अपने बजट का कम से कम 35 परसेंट खर्च करती हैं। माननीय वल्लि राज्य मंत्री जी, आप बतला दीजिए कि जितना आपका टोटल बजट है, उसमें इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर पर इस कंटी में 2011-2012 में आप कितना खर्च करने जा रहे हैं? श्रीमन्, अगर आप प्रतिशत देखेंगे, हमने पढ़ा था कि यू.पी.ए. की सरकार ने यह निर्णय लिया है कि हम प्रतिदिन 20 किलोमीटर नेशनल हाईवे बनाएंगे। यह एन.डी.ए. में 12 किलोमीटर का था। लेकिन अब तो शायद 2 किलोमीटर पर-डे भी नहीं रह गया है, क्योंकि मैं रोज सड़क मंत्री और प्लानिंग कमिशन के बीच के विवाद को पढ़ लेता था। वे प्लानिंग कमिशन को कोसते थे और प्लानिंग कमिशन परिवहन मंत्रालय को कोसता था। हमारे देश में सड़कों की क्या हालत है, पुर्तों की क्या हालत है और बजिली की क्या हालत है? अगर हम इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर डेवलप नहीं करेंगे तो कंटी को हम कहाँ से डेवलपिंग कंटी कहेंगे।

श्री रघुनन्दन शर्मा (मध्य प्रदेश): झगड़ा 15 परसेंट का था।

श्री नरेश चन्द्र अग्रवाल: अब मैं उन चीजों में नहीं जाना चाहता।

माननीय वल्लि मंत्री जी, आपको इस पर विचार करना चाहिए। मैंने उस दक्षिण रेखा बजट पर भी कहा था। दुर्भाग्य है कि हमारे देश में रेखा की स्पीड 50 किलोमीटर पर-ऑवर है। अगर आपका की भी स्पीड जोड़ लीजिए तो वह भी 85 किलोमीटर पर-ऑवर पड़ेगी। जहाँ देश में आप 50 किलोमीटर पर-ऑवर की स्पीड चलाएंगे तो उस देश को आप कैसे आगे ले जाएंगे? बजिली की कतिनी कमी है। आपने बजिली के लिए कितना

पैसा दिया , हमें बजिली के उत्पादन की कतिनी जरूरत है ? हम तो कहते हैं कि आप बजिली को सेंट्रल सैक्टर में क्यों नहीं लेते हो। बजिली को सेंट्रल सैक्टर में लेकर आप इतना उत्पादन कर दें जिससे लगे कि इस देश में बजिली की कमी नहीं है। तभी तो बाहर के लोग आएंगे और कम्पीटीशन होगा। हम चाइना से कम्पटीट करना चाहते हैं , हम विश्व की तमाम कंट्रीज़ से कम्पटीट करना चाहते हैं , जो डेवलपिंग कंट्रीज़ हैं या जो डेवलप्ड हो चुकी हैं। आज हब्दिस्तान विश्व का सबसे बड़ा कंजूमर्स मार्केट है। अमेरिका हमसे दोस्ती करने नहीं आ रहा है , अमेरिका हमारे यहां व्यवसाय करने आ रहा है। उसको दखिई दे रहा है कि सबसे बड़ा कंजूमर मार्केट हब्दिस्तान है और अगर हम उससे दोस्ती नहीं करेंगे तो अमेरिका के उद्योग - धंधे चौपट हो जाएंगे। आज अमेरिका में बाइंग केपेसिटी जीरो परसेंट हो गई है। अमेरिकन बाइंग नहीं कर सकता है , जो हब्दिस्तान का मार्केट डवलप कर रहा है। लेकिन हम अपने इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर पर जोर ही नहीं दे रहे हैं , हम अपने बजट में ध्यान ही नहीं दे रहे हैं। हम कभी कहते हैं कि गरीबों का उत्थान करेंगे , गरीबों का उत्थान कहां कर रहे हैं। हम कहते हैं कि देश को आगे बढ़ाएंगे। आजकल तो एक नया एडवर्टाइजमेंट चल रहा है , इस देश में भारत निर्माण की घोषणा की जा रही है। अब कहां भारत का निर्माण हो रहा है ? दिल्ली में हो रहा है या गांधी में हो रहा है या कुछ लोगों के घरों में हो रहा है , मुझे नहीं मालूम कि यह भारत का निर्माण कहां हो रहा है। लेकिन ऐसा न हो कि भारत नरि माण के चक्कर में , एक तरफ शाइनिंग इंडिया वाले थे , उन्होंने इंडिया शाइनिंग देख लिया , आप भारत निर्माण देख रहे हैं। दोनों लोग अपना - अपना स्लोगन अपने आपमें देख लें , लेकिन मेरा कहना है कि आपको इस पर विचार करना चाहिए कि हम आखिर क्यों नहीं अपना इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर डेवलप कर रहे हैं , हम अगर कंट्री को डेवलप करना चाहेंगे तो हम क्यों नहीं उस पर विचार करेंगे। श्रीमन् , केन्द्र राज्यों से जो टैक्स लेता है , उसका अंश राज्यों को दिया जाता है , केन्द्र अपनी आय का हस्सिा राज्यों को देता है। मुझे यह कहने में कोई संकोच नहीं है कि इसमें उत्तर प्रदेश की सबसे ज्यादा उपेक्षा हुई है। जसि तरीके से उत्तर प्रदेश की उपेक्षा की जा रही है यह एक गंभीर बात है। यहां उत्तर प्रदेश के बहुत से साथी विभिन्न - विभिन्न दलों के यहां बैठे हुए हैं। लेकिन इसको स्वीकारने में कोई भी मना नहीं करेगा , क्योंकि मैंने पछिली बार भी उठाया था , मामनीय वस्ति राज्य मंत्री जी , आपका बनाया हुआ नयिम है कि जसि राज्य में बैंक जतिना धन जमा

करेगा उसका 60 परसेंट धन उस राज्य के डेवलपमेंट पर खर्च करेंगे। आप बतला दीजिए कि पिछले वर्ष उत्तर प्रदेश के लोगों ने बैंकों में कतिना रुपया जमा किया और उसमें से कतिने प्रतिशत उत्तर प्रदेश में डेवलपमेंट पर खर्च किया गया। अगर आप 60 परसेंट नहीं खर्च कर सकते, जबकि आप उत्तर प्रदेश का पैसा बैंक में दूसरे राज्यों में ले जा रहे हैं, तो यह क्या उत्तर प्रदेश के हितों की बात है? अगर इस पर उत्तर प्रदेश आरोप लगाता है कि केन्द्र हमारी उपेक्षा कर रहा है तो कौन सी गलत बात कर रहा है? आज हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश के तमाम पॉवर प्रोजेक्ट रोक रखे हुए हैं। कोल लॉजि हमको नहीं दिया जा रहा है। उत्तर प्रदेश के तमाम इरिगेशन प्रोजेक्ट यहां पर रुके हुए हैं। श्रीमन्, हमारा पहला कहना है कि जो भी इन्कम है उसका राज्यों में जो बंटवारा करें, वह बंटवारा राज्यों की जनसंख्या के आधार पर करें, न कि राज्यों की सीमाओं के आधार पर।

उत्तर प्रदेश की आबादी 20 करोड़ हो गयी है। आज अगर हम स्वतंत्र होते तो हम विश्व का छठा देश होते, लेकिन उत्तर प्रदेश को आप जो कुछ दे रहे हैं, वह आबादी के अनुपात में नहीं दे रहे हैं, आप गाड़गिल फार्मूले के अनुसार बजिली देते हैं। हम आपसे कहते हैं कि हम पैसा देंगे, हमको बजिली दीजिए, लेकिन

आप बजिली नहीं दे रहे हैं। आप हमारे प्रदेश की पूरी उपेक्षा कर रहे हैं। सबसे कम नेशनल हाईवे अगर कहीं हैं, तो उत्तर प्रदेश में हैं। आखिर ऐसी क्या बात है? क्यों सबसे कम नेशनल हाईवे उत्तर प्रदेश में हैं? देश के अन्य हिस्सों में बहुत नेशनल हाईवे हैं। मैं आरोप नहीं लगाना चाहता हूँ, दक्षिण के राज्यों में चले जाइए, वहां पर सबसे ज्यादा नेशनल हाईवे हैं और उत्तर के राज्यों की सबसे ज्यादा उपेक्षा है। उत्तर प्रदेश की सड़कों में टोटल कतिने नेशनल हाईवे हैं, आप इतना ही बता दीजिए? आखिर कुछ तो घोषणा

करिए। हम से समर्थन भी चाहेंगे , हम से चाहेंगे कि हम आलोचना भी न करें , लेकिन आप हमारी मदद भी नहीं करेंगे और हमारी उपेक्षा भी करेंगे। हम पीएफसी से पैसा चाहते हैं , हम आरईसी से पैसा चाहते हैं , लेकिन आप पैसा नहीं देंगे। राजीव गांधी विद्युतीकरण योजना को आप क्यों नहीं पूरे देश में लागू कर देते ? अगर आप पूरे देश का विद्युतीकरण करना चाहते हैं , तो आप स्वर्गीय राजीव गांधी ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण योजना हैं , उस योजना में आप घोषणा करिए , इतना पैसा दे दीजिए कि हर माजरा , क्यों बड़े नम्बरी गांव क्यों होंगे , उन गांव के हेल्मेट्स क्यों नहीं होंगे , उन गांव में जो गरीब लोग माजरों में रह रहे हैं , जव्हिने आजादी के 64 वर्ष के बाद भी , जो कुष्पी की रोशनी में जी रहे हैं , जव्हिने रोशनी नहीं देखी है , जव्हिने सड़क नहीं मल्लि है , जव्हिने पीने के लिए साफ पानी नहीं मल्लि रहा है , शिक्षा के लिए उन्हें दूर दराजों में जाना पड़ता है , अगर हम उनके डेक्लेपमेंट के लिए बात करते हैं , तो भी आप उस पर कोई सकारात्मक रूख नहीं अपनाते ? आप सकारात्मक रूख अपनाइए , आप दीजिए , आप घोषणा करिए , हम आपकी घोषणा का स्वागत करेंगे। हम दलीय सीमाओं से आगे बढ़कर काम करेंगे। आप गरीबों के लिए काम करिए , आप गरीबों के हित के लिए घोषणा करिए , हम आपका स्वागत करेंगे। लेकिन जहां आप केवल कोरी बातें करेंगे , बात आप लम्बी -चौड़ी करेंगे , लेकिन उसका प्रभाव नीचे के स्तर पर नहीं पड़ेगा , जहां आप इस स्थिति में आयेंगे , वहां हम आपका स्वागत नहीं करेंगे और अगर यही हाल रहा , तो बहिर का चुन्नाव आप देख ही चुके हैं , अगले साल उत्तर प्रदेश में भी चुन्नाव होने वाला है , हम तो इसलिए कर रहे हैं , आपको चेता रहे हैं कि आप चेता जाइए , चीजों को कह दीजिए। अगर नहीं चेतेंगे , तो जो हज होमा है , वह तो आपको भी मासूम है , न कह रहे हो , तो मत कहो , लेकिन जो सत्यता है , उसको तो स्वीकार करिए। हम यह इसलिए कह रहे हैं कि देश की राजनीति की दृष्टि आज भी उत्तर प्रदेश तय करता है। हमारा सबसे बड़ा सूबा है , हम 80 एम.पी. दे रहे हैं , लेकिन हमारी उपेक्षा इस तरह से मत करो। हमको मासो , लेकिन प्यार से मासो , हमारी गर्दन न काटो , कम से कम इतना तो देख लो। वल्लि राज्य मंत्री जी , मैं चाहूंगा कि अगर आप मुस्कराकर कुछ लखिना शुरू करेंगे , तो मुझे लगेगा कि कुछ मल्लि ही जायेगा। आप सख्त मत बनिए।

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी , यह ठीक है कि लॉ एंड आर्डर सप्रेम सल्लेक्ट है। लेकिन आज जब साइबर क्राइम आ गया , आतंकवाद , नक्सलवाद , माओवाद आए हैं तो हमें पुलिस को लेटेस्ट तकनीक उपलब्ध करानी चाहिए। महोदय , पुलिस आधुनिकीकरण की बात की

गयी। केन्द्र ने राज्यों को लखा कि आप अपनी पुलिस का आधुनिकीकरण करिए। आजभी दुर्भाग्य है कि हिन्दुस्तान में एक हजार की आबादी पर एक सफ़िही है, जबकि विश्व में सौ की आबादी पर एक सफ़िही का एवरेज है। हमारी सरकार ने उत्तर प्रदेश में सुधार करने की कोशिश की, हमने अभी 21 हजार सफ़िहियों की भर्ती उत्तर प्रदेश में की, ताकि हम उत्तर प्रदेश में पुलिस बल को सुदृढ़ कर सकें। पुलिस बल का आधुनिकीकरण करने के लिये हमने आधुनिक हथियार मांगे। केन्द्र सरकार के पास एक प्रस्ताव भेजा कि हम 4,000 करोड़ रुपये पुलिस बल के आधुनिकीकरण के लिये खर्च कर चुके हैं और कम से कम इतने ही रुपये आप उत्तर प्रदेश को दे दें, जिससे कि हम पुलिस बल को पूरी तरह से modernize कर सकें। दिल्ली से लगा हुआ उत्तर प्रदेश है और दिल्ली में क्राइम की स्थिति क्या है, बहन माया सहि जी इस मामले को आज सुबह यहां उठा ही रही थीं। कल भी इस बात पर चर्चा हुई थी। सबसे ज्यादा असुरक्षित हमारी राजधानी है। आपके मंत्री उत्तर प्रदेश में जाकर चाहे जो बात कहें, रोज़ सरकार के ख़िलाफ़ बयान दें, लेकिन अपने ग़रिबान में भी तो झाँक कर देख लें, अपने राज्यों की क़ानून-व्यवस्था को भी देख लें। माओवादियों के अटैक हुए, सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट आज तक नर्षिय नहीं ले पायी कि हमको कौन-सा रुख अपनाना चाहिए। कभी गृह मंत्री जी कहते हैं कि लचीला, कभी कहते हैं अटैकिंग, इसके बीच में पता ही नहीं चला कि कौन-सा रुख होना चाहिए, आज तक यह तय नहीं हुआ है।

श्रीमन्, मैं कहता हूँ कि क़ानून-व्यवस्था राज्य का मुद्दा है, यह बात ठीक है। हमने उत्तर प्रदेश में क़ानून -

व्यवस्था को संभाला और सख्ती की। हमारे सख्ती करने पर हमारी आलोचना भी हुई कि हम वशियों के साथ सख्ती कर रहे हैं , लेकिन किसी ने भी कामून -व्यवस्था के साथ खलिवाड़ किया , तो हमने उसको बंद किया। आज उत्तर प्रदेश में सबसे ज्यादा वधायक अगर किसी दल के बंद हैं , तो वे बसपा के हैं। हमने किसी को कामून हाथ में लेने की छूट नहीं दी। अगर आप हमारी मदद नहीं करेंगे , आप उत्तर प्रदेश के पुलिस बल के आधुनिकीकरण की बात नहीं करेंगे , तो फिर आप क्राइम कैसे रोकेंगे और कैसे आतंकवाद रुकेगा ? हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश का पूरा तराई का इलाका नेपाल बार्डर से लगा हुआ है और आज सबसे ज्यादा नकली नोट नेपाल से आ रहे हैं। केवल उत्तर प्रदेश में ही नहीं , बल्कि पूरे देश में अगर सबसे ज्यादा नकली नोट नेपाल से आ रहे हैं। केवल उत्तर प्रदेश में ही नहीं , बल्कि पूरे देश में अगर सबसे ज्यादा नकली नोट कहीं से आ रहे हैं , तो वे नेपाल से आ रहे हैं। नेपाल नकली नोटों का गढ़ बन गया है। कौन से देश इसमें सम्मिलित हैं , आप सब जानते हैं , लेकिन आप बोल नहीं पाते हैं। चाइना ने हब्दिस्तान के कुछ भागों के लोगों को नत्थी वीजा देना शुरू कर दिया है। नार्थ -ईस्ट व असम आदि के नागरिकों को कह दिया कि हम आपको नत्थी वीजा देंगे और कश्मीर के नागरिकों को भी कह दिया कि हम आपको नत्थी वीजा देंगे। वे हब्दिस्तान के लखि पॉलिसी तय करेंगे या हब्दिस्तान का कामून अपनी पॉलिसी तय करेगा ? आप भी उनको नत्थी वीजा दीजिए। आप भी चाइना के शंघाई को अलग से नत्थी वीजा दे दीजिए , हांकांग को अलग दे दीजिए और बीजिंग को अलग से नत्थी वीजा देकर अलग कर दीजिए। आप भी उसके पाटों को देखते हुए अलग अलग वीजा देना शुरू कर दीजिए। “जैसे को तैसा ”, से ही तो कोई तरीका निकलेगा। कमजोर सरकार कभी नर्णय नहीं ले पाती है , इसलिए यह एक कमजोर सरकार है।

महोदय , मैं यहां और बहुत सी बातें नहीं कहना चाहता , क्योंकि आप मुझसे कहीं कठोर न हो जाएं और यह न कह दें कि नरेश जी आप बहुत कठोर बोल गए, लेकिन मैं सिर्फ इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर प्रधान मंत्री जी अपनी प्रेस कांफ्रेंस में यह कहेंगे कि मैं गठबंधन की मजबूरी में नहीं कर पा रहा हूँ , तो इस मजबूरी शब्द को इस देश की जनता सुनना नहीं चाहती है , क्योंकि हम वोट से मजबूरी को चुनने के लिये पैदा नहीं हुए हैं , हम वोट से मजबूतों को चुनने के लिये पैदा हुए हैं। अगर मजबूर रहोगे तो

जनता के बीच में से खत्म हो जाओगे अगर मजबूत रहोगे , तो जनता के बीच में रहोगे। यह शो मत करिए , यह मत कहिए कि हम कहीं पर मजबूर हैं। अगर मजबूर बने रहोगे , तो जनता भी मजबूर हो जाएगी , यह बात समझलीजिए।

श्रीमन् , केन्द्र सरकार ने हमारे तमाम पावर प्रोजेक्ट्स को मेधा पावर प्रोजेक्ट घोषित किया , लेकिन उत्तर प्रदेश को एक भी मेधा पावर प्रोजेक्ट नहीं दिया। मेरा तो यह कहना है कि आप पावर के लिए कोई नेशनल पॉलिसी क्यों नहीं बनाते ? जब मैं अपने राज्य में पावर मिनिस्टर था , तब मैंने इस बात को रखा था। जब NDA की सरकार थी और मामनीय अटल जी प्रधान मंत्री थे , उनकी अध्यक्षता में पूरे देश के वदियुत मंत्रियों की एक बैठक हुई थी। मैंने तब भी उस बैठक में कहा था कि अगर आप यूनिफॉर्म पावर पॉलिसी नहीं बनाएंगे , तो हर राज्य में वदियुत की दरें अलग-अलग होंगी। ऐसे में चुनाव के समय राज्यों में वदियुत की दरें माफ़ कर दी जाएंगी और ग्रामीण इलाकों में भी वदियुत की दरें माफ़ कर दी जाएंगी। मुझे मालूम है कि कई राज्यों में वदियुत दरों को माफ़ कर दिया गया है और ग्रामीण अंचलों में भी वदियुत दरें माफ़ कर दी गई हैं। ऐसा करने से वहां पर सरकार तो बन गई, लेकिन राज्य की फाइनेंशियल हालत बहुत खराब हो गई। आप पावर सेक्टर में कोई एक यूनिफॉर्म लॉ बनाइए , आप पावर सेक्टर में कोई सुधार की बात करिए। आप देश को बताइए कि देश में पावर की कतिनी कमी है और कतिनी पावर आप जनरेट कर सकते हैं। राज्य जनरेट करना चाहते हैं और हम MoU साइन करते हैं , लेकिन जब कोल लॉ नहीं मिलते हैं , तो MoU को क्या करें ? ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री शान्ताराम लक्ष्मण नायक : आपने वहां पर जितने बुत्त बनाए हैं , उस पैसे से अगर पावर प्लांट बनाते , तो अच्छा होता।
... (व्यवधान) ...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Don't interrupt Mr. Shantaram.

श्री नरेश चन्द्र अग्रवाल : श्रीमन् , मैं यह कह रहा था आज पावर सेक्टर पर रफ़ॉर्म के लिये प्रधान मंत्री जी कोई नर्णय लें। यहां पर शब्दों में नहीं बैठे हैं , अगर वे यहां होते तो मैं उनसे कहता कि अगर देश के पावर मनिस्टर नर्णय लेने में अपने को अक्षम समझते हैं , तो प्रधान मंत्री जी सक्षम बन जाएं या वल्लि मंत्री जी अपनी अध्यक्षता में देश के पावर मनिस्टर की बैठक बुला लें और पूछें कि किस-किस राज्य में कतिनी बजिली की कमी है। आप यह जाम लीजिए कि बलि पावर के देश का डेवलपमेंट नहीं हो सकता है। आज हर्दुस्तान में पर कैपिटल पावर की खपत सबसे कम है।

आप देखिए , आप जोड़िए , आप बताइए कि अपने देश में वल्लियुत की प्रति व्यक्ति per unit कतिनी खपत आ रही है और पड़ोस के किसी भी देश से आप तुलना कर लीजिए , जो विश्व में develop कर रहा हो या develop कर चुका हो। आपको खुद ही पता लग जाएगा कि हम आज कतिने पीछे हैं।

आपने GDP growth तो दे दिया , आप ज़रा industrial growth भी दें दीजिए कि हमारे देश का industrial growth कतिना है। आपने industrial growth नहीं दिया। आपने बजट में negative sector को नहीं छुआ और जो ऑकड़ों के सेक्टर था , उसको आपने बजट में छुआ। खाली ऑकड़ों के सेक्टर से सच्चाई नहीं आती।

इस देश के लिये power reform बहुत जरूरी है। अगर इसे नहीं किया गया , तो चाहे urban development हो , चाहे rural development हो , चाहे industrial development हो , आप देश के किसी भी सेक्टर में चले जाएं सारा सेक्टर power के बलि अधूरा है। आप कम-से-कम power sector को priority पर लेकर घोषणा करें , जो जवाब दें , उसमें आप कहें कि power sector सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट की priority होगी और हम देश में power की कमी खत्म करके इस देश को world class तक ले जाएंगे। World class रेलवे स्टेशंस बनाने की घोषणा हो जाती है , लेकिन वे बनते हैं नहीं , तो आप India class ही बना दें। कम-से-कम लोगों को अच्छी जलिंगी जीन्ना सीखा दें। अगर आजादी के 64 साल बाद हम उनको यह भी नहीं दे सकते हैं , तो क्या दे सकते हैं ?

श्री मन् , एग्रीकल्चर की बात आ रही थी। आपने कहा कि पछिले साल बजट में हमने लोन के लिए 3 लाख 75 हजार करोड़ रुपए का प्रयोजन किया था, उसको इस बार बढ़ा कर 4 लाख 75 हजार करोड़ रुपए कर दिया है। ठीक है, आपको बढ़ाई कि आपने एक हजार करोड़ रुपए बढ़ाए। लेकिन आप यह बता दीजिए कि आपने पछिले साल जो 3 लाख 75 हजार करोड़ रुपए का provision किया था, क्या वह 3 लाख 75 हजार करोड़ रुपए का लोन बैठा ? अगर किसानों को बैठा, तो कसि मद में बैठा ? मैंने तब भी कहा था और मैं अभी भी कह रहा हूँ कि आप किसानों से 7 प्रतिशत ब्याज लेकर किसानों को लोन नहीं बाँट रहे हैं, बल्कि किसानों के साथ नदियता कर रहे हैं, आप किसानों के साथ अच्छा नहीं कर रहे हैं। यह आपका सिर्फ बजटीय आश्वासन है, लेकिन यह वास्तविकता में परिणत नहीं हो सकता। आपको यह नर्णय लेना पड़ेगा। अगर आप इस देश के किसान के हित की, इस देश के गाँव के हित की बात करते हैं, तो आज आप घोषणा करिए, मैं वित्त मंत्री जी से जवाब चाहूँगा या प्रधान मंत्री जी खुद आकर घोषणा करें कि देश में किसान को जो भी लोन मिलेगा, वह ब्याज मुक्त होगा।

आप हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश को ले लीजिए, आप केवल मध्य प्रदेश के बुंदेलखंड का पार्ट ले लीजिए, उत्तराखंड का पार्ट ले लीजिए, हमारा पूर्वांचल ले लीजिए। हमने तो छोटे राज्यों की बात भी की। अगर आप

तैयार हैं , तो तेलंगाना से छोटे राज्य बनाना शुरू कर दीजिए। हमारी मुख्य मंत्री ने तो तेलंगाना का समर्थन किया। हम कहते हैं कि आप प्रस्ताव लाइए , छोटे राज्य बनाना तेलंगाना से शुरू कीजिए। आप हकिमत तो करिए , हम लोग आपको समर्थन देने के लिए तैयार हैं। राज्यों को भी छोटा करिए।

श्रीमन् , अगर किसान कोई माल उत्पादित करता है , तो उसकी मार्केटिंग की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। बड़े-बड़े देश , आप अमेरिका ले लीजिए , इंग्लैंड ले लीजिए , आस्ट्रेलिया ले लीजिए , न्यूजीलैंड ले लीजिए , वे भी अपने देश के किसानों को cash subsidy देते हैं , लेकिन हमारे देश में जब किसान उपज करता है , तो मार्केटिंग की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। देश की सरकार किसान की उपज को बेचने के लिए कोई भी व्यवस्था नहीं कर सकी है। अगर की है , तो आप बता दीजिए कि मार्केटिंग की कौन सी व्यवस्था है ? किसान गेहूँ पैदा करता है , किसान धान पैदा करता है , गन्ना पैदा करता है , फल पैदा करता है , सब्जी पैदा करता है , इन्हें रखने की जगह आप बता दीजिए। आपने किसान के लिए सब्जी रखने के लिए कोल्ड स्टोरेज तक नहीं बनाए। अगर आप किसान के लिए मार्केटिंग की व्यवस्था नहीं करेंगे , तो महंगाई कभी नहीं रुकेगी , आपकी अर्थव्यवस्था कभी ठीक नहीं होगी। जिस देश का किसान दुखी होगा , वह देश दुखी रहेगा , जिस देश का किसान सुखी रहेगा , वह देश सुखी रहेगा। आपको इस पर सोचना चाहिए।

मैंने जो छोटी जोत वाली बात कही , अगर आपने land reform नहीं किया , तो एक गम्भीर समस्या हो सकती है। हो सकता है कि दक्षिण भारत में न हो , लेकिन आज उत्तर भारत में एक-एक घर के पास एक-एक बीघा की जोत रह गई है। राम गोपाल बाबू बैठे हैं , वे बताएंगे कि बहिर में क्या position है। छोटी जोत , किसान न उसमें ट्रैक्टर ले सकता है , न बैल ले सकता है , आखिर वह किससे जोतेगा , कहाँ से सघोई करेगा ? वह एक बीघा में क्या पैदा कर लेगा और वह अपने परिवार का गुजारा कैसे करेगा ? आखिर वह अपने खेत को बेचने के लिए या बेकार रखने के लिए मजबूर हो जाता है। अगर खेती से लोगों की रुचि इसी तरह से हटती चली गई , अगर नौजवानों ने एग्रीकल्चर सेक्टर में रुचि न ली , तो थोड़े दिनों बाद देश की जमीन waste land हो जाएगी।

श्रीमन् , हमारे खयाल से आज करोड़ों बीघा लैंड , करोड़ों एकड़ लैंड वेस्ट पड़ी है , आप चाहे उसे ऊसर कह दीजिए या बंजर कह दीजिए। ऊसर-बंजर लैंड के सुधार के लिए आप क्या कर रहे हैं ? क्या आप अपने बजट में ऊसर-बंजर लैंड के सुधार के लिए कोई योजना लाए हैं ? आप राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर ऊसर-बंजर लैंड सुधार की

बात करें ... (व्यवधान) ...।

श्री राम कृपाल यादव (बहिर) : उनके पास खाने के लिये पैसे रहेंगे तभी ... (व्यवधान) ...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): No, Please.

श्री नरेश चन्द्र अग्रवाल : मैं गलत बात नहीं कर रहा हूँ , मैं तो असलियत ही बता रहा हूँ कि अगर आपने एग्रीकल्चर सेक्टर की उपेक्षा की ... (व्यवधान) ...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Agrawalji, please.

श्री नरेश चन्द्र अग्रवाल : आप सम्पन्न राज्य से हैं , आप सम्पन्न होंगे , लेकिन हम लोग तो गरीब राज्य से आ रहे हैं। हमारे राज्य में हमें गरीब लोगों की देखना पड़ता है , गरीबों के हित की बात करनी पड़ती है।

मैं एग्रीकल्चर सेक्टर की बात कह रहा हूँ। अगर आपने इस सेक्टर को गंभीरता से नहीं लिया , अगर आपने लैंड रफ़ॉर्म लागू नहीं किया , अगर आपने इसके लिये पॉलिसी नहीं बनाई तो आने वाला समय देश के लिये बहुत कठिन होगा। आप अभी से चेन्न जाइए , नहीं तो गाड़ी जब छूट जाती है तो फरि स्टेशन पर दूबने से नहीं मछिती , यह बात आप याद रखिएगा।

श्रीमन् , अंत में मैं अनइम्प्लॉइमेंट की बात जरूर कहना चाहूंगा। बेरोज़गारी की समस्या दूर करने के लिए आपने बजट में कौम सी घोषणा की है? मनरेगा के माध्यम से आप बड़ा प्रचार कर रहे थे कि हमने लोगों को रोज़गार दिये हैं। महोदय , हम अनस्किल्ड लेबर की बात नहीं कर रहे हैं , हम अनस्किल्ड इम्प्लॉइमेंट की बात नहीं कर रहे हैं , हम तो यह पूछ रहे हैं कि परमानेंट इम्प्लॉइमेंट के लिए आपने क्या प्रोवीज़न किया है? आप बेरोज़गार नौजवानों को कौम सा काम दे रहे हैं ?

लोग एजुकेशन लोन लेकर पढ़ते हैं , इंजीनियरिंग पास करते हैं , एमबीए पास करते हैं , बैंक से लोन लेते हैं , लेकिन पास होने के बाद अगर उनको नौकरी नहीं मिली , तो वे लोन चुकता नहीं कर सकते। जब वे लोन चुकता नहीं कर सकते तो अपराध के रास्ते पर चले जाते हैं। आप इस पर गंभीरता से विचार क्यों नहीं करते हैं ? आप एक पॉलिसी बनाइए। अगर आप पंचवर्षीय योजना के आधार पर चलते हैं , तो पॉलिसी बनाइए कि अगले पांच साल में हम प्रतिवर्ष कतिने लोगों को परमानेंट जॉब देंगे , कतिने लोगों को स्किल्ड लेबर बनाएंगे , कतिने लोगों को अनस्किल्ड लेबर बनाएंगे , कौम-कौम से तरीके से रोज़गार का सृजन करेंगे , आप यह सब कीजिए। आपके उद्योग तो भागे चले जा रहे हैं।

हमारे यहां के लिए आपने एक काम अच्छा कर दिया , उत्तरांचल में आपने कह दिया कि दस साल के लिए इन्कम टैक्स फ्री , एक्साइज फ्री। मासूम पड़ा कि उत्तर प्रदेश की जतिनी भी इंडस्ट्रीज़ थीं , सब उत्तरांचल में जा रही हैं , क्योंकि वहां पर दस साल के लिए इन्कम टैक्स फ्री हो गया , एक्साइज फ्री हो गया , तो उन्होंने सोचा कि चलिए , दस साल में इतनी रकम पैदा कर लेंगे। उत्तर प्रदेश के नज़दीक ही उत्तरांचल है , उसे तो आपने यह छूट दे दी , लेकिन उत्तर प्रदेश को अपने छूट नहीं दी। हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश की 70% इंडस्ट्रीज़ उत्तरांचल में चली गई , क्योंकि वे जानते हैं कि दस साल की इन्कम टैक्स की छूट हमें इतनी इन्कम दे देगी कि हमारी इंडस्ट्री फ्री हो जाएगी , बाक़ी जसिका जो होमा है , सो हो जाए , आपकी पॉलिसीज़ इस तरीके की बन रही है , जस्हिँ आप एसईजेड पॉलिसी कहते हैं ... (समय की घंटी) ... मैं चाहूंगा कि आप इस पर गंभीरता से विचार करें ... (व्यवधान) ...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Yes, please.

श्री नरेश चन्द्र अग्रवाल : एक बात आप और जान लीजिए कि हमको आप कमज़ोर न समझिएगा।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Please, wind up. अग्रवाल जी, समाप्त कीजिए ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री नरेश चन्द्र अग्रवाल : हम आपको अनकंडीशनल सपोर्ट अवश्य दे रहे हैं, लेकिन हम इसके लिये मजबूर नहीं हैं कि आपकी असफलताओं को भी अपने ऊपर लें। हमने जो सुझाव दिए हैं, मैं चाहूंगा कि इन सुझावों पर माझनीय वल्लि मंत् री जी इस सदन में जवाब दें, जिससे जनता के बीच संदेश जाए कि इस देश की सरकार क्या कर रही है और सरकार हमारे हस्ति में है या नहीं है। इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद अदा करता हूँ।

DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I am very proud to speak on the better prospects and effective Budget given by our Finance Minister and this will definitely manage the price situation in the country. Even the crude oil prices in the global market increased day by day are triggering changes for increase in the prices of other commodities. In this regard, the Budget given by our hon. Finance Minister proves as one of the effective tools for a good fiscal management and it would be one more step forward towards the sustainable

position of our country in the global arena. The American President Obama has already given a compliment that India is economically fast growing country.

This has happened due to the dynamic and experienced leadership of our Finance Minister who understands the pulse of the common people of our country. We can say, in one word, that this Budget, given by our Finance Minister, Pranab Dada, is the backbone of our nation's economy.

Before I go in detail, Sir, I salute the hon. Finance Minister on behalf of our nation for giving a tax-less Budget to the poor people and farmers. Every line delivered by our Finance Minister is the heartbeat of our people.

However, Sir, the Budget has given more exposure to agriculture. I would like to bring before you the significance of some important sectors like agriculture, food processing, health and road safety, which need immediate attention.

Our country is based on agriculture which gives food and employment opportunities to more than 70 per cent of our population. Further, agriculture is the lifeline of our Indian economy and an axis for the economic wheels of the country leading towards development. So, my concern is that the Government must give priority to agricultural growth.

Presently, Indian agriculture has suffered because of lack of investment. Hon. Finance Minister has announced a number of reforms to stimulate the industrial production and growth. But as far as agriculture is concerned, I expect that the Government should have announced, in this Budget, more research and development schemes for enhancing the agricultural productivity.

Hon. Minister had announced, in the last year Budget, a four-pronged strategy covering agricultural production, reduction in wastage of produce, credit support to farmers and a thrust to the food processing sector. I appreciate the Government that it has proceeded its earlier Budget announcement and consequently, our country has yielded a considerable increase in food production also. But the post-harvest infrastructure should be focused, at this juncture, to avoid the wastage of agricultural production. Even our hon. Minister of

Agriculture has accepted that nearly 59 million tonnes of fruit and vegetables go waste, every year, due to poor storage infrastructure. Even though our country produces 68 million tonnes of fruits and 129 million tonnes of vegetables as the second largest producer in the world, about 40 per cent of our fruit and vegetables go waste due to lack of adequate infrastructure.

The announcement of sanctioning 24 cold storage projects with a capacity of 1.4 lakh metric tonnes under National Horticulture Mission, and 107 cold storage projects, with a capacity of 5 lakh metric tonnes, as well as 30 Mega Food Parks under Eleventh Five Year Plan is appreciable, but these are not enough comparing to the potential wastage of fruit and

vegetables in India. So, the Government should come forward to set up more post-harvest infrastructure, and cold storage facilities should be established, at least, one in every district, all over the nation according to the voluminous production of agricultural commodities in the respective areas in addition to the proposed establishment of Mega Food Parks.

After hardworking and exhausted energy of Indian farmers only, our country gains agricultural production. Also, the agriculture sector contributes a considerable percentage to the GDP of the country.

The Government should open the door to the farmers to sell their products in the market directly, without any middle men, in every taluka. In this regard, I proudly say here that our beloved leader Dr. Kalaignar had introduced the Farmers' Markets where all farmers are given opportunities to sell their produce directly, without any transport charges and without any hire charges for the shops. I certainly say that such a move would definitely curtail the loss of wastage of agricultural production in the country.

Keeping in view the exemplary initiatives taken by our Dr. Kalaignar, the Government of India should take steps for opening Farmers' Markets and also urge all other State Governments to open Farmers' Markets with full Central financial assistance.

Now the Indian agriculture is facing shortage of agricultural labourers and to manage the shortage the Indian agriculture sector should be equipped with modern technologies and machines as Israel has done. In Tamil Nadu we have already introduced a new technology in paddy cultivation called as "Rajarajan 1000". It is fully done by mechanisation which resulted in doubling the yield in paddy cultivation last year. It is also important to regularise water management in the irrigation sector. The country needs to develop modern irrigation systems like drip irrigation and sprinkler irrigation. To encourage the farmers to go in for drip irrigation the Government of India has already given 40 per cent subsidy. In this Budget, no further subsidy was announced. In addition to this, the

Tamil Nadu Government has also given 25 per cent subsidy and the Tamil Nadu farmers are getting a total subsidy of 65 per cent. Andhra Pradesh and Orissa are giving 100 per cent subsidy for drip irrigation. Maharashtra and other States are also encouraging drip irrigation in a full-fledged manner. At this juncture, I urge upon the Government to announce full subsidy for drip irrigation all over the country. Already 30 per cent of the farmers now changed to drip irrigation. But they are also facing some hurdles in drip irrigation.

The Government is giving subsidy only to solid fertilizers. There is no subsidy for water soluble fertilizers which are used in drip irrigation. At this juncture, I request the hon. Minister to

take immediate steps to announce subsidy for water soluble fertilizers and organic fertilizers also.

Our hon. Finance Minister has concentrated on various reforms and specifically announced the cash-based subsidies for fertilizers and constituted a committee for this purpose. Here I would like to mention that our hon. Minister of Chemical and Fertilizers, my leader, Shri M. K. Alagiri, had assured, soon after assuming office, that he would take all efforts to introduce cash-based subsidy for fertilizers which was highly appreciated by farmers of this nation. Now the same has been materialised. So, I sincerely thank our hon. Minister of Fertilizers for his continuous efforts for introducing such a cash-based subsidy for fertilizers. I also urge upon the Government that before finalising this, the opinions of all farmers' associations of this country should be heard.

[MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair]

I wish the Government would succeed in its endeavour of developing the nation to the highest level with successful implementation and dissemination of its Budget allocations to various sectors and I hope that the Government will give more importance to agriculture. In the present circumstances, alongwith certain increase in the GDP of agriculture, animal husbandry activities are helpful to agricultural activities in the country. Our hon. Minister of Agriculture is giving very good encouragement to animal husbandry activities also. The modernisation in animal husbandry is more essential like other department. We have already got research institutions like ICMR for medical and ICAR for agriculture. Similarly, the Government of India should constitute ICVR, that is, Indian Council of Veterinary Research, for research and allied activities in animal husbandry. On agriculture, I would say one sentence that the nation needs a separate Budget for agriculture like the Railways because agriculture is the soul of our nation.

Sir, after agriculture, what I am very much concerned about is the present situation of the health sector in the country. The allocation for health sector has been continuously increasing from Rs. 19,534 crores in 2009-10 to Rs. 22,300 crores in 2010-11 and to Rs. 26,760 crores now.

It is a good move made by the Finance Minister to improve the public health system in the country. My concern is that all efforts made by the Government should reach the target group.

There is some data of the National Sample Survey Organisation's 65th round on tourism which estimates the number and purpose of trips made by the rural population on medical grounds. Approximately, out of 126 million people, 80 per cent domestic trips were made by rural people for getting medical facilities. This situation urges the Government to concentrate more on

public health care system in rural areas. Especially, there should be a constant review of concentration given on the maternal health in the country.

As compared to other States, Tamil Nadu has been better able to implement Government schemes by taking strong accountability measures and by giving incentives at the grassroots level.

The public health centres network is well established in Tamil Nadu. There are 1,700 public health centres serving a population of 30,000 to 40,000 in rural areas. Then under Dr. Muthulakshmi Reddy Maternity Assistance Scheme, pregnant mothers are given financial support of Rs. 6,000 each time for two children. Why should I mention this about Tamil Nadu? What is the reason? You may think about it.

This is true that the maternal mortality rate is generally high in the country with 80,000 mothers dying every year; whereas, the number is considerably low in the State of Tamil Nadu. So, Tamil Nadu is once again going to elect our leader for the sixth term as the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu due to the best performance in the health sector. It is not an assumption. Various media like the CBN and IBN, have also awarded the Government of Tamil Nadu as the best performing State Government in the fields of agriculture and health in the country.

The Finance Minister has shown a green flag and made a strong signal towards reforms. Now we are going to face the elections in the State with these good features of the Central Budget and the coming State elections will prove that this Budget is population-worthy.

Thus on the line of the best and effective budgets by this Government, this Budget also has got a lot of fruitful features. This Government has achieved all its budget targets in all these years to make India a developed country. The people of this country feel proud to have such an experienced leader, Shri Pranab Mukherjee, as the Finance Minister. These things could be achieved due to the support alliance parties like the DMK, the Trinamool Congress and the Nationalist Congress.

In fact, the DMK Party has passed a resolution for implementing a

lot of schemes for the welfare of the people. For example, in the year 1956, in the Conference held in Trichy, our Party passed a resolution for women reservation.

Moreover, our hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu vowed to make Tamil Nadu a State without a hut. This has also been an igniter for the Central Housing Scheme.

I would like to say here that our DMK Party under the leadership of Dr. Kalaignar has faced, from its inception, a number of conspiracies and attempts fabricated by a certain group of people, bureaucracy and certain group of media, but our leader, Dr. Kalaignar has pulverized all those attempts of the conspirators and has continuously formed Governments with the help of

the Central Government, which have been admired by the people. The hon. Finance Minister has earmarked enormous funds for the State of Tamil Nadu.

This is the reason why the people of Tamil Nadu are going to elect our Chief Minister once again.

SHRI VIKRAM VERMA: Sir, we are hearing the manifesto of the DMK here.

DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Now, the hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Dr. Kalaingar, has praised the Central Budget for 2011-12, as the Budget has been prepared to stimulate the economic development and will be beneficial to various sections of the society. He has applauded the efforts taken by the hon. Prime Minister of India and the UPA Chairperson.

Before I conclude, I assure the Government, Sir, that our Chief Minister,

Dr. Kalaingar, will appreciate their effective Budgets and support this Government, as the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, for passing the Budgets in future as well. Thank you.

श्री महेन्द्र मोहन (उत्तर प्रदेश): बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद उपसभापति जी। वैसे तो इस बजट में कोई नई चीज नजर नहीं आती है और विशेष रूप से inflation को रोकने की कोई बात नहीं है। जो बजट है, उसके अंतर्गत health service, housing, textile, IT industry, आदि हर जगह इन्होंने कठिनाइयां ही बढ़ाई हैं, जमिने नौकरी के अवसर समाप्त होंगे और वहां पर जो उत्पादन हो रहा है, वह कम होगा। लेकिन, मैं सर्वप्रथम कृषि क्षेत्र को लेना चाहूंगा। कृषि क्षेत्र पर हमारी बहुत बड़ी आबादी निर्भर करती है। बजट में कृषि क्षेत्र के लिए दिखाया गया है कि कुछ फूड पार्क आदि बनाए जाएंगे। उर्वरकों पर सीधी सब्सिडी देने का ऐलान किया गया है, लेकिन यह सब्सिडी किस प्रकार दी जाएगी, वहां पर कैसे इसको भ्रष्टाचार से बचाया जाएगा? अभी तक जो भी implementation हो रहे हैं, उनमें पैसा किसानों तक नहीं पहुंचता है, बल्कि वह भ्रष्टाचार में चला जाता है। हमारे किसान जो भी पैदा करते हैं, उनको उसका उचित मूल्य नहीं मिलता है। वे अपने उत्पाद को बाजार में नहीं पहुंचा पाते

हैं , क्योंकि transportation की सुविधा नहीं है। जिसके कारण सारा wastage हो जाता है और हमारा किसान इसी से हमेशा middle man के माध्यम से मारा जाता है। अभी हाल ही में आप लोगों ने देखा होगा कि नासिक में किसान अपना प्याज दो रुपए प्रति किलो बेच रहे थे , लेकिन हम लोगों को वही प्याज 40 रुपए या 50 रुपए प्रति किलो मिलता था। इस प्रकार की कोई भी व्यवस्थाएं नहीं बनाई गई। इसमें हमें आश्चर्य होता है कि जब हम चाहते हैं कि हम कृषि प्रधान देश हैं और हम किसानों को आगे बढ़ाना चाहते हैं , तो क्यों इस प्रकार की व्यवस्थाएं नहीं की गई ?

महोदय , अगर allocation को देखा जाए , तो सोशल सेक्टर एलोकेशन में पछिले साल के revised estimate के हिसाब से 6.6 प्रतिशत की बढ़ोत्तरी हुई है। इसमें हेल्थ के एलोकेशन में 21.5 प्रतिशत और शिक्षा में 16 प्रतिशत की बढ़ोत्तरी की गई है। यह अच्छा है , परन्तु सोशल सेक्टर के दो अन्य मंत्रालयों यथा कृषि और ग्रामीण मंत्रालय के एलोकेशन को घटा दिया गया है। कृषि मंत्रालय का एलोकेशन 1 प्रतिशत और ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय का एलोकेशन 2 प्रतिशत घटा है। ये मंत्रालय 'मनरेगा' योजना को चलाते हैं , इनमें कमी कहां तक उचित है ? इससे यही प्रतीत होता है कि सरकार कृषि और ग्रामीण विकास के प्रति उदासीन है। पछिले साल की तरह ही इस साल भी 40 हजार करोड़ के आसपास का सीमित बजट इसके लिए दिया गया

हैं। इस प्रकार इसके लिए एलोकेशन को नहीं बढ़ाया गया है। वैसे भी इस योजना के तहत सौ दसियों रोजगार देने की बात होती है, लेकिन अगर औसत देखा जाए, तो केवल 53 दसियों का ही नकिलता है। जब इसके लिए धनराशि को बढ़ाया नहीं गया है, तो निश्चित रूप से इससे और भी कम लोगों को सुविधा प्राप्त होगी। 'मनरेगा' में जो भ्रष्टाचार है, वह तो सबकी जानकारी में है कि किस प्रकार से वहां भ्रष्टाचार है। कैसे उसका सही implementation किया जाए, इस ओर भी सरकार को ध्यान देना चाहिए और इसके एलोकेशन को बढ़ाया जाना चाहिए।

हम खेती के ढांचे को बढ़ाने की तो बात करते हैं, लेकिन इसके बाद दूसरी जो सबसे जरूरी चीज होती है, वह है जीवन के लिए स्वास्थ्य। स्वास्थ्य की सेवाओं को हम देखें, तो उसमें भी अभी तक हमारे यहां टैक्स नहीं लगाया जाता था, उसमें पांच परसेंट का सर्विस टैक्स लगाकर इलाज करवाने वाले मरीजों के लिए बहुत कठिनाइयां पैदा कर दी गई हैं। वैसे ही भारत में बहुत ही कम लोगों को स्वास्थ्य की सेवाएं मिलती हैं। सरकारी स्वास्थ्य सेवाएं चंद लोगों को ही मिल पाती हैं। ज्यादातर लोग, तकरीबन 80 प्रतिशत अपनी जेब से नज्दी अस्पतालों का खर्च वहन करते हैं। इस प्रस्ताव के चलते स्वास्थ्य बीमा भी महंगा होगा। सरकार स्वास्थ्य पर अपनी जीडीपी का मात्र 0.94 प्रतिशत की खर्च करती है, जो विश्व में सबसे कम है। श्रीलंका 53 प्रतिशत, थाईलैंड 31 प्रतिशत, भूटान 29 प्रतिशत और चीन अपनी जीडीपी का 60 प्रतिशत स्वास्थ्य पर खर्च कर रहे हैं। सरकार खुद कुछ नहीं कर रही है और यहां पर जो प्राइवेट सेक्टर है, उसके ऊपर सर्विस टैक्स लगा रही है। साथ ही दवाइयों पर भी एक प्रतिशत excise duty बढ़ाई गई है।

जसके कारण होम्योपैथिक, यूनानी, सिद्धि, आयुर्वेदिक - ये सारी दवाइयां भी महंगी होंगी। एलोपैथिक दवाइयां भी और महंगी होंगी, क्योंकि इन्हें भी चार प्रतिशत से बढ़ाकर पांच प्रतिशत कर दिया गया है। तो मैं चाहता हूं कि इस ओर वस्ति मंत्री जी ध्यान दें कि कम से कम जो स्वास्थ्य सेवाएं हैं, वहां पर जो खर्च बढ़ाए गए हैं, सर्विस टैक्स या एक्साइज ड्यूटी वगैरह, उसे न बढ़ाया जाए, ताकि लोग अपने स्वास्थ्य को तो किसी प्रकार से सही रख सकें।

पब्लिक हेल्थ सिस्टम में भी 2009-10 से 2011-12 की समय सीमा में देश की जी.डी.पी. में 37 प्रतिशत की बढ़ोतरी हुई है। इसी समय में स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय का बजट भी तकरीबन 33 परसेंट बढ़ा है, परंतु अफसोस की बात है कि देश में अनेकों राष्ट्रीय

रोग नियंत्रण प्रोग्राम्स में फंड का एलोकेशन कम कर दिया गया है, जैसे कि National Immunisation Programme, जो 50 प्रतिशत से भी कम 43.5 प्रतिशत जनसंख्या को कवर करता है, उसका बजट घटाकर 618 करोड़ . जो 2009-10 में था, अब 511 करोड़ किया गया है। यह तब है, जब हमारे यहां हर साल 2.6 करोड़ बच्चे पैदा होते हैं, जहाँ आवश्यक टीकों की जरूरत होती है, जो उन्हें छः बीमारियों से बचाते हैं। इसी तरह National T.B. Control Programme में 426 करोड़ से घटाकर 380 करोड़ कर दिया गया है। National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme में 568 करोड़ से घटाकर 437.28 करोड़ किया गया है। ये प्रोग्राम पहले से ही under funded चल रहे थे, इन पर पैसा और कम क्यों किया जा रहा है, यह समझ में नहीं आता। मैं चाहूंगा कि वल्लि मंत्री जी इस ओर ध्यान दें कि किस प्रकार से इन योजनाओं को सही तरीके से लागू किया जा सके। अगर पैसा ही नहीं होगा, तो इम्प्लीमेंटेशन और मुश्किल हो जाएगा और कार्य सही रूप से नहीं हो पाएगा।

National Rural Water Scheme, प्रधान मंत्री ग्रामीण सड़क योजना और इंदिरा आवास योजना को पिछले साल जितना ही धन दिया गया है, उसमें कोई भी बढ़ोतरी नहीं की गई है। जो inflation चल रहा है, उसको देखते हुए इस समय में यही कहूंगा कि इसमें कटौती ही हुई है। इसमें कुछ धन बढ़ाकर कम से कम पिछले साल के बराबर, inflation के बराबर तो किया जाए, जिससे उन कार्यों को पूरा किया जा सके।

सरकार ने जो घोषणा की है कि भ्रष्टाचार कम करने के लिए सरकार बी.पी.एल. के नीचे रहने वालों को सीधे नकद सब्सिडी देगी, जिससे वे बाज़ार भाव से मछी का तेल खरीद सकें, यह योजना वक़िदास्पद है। यहां तक कि UPA Chairperson के द्वारा अध्यक्षित National Advisory Committee के दो सदस्यों ने भी इसकी घोर नज़ि की है। फर्टिलाइज़र सब्सिडी का हवाला देते हुए बहुत से ऐसे लोग हैं, जो खेत कशिए पर लेते हैं या साझेदारी में खेती करते हैं या फॉरेस्ट इवैलर्स हैं, ऐसे में ये लोग तो ज़मीन के कागज़ दे ही नहीं पाएंगे, तो उन्हें सब्सिडी कैसे मिलेगी? फरि वह सब्सिडी उन ज़मीन के मालिकों के पास चली जाएगी और जो आदमी खेती कर रहा है, जो मेहनत कर रहा है, जिसके पास वह सब्सिडी ज़ामी चाहिए, उस तक नहीं पहुंच पाएगी।

फूड सक्कियोरिटी के मामले में वल्लि मंत्री जी ने घोषणा की है, यह बहुत ही स्वागत योग्य कदम है, लेकिन वे कसि प्रकार से फूड सक्कियोरिटी को implement करेंगे? अभी हमने देखा कि कसि प्रकार से फूड कारपोरेशन के गोदामों में, कसि प्रकार से रेलवे स्टेशनों पर हमारे यहां जो अन्न होता है, जो अनाज होता है, गेहूं, चावल, दाल आदि खुले में पड़े रहते हैं। बर्बाद हो जाते हैं, सड़ जाते हैं। पब्लिक डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन सिस्टिम के माध्यम से ये हमारे यहां नहीं पहुंच पाते तथा गरीब आदमी को इसका लाभ नहीं मलि पाता है। वह सड़ा हुआ अनाज सीधे मल्लि में चला जाता है और कम दाम पर उनको पहुंचा दिया जाता है, जिससे वे आटा बनाते हैं। आप इसको कैसे रोकेंगे? इसको देखना बहुत ज़रूरी है कि फूड सब्सिडी के लिए कसि subsidized rate पर allocation कयि जाएगा, क्योंकि यह भी एक वक़िदास्पद मामला है। UPA अध्यक्ष द्वारा संचालित National Advisory Committee और सरकार द्वारा फूड सक्कियोरिटी बल्लि पर बठिई गई रंभाराजन समिति की सफ़िरिशों में बहुत अंतर है। NAC कहती है कि 3 रुपए प्रति कल्लि की दर से 35 कल्लि अनाज सभी को दिया जाए, जब कि रंभाराजन समिति कहती है कि सर्फ़ि गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे रहने वाले लोगों को यह अनाज दिया जाए। ऐसी स्थिति में कौम सी सफ़िरिशों का कार्यान्वयन कयि जाएगा, उनमें कैसे समन्वय कयि जाएगा, इस बारे में वल्लि मंत्री जी के भाषण में हमें कोई जानकारी नहीं मिलिती है। हम चाहेंगे कि National Advisory Committee द्वारा जो सफ़िरिश की गई है, उसके अंतर्गत हर व्यक्ति को अनाज मलि, हर व्यक्ति को भोजन मलि और रहने के लिए घर मलि। कम से कम आज़ादी के 62 सालों बाद हम सरकार से यह अपेक्षा कर सकते हैं कि वह इसकी व्यवस्था करने

के लिये आगे आए।

उपसभापति जी, इसी प्रकार जैसे मैंने कहा था कि IT Sector के अंदर रोजगार के अवसर प्रदान किये जाते हैं और उनमें नए अवसर पैदा होते हैं, लेकिन कुछ सालों से यह जो क्षेत्र बढ़ रहा था, इस बजट के बाद उसमें घोर नरिशा फैली है। इस बार IT - BPO Industry पर 18.5 प्रतिशत का Minimum Alternation Tax लगा दिया गया है। दूसरा इस इंडस्ट्री को Income Tax Act के तहत जो tax exemptions दिये गए थे, वे भी वापस ले लिये गए हैं। SEZ में जो IT units लगी थीं, उनको भी 2014 tax exemption मंजूर था, लेकिन यह 18.5 परसेंट MAT सबको बराबर कर देगा। छोटी और मझौली कंपनियों पर यह बहुत भारी पड़ेगा। Export oriented units पर भी tax exemption withdraw कर लिया गया है।

अगले साल डीटीसी में इसे withdraw करने की बात थी। यदि ऐसा एक साल तक और चलता रहता तो शायद लोगों को नौकरियों के कुछ और अवसर मिल जाते, कुछ और रोजगार बढ़ते, हमारे जो नवयुवक नौकरी करने के लिये आते हैं, उन्हें अवसर प्राप्त हो जाते, वे अपने परिवारों का पालन कर सकते और अपने परिवारों को सही रूप से चला सकते। लेकिन मेरी समझ में यह नहीं आ रहा है कि इसमें इस प्रकार के taxes को क्यों बढ़ाया गया है? मेरा यही अनुरोध है कि जो MAT लगाया जा रहा है, या तो इसे कम किया जाए या न ही लगाया जाए। जब हम लोग Direct Tax Code के ऊपर चर्चा कर रहे हैं और अगले वर्ष 1 अप्रैल, 2012 के बाद जब Direct Tax Code आएगा, तब उस पर विचार कर लिया जाए। इसी प्रकार से कच्चे तेल के दाम का

जो बेस बजट के अंदर लिया गया है, वह 117 डॉलर का लिया गया है, लेकिन crude oil अभी भी 120 डॉलर के ऊपर जा रहा है। जब यह खर्चा बढ़ेगा तो उससे फरक inflation भागेगा। इस बजट के द्वारा कहीं पर भी inflation पर रोक लगती नजर नहीं आ रही है। जहां तक जीडीपी की ग्रोथ का प्रश्न है, निश्चित रूप से जीडीपी की अच्छी ग्रोथ हो रही है। मुझे विश्वास है कि 9 प्रतिशत की जीडीपी ग्रोथ को भी हम पा सकते हैं। लेकिन इसके साथ ही साथ हमें यह देखना होगा कि हम inflation को कैसे रोकें, क्योंकि जसि आम आदमी की हम बात करते हैं कि हम आम आदमी के लिए बजट बनाते हैं, आम आदमी को सुविधा देना चाहते हैं, उस आम आदमी को कुछ प्राप्त नहीं होता है, बल्कि कुछ विशेष लोगों तक कुछ विशेष चीजों के लाभ पहुंच जाते हैं। इस ओर ध्यान देना बहुत जरूरी है। इसी प्रकार से आयकर के संबंध में घोषणा की गयी है कि आयकर की सीमा को 1,60,000 से बढ़ाकर 1,80,000 कर दिया गया है, जबकि हम लोग डीटीसी में भी सोच रहे थे कि यह सीमा बढ़ाकर 2 लाख कर देनी चाहिए। जसि प्रकार से inflation बढ़ता जा रहा है, इस सीमा को निश्चित रूप से बढ़ाया जाना चाहिए, इसलिए कम से कम इसे 2 लाख किया जाए, जसिसे, जो नौकरीपेशा व्यक्ति हैं, जो वास्तव में सही रूप से बराबर आयकर दे रहे हैं, उनको कुछ लाभ हो सके। इसी प्रकार इस बजट के द्वारा कई चीजें घोषित की गयी हैं। यह कहा गया है कि हम काले धन को वदेशों से वापस लाएंगे। वह मामला अभी चल रहा है, हम लोग देख रहे हैं कि किसी प्रकार से काले धन को वापस लाया जा रहा है। विशेष रूप से इस मामले में सुप्रीम कोर्ट के कहने पर जो अरेस्ट हुई हैं, उससे पता लगता है कि हम कसिने सीरियस हैं। हमारे वल्लि मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि "The Ministry of Finance has commissioned a study on unaccounted income and wealth held within and outside our country. It would suggest methods to tax and repatriate this illicit money." लेकिन जो इन्होंने कहा है, उसके बारे में क्या जानना है, उसे वह कसि प्रकार से लाएंगे, इसके बारे में संसद को वस्तुतः रूप से बताया जाए कि किसी प्रकार से वह पैसा वापस आएगा। मैं नहीं समझता कि केवल बजट भाषण में इतना कह देने से यह काम पूरा हो पाएगा। उन्होंने ब्लैक मनी के बारे में एक और पैरा में कहा है कि "The generation and circulation of black money is an area of serious concern. To deal with this problem effectively, Government has put into operation a five-fold strategy which consists of Joining the global crusade against 'black money'; Creating an appropriate legislative framework; Setting up institutions for dealing with

illicit funds; Developing systems for implementation; and Imparting skills to the manpower for effective action.” यह बहुत अच्छी चीज़ है। लेकिन इसको इम्प्लीमेंट किया जाए। हो यह रहा है कि जो भी नथिम बनाए जाते हैं , जो भी कामून बनाए जाते हैं , उनकी धज्जियां उड़ा दी जाती हैं। आज भी आयकर के जो कामून हैं , जो नथिम हैं , अगर उनका सही पालन किया जाए तो टैक्स में काफी अच्छा कलेक्शन हो सकता है। कतिना टैक्स भारत सरकार को लोगों से प्राप्त होता है , में समझता हूं कि इंस्पेक्टर राज के अंतर्गत उतना ही पैसा अधिकारी और जो उनके भ्रष्ट कर्मचारी हैं , वे पा जाते हैं। हमें इस ओर विशेष रूप से ध्यान देना चाहिए कि जो टैक्स कलेक्शन के लोग हैं , उनके ऊपर क्या कार्यवाही की जाती है। अगर वे कोई गलत असेसमेंट्स करते हैं , गलत डबिंड्स पैदा करते हैं , जो हाई कोर्ट में जाकर समाप्त हो जाती हैं , ट्रिब्यूनल्स में जाकर समाप्त हो जाती हैं तो उन अधिकारियों पर क्या कार्यवाही की जाती है , इसके लिये भी हमें व्यवस्थाएं बनानी चाहिए , तभी जाकर इसमें सफलता प्राप्त हो सकेगी। दूसरा ब्लैक मनी का जो सबसे बड़ा कारण है , वह हमारे देश की चुनाव पद्धति है। हमें इस ओर ध्यान देना होगा कि किस प्रकार से चुनाव में खर्चा होता है , उसमें किस प्रकार से ब्लैक मनी का प्रयोग किया जाता है , किस प्रकार से धन का दुरुपयोग होता है। जो लोग भी चुनकर आते हैं , वे जब अपनी रटिन्स फाइल करते हैं , उनमें वे जो खर्चे दिखाते हैं , उससे दस गुणा , सौ गुणा अधिक खर्चा करके वे चुनाव में जीतकर आते हैं। यह देखना भी जरूरी है कि उनको किस प्रकार से रोका जाए।

6.00 P.M.

श्री उपसभापति : अब कनकलूड करें।

श्री महेन्द्र मोहन : इसी तरह से अल्पसंख्यकों, गरीबों और पछिड़ी जाति के लोगों के लिए कोई वशिष्ठ रियायतें बजट में नहीं की गयी हैं। मेरा आपके माध्यम से वित्त मंत्री जी से अनुरोध है कि कृपया इस ओर ध्यान दें कि हमारे कमजोर और नबिल वर्ग के लोग, जो हमसे पीछे हैं, वे किस तरह से आगे बढ़ें, किस तरह से उन्हें सुविधाएं मिलें, आपकी जो योजनाएं हैं, किसी तरह से उनका पैसा उन लोगों तक पहुंचे और आपका जो इम्प्लीमेंटेशन पार्ट है, उसमें कैसे इम्प्रूवमेंट लाए जाएं, उस ओर विशेष रूप से ध्यान देने की जरूरत है। महोदय, इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं अनुरोध करता हूं कि वित्त मंत्री जी निश्चित रूप से इस ओर ध्यान दें और कुछ सुविधाएं उस गरीब आदमी को, उस आम आदमी को दें जसकी कि हम यहां पर चर्चा जरूर करते हैं लेकिन उसके लिए हम कोई भी जरूरी चीजें नहीं पहुंचा पाते हैं। आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned to meet tomorrow at 11.00 a.m.

The House then adjourned at six of the clock till eleven of the clock on Thursday, the 10th March, 2011.