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PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

Wednesday  
23 February, 2011  
4Phalguna, 1932 (Saka)

## RAJYA SABHA

### OFFICIAL REPORT

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<http://parliamentofindia.nic.in>  
E-mail Address : [rsedit-e@sansad.nic.in](mailto:rsedit-e@sansad.nic.in)



## RAJYA SABHA

Wednesday, the 23rd February, 2011/4th Phalguna, 1932 (Saka)

The House met at eleven of the clock,

[MR. CHAIRMAN in the Chair]

### RE. DEMANDS OF WORKERS

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question 21.

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, we have a submission to make.  
...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: One at a time please. ...(Interruptions)... What is that? ...(Interruptions)...

श्री मोहम्मद अमीन (पश्चिमी बंगाल) : सर, आज दो लाख मजदूर पार्लियामेंट के सामने आकर धरने पर बैठे हैं। उनकी 6 मांगें हैं। पहली मांग तो यह है कि ... (व्यवधान) ...

[جناب محمد امين : سر، آج دو لاکھ مزدور پارلیمنٹ کے سامنے آکر دھرنے پر بیٹھے ہیں۔ ان کی 6 مانگیں ہیں۔ پہلی مانگ تو یہ ہے کہ ... (مداخلت) ...]

श्री सभापति : आप डिटेल्स में मत जाइए। आप केवल बताइए कि क्या कहना चाहते हैं?

श्री मोहम्मद अमीन : सर, उनकी जो मांगें हैं, वही मैं यहां बताना चाहता हूं। ... (व्यवधान) ... उनकी मांगें हैं कि बढ़ती हुई महंगाई को सरकार रोके, बढ़ती हुई बेरोजगारी को सरकार रोके ... (व्यवधान) ...

[جناب محمد امين : سر، ان کی جو مانگیں ہیں، وہی میں یہاں بتانا چاہتا ہوں۔ (مداخلت) ... ان کی مانگیں ہیں کہ بڑھتی ہوئی مہنگائی کو سرکار روکے، بڑھتی ہوئی بیروزگاری کو سرکار روکے۔ (مداخلت) ...]

श्री सभापति : आप पूरी तकरीर नहीं कर सकते हैं। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री मोहम्मद अमीन : जो सरकारी कारखाने हैं, उनको प्राइवेटाइज न किया जाए, unorganized sector के मजदूरों के लिए स्पेशल सिक्योरिटी का इंतज़ाम किया जाए। इस तरह की 6 मांगें लेकर वे मजदूर आए हैं। ... (व्यवधान) ...

[جناب محمد امين : جو سرکاری کارخانے ہیں، ان کو پرائیویٹائزیشن نہ کیا جائے، unorganized sector کے مزدوروں کے لئے اسپیشل سیکورٹی کا انتظام کیا جائے۔ اس طرح کی 6 مانگیں لے کر وہ مزدور آئے ہیں۔ (مداخلت) ...]

†Transliteration in Urdu Script.

श्री सभापति : ठीक है। सुन लिया।

श्री मोहम्मद अमीन : सर, सरकार की तरफ से इसके बारे में कोई रिस्पांस आना चाहिए।  
...(व्यवधान)...

جناب محمد امين : سر، سرکار کی طرف سے اس کے بارے میں کوئی رسپانس آنا  
چاہئے۔۔۔ (مداخلت)

श्री सभापति : ठीक है। ...(व्यवधान)... Thank you. Please don't intervene now.

...(Interruptions)...

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, several lakhs of workers ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: The point has been made. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, one small submission ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Would the hon. Minister like to say something?  
...(Interruptions)... Question 21. ...(Interruptions)... Will you please resume your places?

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि (उड़ीसा) : INTUC इसमें है। ...(व्यवधान)... आप बोलिए।  
...(व्यवधान)... आप दूसरे मुद्दे पर तो ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति : आप बैठ जाइए। ...(व्यवधान)... पाणि जी, आप बैठ जाइए।  
...(Interruptions)... Please listen to the hon. Minister.

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी (बिहार) : सर, मज़दूरों का सवाल है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्रीमती वृंदा कारत (पश्चिमी बंगाल) : सर, मज़दूरों पर इतना गहरा असर है कि  
...(व्यवधान)...

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि : सर, मंत्री जी को इस संबंध में ...(व्यवधान)...

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING; THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS; THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): Sir, I have understood the spirit and sentiments of the Members on the issue of measures that they have sought to invoke for the welfare of the labour class. Sir, I want to state that the UPA Government and the Congress Party remain irrevocably committed to all welfare measures of the labour class. I would, dutifully, convey the sentiments to my

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†Transliteration in Urdu Script.

colleague, the Minister for Labour, for his most thoughtful consideration in the matter. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. ...(Interruptions)... Question 21. Mr. Raja, please. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, this is a very serious issue. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Raja, please. ...(Interruptions)... I have not given you the permission to. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI D. RAJA: The Prime Minister must have a dialogue with the trade unions. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, this call has been given by ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please allow the Question Hour to proceed. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI D. RAJA: This call has been given by all trade unions including the INTUC. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please. You are not being heard. ...(Interruptions)... This is not going on record. ...(Interruptions)... Then, what is the point? ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI D. RAJA: \*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Every issue discussed in this House is a serious issue. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI D. RAJA: \*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please allow the Question Hour to proceed. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI D. RAJA: \*

**श्री सभापति :** आप बैठ जाइए। ...(व्यवधान)... पाणि जी, आप बैठ जाइए। ...(व्यवधान)... Question 21 please. ...(Interruptions)... पाणि जी, प्लीज़ आप बैठ जाइए। ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री अली अनवर अंसारी :** सर, लाखों की संख्या में मजदूर ...(व्यवधान)... इससे बड़ा सवाल क्या हो सकता है। ...(व्यवधान)...



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\*Not recorded.

श्री सभापति : बैठ जाइए। कृपया आप लोग बैठ जाइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप लोग समय ...**(व्यवधान)**... प्रश्न संख्या 21 ...**(व्यवधान)**... Mr. Ahluwalia, are you raising the question? ...**(Interruptions)**... Please. ...**(Interruptions)**... Please resume your places. आप बैठ जाइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... पाणि जी, आप बैठ जाइए। ...**(Interruptions)**... Please resume your places. Hon. Members, I am deeply distressed to say in the House that something was discussed this morning. In view of its importance, a certain format was agreed. Now, if this is the manner in a which what was agreed is violated, then I don't see any purpose of any group of Members coming and talking to the Chair about something which they feel like. The Chair appreciates the alike genuineness, but please adhere to what had been agreed. What is the point in disrupting the Question Hour? It is your hour. Thank you. Question 21 please.

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#### ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

##### Disposal of mercy petition cases

\*21. SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of convicts awarded death penalty, duly confirmed by the Supreme Court, whose mercy petitions have been pending before the President as on 31 December, 2010, indicating the dates of confirmation by SC and receipt of respective mercy petitions by the President and details of proceedings thereon till date;

(b) the average time taken in the disposal of a mercy petition indicating cases in the last three decades which took shortest and the ones that took longest period for disposal and for execution of petitioners; and

(c) the chronological details of proceedings till date of mercy petition of the 2001 Parliament attack convict?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

##### *Statement*

(a) The details of cases of prisoners on death row where mercy petitions were pending as on 31st December, 2010 is given in the

Statement-I (See below).

(b) The power under Article 72 of the Constitution does not contain any limitation as to the time in which the power conferred shall be exercised. However, during the last three decades, the shortest time taken in disposal of the mercy petition was 18 days (September, 1992) and the longest time taken was 11 years, 11 months and 18 days (February, 2011).

(c) The chronological details of proceedings of mercy petition of the 2001 Parliament attack convict Mohd. Afzal is given in the Statement-II.

**Statement-I**

*Details of cases of prisoners on death row where mercy petitions are pending (As on 31.12.2010)*

Sl. No.	Name of Condemned prisoner (s) & State	Date of confirmation by Supreme Court of India	Year of receipt of Mercy Petition	Status of the case.
1	2	3	4	5
1	Gurmeet Singh, Uttar Pradesh Secretariat	28.09.2005	2007	Submitted to the President's on 18.05.2007 and resubmitted on 09.12.2009. Decision awaited.
2	Mohan and Gopi, Tamil Nadu Secretariat	12.05.1998	1999	Submitted to the President's on 09.07.1999 and resubmitted on 09.08.2005 & 30.07.2010. Approved by the President of India on 04.02.2011. Decision to commute the death sentence into life

imprisonment  
communicated to the  
Government of Tamil  
Nadu on 14-02-2011.

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1	2	3	4	5
3	Molai Ram and Santosh Yadav, Secretariat Madhya Pradesh	26.10.1999	2000	Submitted to the President's  on 28.05.2001 and resubmitted on 02.05.2005 &  26.08.2010.  Decision  to commute the death sentence into life imprisonment communicated to the Government of Madhya Pradesh on 14-02- 2011.
4	Dharam Pal, Haryana Secretariat	18.03.1999	1999	Submitted to the President's  on 07.02.2000 and resubmitted on 11.07.2005 &  10.09.2010.  Decision awaited.
5	Mahender Nath Das, Assam Secretariat	14.05.1999	2000	Submitted to the President's  on 21.06.2001 and resubmitted on 20.04.2005 &  21.10.2010.  Decision awaited.
6	S.B. Pingale,	13.04.1999	2001	Submitted to the

Maharashtra  
Secretariat

29.11.2010.

President's

on 08.04.2004 and  
resubmitted in June  
2005 and on

Decision awaited.

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1	2	3	4	5
7	Jai Kumar, Madhya Pradesh Secretariat	11.05.1999	1999	Submitted to the President's  on 21.07.1999 and resubmitted on 02.05.2005 &  13.01.2011.  Decision awaited.
8	Suresh and Ramji, Uttar Pradesh Secretariat	02.03.2001	2002	Submitted to the President's  on 08.04.2004 and resubmitted on 21.06.2005 &  19.02.2011.  Decision awaited.
9	Murugan, Santhan and Arivu, Tamil Nadu Secretariat	11.05.1999	2000	Submitted to the President's  on 21.06.2005.  Decision awaited.
10	Sheikh Meeran, Selvam and Radhakrishnan, Tamil Nadu Secretariat	05.07.1999	2000	Submitted to the President's  on 24.11.2003 and resubmitted on 08.08.2005. Decision awaited.
11	Sattan and Guddu, Uttar Pradesh	29.04.2009	2009	Under examination in MHA.
12	Om Prakash Uttarakhand Secretariat	05.12.2002	2003	Submitted to the , President's  on 14.05.2004 and resubmitted on 11.07.2005 and  received  back in November 2007. Based on his mother's fresh mercy petition of  12.09.2007,  the comments of



State

called

his

is

Government were

for on the issue of

exact age. Comments  
of State Government  
were received on  
22.06.2010. The case

now under further  
examination in MHA.

---

1	2	3	4	5
13	Devender Pal Singh, Delhi Secretariat	22.02.2002	2003	Submitted to the President's  on 09.08.2005.  awaited.
	Decision			
14	Simon, Ghanaprakash, Madaiah and Bilavandra, Secretariat Karnataka	29.01.2004	2004	Submitted to the President's  on 02.05.2005.  awaited.
	Decision			
15	Praveen Kumar, Karnataka Secretariat	15.10.2003	2004	Submitted to the President's  on 08.09.2005.  awaited.
	Decision			
16	Satish,Uttar Pradesh Secretariat	08.02.2005	2007	Submitted to the President's  on 14.07.2008.  awaited.
	Decision			
17	Sushil Murmu, Jharkhand Secretariat	12.12.2003	2004	Submitted to the President's  on 12.04.2005.  awaited.
	Decision			
18	Mohd. Afzal, Delhi	04.08.2005	2006	Under examination in MHA
19	Saibanna, Karnataka Secretariat	21.04.2005	2007	Submitted to the President's  on 28.09.2007.  awaited.
	Decision			
20	Kunwar Bahadur Singh & Karan Bahadur Singh, Secretariat Uttar Pradesh	19.07.2005	2005	Submitted to the President's  on 05.01.2006.
	Decision			

				awaited.
21	Laliya Doom and Shiv Lal, Rajasthan Secretariat	20.02.2004	2004	Submitted to the President's  on 02.05.2005.
	Decision			awaited.

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1	2	3	4	5
22	Jafar Ali, Uttar Pradesh Secretariat	05.04.2004	2006	Submitted to the President's  on 18.08.2006.  awaited.
	Decision			
23	Sonia and Sanjeev, Haryana Secretariat	15.02.2007 & 23.08.2007	2007	Submitted to the President's  on 11.02.2008 and resubmitted on 21.05.2009. The President's  vide their note  04.02.2010 sought certain  from MHA. After obtaining the advice  the Department of Legal Affairs, the clarification was furnished to the President's  on 05.03.2010.  awaited.
	Secretariat			
	dated			
	clarification			
	of			
	Secretariat			
	Decision			
24	Bandu Baburao Tidake, Karnataka Secretariat	10.07.2006	2007	Submitted to the President's  on 23.10.2008.  awaited.
	Decision			
25	Bantu, Uttar Pradesh	23.07.2008	2009	Under examination in MHA.

**Statement-II**

*Details of Chronology of events in the mercy petition case of condemned  
prisoner & Parliament attack convict Mohd. Afzal*

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October 3, 2006

After dismissal of the petition by the Supreme Court of India, Smt. Tabasum Afzal, wife of the condemned prisoner Mohd. Afzal preferred petition before the President of India under Article 72 of the Constitution of India praying for commutation of death sentence of her husband.

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October 4, 2006	On receipt of the petition, the Government of NCT of Delhi were requested to stay the execution of death sentence upon the condemned prisoner till the decision of the President is conveyed to them. The Government of NCT of Delhi were also requested to furnish their recommendations in regard to grant of clemency to the condemned prisoner.
November 9, 2006	The Government of NCT of Delhi forwarded a petition addressed to the President of India from the condemned prisoner, Mohd. Afzal praying commutation of death sentence upon him.
June, 2010	Comments of the Government of NCT of Delhi have been furnished by the Lieutenant Governor of Delhi and same is under examination in this Ministry for submission to the Hon'ble President of India.

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SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Sir, the answer is half. They have not answered part (b) of my question. Sir, just see part (b) of the question. Sir, I need your protection in this. They have not given any answer to part (b) of the question. ...(Interruptions)... You have not given any answer to part (b) of the question.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is there. It is written here (a) to (c). There is (b) in a paragraph.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: In paragraph (b), there is no answer for that.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: The paragraph is there.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please raise the Supplementary.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: In the case of Afzal Guru, the mercy petition was given on 3rd of October, 2006 and the same mercy petition was referred to the Government of NCT of Delhi on 4th of October, 2006 to furnish their comments. Since then, Sir, 15 reminders were sent to the NCT, Delhi and the Lt. Governor, Delhi had again given some comments on June, 2010, after 15 reminders. Why was the action not yet taken? Four years have already passed; 15 reminders were sent but no action has been taken by the President.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: You will recall, Sir, that I took over on the

1st of December, 2008. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: The process is continuing irrespective of the date as to when you took over.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Am I not allowed to answer the question?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please listen to the reply.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I didn't interrupt a question. You shouldn't interrupt the first sentence of my answer.

Then, for that part of the UPA-I's turn, we were preoccupied with a number of issues and therefore I did not spend enough time on these matters. But in May, 2009, after the UPA-II Government was formed, I devoted some time to study the matter. What I found was that these mercy petitions have been dealt with by the Ministry in a particular way but decisions were not forthcoming. In fact, between the period 1998 to May 2004, 14 cases were submitted to the President; but there was no decision in any case. Sir, 14 cases were submitted; but there was no decision. Between May 2004 and November, 2008, the 14 cases were resubmitted and an additional 14 cases were submitted, making it a total of 28. There were decisions in 2 cases. After May 2009, I have caused to be submitted 13 cases and 7 decisions have been arrived at. So, the record is very clear; 14 = 0; 28 = 2; 13 = 7. So, I am of the view and I submit respectfully that the procedure that I am now following is a procedure that is likely to lead to decisions being taken. So, what we are doing is, we are submitting each case in the order in which the death sentence was pronounced by the court and the mercy petition was received in the Ministry of Home Affairs.

We are submitting these cases one by one. We have re-submitted 13 cases to the hon. President; seven decisions have come; six are pending. Obviously, I cannot comment on the President's actions.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Sir, the Home Minister is helpless and he is not able to comment on the decisions taken by the President. I had asked a very pertinent question in the 'b' part of my question: In the last three decades, how many people were hanged and how much time it took to take the decision? Sir, here is a case of Mr. Kehar Singh. I condemn the brutal assassination of the then Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi by two assailants, Beant Singh and Satwant Singh. Beant Singh was killed at the spot and Satwant Singh was hanged later. But Kehar Singh was an



innocent person who had nothing to do with the assassination. He had only visited the Golden Temple with Beant Singh and that is why he was hanged. The Supreme Court judgement on his case

came on 16th December, 1988 and he was hanged on 6th January, 1989. While admitting the lapses, the then President, Shri R. Venkataraman, described the decision to hang Kehar Singh as being politically motivated. He wrote, "Kehar Singh's case raised a few queries in my mind. Should not the President..."

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question, please.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Sir, I am asking a question. I am quoting from the late President's autobiography. I just want to tell the Government that he raised this question through his autobiography whether President should have the power to bypass the decision or aid and advice of the Government while taking a mercy petition into consideration. Is the Government considering that issue? In the case of Kehar Singh, why was such hurry shown? How much time did it take to decide on the case of Kehar Singh, to reject his mercy petition?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, you will kindly appreciate, obviously, I am in no position to comment on why Kehar Singh's case was decided in the manner in which it was decided way back in 1989. The law on the subject is quite clear. Both in Maru Ram's case and in another case, the Supreme Court has held that the advice of the Government in the matter of exercising the power of mercy under Article 72 of the Constitution is binding on the President. The law is clear. We see no reason to now make any change in the law. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Ramgopal Yadav.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Sir, the answer has not been given. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: If you are not satisfied with the answer, please follow the procedures. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Sir, I need your protection. I had asked a specific question in the 'b' part of my question. He is not giving an answer. He is evading questions. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: If you are not satisfied, please raise it appropriately. But this is not the place for it. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Sir, I had asked a specific question and I am not getting a specific answer. ...(Interruptions)...

**श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि :** सभापति महोदय। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

**श्री सभापति :** पाणि जी, आपका सवाल नहीं है, आप बैठ जाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: What is the appropriate forum  
...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, it is a question of system. The question is very clear and we are not getting the answer. The question is about the average time taken in each case, the number of cases and the amount of time they take. The answer has not been given. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Sir, I had asked a specific question. He is not answering. In the last three decades. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am afraid, we need a discussion on this. We cannot decide this in the course of supplementaries. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: I am not asking him any questions. I am talking about the system of answering questions. The Chair must protect the rights of the Members. If the question is specific, the answers must be specific too. They are not. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Or else, the question should not be allowed at all.

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right. Let us hear the Minister.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, there is no time limit for the exercise of the power. ...*(Interruptions)*... Therefore, there is no meaning in saying, we will add up the number of cases, add up the time and divide. That average is, purely in arithmetical or mathematical terms, a meaningless statement. I have given details; the shortest time taken was 18 days and the longest time taken was 11 years, 11 months and 18 days. This is the best answer that can be given to a question which asked for an answer that, in my respectful submission, arithmetically and mathematically means nothing. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Sir, I had asked a question citing cases.  
...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Allow your colleague to ask the next supplementary.

**प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव :** श्रीमन् mercy petition भारतीय संविधान के अनुच्छेद-72 के अंतर्गत दी जाती है और इस पर कोई भी समय-सीमा निर्धारित नहीं है। माननीय गृह मंत्री जी से मेरा

बिल्कुल प्वाइंटेड क्वेश्चन यह है कि यह जो समय-सीमा निर्धारित नहीं है, इसकी वजह से ही सारा विलम्ब होता है। क्या सरकार अधिकतम समय-सीमा निर्धारित करने के लिए, संविधान में संशोधन लाने के लिए, सदन के सामने कोई आश्वासन देगी?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, this is an exercise of power by the highest constitutional functionary in the country, that is, the President of India. I think It will be inappropriate to prescribe a time-limit. But, as I said, the procedure that I am following since May 2009 has yielded results. Thirteen cases have been submitted and seven have been decided. You contrast that with the previous four years and the previous six years. This is yielding results. So, I see there is no reason now to fix a time-limit. I am confident that the cases will be decided expeditiously.

DR. MANOHAR JOSHI: Sir, the question before the House is a serious one. I do not think that there will be such a difficulty that the procedure is not possible to amend. My question to the hon. Minister is: Are you seriously thinking of amending the procedure? Secondly, Afzal Guru was the person behind the attack on Parliament which is a very serious offence. For five years, he is not hanged. People are agitated and they think that there is politics behind not hanging him. Since he belongs to minority community, he has not been hanged.

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Sir, this is very objectionable. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: This is highly objectionable. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. MANOHAR JOSHI: People level charges ...*(Interruptions)*... People are agitated on this issue. ...*(Interruptions)*... He belongs to the minority community and, therefore, Afzal Guru has not been hanged. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Joshiji, please ask the supplementary. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, expunge it from the record. ...*(Interruptions)*... It cannot go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. MANOHAR JOSHI: If the Government is intentionally doing it, I would like to condemn it. ...*(Interruptions)*... I want the Government to take action immediately and a specific assurance should be given to the House and the entire country that Afzal Guru will be hanged in a period of one month. Can the hon. Minister do it?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, I deeply regret the insinuation made by the hon. Member. I have great respect for the hon. Member but the insinuation he made, I think, is totally

unparliamentary and totally uncalled for. Sir, as I said, I am following a particular principle. The date on which the sentence of death was pronounced upon the accused/convict and the date on which the mercy petition was received, I have gone down up to No. 13. Thirteen cases have been re-submitted and we have got orders on seven. As I have said, contrast that with what happened in the previous twelve years or so. Now, there is in the list, at a higher order, the cases of three accused found guilty of assassination of former Prime Minister of India, Rajiv Gandhi. There is another case which is another terrorist case where nine people were killed. There is another case which is a terrorist case where twenty-two people were killed. In all these cases, I am not looking at the religion or the caste or the race of the accused. I am treating all accused who have been given the death sentence as convicted persons who have applied to the President of India for mercy and I will treat each one of them without fear or favour, without prejudice and without discrimination. I do not look at the religion or the caste of an accused, and, I think, the whole House will agree that we should not do look at these factors. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि :** महोदय, ...*(व्यवधान)*...

**श्री सभापति :** पाणि जी, आप बैठ जाइए प्लीज़।

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Sir, let the hon. Minister realize the Constitutional Impropriety of the answer that he has given. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mike Please.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Sir, we have a form of Government, in which the President is the Constitutional Head. When you say that you cannot comment upon the delay in the President's Office, you are really telling us that you have no answer to a delay in your own office. It is your delay. It is not the delay by the President's office.

That apart, Sir, I hope the hon. Minister is aware that there is a Supreme Court judgement in which they have considered the question of delay at all stages in the process leading ultimately to the execution of the sentence, and, they have remarked that more than two years' delay in executing a sentence is itself a ground for compulsory commutation. You are lucky that people are not applying to the Supreme Court now that

their cases should be compulsorily commuted. Will you please look into this matter?



SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, I am aware that the Supreme Court has said that undue delay could become a ground for commutation. The point I am trying to make is that I cannot now explain or wish away the delay that happened between 1998 and 2004 and also the delay which happened between 2004 and November, 2008. Those are cases. ...(Interruptions)... Please listen to me. I know, it is embarrassing but please listen to me.

These cases have not been delayed in the Ministry of Home Affairs. As I said, these cases were submitted. Once 14 cases were submitted, and, then, 14 plus 14, were resubmitted, but there was no decision except in two cases, which were resubmitted between 2004 and 2008. Now, we have decided to resubmit the cases once again with a request that a decision be made as early as possible. And, since May 2009, we have resubmitted 13 cases, and, I have obtained a decision in seven cases. There is no delay in the Ministry of Home Affairs but I cannot comment on the time taken by the hon. President of India.

#### **नगरीय स्थानीय निकाय प्रशासन हेतु अवसंरचनात्मक सहयोग**

**\*22. श्री भगत सिंह कोश्यारी :** क्या शहरी विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा नगरीय स्थानीय निकाय प्रशासन को मज़बूती प्रदान करने हेतु वित्तीय, तकनीकी और संस्थागत अवसंरचनात्मक सहयोग देने के उद्देश्य से कौन-कौन सी योजनाएं चलाई जा रही हैं;

(ख) विगत तीन वर्षों के दौरान इस मद के अंतर्गत दी गई वित्तीय सहायता का राज्यवार तथा योजनावार ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) जवाहरलाल नेहरू, राष्ट्रीय शहरी नवीकरण मिशन (जे.एन.एन.यू.आर.एम.) और लघु तथा मध्यम नगरों का शहरी अवसंरचना विकास (डी.एस.एम.टी.) योजना के अंतर्गत लाभ प्रदान किए जाने हेतु पात्र नगरीय स्थानीय निकायों के चयन का मानदण्ड क्या है?

**शहरी विकास मंत्री (श्री कमल नाथ):** (क) से (ग) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

#### **विवरण**

(क) और (ख) शहरी स्थानीय निकायों को सुदृढ़ करना राज्य का विषय है। भारत सरकार शहरी स्थानीय निकायों को सुदृढ़ करने के लिए वित्तीय और तकनीकी संस्थागत बुनियादी सुविधाएं उपलब्ध कराकर उनके प्रयासों में मदद करती है। भारत सरकार द्वारा इस संबंध में चलाई जा रही महत्वपूर्ण स्कीमों के ब्यौरे निम्नलिखित अनुसार हैं:

(i) जवाहरलाल नेहरू राष्ट्रीय शहरी नवीकरण मिशन (जेएनएनयूआरएम) के शहरी अवस्थापना और शासन घटक : पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान जारी धनराशि के वर्ष-वार ब्यौरे विवरण-1 में दिए गए

हैं। (नीचे देखिए)

(ii) छोटे और मझोले नगरों के लिए शहरी बुनियादी सुविधा विकास संबंधी स्कीम (यूआईडीएसएसएमटी): पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान जारी धनराशि के वर्ष-वार ब्यौरे विवरण-11 में दिए गए हैं। (नीचे देखिए)

(iii) सात मेगा शहरों के आस-पास के उप नगरों हेतु शहरी बुनियादी सुविधा विकास संबंधी स्कीम : उक्त स्कीम जुलाई, 2009 में प्रारम्भ की गई थी। इस स्कीम के तहत वर्ष 2009-10 के दौरान उत्तर प्रदेश के लिए 5 करोड़ रुपए की धनराशि जारी की गई।

(iv) पूर्वोत्तर क्षेत्र शहरी विकास कार्यक्रम (एनईआरयूडीपी): इस स्कीम के तहत पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान परियोजना राज्यों को निम्नलिखित धनराशि जारी की गई:

(करोड़ रुपए में)

राज्य	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
अगरतला (त्रिपुरा) शून्य		0.11	3.90
आइजोल (मिजोरम) शून्य		0.72	6.00
गंगटोक शून्य शून्य			3.00
कोहिमा (नागालैंड) शून्य		0.07	5.00
शिलांग शून्य शून्य			4.00
कुल शून्य		0.90	21.90

(v) पूर्वोत्तर क्षेत्र के लाभ के लिए 10% एक मुश्त प्रावधान: पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान जारी धनराशि के वर्ष-वार ब्यौरे निम्नलिखित हैं

(करोड़ रुपए में)

राज्य	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	64.46	16.03	28.56
असम	26.90	9.40	17.82
मणिपुर	6.86	20.92	12.82
मेघालय	3.37	5.09	10.55
मिजोरम	37.55	28.08	17.04
नागालैंड	35.85	32.84	19.60
सिक्किम	54.19	34.59	15.18
त्रिपुरा	40.82	17.65	21.99
कुल	270.00	164.60	143.56

(vi) शहरी स्थानीय निकायों हेतु क्षमता निर्माण संबंधी : इस स्कीम के तहत जारी धनराशि निम्नलिखित तालिका में दर्शाई गई है:

(करोड़ रुपए में)

राज्य	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
उड़ीसा	0.00	0.00	105.09
केरल	0.00	6.53	331.05
कर्नाटक	0.00	0.00	5.51
मध्य प्रदेश	0.00	0.00	15
छत्तीसगढ़ (1)	0.00	0.00	0
छत्तीसगढ़ (2)	0.00	0.00	265.6
बिहार	6.38	0.00	0.00
गुजरात	11.72	0.00	0.00
कुल	18.10	6.53	752.24

(ग) वर्ष 2001 की जनगणना, राज्य-राजधानियों और धार्मिक-ऐतिहासिक तथा पर्यटन की दृष्टि से महत्वपूर्ण अन्य शहरों/शहरी समूहों के आधार पर 65 शहरों को जवाहरलाल नेहरू राष्ट्रीय शहरी नवीकरण मिशन (जेएनएनयूआरएम) के शहरी अवस्थापना और शासन घटक में शामिल किया गया है। शहरी अवस्थापना और शासन घटक के तहत शामिल नहीं किए गए अन्य सभी नगर छोटे और मझौले नगरों के लिए शहरी बुनियादी सुविधा विकास संबंधी स्कीम (यूआईडीएसएसएमटी) के तहत सहायता के पात्र हैं।

#### विवरण-1

पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान (जे एन एन यू आर एम) स्कीम के तहत  
जारी धनराशि का वर्ष-वार ब्यौरा

(लाख रुपए में)

क्रम सं राज्य / संघ शासित क्षेत्रों के नाम		जारी अतिरिक्त केन्द्रीय सहायता की राशि (एसीए)		
		2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
1	2	3	4	5
1	आंध्र प्रदेश	48916.54	18898.95	24885.07
2	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	2006.94	2053.91	2006.94
3	असम	791.26	6321.15	7112.41

1	2	3	4	5
4	बिहार	461.93	1955.62	7441.39
5	छत्तीसगढ़	1272.80	0.00	12145.60
6	गोवा	0.00	0.00	0.00
7	गुजरात	24563.54	47035.34	47788.21
8	हरियाणा	1339.84	9147.46	0.00
9	हिमाचल प्रदेश	0.00	0.00	2619.01
10	जम्मू तथा कश्मीर	6877.36	2500.00	0.00
11	झारखंड	0.00	6682.46	5384.66
12	कर्नाटक	18766.61	12992.94	21578.53
13	केरल	6319.93	3350.50	2439.45
14	मध्य प्रदेश	7914.35	15931.43	12343.27
15	महाराष्ट्र	56827.52	88349.54	88649.86
16	मणिपुर	580.66	0.00	2883.37
17	मेघालय	0.00	4904.04	0.00
18	मिजोरम	378.41	0.00	756.82
19	नागालैंड	179.00	389.26	1702.81
20	उड़ीसा	9978.37	3338.00	2491.60
21	पंजाब	4145.29	4939.22	3346.62
22	राजस्थान	10654.03	20281.38	2826.10
23	सिक्किम	538.20	538.20	1663.87
24	तमिलनाडु	16093.02	26586.11	37723.44
25	त्रिपुरा	0.00	1760.85	2250.00
26	उत्तर प्रदेश	21365.55	43078.75	47632.21

1	2	3	4	5
27	उत्तराखंड	1523.85	2678.56	7546.69
28	पश्चिमी बंगाल	5687.25	22857.17	27717.88
29	दिल्ली	0.00	2220.58	17248.00
30	पुडुचेरी	4068.00	993.20	0.00
31	चंडीगढ़	1544.92	405.20	0.00
	कुल	252795.17	350189.82	390183.81

**विवरण- II**

पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान (यूआईडीएसएसएमटी) स्कीम के तहत जारी धनराशि का ब्यौरा

(लाख रुपए में)

क्रम सं.	राज्य /संघ शासित क्षेत्रों के नाम जारी	अतिरिक्त केन्द्रीय सहायता की राशि (एसीए)		
		2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
1	2	3	4	5
1	आंध्र प्रदेश	23546.05	75586.14	476.88
2	असम	1645.22	6946.79	0.00
3	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	0.00	1771.19	0.00
4	बिहार	2689.06	4342.50	0.00
5	छत्तीसगढ़	4289.00	0.00	0.00
6	दादर नगर हवेली	0.00	26.00	719.89
7	दमन एवं द्वीव	0.00	31.00	0.00
8	गुजरात	2678.67	12169.72	0.00
9	गोवा	0.00	0.00	0.00
10	हरियाणा	4190.00	2524.58	0.00
11	हिमाचल प्रदेश	392.12	85.59	0.00
12	झारखंड	4003.32	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5
13	जम्मू तथा कश्मीर	2724.25	1508.92	0.00
14	केरल	5194.27	8783.42	0.00
15	कर्नाटक	6091.10	14891.23	0.00
16	मध्य प्रदेश	10864.06	12973.95	0.00
17	महाराष्ट्र	10174.78	88262.02	14072.30
18	मणिपुर	644.49	2200.95	0.00
19	मेघालय	0.00	644.97	0.00
20	मिजोरम	0.00	699.77	0.00
21	नागालैंड	0.00	0.00	190.75
22	उड़ीसा	2435.04	4410.38	0.00
23	पंजाब	7587.04	8367.20	0.00
24	पुडुचेरी	0.00	0.00	1567.20
25	राजस्थान	3555.94	19181.70	0.00
26	सिक्किम	735.08	1085.40	0.00
27	त्रिपुरा	2005.00	1577.38	0.00
28	तमिलनाडु	10493.39	29231.75	1935.35
29	उत्तर प्रदेश	10340.11	16865.73	10918.80
30	उत्तराखंड	0.00	2469.3	0.00
31	पश्चिमी बंगाल	4122.00	11388.41	0.00
कुल		120400.01	328025.99	29880.00

**Infrastructural support for urban local body administrations**

†\*22. SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the schemes of Central Government being run with the aim of providing financial, technical and institutional infrastructural support for strengthening urban local body administrations;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the details of State-wise and scheme-wise financial assistance given under this head during the last three years; and

(c) the criteria for selection of eligible urban local bodies for providing benefits under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) and Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT)?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

**Statement**

(a) and (b) Strengthening of Urban Local Bodies is basically a State Subject. Government of India supplements their efforts by providing financial, technical and institutional infrastructural support for strengthening urban local body administrations. Details of the important schemes operated by Government of India in this regard are as follows:

(i) Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG) component of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM):- The year wise details in respect of amount released for the last three years are given in the Statement-I (See below).

(ii) Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small And Medium Towns (UIDSSMT):- The year wise details in respect of amount released for the last three years are given in the Statement-II (See below).

(iii) Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for satellite towns around seven mega cities:-

The Satellite Towns scheme was launched in July, 2009 and the fund released under this Scheme during 2009-10 is Rs.5.00 crore for Uttar Pradesh.

(iv) North Eastern Region Urban Development Programme (NERUDP)

Under NERUDP following amounts were released to the project States during last three years:-



(Rs. in crore)

States	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Agartala (Tripura)	Nil	0.11	3.90
Aizwal (Mizoram)	Nil	0.72	6.00
Gangtok	Nil	Nil	3.00
Kohima (Nagaland)	Nil	0.07	5.00
Shillong	Nil	Nil	4.00
Total	Nil	0.90	21.90

(v) 10% Lump Sum Provision for the benefit of North Eastern Region:-

Year-wise funds released for the last three years is as under:-

(Rs. in Crore)

States	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Arunachal Pradesh	64.46	16.03	28.56
Assam	26.90	9.40	17.82
Manipur	6.86	20.92	12.82
Meghalaya	3.37	5.09	10.55
Mizoram	37.55	28.08	17.04
Nagaland	35.85	32.84	19.60
Sikkim	54.19	34.59	15.18
Tripura	40.82	17.65	21.99
Total	270.00	164.60	143.56

(vi) Capacity Building Scheme for Urban Local Bodies (CBULB):- Funds released under this scheme are shown in the table below:-

(Rs. in lakhs)

States	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
1	2	3	4
Orissa	0.00	0.00	105.09
Kerala	0.00	6.53	331.05
Karnataka	0.00	0.00	5.51
Madhya Pradesh	0.00	0.00	15

1	2	3	4
Chhattisgarh (1)	0.00	0.00	0
Chhattisgarh (2)	0.00	0.00	265.6
Bihar	6.38	0.00	0.00
Gujarat	11.72	0.00	0.00
Total	18.10	6.53	752.24

(c) 65 Cities, on the basis of population as per census 2001, and State Capitals and other cities/Urban Agglomeration (UAs) of religious/historic and touristic importance have been included in Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG) component of JNNURM. All other towns which have not been included under UIG are eligible for assistance under Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT).

**Statement-I**

*Year-wise details of amount released under JNNURM Scheme for the last three years*

(Rs. in lakhs)

S.No.	Name of State/UT	Amount of Additional Central Assistance (ACA) released		
		2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	48916.54	18898.95	24885.07
2	Arunachal Pradesh	2006.94	2053.91	2006.94
3	Assam	791.26	6321.15	7112.41
4	Bihar	461.93	1955.62	7441.39
5	Chhattisgarh	1272.80	0.00	12145.60
6	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00
7	Gujarat	24563.54	47035.34	47788.21
8	Haryana	1339.84	9147.46	0.00

1	2	3	4	5
9	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	2619.01
10	Jammu & Kashmir	6877.36	2500.00	0.00
11	Jharkhand	0.00	6682.46	5384.66
12	Karnataka	18766.61	12992.94	21578.53
13	Kerala	6319.93	3350.50	2439.45
14	Madhya Pradesh	7914.35	15931.43	12343.27
15	Maharashtra	56827.52	88349.54	88649.86
16	Manipur	580.66	0.00	2883.37
17	Meghalaya	0.00	4904.04	0.00
18	Mizoram	378.41	0.00	756.82
19	Nagaland	179.00	389.26	1702.81
20	Orissa	9978.37	3338.00	2491.60
21	Punjab	4145.29	4939.22	3346.62
22	Rajasthan	10654.03	20281.38	2826.10
23	Sikkim	538.20	538.20	1663.87
24	Tamil Nadu	16093.02	26586.11	37723.44
25	Tripura	0.00	1760.85	2250.00
26	Uttar Pradesh	21365.55	43078.75	47632.21
27	Uttarakhand	1523.85	2678.56	7546.69
28	West Bengal	5687.25	22857.17	27717.88
29	Delhi	0.00	2220.58	17248.00
30	Puducherry	4068.00	993.20	0.00
31	Chandigarh	1544.92	405.20	0.00
TOTAL		252795.17	350189.82	390183.81

**Statement-II**

*Year-wise details of amount released under UIDSSMT Scheme  
for the last three years*

(Rs. in lakhs)

S.No.	State	Amount of Additional Central Assistance (ACA) released		
		2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	23546.05	75586.14	476.88
2	Assam	1645.22	6946.79	0.00
3	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	1771.19	0.00
4	Bihar	2689.06	4342.50	0.00
5	Chattisgarh	4289.00	0.00	0.00
6	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.00	26.00	719.89
7	Daman & Diu	0.00	31.00	0.00
8	Gujarat	2678.67	12169.72	0.00
9	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00
10	Haryana	4190.00	2524.58	0.00
11	Himachal Pradesh	392.12	85.59	0.00
12	Jharkhand	4003.32	0.00	0.00
13	Jammu & Kashmir	2724.25	1508.92	0.00
14	Kerala	5194.27	8783.42	0.00
15	Karnataka	6091.10	14891.23	0.00
16	Madhya Pradesh	10864.06	12973.95	0.00
17	Maharashtra	10174.78	88262.02	14072.30
18	Manipur	644.49	2200.95	0.00
19	Meghalaya	0.00	644.97	0.00

1	2	3	4	5
20	Mizoram	0.00	699.77	0.00
21	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	190.75
22	Orissa	2435.04	4410.38	0.00
23	Punjab	7587.04	8367.20	0.00
24	Puducherry	0.00	0.00	1567.20
25	Rajasthan	3555.94	19181.70	0.00
26	Sikkim	735.08	1085.40	0.00
27	Tripura	2005.00	1577.38	0.00
28	Tamil Nadu	10493.39	29231.75	1935.35
29	Uttar Pradesh	10340.11	16865.73	10918.80
30	Uttarakhand	0.00	2469.3	0.00
31	West Bengal	4122.00	11388.41	0.00
TOTAL		120400.01	328025.99	29880.00

**श्री भगत सिंह कोश्यारी :** सभापति महोदय, पूर्वोत्तर, जम्मू-कश्मीर, उत्तराखंड एवं हिमाचल प्रदेश की परिस्थितियां समान हैं। ये सभी राज्य विशेष श्रेणी के राज्य हैं। मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या पूर्वोत्तर और जम्मू-कश्मीर की तरह उत्तराखंड और हिमाचल प्रदेश में JNNURM एवं UIDSSMT के चयनित स्थानीय निकायों को भी स्वयं के द्वारा एकत्र 10 प्रतिशत के योगदान की अनिवार्यता से मुक्त करेंगे? मान्यवर, उन राज्यों में 10 प्रतिशत योगदान नहीं दिया जाता है। केवल दो राज्यों में, जो गरीब राज्य हैं, उनके गरीब निकायों को यह 10 प्रतिशत मिल सकता है। क्या आप वहां के स्थानीय निकायों को भी 10 प्रतिशत की अनिवार्यता से मुक्त करेंगे?

**श्री कमल नाथ :** सर, यह जो योजना है, इसके 6 साल पूरे हो चुके हैं और 12वें प्लान में इस पर पुनर्विचार किया जा रहा है कि किस प्रकार इसमें संशोधन किया जाए। पिछले छः सालों में इसमें हमें जो एक्सपीरिएंस प्राप्त हुआ है, उसका लाभ उठाते हुए इस पर अवश्य विचार किया जाएगा कि कौन से राज्यों को किस प्रकार की सहायता दी जाए।

**श्री भगत सिंह कोश्यारी :** मान्यवर, चूंकि माननीय मंत्री जी ने कहा कि बारहवीं योजना के लिए हम नये प्रकार से सोच-विचार करेंगे, मैं मंत्री जी को बताना चाहता हूँ कि अरुणाचल से लेकर उत्तराखंड, हिमाचल और जम्मू-कश्मीर तक फैला हुआ हिमालय क्षेत्र वन बहुल क्षेत्र है। लोगों के रहने लायक जमीन यहां बहुत कम है,

लेकिन आबादी बढ़ती जा रही है, इसलिए पहाड़ों में भी छोटे-छोटे नये कस्बों का उदय हो रहा है। आप जानते हैं कि पर्यटन के लिहाज से और धार्मिक लिहाज से भी वहां बहुत से लोग जाते रहते हैं। मैं आपसे जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब आप नयी योजनाएं बनाएंगे, तो JNNURM के अंतर्गत क्या छोटी-छोटी जगहों पर कुछ नये आदर्श शहर बनाने के लिए आप कोई विशेष योजना बनाएंगे? इससे पहाड़ के लोग पलायन भी नहीं करेंगे और वहां के जो छोटे-छोटे गांव हैं, वहां नये आदर्श शहर स्थापित हो सकेंगे। क्या आप इस योजना के अंतर्गत उनके लिए विचार करेंगे?

**श्री कमल नाथ :** सर, हम इन सब चीजों के बारे में विचार करेंगे क्योंकि अब हमें इसमें छः साल का एक्सपीरिएंस भी प्राप्त हो गया है। नॉर्थ-ईस्ट अपनी जगह है, कश्मीर अपनी जगह है, उत्तराखंड और हिमाचल प्रदेश अपनी जगह हैं। पिछले छः साल में इसमें हमें जो कठिनाइयां आई हैं एवं जो सुझाव प्राप्त हुए हैं, उनके अनुसार इस पर अवश्य ही विचार किया जायेगा। अगर माननीय सदस्य अपने सुझावों को अलग से लिख कर मुझे दे दें, तो हम प्लानिंग कमीशन से चर्चा करके इस योजना को फिर से लागू करने का प्रयास करेंगे।

MS. MABEL REBELLO: Sir, there are two Annexures in the reply given by the hon. Minister and both of them seem to be almost identical. The second Annexure shows that zero assistance was given to the State of Jharkhand during 2008-09. Again, during 2009-10, zero assistance was given to the State of Jharkhand. Sir, you see the figures. They show that developed States are getting more money, more Central assistance than developing States. With this, the gap between the developed States and the developing States is increasing. States like Jharkhand and other poorer States, affected by Left Wing Extremism, are not getting any special assistance from the Central Government. Does the Minister have any intention to help the poorer States so that they come at par with the developed States? Otherwise, there will be tremendous gap between the developed States and the developing States and there will be a lot of problems for the country. What is the Minister planning to do about this?

SHRI SAUGATA RAY: Sir, what the hon. Member has said is true. In 2007-08, no Central assistance was given to the State of Jharkhand for Urban Infrastructure and Governance. And also ...*(Interruptions)*...

MS. MABEL REBELLO: He should say why Jharkhand was not given any assistance. ...*(Interruptions)*... What he is saying is mentioned here in the reply. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SAUGATA RAY: The Centre does not give assistance on its own. The States have to submit a proposal with a proper detailed project report. If a State does not give a proposal, how can the Centre suo motu, on its own, give any assistance? It is obvious that there was no proposal from Jharkhand in 2007-08 as far as UIG is concerned.

MS. MABEL REBELLO: No, Sir, it is wrong. It is not so. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, ...(Interruptions)... You have asked one question. ...(Interruptions)...

MS. MABEL REBELLO: Jharkhand had submitted a proposal, Sir. ...(Interruptions)... It is the duty of the Government to see that poorer States are assisted. What is the meaning of this answer? ...(Interruptions)... There is no meaning at all. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: If the answer is wrong, please challenge it, but not here. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: She is saying that the Jharkhand Government had submitted a proposal and the Minister is saying that they had not submitted any proposal. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: If the answer is wrong, there is a procedure for challenging it. ...(Interruptions)...

MS. MABEL REBELLO: The Minister does not want to understand. ...(Interruptions)... He does not know the ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: They had submitted a proposal. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Rudyji, please ...(Interruptions)... Just one minute. ...(Interruptions)... Please. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Sir, I appreciate that the hon. Member's concern for the poorer States is as much as mine. Of course, the Government is going to look at States which are the poorer States and the more backward States; not only the poorer States, but also the smaller municipalities and

more backward municipalities and the Nagar Panchayats. It is a fact, Sir, which has been said earlier, that these schemes are not suo motu dealt with by the Central Government. They are proposed by the State Governments.

The State Government has a State-level Committee which first approves it. That State-level Committee sends it to the Central Government. A municipality or a municipal corporation could have made a scheme. But that scheme may not have necessarily been approved by the State-level Committee. Once the State-level Committee approves the scheme, it comes to the Central Government. The Central Government at its level and its Committee approve it. If the hon. Member has any specific scheme, which she feels has not been dealt with by the Centre, I will be happy to receive it and attend to it.

DR. ASHOK S. GANGULY: Hon. Minister, there were reports in the media that the Chief Minister of Arunachal Pradesh had expressed deep distress at the absence of roads and because the Chinese had objected to the Asian Development Bank funding the roads to important border posts. As a consequence, the border posts are not connected to Itanagar. People find it very difficult to communicate, to travel to more sensitive border areas where huge infrastructure is being built by the Chinese. What are the steps being taken in order to provide relief particularly to Arunachal Pradesh?

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Sir, if he had asked me this question two months ago when I was the Minister of Road Transport, I would have been happy to answer it. Nonetheless, I will tell the hon. Member that there is a special scheme for roads and highways in the North-Eastern Region which is being implemented and the President in her Address has also highlighted it.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, for implementing the JNNURM project, land acquisition cost is a major component. But it is not included in the JNNURM project. I would like to know whether the Government has any plan to give provisions for land acquisition cost under the JNNURM.

SHRI SAUGATA RAY: Sir, as the hon. Minister has replied, the JNNURM project was conceived in 2005. From the beginning, it was decided that land acquisition cost would not be given except for the North-Eastern States and Jammu and Kashmir. As the Minister has pointed out, we are



having a review of the JNNURM. In the next Plan, maybe a new Mission will come and then,

going by our experience in implementing the JNNURM in the present way, it will be looked into whether the land acquisition cost could be included. But as of now, except for Jammu and Kashmir and the North-Eastern States, there is no provision for giving cost of land.

**Increase in interest rate on EPF**

\*23. SHRI R.C. SINGH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Board of Trustees had decided to increase the rate of interest on EPF from present 8.5 per cent to 9.5 per cent;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Ministry has been able to take up this matter with the Ministry of Finance for a positive decision; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

**Statement**

(a) to (d) Yes, Sir. For the financial year 2010-2011, 9.5% rate of interest on EPF has been recommended by the Central Board of Trustees, Employees' Provident Fund [CBT(EPF)] in the 190th meeting held on 15.09.2010 based on the funds available in the interest suspense account. The Ministry of Labour & Employment has forwarded the recommendation of CBT to the Ministry of Finance (Department of Financial Services) for approval.

**श्री आर.सी. सिंह :** सर, मंत्री महोदय को बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद कि इन्होंने न्यासी बोर्ड के 2009-2010 के डिसीज़न को वित्त मंत्रालय के पास भेजा है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि वह इसको कब तक लागू कर पायेंगे? क्योंकि, वर्ष 2010-2011 से इसको लागू करना था और अब यह वर्ष समाप्ति की तरफ जा रहा है। यह ब्याज दर वह कब तक लागू कर पायेंगे, यह मैं जानना चाहता हूँ?

**श्री मल्लिकार्जुन खरगे :** सर, इसे हमने फाइनांस डिपार्टमेंट को भेजा है। हम pursue कर रहे हैं कि इसको जल्द-से-जल्द अप्रूवल मिले। हम मार्च के अंत तक किसी न किसी हालत में इसकी मंजूरी लेने की पूरी कोशिश करेंगे।

**श्री नरेश चन्द्र अग्रवाल :** सर, ज्यादातर मंत्री असहाय लग रहे हैं। ... (व्यवधान) ...

**श्री सभापति :** नरेश जी, प्लीज़ ... (व्यवधान) ...

**श्री आर.सी. सिंह :** सर, यह उनका ही पैसा है। इनके पास 1700 करोड़ रुपए सरप्लस अमाउंट है। इस पर सिर्फ परमिशन देनी है, जिससे कि उनका पेमेन्ट हो सके।

सर, मेरा दूसरा सवाल यह है कि मंत्री महोदय से एक अनुरोध किया गया था कि इस न्यासी बोर्ड के मैम्बर वही हो सकते हैं जिनके कारखानों में '20 या 20 से ज्यादा' कर्मचारी हैं। मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि आज के इलेक्ट्रॉनिक युग में कर्मचारियों की संख्या बहुत घट गई है, तो क्या उसको 20 की जगह पर '10 या 10 से ज्यादा' करेंगे, जिससे 50 लाख और लोग लाभान्वित हो सकें?

**श्री मल्लिकार्जुन खरगे :** यह प्रश्न अलग है। अगर वे दूसरा प्रश्न डालें, तो मैं उसका उत्तर दे दूंगा, क्योंकि यह प्रश्न सिर्फ इंटरैस्ट के बारे में है।

SHRI N.K. SINGH: Sir, will the Minister kindly enlighten this House whether given the volatility in the behaviour of prices, is there any scheme for an automatic indexation of the rate of return on interest which the EPF follows with the average behaviour of inflationary trends?

**श्री मल्लिकार्जुन खरगे :** मैं इतना बता सकूंगा कि जो tripartite डिसीज़न लिया जाता है और खासकर, ईपीएफ बोर्ड ऑफ ट्रस्टीज़ जिस-जिस institutions में पैसा रख सकते हैं, उन institutions से जो कुछ भी मैं इंटरैस्ट आएगा, वही हम डिस्ट्रीब्यूट करते हैं, तो inflation आदि दूसरी चीजों का इससे कोई संबंध नहीं है।

**श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि :** श्रीमान् सभापति महोदय, मंत्रियों की असहायता के बारे में पहले जिक्र हो चुका है। ... (व्यवधान) ...

**श्री सभापति :** नहीं, नहीं। आप सवाल पूछिए। ... (व्यवधान) ...

**श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि :** सर, यह सवाल इतने दिनों बाद हो रहा है। माननीय श्रम मंत्री यहां मौजूद हैं और आज देश की तमाम सेंट्रल ट्रेड यूनियनों की संसद के सामने हड़ताल हो रही है। ... (व्यवधान) ...

**श्री सभापति :** देखिए, आप सवाल पूछिए। ... (व्यवधान) ...

**श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि :** सर, यह इससे related है। सर, हम तमाम लोग एक स्वर में मांग करते हैं कि ब्याज दर 9.5 प्रतिशत होना चाहिए। इसमें प्रश्नकर्ता हमारे सीपीआई के मित्र, एआईटीयूसी के माननीय आर.सी. सिंह जी ने साफ तौर पर पूछा है कि मंत्री जी ने इस मामले को वित्त मंत्रालय के सामने कारगर ढंग से उठाया है या नहीं? इसके उत्तर में केवल एक वाक्य लिखा गया है कि हमने put up किया है।

श्री सभापति : आपका प्रश्न क्या है?

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि : सर, मेरा यह सीधा-सीधा प्रश्न है कि 9.5 प्रतिशत ब्याज दर कब तक दी जाएगी? क्योंकि यह कामगारों का पैसा है। यह कोई दया-धर्म का पैसा नहीं है। यह हमारी कमाई और पसीने का पैसा है। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री सभापति : ठीक है, समझ गये। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि : यह सब पेंडिंग है। ... (व्यवधान) ... सर, दूसरा यह है कि पार्ट "बी" में असंगठित क्षेत्र के बारे में दिया गया है ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री सभापति : पाणि जी, प्लीज़ ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि : सर, यह गरीबों का मामला है। ... (व्यवधान) ... असंगठित क्षेत्र के जो कामगार और खेतिहर मजदूर हैं, उनकी कमाई से कुछ लेकर सरकार पीएफ की व्यवस्था करेगी या नहीं?

श्री सभापति : आप एक सवाल का जवाब दीजिए।

श्री मल्लिकार्जुन खरगे : सर, यह इंटरैस्ट के बारे में क्वेश्चन है। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री सभापति : आप केवल इंटरैस्ट के बारे में जवाब दीजिए।

श्री मल्लिकार्जुन खरगे : सीबीटी ने 9.5 परसेंट रिकमेंड किया है, यह फाइनेंस डिपार्टमेंट में पेंडिंग है। मैंने यह कहा कि कोई मजबूरी नहीं है। We are pursuing it. I am hoping that the Finance Department may definitely give approval.

श्री ईश्वरलाल शंकरलाल जैन : सभापति महोदय, जब यह रिकमेंड किया गया था, उस समय ब्याज की दरें काफी कम थीं। उसके बाद situation इतनी fast बदलती जा रही है कि अभी बैंक्स डिपॉजिटर्स के ऊपर करीब 10.25 तक के रेट्स देते हैं। यह श्रमजीवियों का पैसा है, इसको साढ़े नौ परसेंट क्यों होना चाहिए? यह गवर्नमेंट इसको रिवाइज़ करके 10 परसेंट का रेट दिलाने के लिए रिकमेंडेशन भेजेगी?

श्री मल्लिकार्जुन खरगे : सर, यह तो सीबीटी तय करती है ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री ईश्वरलाल शंकरलाल जैन : यह तो पहले हो गया न। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री मल्लिकार्जुन खरगे : ठीक है। यह तो कमेटी में होता है। यह tripartite होता है। आप भी पार्टी होते हैं। उसमें ट्रेड यूनियंस के लीडर्स भी मैम्बर होते हैं, तो उन्होंने जो तय किया कि 8.5 परसेंट की बजाय 9.5 परसेंट देना चाहिए, क्योंकि इसमें थोड़ा सरप्लस अमाउंट 1731.00 करोड़ है। If that is included, तो 9.5 परसेंट इंटरैस्ट दे सकते हैं। मैम्बर्स का जो ये डिंसीजन है, इसे हमने रिकमेंड किया है और उसकी approval आते ही हम उसको

implement करेंगे। यह बहुत दिनों की बात भी नहीं है। यह मीटिंग 15.9.2010 को हुई थी, उस वक्त यह तय किया गया है कि हमने इस मिनिस्ट्री को 29.10.2010 को भेजा। तो, यह सिर्फ दो-तीन महीने की बात है; ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**Non-finalisation of accounts by some PSUs**

\*24. SHRI SABIR ALI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are some Public Sector Undertakings which have not finalized their accounts for the last many years; and

(b) if so, the names of those undertakings and the corrective steps being taken in the matter?

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

**Statement**

(a) No, Sir. As far as the Ministry of Commerce and Industry is concerned, there are no Public Sector Undertakings which have not finalized their accounts for the last many year.

(b) Does not arise.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Q.No.24. Shri Sabir Ali. Member is not present.

**[The questioner Shri Sabir Ali was absent]**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Any supplementaries on Q.No.24?

**श्री राजीव प्रताप रूडी :** सभापति जी, बहुत कठिनाई के बाद, किस्मत के साथ कोई प्रश्न चौथे या पांचवें नंबर पर लगता है और इस प्रश्न के जवाब में माननीय मंत्री जी ने कह दिया है कि जहां तक उनके मंत्रालय का संबंध है, उनके यहां ऐसा कोई public sector enterprises नहीं है, जिसे अपने लेखा विवरण को अंतिम रूप न दिया हो। यदि इस प्रश्न को ध्यान से देखा जाए, तो he has talked about public sector undertakings and if such a question is listed in your Department, you should have sent that to the Department of Public Enterprises and got an answer. Instead of wasting the time of this House on accepting such a question and just giving a one-line answer 'that we are nothing like it' is a matter of grave concern. Why should it happen like this, Sir? Why should we waste the precious time of the House? He should have sent it to the concerned Department.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Let us hear the Minister now.

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: How can this House be rijn like this by getting one-line answer?

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right. Let us hear the Minister now?  
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: And you are a responsible Minister. You are responsible. You are aware; you could have done this.  
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, first of all, with due respect, I would like to say that what the hon. Member has said is most regrettable. A Member has to understand that Members have the privilege and right to ask any question and that the Ministry does not assign the question to itself; that is done by the House itself. I have given an answer about the PSUs, the seven PSUs, which are not under the Ministry of Commerce. Beyond that, I could not have given the answer which is not the remit of my Ministry. But to say 'that it is not responsible on my part' is unfortunate. He should not have said it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Thank you. Any other supplementary on this?

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: What is the point in seeking supplementaries when the main question is not being answered, Sir? जवाब ही नहीं है, तो सप्लीमेंटरी कहां से आएगा?

श्री श्रीगोपाल व्यास : सभापति जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या आगे इस विषय में यह मंत्रालय किसी अन्य मंत्रालय को सलाह देगा या नहीं देगा?  
...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: If there has been a mistake, that shall be looked into. Thank you very much.

#### **Steps to end contract jobs system**

\*25. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is taking steps to end the system of contract jobs and outsourcing;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

**Statement**

(a) to (c) The issue of employing contract labour is governed by the provisions of the Contract Labour (Regulation & Abolition) Act, 1970. The establishment employing contract labour has to abide by the provisions of the said Act. Section 10(1) of the Act authorizes the appropriate Government to prohibit employment of contract labour in any process, operation or other work in any establishment after consulting the Central Advisory Contract Labour Board (CACLB)/ State Advisory Contract Labour Board (SACLB). The appropriate Government under the Act examines the cases of specific establishment(s) brought before it and after following the procedure, where conditions laid down under Section 10(2) of the Act are satisfied, prohibits the employment of contract labour by issuing notification. Thereafter, that specific establishment can not employ contract labour in the job mentioned in the notification.

There is no proposal with the Government to end the system of contract jobs and outsourcing.

SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI: Mr. Chairman, Sir, my supplementary relates to outsourcing of jobs. The young generation is doing the jobs in the night time in various BPOs. People like SCs/STs/BCs and other minorities are using the opportunity to get Government jobs. Sir, will the Minister please state whether it is true that the Government is the biggest employer of contract labour in India? If so, what steps is the Government taking to ensure that the minimum wages are provided to the contract labour employed by the Government?

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: Sir, I agree that in Government also, there is an outsourcing, and also a contract labour system. We had constituted a Tripartite groups to give a report and suggest the ways of means on how to regulate the contract labour, particularly their confirmation, wages and service conditions. According to the Act, for all these things, most of the States do not take steps. The question is how to effectively implement the provisions of the Act. For that purpose, we have already constituted a Group, and its Report we are considering. Based on that, an

amendment if necessary, that will be considered.



MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI: Sir, will the Minister please state whether the Government is planning to increase the accountability of principal employer with regard to contract labour?

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: Naturally, our people are examining all the matter, and whatever the Report comes, that will also be considered.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Shri Rangarajan.

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Sir, I want to know whether the Minister is agreed to consider that the perennial nature of job is there in almost all Central public sector undertakings and the Railways; and whether the Minister is prepared, before confirming them, to consider the principle of 'equal wage for equal work'.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: Sir, I am telling you that all such difficulties are there, and I also know that in many places, regular workmen are required, but people are still employed on contract labour, and also, outsourcing they give.

We are thinking on how we can overcome that and we have constituted a tripartite Groups. I am hopeful of that. We will be able to solve some of these problems.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Miss Anusuiya Uikey. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Sir, the workers are working for 20 to 25 years. ...(*Interruptions*)... They are working for 25 years. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No. One question, please. You have asked one question. Miss Anusuiya Uikey.

**सुश्री अनुसुइया उइके :** माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहती हूँ कि क्या ठेका मज़दूरों को मूलभूत सुविधाएं जैसे पेयजल, प्रसाधन, आराम करने की जगह तथा स्वास्थ्य के लिए चिकित्सा सुविधा आदि उपलब्ध कराई जाती हैं? यदि नहीं तो इसके क्या कारण हैं? मेरा दूसरा प्रश्न यह था कि माननीय...

**श्री सभापति :** एक ही सवाल पूछिए।

**श्री मल्लिकार्जुन खरगे :** यह तो ऐक्ट में प्रोविज़न है, अगर State's sphere में इंडस्ट्रीज़ हैं, तो इसको स्टेट इम्प्लिमेंट करते हैं और अगर Central Government के Sphere में इंडस्ट्रीज़ या वर्कर्स हैं, तो उसको सेंट्रल

गवर्नमेंट करती है। ऐक्ट में यह प्रोविज़न देने के बावजूद भी बहुत सी जगहों से हमें कंप्लेंट आ रही हैं कि वहां पर सुविधाएं नहीं हैं। हम पूरी कोशिश करेंगे लेबर मिनिस्टर की कान्फ्रेंस में, लेबर सेक्रेटरीज़ की कान्फ्रेंस में, कि जिस-जिस जगह पर ये सहूलियतें नहीं हैं, खास कर जो लाइसेंसिंग कॉन्ट्रैक्टर होते हैं, वहां तो यह होना नहीं चाहिए, इसलिए हम इसकी पूरी कोशिश करेंगे।

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Sir, there are certain establishments which do not fill up the regular posts in the name of outsourcing and thereby by-passing the rule of reservation. Will the hon. Minister be able to throw some light on this exploitative system? Will he introduce reservation in outsourcing also, especially, where there are skilled personnel? This is causing concern and we have brought it to the notice of the Minister several times. Will he ensure the implementation of the principle of reservation for skilled personnel with a higher remuneration, even if there is a system of outsourcing?

**श्री मल्लिकार्जुन खरगे :** सर, कॉन्ट्रैक्ट लेबर एबॉलिशन एंड रेग्युलेशन ऐक्ट की सोच तो आहिस्ता-आहिस्ता कॉन्ट्रैक्ट लेबर को एबॉलिश करने की है। ऐक्ट में रिजर्वेशन की व्यवस्था नहीं है, तो इसके लिए हमें उस स्टेट गवर्नमेंट से बातचीत करनी होगी और सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट में भी ऑर्गनाइजेशन, इसको इंप्रूव करे और इसमें रिजर्वेशन भी रखने की कोशिश करे, लेकिन आउटसोर्सिंग में कभी-कभी ऐसा होता है कि जो टेम्पोरेरी काम करते हैं, खास कर 60 days, 120 days, उसमें ऐसी सुविधाएं या ऐसा रिजर्वेशन इम्पोज़ करना बहुत कठिन होगा लेकिन जो regular jobs हैं, उनमें हम अमल में लाने पर विचार करना होगा।

MR. CHAIRMAN : Q. No.26 ...(Interruptions)... Q. No.26 ...(Interruptions)...

**श्री नरेश चन्द्र अग्रवाल :** माननीय सभापति जी ...(व्यवधान)... माननीय सभापति जी, हमारे दल को एक बार भी बोलने का चांस नहीं मिला है। हमें पूरक पूछने का चांस ही नहीं मिला है, यह हमारी शिकायत है। हम आपसे शिकायत कर रहे हैं।

**श्री सभापति :** प्लीज़ ... अगला क्वेश्चन।

#### Improving security measures in NE States

\*26. SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has enquired into the matter of increase in the number of cases of kidnapping, extortion and abduction by militants in the north-eastern States;

(b) if so, the details thereof and reaction of Government thereon;  
and

(c) whether Government proposes to improve the security measures in the north-eastern States?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

**Statement**

(a) and (b) The security situation in North Eastern States, in comparison to previous years, has improved considerably. However, there are reports of various militant organizations/groups indulging in extortion and kidnapping/abduction in some North Eastern States. Details of extortion cases reported are not Centrally maintained. Whenever specific cases in respect of such activities are reported, cases are registered and action, as necessary, is taken. Number of persons kidnapped/abducted during the last three years (and upto January 31, 2011), is as below:

States	2008	2009	2010	2011 (upto 31.1.11)
Assam	102	91	72	5
Meghalaya	5	4	11	0
Tripura	44	18	31	0
Arunachal Pradesh	75	30	15	1
Nagaland	110	35	42	0
Mizoram	0	0	0	0
Manipur	80	52	43	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>416</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>6</b>

(c) Concerted efforts are being made by the State Governments in the region to counter such activities of the groups. The Central Government is supplementing their efforts through various measures such as deployment of additional Central Security Forces for carrying out intensive counter insurgency operations and providing security for vulnerable installations and projects, based on

threat assessments; sharing of intelligence; financial assistance for strengthening of the local Police Forces and intelligence agencies under the Police Modernization Scheme; assistance for strengthening various aspects of security apparatus and other aspects of anti-militancy operations by way of reimbursement of Security Related Expenditure; raising of additional Forces in the form of India Reserve Battalions; etc. The Central Government is maintaining close and continuous coordination with the State Governments in the region.

SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: Sir, from the answer of the Minister I am happy to discover that there is a substantial decline in such incidents in the North East. But what I am told, which I want to verify from the hon. Minister, is that still the extortion activities are going on and more than Rs.100 crore is being collected every year from traders and transporters, and even from Government employees on the basis of their pay scales. Is it true? I want to know from the hon. Minister.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, there are reports which appear to confirm what the hon. Member is saying. I would support his statement. There is extortion and even Government servants are not exempted.

SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, my second supplementary is: how much support are these groups getting from cross border? How much is the Government of Bangladesh cooperating with us in order to nab these people?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, many leaders of these groups had found sanctuaries across the border. In that sense, a significant number of leaders from across the border are directing these groups and extending support. They also have training camps across the border. On the second part of the question, the cooperation extended by Bangladesh, especially after the Prime Minister, Sheikh Hasina, took over, has been splendid.

**श्री श्रीगोपाल व्यास :** धन्यवाद सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि हमने यह पढ़ा है कि चीनी जासूसी ब्यूरो की प्रमुख इन अलगाववादी लोगों से मिलकर गयी है, सरकार ने उनको वापस भेज दिया है, अच्छा किया है, लेकिन उन्हें भेजते समय क्या-क्या जानकारी हमें प्राप्त हुई है, जो सुरक्षा से संबंधित है?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, I am not aware of a case where the Head of the Chinese Spy Bureau met with some of these leaders. There was indeed a case of a Chinese lady who had met

some of these leaders. But on investigation, we were not able to establish that she was a spy. She claimed to be a journalist. There was no evidence to point that she was a spy.

**श्री विश्वजीत दैमारी :** सर, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि असम के रंगिया से अरुणाचल के मुर्कुसेलेक तक जो रेल चलती है, वह रेल दो महीने से ज्यादा समय से बंद हो गई है। सुरक्षा व्यवस्था के कारण इस ट्रेन के बंद होने पर रेलवे मिनिस्ट्री की तरफ से होम मिनिस्ट्री को जिम्मेदार ठहराया जा रहा है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या होम मिनिस्ट्री की तरफ से इस संबंध में आप कुछ सिक्क्योरिटी की व्यवस्था करने जा रहे हैं?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, actually this does not arise from this question, but I am talking from memory. If the hon. Member is talking about the rail link between Silchar and Imphal, yes, we are....

SHRI BISWAJIT DAIMARY: Sir, I am talking about Rangia to Murkongselek.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, I would require a separate notice.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please give a separate notice for it.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, is the hon. Home Minister aware of the fact that large-scale extortions and complaints are going on unregistered in the North East States? Even Ministers, MLAs and activists of political parties have to pay monthly instalments to these underground organizations. Do you have any specific information that one of the Chief Ministers was given a threatening letter saying that you have given only this much and what about the remaining amount? I am talking about Manipur.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, as I said in my answer to the earlier question, I am aware that there is a considerable degree of extortion and the Government servants are also not exempt. It is quite possible that public servants are also paying money to extortionists. But on the specific statement made by the hon. Member, I have no information that such a demand was made from the Chief Minister.

#### **Fighter aircraft crashes**

\*27. SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in the year 2010, crashes of a total of 10 IAF aircraft took place;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that during the current year till now a series of IAF aircraft crashes have taken place; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

**Statement**

(a) to (d) During the year 2010 (1st January, 2010 to 31st December, 2010), 12 accidents of Indian Air Force (IAF) aircrafts took place. In these accidents 5 pilots, 11 service personnel and 4 civilians were killed.

During the current year (1st January, 2011 to 18th February, 2011), one accident of IAF aircraft has taken place. No pilot/service personnel or civilian was killed in this accident.

SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Indian Air Force is the world's fourth largest air force. At the same time, as for the crashes or accidents occurred of the Indian Air Force MIG 21, the hon. Minister was on record sometime back saying that there were 265 accidents, leaving 150 pilots dead. The MIG 21s in the Air Force are obsolete, old and unmanageable. What remedial measures is the Government proposing to upgrade the flight safety in order to check the recurrence of these accidents and crashes?

SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU: Sir, a number of measures are being taken to ensure flight safety. Subsequent to any air crash, a Court of Inquiry is established, and a thorough investigation is done. Sir, as you know, a majority of Air Force Squadrons constitute MIG series aircraft, which are becoming obsolete. We are phasing them out gradually, and there is a very good modernization plan on the anvil in the Indian Air Force which will ensure induction of more modern and better aircraft.

SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI: Sir, my second supplementary is this. The phasing out of MIG-21 is imminent today. There are two issues involved in this. One is the acquisition of new fighter aircraft, and the other one is indigenous development. In both the fields, the Indian Air Force is lagging behind. Is it a fact that the Medium Multi-Role Compact Aircraft can only be inducted in the

year 2020, and that indigenous development of our aircraft is unduly delayed? Therefore, the MIG-21, which is supposed to be phased out in 2011,...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please stick to your supplementary.

SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI: I would like to know what steps the Government is taking for faster acquisition and also developing our indigenous system.

SHRI A.K. ANTONY: Sir, as my colleague has just now spelt out, a substantial number of Squadrons of fighter aircraft are of MIG Series. The Government and the Indian Air Force have got a clear-cut plan for replacing them in a phased manner. According to the Air Force, by the year 2017, the entire MIG Series will be replaced in a phased manner, that is, from 2014 onwards. By that time, there is another plan to induct most modern aircraft. One is induction of a sufficient number of Sukhoi Fighter Aircraft. That is going on as per plan. Already Sukhois are inducted into the Air Force. Another one, as the hon. Member pointed out, is the LCA. I am glad to inform the House that last month, the IOC of the LCA was successfully completed, and very soon, the LCA will be inducted into the Indian Air Force. Already, the Air Force has ordered for 20 aircraft, and another 20 are going to be inducted. Even though there were delays earlier, things are on track now; so, LCAs also will be inducted. There is another proposal for acquisition of 126 MMRCA. That will also be done in time. It is going to happen, as the Member has said, in 2020. The MMRCA will be inducted before that. So, now, a large number of acquisitions are taking place. Whatever has happened in the past is all history. I also feel sorry about that. Now, a series of acquisitions are taking place. These include Sukhoi, LCA and, ultimately, MMRCA. So, things are now on track. But, in the past, because of historical reasons, we were not able to acquire enough most modern aircraft. This was the sorry state of affairs.

SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE: I have a specific supplementary on this. Is it not a fact that after the breakup of the Soviet Union, the spare parts, which we used to get on Government-to-Government basis, are now being given to us by private companies which have taken over warehouses, etc.? Also, the spare parts are not of quality. They are not even certified by the Government, and this is the root-cause of these



accidents.

SHRI A.K. ANTONY: No; no, that is not correct. Sir, one part of what the hon. Member has stated is correct. After the disintegration of Soviet Union, some of the factories, which produce components, are now in Russia, Ukraine and Belarus. As a result, there are some slippages in delivery of spare parts. But we are now trying to get the delivery of spare parts as quickly as possible.

SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE: Quality?

SHRI A.K. ANTONY: Quality is all right. There is no complaint about quality, by and large. But if there have been any complaints, we have always returned the delivery. About quality, there are no complaints. But complaints are there regarding time schedules. That is a serious problem. We are trying to address that.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question Hour is over.

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#### WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS

##### Foreign private detective and investigating agencies

\*28. SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many foreign private detective and investigating agencies are registered with Government for providing their services in India;

(b) the criteria for registration of these agencies;

(c) whether Government is aware that many of these agencies are working in the country without any registration with Government;

(d) whether Government is aware that many retired officers of Government intelligence agencies are working in these agencies immediately after their retirement from Government service; and

(e) the details of action taken in those cases as they may be providing secret information regarding Government, collected during their service to the private clients?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c) There is no Central law for the registration of detective and

investigation agencies. Hence, information sought under these parts is not available. Whether such agencies are registered with the State Governments under any State law applicable in that State is not known.

(d) and (e) Employment in a commercial venture/enterprise by a government servant after retirement is governed by rules which mandate the government servant to seek prior permission for employment within one year of retirement. No such case has come to the notice of Government.

#### **Timely justice for rape victims**

†\*29. DR. PRABHA THAKUR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in many cases, rape victims do not get Justice for years together;

(b) whether Government intends to set a time-limit of 15 days to one month for family courts to deliver justice in rape cases by adopting the procedure of getting medical reports immediately from three separate hospitals; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) Data relating to time taken in trial of cases of rape is not maintained.

(b) and (c) There is no proposal to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 for trial of the offence of rape by a family court. Rape cases are tried in a Court of Session.

#### **Guidelines on power Generation in SEZs**

\*30. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

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

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any guidelines on power generation, transmission and distribution in SEZs have been issued by Government; and

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): (a) to (c) The guidelines on power generation, transmission and distribution in SEZs which include setting up of power plants in SEZs have been issued on 27th February, 2009, in consultation with the concerned Ministries/Departments including the Department of Revenue.

(d) These guidelines, inter-alia, include the following provisions:- Constituents to whom power can be supplied, Licensing for distribution of power, Determination of tariff, Levy of duty on power supplied to DTA and applicability of other Acts, Rules and Resolutions issued by the Ministry of Power from time to time.

#### **Online registration of FIRs**

\*31. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are complaints that the police avoids to register FIRs;

(b) if so, whether Government would introduce a system of online registration of FIRs in all district headquarters and Kotwalis, to speed up justice; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) to (c) By and large, the police register all complaints and where offences are prima facie indicated, register an FIR.

Online registration of complaints are being facilitated through Crime and Criminal Tracking Network and System (CCTNS) i.e. a Mission Mode project of Ministry of Home Affairs. Government has sanctioned Rs.2000 crore for implementation of the project. Under this project, police stations across the country and all supervisory offices responsible for criminal investigation will be provided with computers and accessories with a software application built in, in order to facilitate registration and investigation of criminal cases. The project provides for an online citizen services portal through which citizens can lodge their complaints and track the status of those complaints.

**Attracting talented scientists towards DRDO**

\*32. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many top scientists have quit their jobs in Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) during the last three years;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and Government's reaction thereto; and

(c) the details of steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government to arrest this trend and attract more talented scientists to DRDO?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) and (b) No, Sir. Only one distinguished scientist left Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) on voluntary retirement in the last three years.

(c) The following incentives have already been granted to restrict attrition of scientists and also to attract more talented scientists to DRDO:

- Two additional increments on promotion to each Grade;
- Up to six variable increments on promotion granted on fast tract;
- Professional update allowance;
- Fast tract promotions through assessments;
- Opportunity to acquire higher qualifications at reputed institutes viz. IIT's/IISc, etc. as DRDO sponsored candidate;
- Young Scientist, Scientist of the Year and other DRDO Awards in recognition to their contributions; etc.

In addition, excellent infrastructure facilities have been created at work places and residential complexes.

**World Bank loan for water supply in major cities**

\*33. SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to utilize a \$ 1 billion loan from the World Bank to start round-the-clock paid water supply facilities in

12 major cities across the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has already identified the cities and would be contributing to the development of the water supply facilities in those cities;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether the World Bank has put any conditions on the utilization of the loan and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) and (b) No such loan has been sanctioned by the World Bank. Ministry of Urban Development has prepared a Preliminary Project Report (PPR) for World Bank Loan up to US\$ 1 billion for a water supply project which has been forwarded to Department of Economic Affairs for consideration

(c) and (d) Government of India has not yet selected any city in the PPR. The PPR envisages that the proposed World Bank Loan would be available to interested States on back to back financing basis.

(e) Does not arise.

**Assistance to States affected by LWE**

†\*34. SHRI RUDRA NARAYAN PANY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a decision was taken in a meeting of Chief Ministers/Governors of seven States affected by Left Wing Extremism (LWE), held under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Prime Minister on 14 July, 2010, that these States will be given more assistance in the areas of security and development;

(b) if so, the details of progress made in this direction so far;

(c) the number of Left Wing Extremism incidents, i.e. naxalite attacks, that took place all over the country from 15 July, 2010 till now; and

(d) the State-wise details of total number of civilians killed in these incidents?

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



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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) The following steps have been, inter alia, taken in pursuance of the decisions taken in the meeting of Chief Ministers/Governors of seven LWE affected States held on 14th July, 2010 under the Chairmanship of Prime Minister:

- (i) An Integrated Action Plan (IAP) for 60 Selected Tribal and Backward Districts, inter alia, including 48 LWE affected districts has been approved on 25th November, 2010 and implementation of IAP is underway. The scheme will focus on strengthening public infrastructure and services such as school buildings, Anganwadi Centres, Primary Health Centres, Drinking Water Supply, Village Roads, Electric Lights in public places such as PHCs and schools etc. in indentified districts. The IAP will be implemented with a block grant of Rs. 25 crore and Rs. 30 crore per district during 2010-11 and 2011-12 respectively.
- (ii) A Unified Command has been set up in each of the States of Chhattisgarh, West Bengal, Jharkhand and Orissa to carry out carefully planned anti-naxal operations.
- (iii) Central Government has sanctioned additional 12000 Special Police Officers (SPOs) to the States of Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra for strengthening the intelligence network and as greater support to the security forces to launch anti naxal operations.
- (iv) Central Government has set up an empowered Group of Officers to modify existing norms/guidelines in implementation of various development schemes in LWE affected districts. So far, 10 meetings of the Empowered Group have been held and various dispensations have been made in norms, guidelines of developmental schemes being implemented in LWE affected districts.
- (v) The outlays under Security Related Expenditure (SRE) Scheme, which is meant for reimbursing expenditure incurred by the States on anti naxal operations and special Infrastructure Scheme, which is meant for filling critical infrastructure gaps in LWE affected districts, have been enhanced.

(c) and (d) The details are given in Statement.

**Statement**

*State-wise details of naxal violence from 15th July, 2010  
to February 14, 2011*

Sl.No. State		Incidents	Civilians killed
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	55	17
2	Bihar	167	36

1	2	3	4
3	Chhattisgarh	325	89
4	Jharkhand	277	75
5	Maharashtra	62	25
6	Madhya Pradesh	1	0
7	Orissa	126	36
8	Uttar Pradesh	2	0
9	West Bengal	181	118
TOTAL :		1196	396

**Blacklisting Israel Military Industries Ltd.**

\*35. SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Israel Military Industries Ltd., which had been recommended for blacklisting by CBI has been removed from the blacklist and no penal action has been taken against them; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) No, Sir. CBI had registered a case against Shri Sudipta Ghosh, former DGOF and some others in May, 2009. After examining the FIR lodged by CBI, the Ministry of Defence had decided to put on hold all contracts with the companies involved in the CBI case, in its order dated 28.5.2009. The above order was contested by some of the companies before the Delhi High Court. The Delhi High Court after hearing both sides set aside the order in its judgement dated 11.2.2010 directing that penal action against the companies can be taken only after following the principles of natural justice. Accordingly show cause notices were issued to all the companies based on the contents of the FIR lodged by CBI. Replies were submitted by the companies denying the allegations and seeking specific evidence based on which penal action was proposed against them. When the information was sought from CBI, they informed that the charge sheet in this case will soon be filed. CBI filed charge sheet in June 2010 wherein it has recommended blacklisting of the Israel Military Industries, Israel

alongwith five other firms of Indian

and foreign origin for being involved in illegal gratification. Fresh show cause notices have been issued to IMI, Israel and other firms based on the contents of the charge sheet. IMI, Israel in its interim reply has requested to provide all documents and other substantiating material. The firm has been provided with the available documents in the Ministry and has been directed to submit their reply to the show cause notice within a period of 15 days by OFB. A decision regarding the penal action will be taken after examining the reply of IMI and in consultation with the Ministry of Law and Justice and CVC.

(b) Does not arise.

**Slow industrial growth rate**

\*36. SHRI N. K. SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the low industrial growth rate that was reported for the months of August, September and November, 2010;

(b) the reasons for the slump in growth rate; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to bring the industrial growth rate back on track?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): (a) to (c) Industrial growth, measured in terms of the Index of Industrial Production (IIP), witnessed fluctuation in the current year. Overall growth remained moderate in September, November and December 2010. Monthly growth numbers, however, are not reflective of the trends as this is considerably influenced by the base and other exogenous factors. The cumulative growth in the financial year at 8.6% during April-December 2010 is aligned to the growth achieved in the same period of the previous year.

Moderation in the IIP growth in September and December was on account of a negative growth in capital goods. Near stagnation of the production of consumer non durable goods also affected the overall industrial performance. Sectoral growth of IIP is indicated in Table below:

	Basic Goods	Capital goods	Interme diates	Consumer Durables	Consumer Non Durables	Overall IIP	Manufac- turing
Year on year growth (Fiscal Year) in per cent							
2008-09	2.6	8.2	-1.8	4.7	6.1	3.2	3.3
2009-10	7.2	20.9	13.6	24.6	0.4	10.5	11.0
Year on year growth in per cent							
April'10	9.1	64.1	10.8	32.1	4.8	16.6	18.0
May'10	8.2	37.2	11.0	23.7	1.0	12.2	12.9
June'10	3.3	7.5	9.7	26.5	2.0	7.2	7.4
Jul'10	5.2	65.0	9.8	22.5	1.1	15.1	16.5
Aug'10	4.2	2.5	11.3	27.1	1.5	7.3	8.0
Sep'10	4.7	-3.6	11.2	10.8	1.9	4.9	5.2
Oct'10	8.8	21.5	10.6	30.9	0.1	11.3	11.9
Nov'10	6.4	12.8	2.3	4.4	-4.6	3.6	3.2
Dec'10	5.2	-13.7	6.6	18.5	-1.1	1.6	1.0
April-December (growth in per cent)							
2009-10	6.1	11.2	12.5	22.6	1.4	8.6	8.9
2010-11	6.1	16.7	9.2	21.41	0.7	8.6	9.1

The major focus areas for improving the industrial climate during the 11th Plan have been the creation of world class infrastructure and devising regulatory mechanism to reduce transaction costs; promotion and facilitation of industrial investment including the foreign direct investment; improvement in business environment; development of industrial infrastructure through public private initiatives; removal of regional industrial imbalances; and development of industry relevant skills.

#### Unemployment in the country

\*37. SHRI N. BALAGANGA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of unemployed persons in the country at present;
- (b) whether Government proposes to provide social security to these unemployed persons;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether Government proposes to cover all the persons who could not be provided employment within specific period; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) Labour Bureau has conducted the household survey on employment-unemployment in 300 districts covering 28 States/UTs in the country for the reference period April, 2009 - March, 2010. As per results of this survey, total number of unemployed persons (all ages) on usual principal status basis has been estimated at 39.96 million during 2009-10.

(b) to (e) Presently, there is no proposal before the Ministry of Labour & Employment to provide social security to unemployed persons in the country. The Unorganised Workers' Social Security Act, 2008 has since been enacted. The Act provides for constitution of National Social Security Board which shall recommend social security schemes viz. life and disability cover, health and maternity benefits, old age protection and any other benefit as may be determined by the Government for unorganized sector workers. For providing smart card based cashless health insurance cover of Rs. 30,000/- per annum to such workers, the 'Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana' was launched on 1st October, 2007. The scheme became operational from 01.04.2008. All BPL families would be covered under the scheme. To provide death and disability cover to rural landless households between the age group of 18 to 59 years, the Government launched the "Aam Admi Bima Yojana". Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme provides for old age pension to all citizens above the age of 65 years and living below the poverty line.

#### **Adulterated oil recovered by police**

†\*38. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that police had found one lakh litre of adulterated oil in six tankers at Asola Bhati area of Delhi;



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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether culprits had also installed CCTV so as to keep a tab on every activity at the place;

(c) the officers found responsible for illegal use of the land and illegal construction over it; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to hold culprits?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) Yes, Sir. The local police of P.S. Fatehpur Beri, Delhi conducted a raid in the night of 4/5.12.2010 and seized approximately 3 lakh litres of adulterated light diesel oil (LDO) from 13 underground tanks and 8 Trucks (Tankers) from the Asola Bhatti area of Delhi.

(b) Yes, Sir. Four CCTVs were found on the spot.

(c) As of now, no officer has been found responsible for allowing illegal use of the land and illegal construction over it. However, a case under Section 81 of Delhi Land Reforms Act, 1954 has been Instituted against the owner of the land.

(d) A case vide FIR No. 276/10 dated 05.12.2010 under Sections 420/285/120-B IPC & 7/10/55 of Essential Commodities Act was registered at P.S. Fatehpur Beri, Delhi and five persons have been arrested.

#### **Sub-ways by NDMC**

†\*39. SHRI MOHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the expenditure to be incurred on the dozens of planned sub-ways by NDMC to be constructed in Connaught Place of NCR region of Delhi;

(b) whether the utility of these sub-ways has been ascertained, if so, the time by when this project would be completed; and

(c) whether the project has affected the business in the area?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) NDMC has informed that the expenditure to be incurred on construction of 8 new sub-ways in Connaught Place is Rs. 26.19 crore.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) NDMC has also informed that the utility of these sub-ways has been ascertained and this project is expected to be completed by March 2013.

(c) NDMC has further informed that no such impact study has been done by it.

#### **Resolving Kashmir issue**

\*40. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether during his visit to Jammu and Kashmir recently the Union Home Minister has asked the leaders to contribute to the process of finding a solution to the Kashmir problem and come up with a comprehensive document;

(b) if so, whether the various political leaders have given their views to the Central Government on Kashmir problem;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the reaction of Government on such views and to what extent the Central Government is likely to resolve the Kashmir problem?

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

(b) to (d) The Government have appointed a group of interlocutors to begin the process of a sustained dialogue with all sections of the people of Jammu and Kashmir, including political parties/groups, youth and student organizations, civil society organizations and other stakeholders. The interaction of interlocutors with all groups continues. Government are hopeful of resolving the Kashmir problem through sustained dialogue.

The reports submitted by the interlocutors so far deal mainly with confidence building measures.

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

##### **FDI in single and multi-brand retail business**

†\*156. SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND

INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) the cap on wholesale and retail Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in single brand and whether Government is contemplating to bring about a change in it; and

(b) the present limit of wholesale and retail Foreign Direct Investment in multi-brand and whether any change is under consideration?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) Foreign Direct Investment (FDI), up to 100%, is permitted in Cash & Carry Wholesale trading/Wholesale trading. FDI up to 51% is permitted in Single Brand product retailing. No change is presently under consideration of the Government.

(b) FDI in Multi Brand detail Trading is presently prohibited. Government has received suggestions from associations/trade bodies for allowing FDI in multi-brand retail. The Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion had released a Discussion Paper on the subject of 'Foreign Direct Investment in Multi-Brand Retail Trading', with the aim of generating informed discussion on the subject and obtaining the views and comments of various stakeholders. Comments have been received from a number of stakeholders, including Ministries/Departments of the Government of India. Government has yet to take a final view in the matter.

#### **Delay in projects sanctioned under FDI**

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

(a) whether projects have come up as per the agreements made with various States under the sanctioned Foreign Direct Investment;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with reasons for delay in starting the projects and violation of agreements;

(c) whether the actual FDI inflow is less than the sanctioned FDI during the last three years; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) Under the extant policy on Foreign Direct Investment (FDI), FDI can be brought into India either through the automatic route or the Government approval

route. Most of the sectors/activities are open to FDI under the automatic route and there is only a limited list of sectors in which FDI is allowed with prior approval of the Government. FDI in sectors/activities, to the extent permitted under the automatic route, does not require any prior approval by the Government. For FDI requiring prior approval of the Government, the Foreign Investment Promotion Board (FIPB) considers applications and makes recommendations to the Government for approval. The procedure for according approvals for Foreign Direct Investment does not involve agreements with State Governments.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) Details of total FDI equity inflows and FDI approved through the FIPB Route are as under:

(in US \$ million)

Year	Total FDI Equity Inflows through both automatic and FIPB routes	FDI Approved through the FIPB Route
2007-08	24,575	4,297
2008-09	27,331	9,580
2009-10	25,834	1,828
2010-11	16,039*	6,647**

\* April- December, 2010

\*\* April-November, 2010

#### **FDI in multi-brand retail sector**

158. SHRI S. THANGAVELU:

SHRI. K.E. ISMAIL:

SHRI D. RAJA:

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

(a) whether the Government has proposed to allow 51 per cent Foreign Direct Investment in the multi-brand retail sector;

(b) whether Government has got feedback from different State Governments and concerned Union Ministries regarding this proposal;

(c) whether the State Governments have argued that allowing foreign investment in retail sector would improve the required infrastructure and

provide a remunerative price to farmers for their produce;

(d) if so, the details thereof and whether Government has constituted any committee to analyse the pros and cons of allowing FDI in multi-brand retail sector; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) to (e) The existing policy allows for 51% Foreign Direct Investment (FDI), in only single brand retail trade, subject to specified conditions. Government has received suggestions from associations /trade bodies for allowing FDI in multi brand retail. The objective is to enhance the operational efficiency of back-end infrastructure in the retail sector, reduce wastage in the agricultural sector, enhance benefit to producers, integrate the retailer in the value chain and benefit consumers through greater competition. Towards this end, the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion had released a Discussion Paper titled "Foreign Direct Investment in Multi-Brand Retail Trading", with the aim of generating informed discussion on the subject and obtaining the views and comments of various stakeholders. Comments were received from a number of stakeholders, including State Governments as well as Ministries/ Departments of the Government of India. Some State Governments have supported allowing FDI in retail on the ground that this will encourage investments in back-end infrastructure, reduce wastage and provide better price to farmers. An inter-Ministerial Committee was constituted to examine the comments received on the Discussion Paper. Government has yet to take a final view in the matter.

#### **Sale of excess power by SEZ developers**

159. SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI:

SHRI JAI PRAKASH NARAYAN SINGH:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a developer of the Special Economic Zone (SEZ) is empowered to sell the excess/surplus power from its captive power plant to Domestic Tariff Area;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the developer of the SEZ is allowed to sell surplus power to the nearby industry directly or will it be routed through the



State Electricity Boards or the power distribution company as the case may be;

(d) whether the SEZ developer is liable to pay normal duties and taxes for the consumables and raw materials used for the surplus power generation; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b) In terms of guidelines issued on 27th February, 2009 regarding power generation, transmission and distribution in SEZs, power can also be supplied to Domestic Tariff Area.

(c) The sale of power by the SEZs is subject to the provisions of Electricity Act, 2003, Electricity Rules, 2005 as amended from time to time and various power resolutions issued by the Ministry of Power and also subject to other stipulations issued from time to time.

(d) and (e) A Power Plant set up as an infrastructure in the non-processing area by the developer will be entitled to fiscal benefits only for its initial setting up and no fiscal benefit will be admissible for its operation and maintenance.

#### **Increase in FDI in telecom sector**

160. SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI:

SHRI JAI PRAKASH NARAYAN SINGH:

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

(a) whether there is a revised proposal for the consideration of Group of Ministers (GoM) for calculation of direct and indirect equity in sectors attracting cap on Foreign Direct Investment (FDI);

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether there would be any further increase in FDI in the telecom sector with the implementation of the revised proposal?

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

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

#### **Foreign investment in States**

161. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) what is the State-wise foreign investment over the past three years;

(b) whether the total foreign investment has decreased during the period and if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether any decision has been taken on introducing FDI in retail sector at the World Economic Forum in Davos and if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) The equity inflows of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI), as reported by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI), Regional Office wise, during the last three years, is enclosed as Statement (See below). The break-up is as per receipts by the regional offices of the RBI in the country and cannot be fully equated with State-wise inflows, as companies having headquarters in one State may have operations in one or more States and some RBI Regional Offices cover more than one State.

(b) FDI equity inflows, between April, 2007 to December, 2010, are as below:

Financial Year	FDI equity inflows (in US\$ million)
2007-2008	24,575
2008-2009	27,331
2009-2010	25,834
2010-2011	16,039
(April to December, 2010)	

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

(c) No, Sir.

**Statement**

*Financial Year wise FDI Equity Inflows between April, 2007 to December, 2010*

(Amount of FDI Equity Inflows Rs. in Crore & Us \$ in Million)

Sl.		Regional Offices	States Covered		2007-08		2008-09		2009-10	
2010-11			Apr-Mar		Apr-Mar		Apr-Mar		Apr-Dec	
No. of RBI			Rs	US\$	Rs	US\$	Rs	US*	Rs	US\$
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh	3,952.88	990.71	5,405.70	1,237.81	5,710.05	1,202.74	4,750.35	1,040.37
2	Guwahati	Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Tripura	11.00	2.73	176.47	41.54	50.93	10.89	0.10	0.02
3	Ahmedabad	Gujarat	7,215.20	1,799.71	12,747.46	2,825.76	3,876.30	807.00	1,945.24	426.92
4	Bangalore	Karnataka	6,485.94	1,615.63	9,143.39	2,026.38	4,852.22	1,029.21	5,196.57	1,125.74
5	Kochi	Kerala, Lakshadweep	144.91	36.32	355.22	81.87	606.48	127.97	140.25	30.88
6	Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh	152.46	37.79	209.36	44.47	254.56	54.22	1,910.96	410.84
7	Mumbai	Maharashtra, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu	41,555.25	10,383.07	57,065.76	12,430.57	39,408.89	8,249.18	23,804.33	5,243.22

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
8	Bhubaneshwar	Orissa	30.26	7.47	42.39	8.68	701.76	148.93	52.91	11.46
9	Jaipur	Rajasthan	164.93	41.10	1,656.12	342.86	148.74	31.10	200.55	44.34
10	Chennai	Tamil Nadu, Pondicherry	2,264.11	557.56	7,756.73	1,724.14	3,653.25	773.80	5,073.77	1,122.53
11	Kanpur	Uttar Pradesh, Uttranchal	13.93	3.53	0.00	0.00	226.85	48.25	443.84	96.96
12	Kolkata	West Bengal, Sikkim, Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1,795.35	453.19	2,089.46	489.17	531.25	115.32	388.80	86.25
13	Chandigarh	Chandigarh, Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh	174.69	42.16	0.00	0.00	1,038.10	223.91	1,383.67	303.97
14	New Delhi	Delhi, Part of UP and Haryana	13,747.85	3,410.36	7,942.61	1,868.09	46,196.52	9,694.59	9,846.16	2,159.94
15	Panaji	Goa	182.20	45.84	133.96	28.58	807.74	168.99	1,366.45	300.04
16	Region Not Indicated		20,751.12	5,148.25	18,300.26	4,180.90	15,056.00	3,148.30	16,672.66	3,635.69
GRAND TOTAL			98,642.09	24,575.43	123,024.88	27,330.82	123,119.65	25,834.41	73,176.60	16,039.17

### Export under the Commodity Boards

162. SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) how many Commodity Boards are functioning under the Ministry; and

(b) what is the total export in the last five years by each sector which comes under these Boards?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) There are five Commodity Boards namely Tea Board, Coffee Board, Rubber Board, Spices Board and Tobacco Board functioning under the Department of Commerce, Ministry of Commerce & Industry.

(b) The details of export during last five years of these commodities are given below:

(Quantity in Tonnes & value in Rupees crore)

Year	Tea		Coffee		Rubber		Spices		Tobacco	
	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value
2005-06	1966701793.58	201555	1510.38	73830	458.29	350363	2627.62	166869	1413.47	
2006-07	2181502045.72	249029	2007.90	56545	513.74	373750	3575.75	180988	1723.42	
2007-08	1853201888.68	218996	2046.29	60353	494.31	444250	4435.50	205347	2022.78	
2008-09	1906402381.79	197173	2242.68	46926	450.20	470520	5300.25	224867	3388.43	
2009-10	2134303038.69	195068	2061.38	25090	250.60	502750	5560.50	259566	4402.29	
TOTAL	100421011148.46	10618219868.63	2627442167.14	214163321499.62	1037637					
	12950.39									

### Report of the Council on Loss making PSUs

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the council constituted by the Central Government for assessing loss making Public Sector Units and suggesting the ways for revival or closure or sale out for those industrial units that are not possible to revive, has submitted its report to Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it has suggested for closure and out right sale of some units;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the council had suggested any measures for the workers involved in those units; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b) As per information furnished by Department of Public Enterprises, no Council for assessing loss making Public Sector Units has been constituted by the Central Government. However, the Government have set up Board for Reconstruction of Public Sector Enterprises (BRPSE) vide Resolution in December 2004 as an advisory body to advise the Government, inter alia, on the revival and restructuring of sick Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs).

(c) and (d) Board for Reconstruction of Public Sector Enterprises (BRPSE) has given its recommendations for revival of 59 Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) and closure of 3 CPSEs viz. (i) Bharat Yantra Nigam Ltd., (ii) Bharat Ophthalmic Glass Ltd., and (iii) Hindustan Vegetable Oils Corporation Ltd. Out of 59 cases recommended for revival, the Board recommended revival through joint venture/disinvestment in case of (i) NEPA Ltd., Nepa Nagar, MP, (ii) Richardson & Cruddas Ltd., Mumbai (iii) Tungabhadra Steel Products Ltd., Bellary, Karnataka (iv) Hindustan Cables Ltd., Kolkata, (v) HMT Chinara Watches Ltd, Jammu (Jammu & Kashmir), (vi) Central Inland Water Transport Corporation Ltd., Kolkata and (vii) Scooters India Ltd.

(e) and (f) The Board considers revision of pay scales of executives and workers as part of the revival proposal.

**Expansion of activities of Cashew Development Board in Dang, Gujarat**

164. SHRI PARSHOTTAM KHODABHAI RUPALA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has received any representation to expand activities of Cashew Development Board in Dang District of Gujarat State as many tribal farming communities are engaged in cashew farming;

(b) if so, what action has been taken in this regard; and

(c) by when and the details of activities that will be conducted by Cashew Development Board in Dang district?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) to (c) Sir, there is no such Cashew Development Board under this Ministry. However, the Department of Commerce is in receipt of letter dated 18.12.2011 (followed by similar letters dated 14.1.2011 and 24.1.2011) from Shri Parshottam Rupala, Member of Parliament addressed to the Commerce and Industry Minister requesting expansion of activities of Cashew Development Board in Dang, Gujarat. The letter dated 18.12.2010 has been replied to on 21.1.2011.

**Export of rice and wheat to Bangladesh**

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

(a) whether Government has recently decided to export five lakh tonnes of rice and wheat to Bangladesh despite a ban on outward shipments of the foodgrains;

(b) if so, whether the Minister has recently held talks with his counterpart in Bangladesh at New Delhi and signed an MoU;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) to what extent would India benefit from such an MoU with Bangladesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) Yes Sir. Empowered Group of Ministers(EGoM) in its meeting held on 26.07.2010 decided to allow on diplomatic basis, export of 3 lakh tons of Non basmati parboiled rice and 2 lakh tons of wheat to Bangladesh from Central Pool Stocks of Food Corporation of India(FCI).

(b) Hon'ble. Minister for Food and Disaster Management Dr. Muhammed Abdur Razzaque, People's Republic of Bangladesh met Minister of State(Independent Charge), Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution on 9th February, 2011 and requested to expedite the export of above



quantity of rice. Dr. Razzaque also met Minister of Commerce and Industry on 12th February, 2011. No MOU has been signed between the two countries with regard to export of foodgrains.

(c) and (d) Do not arise in view of (b) above.

#### **Reduction of FDI in pharmaceutical sector**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that allowing 100 per cent FDI through automatic route in pharmaceutical sector is causing a lot of problems not only with regard to availability of cheap drugs but also acquisitions by foreign Multi National Companies;

(b) whether it is also a fact that many sections are demanding for reduction of FDI in pharma sector from the present 100 per cent to 40 per cent;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether any consultations in this regard have been held with stakeholders and others; and

(e) if so, the outcome of such consultations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) to (e) As per extant Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) policy, 100% FDI is allowed in the automatic route in the Drugs & Pharmaceuticals sector. Concerns have been expressed that the recent takeovers of Indian Pharmaceuticals Companies by Multi National Companies would result in their gaining market supremacy affecting the prices of generic drugs. Stakeholders have made suggestions to address these concerns. The suggestions include imposing a cap of 49% and shifting FDI in the pharmaceutical sector from the automatic route to Government route. The Government has initiated Inter-Departmental consultations on how best to address this issue.

#### **Opposition to FDI in retail sector**

†167. SHRI SHIVANAND TIWARI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether it is a fact that the members of the Confederation of All India Traders (CAIT) are expressing indignation at Government's decision to open up the retail sector for Multinational companies because it would adversely affect their production and employment opportunities;

(b) if so, whether Government proposes to take consensus-based decision after considering problems of Confederation of All India Traders; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) The Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion had released a Discussion Paper on the subject of 'Foreign Direct Investment in Multi-Brand Retail Trading', with the aim of generating informed discussion on the subject and obtaining the views and comments of various stakeholders. Views and suggestions on the discussion paper were received from a number of stakeholders, including the Confederation of All India Traders (CAIT). CAIT has opposed FDI in multi-brand retail trading, mentioning its possible adverse impact on employment and retail trade.

(b) and (c) All the views/suggestions received in response to this Discussion Paper will be carefully considered by the Government before taking an appropriate decision.

#### **Threat to chemical exports by EU's legislation**

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

(a) whether the European Union's legislation popularly called REACH-Registration Evaluation Authorisation and Restriction of Chemical Substances, threatens 24 per cent of India's chemical exports by pushing up the cost per exporter per chemical by Rs.50-60 lakhs according to a data collected by the Ministry;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government is examining the possibility of challenging the EU's legislation at the WTO since it violates two basic principles of WTO i.e. most favoured nation and technical barriers to trade; 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) Yes, Sir. However, the cost per exporter per chemical varies widely from Rs. 3.25 lakhs to Rs.80.00 lakhs, depending upon the hazardous nature of chemical, the volume of chemical, the number of registrants for the said chemical and the status of the exporter.

Initially, there was an apprehension in the industry that REACH might adversely impact exports of India. Government of India has provided support to the industry including financial assistance for creating awareness on the various provisions of REACH, facilitation for pre-registration through export Promotion Councils. Concerns of Indian industry on REACH have also been apprised to concerned authorities in European Commission.

(c) and (d) India has been doing bilateral consultation with the European Union on the REACH regulation and has also raised its concerns on this issue in the Technical Barrier to Trade Committee (TBT) of the World Trade Organisation(WTO) This is a normal procedure that precedes challenging any measures in the WTO.

**Financial aid to boost fish exports from Goa**

169. SHRI SHANTARAM LAXMAN NAIK: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum and value of fresh and dry fish exported from Goa during the last five years;

(b) whether Central Government has given any financial or infrastructure assistance to the State Government to boost fish exports from Goa; and

(c) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) There was no export of dried fish from Goa Port during the period 2005-06 to 2009-10. During the same period i.e. between 2005-06 to 2009-10, 900 kgs of fresh fish valued at Rs. 1,54,000 was exported only during 2007-08 from Goa port.

(b) and (c) No, Sir.

### Export of onion, tomato and pulses

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

(a) whether prices of pulses which are rising for the past few months are likely to fall by March this year;

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

(c) whether Government exports onion, tomato and pulses to the USA, European Union and SAARC countries; and

(d) if so, the details of exports during the last two years and what are the reasons for export when domestic demand is very high?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b) The prices of the commodities are determined by the market forces depending upon several factors including domestic and international demand & supply situation, cost of production etc.

(c) and (d) Export activity is driven by the demand and supply factors. Wherever, there is scarcity or short supply of the produce in the domestic market, government takes initiative like ban of exports to ensure availability of such products to consumers at reasonable price. Currently, export of onions and tomatoes are allowed, whereas export of pulses (except kabuli chana) is banned. The details of export of onions and tomatoes to the USA, EU & SAARC countries during 2008-09 & 2009-10 are as under:

(Qty in Metric Tonnes, Value in Rs. Lakh)				
Product	2008-09		2009-10	
	Qty	Val	Qty	Val
<b>Tomatoes</b>				
a) SAARC	111849	11185	95231	9137
b) EU	3.49	0.06	4.21	0.15
c) USA	1.90	0.20	0	0
<b>Onions</b>				
a) SAARC	1295098	140522	1340472	187804
b) EU	5330	709	7768	1267

c) USA	151	25	58	9
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Source: APEDA

#### **Expansion of coffee plantation in Andhra Pradesh**

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

(a) whether Coffee Board propose to expand and encourage coffee plantation in the Eastern Ghats region of Andhra Pradesh and Orissa;

(b) whether any agro-climatic survey has been done of the potential areas in Andhra Pradesh and Orissa for coffee cultivation;

(c) when was such an agro-climatic survey done for the Coffee Board;

(d) what steps will be taken by the Coffee Board to expand coffee cultivation beyond traditional areas; and

(e) measures proposed to introduce new varieties of coffee suitable for Andhra Pradesh and Orissa?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) Yes, Sir. Coffee Board is promoting coffee cultivation in Non-Traditional areas in the country namely Andhra Pradesh and Orissa covering an area of 50786 Ha with post monsoon estimate of 5865 MT production of coffee.

(b) and (c) Coffee Board has conducted the survey to identify the potential areas for coffee cultivation in the states of Andhra Pradesh and Orissa. The first techno-feasibility survey for identification of suitable areas for coffee cultivation in the states of Andhra Pradesh and Orissa was conducted in 1959 and subsequently during the period of 1984 to 1989 wherein it was found that the eastern ghats which traverse the north eastern part of AP and southern part of Orissa in Koraput district had potential for coffee cultivation.

(d) In Andhra Pradesh, the State Government took an initiative to cover 24,000 Ha and sought the Coffee Board support for the expansion through the XI Plan programmes. Board proposed to expand coffee area by 24000 Ha in Andhra Pradesh and 1100 Ha in Orissa by providing financial support @ Rs. 15000 per Ha. As of now, 18,888 Ha in AP and 200 Ha in Orissa has been

brought under coffee during the current plan period so far. Coffee Board is also providing technical and financial assistance for raising of mixed shade trees, construction of drying yards, purchase of pulpers as well as on farm training and market support. Out of Rs. 45 Crores allocated for the development of coffee in NTA during XI Plan period, Rs. 40 crores is for Andhra Pradesh and Rs. 5 Crores is for Orissa. Further, the Board is extending support for expanding coffee cultivation in the states of Assam, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Tripura, Arunachal Pradesh and Manipur namely the States in North Eastern region covering an area of 850 Ha by providing financial support @ Rs. 20000 per Ha and consolidation of 1000 Ha by providing support @ Rs. 15000 per Ha. during the XI Plan period. Coffee Board is also providing technical and financial assistance for supply of seedlings/shade saplings, construction of drying yards/Trays, purchase of pulpers as well as on-farm training and market support. The total financial outlay for coffee development activities in North Eastern Region during XI Plan period is Rs. 20 crores.

(e) Coffee Board is also promoting region specific varieties that are suitable for cultivation in different coffee growing regions of the country. Accordingly, varieties like Sln.9, Sln.5A, Sln.5B and Sln.6 etc which are found suitable for non-traditional areas are being promoted for cultivation in the states of Andhra Pradesh and Orissa.

#### **Steps to enhance production of coffee in AP**

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

(a) whether coffee output in India during 2010-11 has grown by 36 per cent;

(b) whether it is a fact that total production will touch 308,000 tonnes in 2010-11;

(c) how much of this production is from Andhra Pradesh;

(d) whether it is also a fact that Government is not encouraging new areas in Andhra Pradesh;

(e) the steps proposed to enhance production in Andhra Pradesh; and

(f) the role of the Coffee Board in not focusing on new areas for coffee growing?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) Coffee Board's post monsoon estimation of crop in respect of 2010-11, stands at 2,99,000 MT showing an increase of 3.24% in overall production as compared to the last year production.



(b) The post blossom estimation of crop was 3,08,000 MT. However, the post monsoon estimation of crop for the year 2010-11 is placed at 2,99,000 MT.

(c) Out of the total production estimated for the year 2010-11, a crop of 5,565 MT is expected from Andhra Pradesh.

(d) to (f) No, Sir. Coffee Board, under Development Support Scheme, is promoting coffee cultivation in Non-Traditional areas (NTA) in the country which covers both Andhra Pradesh and Orissa. In Andhra Pradesh, the State Government took the initiative to cover 24,000 Ha and sought the Coffee Board support for the expansion. Through the XI Plan programmes Board provided financial support @ Rs. 15000 per Ha. for the same as of now for 18,888 Ha. has been brought under coffee during the current plan period. Coffee Board is also providing technical and financial assistance for raising of mixed shade trees, construction of drying yards, purchase of pulpers as well as 'on- farm' training and market support. Out of Rs. 45 crores allocated for the development of coffee in NTA during XI Plan period, Rs. 40 crores is exclusively for Andhra Pradesh. Coffee Board is encouraging growth of coffee in the non traditional areas so as to bring newer areas under coffee.

**Losses to tobacco farmers due to cyclonic rains in 2010**

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

(a) whether the Tobacco Board of India has noted the severe crop losses suffered by Andhra tobacco farmers due to heavy cyclonic rains in 2010;

(b) in what manner Government has reacted to help tobacco farmers to face these losses;

(c) the details of assistance given;

(d) whether any subsidy will be given to farmers for their exports this year; and

(e) the measures proposed to restore the financial viability of tobacco farmers by the Tobacco Board?

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

India has sanctioned compensation to the affected tobacco farmers @ Rs.6,000/- and Rs.4,000/- per hectare for fully and partially damaged crops respectively with a total expenditure of Rs. 27.50 crore.

(d) There is no scheme for providing export subsidy to the farmers.

(e) Based on the request of the Tobacco Board, bankers have rescheduled tobacco crop loans/sanctioned additional crop loan for this crop season.

**Expediting Doha round talks**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to expedite conclusion of Doha round talks;

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

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government had held discussion with many countries in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) to (d) The Members of the World Trade Organisation (WTO), including India, are actively engaged in the Doha Round of negotiations towards its early conclusion. India believes that a rules-based multilateral trade regime best serves the interests of global trade and the requirements of developing countries. Following a stalemate in the negotiations after a mini-Ministerial meeting in the WTO in July 2008, India sent out a strong signal of support by hosting an informal Ministerial meeting in New Delhi, in September 2009, to re-energise the Round. Negotiations resumed in the WTO soon afterwards.

In the WTO, India has been closely involved in the negotiations and regularly holds bilateral and plurilateral discussions with other countries on various aspects of the negotiations, towards a balanced and development-oriented conclusion of the Round. Further, India has actively participated in various international meetings at which the Doha Round was discussed, including meetings of Ministers held on the sidelines of the World Economic Forum in Davos, Switzerland in January 2011. India also supported the Declaration of G-20 leaders at their Seoul Summit in November 2010, which, *inter alia*, called for a successful, ambitious, comprehensive and balanced conclusion of the Round in 2011.

**Field trials of GM rubber**

175. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the field trials of Genetically Modified rubber were held in designated experimental sites inside research farms of the Rubber Research Institute of India in Kerala and Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) to (c) Rubber Board of India has received permission from the Genetic Engineering Approval Committee (GEAC), Ministry of Environment and Forests, Government of India to take up field trials in 0.5 ha each in the research farms of RRII in Kerala and Maharashtra. However, Rubber Research Institute of India has not done any field trials with genetically modified rubber so far.

**SEZs contribution in exports**

176. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Special Economic Zones (SEZs) contributed 35 per cent to the country's exports in 2009-10; and

(b) if so, the item-wise details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) The total Exports of Rs. 2,20,711.39 crore approximately have been made from SEZs during the year 2009-10 against Rs. 8,45,534 crore of total exports of the country for the said financial year.

(b) Major sector-wise break-up of exports from SEZs during the year 2009-10 is given below:

S.No.	Sector	Exports during 2009-10 (Rs. Crore)
1	Biotech	456.48
2	Computer/ Electronics software	45784.26
3	Electronics Hardware	17417.39
4	Electronics	930.62
5	Engineering	4183.90
6	Gems and Jewellery	43828.97
7	Chemicals & Pharmaceuticals	73971.99
8	Handicrafts	49.77
9	Plastic and rubber	688.24
10	Leather, footwear and sports goods	449.64
11	Food and Agro Industry	368.94
12	Non-conventional Energy	1398.09
13	Trading & Services	24884.22
14	Textiles & garments	3313.24
15	Misc.	2985.64
	TOTAL	220711.39

#### **New IIP series**

177. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be please to state:

(a) whether Government is working on a new Index for Industrial Production (IIP) Series;

(b) if so, the highlights of the new IIP Series;

(c) how it is an improvement over the existing IIP; and

(d) how the proposed IIP series deals with volatility in the IIP?

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

revise the base year

of the Index of Industrial Production (IIP) so as to capture the changes in the structure and composition of the industry. The proposed series will have a new weighting diagram and a product basket which would better reflect the industrial scenario.

**Action by DGFT against PSIC agencies**

178. DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Directorate General of Foreign Trade has blacklisted and suspended 12 agencies which issue Pre-shipment Inspection Certificate (PSIC) and is in the process of reviewing the case of other 87 remaining agencies in its panel;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether these agencies misused authority and issued PSIC without physical inspection and some of the agencies were even found to be subcontractors; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by Government to revamp the selection process of these agencies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) to (d) DGFT has recently de-listed 19 Agencies. Letters were issued to all the Pre-shipment Inspection Agencies (PSIA) to furnish the information in the prescribed proforma during the review process. No response was received from 16 Agencies and 3 Agencies replied stating that they do not wish to continue as PSIA. Therefore 19 PSIA's were delisted vide Public Notice No.27 dated 04.02.2011 which is enclosed as Statement (See below). Two PSIA's have been suspended vide Policy Circular No. 16 (RE-2010) 2009-14 dated 4.2.2011, since they had issued wrong Pre-shipment Inspection Certificates and enclosed as Statement-II (See below).

The selection process of PSIA requires consideration of applications by an Inter-Ministerial Committee (IMC) consisting of technical members from Ministry of Home Affairs, Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion and Ministry of Steel.

**Statement-I**

*List of 19 PSIA which were delisted vide Public Notice No.27  
To be published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary*

**(Part-I, Section-1)**

Government of India  
Ministry of Commerce & Industry  
Department of Commerce  
Directorate General of Foreign Trade  
Udyog Bhawan, New Delhi-110 011

**Public Notice No. 27th/2009-2014 (RE- 2010)**

**The 4th February, 2011**

**Subject :** Delistment of Pre-Shipment Inspection Agencies from Appendix 5 of Handbook of Procedures Vol-I (Appendices and Aayat Niryat Forms) 2009-2014.

In exercise of powers conferred under paragraph 2.4 of the Foreign Trade Policy, 2009-2014, the Director General of Foreign Trade hereby makes the following amendment in Appendix-5 (List of Inspection and Certification Agencies) of Handbook of Procedures Vol. I (Appendices and Aayat Niryat Forms) 2009-2014.

The following agencies are hereby delisted from Appendix 5 of H.B.P. (Vol-I):

S.No.	Sr. in Appendix 5	Name of the agency
1	2	3
01.	49	Intertek Testing Sevices Korea I0F, Imkwang Building 267 Mikeun-Dong Seodaemoon-Ku Seoul 120-020, Korea Tel: (82) 23605255 Fax: (82) 23605266 Info seoul@intertek.com
02.	32	Intertek Testing Services 19/F Golden Centre 188 Des Voeux Road Central, Hong Kong Tel: (852) 2310 9923 Fax: (852) 2370 2284 Info.hongkong@intertek.com



1	2	3
03.	46	<p>Intertek Testing Services do Brasil Ltd. A V. Indianapolis 2181, Sao Paulo-SP 04063-064 Brazil Tel: (55) 1150719200 Fax: (55) 115585 1362 Info.saopaulo@intertek.com</p>
04.	39	<p>Intertek Testing Services Victor Emilio Estrada 114 Entre Balsamosy Circunvalacion Norte Urdesa Central</p> <p>Guayaquil,</p> <p>Ecuador Tel: (593) 4 2 880150/699/784/ 881 876 Fax: (593) 42880140/ 142/152</p> <p>info.ecuador@intertek.com</p>
05.	31	<p>Intertek Testing Services Ltd. FTS/INTECO Divisions Transversal 14 No.126A-10 Oficina 501, Santa Fe de</p> <p>Bogota</p> <p>DC, Colombia Tel: (57) 1615 5654/615</p> <p>5664/615</p> <p>5670, Fax: (57)16271953/627</p> <p>1956</p> <p>Info.bogota@intertek.com</p>
06.	36	<p>Intertek Testing Services AMR Office Park, 1st Floor Concord Road East Bedfordview Johannesburg, SOUTH AFRICA Postal Address P.O. Box 280, Bedfordview 2008 Gauteng Province, South Africa Tel: (27) 11 455 2568 Fax: (27) 11455 4017/455 4018</p> <p>Info.Johannesburg@intertek.com</p>

1	2	3
07.	59	Intertek Testing Services, Singapore Intertek Testing Services International (Hong Kong) Ltd. - Singapore Branch Foreign Trade Standards 5 Pereira Road, No.04-01 Asiawide Industrial Building Singapore 368025 Tel: (65) 62857557 Fax: (65) 6 382 8662 info.Singapore@intertek.com
08.	68	Bureau Veritas Galerie de l' Esplanade, B.P. 1005 Libreville Tel: 241 740146 Fax: 241 762663 Mail: Christophe.draux@ ga.bureauveritas.com
09.	72	Bureau Veritas Batiment C2 - Village des Jeux Ankorondrano, 101,  & Madagascar Tel: +261 202225330 / 39800 Fax: +261 202225383 Mail: veritas@simicro.mg
10.	87	Bureau Veritas Zone Potuiare, B.P. 7219, Route d'  Lome, republic du Togo Tel: +228 2272624 Fax: +228 2274818 Mail: georges.vittu@civ. bureauveritas.com
11.	15	NQA quality Systems Registrar 720, International Trade  Nehru Place, New Delhi -110  Tel: 6411913 Tlx: 031-71053 QMI IN Fax: 6467487

1	2	3
12.	11	Underwriters Laboratory's inc, (Liason Office), 205-209, Second Floor Prestige meridian-I 29, M.G. Road, Bangalore-
560001		Tel. 080-5581773/74/75 Fax No: 080-5581771
13.	80	BIVAC North America 8200, N.W. 33rd Street Suite # 300 Miami, FL 33122 USA Tel: +305 4361242 Fax: +305 594 7432 /593 1783 Mail: ken.holden@us. bureauveritas.com
14.	81	BIVAC International Jamaica Road Junction, Monrovia Liberia Tel: +231 227910/226491 Fax: +231 227998
15.	83	RWTUV Middle East W.L.L P.O. Box 5021 Sitra Indl. Area Kingdom of Baharin Tel: (+973) 17-456010 FAX : (+973) 17-456020 Website: www.rwtuv.net E-mail: rwtuvlan@batelco.com.bh
16.	07	Director General STQC Directorate Department of Electronics Electronics Niketan 6, CGO Complex New Delhi - 110 003 Tel: 4362831 Tlx: 65103/66536/66590 Fax: 4363083

1	2	3
17.	61	Alex Stewart [Assayers] Ltd. Caddick Road, Knowsley Business Park, Knowsley, Merseyside L34 9ER, England Tel. +44 (0) 151 548 7777 Fax: +44 (0) 151 548 0714 Website: www.alexstewart.com
18.	03	Bureau of Indian Standards 9. Bahadurshah Zafar Marg, New Delhi - 110002 Tel: 3317991/3310131/3311375 Tlx: 031-65870 Fax: 3314062
19. Systems	09	Indian Register Quality  52-A, Adi Shankaracharya Marg, Opp. Powai Lake Bombay - 400 072. Tel: 022-5793627 (4 Lines) 022-5787124 Fax: 022 5793611

#### **Effect of Public Notice**

The agencies which are not interested and /or not performing the job of pre-inspection are being delisted from Appendix 5 and made ineligible to issue-Pre-Shipment Inspection Certificate.

Sd/-

(Anup K. Pujari)

Director General of Foreign Trade

E-mail: dgft@nic.in

(Issued from File No.01/94/162/1352/AM 05/PC-2(B)pt.

#### **Statement-II**

*Details of Two PSIA, which have been suspended*

Policy Circular No. 16 (RE-2010)/2009-2014 Dated, the 4th February,  
2011

To

All Licensing Authorities.

All Custom Authorities.

**Subject:** Temporary suspension of Pre-shipment Inspection (PSI) Agencies listed under Appendix - 5 of the Handbook of Procedures Vol-I (Appendices and Aayat Niryat Forms) 2009-2014.

It is observed that the following Pre-Shipment Inspection (PSI)

Agencies listed  
under Appendix - 5 of the Handbook of Procedures had issued wrong  
Preshipment-Inspection

certificates. It has, therefore, been decided not to accept the PSI Certificates issued by these agencies. These agencies are:

Sr. No.	Sr. in Appendix 5	Name of the agency
1	43	Intertek International Ltd. P. O. Box No.802 10 Wallace Johnson Street, 2nd Floor, Freetown, Sierra Leone Tel: 232 (0) 22 227198 Fax: 232 (0) 22 228620
2	95	Worldwide Logistic, Survey and Inspection (WLSI) Group and Affiliates, 18 Keyport Crescent, Glendenning, NSW 2761, Sydney ( Australia ), Tel. 61-412262272, 61-41 22091 23 61-2-97645884, Fax: 61-2-97645885 Email: info@wlsi.us

The Trade and Industry is hereby informed that certificates issued by these agencies will not be accepted by Customs till a final decision is taken in the matter. This issues with the approval of DGFT.

Sd/-

(Shubhra)

Joint Director General of Foreign Trade

E-mail: shubhra.agonic.in

(Issued from F.No. 01/94/162/1 352/AM05/PC- 2(B)pt.)

#### **Setting up of mega leather clusters**

179. DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Council for Leather Exports (CLE) has urged the Government to set-up five mega leather clusters to overcome the shortage of raw materials in future; and

(b) if so, the details of steps taken by Government to set up leather clusters in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) Yes, Sir. The Council for Leather Exports (CLE) has

requested for setting up of Mega Leather Clusters each in 7 States viz. Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Delhi, Maharashtra, Haryana and Rajasthan.

(b) The proposals are currently under examination of Department of Commerce, Ministry of Commerce & Industry.

#### **Restoration of extinct monuments**

†180. SHRI SHREEGOPAL VYAS: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that existence of many historical monuments and places in the country has become extinct;

(b) if so, the steps being taken to reinstate or regain them; and

(c) the action taken against those found guilty for this?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (c) The monuments, archaeological sites and remains declared as of national importance in the country are in fairly good state of preservation. However, due to pressure of urbanization, commercialization and development projects, 35 monuments/sites in the country are reported to be untraceable. The migration of population during the partition of the country may have also contributed to it. The Archaeological Survey of India through its field offices has made vigorous efforts to locate these untraced monuments/sites by conducting regular surveys / inspections as well as by interacting with various District authorities. It is not feasible to fix individual responsibility, as the issue goes back to many decades.

#### **Schemes for promotion of national and regional culture**

181. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of schemes of Government for promoting national and regional culture of the country;

(b) the details of assistance being given to Himachal Pradesh for this purpose during the last three year and the current year;

(c) whether the assistance is proposed to be substantially increased to the States including Himachal Pradesh; and

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) Ministry of Culture operates a number of schemes for promotion of national and regional culture of the country. It provides grants or financial assistance to institutions, individuals, NGOs, Voluntary Cultural Organisations and Government-aided Cultural Organizations, that fulfill the criteria prescribed under the respective schemes. The operation of schemes is however not undertaken on State-wise basis, nor are any funds released to the State Governments. The names of ongoing schemes have been given in the enclosed Statement (See below).

(b) to (d) During the last three years and current year, following financial assistance has been given to organization etc. located in Himachal Pradesh:

(Rs. in lakhs)						
Sl. No.	Name of Organisation/ Schemes	Purpose	2007 2008	2008- 2009	2009- 2010	2010- 2011
1.	Lalit Kala Akademi Himachal Arts, Cultural & Languages Akademi, Shimla	Artists Camps/ Art exhibition and Festival etc.	-	1.00	0.31	-
2.	Scheme of financial assistance for Seminars, festivals and Exhibitions on Cultural Subjects by Not-for-Profit Organisations	Seminars	-	-	-	4.50
3.	Financial assistance to professional Groups and Individuals engaged for Specified Performing Arts Projects "Salary and Production grant"	Salary and Production grant to Artists	7.44	14.88	14.88	14.88
4.	1. Sanskriti Education 0.40 Development Society, Shimla, H.P.	For Centenary - Celebration/ maintenance of memorials			-	-
	2. Akhil Bhartiya Yuva			-	-	0.25



-  
Vikas Sansthan,  
Distt. Solan, H.P.

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### ***Statement***

#### *Names of the ongoing schemes of promoting national and regional culture of the country*

1. Scheme of Building Grants, including Studio Theatres.
2. Financial Assistance for Development of Buddhist/Tibetan Culture and Art.
3. Financial Assistance for celebration of Centenaries/Anniversaries of important Personalities.
4. Scheme for Financial Assistance for setting up of Multipurpose Complex including those for Children.
5. Financial Assistance for Promotion and Strengthening of Regional and Local Museums.
6. Grant-in-aid to Voluntary Organizations/ Societies for Development and Maintenance of National Memorials.
7. Financial Assistance to persons distinguished in letters, arts and other walks of life who may be in indigent circumstances and their dependants.
8. Scheme of Financial Assistance to Professional Groups and Individuals engaged for specified "Performing Arts Projects". The scheme has two parts:
  1. Salary Grants assistance for performing arts groups, to help them establish themselves in their field.
  2. Production Grant to be given for approved projects and programmes in these areas.
9. Scheme for Scholarships to Young Artists in different Cultural Fields.
10. Scheme of financial assistance for seminars, festivals and exhibitions on cultural subjects by not-for-profit organizations (Cultural Functions Grant Scheme).
11. Tagore National Fellowship for Cultural Research.
12. Tagore Commemoration Grant Scheme (TCGS).

13. Financial Assistance for Preservation and Development of Cultural Heritage of Himalayas.
14. Scheme for Award of Fellowships to Outstanding Persons in the field of Culture.

#### **Identification of places for world heritage status**

†182. SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has identified any places for providing status of World Heritage City or any efforts have been made to identify such places;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of such places or areas during last ten years that have been identified by Government to be given the status of World Heritage; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) Yes, Sir. Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation has submitted a document for inclusion of Historic City of Ahmedabad in the Tentative List.

(c) and (d) During last ten years, Mahabodhi Temple, Bodhgaya (2002), Prehistoric Rock Shelters of Bhimbetka (2003), Chola temples of Gangaikondacholapuram and Darasuram as an extension to the Brihadeswara temple in Tamil Nadu (2004), Champaner-Pavagarh Archaeological Park in Gujarat (2004), Chhatrapati Shivaji Terminus (formerly known as Victoria Terminus) in Mumbai (2004), Nilgiri Mountain Railway (2005), Kalka-Shimla Mountain Railway (2008), Red Fort Complex, (2007), 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.

#### **Shortage of professionals in cultural institutions**

183. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to fill up the gaps in the organizational structure of cultural institutions with professionals;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the criteria fixed for filling up of such gaps;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether there has been a shortage of professionals in cultural institutions in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) It has been decided that the posts of heads of 8 attached/subordinate cultural organizations under Ministry of Culture may be filled by professionals through Search - cum - Selection method. The posts and the organizations are as under:

- (1) Director General, Archaeological Survey of India (ASI)
- (2) Director General, National Museum (NM)
- (3) Director, National Library (NL)
- (4) Director General, National Archives of India (NAI)
- (5) Director, Anthropological Survey of India (An.S.I.)
- (6) Director, National Research Laboratory for Conservation of Cultural Property (NRLC)
- (7) Director, National Gallery of Modern Art (NGMA)
- (8) Librarian, Central Reference Library (CRL)

Accordingly, the Recruitment Rules for the posts of Director General, Archaeological Survey of India, Director General, National Archives of India, Director General, National Museum and Director, National Library have been modified and notified. 3 posts have been filled on Search-cum-Selection basis. These posts are:

- Director General, Archaeological Survey of India
- Director General, National Archives of India
- Director, National Library

(c) and (d) Government has recently created a number of posts in the Attached/Subordinate organizations of the Ministry of Culture to address the manpower crisis at second and third levels below the Director General.

**Brand new look for National Museum Music Gallery**

184. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to

state:

(a) whether the National Museum Music Gallery gets a brand new look in some States;

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

(c) the funds allocated and spent in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) The renovated gallery of musical instruments at the National Museum, Janpath, New Delhi was opened to public in December 2010. An expenditure of Rs. 26.52 Lakhs was incurred on the renovation. The National Museum does not have any branch or centre in any other state nor are any grants given on a State-wise basis.

(c) Expenditure for maintenance of the National Museum, a subordinate office of the Ministry of Culture, is met from within Plan Grant allocated to it.

#### **Pension scheme for artists**

185. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any pension scheme for the artists in the country;

(b) if so, the amount of funds allocated for this scheme during the last three years and the current year, State-wise including Himachal Pradesh;

(c) the number of artists benefited under this scheme in Himachal Pradesh;

(d) whether Government proposes to increase the pension amount for the artists under the said scheme; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) Yes, Sir. It is 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".

(b) The funds under the Scheme are not allocated State wise. Total allocation of funds for last 3 years and current year are as under:



(Rs. in crore)		
Year	Plan	Non Plan
2007-08	3.20	1.55
2008-09	3.45	1.46
2009-10	6.80	1.89
2010-11	10.72	2.20

(c) 7 artists from Himachal Pradesh are benefited under this scheme.

(d) and (e) The amount of monthly honorarium has been increased from Rs. 2000/- to Rs. 4000/- in the last financial year (2009-10).

**Changes in Defence Procurement Procedure, 2011**

186. SHRI R.C. SINGH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry has brought about changes in the Defence Procurement Procedure, 2011;

(b) if so, the details of salient changes proposed in the DPP, 2011; and

(c) how this helps in quickly procuring Defence equipments for our forces?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (c) The Defence Procurement Procedure has been reviewed on the basis of experience gained during implementation and amendments incorporated in DPP 2011 to streamline and expedite the procurement process. The important amendments are:

(i) To expedite the issue of Request For Proposal (RFP) to selected vendors, nomination of the Indian entity to undertake Transfer of Technology (ToT) for Maintenance Infrastructure will be pre-decided during Services Capital Acquisition Plan Categorization Higher Committee (SCAPCHC) and approved by the Defence Acquisition Council (DAC).

(ii) The authority for granting additional 30 days grace period over and above the existing provision of 15 days for a vendor to provide equipment for trials has now been delegated to the Vice Chiefs of respective Services.

(iii) A mechanism has been instituted to monitor time lines in each procurement case.

(iv) To create a level playing field for Indian Industry on par with the Defence Public Sector Undertakings (DPSUs), the Exchange Rate Variation clause has now been made applicable to all Indian vendors when they compete with their foreign counterparts under the "Buy

Global" category.

- (v) Bank Guarantees under the Integrity Pact have now been linked to the validity of the Commercial Offers submitted by vendors and are, therefore, no longer open ended.
- (vi) The requirement of furnishing two separate financial bonds for performance of contract and warranty of equipment has now been amalgamated into a single Performance-cum-Warranty Bond.

- (vii) The clause for blacklisting vendors for delay in delivery of equipment, in fast track procurements has been removed. However, the Liquidated Damages have been enhanced to ensure greater accountability by vendors.
- (viii) The existing Chapter-III on "Ship Building" has been revised to include guidelines for shipbuilding on competitive as well as nomination basis. Various clauses for strengthening of the contracting mechanism, linking payments to stages of construction for ships/yard craft, including modular construction have been included in the revised Chapter-III. These changes will provide a level playing field to the DPSU Shipyards and Private Sector and promote indigenization for induction of the ships, submarines and yard craft for the Indian Navy and Coast Guard.
- (ix) The scope of Offset Policy Guidelines has been expanded to include "civil aerospace", "internal security" and "training" within the ambit of eligible products and services for discharge of offset obligations. This will provide a wider range of offset opportunities to vendors participating in defence procurements and encourage building up of indigenous manufacturing capability in crucial areas.

#### **Crash of army helicopter in Maharashtra**

187. SHRI BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an army helicopter crashed on 2 February, 2011 near Nasik in Maharashtra in a residential area;

(b) if so, whether an inquiry has been held in the crash, if so, the findings thereof and the action taken thereon;

(c) the loss caused to private property due to the crash; and

(d) the loss suffered by Government due to this crash?

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

(b) to (d) A Court of Inquiry has been ordered by the Army to investigate the cause of the accident. The loss to private property and to the Government will be ascertained in the Court of Inquiry.

#### **Defence projects awaiting environment clearance**

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

(a) the defence projects which are awaiting environment clearances and how many of them are of strategic importance;

(b) what steps have been taken to meet the requirement of Ministry of Environment & Forest for expeditious clearances;

(c) where it is not possible to satisfy Ministry of Environment & Forest has the matter been placed before Cabinet for decision; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

**Progress made by KEDP**

189. SHRI N.K. SINGH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made by Kaveri Engine Development Project (KEDP) since its inception;

(b) the cost and time overruns incurred by the project till date and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Ministry is considering a proposal of co-development and co-production through a joint venture with a foreign vendor; and

(d) if so, the time-line of such contract to be finalized?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) So far, nine prototypes of Kaveri engines and 4 prototypes of Kaveri Core (Kabini) engines have been developed. About 1975 hours of testing has been conducted on Kaveri and its Core engines at ground and altitude conditions.

Kaveri engine prototype (K9) has been integrated with IL-76 Aircraft at Gromov Flight Research Institute, Russia. After adequate Engine Ground Runs, taxi trials, the maiden flight test of Kaveri engine with IL-76 Aircraft for over one hour has been successfully completed on 3rd November 2010 followed by 3 more flight tests. These flight tests covered 6 Km altitude and a speed of 0.6 mach.

(b) Kaveri engine development project was sanctioned on 30th March 1989 with a Probable Date of Completion (PDC) of December 1996 and a cost of Rs.382.81 Crore. The project cost was revised to Rs.2839.00 Crore.

Followings are some of the major reasons for time and cost overruns:

- Ab-initio development of engine.
- Lack of skilled manpower in engine manufacturing.
- Enhancement in the scope of project during development.
- Lack of infrastructure for engine manufacture testing and component/system level testing within the country.
- Flying Test Bed (FTB) trials was not originally included as a milestone in the project.
- Engine and component failure during testing, which is inevitable in this kind of projects resulted in changes in design and material, based on various reviews.
- Less priority from foreign manufacturing agencies in view of Minimum Order Quantity (MOQ) vis-a-vis the production order quantity from other engine houses.
- US sanctions imposed during 1998 affected the delivery of critical systems and components.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. It is proposed to develop production version Kaveri (K10) engine on co-design & co-development basis with M/s Snecma, France. The technical evaluation for this proposal has been completed. Tender Purchase Committee (TPC) with members from DRDO, Hindustan Aeronautics Limited (HAL), Indian Air Force (IAF), Indian Navy (IN) and Integrated Finance (R&D) is negotiating the commercial aspects.

#### **Development of army communications network**

190. SHRI JAI PRAKASH NARAYAN SINGH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering to develop Rs.10,000 cr. Army Communications Network involving private players in the high-tech systems;

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

(c) what are the names of private Indian companies who have shown interest in the proposed communications network?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (c) The Government is considering a nationwide exclusive, dedicated OFC Network for Armed



Forces in lieu of spectrum being released by the Defence Services.

The implementation of the proposed communications network is the responsibility of Ministry of Communications & Information Technology, M/s. Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd. (BSNL) being the executing agency as per the MoU with that Ministry.

**Recruitment policy of Goa shipyard**

191. SHRI SHANTARAM LAXMAN NAIK: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of employees working in Goa shipyard;
- (b) the number of categories from officers to the lowest rank;
- (c) the number of employees, officers to the lowest rank who have given their permanent address outside the State of Goa;
- (d) whether Goa shipyard has a policy of giving preference to local candidates;
- (e) whether it is a fact that officers working in the shipyard, who hail mostly from outside the State, give preference to the candidates from States other than Goa; and
- (f) the details of the present recruitment policy of Goa shipyard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M.M. PALLAMRAJU): (a) The number of employees working in Goa Shipyard Limited (GSL) is 1668.

(b) Officers and Employees are broadly classified into 15 categories.

(c) Number of employees, officers to the lowest rank who have given their permanent address outside the State of Goa is 520.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) Recruitment Rules are exhaustive in nature and there exist separate Recruitment Rules/policies for Senior Management to Management Trainees and the Supervisors to Unskilled workmen. All vacancies are notified to the local employment exchange and simultaneously advertised in the leading local and national Newspapers.

**Test firing of Prithvi-II Missile**

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

(a) whether India has successfully test fired its indigenously developed nuclear-capable ballistic missile Prithvi-II at Chandipur-on-sea in Balasore District of Orissa;

(b) if so, the details of Prithvi-II missile's maximum range limit, weight of warheads it can carry and time taken in test firing;

(c) what was total expenditure incurred by Government on development of this missile in comparison to earlier missile; and

(d) whether this latest missile will be more useful to Armed Forces, 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.

**Accident of INS warship**

193. SHRI BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER:

SHRI RANJITSINH VIJAYSINH MOHITE-PATIL:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian Warship INS Vindhyagiri recently sank in the Arabian Sea off Mumbai Harbour;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether an inquiry into the mishap has been ordered, if so, the findings thereof and the action taken thereon; and

(d) the total loss suffered by Government as a result of this mishap?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (d) After a collision of the Indian Naval Warship INS Vindhyagiri with the Merchant Vessel (MV) Nordlake, fire and flooding were reported in the engine and boiler room of the Naval ship. The INS Vindhyagiri was assisted by naval tugs and brought inside Naval Dockyard harbour where she developed a list to port and came to rest on the sea bed at her alongside berth in Naval Dockyard where the depth of water was about 9 metres.

A Board of Inquiry has been ordered by the Indian Navy. The reason for the collision and details of damages sustained and losses suffered will be established on completion of the Board of Inquiry.

**Hacking of computer system**

†194. SHRI BALAVANT ALIAS BAL APTE:

SHRI SHREEGOPAL VYAS:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some online detective agents of neighbouring countries are constantly attempting to hack into the Indian computer system and their intelligence agencies have tried to steal secret military information through computer storage media;

(b) if so, whether some intelligence officers of these countries, have been working in the Indian Defence set-up and are involved in stealing classified information;

(c) if so, whether Government has got the entire policy on the eligibility and uses of CSM device constantly reviewed and action taken against the officers violating security related guidelines; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the other measures taken/being taken by Government?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (d) In order to make the security apparatus secure, comprehensive preventive measures based on the modus operandi of hostile countries/organizations are enforced and security review carried out by the services from time to time. In addition, the existing Counter Intelligence set up in the Armed Forces is synergized on a regular basis to meet the new challenges. Cyber Security Policy covering aspects of usage of Computer Storage Media (CSM) device has been issued which is reviewed based on change of threat perception. Sustained efforts are undertaken to safeguard the network through use of high end technology, refinement of processes and training of personnel.

**Shifting of Army Service Corps**

†195. SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether it is a fact that the Army Service Corps (North) is being shifted from Gaya (Bihar) to Bangaluru;

(b) whether it is also a fact that this move would badly affect interests of Bihar; and

(c) if answers to the above are in affirmative then the rationale behind the shifting of Army Service Corps (North)?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. In place of Army Service Corps Centre (North), world class and prestigious Officers Training Academy (OTA) of Indian Army is being established where future officers of the Indian Army will be trained. Establishment of Officers Training Academy will bolster all around economic activity in Gaya and will create more economic opportunities for the people of Bihar.

#### **Scams in armed forces**

196. SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many scams have recently been unearthed in the country in Armed Forces;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action Government taken on each of these scams?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) and (b) A few cases of irregularities/procedural lapses have been reported as under:

(i) Chumta Tea Estate Case/Sukna Land Scam Case.

(ii) Adarsh Housing Society Case.

(c) Chumta Tea Estates Case: Four officers have already been censured. Disciplinary action is being taken against two others.

Adarsh Housing Society Case: The case is under investigation by CBI.

#### **MIG-21 fighter aircraft crash**

197. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a MIG-21 fighter aircraft crashed while on a routine sortie in Shopur district of Madhya Pradesh recently on 5th February, 2011;

(b) if so, the details of the preliminary investigations held into the cause of the accident;

(c) whether a large number of fighter aircraft/helicopters crashed in the last three years;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the inquiry reports of each of the crashes; and

(e) the steps taken by Government to check such accidents?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) and (b) A MIG-21 fighter aircraft crashed on 4th February, 2011, 140 km from Gwalior airfield while enroute to Jamnagar. No Pilot/service personnel or civilian was killed in this accident.

(c) and (d) During the last three years (1st February, 2008 to 17th February, 2011), 40 accidents of Indian Air Force (IAF) aircrafts have taken place. In these accidents 16 pilots, 24 service personnel and 5 civilians have lost their lives.

(e) Every IAF aircraft accident is thoroughly investigated by a Court of Inquiry (CoI) to ascertain the cause of accident and remedial measures are taken accordingly to check their recurrence. Apart from this IAF has taken various measures relating to strengthening the aviation safety organisation, streamlining of accident/incident reporting procedure, analytical studies and quality audits of the aircraft fleets to identify vulnerable areas and institute remedial measures to reduce aircraft accidents. Visit of all flying bases by senior Aerospace Safety functionaries of IAF is undertaken to enhance aviation safety. Measures like Operational Risk Management (ORM) and Crew Resource Management (CRM) have been implemented to generate a safe flying culture. Also, accident prevention programmes have been given an added thrust to identify risk prone/hazardous areas specific to the aircraft fleets and operational environment to ensure safe practices/procedures.

#### **Preventing encroachment of defence land**

198. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be

pleased to state the steps being taken by the Government/Defence Services to prevent any encroachment, private capture or illegal sale of Defence land?



THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): Action for removal of encroachments is taken under the provisions of Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants), Act, 1971 as well as under the Cantonments Act, 2006. Detailed instructions emphasizing the need for ensuring vigilance, detection and prevention of new encroachments have been issued by the Ministry. The process of detection and removal of the encroachments is a continuing exercise.

In order to prevent private capture or illegal sale of defence land, steps have been initiated to streamline proper management of Defence land and its protection. Two projects one on Computerisation 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.

#### **Reduction of security in Srinagar**

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

(a) whether there was an Army press release indicating dismantling of 20 bunkers, removal of 1000 CRPF jawans and contemplation of removal of the notification of disturbed areas from some parts in Srinagar;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government is aware that the reduced security and visible absence of security forces will raise uncertainties, fear and doubt in the minds of the population?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) and (b) No Army Press release has been issued indicating dismantling of 20 bunkers, removal of 1000 CRPF jawans and contemplation of removal of the notification of disturbed areas from some parts of Srinagar.

(c) The quantum of Security Forces deployed in the State of J&K is constantly reviewed, based on the emerging security situation. Any decision to reduce the deployment of forces is deliberated at the Unified Headquarters (UHQ) level and is based on a comprehensive assessment to ensure that there is no adverse effect on the overall security situation.

**Delay in under water defence preparedness**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that various projects/deals related to India's underwater combat capability are hit by huge delays and cost escalations;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to ensure underwater defence preparedness by 2012?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (c) Government constantly reviews the security environment and accordingly decides about induction of appropriate defence equipment/platforms including submarines for the Navy. This is a continuous process undertaken for the modernization of Armed Forces to keep them in a state of readiness to meet any eventuality. To increase underwater defence preparedness, a programme for construction of six submarines is currently underway at M/s. Mazagon Dock Limited (MDL) under Project-75. As per the contract, the 1st submarine was scheduled to be delivered in December, 2012 and thereafter, one each every year till December 2017. There has been delay due to initial teething problems, absorption of technology, augmentation of MDL infrastructure and procurement of MDL Purchased Material (MPM). The 1st submarine is now scheduled to be delivered in the second half of 2015. Government has accorded approval for revision in the cost of the Project-75 on account of increase in the cost of MPM items, related subheads and additional MDL infrastructure. Further, a proposal for construction of additional submarines under Project-75 (India) is being progressed.

Any gap in submarine capacity is being addressed by modernization/upgradation with the state-of-the-art weapon and sensor fit on the existing submarines to enhance their combat worthiness.

**New rules to prevent issue of 'No Objection Certificates'**

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

(a) whether Government has instituted new rules to stop station Military Commanders from directly issuing 'No Objection Certificates' to private builders;

(b) if so, when was the new policy made operational;

(c) whether these loopholes were earlier pointed out periodically by various people;

(d) what were the reasons for this belated preventive action by Government;

(e) how many such 'No Objection Certificates' were issued by BASE Commanders in 2010-11, upto 31 December, 2010; and

(f) whether any punishment has been given to anyone in 2010-11 for misuse of such discretionary powers, if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (f) It has been decided to review the practice of issuing No Objection Certificates for construction of buildings on lands adjoining Defence lands.

#### **Celebration of Vijay Diwas**

202. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has recently celebrated Vijay Diwas;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the objectives set on the occasion?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Raksha Mantri and the three Service Chiefs paid homage at Amar Jawan Jyoti at India Gate on 16th December, 2010 on the occasion of Vijay Diwas. Every year, Vijay Diwas is celebrated on 16th December to pay homage to the martyrs and to commemorate the sacrifices made by the Indian Armed Forces in various operations.

#### **New training facility for army**

203. SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government proposes to open a new training facility for the Army;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the Army is facing problem in training its personnel since there was not enough land available with it; and

(d) whether it is also a fact that the Army had drawn an integrated plan to train its personnel?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Cabinet Committee on Security had accorded approval on 3rd December 2009 for the establishment of the 2nd Officers Training Academy at Gaya, Bihar. The training is scheduled to commence shortly.

(c) Yes, Sir. There is shortage in availability of field firing and manoeuvre ranges for training.

(d) Yes, Sir. There is an integrated plan of the Army, based on which integrated training is being conducted as per operational requirements.

#### **Death of ITBP aspirants at Bareilly**

204. SHRI RANJITSINH VIJAYSINH MOHITE-PATIL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the number of death toll of the ITBP aspirants in Himgiri Express tragedy at Bareilly (U.P.);

(b) whether Government has been able to find out the reason for chaos which led to the death of ITBP aspirants;

(c) if so, whether any compensation has been announced for the victims either by railway or U.P. Government or by the Centre; and

(d) whether any magisterial enquiry has been ordered in the matter to fix responsibility on the erring officials?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) As reported by the State Government of Uttar Pradesh, 19 persons died in a train accident approximately 100 kilometers away from Bareilly, near Roza Railway station under Shahjahanpur

district, on 1.2.2011 when they were travelling on the roofs of coaches of Himgiri Express. However, it cannot be said if they were ITBP aspirants or not, because the age profiles of many of them, as per the report of the State Government, were above the upper age limit of 25 years prescribed for ITBP recruitment.

(b) A court of Inquiry has been ordered on 07.02.2011 by ITBP regarding various aspects of the above incident.

(c) Since the accident has taken place under the jurisdiction of the State Government and on a Railway train, compensation, if any, is to be considered by the Railways or the State Government. It has been ascertained from the Railway authorities and State Government that no compensation has been paid so far. As ITBP is not directly related to the reported deaths, which occurred due to the train accident, no compensation has been paid by ITBP.

(d) A Court of Inquiry by an Inspector General rank officer has been ordered into the various aspects of the incident to fix the responsibility.

**Special task force for Jammu and Ladakh regions**

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

(a) whether the Union Government has constituted Special Task Forces (STFs) for examining the development needs of the Jammu and Ladakh regions and make suitable recommendations;

(b) if so, the terms of reference of the STFs and whether the STFs have been directed to give recommendations within a time frame; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) Yes Sir, the Government has appointed two Special Task Forces for Jammu and Ladakh regions for examining the developmental needs and making suitable recommendations, vide Notification dated 13.10.2010.

(b) and (c) The terms of reference of the Special Task Forces are:

(i) To identify the special development needs of the region and suggest measures for addressing the same.

(ii) To examine the allocation to the region in terms of infrastructure needs and make suitable recommendations to overcome the deficiencies.

The Special Task Forces were to submit their reports within three months. The reports have been submitted.

**Unified command for coastal security**

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

(a) whether Government has any plan to set up a unified command for coastal security of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the new steps taken by Government to help the coastal States in setting up coastal police stations and strengthening marine wing of the State Police?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c) The Indian Navy has been designated as the authority responsible for overall maritime security which includes coastal security and offshore security. The Indian Navy will be assisted by Coast Guard, State Marine police and other Central and State agencies for the coastal defence of the nation. Existing Naval Commanders-in-Chief (Cs-in C) are also Cs-in-C Coastal Defence. A Joint Operation Centre (JOC) has been set up at Mumbai, Visakhapatnam, Kochi and Port Blair under the charge of Naval C-in-C/C-in-C Andaman & Nicobar Command.

(d) The ongoing Coastal Security Scheme, approved in January 2005 for implementation, is a supplemental scheme, aimed at enhancing coastal vigilance by strengthening infrastructure for patrolling and surveillance of the coastal areas and is being implemented in the 9 coastal States of Gujarat, Maharashtra, Goa, Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Orissa and West Bengal and four Union Territories of Daman & Diu, Lakshadweep, Puducherry and Andaman & Nicobar Islands. The Scheme has been extended till March 2011. Under the Coastal Security

Scheme, total 73 coastal Police Stations are to be set up, equipped with 204 boats, 153 jeeps and 312 motorcycles for mobility on the coast and in close coastal waters. A lump sum assistance of Rs.10 lakh per coastal police station is also provided for equipment, computers and furniture etc.

Coastal Security Scheme (Phase-II) formulated to strengthen the coastal security of the country in consultation with Coast Guard and concerned coastal States and Union Territories, has been approved by the Government for implementation in all the nine coastal States and four Union Territories for a period of 5 years from 1st April, 2011. Total 131 Coastal Police Stations equipped with 180 boats, 131 four-wheelers, 60 jetties, 242 motor cycles, 10 Marine Operation Centres, 10 Large Vessels and 35 Rigid Inflatable Boats (RIBs) have been approved under the Scheme. A Lump Sum assistance of Rs.15 lakh per Coastal Police Station will be provided for equipments, Computer and furniture etc. under the scheme.

**Armed camps of political parties in West Bengal**

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

(a) whether the Central Police Forces have conducted enquiries into the allegations of the existence of armed camps of political parties in the districts of West Bengal;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether such armed camps were found in their enquiries; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) to (d) 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects, and action with respect to maintenance of law and order lies primarily in the domain of the State Government concerned. Central Para Military Forces are deployed on the request of the State Governments for their aid and assistance, and work under their operational command and control. Existence of armed camps has come to the notice of the union Government. Based on the available information, the Government of West Bengal has been advised to take steps to dismantle such camps and disarm the armed cadres.

**Maoists and terrorists from NE states entering in Delhi**

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



(a) whether Government is aware that the Maoists and terrorists from the North-Eastern States are entering Delhi;

(b) if so, whether Government has made any assessment on this;

(c) if so, the details in this regard; and

(d) the action proposed to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c) Sir, no specific information is available with the Delhi Police that Maoists and terrorists from the North-Eastern States are entering Delhi. However, the number of persons having alleged links with such outfits arrested in the NCT of Delhi in the last three years are given below:

Year	No. of persons arrested
2008	1
2009	11
2010	14

(d) Details of the steps being taken to check such activities are as follows:

- i. Special Cell of Delhi Police keeps a watch on the movement of Maoists and terrorists from North-Eastern states.
- ii. A nodal officer to monitor their activities has been nominated in Special Cell.
- iii. One Inspector in every Police Station has been deputed as Anti-terrorist Officer and Quick Reaction Teams (QRTs) have been placed at strategic locations.
- iv. Local Intelligence at the Police Station level is also collected.

#### **Link between Ajmer and Hyderabad blast**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that investigating agencies have established the link between Ajmer and Hyderabad blast and have also identified the individuals as well as organizations behind these blasts;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what action Government has taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) to (c) Investigations by Rajasthan Police into the Ajmer bomb blast case are suggesting such a link, as per inputs made available by the State Police. The matters are still under investigation.

**Including more woman officers in State Police Forces**

210. SHRI MAHENDRA MOHAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has asked the States/UTs to include more woman officers in their police force who can also be encouraged to evolve into antihuman trafficking personnel;

(b) if so, the response of the State Governments/UTs in this regard;

(c) the details of human trafficking cases came to the notice of Government in the past three years; and

(d) the manner in which such cases have been handled and disposed of?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) and (b) Ministry of Home Affairs has issued an advisory on Crime against Women dated 4.9.2009. Point (iv) of the advisory has stated that overall representation of women in police force should be increased through affirmative action so as they constitute about 33% of the police force. Regarding human trafficking, Government of India have sanctioned a Comprehensive Scheme for establishment of Integrated Anti Human Trafficking Units. Ministry of Home Affairs has released funds as first installment amounting to Rs. 8.72 crores to all the State Governments for establishment of 115 Anti Human Trafficking Units during the current year.

(c) As per the statistics compiled by the National Crime Record Bureau (NCRB), the number of cases registered during 2007, 2008 and 2009 under various provisions of law relating to human trafficking were 3991, 3029 and 2848 respectively. The details are given in the Statement (See below).

(d) These cases are registered and Investigated as per law.

**Statement**

*Cases Registered (CR), Cases Chargesheeted (CS), Cases Convicted (CN), Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Chargesheeted (PCS) & Persons Convicted (PCV) For Total Crimes Committed under Human Trafficking\* During 2007-2009*

S.No.	State/UT 2009	2007						2008											
		CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1	Andhra Pradesh	660	648	143	1807	1691	366	408	420	77	1257	1340	251	309	321	218	1070	1119	200
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Assam	21	20	6	52	46	15	27	25	10	62	90	17	38	18	0	62	37	0
4	Bihar	120	98	9	192	157	17	106	88	14	189	156	21	129	65	11	161	133	24
5	Chhattisgarh	17	17	1	76	76	6	8	8	1	18	18	3	14	13	1	49	42	3
6	Goa	10	7	3	27	22	6	14	12	12	42	34	43	23	19	10	73	44	17
7	Gujarat	69	68	0	248	285	0	59	55	3	214	209	5	44	39	1	202	192	10
8	Haryana	88	91	15	353	361	27	77	81	21	361	360	117	90	83	19	391	375	93
9	Himachal Pradesh	2	1	0	3	1	0	3	1	1	13	2	1	11	11	0	29	41	0
10	Jammu & Kashmir	1	2	0	9	10	0	4	4	0	10	10	0	6	5	0	19	18	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
11	Jharkhand	39	32	3	80	73	4	66	42	5	142	122	13	7	20	10	66	46	22
12	Karnataka	620	620	396	1911	1877	877	520	517	215	1671	1657	575	336	319	150	1341	1243	322
13	Kerala	223	205	48	544	515	174	200	208	134	438	518	197	328	331	182	666	654	248
14	Madhya Pradesh	37	38	4	137	137	39	30	22	5	78	61	3	22	24	7	8.2	99	9
15	Maharashtra	366	368	35	1328	1326	59	366	346	62	1470	1296	144	344	386	92	1537	1744	200
16	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	Meghalaya	9	1	0	1	1	0	3	1	0	14	1	0	5	4	0	5	5	0
18	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1
19	Nagaland	4	3	5	20	3	3	1	1	1	10	1	1	3	5	5	24	17	18
20	Orissa	40	51	3	131	129	24	29	36	3	107	82	15	15	16	3	57	56	7
21	Punjab	45	49	11	145	227	35	43	45	12	168	157	28	62	50	11	234	183	38
22	Rajasthan	92	92	13	321	321	22	72	70	65	253	253	41	63	60	21	216	213	107
23	Sikkim	2	1	0	11	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	3	0
24	Tamil Nadu	1201	1051	893	1973	1829	1282	688	732	809	1280	1207	1032	716	718	463	1269	1403	820
25	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	28	15	4	29	8	4

26	Uttar Pradesh	50	49	26	308	278	140	57	47	37	383	375	276	39	37	21	201	186	176
27	Uttarakhand	10	7	2	61	45	10	5	5	6	22	28	20	6	5	5	29	39	9
28	West Bengal	182	147	22	339	294	14	163	116	12	303	244	20	160	86	9	295	216	17
	Total State	3908	3666	1638	10077	9708	3120	2950	2883	1505	8506	8222	2823	2800	2651	1244	8110	8116	2345
29	A&N Islands	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	1	0	1	2	0	1
30	Chandigarh	5	7	1	21	27	2	7	2	0	35	3	0	4	6	0	14	33	0
31	D&N Haveli	2	0	0	6	0	0	3	4	0	22	20	0	0	1	0	0	8	0
32	Daman & Diu	5	0	0	28	0	0	6	6	0	30	48	0	4	2	0	27	11	0
33	Delhi UT	65	97	76	220	225	112	60	50	40	162	289	119	30	34	31	79	107	80
34	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	Puducherry	5	5	5	24	24	21	3	3	1	19	19	7	9	9	3	32	32	12
	Total UT	83	109	82	301	276	135	79	66	41	268	381	126	48	52	35	154	191	93
	All India Total	3991	3775	1720	10378	9984	3255	3029	2949	1546	8774	8603	2949	2848	2703	1279	8264	8307	2438

Source: Crime in India

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

**Human Rights Watch report regarding security forces**

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

(a) whether Government has taken cognizance of claims made by a recent report by Human Rights Watch accusing Indian Security forces of coercing confessions from detainees;

(b) what is the reaction of Government to these charges; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to ensure that all prisoners or detainees are treated in a humane manner?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) and (b) Human Rights Watch is an International Non-governmental Organisation (NGO) and is one among the many NGOs based outside India which bring out reports on alleged human rights violations, from time to time, all over the world including India. The methods used by such organizations to gather information have often been questioned, particularly as they are not free from bias. It is not the policy of the Government to react to such reports by International NGOs on internal matters of India.

(c) "Police" and "Public Order" are State Subjects under the Constitution of India. It is for the State Governments to take appropriate action in every crime. The Government has issued the necessary guidelines to all the State Governments to comply with the directives of the Supreme Court that entails devising of proper procedures to be followed while making arrests.

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.

A bill titled "The Prevention of Torture Bill, 2010" which was introduced in Lok Sabha on 26.4.2010 has since been passed on 6.5.2010.

The Bill has also been considered by the Rajya Sabha Select Committee. The Bill, *inter alia*, provides for punishment to those involved in the incident of torture and specifies the time limit for taking cognizance of the offence of torture.



**Appellate authority against State Government's order on arms licence**

†212. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per the guidelines issued by the Ministry of Home Affairs in the year 2010 for effecting the all India validity of arms licence, a person holding an arms licence can apply for seeking all India validity of his/her licence; and

(b) the appellate authority before which a person can file his appeal against State Government's decision, in case he/she is denied all India validity to his/her licence by the State Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) As per the guidelines issued by the Ministry of Home Affairs on 6.4.2010, the State Governments may allow area validity up to a maximum of three adjoining States and also consider all India validity requests at State level for i) sitting Union Ministers/MPs, ii) Personnel of Military, para-Military, iii) Officers of all India services, iv) Officers with liability who serve anywhere in India and v) Sports persons. Requests from above categories of applicants may be approved at the level of Secretary (Home) of the State concerned. In the cases of applicants, not covered by the above categories, the State Government shall seek prior concurrence of Ministry of Home Affairs with full justification in deserving cases.

(b) The above mentioned guidelines on all India validity do not impact the existing rules relating to appellate authorities as laid down in Arms Rules, 1962.

**Police stations in Delhi**

†213. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Police stations in Delhi at present;

(b) whether the number of Police stations is being increased;

(c) the required proportionate number of Police stations in the context of the population of Delhi; and

(d) the details of the Police posts operating in Delhi?

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) Sir, at present, there are 181 Police Stations (162-Territorial, 5-Railways, 8-Metro, 2-IGI Airport and 4-Special Units declared as Police Station i.e. Special Cell, Economic Offences Wing, Special Police Unit for Women and Children and Crime Branch) functioning in Delhi.

(b) There is no proposal to increase the number of police stations in Delhi.

(c) The police stations are created on the basis of yardsticks laid down by BPR&D. Density of population, crime and the area are basic criteria which are taken into consideration for creation of a police station along with other special factors such as communal sensitivity, topography and industrial activities etc.

(d) 35 police posts including 3 Railway Police Posts are functioning at present. These are as follows:

S.No	Name of Police Post	15.	Anand Vihar ISBT
1.	AIIMS	16.	Red Fort
2.	District Court Saket	17.	Balli Maran
3.	Sarai Kale Khan ISBT	S.No	Name of Police Post
4.	Jangpura	18.	Ahata Kidara
5.	Sriniwas Puri	19.	Maharana Partap, ISBT
6.	Sector- 10, Dwarka	20.	Inderlok
7.	MIG Flat, Rajouri Garden	21.	Andha Mughal
8.	Tilak Vihar	22.	Tees Hazari Court
9.	Hari Nagar	23.	Majnu Ka Tila
10.	North Avenue	24.	Jharoda
11.	South Avenue	25.	Church Mission
12.	Boat Club	26.	Shanti Nagar
13.	Seelam Pur	27.	Sidhipura
14.	Karkardooma Court	28.	LNJP
		29.	Turkman Gate

30.	Rohini Court	33.	Kishan Ganj
31.	Sanjay Gandhi Hospital	34.	Shahdara
32.	Prem Nagar	35.	Subzi Mandi

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#### **Talks with ULFA**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has recently released the United Liberation Front of Assam (ULFA) Chief from Jail to resume dialogue for peace with ULFA;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what is the present status of talks with leaders of ULFA?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (b) Chairman of United Liberation Front of Assam (ULFA) including some other ULFA leaders were released on bail by the Court in January, 2011.

(c) Shri P. C. Haldar former Director, IB has been appointed as Government of India's representative to take forward the process for initiating peace talks with ULFA. The first round of talks between representatives of Government of India, Government of Assam and ULFA were held on 10.2.2011 at New Delhi. The talks with ULFA are continuing.

#### **Delhi police officer leaking information to Wikileaks**

†215. SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI:

SHRI MOTILAL VORA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether following disclosure by Wikileaks, Government has come to know that American Intelligence agencies were using an officer of Delhi Police to gather information from Delhi Police;

(b) if so, whether the said officer of Delhi Police has been identified;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the time since when these information were being leaked; and

(d) the steps Government is taking to stop the leakage of

confidential information available with police?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c) Sir, no such information is available with the Government.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) All precautionary measures are taken to check any leakage of confidential information.

**Naxalites having nexus with grass root people**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that one of the major factor for success of Naxalite movement in India is their nexus with grassroot people;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to break the nexus between Naxalites and grassroot people of the area?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) and (b) The naxalite movement, currently being led by the CPI (Maoist), seek to exploit various issues, including the inequalities present in our society. They, *inter alia*, instigate the people to take up arms to fight against the State by promising a 'class-less egalitarian society'. To take up such activities, they develop a nexus with a section of poor and marginalized people in certain parts of the country. Naxalites also terrorise local people and have no compunction in terrorizing/killing people, including tribals who they feel do not subscribe to their views.

(c) Government has adopted an integrated approach in dealing with LWE activities in the arenas of security, development and public perception. State Governments deal with various issues related to development activities in the States. The Central Government supplements their efforts over a wide range of schemes, *inter-alia*, including schemes for the upliftment of the poor.

**Bringing back Kashmiri Pandits who left home**

†217. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Kashmiri Pandits who have left their home and migrated out of Kashmir during the period 1990 to 1997 and the details of the efforts made by Central Government in association with Government of Jammu and Kashmir during the past five years to bring back the Kashmiri Pandits;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether it is a fact that Supreme Court has recently made a remark in reference to the returning of Kashmiri Pandits; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) if so, the action taken so far by Government in reference to this remark?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) Due to onset of militancy in the 1990's, 58697 families are reported to have left their home and migrated from the Kashmir Valley.

For facilitating the return of migrants who are willing to return to the Valley, a comprehensive Package of Rs. 1618.40 crores has been announced in 2008 for return and rehabilitation of Kashmiri migrants to the Valley which provides for a provision of assistance for repair/renovation and damaged houses, transit accommodation, continuance of cash and rations relief, students' scholarship, employment in Government and financial assistance for self employment, financial assistance to agriculturists and horticulturists and waiver of interest on loans. The Government of J&K has taken steps such as inviting applications from migrants who are interested in returning to the valley, creation of posts exclusively for migrants and construction of transit accommodation for implementation of Package.

(b) Yes, Sir. With reference to the orders dated 6.12.2010 of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in Civil Writ Petition No.534 of 2006, the State Government has filed the status report in the matter.

#### **Steps to check abduction of women in Delhi**

†218. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Delhi contributes to the maximum number of incidents of abduction of women occurring in the cities of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the special efforts made during the last three years to check the incidents of abduction in Delhi; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI



MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c) It is a fact that Delhi has the maximum number of incidents of abduction of women occurring in the cities of the country. Details of the cases of kidnapping and abduction of women and girls registered in Delhi during the last 3 years are given below:

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

2007	2008	2009
1021	948	1379

Delhi Police has initiated several measures for the safety of women. Keeping in mind the need to increase safety of women, "Women help Desks" have been set up in all Police Stations. Women officers have been inducted as SHOs in selected Police Station and also deployed in PCR Vans. Areas where women from the NE reside in large numbers have also been identified and the police presence and interaction enhanced. BPO's and the companies providing taxis for transportation of women employees have been instructed to follow the guidelines issued by Delhi Police and PCR vehicles have been tasked to ensure that these instructions are followed. Delhi Police has issued an order under Section 144 Cr. P.C. in this regard.

#### **Constitution of Hindi Advisory Committees in Ministries**

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

(a) whether enquiry is made regarding constitution of Hindi Advisory Committee of various Ministries;

(b) if so, the names of Ministries where the committees are yet to be constituted; and

(c) whether the delay in their constitution can be averted by the Ministry of Home Affairs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) Department of Official Language receives the status of the constitution/re-constitution of the Hindi Advisory Committees in the prescribed format to review the progressive use of official language Hindi in various Ministries and Department.

(b) At present all Ministries/Departments have constituted Hindi Advisory Committees except Ministry of Minority Affairs. The valid tenure of these committees is three years. Hence, re-constitution is a continuous process. Such Ministries/Departments where re-constitution of Hindi Advisory Committee is in different stages are Ministry of Tourism, Ministry of Commerce, Ministry of Panchayati Raj, Ministry of Culture, Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion, Ministry of Science and

Technology and Ministry of Earth Science etc.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) Department of Official Language has been endeavouring to ensure their timely constitution by monitoring them regularly.

**Civilians beaten in Srinagar for carrying National Flag**

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

(a) whether the Flag Code restrict bearing of Flag and hoisting it on days of national importance;

(b) under what law were civilians beaten up in Srinagar on this Republic Day while carrying the National Flag while they were only one or two in number; and

(c) what action has been taken against police officials who insulted the National Flag and the patriotic youngsters in Srinagar on this Republic Day?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) The use/display/hoisting of the National Flag is regulated by the Flag Code of India 2002 and the Prevention of Insults to National Honour Act, 1971. There is no restriction on the display of the National Flag by members of general public, private organizations, educational institutions etc. except to the extent provided in the Emblems and Names (Prevention of Improper Use) Act, 1950 and the Prevention of Insults to National Honour Act, 1971 on any particular day.

(b) Police in every State are empowered under Cr.P.C. to enforce prohibitory orders issued in order to maintain public peace and order from time to time. There is no report on beating of civilians received in this regard.

(c) In view of (b), does not arise.

**Terrorist attack in Varanasi**

221. SHRI MAHENDRA MOHAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the terrorists once again struck Varanasi in the month of December, 2010 and caused several casualties;

(b) if so, the exact number of persons killed/injured due to terrorist attack at the bathing ghats on the banks of Ganges river in

Varanasi;

(c) the details of compensation paid by the Union Government/State Government to the affected persons;

(d) whether the security nets at the important religious places in the country are not effective, resulting in attack by terrorists; and

(e) if so, the steps Union Government proposes to take in this regard in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. A low intensity bomb explosion took place at Sheetla Ghat, Varanasi on 7.12.2010. Two persons died (one girl and one woman) and 42 were injured (37 civilians and 05 foreigners).

(c) There is no scheme to provide compensation to families of victims killed in bomb blast. However, a Central scheme for financial assistance to victims of terrorist/communal violence is in operation with effect from 1st April, 2008. The scheme has been extended to cover civilian victims of naxal violence with effect from 22.06.2009. Under this scheme, a sum of Rs. 3 lakhs is provided to the next kin of the civilians who are either killed or have become permanently incapacitated on the recommendation of the concerned DM/DC, State Government. The amount disbursed under the scheme in 2008 is Rs. 2.13 crores; Rs. 4.56 cores in 2009 and Rs. 4.41 crores during 2010-11. Independent of the Central Scheme, as per information, the State Government has given Rs. 1 lakh for next of kin of the dead, Rs. 50 thousand for seriously injured and Rs. 25 thousand for minor injury in the case of Varanasi blast victims.

(d) and (e) As the 'law and order' is a State subject, and therefore, security of religious places etc. is the responsibility of the State Governments. The Government of India issues advisories to State Governments/UT administrations from time to time depending upon threat inputs received from Central Security Agencies. The State Governments have also been asked to play a proactive role to ensure foolproof security of religious places/places of pilgrimage/holy destinations to prevent any violent attack which has the potential to snowball into country-wide large scale break down of law and order on communal lines. The State Governments have also been requested to set up State Level Security Committees (SLSC) to draft and implement security plan, Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) etc., for places of religious importance.

**Revamping recruitment procedure for security forces**

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

(a) whether Government has made any plan to revamp recruitment procedure for security forces; and

(b) whether it includes a regional method to prevent large number of aspirants gathering in small cities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) and (b) In order to ensure smooth conduct of recruitment in future, applications from the aspirants would be invited first, instead of conducting recruitment on rally system. Further, only a limited number of candidates would be called for in a day for appearing in the selection process, i.e., Physical Efficiency Test/Physical Standard Test and medical Examination etc. Apart from this adequate safety measures will also be taken at the recruitment centres to avoid chaos and harassment of the aspirants. A circular order has also been issued by the Government to the Directors General of Central Para Military Forces on the precautions which need to be taken while organizing recruitment rallies. This will also prevent large number of candidates gathering in small cities.

**Nexus between Maoists and North Eastern outfits**

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

(a) whether Government is aware of recent media reports regarding possible nexus between Maoists and north eastern outfits, including United National Liberation Front (UNLT) and United Liberation Front of Assam (ULFA); and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be adopted by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) The CPE Maoists have been noticed trying to forge links with Indian Insurgent Groups (IIGs) of North Eastern outfits

(b) The Government has deployed Central Security Forces to aid the State authorities for carrying out counter insurgency operations and providing security for vulnerable institutions and installations; shared intelligence on continuous basis; given financial assistance for strengthening of the local Police Forces and intelligence agencies under the Police Modernization Scheme; and provided assistance for



strengthening various aspect of the security apparatus and counter-insurgency operations, by way of reimbursement of Security Related Expenditure. The scheme is being implemented in all States of the region except in Mizoram and Sikkim. Central Government has also assisted the States in raising of additional forces in the form of India Reserve Battalions.

**Time-frame prescribed for interlocutors for Kashmir**

†224. SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the time-frame prescribed for the interlocutors for Kashmir appointed by the Ministry;

(b) the number of reports submitted to Government by the team so far, and the number of those yet to be submitted; and

(c) the details of the actions taken on the reports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) to (c) No time-frame has been prescribed for the interlocutors for Kashmir. So far they have submitted four reports. The recommendations made in these reports have been sent to the concerned authorities.

**Progress made in implementation of Coastal Security Scheme**

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

(a) the details of progress made in regard to implementation of a comprehensive Coastal Security Scheme in the country so far;

(b) the details of funds allocated and incurred so far in implementation of said scheme in various States;

(c) whether the Ministry has signed any agreement with M/s Goa Shipyards Ltd., Goa and M/s Garden Reach Shipbuilders and Engineers Ltd., Kolkata for supply of interceptor boats required for implementing coastal security scheme in the country;

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

(e) the number of such boats so far handed over by these ship builders and the time by when remaining boats are likely to be handed over by these shipbuilders; and

(f) the details of the payments so far made to these shipbuilders?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) The details of progress made, funds allocated and expenditure incurred in implementation of the ongoing

Coastal Security Scheme in the country are given in the Statement (See below).

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The procurement of interceptor boats is being done centrally through two public Sector Undertakings under Ministry of Defence namely M/s Goa Shipyards Ltd., Goa and M/s Garden Reach Shipbuilders & Engineers Ltd., Kolkata. A contract has been signed in March 2008 with these vendors for supply of 84 nos. 5 Ton boats and 110 nos. 12 Ton boats for 9 coastal States and 3 coastal Union Territories (Puducherry, Lakshdweep and Daman & Diu).

The 10 boats of higher specifications as approved for Andaman & Nicobar Islands are to be supplied by M/s Garden Reach Shipbuilders & Engineers Ltd., Kolkata.

(e) The supply of interceptor boats has started from April, 2009. Till January 2011, 187 boats have been delivered by the shipyards (110 by the Goa Shipyards Ltd., Goa and 77 by the Garden Reach Shipbuilders & Engineers Ltd., Kolkata) to the States/Union Territories as per allocations. All the 204 boats will be delivered by March, 2011.

(f) As per the approved contract by the Government, payments to both the public Sector Undertakings are being made. Approximately Rs.173 crore have been paid to M/s Goa Shipyards Ltd., Goa and Rs.91 crore to M/s Garden Reach Shipbuilders & Engineers Ltd., Kolkata by January, 2011. A separate provision of Rs. 4.18 crore has been made for arms & ammunition which is being procured through Ordnance Factory Board.

#### **Statement**

*Details of progress made/funds allocated and expenditure incurred in the implementation of ongoing Coastal Security Scheme*

(A) Status of physical progress of Coastal Security Scheme (as on 31.01.2011)

State/ UT	Sanctioned buildings	Made Operational	Construc- tion complete	Construc- tion in progress	Construc- tion not yet started	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Gujarat	Coastal PS	10	10	10	-	-
	Check-posts	25	25	25	-	-

Out-posts	46	44	44	2	-
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1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Maharashtra	Coastal PS	12	12	2	2	8
	Check-posts	32	32	19	-	13
	Barracks	24	24	18	-	6
Goa		3	3	-	2	1
Karnataka		5	5	5	-	-
Kerala		8	6	6	2	-
Tamil Nadu	Coastal PS	12	12	12	-	-
	Check-posts	40	35	31	9	-
	Out-posts	12	10	10	-	2
AP		6	6	6	-	-
Orissa		5	5	2	1	2
West Bengal	Coastal PS	6	6	3	1	2
	Barracks	6	4	4	-	2
Puducherry		1	1	-	1	-
Lakshadweep		4	4	1	2	1
Daman & Diu		1	1	1	-	-
A&N Islands		-	-	-	-	-
Total	Coastal PS	73	71	48	11	14
	Check-posts	97	92	75	9	13
	Out-posts	58	54	54	2	2
	Barracks	30	28	22	-	8

(B) Financial status of release under Coastal Security Scheme as on  
31.01.2011

(Rs. in lakh)					
Sl. No.	Name of State/ UT	Approved Outlay	Approved Boat component	Approved component for other than boats	Total release of funds
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Gujarat	5842.60	5000.00	842.60	842.600
2	Maharashtra	4092.60	3400.00	692.60	692.600

1	2	3	4	5	6
3	Goa	1653.50	1500.00	153.50	153.500
4	Karnataka	2711.90	2500.00	211.90	211.900
5	Kerala	4356.00	4000.00	356.00	356.000
6	Tamil Nadu	4408.00	3600.00	808.00	808.000
7	Andhra Pradesh	3267.00	3000.00	267.00	267.000
8	Orissa	2765.75	2500.00	265.75	265.750
9	West Bengal	3353.40	3000.00	353.40	353.400
10	Puducherry	544.50	500.00	44.50	44.500
11	Lakshadweep	936.80	800.00	136.80	136.800
12	Daman & Diu	668.35	600.00	68.35	68.350
13	Andaman & Nicobar	2603.90	2500.00	103.90	103.900
14	Sub-total (States/UTs) 4304.30				4304.30
15	Sub-total (payment for Boats)		32900.00		26854.801
16	Sub-total (Non-recurring)	37204.30			31159.101
17	Training charges to Coast Guard				191.936
18	POL charges				121,988
19	Sub-total (Recurring)	15100.00			1313.924
20	Grand Total	52304.30	32900.00	4304.30	32473.025

**Lifting restrictions on foreigners entering prohibited  
areas in NE States**

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

(a) whether Government has decided to lift restrictions on foreigners entering prohibited areas in Manipur, Nagaland and some other North-Eastern (NE) States to promote tourism in the region;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether steps would be taken to boost existing tourism infrastructure in the region to accommodate the rise in foreigners once restrictions are lifted; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (d) The entire State of Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Mizoram, Nagaland, and parts of Sikkim are 'Protected Areas' under Foreigners (Protected Area) Order, 1958 issued under Section 3 of the Foreigners Act, 1946 by Ministry of Home Affairs. Some areas of Sikkim have been declared as 'Restricted Area' under the Foreigners (Restricted Areas) Order, 1963. In terms of Foreigners (Protected Areas) Order, 1958 and Foreigners (Restricted Areas) Order, 1963, no foreigner shall enter into or remain in any protected area/restricted area except under and in accordance with the permit issued by Central Government or any officer authorized by the Central Government in this behalf. For promoting tourism in North Eastern States, guidelines regarding relaxation of Protected Area Permit/Restricted Area Permit regime have been issued from time to time by Ministry of Home Affairs.

As there were requests from State Governments of Manipur, Mizoram and Nagaland for lifting the restrictions on foreigners to boost the tourism sector in their States, the matter was considered by this Ministry and it has been decided to exclude the entire area of the States of Manipur, Mizoram and Nagaland from the Protected Area Regime notified under Foreigners (Protected Area) Order, 1958 initially for a period of one year w.e.f. 1st January, 2011 subject to certain conditions. Necessary notification in this regard was issued on 30th December, 2010.

The State of Arunachal Pradesh continues to be a Protected Area under Foreigners (Protected Area) Order, 1958. Some areas of Sikkim continue to be Protected Areas/Restricted Areas under Foreigners (Protected Area) Order, 1958 and Foreigners (Restricted Area) Order, 1963. However, orders have been issued in the past relaxing Protected Area Permit/Restricted



Area Permit Regime in the States of Arunachal Pradesh and Sikkim in selected tour circuits for promoting visit of foreign tourists to those tour circuits.

**Issue of identity cards to the coastal villagers**

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

(a) whether Government has chalked out any plan for issue of identity cards to the inhabitants of coastal villages of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by when the project is likely to be implemented in view of real threat to the country from sea route?

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

(b) and (c) As one of the measures to strengthen coastal security, creation of National Population Register (NPR) for the 3331 coastal villages in all the 9 Maritime States, namely, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Goa, Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Orissa and West Bengal and 4 Union Territories (UTs), namely, Daman & Diu, Lakshadweep, Andaman & Nicobar Islands and Pudducherry had been undertaken ahead of creation on NPR in the country. Identity (smart) cards would be issued to the 'usual residents' of these villages who are of age 18 years and above in these villages/towns. The data has been collected directly on the laptop in these areas. As on date, the biographic details of more than 120 lakh persons and biometric details of more than 70 lakh persons have been collected. The draft Local Register of Usual Residents (LRUR) has been displayed in the local areas for inviting claims/objections. Design of identity (smart) card has been finalized and steps have been initiated for production and personalization of identity (smart) cards for these areas.

**Infiltrators from Bangladesh in West Bengal**

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

(a) whether Government has any estimate on the total number of infiltrators coming to West Bengal after violating the Bangladesh border;

(b) if so, the names of districts in West Bengal with number of Bangladeshi nationals living illegally there over the last three years; and

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) the number of such people holding ration cards issued by State Government and voter ID cards?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c) The Government is seized of the problem of infiltration in the bordering states including West Bengal along Indo-Bangladesh border. Since, this activity takes place surreptitiously and clandestinely, the actual number of infiltrators in the states cannot be quantified. The number of people holding ration cards and Voter Identity cards, therefore, cannot, be ascertained.

**Steps to avoid clashes among jail inmates**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the number of prisoners dying in jails has been increasing every year;

(b) if so, the main reasons therefor and the number of prisoners who die every year; and

(c) whether any effective steps has been taken to ensure that no prisoner dies in clashes among inmates in jails?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) and (b) As per statistics published by the National Crime Record Bureau (NCRB), the details of number of deaths in prisons and the reasons of such deaths during the years 2007 to 2009 is given as under:

Year	Total Number of deaths	Natural deaths %	Unnatural deaths %
2007	1337	1248 (93%)	89 (7%)
2008	1518	1449 (95%)	69 (5%)
2009*	1238	1134 (92%)	103 (8%)

\* provisional

The large percentage of deaths in prison are natural deaths. However, cases of unnatural deaths in prison also occur which happens due to various reasons such as suicide, murder by inmates, deaths due to negligence/excess by jail personnel, execution, deaths due to firing etc.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) Prison is a State subject under list II of the Seventh schedule to the Constitution of India. The administration of prison, therefore, primarily lies with the respective State Governments. However, The Government of India has prepared a Model Prison Manual for the management and superintendence of prisons in the country. The manual contains chapters on maintenance of prisoners, welfare of prisoners, prison discipline. The Said manual has been circulated to all the States/UTs on 31.12.2003 for its adoption.

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

**Crimes committed by graduates**

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

(a) whether Government is aware that, according to estimates about 40 per cent of the crimes committed in Delhi are committed by graduates including MBAs who are all young graduates;

(b) whether same situation is obtaining in other parts of the country;

(c) whether Government proposes to prepare a separate scheme to attract the educated youth of the country, who are weaned away to the anti-social activities, with better employment opportunities in public or private sector; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) Sir, no such statistical data regarding educational background of the criminals is available.

(c) and (d) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Music therapy to fight the depression amongst jail inmates**

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

(a) whether Tihar Jail has started music therapy to fight the depression of the inmates;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether any plan is being devised for making this trial in all the major jails in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Tihar Jail has recently set-up music rooms in every jail of Delhi. Introduction of music rooms has had a salutary effect on the inmates. Besides giving an outlet for those who are already trained in music or possess music talents, it provides a place where any inmate can learn music. This keeps the inmates occupied and improves their mental health and morale.

(c) Prison is a State subject under List II of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. Therefore, Prison administration is primarily the responsibility of the respective State Governments. However, the Government of India has issued an advisory on 8.11.2010 on the best prison practices to all the States/UTs with a request to consider adopting these best practices being followed by various States/UTs for efficient and effective management of prisons as also for better reformation & rehabilitation of prison inmates.

**Assessment of naxalite activities in Garhchiroli Maharashtra**

†232. SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Minister of Home Affairs had made an assessment of naxalite activities while visiting the naxalite area in Garhchiroli in Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that the naxalite of that area have made their position more stronger;

(d) if so, whether Government is making any efforts or any effort was made to arrest the naxalite there and take them under its hold;

(e) whether it is a fact that there is no clear cut strategy in our country regarding naxalism or no plan or decision has been made to curb them; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI GURUDAS

KAMAT): (a) and (b) Union Home Minister had visited Garhchiroli,  
Maharashtra on 28th December, 2010 to

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



review the anti naxal operations in the State. During his visit, a number of decisions on both security and development fronts had been taken.

(c) to (f) While activities of CPI (Maoist) extremists in Maoist strongholds in Garhchiroli district have increased in the recent past, Government is committed to eradicate the naxal menace. 'Police' and 'public order' being State subjects, action with respect to maintenance of law and order lies primarily in the domain of the concerned State Governments, who deal with the various issues related to naxalite activities in the States. The Central Government also closely monitors the situation and supplements their efforts over a wide range of schemes, both on security and development fronts.

#### **Review of MNIC project**

233. SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a pilot project on issuing Multipurpose National Identity Card (MNIC) to Indian Citizens was completed in March, 2009;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether a review of the pilot project was conducted by the Ministry;

(d) whether the review revealed any complexity in the process; and

(e) whether the Ministry is planning to rollout the Multipurpose National Identity Card at the National level following the National Population Register (NPR) process?

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

(b) A Pilot Project on Multi-purpose National Identity Card (MNIC) had been implemented in selected areas of 12 States and one Union Territory viz. Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Delhi, Goa, Gujarat, Jammu and Kashmir, Rajasthan, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal and Puducherry covering a population of 30.96 lakh to test check the process and technology for implementing such a project in the country. Under the project, identity (smart) cards were issued to all those citizens who were of age 18 years and above and who could provide documents in

support of their citizenship. More than 12.50 lakh identity (smart) cards were issued in the pilot areas. The MNIC database was maintained and updated for a period of one year and the pilot project was closed on 31.03.2009.

(c) and (d) The experience of the Pilot project has revealed that the process of determination of citizenship is cumbersome, time-consuming and complex in nature. Document base is weak especially in rural areas for married females, landless labourers etc.

(e) Based on learnings of the pilot project, the Government has decided to create a National Population Register (NPR) in the country by collecting information on specific characteristics of all usual residents in the country. The NPR would also have photographs, 10 finger prints and IRIS of all usual residents who are of age 5 years and above. The data collection (in paper format) for creation of NPR has been completed alongwith Houselisting and Housing operations of Census 2011 during April-September, 2010. The paper schedules, approximately 26 crore, have been scanned. The process of data entry is presently going on. The collection of biometrics will start from April, 2011 onwards. After the biometric collection, the draft Local Register of Usual Residents (LRUR) would be published in the local areas for inviting claims/objections. The complete NPR database, alongwith the three biometrics, would be sent to Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI) for de-duplication and assignment of Unique ID Numbers. It is proposed to issue the resident identity (smart) card, embedded with UID numbers, to all the 'usual residents' of the country who are of age 18 years and above.

#### **Collapse of building in east Delhi**

234. SHRI BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that more than seventy persons lost their lives due to the collapse of an under construction multistorey home that was being put up illegally in Lalita Park area of East Delhi recently;

(b) if so, the names of persons including MCD officials, who have been booked for the mishap;

(c) whether any ex-gratia payment has been made to the next of kin of the deceased and for those seriously injured in the mishap; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) Yes, Sir. On 15.11.2010 at around 8 P.M., a building collapsed in Laxmi Nagar area of Delhi. Delhi Police has informed that in the incident 71 persons died and 65 persons sustained injuries.

(b) Shri Amrit Singh, owner of the building, has been arrested. Separately, Municipal Corporation of Delhi has placed its four employees, namely Shri Rakesh Kumar, Assistant Engineer, Shri C. B. Singh, Junior Engineer, Shri R. K. Bansal, Assistant Zonal Inspector/UDC and Shri Ramdas, UDC under suspension and has initiated major penalty proceedings against them.

(c) and (d) The details of ex-gratia payment made by the Government of NCT of Delhi are as under:

Item	Number of cases	Total amount disbursed
Death	70 (46 adults and 24 minors)	Rs. 1.16 crore
Injury	65	Rs. 32.50 lakh
Orphaned Children	9	Rs. 9 lakh

**Wikileaks on terrorist training camps on Indo-Pak border**

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

(a) whether, according to the secret diplomatic cables released by Wikileaks, terror training camps continue to operate along India-Pakistan border creating potential for conflict with India and instability in the region;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government on the basis of secret report released by Wikileaks proposes to take any action in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) to (d) Inputs from Central Security Agencies and through various open sources confirm that terrorist infrastructure continues to exist in Pakistan/PoK by way of numerous training camps, communication centres, launching pads etc. The involvement of State actors with these terrorist outfits have come to light on a number of occasions and also in 26/11 terrorist attack in Mumbai.

The Government continues to be alert to these threats and recalibrates its measures to combat terrorism by way of reviewing threat perceptions and a number of important decisions and measures have been taken, which *inter-alia*, include augmenting the strength of Central Para-Military Forces; effective border management through border fencing, flood lighting, deployment of surveillance equipment; legally enabling deployment of CISF in joint venture and private industrial undertakings; establishment of NSG hubs at Chennai, Kolkata, Hyderabad and Mumbai; tighter immigration control, etc.

**Damages due to floods in Tamil Nadu**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Tamil Nadu was lashed with incessant rains during October-November last year resulting in loss of several human lives, damages to the buildings, bridges and roads in the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what relief was provided to the kins of victims by the Central and State Government?

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, 203 persons have lost their lives, 5436 cattle heads lost, and 388421 houses (includes 63341 huts) have been damaged due to heavy rains/floods during 2010 in the State. There has also been extensive damage to public utilities in State.

The primary responsibility for undertaking rescue and relief measures in the event of natural disasters rests with the State Government concerned. The Central Government supplements the efforts of the State Government by providing appropriate financial and logistic support.

For this purpose, a State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) has been constituted for each State including Tamil Nadu. The State of Tamil Nadu has been allocated an amount of Rs. 293.52 crore in the State Disaster Relief Fund (SDRF) for the year 2010-11 consisting of Rs 220.14 crore as Centre's contribution and Rs. 73.38 crore as State contribution. The total Central Share of SDRF amounting to Rs. 220.14 crore for the year 2010-11, has been released to the State on 30th June 2010 and on 29th December 2010, pending receipt of utilization, annual report and necessary documents.

The extant norms *inter-alia* provides assistance to victims for ex-gratia payment to the families of deceased persons @Rs. 1.00 lakh per deceased out of SDRF. Accordingly, the State Government has provided a relief of Rs. 1.00 lakh ex-gratia from SDRF to the kin of the victims. The State Government also provided a gratuitous relief to the victims of natural calamities, since distribution of relief on the ground is responsibility of State concerned.

**Cases of suicide amongst Delhi Police personnel**

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

(a) whether Government is aware that the cases of suicide amongst Delhi Police personnel are increasing day by day;

(b) if so, the number of suicide cases amongst Delhi Police personnel reported in the last three years;

(c) whether the exact cause of suicide has been ascertained; and

(d) the strategies formulated by Government to address the problem of suicides amongst Delhi Police personnel?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) Sir, the cases of suicide amongst Delhi Police personnel are not increasing day by day. The number of suicides committed by Delhi Police personnel during the years 2008, 2009, 2010 is asunder:

2008	2009	2010
3	7	5

(c) The exact cause of suicide could not be ascertained in all the cases. However, the causes of suicide in some of the cases were personal problems and family circumstances.

(d) Following steps are being taken by Delhi Police to bring an end to the incidents of suicide among police personnel:

(i) Courses on stress management and meditation are held regularly to reduce the stress level amongst police personnel

(ii) Sampark Sabhas are held regularly by immediate and supervisory officers to redress the grievances of police personnel on the spot.

(iii) As part of welfare measures, a number of schools, both at primary and secondary levels are being run in various parts of the city.

(iv) To redress the problem of housing, over 7000 residential living units are under various stages of construction.

(v) Apart from shift duties, regular rest and rotation in duties are given to police personnel.

#### **Budgetary allocation for NCTC**

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

(a) whether Government has decided to set up the National Counter Terrorism Centre (NCTC) to prevent terror strikes and for investigation of terror offences in the country;

(b) if so, how this Centre will be effective to coordinate between intelligence agencies like Research and Analysis Wing and the CBI which are already in existence to prevent terrorism in the country;

(c) what is estimated budgetary allocations made for NCTC; and

(d) the time likely to be taken by Government for starting/functioning of this centre?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) Steps are being taken for setting up the National Counter Terrorism Centre (NCTC) to prevent terror strikes in the country.

(b) and (c) No final decision has been taken on the structure of the proposed National Counter Terrorism Centre, and the role of Research and Analysis Wing and the CBI in the final formulation of NCTC.

(d) In view of the above, does not arise.

**Cases registered under SC/ST Act**

239. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of cases registered under SC/ST Act, in the country during the years 2008, 2009, 2010;

(b) the total number of cases registered in the State of Bihar during the above three years;

(c) the total number of cases disposed of during the above three years;

(d) the percentage of cases resulted in conviction; and

(e) what is the percentage of conviction in the cases with regard to those registered under CrPC?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) to (e) As per information provided by National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), a total number of 9819, 11602 and 11143 cases against SCs under SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) have been reported during 2007, 2008 and 2009 respectively. Similarly, a total number of 1104, 1022 and 944, number of cases against STs under SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) have been reported during 2007, 2008 and 2009 respectively. State/UT-wise details including Bihar of cases registered, cases chargesheeted, cases convicted, cases convicted rate, persons arrested, persons chargesheeted and persons convicted under SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities SCs and STs during 2007-2009 are given in the Statement-I and II respectively (See below). NCRB does not maintain data under Cr.PC.

Statement-I

Details of Cases Registered (CR), Cases Chargesheeted (CS), Cases  
Convicted (CV), Cases Conviction Rate (CVR), Persons Arrested (PAR),  
Persons Chargesheeted (PCS) & Persons Convicted (PCV) Under SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act Only Against SCs During 2007-2009

S.No.	State	2007							2008							2009						
		CR	CS	CV	CVR	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	CVR	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	CVR	PAR	PCS	PCV
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
1	Andhra Pradesh	1200	540	100	14.0	1566	1459	173	1383	460	54	13.4	1640	1484	145	1737	599	62	10.4	1621	1440	86
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0
3	Assam	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0
4	Bihar	1933	1240	93	13.9	3227	2532	142	2426	1318	158	20.2	3520	2888	254	2435	1276	103	10.8	3375	2922	246
5	Chhattisgarh	150	122	54	38.6	372	374	137	139	151	53	35.1	325	325	91	107	125	27	23.9	139	139	64
6	Goa	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	2	3	0	-	3	3	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0
7	Gujarat	328	306	6	3.1	748	753	5	402	357	7	2.6	953	932	7	400	369	7	5.3	767	765	11
8	Haryana	75	45	12	25.0	102	91	8	99	75	4	12.1	242	249	4	91	56	14	24.6	139	126	21



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
9	Himachal Pradesh	81	26	1	8.3	61	50	1	48	25	1	6.3	43	41	1	60	36	1	4.3	119	111	1
10	Jammu & Kashmir	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0
11	Jharkhand	274	102	30	35.7	227	230	30	272	128	11	13.3	256	233	52	270	181	25	20.2	335	308	44
12	Karnataka	1016	830	33	3.3	2358	2349	83	1246	932	32	3.1	2837	2730	94	1097	771	23	2.5	2168	2151	83
13	Kerala	42	22	0	0.0	32	45	0	51	18	0	0.0	21	37	0	42	16	3	15.8	18	15	6
14	Madhya Pradesh	348	349	152	38.1	779	787	190	0	44	212	57.9	0	8	365	0	0	101	41.1	0	0	148
15	Maharashtra	370	293	6	2.2	645	599	8	334	271	10	5.5	521	530	27	291	268	6	3.7	531	516	10
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

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
20	Orissa	554	429	37	9.5	906	834	77	702	502	22	6.9	678	719	46	652	398	14	5.2	748	730	33
21	Punjab	88	48	5	14.3	171	88	16	79	50	2	8.3	121	117	5	71	50	5	9.3	161	180	10
22	Rajasthan	102	28	157	40.5	42	42	262	82	21	60	32.1	33	33	160	110	23	43	41.3	33	33	124
23	Sikkim	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	1	0	0	-	5	0	0	0	1	0	-	0	1	0
24	Tamil Nadu	1064	496	50	10.1	1366	1076	152	1194	616	44	10.7	1538	1330	171	1047	599	43	8.9	1774	1656	128
25	Tripura	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	3	1	0	0.0	3	3	0
26	Uttar Pradesh	2113	1738	1052	55.0	5941	5094	2666	3072	2341	1427	57.1	8689	6704	4546	2554	1933	1225	52.4	7322	5494	3870
27	Uttrakhand	56	32	26	39.4	82	76	54	25	19	24	43.6	25	25	57	33	24	9	34.6	43	42	25
28	West Bengal	1	1	0	0.0	3	3	0	8	3	0	0.0	8	3	0	10	3	0	0.0	10	6	0
Total State		9795	6647	1814	26.1	18628	16482	4004	11565	7334	2121	31.1	21458	18391	6025	11109	6729	1711	25.8	19306	16638	4910
29	A&N Islands	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0
30	Chandigarh	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	1	1	0	-	1	1	0	0	0	0	-	2	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
31	D&N Haveli	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0
32	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0
33	Delhi UT	24	13	3	37.5	16	13	5	34	18	3	60.0	14	18	2	31	16	0	0.0	17	16	0
34	Lakshadweep	0	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	2	0	0	0.0	3	0	0	3	1	0	-	7	2	0
Total UT		24	13	3	30.0	16	13	5	37	19	3	42.9	18	19	2	34	17	0	0.0	26	18	0
Total All India		9819	6660	1817	26.1	18644	16495	4009	11602	7353	2124	31.1	21476	18410	6027	11143	6746	1711	25.8	19332	16656	4910

(Source: Crime in India)

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

Statement-II																							
Details of Cases Registered (CR), Cases Chargesheeted (CS), Cases Convicted (CV), Cases Conviction Rate (CVR), Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Chargesheeted (PCS) & Persons Convicted (PCV) Under SC/CT (Prevention of Atrocities) Act Only Against STs During 2007-2009																							
S.No.	State	2007								2008								2009					
		CR	CS	CV	CVR	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	CVR	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	CVR	PAR	PCS	PCV	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	
1	Andhra Pradesh	303	190	20	15.3	282	243	21	258	106	8	6.1	323	309	15	326	139	12	12.2	327	261	20	
2	Arunachal Pradesh		0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0
3	Assam	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	
4	Bihar	33	20	1	4.5	83	72	1	54	30	2	25.0	84	51	2	31	22	4	25.0	49	60	12	
5	Chhattisgarh	143	133	65	40.6	270	277	104	141	142	58	40.3	249	249	60	124	120	14	14.9	144	144	16	
6	Goa	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	
7	Gujarat	44	40	0	0.0	110	112	0	66	63	0	0.0	142	142	0	77	70	0	0.0	142	146	0	
8	Haryana	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
9	Himachal Pradesh	2	2	0	0.0	25	16	0	0	1	1	100.0	0	9	1	1	1	0	-	2	2	0
10	Jammu & Kashmir	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0
11	Jharkhand	63	50	15	34.9	67	68	15	104	73	5	20.8	159	74	9	62	83	24	33.8	136	131	35
12	Karnataka	110	80	3	2.3	209	200	4	172	109	5	6.0	609	562	11	147	101	3	2.0	448	426	16
13	Kerala	4	1	0	0.0	2	1	0	2	3	0	0.0	2	8	0	6	1	0	0.0	1	1	0
14	Madhya Pradesh	206	195	98	45.4	438	426	132	0	37	85	45.0	0	12	106	0	0	78	45.3	0	0	109
15	Maharashtra	54	57	1	1.1	113	122	3	47	37	0	0.0	113	99	0	37	39	1	2.2	79	74	1
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	Orissa	111	74	12	13.0	194	191	16	141	92	4	8.5	130	132	5	80	89	3	8.1	154	152	4

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
21	Punjab	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0
22	Rajasthan	25	9	62	36.3	19	19	94	17	3	13	28.3	4	4	62	21	4	10	35.7	4	4	19
23	Sikkim	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0
24	Tamil Nadu	0	0	1	50.0	0	0	3	1	1	0	0.0	2	2	0	17	14	0	-	51	51	0
25	Tripura	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	1	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	1	0	0.0	1	1	0
26	Uttar Pradesh	4	4	9	69.2	6	6	14	9	7	7	63.6	18	18	24	2	0	7	50.0	4	0	13
27	Uttrakhand	0	0	3	100.0	0	0	3	0	0	3	100.0	0	0	9	0	0	2	100.0	0	0	4
28	West Bengal	2	0	0	-	0	0	0	5	3	0	0.0	5	3	0	8	3	0	-	4	2	0
	Total State	1104	855	290	25.9	1818	1753	410	1018	707	191	22.8	1840	1674	304	939	687	158	20.6	1566	1455	249
29	A&N Islands	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	2	1	0	-	1	1	0	1	0	0	-	0	0	0
30	Chandigarh	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
31	D&N Haveli	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	2	1	0	0.0	1	1	0	4	3	0	-	4	4	0
32	Daman & 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	0
34	Lakshadweep	0	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	0
Total UT		0	0	0	-	0	0	0	4	2	0	0.0	2	2	0	5	3	0	0.0	4	4	0
Total All India		1104	855	290	25.9	1818	1753	410	1022	709	191	22.7	1842	1676	304	944	690	158	20.6	1570	1459	249

(Source: Crime in India)

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

### Rising crimes in Delhi

†240. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been steep rise in crimes in Delhi in the recent past;

(b) if so, the number of the cases of loot, dacoity, murder, rape etc. during the past three years;

(c) the efforts being made by Delhi Police to check the crime rate and to prevent criminals to commit them; and

(d) the measures being taken to check the crimes particularly committed against women?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) Sir, crime in Delhi has remained under control despite a marginal increase in the incidence of crime. The crime per lakh of population, a yardstick generally followed world-wide to compare crime, showed a decline in Delhi with the total incidence of IPC crime per lakh of population coming down from 392.66 in 2001 to 281.34 in 2010.

(b) The details of the total criminal cases including robbery, dacoity, murder, rape etc. registered by the Delhi Police during last three years i.e. 2008, 2009 & 2010 are given below:

Sl. No.	Crime Head	2008	2009	2010
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Dacoity	24	36	32
2.	Murder	554	552	565
3.	Attempt To Murder	389	369	311
4.	Robbery	541	515	599
5.	Riot	71	57	53
6.	Kidnapping For Ransom	24	29	18
7.	Rape	466	469	507
8.	Snatching	1377	1345	1671



1	2	3	4	5
9.	Hurt	1936	1938	1925
10.	Burglary	1926	1733	1502
11.	Motor Vehicle Theft	11020	13224	14966
12.	House Theft	1539	1948	1868
13.	Other Theft	6308	6559	6254
14.	Molestation Of Women	611	552	601
15.	Other Kidnapping/Abduction	1567	2536	3208
16.	Fatal Accident	2015	2272	2104
17.	Simple Accident	6589	5342	5116
18.	Other IPC	12393	10775	9992
Total IPC		49350	50251	51292

(c) and (d) The efforts being made by Delhi Police to check the crime rate and to prevent criminals to commit crime and to check the crimes committed against women are as follows:

1. Revamping of Beat Patrolling System.
2. Enhanced police presence and patrolling.
3. Identification of vulnerable areas based on crime pattern in each police station.
4. Focus on biker gangs and targeted checking of youth on motor bikes.
5. Quicker reaction time through increased police presence in the area.
6. Gathering of macro-intelligence by District police as well as specialized units against criminal gangs operating.
7. Closer surveillance on known criminals.
8. Follow up of activities of criminals coming out of jail after conviction or released on bail.
9. Continued efforts to apprehend Proclaimed Offenders.

10. Public participation to control crime through schemes like 'Eyes and Ears Scheme'.
11. Orders under section 144 Cr.P.C. have been issued directing the BPOs, Corporate and Media Houses for taking steps for the safety and security of Women employees, like ensuring that they do not travel alone in the cab and are dropped right at their door steps and accompanied by the security guard.
12. Creation of Women Help-Desk to attend women complainants in each Police Station where a lady constable is deputed in two shifts from 8 AM to 8 PM.
13. A random checking by ACP(Crime against Women Cell) & his staff is made for smooth functioning of the women helpdesk.
14. All police personnel especially local staff & lady police have been briefed & sensitized about dealings with women & children.
15. All PCR Vans have been directed to help stranded women during night. Any women can call PCR van by dialing 100 who will be dropped to the nearest safe place.
16. Women staff have been deployed in beats and in PCR vans in the areas prone to crime against women.
17. Police Station Maurice Nagar has been selected as a predominantly Woman police station, headed by a woman SHO and nearly 90% of women staff.
18. Surprise checks in buses, markets, cinema, road junctions, universities/colleges/schools etc.
19. An 'Anti-Obscene Calls Cell' has been set up in the Crime Branch with a dedicated help line, e-mail, SMS and FAX numbers.

#### **Strength of Delhi Police**

†241. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the strength of Delhi Police at present, along with the separate details of constables and officials;

(b) the number and details of the constables and sub-inspectors and other personnel recruited recently;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether this strength is enough in proportion to the population of Delhi; and

(d) the chances of recruitment in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) Sir, the strength of Delhi Police at present, along with the details of constables and officials is given below:

Rank	Present strength
Commissioner of Police	01
Special CP	09
Joint CP	16
Additional CP	12
Deputy CP/Additional DCP	21
Additional DCP/JAG	48
ACP	244
Inspector	1284
Sub-Inspector	4971
Assistant Sub-Inspector	6471
Head Constable	19069
Constable	43755
Multi-tasking Staff	1851
Civilians	39
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>77791</b>

(b) The details of police personnel(rank-wise) who have been recently recruited by Delhi Police are as under:

Sl.No.	Name of the post	Total number of personnel recruited
1	2	3
1.	Sub-Inspector (Executive)- Male	317
2.	Sub-inspector (Executive)- Female	75



1	2	3
4.	Constable (Driver)	268
5.	Constable(Executive) Male	6198
6.	Constable(Executive) Female	416
7.	Constable (Brass Band)	13
8.	Constable (Pipe Band)	01
9.	Constable (Mounted)	13
10.	Constable (Bugler)	13
TOTAL		7317

(c) Requirement of Delhi Police is reviewed on a regular basis and is augmented accordingly.

(d) 20 Posts of ASI (Steno), 603 posts of HC (Asstt. Wireless Operator) and 499 posts of HC (Min.) have been advertised in the year 2010 and recruitment process is underway.

#### **ISI promoting terrorism in J & K**

242. SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that ISI send money through hawala dealers based in Pakistan to Delhi to promote terrorism in the State of Jammu and Kashmir;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of Hawala men arrested and cash recovered with Kashmir terror link during the last three years;

(d) whether Government has taken any action at appropriate level with the Government of Pakistan, to prevent further occurrences in the State;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) to (f) There are no specific or verified inputs that ISI is

sending money through hawala dealers

based in Pakistan to Delhi to promote terrorism in J&K. However, a Multi Disciplinary Group at the State and Central level has been entrusted with the responsibility of enquiring into the sources of funding in Kashmiri Separatists. Provisions of Law are invoked whenever any actionable information/intelligence regarding suspected funds is received in this regard. Besides, India has consistently emphasized to Pakistan the need to implement its solemn commitments, including those given at the highest level that it would not permit the territory under Pakistan's control to be used to support terrorism against India in any manner.

**Request of AP Government to convert advance to flood relief into grant**

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

(a) whether any request has been made by the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh to convert 400 crores given to Andhra Pradesh as advance to flood relief into grant;

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

(c) what action the Ministry has taken so far on this request; and

(d) what are the other requests made by the Chief Minister on the recent floods in Andhra Pradesh and action taken thereupon by the Ministry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (d) The request of Chief Minister for treating the advance amount of Rs. 400 crore as grant over and above the Calamity Relief Fund was considered. It is mentioned that out of the total Rs. 400 crore released as advance, Rs. 100 crore has been released as advance from Central share of State Disaster Response Fund. As such the amount has been released as grant under the Scheme financed through the Finance Commission's grant.

Other request of Chief Minister relate to enhancement of scale of relief to farmers and deputing of Central Teams to assess the damages caused as a result of recent floods.

With regard to enhancement of scale of relief it is mentioned that an expert group constituted by MHA to review and recommend the norms and items of assistance from relief funds has submitted its report. The



recommendation of the expert group are now being finalized in consultation with the Ministry of Finance.

On receipt of memoranda from the State Government on the damages caused by the recent by the recent floods, Central Teams were constituted which have already visited the State from 1-4 November, 2010 and again from 17-19 December, 2010 to assess the damages caused and to recommend the additional assistance to the State. The reports of the Teams have been processed and are being placed before the High Level Committee (HLC) for its consideration in the next meeting. An Inter Ministerial Central Team has again visited the State from 7-10th February, 2011 to assess the damages caused due to floods in December, 2010.

**Off-the-air GSM/CDMA devices to tap phones**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that according to a report submitted by the National Technical Research Organisation (NTRO), off-the-air GSM/CDMA monitoring devices are freely available in private hands in the country;

(b) if so, the names of such individuals or business houses who have procured such off-the-air GSM/CDMA devices to tap phone conversation privately;

(c) whether any action has been taken by Government by nabbing such persons so far; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) to (d) NTRO and other Central Intelligence Agencies had brought out the fact that the equipment used for off-the-air GSM monitoring was a dual use item which is also needed/used in usual telecom operations by Telecom Service Providers and others. Hence, *vide* Department of Commerce notification No. 53/2009-2014 dated 15th July 2010 - such equipment has been removed from the OGL list.

Further, Department of Telecommunication *vide* Press Release dated 31-12-2010 has directed the persons and companies who have/had imported, procured or possess the equipments/sub systems capable of monitoring/intercepting and surveillance of communications to provide the details of such equipment within the 60 days in the prescribed proforma to the respective Telecom Enforcement, Resource and Monitoring (TERM) Cells of Department of Telecommunications.

**Information on disrupting State Legislature Elections by Maoists**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that hundreds of Maoists active in West Bengal are trained in Nepal;

(b) whether it is also a fact that leaders of both the sides have signed a secret agreement;

(c) whether any information regarding plan for affecting the next State legislature elections through these efforts has been received; and

(d) the message derived from left wing movements and violent activities of India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) to (c) No such inputs are available.

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

**Non-implementation of Clause 8 of agreement with BLT**

246. SHRI BISWAJIT DAIMARY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in the agreement done by Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of Assam and Bodo Liberation Tiger (BLT) on 10th February, 2003, there was mention in clause No. 8 that Bodo People living in Karbi Anglong and Dima Hasao (N.C. Hills) Autonomous District Council will be given scheduled Tribe Hills (S.T. Hills) status;

(b) whether it is a fact that even after the recommendation of the Government of Assam, that clause has not been implemented till today by Ministry of Home Affairs; and

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) the reasons why it has not been implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c) As per Clause 8 of the Memorandum of Settlement (MoS) signed on 10.2.2003 between Central Government, Government of Assam and Bodo Liberation Tigers (BLT), it was agreed to consider sympathetically the inclusion of Bodo Kacharis living in Karbi Anglong and NC Hills Autonomous Council area in the ST (Hills) List of State of Assam. In October, 2010, the Government of Assam has recommended that the Bodo Kacharies along with other plain tribes living permanently in Karbi Anglong and N.C. Hills districts and scheduled tribes Hills living in plain districts of Assam should be included in the list of Scheduled Tribes (Hills) in these two Autonomous districts and Scheduled Tribes (Plains) in the outside Six Schedule of Autonomous District, in the Plain Districts by amending the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order, 1950. As per approved modalities of the Government, the proposal of Government of Assam needs wider consultation with Registrar General of India (RGI) and National Commission for Scheduled Tribes.

**Factories running illegally in residential areas in Delhi**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that factories are being run illegally in residential areas of the capital;

(b) whether the death of 18 persons due to burst of boiler in Tughlakabad area is its consequence;

(c) the number of owners who were running factories illegally in residential areas and against whom action has been taken during the last three years;

(d) whether any action has been taken against any officer/official for their involvement in the running of illegal factories in the residential areas during the last three years; and

(e) whether dereliction is being observed in compliance of order of court in shifting of factories far from residential areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (e) The information is being collected

and shall be placed on the Table of the House.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Worsening law and order situation in Delhi**

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

(a) whether the law and order situation in Delhi is far too worse and criminals carry out their operations freely and fearlessly without any challenge from Delhi Police;

(b) the details of murder-cum-loot, bank robberies, chain snatching, kidnapping and rape, vehicle theft, child lifting etc. incidents taken place in Delhi during 2010 and 2011, Police Station-wise and how many of these cases are still unsolved;

(c) the details of policemen booked for dereliction in discharge of their duties during the last three years, Post-wise; and

(d) the measures taken to maintain law and order in Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) Sir, the law and order situation in Delhi has remained under control.

(b) The details of the total criminal cases including murder-cum-loot, bank robberies, chain snatching, kidnapping and rape, vehicle theft, child lifting etc. registered by the Delhi Police during 2010 & 2011 (up to 31.01.2011) are given in the Statement (See below). The details of unsolved cases are given below:

R.S.U.S.Q.NO. 248 For 23.02.2011

Year	Reported	Solved	Unsolved
2010	51292	23953	27339
2011 (upto 31.01.2011)	3972	1352	2620

(c) The total number of policemen booked in criminal cases including corruption cases and dereliction in discharge of their duties during the last three years is given below:

Criminal cases			
Rank Year	2008	2009	2010
Inspector	3	1	2
Sub-Inspector	7	3	6
Assistant Sub-Inspector	5	1	2
Head Constable	21	14	14

Constable	56	43	29
TOTAL	92	62	53

Corruption Cases (Prevention of Corruption Act)

Rank Year	2008	2009	2010
Assistant Commissioner of Police	0	1	0
Inspector	2	2	1
Sub-Inspector	5	3	3
Assistant Sub-Inspector	6	3	2
Head Constable	7	7	9
Constable	14	5	9
Total	34	21	24

(d) Efforts are afoot to keep street-crime under control. Keeping in mind the need to increase safety of women, "Women Help Desks" have been set up in all Police Stations. Women officers have been inducted as SHOs in selected Police Stations as also for deployment in PCR Vans. Senior Citizens living alone have been identified and registered so that they get special care from the Police Stations concerned. Areas where women from the North- Eastern Region reside in large numbers have also been identified and police presence and interaction enhanced. BPOs as also the companies providing taxis for transportation of women employees have been instructed to follow guidelines issued by Delhi Police and PCR vehicles tasked to ensure that these instructions are followed. Delhi Police has issued an order under Section 144 Cr.P.C. in this regard.

**Statement**

*Details of the Total Criminal cases registered during the year 2010 & 2011*

District	Crime Head						
	Murder (including murder- cum- loot)	Robbery (including bank robberies)	Snatching (including chain snatching)	Kidnapping (including child lifting)	Rape	Vehicle theft	Total IPC
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
North	44	24	78	120	19	488	2908
North-west	56	119	206	194	57	1299	4676
Outer	76	22	130	302	41	1295	4969



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Central	30	33	58	77	30	789	2833
New Delhi	05	15	47	46	06	194	1492
East	56	52	187	258	52	2022	6379
North-East	74	53	127	322	47	1434	4720
South	42	40	153	119	43	1715	5437
South-East	49	65	97	273	70	1681	6265
South-west	66	40	67	216	52	827	3526
West	49	46	164	307	63	1422	5111
IGI Airport	01	00	00	00	00	19	569
Delhi Railway Police	08	11	29	06	04	30	864
Special Cell	00	00	00	00	00	00	25
E.O.W.	00	00	00	00	00	00	190
C.A.W.	00	00	00	00	00	00	194
Crime Branch	01	01	00	00	02	00	91
Total	557	521	1343	2240	486	13215	50249
Cases registered upto 31.01.2011		41	47	83	01	17	1132

#### Deploying helicopters in LWE States

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

(a) whether Government is considering to provide air support to the central paramilitary forces and the State armed police in the battle against naxalites, insurgents and terrorists;

(b) whether any decision has been taken by Government for deploying helicopters in the Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected States subsequent to the meeting of the Chief Ministers of the concerned States; and

(c) if so, how many helicopters have been provided?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) to (c) Air assets are deployed based on requirement and their availability. At present, nine helicopters have been provided to support security forces deployed in Left Wing Extremism affected States. These include 05 Dhruv helicopters of BSF and 04 MI-17 helicopters of Indian Air Force.

**Misutilisation of helicopter in Orissa**

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

(a) whether the helicopter provided to Orissa to fight naxalism is being misutilised;

(b) whether it is a fact that ruling party is using it for its political meetings; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken so far to prevent such misutilisation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) to (c) There is no such input to indicate misutilisations of helicopters provided for anti-naxal operations.

**Pension to freedom fighters from Orissa**

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

(a) whether all the freedom fighters of Orissa who had taken part in Goa Liberation Movement have already been awarded freedom fighter pension;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, by when this pension amount will be paid to these freedom fighters?

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

(b) and (c) Various State Governments had been advised to forward the names of

participants of Goa Liberation Movement Phase-II (1954-55) who had been granted State pension. The State Governments of Maharashtra, Goa, Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh furnished the lists of participants of Goa Liberation Movement (Phase-II). Accordingly it was decided to grant Samman pension to the participants of Goa Liberation Movement Phase-II from these States only.

The issue regarding the participants of other States has been examined in depth in this Ministry taking all aspects into consideration and it has not been found feasible to consider the cases of other States including Orissa.

#### **Steps to make Delhi safe for women**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Delhi, where a rape is reported every 29 minutes, has the dubious reputation of being one of the world's unsafest cities for women;

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

(c) the steps being taken by Government to avoid such situation in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) No, Sir. It is not a fact that Delhi has the dubious reputation of being one of the world's unsafest cities for women. The rape statistics, when compared with some other major cities of the world, shows that Delhi is a much safer city for women compared to these cities.

(c) Though there is no such situation in Delhi, the Delhi Police has, however, initiated following measures for the safety of women:

- Orders under Section 144 Cr.P.C. have been issued directing the BPOs, Corporate and Media Houses for taking certain steps for the safety and security of Women employees, like ensuring that they do not travel alone in the cab and are dropped right at their door steps and accompanied by the security guard.
- Creation of Women Help-Desk to attend women complainants in each Police Station where a lady constable is deputed in two shifts from 8

AM to 8 PM.

- A random checking by ACP/CAW & his staff is made for smooth functioning of the women helpdesk.
- All police personnel especially local staff & lady police have been briefed & sensitized about dealings with women & children.
- All PCR Vans have been directed to help stranded women during night. Any woman can call PCR van by dialing 100 and she will be dropped to the nearest safe place.
- Women staff have been deployed in beats and in PCR vans in the areas prone to crime against women.
- Police Station Maurice Nagar has been selected as a predominantly Woman police station, headed by a woman SHO and nearly 90% of women staff.
- Surprise checks in buses, markets, cinema, road junctions, universities/colleges/schools etc.
- An 'Anti-Obscene Calls Cell' has been set up in the Crime Branch with a dedicated help line, e-mail, SMS and FAX numbers.

#### **Bomb blast**

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

(a) the State-wise details of bomb blasts/terrorist attacks during last three years along with the number of persons died/injured;

(b) the details of persons died/injured in Varanasi bomb blast during Ganga Aarti;

(c) the details of compensation announced and paid to the kin/victims of bomb blast;

(d) whether Central intelligence agencies had warned the State Government of Uttar Pradesh against such a terror threat; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the reasons of failure to check such brutal attack in Varanasi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) and (b) The details are given in the enclosed statement (See below).

(c) There is no scheme to provide compensation to families of victims killed in bomb blast. However, a Central scheme for financial assistance to victims of terrorist/communal violence is in operation with effect from 1st April, 2008. The scheme has been extended to cover civilian victims of naxal violence with effect from 22.06.2009. Under this scheme, a sum of Rs. 3 lakhs is provided to the kin of the civilians who are either killed or have become permanently incapacitated on the recommendation of the concerned DM/DC, State Government. The amount disbursed under the scheme in 2008 is Rs. 2.13 crores; Rs. 4.56 crores in 2009 and Rs. 4.41 crores during 2010-11. Independent of the Central Scheme, as per information, the State government has given Rs. 1 lakh for dead, Rs. 50 thousand for seriously injured and Rs. 25 thousand for minor injury in the case of Varanasi blast victims.

(d) and (e) Intelligence alerts were issued sensitizing U.P. Police about the plan of Indian Mujahideen/LeT to target religious congregation, busy markets, railway stations, shopping malls and palaces of entertainment. The Government has been pursuing a multi-pronged strategy to deal with terrorism and a variety of measures have been taken to strengthen the security arrangements in this context which, inter-alia, include augmenting the strength of Central Paramilitary Forces, amendment in the CISF Act, establishment of NSG hubs at Chennai, Kolkata, Hyderabad and Mumbai, security connectivity between Multi-Agency Centres and State Special Branches.

#### **Statement**

##### *Details of bomb blasts/terrorist attack during last three years*

S.No	Date	Incident	Casualties	
			Killed	injured
1	2	3	4	5
1.	7.12.2010	Bomb Blast in Varanasi (UP)	02	42
2.	19.09.2010	Jama Masjid (Delhi) firing and explosions	-	02
3.	17.04.2010	Chinnaswamy Stadium blast	-	14
4..	13.2.2010	Bomb blast in Pune	17	55
5.	16.10.2009	Margao blast	02	-

6.	26.11.2008-	Terrorist attacks in Mumbai
	174	292
	28.11.2008	

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1	2	3	4	5
7.	29.9.2008	Bomb blast at Malegaon, Maharashtra.	06	29
8.	29.9.2008	Bomb blast at Subarkantha, Gujarat	01	10
9.	27.9.2008	Bomb blast at Mehrauli, Delhi.	01	23
10.	13.9.2008	A series of 5 bomb blasts in Delhi	22	131
11.	26.7.2008	A series of 18 bomb blasts in Ahmedabad	57	157
12.	25.7.2008	A series of 8 bomb blasts in Bangalore	01	08
13.	13.5.2008	Serial bomb blasts at Jaipur	68	150
14.	1.1.2008	Attack on CRPF Group Centre at Rampur	08	03

#### **Nominations for Padma Awards**

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

(a) the number of nominations received for Padma Awards-2011, category-wise;

(b) the number of nominations which were referred to Award Selection Committee;

(c) the details of the number of awards sanctioned for each year, category-wise;

(d) the details of procedure and criteria adopted in selection of Padma awardees;

(e) whether Government has announced the list of Padma Awardees which is more than the sanctioned numbers; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) The total number of nominations received for Padma Awards-2011 was 1331. The category-wise composition is Padma Vibhushan-92, Padma Bhushan-254 and Padma Shri-985.

(b) 1331 nominations were referred to the Padma Awards Committee.

(c) The details of awards sanctioned each year, category-wise is given in the enclosed Statement (See below).



(d) In terms of extant rules and regulations governing the award, Padma Vibhushan is awarded for "exceptional and distinguished service"; Padma Bhushan for "distinguished service of a high order" and Padma Shri for "distinguished service", in any field of activity.

In terms of extant procedure/guidelines regulating Padma Awards, nominations for the awards are open to all. Besides inviting nominations from institutional sources like State/UT governments, Central Ministries/Departments, Institutes of Excellence and Bharat Ratna and Padma Vibhushan awardees, a large number of recommendations are also received from various other sources like Governors, Chief Ministers, Cabinet Ministers, Members of Parliament, private institutions/bodies and individuals etc. All nominations/recommendations received in the Ministry are placed before the Padma Awards Committee for its consideration. The Padma Awards Committee scrutinizes all nominations/recommendations placed before it and makes its recommendations to the Prime Minister and the President for approval.

(e) and (f) The Government has announced a list of 128 Padma Awards for 2011, which includes 12 in the category of Foreigners/NRI/PIO/Posthumous. The number of Padma Awards which can be given annually is 120. In this ceiling of 120 awards, the awards given to Foreigners/NRI/PIO and those conferred posthumously are not counted.

#### **Statement**

*Details of year-wise and category-wise distribution of awards*

*(1954 - 2011)*

Year	Padma Vibhushan	Padma Bhushan	Padma Shri	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1954	6	23	17	49
1955	2	12	14	31
1956	3	13	9	25
1957	3	16	16	36
1958	0	16	19	36
1959	3	14	20	37
1960	1	10	20	31
1961	0	13	26	41
1962	3	27	25	56

1963	3	12	21	38
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1	2	3	4	5
1964	2	18	13	33
1965	3	25	34	62
1966	1	14	30	46
1967	4	24	41	69
1968	5	28	44	77
1969	5	29	55	89
1970	7	28	69	104
1971	6	41	83	131
1972	9	50	89	148
1973	6	17	62	85
1974	4	21	57	82
1975	8	15	43	67
1976	7	16	55	79
1977	6	16	35	57
1978	No awards	were	announced	0
1979	No awards	were	announced	0
1980	2	1	0	4
1981	2	9	27	38
1982	1	15	31	47
1983	0	17	53	71
1984	0	17	52	69
1985	2	21	47	70
1986	3	14	30	47
1987	4	12	32	49
1988	3	13	27	44
1989	3	14	27	44
1990	6	24	69	101
1991	8	24	83	118
1992	10	33	87	133

1	2	3	4	5
1993	No awards	were	announced	0
1994	No awards	were	announced	0
1995	No awards	were	announced	0
1996	No awards	were	announced	0
1997	No awards	were	announced	0
1998	4	18	32	59
1999	14	14	34	66
2000	13	20	42	75
2001	11	32	66	111
2002	5	25	65	95
2003	4	32	55	91
2004	3	19	74	96
2005	8	28	55	91
2006	9	37	60	106
2007	10	32	78	120
2008	13	35	71	119
2009	10	31	93	135
2010	6	43	80	129
2011	13	31	84	128
TOTAL	264	1109	2351	3765

**Reduction of para military forces from Kashmir valley**

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

(a) whether Home Ministry has decided to reduce ¼th of Central para military forces from Kashmir valley;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reasons for such a move by his Ministry;

(d) whether Ministry of Defence has raised serious objections against this move by Home Ministry; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the response of Home Ministry thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) to (c) The deployment of Central Para-Military forces in the Kashmir Valley is a subject of continuous appraisal and review. The force levels are maintained in order to meet the requirements of the State Government for the maintenance of law and order. It has been the endeavour of the Government to reduce CPMF deployment in a graded manner thereby entrusting more and more responsibility on the State force for the maintenance of law and order. While 10 battalions of CPMFs were withdrawn from the valley during 2009, further withdrawals are being considered and examined as the situation in the valley is improving and the State Police is acquiring better capabilities and higher numbers of personnel as a result of the capacity building efforts of the Government. All adjustments in the strength of Central Para-Military Force in J&K are made after careful consideration of all factors, view points and the ground situations. Force levels in the Kashmir valley are maintained in close consultation with the State Government.

(d) and (e) In view of (a) to (c) above, does not arise.

#### **Rape cases**

†256. DR. PRABHA THAKUR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise, year-wise details where maximum number of rape cases have taken place during the last three years; and

(b) the year-wise details of number of cases of rape and sexual harassment in Uttar Pradesh during the last three years and the number of such cases whereby the accused have been convicted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) and (b) As per information provided by National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), the maximum number of rape cases have been reported from Madhya Pradesh during 2007, 2008 and 2009. State/UT-wise details including Uttar Pradesh of cases registered, cases chargesheeted, cases convicted, persons arrested, persons chargesheeted and persons convicted under rape and sexual harassment is given in the enclosed Statement-I & II respectively.

**Statement-I**

*Details of Cases Registered (CR), Cases Chargesheeted (CS), Cases Convicted (CV), Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Chargesheeted (PCS) & Persons Convicted under Rape during 2007-2009*

S.No. State		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	1070	1066	128	1436	1467	199	1257	1083	100	1531	1526	244	1188	965	118	1487	1302	182
2	Arunachal Pradesh		48	29	5	57	37	7	42	22	1	37	28	2	59	46	3	60	51 3
3	Assam	1437	904	191	1477	965	180	1438	988	94	1445	967	201	1631	1004	128	1644	1040	235
4	Bihar	1555	1103	167	1816	1446	212	1302	921	168	1464	1323	221	820	763	178	1086	1043	237
5	Chhattisgarh	982	939	162	1146	1126	238	978	922	206	1108	1059	207	976	982	219	1128	1117	243
6	Goa	20	15	1	25	16	1	30	21	6	41	20	16	47	24	7	56	41	7
7	Gujarat	316	289	50	503	479	59	374	328	48	529	535	75	433	377	133	610	597	44
8	Haryana	488	432	114	607	616	180	631	508	128	849	801	175	603	525	125	848	832	230
9	Himachal Pradesh	159	105	14	197	156	19	157	115	29	182	176	48	183	1761	29	250	260	40
10	Jammu & Kashmir	288	238	8	331	318	7	219	142	10	234	236	17	237	196	12	303	301	12

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
11	Jharkhand	855	692	318	886	832	206	791	768	136	802	761	152	719	687	294	765	764	341
12	Karnataka	436	364	59	56	514	59	446	412	45	642	581	53	509	401	33	595	567	48
13	Kerala	512	546	74	555	655	88	568	467	38	623	557	45	568	615	53	694	751	57
14	Madhya Pradesh	3010	2898	688	4131	4132	1133	2937	2791	839	3875	3847	1357	2998	2951	562	4243	4221	854
15	Maharashtra	1451	1404	151	2097	2026	178	1558	1449	160	2206	2056	219	1483	1433	182	2075	2076	225
16	Manipur	20	2	0	12	2	0	38	6	0	19	6	0	31	5	0	22	7	0
17	Meghalaya	82	32	8	76	34	17	88	41	11	82	57	11	112	67	110	96	7	7
18	Mizoram	83	78	28	87	95	32	77	69	85	94	81	92	83	86	58	81	117	53
19	Nagaland	13	12	26	15	15	31	19	18	13	27	20	15	22	25	10	27	29	16
20	Orissa	939	784	175	1026	1000	181	1113	883	159	1045	1065	212	1023	834	146	1119	1100	183
21	Punjab	519	392	76	709	518	121	517	442	149	663	589	224	511	440	158	681	631	234
22	Rajasthan	1238	854	236	1201	1205	300	1355	857	232	1211	1205	273	1519	967	221	1388	1387	296
23	Sikkim	24	19	0	30	21	0	20	20	5	24	20	5	18	19	5	19	19	5
24	Tamil Nadu	523	434	87	615	591	131	573	466	109	740	583	113	596	515	91	776	776	111

25	Tripura	157	180	30	165	161	56	204	185	23	210	173	21	190	169	24	336	169	24
26	Uttar Pradesh	1648	1293	573	2283	1980	962	1871	1405	681	2825	2199	1157	1759	1312	623	2918	2168	1187
27	Uttarakhand	117	101	48	171	156	75	87	79	39	108	106	81	111	98	49	138	146	83
28	West Bengal	2106	1832	101	2409	2433	100	2263	1693	138	1790	1664	148	2336	1572	130	1748	1707	132
	Total State	20096	17037	3518	24581	22996	4772	20953	17101	3652	24406	22241	5374	20874	17254	3498	25207	23315	5089
29	A&N Islands	3	3	1	3	3	1	12	2	0	13	2	0	18	14	1	36	27	1
30	Chandigarh	22	19	11	24	25	14	20	19	5	27	26	7	29	17	16	38	25	26
31	D&N Haveli	7	6	0	5	6	0	6	7	0	8	8	0	4	4	1	5	5	1
32	Daman & Diu	1	1	0	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0
33	Delhi UT	598	541	163	731	657	227	466	478	115	573	702	155	469	440	178	557	615	195
34	Lakshadweep	1	1	0	1	1	0	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	
35	Puducherry	9	9	4	14	12	8	8	6	0	8	9	0	1	8	4	1	8	4
	Total UT	641	580	179	782	708	250	514	513	121	630	748	163	523	484	200	638	681	227
	Total All India	20737	17617	3697	25363	23704	5022	21467	17614	3773	25036	22989	5537	21397	17738	3698	25845	23996	5316

Source: Crime in India

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



**Statement-II**

*Details of Cases Registered (CR), Cases Chargesheeted (CS), Cases Convicted (CV), Persons Arrested (PAR),  
Persons Chargesheeted (PCS) & Persons Convicted under Sexual Harassment during 2007-2009*

S.No. State		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	3316	2785	917	3614	3664	964	3551	2945	569	3240	3260	636	3520	3103	613	4178	3848	681
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1	2	0	5	6	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	6	2	0	2	2	0
3	Assam	10	7	2	16	7	2	2	2	0	2	2	0	10	5	7	15	7	3
4	Bihar	12	11	2	19	18	2	21	12	3	30	28	3	12	14	0	16	20	0
5	Chhattisgarh	111	106	26	129	130	30	125	123	27	165	162	40	152	140	26	235	233	56
6	Goa	7	6	1	6	8	1	12	8	0	12	8	0	10	7	0	10	7	0
7	Gujarat	120	96	11	179	157	9	122	120	5	161	181	12	114	107	14	188	190	22
8	Haryana	409	394	229	576	575	269	605	567	381	731	716	451	605	583	358	717	717	396
9	Himachal Pradesh	33	9	1	12	8	1	41	36	5	55	45	8	37	37	1	40	51	1
10	Jammu & Kashmir	353	352	83	465	466	117	296	284	69	401	400	96	371	365	99	512	511	114

11	Jharkhand	15	14	0	23	24	0	23	16	1	63	55	1	83	36	11	38	35	14
12	Karnataka	28	32	100	44	40	9	44	41	10	38	41	10	64	30	1	40	39	1
13	Kerala	262	232	13	281	284	16	258	244	35	302	293	46	395	361	58	456	445	68
14	Madhya Pradesh	780	772	263	1104	1104	455	758	739	290	958	956	452	728	848	221	1047	1042	285
15	Maharashtra	1039	964	31	1291	1242	33	1091	998	70	1352	1351	76	1099	1021	22	1337	12751	23
16	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0
17	Meghalaya	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	2	1	0	1	2	1	1	1	1
18	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0
19	Nagaland	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	Orissa	241	218	14	317	315	24	282	258	17	352	356	28	210	199	15	297	290	19
21	Punjab	48	48	16	59	62	21	49	29	18	61	37	22	33	34	13	50	40	18
22	Rajasthan	28	19	14	34	34	15	19	12	14	15	15	24	24	21	9	24	24	16
23	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	Tamil Nadu	875	790	302	931	921	333	974	856	317	1245	1101	379	501	519	296	568	651	371
25	Tripura	4	4	0	4	4	0	4	4	2	8	6	0	5	5	0	10	6	0
26	Uttar Pradesh	2882	2864	1649	4149	4124	2301	3374	3318	2130	4958	4876	3179	2524	2475	1838	3878	3807	2734

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
27	Uttarakhand	63	58	50	128	123	62	306	289	72	459	443	250	249	259	98	419	431	254
28	West Bengal	99	64	17	118	98	26	94	70	20	156	125	23	108	91	24	120	102	26
	Total State	10738	9848	3651	13505	13405	4690	12057	10972	4056	14767	14459	5738	10864	10265	3721	14200	13775	5103
29	A&N Islands	2	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	0	4	2	0	7	4	0	8	4	0
30	Chandigarh	11	6	0	15	10	0	2	5	6	3	7	6	2	1	4	6	1	6
31	D&N Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
32	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	1	1	0
33	Delhi UT	167	123	44	181	179	48	130	131	57	141	163	68	118	92	53	132	151	68
34	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	Puducherry	32	31	13	52	52	23	21	20	9	28	28	11	16	13	6	21	21	9
	Total UT	212	160	57	248	241	71	157	158	72	176	200	85	145	112	63	168	178	83
	Total All India	10950	10008	3708	13753	13646	4761	12214	11130	4128	14943	14659	5823	11009	10377	3784	14368	13953	5186

Source: Crime in India

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

**Release of Central assistance to Andhra Pradesh under NCCF**

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

(a) whether Government of Andhra Pradesh had submitted a memorandum on 15th October, 2009 seeking Central financial assistance of Rs. 11609.25 crores from National Calamity Contingency Fund (NCCF) and under various Central schemes for relief and restoration of damaged infrastructure due to floods and heavy rains during the months of September and October, 2009 which was later revised to Rs.11,707.85 crores and furnished to inter-Ministerial Central team on 10th November, 2009;

(b) if so, the Central Ministries/Department-wise details thereof;

(c) the funds released to Andhra Pradesh Government against each proposal by each Central Ministry/Department; and

(d) by when the entire demanded financial assistance is likely to be released, sector and item-wise separately?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (d) During the field visit of Inter-Ministerial Central Team (26-29 October 2009) for on the spot assessment of damage reported in a memorandum from State Government on 19th October 2009, seeking Central financial assistance from National Calamity Contingency Fund (NCCF), the State of Andhra Pradesh submitted its revised memorandum for the floods of September, 2009 and projected a total requirement of funds amounting to Rs.11707.85 crore which included Rs. 3163.64 crore for immediate relief operations and Rs. 8544.21 crore for permanent restoration.

As per items & norms of calamity relief fund the admissibility of requirement of funds for immediate relief was assessed. The High Level Committee (HLC) in its meeting held on 4th January, 2010, inter-alia, considered the request of the Government of Andhra Pradesh, based on the report of the Inter-Ministerial Central Team (IMCT) and recommendations of the Inter Ministerial Group (IMG) thereon, as well as extant items and norms of assistance from Calamity Relief Fund (CRF)/NCCF, approved Rs. 606.78 crore from NCCF subject to adjustment of 75% of balance available in the States CRF account for instant calamity. HLC also approved Rs.

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

After adjusting the amount of Rs.500 crore released earlier on 28th October, 2009, on an 'on account' basis from NCCF by Government of India, an amount of Rs. 106.88 crore for floods was released from NCCF on 20th January 2010.

In addition, an amount of Rs. 418.23 crore allocated to the State in the CRF for the year 2009-10, comprising Rs.313.67 crore as Central contribution and Rs.104.56 crore as State contribution was also made available with the State Government of Andhra Pradesh.

**Recruitment of constables at ITBP, Bareilly**

†258. SHRI MOHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applicants and the States from where applications were received for recruitment to certain posts of constables in Indo Tibet Border Police (ITBP), Bareilly Academy on 1st February, 2011;

(b) the number of applicants who were recruited after being duly tested and if the recruitment could not take place, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether there is information of death of some young men due to unruly crowd at the recruitment site and if so, the number thereof and whether this incident has been enquired into and if so, the persons responsible for it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) The recruitment for the post of Constables/ Followers was to be conducted on the basis of spot registration of applicants and receiving their application forms on the spot at the ITBP campus, Bareilly. Therefore, the number of applicants was not known. However, the candidates of 11 States / Union Territories, namely Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana, Chandigarh, Delhi, Uttrakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand and West Bengal, were eligible to participate in the recruitment rally along with their duly filled application forms. Registration of applicants was to be followed by tests on following dates in a staggered manner.

(b) No candidate could be recruited as in view of the large and unmanageable number of candidates the recruitment process had to be deferred in consultation with District Administration and the candidates

were advised to send their forms by post within one month which would be accepted.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) There was no death at the site of recruitment. However, one person, who got injured in stone pelting near the recruitment site, is reported to have died later at Civil Hospital Bareilly. A Court of Inquiry by an Inspector General rank officer has been ordered into the various aspects of the incident.

**Security forces to vacate occupied schools in Dantewada**

259. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Supreme Court has directed the Centre and the Chhattisgarh State Government in January this year to ensure that security forces which had occupied schools in Dantewada were vacated within four months; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and what action has been taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Hon'ble Supreme Court in its order dated 18th January, 2011 in the Writ Petition (Civil) No. 250 of 2007, Nandini Sundar & Others versus State of Chhattisgarh and Writ Petition (Criminals) No. 119 of 2007, Kartam Joga & Others versus State of Chhattisgarh and Union of India has given a direction to ensure that the security forces vacate all the educational institutions, school buildings and hostels within a period of four months. Government has issued instruction to the State of Chhattisgarh and Central Para Military Forces deployed in LWE affected states to comply with the Hon'ble Supreme Court's order.

**Evaluation of role of interlocutors in Kashmir**

260. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has evaluated the role of interlocutors in Kashmir appointed by it;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the interlocutors succeeded in creating the process of dialogue to start; and



(d) if so, the details therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) to (d) Government appointed a Group of Interlocutors to hold a sustained dialogue with all

sections of the people in Jammu & Kashmir. During their visits to J&K, the Group of Interlocutors have met various stakeholders including representatives of political parties, various communities, students delegations, welfare associations, community organizations, professional bodies and civil society outfits etc. The Interlocutors have been able to change the discourse and have been able to persuade a number of stakeholders to offer suggestions for a political solution.

#### **Shelters for homeless people**

261. SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) how many deaths has been reported in North India during this winter season;

(b) whether Government has an account of how many shelters are available at present for the use of homeless people during winters and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the Government plan to provide monetary assistance to north Indian States to build more shelters for homeless to be used during winters?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA):

(a) to (c) Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation does not maintain data of deaths due to severe weather conditions.

'Housing' and 'colonization' being State subjects, the primary responsibility of providing shelter lies with the State Governments. Central government however, provides financial assistance to states through various schemes. It is currently supporting states to provide shelter, tenure security and basic amenities to slum dwellers, under Jawaharlal Nehru Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), create affordable housing stock through the 'Affordable Housing in Partnership' Scheme and reduce cost of home loans with 5% interest subsidy under Interest Subsidy Scheme for Housing the Urban Poor (ISHUP) Scheme.

Earlier, from 1988-89, the Ministry provided financial support to states to create shelter for the houseless under the scheme for 'Night Shelter for Urban Shelterless'. Cumulatively, under the erstwhile scheme of Night Shelter for the Urban Footpath Dwellers, 97 schemes seeking inter alia 17341 beds, 15603 toilet seats, 2015 baths and 2102 urinals

were sanctioned covering 15 States/Union Territories. The scheme was transferred to the state sector in 2005-06, and financial assistance from the center was discontinued.

### **Rehabilitation for urban slum population**

262. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether an expert panel appointed by Government to estimate reliable urban slum population, has submitted its report;

(b) if so, findings of the panel;

(c) the steps taken by Government for slum development and rehabilitation;

(d) whether any concrete plan has been drawn to control slums in the metropolitan cities like Mumbai, Delhi and Kolkata; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA):

(a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Committee appointed by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation under the Chairmanship of Dr. Pronab Sen, Chief Statistician of India to estimate reliable urban slum population submitted its report on 30th August, 2010. The prime recommendations of the Committee are given in the enclosed Statement (See below).

(c) to (e) The Government is implementing the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) since 2005, aimed at provision of city-wide infrastructure and basic services to the urban poor especially slum dwellers. Under the Basic Services for the Urban Poor (BSUP) component of JNNURM, Additional Central Assistance is provided to States/Union Territories for undertaking affordable housing and related infrastructure facilities for the urban poor especially those residing in slums in 65 select cities of national importance. Similar facilities are also provided in small and medium towns under the Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP). All the metropolitan cities like Mumbai, Delhi and Kolkata are covered under BSUP - component of JNNURM.

### **Statement**

#### *Prime recommendations of the Committee on Slum Statistics/Census*

A Committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. Pranob Sen, Principal Adviser, Planning Commission (former Secretary, Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation, and Government of India) was set up by Ministry

of HUPA to study the Slum definition and to estimate urban slum population for the whole country on the basis of available data.

2. The Committee submitted its final Report to the Ministry of HUPA on 26th August, 2010. The summary of recommendations of the Committee is as follows:
3. The first priority of the Committee was to suggest suitable adjustments/corrections and create a reliable statistical model based on data for 1743 cities/towns which had been enumerated in the Census 2001. The Committee then applied this model to estimate the slum population in all 5161 urban areas of the country, including the 3799 statutory towns.
4. By this model, the estimated Slum Population in the country in 2001 comes to 75.26 million and the projected slum population in the country for the year 2011 at 93.06 million. A comparative picture of the Estimated Slum Population by the Committee and the Slum Population reported by Census 2001 is as follows:

	RGI	Estimated by Committee on Slums (CoS)
Slum Population in the Country (in 2001)	52.4 million*	75.26 million*
	*These figures are for all 5161 cities/towns population 20,000 and above reporting slum	* These figures are for 1743 towns having in the country
% of Slum Population in total urban population of cities/towns enumerated in 2001	23.50%	26.31%
Projected Slum Population in the Country (in 2011)	NA	93.06 million

As per CoS estimates, the slum population constituted 26.31% of the urban population of the country in 2001.

5. For the Slum Census 2011, the Committee has recommended that for policy formulation purposes it is absolutely essential to count the

slum population even in cities having less than

20000 population. For the purpose of planning for Rajiv Awas Yojana and Slum-free India it would be necessary to count the population of slums in all statutory towns in the country in the 2011.

6. The Committee has suggested a different definition for slum than the current definition adopted by the Census of India and the States. The Committee recommends a normative definition based on appropriate indicators/checklists for the purpose of identification of slum areas and enumeration of population of area. It recommends contiguous area with 20-25 HHs having slum like characteristics as a slum area. Based on the pilot studies carried out by the RGI, the following characteristics have been identified as slum characteristics:

- i) Predominant roof material: any material other than concrete (RBC/RCC)
- ii) Availability of drinking water source: not within premises of the census house
- iii) Availability of latrine: not within premises of the census house
- iv) Drainage facility: no drainage or open drainage

7. The Committee has recommended that once the lay out maps are released before the general census in 2011, the RGI should share them with the Ministry of HUPA with marking of the contiguous areas having slum like characteristics, for use in planning purpose and as an aid to slum surveys. The Ministry would work closely with the RGI to carry out the ground verification of slum clusters within the identified enumeration blocks to finalize the Master Frame of slums in the country.

Action Taken by M/o HUPA

The Government has accepted the recommendations of the Dr. Pranob Sen Committee and has written to all States/Union Territories and Registrar General of India to take necessary follow up action on the recommendations of the Dr. Pranob Sen Committee Report.

#### **Projects under urban poverty alleviation programmes**

†263. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN SHARMA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:



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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) the details of specific projects selected by the Ministry for the purpose of urban poverty alleviation;

(b) the number of houses built in urban areas of Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Karnataka during the year 2010-11 and 2011-12 alongwith the total number of houses allotted to scheduled castes and minorities; and

(c) the number of families living below poverty line which have risen to above poverty line level as a result of urban poverty alleviation projects during the last three financial years?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA):

(a) With a view to ameliorate the living conditions of the urban poor, an urban poverty alleviation programme named Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) is being implemented, on all India basis, with effect from 1.12.1997. The scheme strives to provide gainful employment to the urban unemployed and under-employed poor, through encouraging the setting up of self employment ventures by the urban poor living below the poverty line, skills training and also through providing wage employment by utilizing their labour for construction of socially and economically useful public assets. The scheme of Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) has been comprehensively revamped with effect from 2009-2010.

**The revamped SJSRY has following five components:**

- (i) Urban Self Employment Programme (USEP) - targets individual urban poor for setting up of micro-enterprises,
- (ii) Urban Women Self-help Programme (UWSP) - targets urban poor women self-help groups for setting up of group-enterprises and providing them assistance through a revolving fund for thrift & credit activities.
- (iii) Skill Training for Employment Promotion amongst Urban Poor (STEP-UP) - targets urban poor for imparting quality training so as to enhance their employability for self-employment or better salaried employment.
- (iv) Urban Wage Employment Programme (UWEP) - seeks to assist urban poor by utilizing their labour for the construction of socially and economically useful public assets, in towns having population less than 5 lakhs as per 1991 census, and

(v) Urban Community Development Network (UCDN) - seeks to assist the urban poor in organizing themselves in self-managed community structures so as to gain collective strength to address the issues of poverty facing them and participate in the effective implementation of urban poverty alleviation programmes.

The projects to be taken up under SJSRY are decided at the States/Urban Local Body level. The Government of India releases Central share as per Scheme guidelines.

(b) The State Governments construct houses under their housing programmes and national programmes like Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) for various sections of the society, mainly for Economically Weaker Sections (EWS) and Low Income Groups (LIG). Under the Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) and Integrated Housing & Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) components of the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), being implemented by the Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation since 3.12.2005 with the aim of assisting the urban poor, especially slum dwellers, with shelter and basic amenities, no project has been approved during 2010-11 and 2011-12 in these states. Projects sanctioned under BSUP and IHSDP in earlier years in these States are at various stages of progress. Monitoring at project level is undertaken by the respective State Authorities/Urban Local Bodies.

(c) The Government of India provides Central share to States/Union Territories (UTs) under SJSRY scheme guidelines. States in turn provide funds to Urban Local Bodies who undertake implementation and monitor progress, including impact on beneficiaries in terms of alleviation of poverty. Micro level monitoring is done at the State and Urban Local Body levels. As reported by States/UTs, the number of beneficiaries assisted under the Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) during the last three financial years is as under:

Year	No. of Urban poor beneficiaries assisted	No. of beneficiaries provided skill training	No. of mandays of work generated
	for setting up individual/ group enterprises.		(In lakhs)
2007-08	181050	248264	45.39
2008-09	184736	303418	57.44
2009-10	151060	187644	50.15

**Proposals from Jharkhand under JNNURM**

264. SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of proposals received, if any, from Jharkhand presenting projects to be executed under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) since its inception and number of projects sanctioned, if any, indicating salient features of each project, including details of fund allocated;

(b) the up-to-date status of each project, including details of funds allocation and utilization in each case; and

(c) the details of proposals received, if any, during the current financial year from Jharkhand Government indicating the status of each?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA):

(a) and (b) Under the Sub-Mission Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) component of the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), 16 project proposals were received out of which 11 project proposals with total project cost of Rs. 370.67 Crore comprising Central Share of Rs. 251.59 Crore have been approved for 3 Mission cities of Jamshedpur, Dhanbad and Ranchi in Jharkhand. Under the Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) component of JNNURM, 11 project proposals were received and 10 project proposals with total project cost of Rs.217.93 Crore comprising Central Share of Rs.131.33 Crore have been sanctioned. Remaining proposals were deferred on technical grounds. Project-wise details of sanction are given in the enclosed Statement-I and II for BSUP and IHSDP respectively (See below).

(c) Three project proposals for the .cities of Chatra, Saraikela and Mihijam were received and approved during the current financial year. The details of projects are given in the enclosed Statement-II

**Statement-I**

*JNNURM-Basic Service to the Urban Poor (Sub Mission II)*

*Total Projects Approved*

*States as on 15.02.2011*

*(Rs. in Crores)*

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT CS&MC	Mission	Projects Cities	Total Approved Cost	Total No. Project Dwelling Units Approved (N+U)	Total of Share Appro- ved	Total Central Share Appro- ved	1st State ment Sanc- tioned	2nd Install- ment sanc- tioned	3rd Install- ment sanc- tioned	4th Install- ment sanc- tioned	Total Released	Date of ACA
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Jharkhand	Dhanbad	Basic Services for the Urban Poor at Dhanbad	20.51	758	9.77	10.75	2.44	0.00			2.44	5-Feb-08
2	Jharkhand 27-Feb-08	Dhanbad (Ph-II)	Basic Services for the Urban Poor at Dhanbad (Phase-II), Jharkhand		34.28	1090	16.32	17.96	4.08	0.00			4.08
3	Jharkhand 3-Jun-08	Dhanbad (Phase-III)	Basic Services for the Urban Poor at Dhanbad (Phase-III), Jharkhand		20.55	672	9.79	10.76	2.45				2.45
4	Jharkhand 14-Aug-08	Dhanbad (Phase IV)	Basic Services for the Urban Poor		16.65	442	7.93	8.72	1.98				1.98

at Dhanbad  
(Phase-IV) ,  
Jharkhand

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
5	Jharkhand 26-Feb-09	Jamshedpur  (Ph-I)	Basic Services for  the Urban Poor at Jamshedpur (Ph-I), Jharkhand		15.09	336	7.19	7.91	1.80				1.80
6	Jharkhand 12.98	Ranchi (Ph-II) 5-Feb-08	Basic Services for  the Urban Poor at Ranchi (Ph-II)			67.47	2358	51.90	15.57	12.98	0.00		
7	Jharkhand	Ranchi	Basic Services for the Urban poor at Ranchi, Jharkhand	34.13	1616	25.28	8.85	6.32	0.00			6.32	24-Jan-08
8	Jharkhand 27-Feb-08	Ranchi (Ph III)	BSUP Services  for the Urban Poor at Ranchi (Phase-III)	38.89		1396	29.63	9.26	7.41	0.00			7.41
9	Jharkhand	Ranchi (Phase-IV)	Basic Service for the Urban Poor at Ranchi (Phase IV)	27.56	856	21.00	6.56	5.25				5.25	30-Jul-08
10	Jharkhand	Ranchi (Phase V)	BSUP scheme for Ranchi (Ph V), Jharkhand	40.14	1080	30.58	9.56	7.64				7.64	29-Dec-08
11	Jharkhand 21-Jan-09	Ranchi  (Phase-VI)	Basic Services for  the Urban Poor at Ranchi (Phase-VI),		55.40	1622	42.21	13.19	10.55				10.55



Jharkhand										
TOTAL	370.67	12226	21.59	119.08	62.90	0.00	0.00	0.00	62.90	
Projects Approved till 99th CSMC Meeting, dated 31.01.2011										

**Statement-II**  
*Integrated Housing and Slums Development Programme (IHSDP)*  
*Total Projects Approved*

Status as on 15.02.2011

(Rs. in Crores)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Name of District	Name of towns/ ULBs	Total No. of Projects Approved	Total Project Cost Approved	Total number of dwelling units Approved (new+ Upgradation)	Total Central Share	Total State Share Approved	1st installment (50% of Central Share approved)	Total ACA released	Date of CSC meeting
1	Jharkhand	Pashchimi Singhbhum	Chaibasa	1	12.99	736	7.51	5.48	3.17	3.17	5-Jan-09
2	Jharkhand	Chatra	Chatra Ph-I	1	19.83	932	11.72	8.10	5.86	5.86	5 Aug-10
3	Jharkhand	Giridih	Giridih	1	19.96	1132	12.24	7.72	6.12	6.12	26-Feb-09
4	Jharkhand	Gumla	Gumla	1	19.67	1292	15.58	4.09	7.79	7.79	24-Jan-08
5	Jharkhand	Hazaribag	Hazaribagh	1	19.83	1230	11.38	8.45	4.71	4.71	21-Jan-09
6	Jharkhand	Lohardaga	Lohardanga	1	35.05	1623	19.54	15.51	8.47	8.47	21-Jan-09
7	Jharkhand	Jamtara	Mihijam	1	27.07	1391	15.48	11.59	7.74		17-Jan-11
8	Jharkhand	Palamu	Medininagar	1	19.90	969	12.39	7.51	6.19	6.19	26-Feb-09
9	Jharkhand	Bokaro	Phushro	1	15.94	886	9.34	6.60	4.67	4.67	26-Feb-09
10	Jharkhand	Sarikela-kharsawan	Saraikela	1	27.69	1353	16.15	11.55	8.07	8.07	5-Aug-10
Total			10	10	217.93	11544	131.33	86.60	62.79	55.05	

### **Housing to migratory labourers**

265. SHRI KALRAJ MISHRA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any provision for migratory labourers in different cities and towns under the National Urban Housing and Habitat Policy (NUHHP) 2007;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not; whether Government plans affordable housing to migratory labourers in near future;

(d) the details of people benefited under BSUP (Basic Services to the Urban Poor) and Integrated Housing and Slum Development Program (IHSDP) during the present tenure of the Government?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA):  
(a) to (c) The National Urban Housing & Habitat Policy (NUHHP) 2007 aims at promoting 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 the society. However, 'land' and 'colonisation' being state subjects, it is for the State Governments to pursue the initiatives under the NUHHP:2007.

The Central Government is supporting the construction of housing for poor sections of the society in urban and rural areas.

- The Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), launched by the Government in the year 2005 supports provision of housing and basic services to urban poor in slums in 65 specified cities under the Sub Mission Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) and in other cities and towns under the Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP). The schemes are demand driven and so far 15,60,102 houses have been sanctioned and Central share of Rs. 20787.90 crores committed for the purpose.
- The Interest Subsidy Scheme for Housing the Urban Poor (ISHUP) provides for interest subsidy on housing loans to the Economically Weaker Sections (EWS) and Low Income Group (LIG) as part of credit-enablement measures and encourages those households to avail of loan facilities through Commercial Banks/Housing Finance Companies for the

purposes of construction/acquisition of houses and avail 5% subsidy in interest payment for loans upto Rs. 1 lakh. The scheme aims to cover 3.10 lakh beneficiaries over the 11th Plan Period.

- The scheme of Affordable Housing in Partnership seeks assembly of land for construction of affordable housing and provides Central Government assistance towards provision of internal and external infrastructure connectivity. The scheme which was launched in 2009 with an outlay of Rs. 5000 crores, seeks construction of 1 million houses for EWS/LIG/Middle Income Group (MIG) with at least 25% for EWS Category.

(d) Details of projects sanctioned during 2009-10 and 2010-11 for benefit of slum dwellers/urban poor under BSUP and IHSDP are given in the enclosed Statement-I and II respectively.

**Statement-I**

*Details of projects sanctioned during 2009-10 and 2010-11 for benefit of slum dwellers/urban poor under BSUP*

**(A) JNNURM - Basic Service to the Urban Poor (Sub Mission II)**

**Total Projects Approved (2009-2010)**

Sl.	Name of Mission	Projects	Total	Total	Total	Total		
1st								
No. the State/ Install- UT	Cities	Approved	Project	No. of Central	State			
			Cost Dwelling	Share	Share	ment		
			Approved Units	Appro-	Appro-	Sanc-		
			Approved	ved	ved	tioned		
			(New+			25% of		
			Upgradation)			(Central		
						Share)		
1	Chhattisgarh	1	1	42.25	1136	29.77	12.48	7.44
2	Gujarat	3	3	273.06	10960	130.72	142.34	32.68
3	Maharashtra	2	5	943.11	14323	467.99	475.13	117.00
4	Puducherry	1	1	92.00	1660	50.89	41.11	12.72
5	Uttrakhand	2	4	49.91	1026	37.33	12.59	9.33
TOTAL		9 Cities	14	1400.34	29105	716.70	683.64	179.17

**(B) JNNURM- Basic Service to the Urban Poor (Sub Mission II)**

**Total Projects Approved (2010-2011)**

Status as on 15.02.2011

(Rs. in Crores)

Sl.	Name of Mission	Projects	Total	Total	Total	Total
1st						
No. the State/ Install- UT	Cities	Approved	Project No.	of Central	State	
			Cost Dwelling	Share	Share	ment
			Approved Units	Appro-	Appro-	Sanc-
			Approved	ved	ved	tioned
			(New+			
			Upgradation)			
1	Delhi	1	4	1429.15	26380	669.05 760.11 167.26
2	Rajasthan	2	2	181.50	5814	88.11 93.39 22.03
3	Uttar Pradesh	7	0	11.67	0	5.40 6.27 1.35
TOTAL	3 Cities	6		1622.33	32194	762.56 859.77 190.64

**Statement-II**

*Details of projects sanctioned during 2009-10 and 2010-11 for benefit of slum dwellers/urban poor under IHSDP*

Status as on 15.02.2011

Rs. in Crores

**(A) Integrated Housing and Slums Development Programme (IHSDP)**

**Total Projects Approved (2009-2010)**

Sl.	Name of	No. of	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	1st
No.	the State	towns/ ULBs	No. of Projects	Project Cost	number of dwelling units	Central Share	State Share	Install- ment (50% of Central Share approved)
			Appro- ved	Appro- ved	Appro- ved (new + Upgradation)		Appro- ved	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Assam	1	1	17.92	1301	13.73	4.19	6.87
2	Bihar	4	4	81.10	3192	38.51	42.60	19.25
3	D&N Haveli	1	1	5.24	144	2.89	2.35	1.45

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
4	Gujurat	5	6	39.71	3655	17.13	5.07	11.72
5	Jammu & Kashmir	12	12	25.72	608	17.86	3.00	9.61
6	Kerala	16	16	80.59	7636	55.29	25.29	27.65
7	Madhya Pradesh	7	7	48.90	1869	28.87	20.03	14.49
8	Rajasthan	5	5	81.85	3215	45.94	35.91	22.97
9	Manipur	3	3	16.04	1063	11.66	3.44	5.99
10	Maharashtra	1	1	30.50	1488	20.19	10.30	10.10
11	Nagaland	1	1	2.39	265	0.60	0.00	0.60
12	Orissa	1	1	16.99	456	9.45	7.54	4.72
13	Sikkim	1	1	19.91	39	17.92	1.99	8.96
14	TamilNadu	2	2	40.97	2322	18.73	5.58	11.08
15	Tripura	2	2	16.44	1565	14.11	2.33	706
16	Uttar Pradesh	10	10	160.35	5456	100.63	59.73	50.28
17	Uttrakhand	16	19	155.42	4801	87.66	67.77	43.83
18	West Bengal	26	26	159.61	7580	117.72	41.40	58.94
TOTAL		114	118	999.66	46655	618.89	338.52	315.56

**(B) Integrated Housing and Slums Development Programme (IHSDP)**

**Total Protects Approved (2010-2011)**

Status as on 15.02.2011

Rs. in Crores

Sl. No.	Name of the State	No. of towns/ULBs	Total No. of Projects	Total Project Cost	Total number of dwelling units	Total Central Share	Total State Share	1st Installment (50% of Central Share approved)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Jammu & Kashmir	3	3	3.74	0	3.37	0.37	1.69
2	Jharkhand	3	3	74.59	3676	43.35	31.24	21.68

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
3	Rajasthan	17	17	275.69	11802	180.86	94.84	90.43
4	Uttar Pradesh	10	10	199.67	5610	117.13	82.54	58.56
TOTAL		33	33	553.70	21088	344.70	208.99	172.35

**Allocation for urban poverty alleviation schemes**

266. DR. T.N. SEEMA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount allocated/released by Central Government State-wise and scheme-wise for urban poverty alleviation schemes during the past five years;

(b) out of this, the total amount utilized by each State;

(c) the total number of jobs generated as part of the schemes in the last five years; and

(d) the inflation adjusted increase in the average monthly earnings of the urban poor in the last five years?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA):

(a) to (c) Statement showing State-wise funds sanctioned/released and utilized under Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) implemented by the Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation is given in the enclosed Statement-I (See below). State-wise number of skill training imparted for gainful employment/jobs generated under SJSRY scheme during the last five years is given in the enclosed Statement-II (See below).

(d) Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation has no data available on inflation adjusted increase in the average monthly earnings of the urban poor in the last five years.



**Statement-I**

*Central Funds allocated, releases and expenditure under Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY)  
During 2005-06, 2006-07, 2007-08, 2008-09 & 2009-2010*

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2005-06			2006-07			2007-08			2008-09			2009-10		
		Central Expenditure	Central Expenditure	Expenditure	Central Expenditure	Central Expenditure	Expenditure	Central Expenditure	Central Expenditure	Expenditure	Central Expenditure	Central Expenditure	Expenditure	Central Expenditure	Central Expenditure	Expenditure
		Tentative	Actual	reported	Tentative	Actual	reported	Tentative	Actual	reported	Tentative	Actual	reported	Tentative	Actual	reported
		allocation	Funds	(central	allocation	Funds	(central	allocation	Funds	(central	allocation	Funds	(central	allocation	Funds	(central
		released	share)*		released	share)*		released	share)*		released	share)*		released	share)*	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1	Andhra Pradesh	1126.17	1526.17	1526.17	1938.99	2295.94	2295.94	2058.41	2058.41	2058.42	3115.78	4327.22	2318.94	3390.53	3390.53	2955.87
2	Arunachal Pradesh	60.76	0.00	125.11	93.36	46.68	73.14	148.64	148.64	0.00	222.53	0.00	0.00	207.85	103.93	195.32
3	Assam	776.37	0.00	501.49	1234.44	368.27	94.78	1974.81	1974.81	1957.81	2956.48	2947.90	385.27	2956.05	1478.03	2947.90
4	Bihar	681.66	681.66	681.66	1173.65	586.83	23.5	1225.54	1225.54	586.83	1855.09	1980.98	1114.42	1790.24	895.12	102.39
5	Chhattisgarh	405.67	405.67	146.52	698.46	698.46	305.34	741.48	741.48	492.38	1122.37	637.36	589.35	1075.14	881.30	273.14
6	Goa	10.91	0.00	1.36	18.79	0.00	4	73.29	0.00	1.12	110.94	0.00	0.00	90.56	0.00	0.00
7	Gujarat	519.62	0.00	572.16	894.65	894.65	908.74	958.18	958.18	975.69	1450.38	1548.80	156.53	1501.44	1501.44	750.75
8	Haryana	99.71	681.12	673.71	171.67	571.67	683.8	361.47	553.03	800.20	547.14	1334.27	486.48	585.34	585.34	388.03
9	Himachal Pradesh	5.36	45.36	34.45	9.24	9.24	32.74	7.70	7.69	20.09	11.64	12.43	12.62	12.15	12.15	5.62

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
10	Jammu & Kashmir	1452.81	9.06	55.92	15.61	849.38	9.06	105.86	105.86	88.69	160.24	0.00	17.17	120.93	0.00	824.60
11	Jharkhand	227.16	0.00	0.00	391.11	0.00	0.00	480.90	480.90	0.00	727.93	0.00	0.00	728.91	0.00	1101.02
12	Karnataka	822.99	822.99	756.29	1416.98	1416.98	945.41	2410.37	2410.37	2102.72	3648.54	4896.14	2319.30	3524.71	3524.71	1010.70
13	Kerala	371.26	681.26	681.26	639.22	639.22	639.22	629.74	629.74	263.17	953.22	1017.91	746.21	948.13	948.13	716.75
14	Madhya Pradesh	1096.76	1596.76	1196.69	1888.35	2388.35	1848.27	3120.18	3120.18	3050.94	4722.97	5043.48	2847.07	4087.96	4087.96	2125.04
15	Maharashtra	1902.92	2552.92	2055.94	3276.34	3776.34	2851.33	5944.50	5944.50	6885.97	8998.10	9608.72	7439.96	8075.96	8075.96	1906.75
16	Manipur	222.78	111.39	232.70	342.32	0.00	106.095	297.28	297.28	116.97	445.06	445.71	92.55	461.88	461.88	528.88
17	Meghalaya	114.77	0.00	0.00	176.35	97.65	71.18	254.81	254.81	166.27	381.48	190.74	0.00	369.51	0.00	0.00
18	Mizoram	151.90	351.90	351.90	233.40	533.40	233.4	233.58	233.58	116.79	349.70	350.20	349.69	369.51	369.51	252.26
19	Nagaland	94.51	194.51	194.51	145.23	145.23	145.23	191.11	191.11	191.11	286.11	286.53	143.06	277.13	277.13	0.00
20	Orissa	469.86	469.86	251.22	808.97	808.97	460.97	1099.33	1099.33	730.39	1664.03	1776.95	931.06	1476.59	1476.59	433.13
21	Punjab	79.36	39.68	36.65	136.63	135.71	54.9	159.24	159.24	23.25	241.04	120.52	39.53	358.93	0.00	33.44
22	Rajasthan	495.38	495.38	497.69	852.93	852.93	568.21	1832.21	1832.21	563.62	2773.39	1574.91	764.08	2623.52	1311.76	402.49
23	Sikkim	13.50	0.00	36.26	20.75	10.38	23.03	42.47	115.77	52.85	63.58	63.67	106.75	46.19	46.19	27.83

24	Tamil Nadu	924.36	924.36	924.36	1591.51	1891.51	1891.51	2650.59	2650.59	2650.59	4012.17	4284.44	3370.20	3817.38	3817.38	0.00
25	Tripura	165.40	0.00	130.49	254.15	127.08	131.8	297.28	297.28	264.38	445.06	248.84	0.00	461.88	0.00	0.00
26	Uttaranchal	109.14	309.14	142.71	187.91	93.96	232.38	350.61	350.61	51.01	530.71	566.72	0.00	488.70	488.70	255.55
27	Uttar Pradesh	2071.43	3071.43	3155.45	3566.49	4566.49	5045.32	4545.23	4545.23	3649.91	6880.05	8846.94	5929.37	6462.43	6462.43	1487.36
28	West Bengal	617.47	617.47	755.29	1063.13	1063.13	807.59	1205.19	1205.19	894.10	1824.27	1948.07	1477.54	1940.44	1940.44	1888.40
29	A & N Islands	55.48	0.00	44.78	55.79	0.00	19.75	43.55	0.00	20.03	43.55	000	5.25	37.50	0.00	24.53
30	Chandigarh	104.03	0.00	51.39	104.61	0.00	98.31	58.06	0.00	64.47	58.06	0.00	6.82	78.52	0.00	0.00
31	D & N Haveli	6.94	0.00	38.70	6.97	0.00	15.2	25.81	0.00	9.47	25.81	0.00	0.00	17.58	17.58	0.00
32	Daman & Diu	11.56	0.00	0.00	11.62	0.00	0	22.58	0.00	0.00	22.58	0.00	0.00	16.41	0.00	0.00
33	Delhi	165.37	0.00	20.81	165.37	0.00	30.08	92.20	0.00	56.81	92.20	0.00	1.25	93.34	0.00	0.00
34	Pondicherry	25.63	0.00	401.59	25.63	0.00	126.41	7.80	100.00	89.14	7.80	7.80	0.00	6.66	6.66	45.27
Total		15459.00	15588.09	16275.23	23610.62	24868.45	20777.53	33650.00	33691.56	28995.19	50750.00	54067.25	31650.47	48500.00	42160.85	20683.02

\*The expenditure reported includes the expenditure of Central funds released during earlier year and carried forward to this year as this scheme is an ongoing scheme.

**Statement-II**

*State-wise, Year-wise physical progress under Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY)*

*During 2005-06, 2006-07, 2007-08, 2008-09 & 2009-10*

S.No.	State/UT	2005-06			2006-07			2007-08			2008-09			2009-10		
		No. of Urban poor assisted to set up individual/rated	No. of urban poor provided traing	No of man-days of work gene-up	No. of Urban poor assisted to set up individual/rated	No. of urban poor provided traing	No of man-days of work gene-up	No. of Urban poor assisted to set up individual/rated	No. of urban poor provided traing	No of man-days of work gene-up	No. of Urban poor assisted to set up individual/rated	No. of urban poor provided traing	No of man-days of work gene-up	No. of Urban poor assisted to set up individual/rated	No. of urban poor provided traing	No of man-days of work gene-up
		dual/group micro enterprises	ning	rated (In lakhs) enterprises	dual/group micro enterprises	ning	rated (In lakhs) enterprises	dual/group micro enterprises	ning	rated (In lakhs) enterprises	dual/group micro enterprises	ning	rated (In lakhs) enterprises	for setting up individual micro enterprises (USEP)	(STEP-UP)	(In lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1	Andhra Pradesh	5887	11613	0.00	2195	4945	0.11	16436	27599	5.66	29156	45369	8.23	7389	23914	0.00
2	Arunachal Pradesh	36	100	2.59	23	3	0.00	0	0	0.07	0	0	0.00	16	20	0.86
3	Assam	0	2085	0.63	1305	0	0.26	30	102	1.89	479	420	3.43	472	420	16.15
4	Bihar	0	0	0.00	8315	31	26.11	0	0	0.00	1347	2315	0.00	0	0	0.00

5	Chhattisgarh	2155	602	0.38	2814	6203	0.63	3910	3247	0.77	1522	1909	0.40	1993	1083	0.08
6	Goa	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	655	1570	1.96			0.00
7	Gujarat	4892	2776	0.12	8339	4171	1.44	8707	11283	0.58	8008	4039	0.59	19324	23754	0.69
8	Haryana		7965	0.69	4413	6226	0.61	4427	6638	0.80	2052	5745	0.42	3348	5495	0.67
9	Himachal Pradesh	89	394	0.06	370	962	0.00	166	243	0.00	122	199	0.00	16	149	0.00
10	Jammu & Kashmir	918	5165	0.00	350	0	0.38	488	1347	0.90	339	3357	0.24			0.88
11	Jharkhand	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	364	209	0.00
12	Karnataka	3451	1241	0.58	7359	5064	6.68	13955	11502	11.47	17536	13462	4.70	2870	15853	2.70
13	Kerala	3847	4527	0.53	4420	4908	1.21	3432	3982	0.16	3820	3632	0.00	813	2696	0.13
14	Madhya Pradesh	9187	19645	0.52	10200	39078	2.60	17043	14200	4.91	5272	16493	1.24	15232	33088	3.91
15	Maharashtra	20611	20140	2.77	21422	31436	0.76	42370	78002	5.02	49482	55523	5.57	6074	40693	5.40
16	Manipur	0	0	2.47	0	628	0.76	6	1256	0.37	7	737	0.34	8	2469	1.54
17	Meghalaya	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	144	1692	0.76	99	51	0.00	24	47	0.19
18	Mizoram	48	1346	22.36	0	1906	1.44	0	2149	1.84	0	0	1.05	29	230	0.00
19	Nagaland	0	333	0.53	520	18	0.00	255	255	0.47	276	10	0.19	142	46	0.38
20	Orissa	8375	1703	0.00	7671	5770	0.78	9719	7657	0.78	1094	3317	0.46	5907	5697	1.04
21	Punjab	17	597	0.01	0	1185	0.15	0	1315	0.32	383	0	0.00	14	0	0.01

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
22	Rajasthan	6643	3340	0.16	9301	6036	0.82	8832	4645	0.96	4833	4037	1.27	5876	3054	1.04
23	Sikkim	44	118	0.00	0	0	0.00	71	350	0.19	479	1478	3.71	86	0	0.00
24	Tamil Nadu	7433	19920	0.00	21574	12763	20.51	13026	8193	0.78	23659	73024	8.23	2065	1224	8.20
25	Tripura	578	4253	0.48	1286	1728	0.17	655	4316	0.24	272	1826	0.24	200	1014	0.24
26	Uttaranchal	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	736	1414	5.00	992	1744	0.93
27	Uttar Pradesh	11789	24255	4.69	18880	31997	9.99	26080	54869	5.20	27302	54802	9.13	3145	15281	3.81
28	West Bengal	5349	3986	1.46	4859	876	6.38	9468	1547	0.38	4690	2268	0.00	3787	7049	0.24
29	A & N Islands	6	0	0.62	21	0	0.00	53	0	0.00	29	1	0.01	43	1	0.00
30	Chandigarh	24	794	0.00	36	937	0.00	30	745	0.00	607	5459	0.00	0		0.00
31	D&N Haveli	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	67	219	0.94	0		1.01
32	Daman & Diu	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	68	0	0.04	0		000
33	Delhi	624	775	0.00	107	230	0.00	1297	250	0.00	275	325	0.00	95	109	0.00
34	Pondicheny	2738	4400	1.83	398	263	0.43	450	880	0.86	70	417	0.05	306	44	0.05
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>94741</b>	<b>142073</b>	<b>43.48</b>	<b>136178</b>	<b>167364</b>	<b>82.209</b>	<b>181050</b>	<b>248264</b>	<b>45.39</b>	<b>184736</b>	<b>303418</b>	<b>57.44</b>	<b>80630</b>	<b>185383</b>	<b>50.15</b>

**Employment Guarantee Scheme for Urban Poor**

267. DR. T.N. SEEMA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to introduce any employment guarantee scheme for urban poor similar to the MGNREGS; and

(b) if so, the details of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Question does not arise.

**Deficit in housing units in urban areas**

268. SHRI N.K. SINGH: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the present deficit in housing units in urban areas; and

(b) whether Government has the intention to set up a national regulator for housing sector?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA):

(a) A Technical Group constituted by the Ministry in 2006 to assess the urban housing shortage has estimated that at the end of the 10th Five Year Plan (2007-08), the total housing shortage in the country was 24.71 million. Further, an additional requirement of 1.82 million dwelling units has been projected for the 11th Plan, bringing the total housing requirement during the 11th Plan Period (2007-2012) to 26.53 Million dwelling units.

(b) Yes, Sir. In order to promote planned and healthy real estate development of colonies and apartments with a view to protecting consumer interest and to facilitate smooth and speedy urban construction, the Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation in consultation with various stakeholders had prepared a draft Model Real Estate (Regulation of Development) Act 200\_\_ and the same was put on the website of the Ministry (<http://mhupa.gov.in>). Comments/suggestions on the draft bill were invited from public and other stakeholders including State Governments and Union Territory administrations, business chambers, etc.

The proposed regulatory mechanism will be finalized by the Ministry

after taking into consideration suggestions received from the States, business chambers, developers, experts and other stakeholders, as also views of Ministry of Law & Justice. However, no time frame for its finalization can be assigned at this stage.



### Development of slums in metro cities

269. SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of programmes aimed for developing the slums in the major metro cities, across the country;

(b) the funds allocated by Government during the last three years State-wise for such projects;

(c) the complete details of spent/un-spent funds;

(d) whether there has been any mechanism to review the implementation of such programmes/projects; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA):

(a) and (b) The Government launched the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) on December 3, 2005 aimed at provision of city-wide infrastructure and basic services to the urban poor especially slum dwellers. Under the Basic Services for the Urban Poor (BSUP) component of JNNURM, Additional Central Assistance is provided to States/Union Territories for undertaking affordable housing and related infrastructure facilities in 65 select cities including major metro cities. Other cities/towns are covered under Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP). No year-wise, State-wise allocation has been made for BSUP and IHSDP during last three years. However, the details of funds allocated by the Government for Mission Period (2005-2012) under BSUP and IHSDP are given in the enclosed Statement (See below).

(c) The details of funds spent/un-spent funds under BSUP and IHSDP are as under:

(Rs. Crore)			
Scheme	Central share released	Utilization Certificates submitted	Balance for which UCS need to be submitted
BSUP	6281.36	3297.14	2984.22
IHSDP	3732.01	797.49	2934.52

TOTAL	10013.37	4094.63	5918.74
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(d) and (e) The Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation undertakes periodic review of all Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) projects through review meetings at State, Regional and National level. In addition, a Mid-term appraisal study of the 11th Plan by the Planning Commission, which covers implementation of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) among other things, reveals that there is a renewed focus on the urban sector across the country due to schemes like JNNURM, which has allowed States and Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) to raise their aspirations. However, the need to raise capacity and investment resources is substantial.

#### Statement

*Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM)*

*Status as on 15.02.2011*

*(Rs. in Crores)*

#### Financial Progress ( BSUP & IHSDP)

Sl. No.	State/UT	7-Year New-Allocation			Total Central					
		ACA Released			Share Approved					
		BSUP	IHSDP	Total	BSUP	IHSDP	Total	BSUP	IHSDP	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Andhra Pradesh	1547.42	764.57	2311.99	1497.42	783.10	2280.52	874.86	551.78	1426.64
2	Arunachal Pradesh	43.95	24.52	68.47	43.95	8.96	52.91	11.83	4.48	16.31
3	Assam	121.94	67.25	189.19	97.60	70.22	167.82	48.80	35.11	83.91
4	Bihar	531.54	168.07	699.61	312.76	162.48	475.24	78.19	81.24	159.43
5	Chhatisgarh	385.21	158.83	544.04	364.99	158.83	523.82	169.29	104.57	273.86
6	Goa	11.43	35.79	47.22	4.60	0.00	4.60	1.15	0.00	1.15
7	Gujarat	1015.56	256.25	1271.81	822.46	243.20	1065.66	621.68	119.35	741.03
8	Haryana	57.31	209.70	267.01	31.18	209.70	240.88	31.18	104.85	136.03

9	Himachal	31.29	37.07	68.36	18.27	37.07	55.34	4.57	18.54	23.11
	Pradesh									

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
10	Jammu & Kashmir	140.18	117.34	257.52	134.44	87.97	222.41	33.61	41.22	74.83
11	Jharkhand	351.09	136.00	487.09	251.59	131.33	382.92	62.90	55.05	117.95
12	Karnataka	407.97	222.69	630.66	407.97	222.56	630.53	164.49	136.45	300.94
13	Kerala	250.00	198.83	448.83	233.56	201.60	435.16	125.37	130.70	256.07
14	Madhya Pradesh	351.10	276.64	627.74	344.26	221.83	566.09	147.91	115.73	263.64
15	Maharashtra	3372.56	1130.60	4503.16	3234.10	1228.49	4462.59	1409.68	600.15	2009.83
16	Manipur	43.91	32.35	76.26	43.91	32.35	76.26	10.98	13.03	24.01
17	Meghalaya	40.35	28.97	69.32	40.35	22.43	62.78	16.03	11.21	27.24
18	Mizoram	80.11	29.78	109.89	80.11	29.78	109.89	27.26	14.89	42.15
19	Nagaland	105.60	44.14	149.74	105.60	44.74	150.34	79.20	29.92	109.12
20	Orissa	78.74	176.33	255.07	54.18	191.88	246.06	13.54	92.90	106.44
21	Punjab	444.46	172.56	617.02	36.15	33.77	69.92	26.39	16.89	43.28
22	Rajasthan	383.46	424.56	808.02	257.30	518.45	775.75	85.47	219.69	305.16
23	Sikkim	29.06	20.90	49.96	29.06	17.92	46.98	15.23	8.96	24.19
24	Tamilnadu	1107.80	349.38	1457.18	1041.80	372.10	1413.90	494.42	281.99	776.41
25	Tripura	23.66	28.36	52.02	13.96	38.05	52.01	13.96	22.19	36.15
26	Uttar Pradesh	1165.22	854.41	2019.63	1144.24	751.74	1895.98	531.77	366.82	898.59
27	Uttarakhand	97.84	63.58	161.42	65.33	90.57	155.90	17.61	45.28	62.89
28	West Bengal	2126.98	681.04	2808.02	1607.42	826.59	2434.01	682.65	498.79	1181.44
29	Delhi	1481.28	0.00	1481.28	1229.28	0.00	1229.28	228.90	0.00	228.90
30	Puducherry	83.20	26.95	110.15	83.20	5.48	88.68	21.86	2.74	24.60
31	A&N Islands	0.00	27.29	27.29	0.00	13.64	13.64	0.00	5.53	5.53

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
32	Chandigarh	446.13	0.00	446.13	396.13	0.00	396.13	198.06	0.00	198.06
33	D&N Haveli	0.00	20.56	20.56	0.00	3.34	3.34	0.00	1.67	1.67
34	Lakshadweep	0.00	21.03	21.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
35	Daman & Diu	0.00	21.97	21.97	0.00	0.58	0.58	0.00	0.29	0.29
TOTAL		16356.356828.3123184.6614027.186760.7220787.906248.823732.01								
		9980.83								
DPR Preparation				20				8.59		8.59
Charges				(Released)						
PMUs				27				5.12		5.12
PIUs				118				16.82		16.82
TPIM				15						
CBP								2.01		2.01
GRAND TOTAL								6281.363732.01		
		10013.37								

#### RSBY in Kerala

270. DR. T.N. SEEMA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to enhance the maximum amount of coverage allowed under Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana to Rs. 1,00,000 per annum;

(b) whether Government include coverage for life saving surgeries and procedures including cancer, cardiovascular surgery, brain surgeries etc. under the scheme;

(c) whether Government permitted the State Government of Kerala to implement its own scheme for additional medical insurance coverage for non-BPL families as an add-on to the RSBY; and

(d) if so, how many families has been permitted registration under the scheme for 2010-11 and 2011-12?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a)  
The maximum amount of coverage under Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana is  
Rs. 30,000/- and at present there is no proposal to enhance this amount.

(b) Barring a very few exceptions as outlined in the guidelines, hospitalization expenses relating to all diseases including maternity benefits, are covered under RSBY.

(c) and (d) The State Government of Kerala has formulated their own Scheme 'CHIS PLUs' providing additional coverage upto Rs. 70,000/-for certain treatment to the RSBY beneficiaries.

The State Government of Kerala has also extended RSBY to certain categories of families identified by the State Government for inclusion in the scheme. The entire premium is being borne either by the State Government or by the beneficiary himself. During the year 2010-11 (as on 31.01.2011), 17,96,315 families have been enrolled under RSBY in the State. Out of these, Central Government has provided 75% funding of the premium to 11,79,000 BPL families as per Planning Commission estimates.

**Steps to safeguard the rights of contract labourers in the country**

271. DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposed to ask private companies to disclose the number of workers hired on contract and the minimum monthly wages paid to them;

(b) if so, such move will ameliorate the situation of contract labourers who are not provided proper salary at par with regular staffs in private companies in the country; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by Government to safeguard the rights of contract labourers in the country?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) to (c) The issue of employing contract labour is governed by the provisions of the Contract Labour (Regulation & Abolition) Act, 1970. The establishment employing contract labour has to abide by the provisions of the said Act.

There is no proposal with the Central Government to ask private companies to disclose the number of workers hired on contract and the minimum monthly wages paid to them. However, to protect the interest of contract labour in central sphere, the officers of Chief Labour Commissioner (Central) conduct regular inspection and action is taken



against the defaulter employers in form of

prosecution. Moreover, Section 10(1) of the Contract Labour (Regulation & Abolition) Act, 1970 authorizes the appropriate Government to prohibit employment of contract labour in any process, operation or other work in any establishment after consulting the Central Advisory Contract Labour Board (CACLB)/State Advisory Contract Labour Board (SACLB). The appropriate Government under the Act examines the cases of specific establishment(s) brought before it and after following the procedure where conditions laid down under Section 10(2) of the Act are satisfied, prohibits the employment of contract labour by issuing notification. Thereafter, that specific establishment can not employ contract labour in the job(s) mentioned in the notification. So far 79 notification have been issued by the Central Government.

#### **Opening of medical colleges by ESIC**

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

(a) whether Employees, State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) proposes to open 28 medical colleges across the country, if so, the State-wise, city-wise and site-wise details thereof;

(b) the progress made so far in this regard;

(c) whether Government is of the view that by opening these colleges, especially in rural areas the poor children of villages can be benefited with these facilities;

(d) by when these medical colleges would start functioning in the country;

(e) whether Government is also planning to open ESIC dental colleges; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) The ESI Corporation proposes to set up 18 Medical Educational Projects across the Country. State-wise, City wise and Site-wise details are given the enclosed Statement-I (See below).

(b) Medical College projects are in various stages of construction.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) The Medical College Projects are being set-up in consultation with State Governments and admissions will be done as per the Government of India's instructions and will benefit the Insured Persons.

(d) The Project involves creation of infrastructure which takes time and actual starting of projects will take place in phased manner.

(e) and (f) Yes, Sir. 10 Dental Colleges proposed to be started by the ESI Corporation. One Dental College has already been started at ESIC Hospital, Rohini, New Delhi from academic session 2010-11. The details of the other Dental Colleges proposed to be opened by the ESIC are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

**Statement-I**

*Details of Proposed Medical College projects (State wise)*

S.No.	State	Location of Project
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Sanathnagar, Hyderabad
2.	Bihar	Bihta, Patna
3.	Gujarat	Naroda
4.	Haryana	Faridabad
5.	Himachal Pradesh	Mandi
6.	Karnataka	Gulbarga
7.	Karnataka	Rajaji Nagar, Bangalore
8.	Kerala	Paripally, Kollam
9.	Maharashtra	Mulund/Thane, Mumbai
10.	Madhya Pradesh	Nanda Nagar, Indore
11.	New Delhi	Basaidarapur
12.	Orissa	Bhubaneswar
13.	Rajasthan	Alwar
14.	Tamil Nadu	KK Nagar, Chennai

1	2	3
15.	Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore
16.	Uttrakhand	Haridwar
17.	West Bengal	Joka, Kolkata
18.	West Bengal	Baltikuri, Kolkata

**Statement-II**

*Details of Proposed Dental College projects (State-wise)*

S.No.	State	Location of Project
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Nacharam, Hyderabad
2.	Gujarat	Naroda
3.	Karnataka	Gulbarga
4.	Kerala	Ezukone, Kollam
5.	Maharashtra	Vashi, Navi Mumbai
6.	Madhya Pradesh	Nanda Nagar, Indore
7.	Punjab	Bharat Nagar, Ludhiana
8.	Uttar Pradesh	Pandu Nagar, Kanpur
9.	West Bengal	Joka, Kolkata

**Implementation of RSBY**

273. SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of categories that are covered under Rashtriya Swasthaya Bima Yojana (RSBY) launched in 2007;

(b) the details of beneficiaries, category-wise, State-wise and year-wise;

(c) the details of policy guidelines issued for proper implementation of this scheme; and

(d) what monitoring mechanism does the Ministry have for strict implementation of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) and (b) The Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana providing for smart card based cashless health insurance cover of Rs.30000 per annum to Below Poverty Line (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 2.26 crore smart cards have been issued as on 31.01.2011. The number of beneficiaries State-wise and year-wise is given in the enclosed Statement-I (See below).

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. The details of coverage is given in the enclosed Statement-II (See below). The scheme has recently been extended to street vendors also.

(c) The summary of RSBY guidelines is given in enclosed Statement-III (See below). The detailed guidelines are at website [www.rsb.in](http://www.rsb.in)

(d) Formats have been designed for regular receipt of data relating to implementation of the scheme for the purpose of monitoring. Regional and State level workshops are also held periodically for intensive review of the progress. A Committee has also been constituted under the chairmanship of a senior officer of the Ministry to look into the grievance. The State Governments have also been advised to constitute State Grievance Redressal Committees to investigate the complaints regarding violations of guidelines by the stakeholders.

#### **Statement-I**

##### *State-wise and year-wise number of beneficiaries*

S. No.	Name of the State/UTs	Smart card issued		
		2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-11 (upto 31.01.2011)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	7154
2.	Assam	-	81,565	2,04,465
3.	Bihar	5,57,002	20,38,909	41,84,510
4.	Chandigarh	3,627	5,407	4,913

1	2	3	4	5
5.	Chhattisgarh	-	9,27,672	10,92,647
6.	Delhi	41,990	2,18,055	2,18,055
7.	Goa	1,679	3,505	0
8.	Gujarat	6,70,517	6,82,354	19,19,086
9.	Haryana	4,01,587	6,82,354	6,31,344
10.	Himachal Pradesh	78,370	115828	2,38,821
11.	Jharkhand	1,01,219	4,34762	12,36,143
12.	Karnataka	-	36,971	1,57,405
13.	Kerala	7,03,570	11,73,388	*17,96,315
14.	Maharashtra	1,35,804	14,40,407	15,97,958
15.	Manipur	-	-	18,259
16.	Meghalaya	-	22,579	50,271
17.	Mizoram			7,790
18.	Nagaland	7,645	39,301	39,290
19.	Orissa	-	3,41,653	4,33,079
20.	Punjab	76,528	1,69,306	1,90,624
21.	Rajasthan	1,20,123	Discontinued the scheme	
22.	Tamil Nadu	57,925	1,49,520	0
23.	Tripura	-	1,45,780	2,58,402
24.	Uttar Pradesh	8,34,871	42,96,865	48,17,323
25.	Uttarakhand	50,071	53,940	2,85,649
26.	West Bengal	1,19,327	8,02,974	33,02,780
TOTAL		39,61,855	1,38,65,338	2,26,92,283

\* This includes 6,17,315 State BPL/APL families

**Statement-II**

*Number of building & other construction workers  
enrolled under RSBY during 2010-11*

S.No.	Name of the State/ Union Territory	Category	Enrolment upto 17.02.2011
1.	Haryana	Building and other construction workers	20249
2.	Delhi	Building and other construction workers	1900
3.	Chhattisgarh	Building and other construction workers	495

**Statement-III**

*Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana - Guidelines Summary*

The workers in the unorganized sector constitute about 94% of the total work force in the country. One of the major insecurities for workers in the unorganized sector is absence of health cover for such workers and their family members which results in them falling into poverty because of health expenditures and loans which they have to take for these. Thus, with a view to providing health insurance cover to Below Poverty Line (BPL) workers and/or other approved beneficiaries in the unorganised sector and their families, the Government of India (GoI) has announced the "Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana".

Household Eligibility Criteria - Coverage under the scheme would be provided for Below Poverty Line (BPL) workers and their families (up to a unit of five). A family would thus comprise the Household Head, spouse, and up to three dependents. The definition of BPL would be the one prescribed by the Planning Commission for the purposes of determining the eligible BPL population in each State/district. It would be the responsibility of the respective State Government to verify the eligibility of specific BPL workers and their family members, and to share such information with the insurance provider.

Enrolment of Beneficiaries - The enrolment of the beneficiaries will be undertaken by the Insurance Company selected by the State Government and approved by the Government of India. The Insurer shall enroll the BPL

and/or other approved beneficiaries based on the soft data provided



by the State Government/Nodal Agency and issue Smart card as per Government of India specifications through Smart Card Vendor and handover the same on the spot to the beneficiaries at enrolment station/village.

**Financing For The Scheme** - 75% of the annual premium (90% in case of Jammu & Kashmir and North-East States) by Government of India. 25% of the annual premium (10% in case of Jammu & Kashmir and North-East States), as well as any additional premium in cases where the total premium exceeds Rs.750, will be paid by the States. Additionally, Rs. 60/- per smart card as the cost of the smart cards will also be borne by Government of India. The beneficiary would pay Rs.30 per annum per family as registration/renewal fee.

**Health Services Benefit Package** - Sum insured of Rs.30,000 per BPL family per annum on a family floater basis. Pre-existing conditions to be covered from day one. Identified Day Care Surgeries covered. Cashless coverage of all health services including maternity benefits. Provision for 1 day pre and 5 day post-hospitalization expenses. Provision for transport allowance of Rs.100 per visit) but subject to an annual ceiling of Rs. 1000.

**Payment of Premium** - First installment of premium of Rs.30 shall be paid by the beneficiary, at the time of enrollment and delivery of smart card or at the time of renewal as the case may be. Second installment will be paid by the State Nodal Agency to the insurance company, after the enrollment is done, in the nature of 25% of (X-60)-30. Third installment will be paid by the Central Government through the State Nodal Agency as 75% of (X-60)+60 where X is the premium of the Insurance Policy.

**Requirement Of Tender To Select Insurance Provider** - The State Government will be required to select one or more health insurers on a periodic basis according to a tender process which would take account of both the price of the insurance package and technical merit of the proposal. The tender should be open to both public and private sector health insurers who meet the relevant IRDA standards.

**Submission And Approval Of The Proposal** - The proposals of the State Governments will be considered by the Approval and Monitoring Committee set up by Government of India. Tendering and contracting procedure for insurer/partners, Overseeing arrangements, Status of BPL data and its

conformity with the prescribed standards, Financing plan for State Government premium contributions are some of the important points which States will need to address in their proposals.

**Responsibilities of Government of India** - In addition to its financing commitment, the Government of India shall undertake activities like; issuance and periodic revision of guidelines for the Scheme, establishment of an Approval and Monitoring Committee, development of such protocols and common standards as may be necessary to ensure effective functioning of the Scheme on a national basis, establishment of a Technical Support Cell at the Central Level within the Ministry of Labour and Employment; in order to operationalize the Health Insurance scheme.

**Grievances Redressal Mechanism:** A Committee has been constituted under the chairmanship of a senior officer of the Ministry to look into the grievance. The State Governments have also been advised to constitute State Grievance Redressal Committees to investigate the complaints regarding violations of guidelines by the stakeholders.

**Prohibiting withdrawal from EPF accounts**

274. SHRI K.E. ISMAIL:

SHRI D. RAJA:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Finance Ministry has made a suggestion to this Ministry saying that the employees should not be permitted to withdraw from the EPF accounts to meet the expenses such as medical, education, marriages etc.; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Ministry thereto?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) and (b) The Finance Ministry while recommending adoption of investment pattern notified by them on 14.08.2008 for Employees' Provident Fund and "Exempt Funds" suggested that liberal advances and withdrawals from Employees' Provident Fund (EPF) should be shunned to achieve old age income security for employees because by not adhering to "one instrument one policy objective" most employees retire with as little as less than Rs. 35,000/- in their accounts. The letter of Ministry of Finance was placed before the Central Board of Trustees (CBT) (EPF) in its meeting held on 15.2.2011. It is felt that social security is very wide concept of which the old age income security is

one of the aspects. EPF not only caters for the old age income security of the workers through Provident Fund and Employees' Pension Scheme but also takes care of their financial requirements when they are in dire monetary need due to exigencies like disease, education of children, building houses etc. Since the social obligations are also to be necessarily met, EPF gives the facility of partial withdrawal from their Provident Fund for specified purposes.

**Non-notification of interest rate hike on EPF**

275. SHRI D. RAJA:

SHRI K.E. ISMAIL:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Finance Ministry has refused to approve and notify the raise in the interest rate on Provident Fund from 8.5 per cent to 9.5 per cent for 2010-11 as decided by the EPFO trustees in September, 2010; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of this Ministry thereto?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) The Ministry of Finance has raised certain observations on the accuracy of calculation of surplus for declaring interest at the rate of 9.5 per cent for the year 2010-11 and so far has not approved it.

(b) The Ministry of Labour & Employment has clarified all the points raised by the Ministry of Finance and again requested to consider and approve the recommendation of the Central Board of Trustees, Employees' Provident Fund (CBT, EPF).

**Non-contribution of PF amount by public schools**

†276. SHRI BALAVANT ALIAS BAL APTE:

SHRI SHREEGOPAL VYAS:

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

(a) whether managements of country's public schools, including Maharashtra's, deposit the amount of Provident Fund (PF);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the action taken/or being taken by Government against the managements of these schools for not depositing the amount of Provident Fund?

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) Most of the schools in the country including in Maharashtra are depositing Provident Fund.

(b) and (c) At the end of Finance year 2009-10, there were 22127 schools covered in India under the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 having membership of 10,88,328. The specific details of public schools in the State of Maharashtra are as under:

Name of the office in Maharashtra	No. of schools covered	No. of schools reporting compliance
Nagpur	17	16
Mumbai-I	4	4
Mumbai-II	540	468
Mumbai-III	405	395
Pune	226	202

Non-remittance of dues/returns is the main reason for not depositing the contribution by some schools.

(d) Following actions are taken against the defaulting schools:

1. Action under section 7A of the Employees' Provident Fund & Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 for quantification of provident fund dues and raising demand against defaulters.
2. Recovery action as provided under section 8B to 8G is taken which includes:
  - i. Action under section 8F for prohibiting 3rd parties including bankers against payment due to the defaulter and appropriating it against provident fund dues.
  - ii. Attachment and sale of movable and immovable properties of the defaulting establishments.
  - iii. Appointment of receiver to run the business of the defaulting establishments.
  - iv. Arrest and detention of defaulter.

3. Action under section 14 of the Act for prosecution of the defaulters before the courts of law.
4. Action under section 14B for levying damages as penalty - a deterrent action.
5. Prosecution under section 406/409 IPC - for non-payment of employees share deducted from the wages but not deposited.
6. Action under section 7Q for levy of interest for belated remittances.

**Upgradation of ITIs in the country**

277. SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any plan to upgrade Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) all over the country;

(b) if so, how many ITIs have been covered under this scheme in Bihar; and

(c) the details of amount sanctioned and provided to those ITIs in the State?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) Yes, Sir. Union Government has been implementing the following three schemes for upgradation of Government ITIs all over the country:

(i) Upgradation of 100 ITIs into Centers of Excellence (CoE) through domestic funding.

(ii) Upgradation of 400 ITIs through Vocational Training Improvement Project (VTIP) with World Bank Assistance.

(iii) Upgradation of the remaining 1396 Government ITIs through Public Private Partnership.

(b) 21 ITIs have been covered under above schemes in Bihar.

(c) An amount of Rs.55.90 crore has been sanctioned/allocated and Rs. 41.27 crore has been released to these ITIs.

The breakup of funds sanctioned/allocated and released to these ITIs of Bihar under the above schemes is enclosed as Statement.

**Statement**

*Break up of Funds sanctioned/allocated and provided to the State of Bihar*

Sl. No.	Scheme Name	No. of ITIs sanctioned/ Allocated	Funds sanctioned/ Allocated (Rs. in Crore)	No. of ITIs covered	Funds released (Rs. in Crore)
1	Upgradation of 100 ITIs into Centers of Excellence (CoE) through domestic funding	2	2.40	2	2.19
2	Upgradation of 400 ITIs through Vocational Training Improvement Project (VTIP) with World Bank Assistance.	8	21.00	8	11.58
3	Upgradation of 1396 Government ITIs through Public Private Partnership (PPP)	13	32.50	11	27.50
TOTAL		23	55.90	21	41.27

**Child labour in the country**

278. SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that even after the continuous efforts by Government child labour has been on a rise in the country;

(b) if so, the rate of increase in the child labour in the country;

(c) whether Government is planning to set up special cell of Police to control the child labour;

(d) whether Government had set up any committee to study the issue of increase in child labour in the country; and



(e) if so, the report of the committee?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) and (b) No, Sir. As per figures of the Census 2001, there were 1.26 crore working children in the age group of 5-14 whereas in the Survey conducted by National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO), in 2004-05, the number of working children were estimated at 90.75 lakh, which shows a declining trend.

(c) and (d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

#### **Hike in cost of living of working people**

279. SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has got any data or report regarding the huge hike in cost of living of working people in the country; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken by Government to protect the real income of labourers especially in unorganised sector?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) The Labour Bureau compiles and maintains Consumer Price Index Numbers for Industrial Workers (CPI-IW) on base 2001=100 and Consumer Price Index Numbers for Agricultural and Rural Labourers (CPI - AL/RL) on base 1986-87=100. The rate of inflation computed on the basis of these index numbers provide indicator of the rise in the cost of living of certain section of the working class.

A statement giving CPI-IW on base 2001=100 and CPI-RL on base 1986-87=100 from January, 2010 to December, 2010 is enclosed (See below).

(b) In order to protect the minimum wages against inflation, the Central Government has linked the Variable Dearness Allowance (VDA) to Consumer Price Index Numbers and the National Floor Level Minimum Wage (NFLMW) is revised from time to time taking into account the rise in Consumer Price Index Numbers. Steps have also been taken to protect the real income of labourers, especially in the unorganized sector by passing the Unorganized Sector Workers Social Security Act, 2008, and setting up a National Social Security Fund for the unorganized sector workers with an initial allocation of Rs.1000 crore as announced in the Budget 2010-

11. The fund will support schemes for weavers, toddy tappers, rickshaw pullers, bidi workers etc. The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural

Employment Guarantee Act, 2005 (MGNREGA, 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. The MGNREGA wages have also been revised by taking into consideration the rise in Consumer Price Indices.

**Statement**

*CPI-IW on base 2001=100 and CPI-RL on base 1986-87=100  
from January 2010 to December 2010*

**(A) Consumer Price Index Numbers for Industrial Workers  
(CPI-IW) on base 2001=100**

Month	CPI-IW (Year 2010)	CPI-IW (Year 2009)	Point to Point Rate of Inflation
January	172	148	16.22
February	170	148	14.86
March	170	148	14.86
April	170	150	13.33
May	172	151	13.91
June	174	153	13.73
July	178	160	11.25
August	178	162	9.88
September	179	163	9.82
October	181	165	9.70
November	182	168	8.33
December	185	169	9.47

**(B) Consumer Price Index Numbers for Rural Labourers  
(CPI-RL) on base 1986-87=100**

Month	CPI-RL (Year 2010)	CPI-RL (Year 2009)	Point to Point Rate of Inflation
1	2	3	4
January	541	461	17.35
February	538	462	16.45
March	536	464	15.52
April	538	468	14.96

1	2	3	4
May	540	475	13.68
June	547	484	13.02
July	554	498	11.24
August	556	507	9.66
September	562	514	9.34
October	565	521	8.45
November	569	532	6.95
December	580	537	8.01

#### Uniform minimum wages in the country

280. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering a uniform minimum wages across the country;

(b) the current rate of minimum wages in the country, State-wise;

(c) whether Government has received representations from labour organizations regarding disapproval of minimum wages guidelines by the private organizations; and

(d) the steps taken against the defaulting entities?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) Based on the recommendations given by the National Commission on Rural Labour (NCRL) in 1991, a National Floor Level Minimum Wage (NFLMW) was fixed uniformly at Rs.35/- per day in 1996. Since then, the NFLMW per day has been revised from time to time primarily taking into account the increase in the Consumer Price Index Number for Industrial Workers, which stands at Rs.100/- per day with effect from 01.11.2009. This is, primarily, aimed to have a uniform level of minimum wages across the country and to reduce the disparities. Since the NFLMW is a non-statutory measure, the State Governments are persuaded to fix/revise minimum wages in such a way that in none of the scheduled employments, the minimum wage is less than NFLMW.

(b) The range of minimum rates of wages fixed for unskilled workers engaged in different scheduled employments in different States/Union

Territories is given in the enclosed Statement-I (See below).

(c) and (d) The minimum wages, fixed under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 for different categories of workers engaged in different scheduled employments in the Central and State sphere are applicable to both the public and private organizations, which are to be statutorily paid. The enforcement of the Act is secured at two levels. While in the Central sphere, the enforcement of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 is secured through the Inspecting Officers of the Chief Labour Commissioner (Central) commonly designated as Central Industrial Relations Machinery (CIRM), the compliance in the State sphere is ensured through the State Enforcement Machinery. They conduct regular inspections and in the event of detection of any case of non-payment or under-payment of minimum wages including overtime wages, they advise the employers to make payment of the shortfall of wages. In case of non-compliance, penal provisions against the defaulting employers are invoked. The details regarding enforcement of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 in the Central and the State sphere during the last year i.e., 2009 - 10 as available, is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

**Statement-I**

*Range of minimum rates of wages for unskilled workers engaged in different scheduled employments in different States/Union territories*

Sl. No.	States/Union Territories	Range of Minimum Wage for Unskilled Workers (In Rs. Per day)
1	2	3
	<b>Central Sphere</b>	146.00-234.00
	<b>State Sphere</b>	
1	Andhra Pradesh	68.96-231.71
2	Arunachal Pradesh	134.62
3	Assam	66.50- 100.00
4	Bihar	109.12-119.00
5	Chhattisgarh	100.00 - 134.15
6	Goa	150.00- 157.00

7	Gujarat	100.00- 169.00
8	Haryana	167.23

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1	2	3
9	Himachal Pradesh	110.00
10	Jammu & Kashmir	110.00
11	Jharkhand	111.00
12	Karnataka	111.83- 168.42
13	Kerala	100.00-322.10
14	Madhya Pradesh	114.00- 159.61
15	Maharashtra	90.65-248.15
16	Manipur	81.40
17	Meghalaya	100.00
18	Mizoram	132.00
19	Nagaland	80.00
20	Orissa	90.00
21	Punjab	141.98
22	Rajasthan	135.00- 155.00
23	Sikkim	100.00
24	Tamil Nadu	81.91 -205.18
25	Tripura	65.77- 130.00
26	Uttar Pradesh	100.00- 159.98
27	Uttarakhand	91.98- 183.00
28	West Bengal	108.08- 160.73
29	A & N Islands	190.00 - 220.00
30	Chandigarh	176.98
31	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	136.60
32	Daman & Diu	132.60
33	Delhi	203.00
34	Lakshadweep	147.40
35	Puducherry	100.00-205.00



**Statement-II**

*Details regarding enforcement of Minimum Wages Act, 1948 during 2009 - 10*

S.No.	Name of the Amount of State/UTs	Inspections made	Irregularities Amount of Fine				Claims			Prosecution cases		
			Detected	Rectified	Filed	Settled	Pending	Filed	Decided	Compen- sation Awarded (Rs. '000)	Impos- ed Recovered (Rs. '000)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Central Sphere#	15951	161562	173225	2724	2046	51512	5599	3415	9801	2342	-
	State Sphere											
1	Andhra Pradesh	65115	7368	4461	8504	7723	356	720	186	3571	67	10
2	Arunachal Pradesh*	29	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
3	Assam	8683	5589	3659	80	71	18	8	3	1018	Nil	Nil
4	Bihar	241509	49925	48258	25596	14361	1296	275	4	10704	2218	-
5	Chhattisgarh*	6522	1076	633	156	231	11721	1094	375	25	120	371
6	Delhi	5522	5359	4365	263	132	N.A	876	87	7385	165	165
7	Goa*	971	7003	98	2	9	17	9	3	Nil	12	-

8	Gujarat	19462	81374	54209	0	0	46383	3514	4987	13566	5792	5792
9	Haryana	1612	316	316	231	175	1126	217	214	6602	79	-
10	Himachal Pradesh	3043	3043	2947	11	10	9	6	131	168	86	-
11	Jammu & Kashmir	1981	120	-	2	1	548	269	168	-	0.624	-
12	Jharkhand	39162	13206	4788	18252	728	669	26	1	2327	1	-
13	Karnataka-	21168	21168	2186	1480	1855	2028	1443	944	13994	1270	-
14	Kerala	32786	68861	24274	307	109	690	1567	1384	2412	1481	1481
15	Madhya Pradesh	6681	2307	2724	233	205	3218	1049	501	524	227	52
16	Maharashtra	50537	55774	41074	5	1	1808	230	172	8459	148	38
17	Manipur	1284	8	8	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
18	Meghalaya	238	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
19	Mizoram	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
20	Nagaland	30	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
21	Orissa	20751	16786	9999	97	1	10700	681	7	Nil	2	-
22	Punjab	14624	2818	2209	250	142	4996	335	211	130	143	-
23	Rajasthan	8577	146	88	348	193	838	45	43	7339	23	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
24	Sikkim	8250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25	Tamil Nadu	152084	3597	2	950	737	2557	163	107	19518	92	42
26	Tripura	19444	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	88	Nil	Nil	Nil	230	Nil
27	Uttarakhand	3398	1007	328	153	133	286	342	210	913	57	57
28	Uttar Pradesh	38683	13247	1081	4573	5361	5377	1224	1300	1864000	304	-
29	West Bengal	8695	2980	1896	-	-	1026	275	83	-	43	-
30	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	48	240	240	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
31	Chandigarh	375	77	56	26	21	-	21	27	29	11	-
32	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	21	4	4	1	1	2	1	-	9	-	-
33	Daman & Diu*	395	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
34	Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35	Puducherry	7010	185	185	Nil	Nil	1	Nil	1	Nil	0.5	0.5

# Provisional

\* Relates to the Calender Year i.e. 2009

### Implementation of the Building and Other Construction Workers Act

†281. SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise status of implementation of Building and Other Construction Workers Act passed by Parliament for the workers of unorganized sector; and

(b) the status of implementation and the details of action taken on Migrants Labourers Act in different States?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) A Statement is enclosed (See below).

(b) In order to safeguard the economic and other interests of the migrant workers, the Government has enacted the Inter-Sate Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1979 which, inter-alia, provides for payment of minimum wages, journey allowance, displacement allowance, residential accommodation, medical facilities and protective clothing etc. to the migrant workers. The responsibility for enforcement of the provisions of the Act in establishments where the Central Government is the appropriate Government lies with the office of the Chief Labour Commissioner (Central) and the responsibility for enforcement of the provisions of the Act in establishments located under the States' sphere lies with the respective State Governments in which they are working and from where they have been recruited.

### Statement

*Status of implementation of the Building and Other Construction Workers  
(Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act*

Sl.	Name of the	Whether	Whether	Whether	Whether
Whether					
No. States/UTs.	Rules notified under the Act.	Welfare Board constituted	Implementing/ Cess collecting authority constituted	State Advisory Committee	Schemes framed
1	2	3	4	5	6
7					

1. Andhra Pradesh	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
2. Arunachal Pradesh	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3.	Assam	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
4.	Bihar	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
5.	Chhattisgarh	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
6.	Goa	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
7.	Gujarat	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
8.	Haryana	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
9.	Himachal Pradesh	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
10.	J&K	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
11.	Jharkhand	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
12.	Karnataka	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
13.	Kerala	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
14.	Madhya Pradesh	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
15.	Maharashtra	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
16.	Manipur	Yes	No	No	No	No
17.	Meghalaya	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
18.	Mizoram	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
19.	Nagaland	No	No	No	No	No
20.	Orissa	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
21.	Punjab	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
22.	Rajasthan	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
23.	Sikkim	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
24.	Tamilnadu*	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
25.	Tripura	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
26.	Uttar Pradesh	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
27.	Uttarakhand	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
28.	West Bengal	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
29. Delhi		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
30. A & N Island		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
31. Chandigarh		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
32. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes	No
33. Daman and Diu		Yes	Yes	- Yes	Yes	No
34. Lakshadweep		No	No	No	No	No
35. Puducherry		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

\*State implementing its own Act.

#### **Eradication of bonded labour**

†282. SHRIMATI MAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the data of bonded labour in the past five years, State-wise and the details of the actions taken at various levels to eradicate the same;

(b) the problems in the way of eradicating the practice of bonded labour;

(c) whether Government has set any target to eradicate bonded labour within a time-limit; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) to (d) The number of bonded labourers released and rehabilitated during the last five years, State-wise is as under:

Year	Name of the State/UTs	No. of bonded labourers released/rehabilitated
1	2	3
2006-07	Uttar Pradesh	104
	West Bengal	93
2007-08	Bihar	150
	Madhya Pradesh	192

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

1	2	3
	Haryana	09
	Uttar Pradesh	277
	West Bengal	88
2008-09	Bihar	409
	Uttar Pradesh	80
	West Bengal	54
2009-10	Bihar	264
	Uttar Pradesh	100
2010-11 (Upto 31.12.2010)	Chhattisgarh	586
	Uttar Pradesh	100
	West Bengal	77

2. The Bonded Labour System has been abolished by law throughout the country with effect from 25th October, 1975 under the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Ordinance which was replaced by the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976. As and when existence of bonded labour is detected, such persons are identified for rehabilitation.
3. The responsibility for rehabilitating the freed bonded labourers lies with the respective State Governments. In order to assist the State Government in the task of rehabilitation of identified and released bonded labourers, a Centrally Sponsored Plan Scheme for rehabilitation of bonded labour is in operation since May, 1978. Under the scheme, rehabilitation assistance @ Rs. 20,000/- per bonded labour is provided which is equally shared by the Central and State Government.
4. A Special Group has been constituted under the Chairpersonship of Secretary (Labour & Employment) to review and monitor the implementation of the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976. The Group is holding region-wise meetings from time to time to impress upon the State Governments to effectively implement the Act.
5. In collaboration with the ILO, the Central Government and State Government of Tamil Nadu have launched a pilot project in the State for the purpose of reducing vulnerability to bondage through



promotion of decent work. The project is being replicated in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Orissa and Haryana.

**Pending Schemes for Beedi workers of M.P.**

†283. SHRI PRABHAT JHA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the proposal of Madhya Pradesh Government relating to labour rehabilitation scheme and Housing scheme for beedi workers are pending with the Central Government; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the amount to be released and the time by when the said amount be released by Central Government under these schemes?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) and (b) As per available information, there is no proposal of the Madhya Pradesh Government relating to labour rehabilitation scheme and Housing scheme for beedi workers pending with the Central Government. However, certain proposals relating to subsidy for housing of beedi workers residing in the State are under consideration of the Government.

**Safety of late shift women workers in BPOs**

284. SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government devised norms to ensure the safety of women workers working late shifts in BPOs;

(b) whether mechanisms are in place to hold accountable firms that violate such safety norms; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) to (c) Ministry of Home Affairs has sent a detailed advisory dated 4th September, 2009 to all State Governments/UTs wherein they have been advised, inter-alia, to make comprehensive review of the effectiveness of the States' law enforcement machinery in tackling with the problem of crime against women. The advisory, inter-alia, advise the State Governments/UTs on gender sensitization of the police personnel, adopting appropriate measures for swift and salutary punishment to the persons found guilty of violence against women, 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 courts, improving the safety conditions on road and special steps for security of women working in night shifts of call centers.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**NCLP in Orissa**

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

(a) the name of the districts in Orissa where National Child Labour Project (NCLP) is in operation;

(b) the names of the districts in Orissa where NCLP is not in operation;

(c) the reasons for exclusion of these districts from NCLP; and

(d) the fresh steps taken by Government for inclusion of remaining districts of Orissa under NCLP?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) A list containing the name of NCLP districts where National Child Labour Project (NCLP) is in operation is enclosed as Statement-I (See below).

(b) A list containing the name of districts where NCLP is not in operation is enclosed as Statement-II (See below).

(c) Under the Scheme of the NCLP, districts are identified for implementation of the scheme, based on the Census report and recommendation of the concerned State Government.

(d) Planning Commission has given approval for implementation of the Scheme in 271 districts Which have already been covered. Expansion of the NCLP Scheme to other districts is subject to the necessary approval of the Planning Commission.

**Statement-I**

*Name of districts where National Child Labour Project (NCLP) is in operation.*

- |             |              |
|-------------|--------------|
| 1. Angul    |              |
| 2. Bargarh  |              |
| 3. Balasore |              |
| 4. Balangir | 7. Dhenkanal |
| 5. Cuttack  | 8. Gajapati  |
| 6. Deogarh  | 9. Ganjam    |

10. Jajpur
11. Jharsuguda
12. Kalahandi

- |                |                 |
|----------------|-----------------|
| 13. Keonjhar   | 19. Nabarangpur |
| 14. Khurda     | 20. Nayagarh    |
| 15. Koraput    | 21. Rayagada    |
| 16. Malkangiri | 22. Sambalpur   |
| 17. Mayurbhanj | 23. Sonepur     |
| 18. Nuapada    | 24. Sundargarh  |

**Statement-II**

*Name of districts where National Child Labour Project (NCLP) is not in operation.*

- |                  |                |
|------------------|----------------|
| 1. Bhadrak       | 4. Kandhamal   |
| 2. Boudh         | 5. Kendra Para |
| 3. Jagatsinghpur | 6. Puri        |

**Global employment trends 2011 vis-a-vis Indian employment situation**

286. SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Global Employment Trends 2011 published by ILO points out a decreasing trend in employment generation;

(b) if so, what are the implications in the Indian employment situation; and

(c) the details of steps, if any, taken by Government to stimulate employment generation?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) Yes Sir. At the global level, the employment-to-population ratio, which indicates whether the employment-generating capacity of a country or region is rising or falling, declined from 61.7 in 2007 to 61.2 in 2009 and is estimated at 61.1 per cent in 2010.

(b) and (c) The recent global economic crisis had impacted India but economy largely held up well due to less reliance on exports. Government had initiated several measures to combat economic slowdown. Instead of injecting money directly in the market through bailout packages, India reduced Cash Reserve Ratio (CRR), Statutory Liquidity Ratio (SLR),

Repo and Reverse Repo rates and

increased the diameter of pipes flowing money into the market through banks. The Government had announced three stimulus packages on 07.12.2008, 02.01.2009 and 24.02.2009, in the form of developmental assistance, tax concession, etc. to counter economic slowdown and promote growth which was beneficial to the entire economy including the labour force. Active labour market policies were pursued more vigorously. These measures have helped economic growth to pick up. Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour & Employment is carrying out Quarterly Quick Employment Surveys on "Effect of Economic Slowdown on Employment in India". As per eighth quarterly survey for June-September, 2010, the employment at overall level has increased by 12.96 lakh in September, 2010 over September, 2009.

#### **Bonded labour in the country**

287. SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether bonded labour still exist in parts of the country;

(b) whether Government is aware of cases of bonded labourers reported from brick kilns in U.P. recently; and

(c) if so, the details of steps taken by Government to curb this practice?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) The Bonded Labour System has been abolished by law throughout the country with effect from 25th October, 1975 under the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Ordinance which was replaced by the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976. As and when existence of bonded labour is detected, such persons are identified for rehabilitation. According to the reports received from the State Governments, the total number of bonded labourers identified and released is 2,89,225 as on 31.12.2010.

(b) and (c) Two cases of bonded labourers in brick kilns in Uttar Pradesh were reported recently. These have been sent to the State Government for necessary action. The responsibility for implementing the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976 lies with the State Governments. The Central Government provides financial assistance for rehabilitation of bonded labour on receipt of proposals from the State Government.



**India's Position regarding new jobs in 2011**

288. SHRI RAM DAS AGARWAL: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India tops list of best countries for new jobs in 2011, as per survey conducted by Forbes amongst 64,000 human resources directors and senior hiring managers from public and private companies worldwide;

(b) whether India has gone ahead of China to take first place in the Forbes list with a whopping 42 per cent in hiring outlook for the first quarter of 2011; and

(c) India's ranking amongst other countries as per survey mentioned above?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) to (c) As per results of survey published in Forbes, India has taken lead over China to take first place with a 42 per cent net hiring outlook for the first quarter of 2011. China follows close behind at 40 per cent and Taiwan comes in third place with a net employment outlook of 37 per cent.

**Unemployed youths registered in employment exchanges**

289. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise and year-wise number of educated, uneducated, skilled, unskilled youths registered with the Employment Exchanges in the country during the last three years; and

(b) the steps being taken by Government to reduce unemployment in the country?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) State-wise details of number of educated, uneducated, skilled, unskilled youth job seekers combined together in the age group of 15-29, all of whom may not necessarily be unemployed, registered with the Employment Exchanges in the country for the years 2006, 2007 & 2008 are given in the enclosed Statement (See below).

(b) Government have taken several steps to reduce unemployment in the country. The focus is on creation of productive employment at a faster pace in order to raise incomes of masses to bring about a general improvement in their living conditions. The job opportunities are created on account of growth in Gross Domestic Product (GDP), investment in infrastructure development, growth in exports etc. Government of India

has also been implementing various employment generation programmes, such as, Swarana 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 the Ministry of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises.

**Statement**

*State-wise number of youth job seekers in the age group of 15-29 registered with employment exchanges as on 31st December 2006, 2007 & 2008.*

*(in thousand)*

S.No.	State/Union Territory	31.12.2006	31.12.2007	31.12.2008
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1772.1	1585.1	1473.3
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	22.8	25.4	28.4
3.	Assam	1409.5	1477.7	1480.3
4.	Bihar	1232.5	944.2	591.7
5.	Chhattisgarh	815.3	856.2	970.4
6.	Delhi	382.1	362.8	391.6
7.	Goa	84.8	84.1	82.6
8.	Gujarat	607.5	602.7	607
9.	Haryana	776.8	696.6	618.8
10.	Himachal Pradesh	532.6	525.0	514.2
11.	Jammu & Kashmir	70.9	69.0	55.4
12.	Jharkhand	904.6	807.6	671.4
13.	Karnataka	758.1	628.7	453.6
14.	Kerala	2594.9	2786.9	2892.6
15.	Madhya Pradesh	1489.5	1368.7	1415
16.	Maharashtra	2801.2	2546.3	2338.3
17.	Manipur	434.9	435.2	391.7

1	2	3	4	5
18.	Meghalaya	26.1	22.9	20.9
19.	Mizoram	22.5	42.7	47.6
20.	Nagaland	37.6	37.4	38.6
21.	Orissa	647.1	577.4	594.7
22.	Punjab	308.7	313.8	283.7
23.	Rajasthan	593.9	659.0	632
24.	Sikkim*			
25.	Tamil Nadu	2790.0	3270.2	3593.3
26.	Tripura	332.7	333.4	339.1
27.	Uttarakhand	346.4	339.9	359.1
28.	Uttar Pradesh	2133.6	2309.6	2168.3
29.	West Bengal	4927.9	3985.6	3689.7
30.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	30.0	28.0	28.4
31.	Chandigarh	37.0	32.8	30.5
32.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	4.9	4.5	5.5
33.	Daman & Diu	5.7	7.6	7.6
34.	Lakshadweep	8.8	7.8	10.1
35.	Puducherry	137.3	135.3	139.9
	All India	29080.3	27910.1	26965.3

Note: \*No Employment Exchange is functioning in this State.

Total may not tally due to rounding off.

#### **Persons died during construction of CWG 2010**

290. SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of persons died during the construction of various projects or stadiums for Commonwealth Games, 2010;

(b) the details of compensation paid/granted to the family members of the deceased;

(c) whether Government has taken any action against the erring officials; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) and (b) The details are given in the Annexure [See Appendix 222nd Annexure No.1]

(c) and (d) The officers of Regional Labour Commissioner (Central) conducted inspections in the project of Central sphere for ensuring the provision of Safety and Health for Building Workers and filed complaints against erring employers.

During the year 2008, 2009 and 2010, 40, 20 and 18 prosecution were sanctioned and 21, 11 and 9 convictions were made respectively.

#### **Rate of vulnerable employment in India**

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

(a) whether India has one of the highest rates of vulnerable employment wherein people under this category are given low wages and little social protection;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) to (c) According to the survey conducted by the National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO) in 2004-05, the total employment was 45.9 crore. Out of this, employment in organized sector was 2.6 crore and in unorganized sector 43.3 crore.

The wages of workers are protected under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948.

The 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 Swarajgar 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.

With a view to providing social security to unorganized workers, including agricultural workers, the Government enacted the Unorganised Workers' Social Security Act, 2008. The Act provides for constitution of National Social Security Board which shall recommend social security schemes viz. life and disability cover, health maternity benefits, old age protection and any other benefit as may be determined by the Government for unorganized workers.

The Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY), providing for smart card based cashless health insurance cover of Rs.30000 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 2.26 crore BPL families (a unit of five) have been covered under RSBY as on 31.01.2011. The scheme has been extended to building and other construction workers registered under the Building and other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment of 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 1.45 crore persons have been covered under the scheme as on 31.07.2010.

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.

#### **Enhancement of pension under EPS, 1995**

292. SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND  
EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:



(a) whether Government has taken any decision regarding enhancement of pension under Employees Pension Scheme, 1995;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) what action Government has proposed in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d) The Central Government constituted an Expert Committee for review of the Employees' Pension Scheme, 1995. The Expert Committee considered the various demands of pensioners including enhancement of pension under the Employees' Pension Scheme, 1995. The Expert Committee has submitted its report to the Central Government on 05.08.2010 and recommendations are presently under examination/consideration of the Central Board of Trustees of the Employees Provident Fund Organization.

#### **Introduction of Job Guarantee Scheme for urban poor**

293. SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the 43rd session of Indian Labour Conference recommended introduction of a job guarantee scheme to provide employment of about three months to the unskilled urban poor;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to formulate any plan of job guarantee scheme for unskilled workers;

(c) whether the workers under this proposed scheme would be from informal sector including those ranging from street vendors to those who operate micro enterprises; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and follow up actions proposed by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) to (d) The 43rd Session of Indian Labour Conference deliberated on a number of labour related issues and made a number of recommendations. One of the recommendations, *inter-alia*, was

consideration of an Urban Employment Guarantee Scheme. The recommendations of Indian Labour Conference are forwarded to all concerned Departments/Ministries of Government of India for consideration and necessary action.

#### **Formation of Skills Development Council**

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

(a) whether Government has formed a National Skills Development Council to form core strategies for developing skills among India's youth;

(b) who are the members of this council;

(c) what work was actually grounded since 2008;

(d) what are the plans to train people in a systematic way all over the country; and

(e) what will be the involvement of State Governments and NGOs in such programme?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) Yes, Government has set up Prime Minister's National Council on Skill Development as an apex institution to lay down overall broad policy objectives, financing, governance models and strategies/relating to skill development in the country.

(b) The composition of the council is given in the enclosed Statement (See below).

(c) Following decisions have been taken by the council:

(I) Formulation of vision, strategy and core operating principles to guide the action for creating 500 million skilled persons by year 2022.

(II) Clearance of the National Skill Development Policy which promises a road map for Skill development in the country.

(III) State missions of Skill Development in 26 States & 5 Union Territories to spearhead the skill development agenda at the State level.

(IV) Creation of National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC), a not for profit company under the Companies Act, 1956, with Central Government contribution of Rs. 1,000/- crore in order to support private sector to train persons as per requirement of industry.

(d) and (e) Target to train 500 million persons by year 2022 in a systematic way has been laid down in National Policy on Skill Development (NSDP) which will be achieved by involving all stake holders including NGOs and State Governments through concerned Ministries/Departments and NSDC. National Skill Development Coordination Board (NSDCB) under Planning Commission has been mandated to monitor and co-ordinate the efforts of all Ministries/Departments.

### **Statement**

#### *Composition of the Council*

The composition of the PM's National Council on Skill Development is as follows:

1.	Prime Minister	Chairman
2.	Minister of Human Resources Development	Member
3.	Finance Minister	Member
4.	Minister of Heavy Industry and Public Enterprises	Member
5.	Minister of Rural Development	Member
6.	Minister of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation	Member
7.	Minister of Labour & Employment	Member
8.	Minister of Micro Small & Medium Enterprises	Member
9.	Minister of Social Justice and Empowerment	Member
10.	Minister of Youth Affairs & Sports	Member
11.	Minister of State (Independent Charge) for Women and Child Development	Member
12.	Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission	Member
13.	Chairperson, National Manufacturing Competitiveness Council	Member
14.	Chairperson of the National Skill Development Corporation	Member
15.	Shri S. Ramadorai, Vice Chairman of TCS	Member
16.	Mr. Nandan Nilekani, Chairman of Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI)	Member
17.	Mr. Manish Sabharwal, CEO, Team Lease	Member

18.	Smt. Laila Tayabji, Chairperson of Dastkar	Member
19.	Smt. Renana Jhabwala, National Coordinator, SEWA	Member
20.	Shri Rajendra Pawar, Chairman & Co-founder NIIT Group	Member
21.	Principal Secretary to PM	Member Secretary

**Fund for providing social security to workers in unorganised sector**

295. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is taking steps for setting up an adequate Central Fund for providing social security to workers in the unorganized sector;

(b) if so, the details worked out so far; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) to (c) In the Budget 2010-11, the Government announced setting up of National Social Security Fund for unorganized sector. Necessary steps are being taken to constitute the Fund.

**Employment survey by labour bureau**

296. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Labour Bureau has conducted the first ever annual employment survey recently;

(b) if so, the highlights of the survey;

(c) whether Jharkhand has been placed at the 2nd position in the list of unemployment; and

(d) if so, the unemployment rate with male/female and urban/rural break up?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) Labour Bureau has conducted the first household survey on employment-unemployment in 300 districts covering 28 States/UTs in the country for the reference period April, 2009 - March, 2010.

(b) The highlights of the survey are enclosed as Statement (See

below).

(c) and (d) The unemployment rate for the Jharkhand State is estimated at 27.4 per cent, which is second highest among the States and UTs covered during the survey, the break-up is as follows:

Sector	Male	Female	Total
Rural	24.5	44.9	29.9
Urban	7.4	4.7	6.9
TOTAL	22.4	42.2	27.4

### **Statement**

#### *Highlights of the survey*

Highlights of the first Annual Employment-Unemployment Survey conducted by Labour Bureau for the reference period April, 2009-March, 2010:

Labour Bureau has been conducting quick quarterly employment surveys in the selected sectors of the economy at the enterprise level to assess the impact of economic slowdown on employment in India. With a view to study the overall employment-unemployment situation in the country, Labour Bureau has now conducted its first national level household survey in 28 States/UTs Except five North Eastern States and the Islands of Lakshadweep and the Andaman & Nicobar. These States/UTs represent 99 per cent of the country's total population based on 2001 census results.

A brief on the coverage of survey and its results are as follows:

#### **Coverage**

- Survey has been conducted in 300 districts across 28 States/UTs of the country.
- A total of 45,859 household schedules have been canvassed during the survey, out of which 24,653 are in rural areas and 21,206 are in urban areas.
- The survey has been conducted during the period 01-04-2010 to 15-08-2010.
- The survey results are based on the data collected for the fixed reference period 2009-10 (April, 2009 to March, 2010).

#### **Employment and Unemployment Situation**

- The labour force participation rate is estimated to be 359 persons per 1000 in the population.



- The worker population ratio (WPR) is estimated at 325 persons per 1000 persons.
- As per the usual principal status, the unemployment rate in the labour force is estimated to be 9.4 per cent.
- The survey results reveal that out of 1000 employed persons, 455 persons are employed in agriculture, forestry and fisheries group.
- Within the employed population, self employment is the dominant category. Out of 1000 persons employed, 439 persons are self employed.
- Among the self employed, 572 persons out of 1000 persons are employed in agriculture, forestry & fisheries group.

**Derivatives:**

Some of the characteristics of the population have also been derived on the basis the statistical information collected under the survey as stated below:

- In the 28 States/UTs surveyed, there are 238 million households, of which 172 million are rural and 66 million are urban.
- Based on the survey, the total population in the 28 States/UTs is estimated at 1182 million in 2009-10. The Rural and Urban break up of estimated population on the basis of survey conducted by Labour Bureau is estimated to be 872 million (73.8%) and 310 million (26.2%) respectively.
- The household size is estimated at 5.0, while it is 5.1 in the rural sector and 4.7 in the urban sector.
- The sex ratio (no. of females per 1000 males) is estimated at 917 for the rural and urban sectors combined, with 915 in the rural areas and 924 in the urban areas.
- The literacy rate for the population of age group 7 years & above is estimated to be 77.7 per cent at the overall level, with 74.6 per cent in rural areas and 86.0 per cent in urban areas.

**Minimum wages for agriculture workers**

297. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government is considering to make it mandatory for employers to enhance a minimum daily wages of Rs. 100/- a day to unskilled workers including those engaged in agriculture area;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to ensure that it is implemented properly at the every parts of the country?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) and (b) Based on the recommendations given by the National Commission on Rural Labour (NCRL) in 1991, a National Floor Level Minimum Wage (NFLMW) was fixed at Rs.35/- per day in 1996. Since then, the NFLMW per day has been revised from time to time primarily taking into account the increase in the Consumer Price Index Number for Industrial Workers, which stands at Rs.100/- per day with effect from 01.11.2009. Since the NFLMW is a non-statutory measure, the State Governments are persuaded to fix/revise minimum wages in such a way that in none of the scheduled employments, the minimum wage is less than NFLMW. The Central Advisory Board (CAB) recommended that the NFLMW should be statutory. The recommendations are yet to be accepted by the Union Government for implementation.

(c) The enforcement of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 is secured at two levels. While in the Central sphere, the enforcement of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 is secured through the Inspecting Officers, of the Chief Labour Commissioner (Central) commonly designated as Central Industrial Relations Machinery (CIRM), the compliance in the State sphere is ensured through the State Enforcement Machinery. They conduct regular inspections and in the event of detection of any case of non-payment or under-payment of minimum wages including overtime wages, they advise the employers to make payment of the shortfall of wages. In case of non-compliance, penal provisions against the defaulting employers are invoked. The details regarding enforcement of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 in respect of all scheduled employments including agriculture in the Central and the State sphere during the last year i.e., 2009-10 as available, is enclosed as Statement.

**Statement**

*Details regarding enforcement of Minimum Wages Act, 1948 during 2009 - 10*

S.No.	Name of the State/UTs	Inspections Amount of Fine made		Irregularities			Claims		Prosecution cases		Amount of	
		Detected	Rectified	Filed	Settled	Pending	Filed	Decided	Compen- sation Awarded (Rs.'000)	Impo- sed	Recovered (Rs.'000)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Central Sphere#	15951	161562	173225	2724	2046	51512	5599	3415	9801	2342	-
	State Sphere											
1	Andhra Pradesh	65115	7368	4461	8504	7723	356	720	186	3571	67	10
2	Arunachal Pradesh*	29	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
3	Assam	8683	5589	3659	80	71	18	8	3	1018	Nil	Nil
4	Bihar	241509	49925	48258	25596	14361	1296	275	4	10704	2218	-
5	Chhattisgarh*	6522	1076	633	156	231	11721	1094	375	25	120	371
6	Delhi	5522	5359	4365	263	132	N.A	876	87	7385	165	165
7	Goa*	971	7003	98	2	9	17	9	3	Nil	12	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
8	Gujarat	19462	81374	54209	0	0	46383	3514	4987	13566	5792	5792
9	Haryana	1612	316	316	231	175	1126	217	214	6602	79	-
10	Himachal Pradesh	3043	3043	2947	11	10	9	6	131	168	86	-
11	Jammu & Kashmir	1981	120	-	2	1	548	269	168	-	0.624	-
12	Jharkhand	39162	13206	4788	18252	728	669	26	1	2327	1	-
13	Karnataka	21168	21168	2186	1480	1855	2028	1443	944	13994	1270	-
14	Kerala	32786	68861	24274	307	109	690	1567	1384	2412	1481	1481
15	Madhya Pradesh	6681	2307	2724	233	205	3218	1049	501	524	227	52
16	Maharashtra	50537	55774	41074	5	1	1808	230	172	8459	148	38
17	Manipur	1284	8	8	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
18	Meghalaya	238	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
19	Mizoram	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
20	Nagaland	30	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
21	Orissa	20751	16786	9999	97	1	10700	681	7	Nil	2	-
22	Punjab	14624	2818	2209	250	142	4996	335	211	130	143	-

23	Rajasthan	8577	146	88	348	193	838	45	43	7339	23	-
24	Sikkim	8250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25	Tamil Nadu	152084	3597	2	950	737	2557	163	107	19518	92	42
26	Tripura	19444	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	88	Nil	Nil	Nil	230	Nil
27	Uttarakhand	3398	1007	328	153	133	286	342	210	913	57	57
28	Uttar Pradesh	38683	13247	1081	4573	5361	5377	1224	1300	1864000	304	-
29	West Bengal	8695	2980	1896	-	-	1026	275	83	-	43	-
30	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	48	240	240	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
31	Chandigarh	375	77	56	26	21	-	21	27	29	11	-
32	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	21	4	4	1	1	2	1	-	9	-	-
33	Daman & Diu*	395	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
34	Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35	Puducherry	7010	185	185	Nil	Nil	1	Nil	1	Nil	0.5	0.5

# Provisional

\* Relates to the Calendar year i.e. 2009

**Legacy plan for CWG village**

298. SHRI N.K. SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any legacy plan has been finalized for the Commonwealth Games Village that was built for the commonwealth games;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the electrical appliances provided to the athletes during the games will also be transferred to new residents along with flats; and

(d) if not, the usage/disposal plan of those appliances?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) and (b) An agenda item regarding disposal of Commonwealth Games 2010 flats was considered at the Authority meeting of Delhi Development Authority (DDA) held on 26.10.2010. The relevant portion of the agenda item is reproduced below:

"(i) To dispose of these flats at the prevailing market rates and to get an idea of prevailing market rates, around 100 flats of all categories would be put to auction/through sealed bidding process to ascertain the ongoing market rates for these flats. A committee will determine the reserve price for these flats and one of the factors to be considered by them would be the latest price of the flats recently disposed of by the Project Developers from their share. On the basis of the bids received, these flats numbering about 100 would be disposed of to the general public. This process would enable us to know the market rate of different categories of flats. Thus, the remaining flats could be disposed of to the Government Departments/PSUs under them by issuing a Circular to all of them (we have already received requests from different Govt. Departments/PSUs for these flats). It may be mentioned that the Project Developer has been booking his share of flats to the private parties.

(ii) Regulation 2 & 7 of DDA (Management & disposal of Housing Estates) Regulation 1968 provides for allotment to individual and not to a Government Departments/PSUs. As such, the Ministry of Urban Development would be requested to relax this condition to incorporate Central Government/State Government Offices and PSUs for the purpose of

allotment".

The proposals contained in the above mentioned agenda item were approved by the Delhi Development Authority at the Authority meeting held on 26.10.2010. No decision in this regard has been taken by the Ministry till date as the reply to certain clarification sought from DDA has not been received.

As regards the sports facilities created, DDA has informed that the same would be converted into a Sports Complex.

(c) and (d) DDA has further informed that no decision on the matter has been taken.

#### **Projects under JNNURM**

299. SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of projects undertaken under JNNURM in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) the details of projects proposals received from Andhra Pradesh for taking up of various projects under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) since implementation of JNNURM, year-wise;

(c) the details of projects approved and implemented, project-wise;

(d) the details of projects pending for implementation;

(e) whether it is a fact that some projects are delayed; and

(f) if so, the reasons therefor, project-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) to (c) So far 124 Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) have been received from the State of Andhra Pradesh for consideration under Urban Infrastructure & Governance (UIG) of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), of which 50 projects have been approved for implementation. Details of projects are given in the enclosed Statement-I (See below).

(d) So far 15 projects have been reported physically complete which is given in the Statement-II (See below). The remaining approved projects are at various stages of implementation.

(e) and (f) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.



**Statement-I**

*Details of projects which have been approved for implementation*

(Rs. in lakhs)

S.No.	City	Project Name	Year of Sanction	Approved Cost	Additional Central Assistance (ACA) committed	ACA released for Utilization
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Hyderabad	Flyover at Rajiv Gandhi Circle-Volume II	2005-06	3300.00	1155.00	1023.75
2	Hyderabad	Remodelling of Storm Water Drainage - MURKINALA Secondary Drains	2005-06	4231.00	1480.85	740.00
3	Hyderabad	Remodelling of Storm Water Drainage - MURKINALA P-11, P-12	2005-06	3299.00	1154.65	576.00
4	Hyderabad	Remodelling of Storm Water Drainage-KUKATPALLY (Begumpet) Nalla P7	2005-06	3136.00	1097.60	822.00
5	Hyderabad	Balkapur Channel	2005-06	3579.00	1252.65	626.00
6	Hyderabad	Flyover at Green Lands Junction	2005-06	1727.00	604.45	485.55
7	Hyderabad	Flyover at Chandrayangagutta	2005-06	1101.00	385.35	362.09

8	Hyderabad	DPR for laying pipeline from Saheb Nagar TBR to Prashasan Nagar	2005-06	9493.00	3322.55	2493.00
9	Hyderabad	Diversion of Krishna Water to Secunderabad	2005-06	8120.00	2842.00	2132.00
10	Hyderabad	Road Widening on Outer Ring Road and Inner Ring Road under Charminar Pedestrianisation Project	2006-07	3510.00	1228.50	614.26
11	Hyderabad	Grid improvement works building additional storage facilities on North of Musi	2006-07	2981.00	1043.35	521.66
12	Hyderabad	Grid improvement works building additional storage facilities on South of Musi	2006-07	3355.00	1174.25	880.68
13	Hyderabad	Musi campaign Musi Revitalisation project	2006-07	4426.51	1549.28	1161.96
14	Hyderabad	Providing Flow, Level and Chlorine measurements and supervisory Control and Data Acquisition System (SCADA) for All Reservoirs and bulk supply pipe lines in the entire system of HMWSSB	2006-07	990.00	346.50	259.86
15	Hyderabad	Rehabilitation and Strengthening of Sewerage system in Old City area on South of Musi (In Zone I in catchments SI to S6, S12 and S14)	2006-07	14881.00	5208.35	2604.16
16	Hyderabad	Rehabilitation and Strengthening of Sewerage system in Old City Area on South of Musi (in Zone 2 in catchments S 7 to S11, S13 and S15)	2007-08	25125.00	8793.75	2198.44

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7
17	Hyderabad	Implementation of Sewerage Master Plan in Serilingampally Municipality	2007-08	20038.00	7013.30	1753.32
18	Hyderabad	Krishna Drinking Water Supply Project (Phase-II)	2007-08	60650.00	21227.50	21227 50
19	Hyderabad	Refurbishment of existing feeder system including distribution network for 10 zones in Old Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad	2007-08	23222.00	8127.70	2031.92
20	Hyderabad	Commuter Amenity Centres (CAC)	2007-08	16213.00	5674.55	1418.64
21	Hyderabad	Improvement of Storm Water Drainage in Zone-I and II of erstwhile MCH Area	2008-09	12410.00	4344.00	1086.00
22	Hyderabad	Comrehensive Water supply Distribution Network and implementation of sewerage Master Plan for identified priority zones of Rajendranagar Municipal Corcle of GHMC	2009-10	31426.00	9000.00	0.00
23	Tirupati	Underground Drainage Scheme For Tripuati on Eastern Side of Tirumala byepass road, Tirupati, Andhra Pradesh	2009-10	1613.00	1290.00	323.00
24	Tirupati	Storm Water Drainage System for Tirupati Municipal Corporation, Tirupati, Andhra Pradesh.	2009-10	4556.00	3645.00	911.00
25	Vijayawada	Providing Water Supply facilities in unserved areas	2005-06	3548.00	1774.00	1332.00
26	Vijayawada	Providing under-ground drainage facilities to the unserved areas	2005-06	5656.00	2828.00	2121.00

27	Vijayawada	Providing sewerage system in Krishnalanka area of Vijayawada	2006-07	743.00	371.50	278.61
28	Vijayawada	Providing sewerage treatment plan at Singhnagar (UASBR) (Sector-8)	2006-07	949.00	474.50	355.88
29	Vijayawada	Storm Water Drainage System for uncovered areas in Circle I II III and MG road of VMC	2006-07	4912.00	2456.00	1842.00
30	Vijayawada	Augmentation of water supply utility in Vijayawada Municipal Corporation	2006-07	7231.00	3615.50	2711.64
31	Vijayawada	Providing sewage facilities in unserved areas of VMC covering Housing Baord Colony, Gundala, Devinagar, Kedareswarapet etc.	2006-07	1985.00	992.50	741.39
32	Vijayawada	Bus Rapid Transport System for Vijayawada (i) MG Road (ii Nujiveedu Road (iii) Eluru Road (iv) Route No.5 (v) S.N.Puram Road (vi) Loop Road	2006-07	15264.00	7632.00	3816.00
33	Vijayawada	Formation of IRR connecting NH 9 & NH 5 in between the Flyovers at Milk Project & Ramvarappadu in Vijayawada City	2007-08	7424.00	3712.00	928.00
34	Vijayawada	Solid Waste Management Improvement Scheme	2008-09	5805.00	2902.00	725.00
35	Vijayawada	Providing Storm Water Drains at Mangalagiri town in Vijayawada	2008-09	3016.00	1508.00	377.00
36	Vijayawada	Restoration of roads damaged due to sewerage in Vijayawada	2008-09	3625.02	1812.51	453.12

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
37	Vijayawada	Providing sewerage facilities for Northern part of Vijaywada City	2008-09	17815.00	8908.00	2227.00
38	Vishakhapatnam	Providing Water supply pipe line from TSR to Yendada and to Kommadi junction for augmenting water supply	2006-07	2340.00	1170.00	877.50
39	Vishakhapatnam	DPR for replacement of existing Thatipudi pipeline from Thatipudi reservoir to town service reservoir and pumping units	2006-07	6228.00	3114.00	2336.00
40	Vishakhapatnam	Regularisation of S.L. Canal	2006-07	339.00	169.50	126.90
41	Vishakhapatnam	Improvement of Yerri Gedda Storm Water drain including bench drains	2006-07	921.00	460.50	460.00
42	Vishakhapatnam	Providing sewerage system in Old city area of Vishakapatnam	2006-07	3708.00	1854.00	1390.50
43	Vishakhapatnam	Augmentation of Water Supply to Gajuvaka Area	2006-07	3976.00	1988.00	994.00
44	Vishakhapatnam	Providing sewerage system to Central part of Visakhapatnam city	2006-07	24444.00	12222.00	9166.00
45	Vishakhapatnam	Bus Rapid Transport System for Vishakapatnam (i) Simhachalam Transit Corridor including tunnel (ii) Pendurthi Transit Corridor	2007-08	45293.00	22646.50	11323.26
46	Vishakhapatnam	Providing water supply distribution system to Gajuwaka area of GVMC (Phase II)	2007-08	4600.00	2300.00	1150.00

47	Vishakhapatnam	Augmentation of Drinking water supply to peripheral areas	2007-08	24074.00	12037.00	6018.50
48	Vishakhapatnam	Improvement of Storm Water Drains for Zone VIII of Greater Visakhapatnam city (Gagulhedda and Yerrigada branch canals)	2008-09	7227.00	3613.50	903.37
49	Vishakhapatnam	Refurbishment of comprehensive Water Supply in North Eastern Zone in Central Area of Greater Vishakhapatnam Municipal Corporation	2008-09	19018.00	9509.00	2377.25
50	Vishakhapatnam	Comprehensive Water Supply proposed in Old city of Greater Vishakhapatnam	2008-09	4793.48	2396.74	599.18
TOTAL				488317.01	205428.38	101883.89

**Statement-II**

*Details of 15 projects which have been completed*

(Rs. in lakh)

S.No.	City	Sector	Project Name	Year of sanction	Approved Cost	ACA committed	ACA released
1	Hyderabad	Roads/Flyovers/RoB	Flyover at Rajiv Gandhi Circle-Volume II	2005-06	3300.00	1155.00	1023.75
2	Hyderabad	Roads/Flyovers/RoB	Flyover at Green Lands Junction	2005-06	1727.00	604.45	485.55
3	Hyderabad	Roads/Flyovers/RoB	Flyover at Chandrayangagutta	2005-06	1101.00	385.35	362.09
4	Hyderabad	Water Supply	DPR for laying pipeline from Saheb Nagar TBR to Prashasan Nagar	2005-06	9493.00	3322.55	2493.00
5	Hyderabad	Water Supply	Diversion of Krishna Water to Secunderabad	2005-06	8120.00	2842.00	2132.00
6	Hyderabad	Water Supply	Krishna Drinking Water Supply Project (Phase-II)	2007-08	60650.00	21227.50	21227.50
7	Vishakhapatnam	Drainage/Storm Water Drains	Regularisation of S.L. Canal	2006-07	339.00	169.50	126.90
8	Vishakhapatnam	Drainage/ Storm Water Drains	Improvement of Yerri Gedda Storm Water drain including bench drains	2006-07	921.00	460.50	460.00

9	Vishakha- patnam	Water Supply	Providing Water supply pipe line from TSR to Yendada and to Kommadi junction for augmenting water supply	2006-07	2340.00	1170.00	877.5
10	Vijayawada	Sewerage	Providing sewerage system in Krishnalanka area of Vijayawada	2006-07	743.00	371.50	278.61
11	Hyderabad	Water Supply	Providing Flow, Level and Chlorine measurements and supervisory Control and Data Acquisition System (SCADA) for All Reservoirs and bulk supply pipe lines in the entire system of HMWSSB	2006-07	990.00	346.50	259.86
12	Vishakha- patnam	Water Supply	DPR for replacement of existing Thatipudi pipeline from Thatipudi reservoir to town service reservoir and pumping units	2006-07	6228.00	3114.00	2336.00
13	Vishakha- patnam	Sewerage	Providing sewerage system in Old city area of Vishakapatnam	2006-07	3708.00	1854.00	1390.50
14	Vijayawada	Sewerage	Providing sewerage treatment plan at Singhnagar (UASBR) (Sector-8)	2006-07	. 949.00	474.50	355.88
15	Vijayawada	Sewerage	Providing sewage facilities in unserved areas of VMC covering Housing Baord Colony, Gundala, Devinagar, Kedareshwarapet etc.	2006-07	1985.00	992.50	741.39

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**Shortage of urban housing in the country**

300. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI: Will the minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the recommendations made by the Technical Group to assess the urban housing shortage in the country;

(b) the details of the action so far taken by Government in this regard during the Eleventh Five Year Plan;

(c) the details of the funds allocated for the said purpose during the Eleventh Five Year Plan along with the targets fixed for in providing of 'Affordable Housing for All' particularly the Economically Weaker Sections in the country; and

(d) the details of the targets in this regard so far obtained in various States?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA):

(a) A Technical Group constituted by the Ministry in 2006 to assess the urban housing shortage has estimated that at the end of the 10th Five Year Plan (2007-08), the total housing shortage in the country was 24.71 million. The Technical Group has further estimated the total requirement of housing during the 11th Five Year Plan period (2007-2012) will be 26.53 million.

(b) to (d) Given the magnitude of the housing shortage and budgetary constraints of both the Central and State Governments, the National Urban Housing and Habitat Policy, 2007 (NUHHP : 2007) focuses the spotlight on multiple stake-holders and aims at forging strong partnerships between the public, private and cooperative sectors for accelerated growth. However, 'land' and 'colonisation' being state subjects, it is for the State Governments to pursue the initiatives under the NUHHP:2007.

The Ministry is also implementing schemes for providing affordable housing to urban poor. The Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), launched by the Government in the

year 2005 supports provision of housing and basic services to urban poor in slums in 65 specified cities under the Sub Mission Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) and in other cities and towns under the Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP). The original allocation of Rs. 18141.34 crores under JNNURM has been enhanced to Rs. 23184.66 crores, with allocation of Rs. 16356.35 crores and Rs. 6828.31 crores respectively for BSUP and IHSDP. The schemes are demand driven and so far 15,60,102 houses have been sanctioned and Central share of Rs. 20787.90 crores committed for the purpose. Statewise details of projects sanctioned under BSUP and IHSDP are given in the enclosed Statement-I and II respectively (See below).

The Interest Subsidy Scheme for Housing the Urban Poor (ISHUP) provides for interest subsidy on housing loans to the Economically Weaker Sections (EWS) and Low Income Group (LIG) as part of credit-enablement measures and encourages these households to avail of loan facilities through Commercial Banks/Housing Finance Companies for the purposes of construction/acquisition of houses and avail 5% subsidy in interest payment for loans upto Rs. 1 lakh. An allocation of Rs. 1378 crores has been made for the scheme for the 11th Plan. A target of providing 3.10 lakh dwelling units has been kept for the 11th Plan period under this beneficiary driven Scheme being implemented through Banks/Housing Finance Companies, against which 5038 beneficiaries have been covered so far.

The scheme of Affordable Housing in Partnership seeks assembly of land for construction of affordable housing and provides Central Government assistance towards provision of internal and external infrastructure connectivity. The scheme which was launched in 2009 with an outlay of Rs. 5000 crores, seeks construction of 1 million houses for EWS/LIG/Middle Income Group (MIG) with at least 25% for EWS Category. 14 projects envisaging 19100 dwelling units with project cost of Rs. 792.04 crores with central share of Rs. 53.96 crores have been approved so far under the scheme. Statewise details of projects approved are given in the enclosed Statement-III.

Statement-I

Details of Projects sanctioned under BSUP

Status as on 15.02.2011  
(Rs. in crores)

JNNURM - Basic Services to the							Urban Poor (Sub Mission II)						
Total Projects							Approved						
Sl. No.	Name of the State/ UT	Mission Cities	Projects Approved	Total Project Cost Approved	Total No. of Dwelling Units Approved (N+U)	Total Central Share Approved	Total State Approved	1st Sanctioned	2nd sanctioned	3rd sanctioned	4th sanctioned	Total installment Released	ACA
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
1	Andhra Pradesh	3	36	3010.18	134694	1497.42	1512.77	374.35	337.91	227.68	66.86	874.86	
2	Assam	1	2	108.44	2260	97.60	10.84	24.40	24.40	0.00	0.00	48.80	
3	Arunanchal Pradesh	1	2	49.25	852	43.95	5.31	10.99	0.84	0.00	0.00	11.83	
4	Chandigarh (UT)	1	2	564.94	25728	396.13	168.81	99.03	99.03	75.03	0.00	198.06	
5	Chhattisgarh	1	6	462.49	30000	364.99	97.50	91.25	78.05	0.00	0.00	169.29	
6	Bihar	2	18	709.98	22372	312.76	397.23	78.19	0.00	0.00	0.00	78.19	
7	Delhi	1	17	2783.78	73820	1229.28	1554.51	307.32	43.85	11.54	0.00	228.90	

8	Gujarat	4	19	1709.94	106044	822.46	887.48	205.62	167.18	146.10	109.65	621.68
9	Goa	1	1	10.22	155	4.60	5.62	1.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.15
10	Haryana	1	2	64.23	3248	31.18	33.05	7.79	7.79	7.79	7.79	31.18
11	Himachal Pradesh	1	2	24.01	636	18.27	5.74	4.57	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.57
12	Jammu & Kashmir	2	5	162.39	6677	134.44	27.95	33.61	3.19	0.00	0.00	33.61
13	Jharkhand	3	11	370.67	12226	251.59	119.08	62.90	0.00	0.00	0.00	62.90
14	Karnataka	2	18	747.18	28118	407.97	339.21	101.99	63.96	1.22	0.00	164.49
15	Kerala	2	7	343.67	23577	233.56	110.11	58.39	50.60	16.38	0.00	125.37
16	Madhya Pradesh	4	22	704.65	41446	344.26	360.48	86.07	45.44	16.40	0.00	147.91
17	Maharashtra	5	60	6817.86	182841	3234.10	3583.76	808.53	403.99	174.15	46.36	1409.68
18	Manipur	1	1	51.23	1250	43.91	7.32	10.98	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.98
19	Meghalaya	1	3	51.74	768	40.35	11.39	10.09	5.94	5.94	0.00	16.03
20	Mizoram	1	4	91.32	1096	80.11	11.21	20.03	7.23	0.00	0.00	27.26
21	Nagaland	1	1	134.50	3504	105.60	28.90	26.40	26.40	26.40	0.00	79.20
22	Orissa	2	6	74.62	2508	54.18	20.44	13.54	9.95	0.00	0.00	13.54
23	Punjab	2	2	72.43	5152	36.15	36.28	9.04	9.04	8.32	0.00	26.39
24	Puducherry	1	3	135.98	2964	83.20	52.78	20.80	1.06	1.06	0.00	21.86
25	Rajasthan	2	4	458.64	23151	257.30	201.34	64.33	21.14	0.00	0.00	85.47

26	Sikkim	1	3	33.58	254	29.06	4.52	7.26	7.26	0.70	0.00	15.23
27	Tamil Nadu	3	51	2327.32	91318	1041.80	1285.53	260.45	147.39	83.42	25.93	494.42
28	Tripura	1	1	16.73	256	13.96	2.77	3.49	3.49	3.49	3.49	13.96
29	Uttar Pradesh	7	67	2342.51	67992	1144.24	1198.27	286.02	263.18	86.73	0.00	531.77
30	Uttrakhand	3	12	86.03	1799	65.33	20.70	16.33	1.28	0.00	0.00	17.61
31	West Bengal	2	91	3293.05	140113	1607.42	1685.62	402.21	198.11	105.22	11.78	682.65
	Total	63 Cities	479	27813.58	1036819	#####	#####	3507.11	2027.70	997.58	271.86	6248.82
	DPR Preparation		20 Released	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		8.59
	Charges											
	PMUs		27	0.00	0	30.57	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		5.12
	PIUs		118	0.00	0	79.76	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		16.82
	TPIMA		15									
	CBP											2.01
	Grand Total	63 Cities	479	27813.58	1036819	#####	#####	3507.11	2027.70	997.58	271.86	6281.36

**Statement-II**

*Details of Projects sanctioned under IHSDP*

**Total Projects Approved**

S. No.	Name of the State	No. of towns/ ULBs	Total No. of Projects Approved	Total Project Cost Approved	Total number of dwelling units Approved (new+ Upgradation)	Total Central Share	Total State Share Approved	1st installment (50% of Central Share approved)	2nd Installment approved	Total ACA released
1	Andhra Pradesh	56	77	1139.10	47896	783.10	355.99	382.28	221.77	551.78
2	Arunanchal Pradesh	1	1	9.95	176	8.96	1.00	4.48	0.00	4.48
3	A&N Islands	1	2	15.15	40	13.64	1.52	6.82	0.00	5.53
4	Assam	16	16	84.99	8668	70.22	14.77	35.11	0.00	35.11
5	Bihar	19	20	275.22	12956	162.48	112.74	81.24	0.00	81.24
6	Chattisgarh	17	18	225.60	17922	158.83	66.78	79.41	28.19	104.57
7	D&N Haveli	1	2	5.74	144	3.34	2.40	1.67	0.00	1.67
8	Daman & Diu	1	1	0.69	16	0.58	0.11	0.29	0.00	0.29
9	Gujurat	37	38	381.78	28424	243.20	121.06	124.76	0.00	119.35
10	Haryana	14	18	272.26	16426	209.70	62.57	104.85	0.00	104.85
11	Himachal Pradesh	6	6	55.34	1616	37.07	18.26	18.54	0.00	18.54
12	Jammu & Kashmir	27	40	114.46	6670	87.97	21.64	41.22	4.42	41.22

13	Jharkhand	10	10	217.93	11544	131.33	86.60	62.79	0.00	55.05
14	Karnataka	32	34	398.13	17237	222.56	175.57	111.28	40.04	136.45
15	Kerala	45	53	273.32	26295	201.60	71.71	100.68	39.67	130.70
16	Madhya Pradesh	41	44	319.26	20739	221.83	97.43	110.97	4.76	115.73
17	Mizoram	6	8	39.27	1950	29.78	9.49	14.89	0.00	14.89
18	Rajasthan	51	56	776.37	40874	518.45	257.92	259.23	23.77	219.69
19	Meghalaya	3	3	41.48	912	22.43	19.05	11.21	0.00	11.21
20	Manipur	6	6	43.38	2829	32.35	10.08	16.33	0.00	13.03
21	Maharashtra	83	102	1803.93	90072	1228.48	575.44	575.97	34.48	600.15
22	Nagaland	2	2	90.13	2761	44.74	43.60	22.67	7.25	29.92
23	Orissa	29	32	284.67	13049	191.88	92.79	92.90	9.01	92.90
24	Punjab	2	3	63.42	4658	33.77	29.64	16.89	0.00	16.89
25	Puducherry	1	1	17.03	432	5.48	11.55	2.74	0.00	2.74
26	Sikkim	1	1	19.91	39	17.92	1.99	8.96	0.00	8.96
27	Tamil Nadu	83	84	515.88	37585	372.10	127.13	183.89	137.26	281.99
28	Tripura	5	5	43.64	3115	38.05	5.59	19.03	15.52	22.19
29	Uttar Pradesh	135	153	1165.08	43035	751.74	413.34	375.84	67.89	366.82
30	Uttrakhand	18	21	161.28	5032	90.57	70.71	45.28	0.00	45.28
31	West Bengal	81	120	1103.33	60171	826.59	276.25	413.37	163.46	498.79
Total		830	977	9957.72	523283	6760.72	3154.75	3325.59	797.49	3732.01

**Statement-III**

*Details of affordable housing in partnership*

*Total Projects Approved*

Sl. No.	Name of the State/ UT	Mission Cities	Projects Approved	Total Project Cost Approved	Total Central Share Approved (25% of the Infra. Cost)	Total State Share Approved	Total State ULB Share Approved	Total State Beneficiary Share	EWS Dus	LIG	MIG	Total No. of Dwelling Units Approved	No. of Meeting	Date of CS&MC
1	2	3	4	5	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	Affordable housing in Partnership (Under JNNURM) at Basantkunj Yojna, Sector-'A', Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh	35.33	2.48	1.68	0	31.16				816	84	27-Apr-10
2	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	Affordable housing in Partnership (Under JNNURM) at Vrindavan Scheme No.-1, Sector 5 E, Lucknow, UP	57.73	4.63	2.75	0	50.35				1500	84	27-Apr-10



1	2	3	4	5	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
3	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	Affordable housing in Partnership (Under JNNURM) at Basantkunj Yojna, Sector-'A', Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh	132.81	8.32	6.32		118.17	1776	800		2576	85	5-May-10
4	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	Affordable housing in Partnership (Under JNNURM) at Gahroo Yojna, Bijnaur, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh	139.03	6.63	6.62		125.78	896	1536		2432	85	5-May-10
5	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	Affordable housing in Partnership (Under JNNURM) at Gomati Nagar Extension Yojna, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh	103.63	9.41	4.93		89.28	1728	208		1936	85	5-May-10

1	2	3	4	5	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
6	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	Affordable housing in Partnership (Under JNNURM) at Devpur Para, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh	132.91	8.74	6.33		117.85	3152			3152	85	5-May-10
7	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	Affordable housing in Partnership (Under JNNURM) at Basantkunj Yojna, Sector-'A', Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh	27.85	1.40	1.33		25.12	720			720	86	25-May-10
8	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur	Affordable housing in Partnership (Under JNNURM) at Janakipura, Sector-I, Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh	34.11	3.12	1.62		29.36	688			688	86	25-May-10

1	2	3	4	5	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
9	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur	Affordable housing in Partnership (Under JNNURM) at Hanspuram, Sector-7, Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh	21.71	2.05	1.03		18.62	564			564	86	25-May-10
10	Uttar Pradesh	Mathura	Affordable housing in Partnership (Under JNNURM) at Rukamani Vihar Avasiya Yojana, Vrindavan, Mathura, Uttar Pradesh	31.72	170	1.51		28.52	672	304		976	86	25-May-10
			Sub Total	716.83	48.48	34.13	0.00	634.22	10196	2848	0	15360		
11	Chhatisgarh	Raipur	Dharampura Social Housing Scheme Construction of 648 EWS Flats (G+2) under affordahle Housing in partnership at Dharampura, Raipur	15.62	0.59			15.04	648			648	86	25-May-10

1	2	3	4	5	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
12	Chhatisgarh	Raipur	Puraina Social Housing Scheme Construction of 320 FWS Flats (C+3) under affordable Housing in partnership at Puraina, Raipur	7.75	0.27			7.48	320			320	86	25-May-10
13	Chhatisgarh	Raipur	An Affordable Housing in partnership Project Proposal at Rajpura, Raipur	17.81	1.75			16.07	972			972	86	25-May-10
14	Chhatisgarh	Raipur	An Affordable Housing in partnership Project Proposal at Boriyakhurd, Raipur	34.03	2.88			31.15	1800			1800	86	25-May-10
			Sub Total	75.21	5.48	0.00	0.00	69.73	3740	0	0	3740		
			Total	792.04	53.96	34.13	0.00	703.94	13936	2848	0	19100		

Project approved till 93rd CSMC Meeting Dated 21.10.2010

**Illegal occupation of subletting of Government Accommodation**

301. SHRI N. BALAGANGA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise number of complaints received by Government of illegal occupation or subletting of Government accommodation during the last three years;

(b) the action taken by Government thereon along with the number of such cases disposed of and pending during the said period, State-wise; and

(c) the corrective measures taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) to (c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

**Construction quality of flats at Games Village**

†302. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether DDA has received any letter from Central Building Research Institute (CBRI), Roorkee regarding the quality of flats constructed at Games village;

(b) if so, the action taken on the letter; and

(c) the action taken against the company who worked carelessly while constructing these flats?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) Yes, Sir. Central Building Research Institute (CBRI), the agency appointed by DDA for Third Party Quality Assurance has submitted 13 reports on the quality aspect of flats constructed at Games Village.

(b) DDA has reported that the Project Developer has submitted action taken reports, on the reports submitted by CBRI. The deficiencies noted in one report were rectified and action taken report submitted and this process was continued upto the end. The rectifications carried out have been noted by CBRI in its subsequent reports.

(c) Deficiencies and delays in the construction of Commonwealth

Games Village flats by the Project Developer have been reported. Action has been taken by DDA against the Project Developer.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

The Performance Bank Guarantee has been forfeited. The Project Developer has filed case in the High Court of Delhi and the matter is currently *sub-judice*.

**Building of urban local bodies in Bihar**

303. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Government for the capacity building of urban local bodies in Bihar;

(b) the future plans of Government to enhance the functional efficiency of ULBs in Bihar;

(c) whether it is a fact that the State Government of Bihar is not receiving its due share in the areas; and

(d) the state-wise investment of the Ministry in the capacity building of urban local bodies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) Under the Rapid Training Programme (RTP) implemented under the Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG) Sub-Mission of the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), support for capacity building was provided to Patna and Bodhgaya. The Programme covered Governance and Reforms, Detailed Project Report (DPR) preparation and Supervision and Project Implementation and Management. A Programme Management Unit (PMU) has been sanctioned at the State Level Nodal Agency a cost of ` 227.40 lakhs. Project Implementation Units have been sanctioned for Bodh Gaya and Patna at a cost of ` 59.85 lakhs each. Under the Capacity Building Scheme for Urban Local Bodies (CBULB), no proposals have been received from the State of Bihar.

(b) The Government has provided assistance to Urban Local Bodies under the Capacity Building Scheme for Urban Local Bodies (CBULB). No proposal has been received for capacity building from Bihar.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The RTP and Post RTP Capacity Building Programmes envisage coverage of all cities under the Urban Infrastructure and Governance sub - mission of JNNURM. The state wise

investment under the JNNURM in respect of PMUs and PIUs is as given in the Statement-I (See below). The State-wise investment of the Ministry under the Capacity Building Scheme for urban local bodies (CBULB) is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

**Statement-I**

*The state wise investment under the JNNURM in respect of PMUs and PIUs*

(` in lakhs)

S.No.	State	PMU Total Cost	PIU Total Cost
1.	Andhra Pradesh	144.60	198.68
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	132.00	61.20
3.	Assam	75.84	63.90
4.	Bihar	227.40	119.70
5.	Chhattisgarh	139.20	63.90
6.	Gujarat	94.20	226.04
7.	Himachal Pradesh	128.76	55.80
8.	Jharkhand	227.40	170.04
9.	Karnataka	267.00	113.87
10.	Kerala	290.40	117.00
11.	Madhya Pradesh	277.20	228.15
12.	Nagaland	31.75	35.50
13.	Odisha	112.20	127.80
14.	Puducherry	50.10	54.45
15.	Punjab	162.24	58.50
16.	Rajasthan	204.42	108.00
17.	Tamil Nadu	108.60	283.50
18.	Uttar Pradesh	216.60	439.74
19.	Uttarakhand	123.00	175.50
20.	West Bengal	268.80	322.47
21.	Maharashtra	-	58.50
TOTAL		3281.71	3082.24



**Statement-II**

*The State-wise investment of the Ministry under the Capacity  
Building Scheme for urban local bodies (CBULB)*

(i in crores)

Name of the State	Total Sanctioned
Orissa	3.50
Kerala	11.04
Karnataka	0.18
MP	0.50
Chhattisgarh (1)	1.00
Chhattisgarh (2)	8.85
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>25.07</b>

**Delay in airport line due to private partnership**

†304.      SHRIMATI MAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Airport Express Metro line of Delhi metro could not be completed within stipulated time due to its construction under private partnership;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons which lead to the delay; and

(d) the hurdles in the construction of Metros under private partnership which have prompted DMRC to reject the proposals given by Planning Commission for the construction of metros in various cities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) and (b) Delhi Metro Rail Corporation (DMRC) Ltd. has reported that the Airport Express Metro Line was to be commissioned by 30.9.2010 in which the major civil works were completed by DMRC and the system (i.e. traction, signaling, telecommunication, automatic fare collection, air-conditioning, tunnel ventilation, etc.) and rolling stock were provided by the Private Concessionaire.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

However, it could not be commissioned within the stipulated time as the Concessionaire could not obtain timely clearance from the Commissioner of Metro Rail Safety, Delhi Fire Service and security clearance from the Government.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) It is premature to indicate the hurdles in the construction of Metros under private partnership for the present. No such proposals have been given by the Planning Commission and rejected by DMRC.

**Lifespan of flats of CWG village**

†305. PROF. ANIL KUMAR SAHANI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the lifespan of flats built up at Common Wealth Games Village-2010 Delhi is only 20 years as per the report of Roorkee's Central Building Research Institute (CBRI) and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has ascertained the cost of each flat at CWG village and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether despite 13 damaging reports from CBRI, DDA took no action on the glaring construction flaws in the CWG village; and

(d) whether there is any proposal to book DDA officials for allowing inferior quality construction in CWG Village and defrauding public money and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) No, Sir. DDA has reported that the building structures would have its normal life span. CBRI's comment in one of the 13 reports is not based on any calculation or cross references. Rather, the results of the tests conducted by the CBRI on the materials/in-situ concrete have been found good to excellent as per reports. The quality control during the construction is a process control. The deficiencies noted in one report are rectified and action taken report is submitted by the construction agency to the third Party quality assurance team. The rectifications carried out have been noted by the CBRI in its subsequent report.

(b) No, Sir. DDA has reported that the disposal cost of each flat at

CWG village has not been worked out.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) As replied in part (a) above.

(d) A Committee for Technical and Quality Audit of all the works completed by Developer M/s Emaar MGF has been constituted by Lieutenant Governor of Delhi. The Government of India has also constituted a High Level Committee headed by Shri V.K. Shunglu to look into the issues relating to organizing and conduct of Commonwealth Games-2010. The High Level Committee among others has also been asked to examine weaknesses in management, alleged misappropriation, irregularities, wasteful expenditure and wrongdoing in the conduct of the Games and recommending action on the same. The Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) has taken up a comprehensive audit of the Commonwealth Games-2010.

#### **Central schemes in GOA**

306. SHRI SHANTARAM LAXMAN NAIK: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the name of the schemes of the Ministry of Urban Development being enforced in Goa;

(b) the finances allotted under each of schemes;

(c) the targets achieved under each of the schemes; and

(d) the road map contemplated with respect to each of the schemes with expenditure involved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) to (d) The schemes of the Ministry in force in Goa are as under:

**(i) National Urban Information System (NUIS) Scheme :** National Urban Information System(NUIS) Scheme was launched in March 2006 to develop Geographic Information System (GIS) Database in two scales i.e. 1:10,000 and 1:2000 for 152 towns and utility mapping at 1:1000 Scale for 24 towns with the cost of Rs.66.28 crore with matching share of Centre and State in the ratio of 75:25.

The financial allotment are as under:

(Rs. In Lakh)		
Component	Central Share	Central Share Released
Mapping	46.48	23.24
Hardware-Software (HW/SW)	28.80	28.80
National Urban Data Bank and Indicators (NUDB&I)	8.25	04.13
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>83.53</b>	<b>56.17</b>

Five towns in Goa, namely Cuncolim, Curchorem Cacora, Mapusa, Margao and Mormugao are covered under the scheme to develop the GIS (Geographical Information System) database at 1:10,000 & 1:2000 Scale. As on date draft deliverables at 1:10,000 Scale of all the towns has been sent to SNA (State Nodal Agency) for vetting. The draft data at 1: 2000 scale of Cuncolim, Curchorem Cacora and Mormugao has been completed and sent to SNA for vetting. The database of National Urban Databank & Indicators has been collected for all the towns.

(ii) **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):-** Panaji is an identified mission city for UIG with the total allocation of Additional Central Assistance (ACA) to Rs 120.94 crore. The State has, however, not been approved any project under UIG. To get projects funded under UIG the projects duly recommended by State Level Sanctioning Committee (SLSC) of the State and emanating from the City Development Plan (CDP) are considered by the Central Sanctioning & Monitoring Committee (CSMC) for approval subject to their technical appraisal and availability of funds.

A sum of Rs. 22.11 Crore has been allocated for the State of Goa for ACA under UIDSSMT for the 7-year mission period 2005-12. The State Level Sanctioning Committee (SLSC) of the State of Goa had recommended one project from Bicholim for construction of Roads at a cost of Rs. 8.43 Crore (Central Share is 80% i.e. Rs 6.74 crore) under UIDSSMT against which ACA of Rs.3.37 Crore (50% of the Central share) has been released.

(iii) **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, and till March 2009, purchase of 50 buses for Goa has been sanctioned at a cost of Rs 7.70 crore of which permitted Admissible Central Assistance (ACA) is Rs 6.16 crore and Rs 3.08 crore has been released till March, 2009. As per reports received from State Government, 30 number of buses has been received by the Government of Goa.

**Providing basic infrastructure facilities in urban areas**

307. SHRI PARSHOTTAM KHODABHAI RUPALA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has received or is in process to take loan/aid from World Bank/Asian Development Bank for providing basic infrastructure facilities in urban areas of our nation in the last three years;

(b) if so, what further action has been taken in this regard;

(c) how much fund has been allocated or is in process for Gujarat State from above mentioned fund and purpose;

(d) whether his Ministry provided latest technology of European Union for scientific urban garbage waste management to Gujarat; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) Yes, Sir. Discussions have been held with World Bank. A loan from Asian Development Bank for 5 (five) States of North Eastern region has been finalized.

(b) Discussions with World Bank are at preliminary stage.

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

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

**Delay in Metro Airport Express line in Delhi**

308. SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Metro Airport Express Line in Delhi has been delayed beyond its targeted schedule;

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

(c) what is the responsibility of private party in this regard and the action taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Delhi Metro Rail Corporation (DMRC) Ltd. has reported that the Airport Express Metro Line was to be commissioned by 30.9.2010. However, it has been delayed as the Concessionaire could not obtain timely clearance from the Commissioner of Metro Rail Safety, Delhi Fire Service and security clearance from the Government.

(c) The Concessionaire (Private Party) is responsible for installation, testing and commissioning of all systems including train sets and also to obtain all statutory clearances/approvals. The action for delay has been taken by the DMRC as per the provisions of the Concession Agreement (such as levy of damages).

**Allocation of fund to M.P. under JNNURM**

†309. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN SHARMA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of amount sanctioned/released under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) Scheme for the year 2005 to 2010 for Bhopal, Indore, Jabalpur, Gwalior and other cities and districts in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) the quantum of amount sought by Government of Madhya Pradesh under this scheme for the year 2005-2010;

(c) the quantum of amount actually spent on development projects; and

(d) the quantum of amount earmarked for Bhopal, Indore, Jabalpur and Gwalior for the year 2011?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) to (c) The cities of Bhopal, Indore, Ujjain and Jabalpur in the state of Madhya Pradesh are covered as Mission Cities

under the Urban Infrastructure & Governance (UIG) of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM). The Government of Madhya Pradesh has

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



submitted 46 Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) at a projected cost of Rs.4800 crores approx. during the period 2005-2010. Details of the 23 approved projects, the Additional Central Assistance (ACA) committed and the total ACA released for utilisation during the period 2005-2010 is enclosed as Statement-I (See below).

Under Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT), the State Level Sanctioning Committee (SLSC) has approved and recommended for release of funds for 51 projects at approved cost of Rs.877.00 crores approx. Details of amount sanctioned and released for utilization for the 47 projects approved for various cities including Gwalior of Madhya Pradesh under UIDSSMT is given in the enclosed Statement-II (See below).

(d) The duration of UIG & UIDSSMT is for 7 years i.e. from 2005-2012 and State-wise allocation have been indicated by Planning Commission for the entire 7 year Mission period which is as follows in respect of Madhya Pradesh:

Sl. No.	Name of Component	Allocation (Rs. in Crore)		
1.	UIG	Original Allocation	Additional allocation of Rs. 100 crore for for million plus cities & State capital - 3 Cities and Rs.50 crore for other cities - 1 City	Total Allocation
		978.50	350.00	1328.50
2.	UIDSSMT			438.43

#### **Statement-I**

*Details of amount sanctioned released under JNNURM for 2005-2010*

*Urban Infrastructure & Governance (UIG)*

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the Mission City	Sanctioned Cost for the Projects approved during the Period 2005-2010	Additional Central Assistance (ACA) for the Projects approved during the period 2005-2010	ACA released for Utilization during the period for 2005-2010
1	Bhopal	103106.11	51552.9	21955.28
2	Indore	63516.99	31758.5	17413.53

3	Jabalpur	48937	24468.5	6116.87
4.	Ujjain	11425.44	9140.35	2285.08
Total		226985.54	116920.25	47770.76

**Statement-II**

*Details of amount sanctioned and released on utilization for  
47 projects under UIDSSMT*

*(Rs. in lakhs)*

S.No.	Name of towns/cities	Scheme/ Name of component	Cost approved by State Level Sanctioning Committee (SLSC)	Total eligible Central Share (80%)	Additional Central Assistance (ACA) released for utilisation during the period 2005-2010
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Biaora	Water supply	709.47	567.58	283.79
2	Budhni	Water supply	194.60	155.68	77.84
3		Sewerage	195.05	156.04	78.02
4	Chhatarpur	Water supply	1593.80	1275.04	637.52
5		Water supply	874.20	699.36	699.36
6		Urban Renewal	62.35	49.88	49.88
7	Damoh	Gajanan distribution system Upgradation	130.17	104.14	104.14

8		Water Bodies	53.00	42.40	21.20
9		Road	418.97	335.18	167.59
10	Garhakota	Water Supply	596.36	477.09	477.09
11		Road	143.76	115.01	115.01
12		Water Supply	1467.83	1174.26	587.13
13	Itarsi	Sewerage	708.43	566.74	283.37
14		Road	844.57	675.66	350.50
15		Water Supply	663.00	530.40	265.20
16	Jaora	Sewerage	294.25	235.40	117.70
17	Malajkhanda	Water Supply	525.42	420.34	110.60
18		Drain	27.60	22.08	22.08
19	Mandsaur	Source Augmentation of water supply	1552.45	1241.96	620.98
20	Panna	Water Supply	1808.37	1446.70	723.35
21	Rehli	Water supply	602.75	482.20	241.1
22	Rehti	Sewerage	143.48	114.78	57.39

1	2	3	4	5	6
23	Rewa	Water supply	1427.87	1142.30	571.15
24	Sanawad	Water supply	729.68	583.74	291.87
25	Shujalpur	Water supply	1745.32	1396.26	698.13
26	Sironj	Water Supply	622.95	498.36	249.18
27	Tikamgarh	Water supply	983.18	786.54	393.27
28	Vidisha	Water supply	1557.52	1246.02	623.01
29		Sewerage	218.00	174.40	87.20
30		Road	73.58	58.86	58.86
31	Dabra	Water Supply (source augmentation)	1112.1	889.68	461.52
32		Water Supply (Augmentation Water Supply)	1441.84	1153.47	598.36
33	Sehore	Water Supply	1454.52	1163.62	603.63
34	Ratlam	Water Supply	3265.1	2612.08	1355.02
35	Shivpuri	Water Supply	5964.66	4771.73	2475.33

36	Aastha	Water Supply	980.40	784.32	406.87
37	Khandwa	Water Supply	10672.30	8537.84	4268.92
38	Rehti	Water Supply	276.48	221.18	110.59
39	Nasrullaganj (Sehore)	Water Supply	488.96	391.17	195.58
40	Dewas	Water Supply	5837.00	4669.60	2334.80
41	Hoshangabad	Water Supply	1615.26	1292.21	646.10
42	Agar	Water Supply	1005.80	804.64	402.32
43	Gwalior	Sewerage	6650.00	5320.00	2660.00
44	Shajapur	Water Supply	996.00	796.80	398.40
45	Harda	Water Supply	1787.00	1429.60	714.80
46	Sagar	Sewerage	7661.55	6129.24	3064.62
47	Katni	Water Supply	4080.95	3264.76	1632.38
TOTAL	33	47	76257.90	61006.33	31392.76

**Amount spent by CPWD in Lutyen's Zone**

†310. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent on planting of trees in the bungalows situated in the Lutyen's zone during the last three years; and

(b) the details of money spent by CPWD on the purchase of water pipes, fertilizers and soil for Lutyen's zone?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) The amount spent on planting of trees in the bungalows situated in the Lutyen's zone during the last three years is as given below:

Year	Amount spent
07-08	Rs.432836
08-09	Rs.612250
09-10	Rs.550730

(b) The details of money spent by CPWD on the purchase of water pipes, fertilizers and soil for Lutyen's zone during the last three years is as given below:

Year	Amount spent on		
	Water pipe	Fertilizers	Soil
07-08	Rs.255221	Rs.1216192	Rs.741162
08-09	Rs.522961	Rs.1825041	Rs.667762
09-10	Rs.763320	Rs.1861392	Rs.1954739

**12.00 Noon**

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair)

**PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE**

**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 sub-section (3) of Section 44 of the Arms Act, 1959:

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



- (1) G.S.R. 904 (E), dated the 11th November, 2010, regarding delegation of powers to Central Para Military Forces under various provisions of the Arms Act in their areas of deployment.
- (2) G.S.R. 905 (E), dated the 11th November, 2010, regarding delegation of powers to Central Para Military Forces under various provisions of the Arms Act in their areas of deployment. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 3883/15/11]

#### **Notifications of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): Sir, I lay on the Table:

- (i) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion) Notification No. G.S.R. 1024 (E), dated the 29th December, 2010, publishing the Trade Marks (Second Amendment) Rules, 2010, under sub-section (4) of Section 157 of the Trade Marks Act, 1999. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 3989/15/11]
- (ii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion) Notification No. G.S.R. 195, dated the 30th October, 2010, publishing the Indian Boiler (Second Amendment) Regulations, 2010, under sub-section (2) of Section 28A of the Indian Boilers Act, 1923. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 3988/15/11]

#### **Notification of the Ministry of Home Affairs**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): Sir, I lay on the Table, under sub-section (3) of Section 22 of the Central Industrial Security Force Act, 1968, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Home Affairs Notification No. G.S.R. 946 (E), dated the 2nd December, 2010, publishing the Central Industrial Security Force Security Wing (Subordinate Ranks) Group 'B' and Group 'C' Posts Recruitment Rules, 2010. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 3885/15/11]

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#### **MESSAGES FROM LOK SABHA**

- (i) Nomination of Rajya Sabha Members to the Committee on Public Accounts;
- (ii) Nomination of Rajya Sabha Members to the Committee on Public Undertakings; and

(iii) Nomination of Rajya Sabha Members to the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I have to report to the House the following messages received from the Lok Sabha, signed by the Secretary-General of the Lok Sabha:

(i)

I am directed to inform you that Lok Sabha at its sitting held on Tuesday, the 22nd February, 2011, adopted the following motion:

"That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate seven members from Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on Public Accounts of the House for the term beginning on the 1st May, 2011 and ending on the 30th April, 2012 and do communicate to this House the names of the members so nominated by Rajya Sabha."

I am to request that the concurrence of Rajya Sabha in the said motion, and also the names of the members of Rajya Sabha so nominated, may be communicated to this House.

(ii)

I am directed to inform you that Lok Sabha at its sitting held on Tuesday, the 22nd February, 2011, adopted the following motion:

"That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate seven members from Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on Public Undertakings of the House for the term beginning on the 1st May, 2011 and ending on the 30th April, 2012 and do communicate to this House the names of the members so nominated by Rajya Sabha."

I am to request that the concurrence of Rajya Sabha in the said motion, and also the names of the members of Rajya Sabha so nominated, may be communicated to this House.

(iii)

I am directed to inform you that Lok Sabha at its sitting held on Tuesday, the 22nd February, 2011, adopted the following motion:

"That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate seven members from Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes of the House for the term beginning on the 1st May, 2011 and ending on the 30th April, 2012 and do communicate to this House the names of the members so nominated by Rajya Sabha."

I am to request that the concurrence of Rajya Sabha in the said motion, and also the names of the members of Rajya Sabha so nominated, may be communicated to this House.

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**REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON  
INDUSTRY**

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I present the following reports (in English and Hindi) of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Industry:

- (i) Two Hundred and Eighteenth Report on the Revival and Restructuring of Hindustan Paper Corporation Ltd. pertaining to the Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises (Department of Heavy Industry); and
- (ii) Two Hundred and Nineteenth Report on the Revival and Restructuring of Cement Corporation of India Ltd. pertaining to the Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises (Department of Heavy Industry).

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**MOTION FOR ELECTION OF THE TEA BOARD**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): Sir, I move the following Motion:

That in pursuance of clause (f) of sub-section (3) of Section 4 of the Tea Act, 1953 (No.29 of 1953), read with clause (b) of sub-rule(1) of Rule 5 of the Tea Rules, 1954, this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Chairman may direct, one Member from amongst the Members of the House to be a member of the Tea Board w.e.f April 1, 2011 when the Board is due for re-constitution.

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

SHRI MOINUL HASSAN (West Bengal) : Sir, ...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Nothing, nothing.

SHRI MOINUL HASSAN (West Bengal): Sir, we have given notice. There are lakhs of ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, all that has been done. It was agreed ...(Interruptions)... No, no. ...(Interruptions)... Nothing. ...(Interruptions)... When Motion of Thanks ...(Interruptions)... You have to follow certain rules. When we have taken up the Motion of Thanks, no other subject can be taken up. That is the rule. You raised it in Question Hour. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI MOINUL HASSAN: Sir, lakhs of workers ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is all right. Let them do their job. You do your job. Shri Sitaram Yechury.

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#### MOTION OF THANKS ON PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): Sir, I rise today to participate in the debate on Motion of Thanks on President's Address with a deep sense of disquiet. The sense of disquiet emerges out of the fact that while we are today debating hon'ble President's Address to the Joint Session of both the Houses of Parliament, lakhs of workers are outside on the streets of Delhi beseeching the Parliament of India to take remedial measures and to put the pressure on the Executive i.e. the Government to redress some of their grievances.

Lakhs of people are on the streets, Sir. They have not come here out of any desire to see Delhi; they have not come here on any sight-seeing; they left their families and travelled thousands of miles - and that is why I am raising this - to be here in order to tell us that living conditions of our people are abysmally deteriorating.

This Government has achieved an impossible task. It has actually united all the trade unions across the spectrum. This is a task for which I would like to thank the Government for having united all the trade unions; all of them have come together today to Delhi to raise their specific issues which are absolutely essential for the living conditions of our people.

The President of India talks of a healthy and prosperous India, which is what her entire focus is about. A healthy and prosperous India is impossible without the workers and the exploited sections of our people's wellbeing being taken care of. Therefore, the sense of disquiet begins with this, Sir, that while you have lofty declaration of intent in the President's Speech, at the ground level, the living conditions of our people are getting increasingly deteriorating and more burdens are being put on them. That is why, again with a sense of very deep disquiet, I would like to say that this Speech of the President of India, all of us know, is a customary address, a balance-sheet, that she gives an indication of what would be done by this Government in future. But, as Karl Marx had once said that history repeats itself; the first time it is a tragedy and then it is a farce. This repetition is not only in terms of the priorities that the President of India has outlined. I would read out to you, Sir, the first sentence of what she said on the 22nd February, 2010. It says, "My greetings to you as you assemble here today for the first Session of both Houses of Parliament in the new decade." This year, Sir, the first sentence of what she said is, "I welcome you to the first Session of the new decade." The same sentence is repeated in the Address of last year as of this year in the opening sentence.

Sir, this Government is in a sense of stupor. The sense of stupor of the Government is in the repetition in the President's Address of the same opening sentence. The Government is unable to make up its mind when the decade begins! It is an amazing thing. The President's Speech actually reflects a directionless drift that this Government has been gripped in and I would come to the substantial points later. This is the sort of affairs that we have today.

The President has outlined five priorities of her Government. The five priorities are once again a repetition. The first one is, 'to combat inflation and particularly to protect the common man from the impact of rising food prices.' When this Government took office in 2009, in an Address to the Joint Session the President says, "My Government is firmly committed to maintaining high growth with low inflation, particularly in relation to prices of essential agricultural and industrial commodities." The same repetition. Two years ago you said the same thing and you say the same thing today. All of us know that the Speech of the President of India is vetted by the Union Cabinet and it is a text that

goes from the Government. So, it is the Cabinet that is repeating itself over and over again over these years. What is that you are going to do in order to combat this inflation, Sir? There is not one concrete step that is being given here in order to combat inflation.

We would like to know whether they are going to ban speculation in essential commodities. It has reached to the tune of 15 lakh crores of rupees a year! The value traded in the forward trading and commodity exchange is today 1.5 times the value of your annual Budget! Why would anybody put value in speculative trading unless he makes profit out of this speculative trading? On that, there is not even a word in the President's Address. Unless prices rise they cannot make their profits and unless you ban the speculative trading, it is impossible to control this runaway inflation. There is not one word in the President of India's Address to Parliament. Neither is there any mention of the fact of strengthening the public distribution system or the fact that you have today nearly 2.5 times excess foodgrains stock in your godowns. The Supreme Court has indicted this Government by saying that if you cannot store your food, distribute it to the hungry. None of these have been referred to in the Address. The people are going hungry and the prices rising. Even the fact that you have deregulated the petroleum prices has not found a place. Petroleum prices have been hiked 7 times in the last 8 months. And, at the time of deregulating of petroleum prices, the assurance given to the Parliament and to the country was that there would be a relook at the tax structure.

The ad valorem tax on petroleum products continues. Today, we are told, we will know when the Budget comes, more than rupees two lakh twenty thousand crores is being collected as revenue from the petroleum sector. Now, if this is how you are actually sucking your revenues out of the petroleum sector, and then deregulate the prices and because of that the prices increase and burdens are put on the people, is there not a need for the Government, if it is serious, about improving the living conditions of the people to have a relook at this? There is not a mention of that in the President's Address. Therefore, Sir, what I would like here to suggest is that if at all the President of India talks that if her Government is sincere about the first of the five priorities that she has listed, where she talks of combating inflation, then, at least, on these three measures, we would like the Government to answer. Will you

ban speculative trading in essential commodities? The United Nations Rappoteur for Food has said that 70 per cent of the rise in global prices of food is because of



speculation. At least, from that, we must learn. Will you ban this speculative trading? Will you release the excess food that is there in your stocks to the States to be distributed under the Public Distribution System? Number three, will you restructure the tax structure in the petroleum sector so that this rise in prices of petroleum products can be stopped? Unless this is done, there is no mean to what the President of India assures saying that this will be the first priority of this Government. So, this is the situation, as far as the first priority is concerned.

The second priority is, Madam, President has said, "to address frontally the concern regarding the lack of probity and integrity in public life". We have had big discussions on this. The Leader of the Opposition yesterday, in a detailed manner, told us of the deficits that this Government is suffering from. When I came into the House, Sir, the only deficit we were talking about was the fiscal deficit. Today, we are talking of ethical deficit, we are talking of moral deficit, we are talking of governance deficit. I mean, there is no deficit in any one area, but, there is nothing to complain about deficits because you have deficit of everything, as far as this Government is concerned. To have Ministers in the Government who talks of ethical deficit; to have Ministers in the Government talk in cross purposes of one saying that one Minister resigned because of a scam in the 2G spectrum, and the present Telecom Minister saying that there is absolutely no scam at all; there is actually zero loss for the Government. Now, what is happening?

Sir, when we talk of corruption in high places, it is not a question of individuals we are talking of. The hon. Prime Minister was sitting there on the last occasion, when I had said that, Sir, what we are questioning is not the integrity of individuals, we are questioning the infallibility of the entire system, and you are creating a system of crony capitalism in our country where, one-by-one, these scams are coming up. You have the 2G Spectrum Scam, you have the Commonwealth Games Scam, you have the Adarsh Housing Society Scam, you have the IPL Scam, and now you have the Antrix-Devas Scam, which is mega scam of the mega scams, of which the details have appeared in the media.

Now, if these scams are emerging with such rapidity, of course, there is moral degeneration; of course, there is ethical degeneration. But, the point is, how are we allowing our system to degenerate in such an extent, and that, I believe is because what we are promoting is not capitalism, but what we are promoting is crony capitalism. The Prime Minister, on record, stated that India can ill-afford crony capitalism. And, it is this crony capitalism, Sir, that is being nurtured and protected today, which is leading to all these scams. You have talked of black money. There is a lot of discussion going on. The President of India has given us some figures of showing increase in revenue through unearthing this black money. But, the point is, how were avenues created for this money to leave the country. What are you doing about those avenues? Are you going to plug them? You have this Double Taxation Avoidance Agreements with various countries. We had raised it right then at that point of time. We can understand the logic of not taxing by two countries on same corporate or individual the same tax, but you have Double Taxation Avoidance Agreements with countries which do not have the same tax. There is no Capital Gains Tax in Mauritius today. But, because the money comes in from Mauritius, you do not pay Capital Gains Tax in India as well. And, this sort of a thing is creating these routes for money-laundering, creating these routes for siphoning off money from our country. That has been created by the system.

That is why fighting corruption today cannot be fought without fighting the entire trajectory of your neo-liberal economic reforms and that is where the Government will have to take a serious look at it because corruption is not a moral issue only and I would like the hon. treasury benches to keep this in mind. Corruption today is the siphoning off of money that we can use to improve the livelihood of our people. Imagine, Sir, Rs. 1,76,000 crores is equivalent for two years. According to Shrimati Sonia Gandhi's leadership National Advisory Council's estimate, you would require Rs. 88,000 crores to provide 35 kgs of food grains to every family in our country.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): The loss is only presumptive.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: No, no, I am talking about the amount and what you could do with that amount. Rs. 88,000 crores is what you require for 35 kgs of food grains to provide for every family in our country including all the APL families.

SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL (Gujarat): What is that amount? Is it a notional amount or the actual loss?

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: I am coming to it. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Rashtrapal, you will be speaking. Your name is there. You can speak at that time. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, we require, according to the National Advisory Council headed by Shrimati Sonia Gandhi, Rs. 88,000 crores to provide 35 kgs of rice to every family in our country, APL and BPL, everybody. Rs. 1,76,000 crores is exactly twice that amount. We can achieve food security in our country with that amount of money for two years continuously. We have passed a law giving the Right to Education in our country. There is a big dispute going on between the Central Government and the State Government on who will finance this and what is the estimate to achieve, to convert this right into a reality? Both your Planning Commission and NIEPA, National Institute of Educational Planning and Administration have estimated that you require Rs. 35,000 crores annually for the next five years to build new schools, to recruit new teachers, to provide for mid-day meals etc. What does Rs. 35,000 crores for five years mean? It is Rs. 1,75,000 crores. This estimate of Rs. 1,76,000 crores will leave the country with Rs. one lakh crore of surplus after providing education for all. So, corruption is not only a matter of moral degeneration.

You are talking whether it is notional loss or actual loss. Notional loss is notional loss because like the hon. Prime Minister said, 'I have chosen not to collect this revenue.' But the decision to choose not to collect that revenue-means this: neither food security nor education for all. It is not an actual loss but the Government has chosen not to collect. If the Government has chosen not to collect, what is it doing? It is saying that we are giving incentives for greater tele-density; we are giving incentives for cheaper telecom services. But, Sir, where does the scam lie? Not in the voluntary admission by the Government saying, "I am not collecting so much money." The scam lies in the fact that the licenses to whom they were sold were sold within months for at least six times what they paid to the Government. That is where the scam is. Today, if the tele-density is high, it is high in spite of the fact that those who are providing the tele-density had paid six times more to the

original licensees.

Today if the call rates are cheap; it is cheap because these companies who have paid six times more are giving it. Therefore, this argument that we have given it cheaper and we have not collected this money because we have decided not to collect this money in order to give better services to the people is a \* argument. The scam is involved in the way in which the market determined the rate of licenses six months after they were actually given to these people. But, Sir, there is another point. What do you mean by saying that I have chosen not to collect this money? I have chosen not to collect this money because I want to give incentives to the corporates. So, the money you have chosen not to collect is incentive for growth.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: It is as per the recommendations of TRAI.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: That is okay. I am talking about the other principle of this question of not collecting money. I am coming to that again. That is the philosophy of neo-liberal trajectory which is causing all these problems.

You do not collect money and say that it is incentive for growth! Whatever little you spend on the poor, you say that is subsidies for the poor and it is bad for growth. Incentives for rich are good for growth. That means, what you do not collect from the rich is also subsidy to the rich. You are subsidizing the rich by not collecting from them. And, what you give to poor as subsidy, you say that it is detrimental to growth. What you do not collect from rich, you say that it is good for growth! Whom are we fooling? Today there are only in lakhs; tomorrow they will be crores outside this Parliament.

SHRIMATI KANIMOSHI (Tamil Nadu): You should say the same thing about the schemes in Tamil Nadu also.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Madam, I am not too aware of that. I tell you again that I began my speech by saying that this is not a personal attack on anybody. I began by saying that I am not talking about integrity, I am talking of infallibility. The reason why I am saying this is that there is interest of this in all of us in this august House and the country. You correct these things. You can provide education for all and you can provide food security in our country if you can only stop this sort of siphoning through this act of crony capitalism.

The third priority the hon. President says is, to sustain the momentum of economic growth,

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\*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

while ensuring that the poor, the weak and the disadvantaged get a fair share. Now, Sir, this is actually becoming a joke that the weak and the disadvantaged will get a fair share. Okay, there is a sense of pride that we are rubbing shoulders with the G-20 in the world. There is a sense of pride saying that we are sitting with the mighty of the world on high tables and having dinner with those mighty Presidents. But, what is happening at the ground level? Isn't it shameful, today, according to the Third National Family Health Survey, 38.4 per cent of our children, under three years, are stunted-too short for their age - 46 per cent are too thin for their age, 79.2 per cent of our children, under three years, are anemic? This is our country's future. And, among the pregnant women, anemia has increased from 50 per cent to 58 per cent during the last two years. These are the mothers who are producing our future. This is the state of our mothers and this is the state of children and we are talking of India maturing and India is coming of age!

The demographic advantage that we have today is that 70 per cent of our population is below the age of 35 years. If we can give them good health, if we can give them good education, our country will flourish. Both these things could have been done with those Rs. 1.76 lakh crores calculation that I had given earlier. If you can give them education and if you can give them health, there is no need for you and me to sit here, they will build a better India. All that we have to do is to create those policies by which we can actually tap our own potential.

Today, there is a sense of pride when the people say that the second language in the Silicon Valley happens to be my mother tongue - Telugu. The second language in the Silicon Valley is an Indian language. There is not a single laboratory in the world today, where the highest level of research is going on, where you do not find an Indian. It is a sense of pride. But, when is it happening? It is happening only when 9 per cent of my country's youth are able to enter higher education today. With this 9 per cent the world is getting shocked that India is leading.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN (Kerala): It is not 9 per cent; it is 12 per cent.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, 7 per cent is my estimation and hon. Education Minister's estimation is 12 per cent. So, I have taken the mean figure as 9 per cent.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Is all your statistics like this?

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: No, no. They are not.

There is an old English saying, "Lies, damned lies, and statistics." So, it all depends on how you use them. Even if it is 12 per cent, Dr. Kurien, my point is, if you increase this 12 per cent to 30 per cent, who can stop India from leading the knowledge society in the world. That is the potential of my country. That is the potential of India. If anybody is stopping us from being the leaders of the intellectual world today, it is we. We are stopping it ourselves because of our policies. If you stop siphoning of this money and instead use it to provide food security, to provide education for our youth, then, India's true potential can be achieved. And, that is where we want this Government to think about corruption, not in terms of moral issues, not in terms of the fact that what the hon. Prime Minister said yesterday virtually making a virtue of the fact. He said that there is no need of the JPC, but because the opposition is obdurate, therefore, I constitute a JPC. If this wisdom had come in the Winter Session, we could have saved all the precious time and money.

But, anyway, **देर आया, दुरुस्त आया**. That is fine, but the point at issue, Sir, is we all know the CBI is pursuing the criminal investigation under the supervision of the Supreme Court. We know that the Public Accounts Committee is seized of the accounts of the CAG. We know that Shivraj Patil Committee has given its report. We know that actions have been taken, Ministers have resigned, etc. But why did we want a JPC? We wanted a JPC because beyond all this, we need to examine how our system could be so manipulated to allow such a big scam. It is the system's manipulation that happened; that needs to be plugged. Who can do that? If new regulations have to be put in force, if new laws have to be brought, the Parliament alone has that authority and the right to do so under our Constitution.

Therefore, the JPC is required in order to address this issue, not in order to say who is culpable or not. That the CBI will do under the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court. So, the JPC's need was that. I am glad, finally, they accepted for whatever reasons, but this is what has to be done if we want to plug these loopholes. Sir, as far as the issue of economic growth is concerned, can we not, today, achieve the potential



that I was talking about? "Because of the lack of the resources that we

have" is what the Government of India says. But, Sir, look at this and this is what has to be reversed. We would like the hon. President and her Government to consider that if you really want inclusive growth, then, you have to understand that what you are doing is the exact opposite of it. Why do I say this? In the last year's Budget papers, there is a document called, "Statement of Revenue Foregone". This informs us that Rs.4,14,099 crores was the revenue foregone in 2008-09 and in 2010, this figure was Rs.5,02,299 crores. That is, in these two years, you have foregone a whopping amount of something to the tune of over 9 lakh crores. Sir, it is very difficult even to estimate how much concessions you are giving to the rich. You have given these tax concessions; it is okay. Even if I go by the Finance Minister's admission that indirect tax concession is a stimulus for economic growth, take away the excise duties and customs duties. What does it amount to, Sir? For Corporate income tax and higher income tax payers, the concession given was Rs.1,04,000 and odd crores in 2008-09 and Rs.1,20,000 and odd crores in 2009-10. That is nearly, Rs.2,25,000 crores was given as concession to the corporate sector and higher income tax payers. These are the figures from Shri Pranab Mukherjee's documents; I am not manufacturing these.

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) in the Chair]

Sir, it is very ominous that whenever I start quoting statistics, you come to the Chair.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): I know you are happy about it.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: So, Sir, what I am saying is that in the last two years, you have given Rs.2,25,000 crores as tax concessions to the corporates and higher income tax payers. So, Mr. Siva, forget Rs.1,76,000 crores, look at my argument from this point. So, Rs.2,25,000 crores are concessions. You declared a legitimate tax rate and instead of collecting that tax revenue, you gave them concessions. But if you had collected these Rs.2,25,000 crores and invested in your public investments, in food security, in right to education, in building the infrastructure that you are talking about, we would have not only built our infrastructure, provided health and education for our youth, but we would also have generated massive amount of employment through the public investment of this huge amount of money and that employment would have generated greater demand in the economy and that demand would have sustained

healthy economic growth. So, it is, perfectly,

possible, Sir, within the very existing framework that we have, for us to have an alternate trajectory and that alternate trajectory would be the real inclusive growth. So, what we are urging this Government now is this. What priority the hon. President of India pointed out, that priority can be achieved if this Government changes its policy direction.

Instead of providing concessions to the rich, collect the legitimate money from the rich. Collect the legitimate money. I am not saying, 'increase the tax rates.' I am not saying, 'impose greater burdens.' I am only saying, 'collect the legitimate amount and utilize it through public investments to create our infrastructure and provide a better life for our youth.' If that can be done, you will have 'inclusive' growth and you will also have built the infrastructure that is so necessary and on which the President of India has spent paragraphs, paragraphs and paragraphs of her speech saying that how absolutely necessary it is for the future of our country. So, Sir, this I recommend is the manner in which this shift in the policy direction needs to be done. But, unfortunately, instead of doing this, what is being suggested by the President of India, Sir? To build our infrastructure, she says, 'The governmental revenues alone are not sufficient. So, we will have to go through the public-private partnership.' Now, this is a very fanciful word, Sir. I only want to remind this august House that earlier this year, the London Transport, which runs by far one of the most efficient transport systems in the world along with their underground system, the buses, etc. that they run, has withdrawn 23 out of their 25 PPP projects because they were not delivering. Look at our own Delhi, Sir. Today, all of us are hopeful that the Metro Line to the Airport will open. But why did it not open before the Commonwealth Games? Why is it that all Metro lines were opened before the Commonwealth Games, except the Airport Line? It is because the Airport line was the only PPP project of your Metro. Now you want to emphasize on this 'PPP.'

Sir, I must say that this 'PPP' is not really 'private participation in public projects', but it is 'private profit making through public funds' and this 'private profit making through public funds', Sir, is something that cannot be allowed and that is how you are again creating these avenues for corruption and graft that are emerging out of this crony capitalism. Who will be the PPP partner? How much will be the Party fund that will be paid? How much will be the other commissions that will

be paid? All these things enter into your dimension of policy making because of the economic trajectory, the policy trajectory that you are following. Now, Sir, look at many of the State Governments. You have said 'PPP' in health, 'PPP' in education. The State Governments have

announced that for the Dalits, for the OBCs and for the women, the Government will pay the expenditures. Let these children be given admission. Now, the time has come for the Government to pay to the private institutions. Nearly, 70 per cent of their budgets are going for these payments. You have said that Government will provide health insurance in private hospitals. It is Arogyashree; those cards were being given; and now the Governments do not have funds to pay to those private clinics because of the scheme. Why? It is because you have created new avenue for corruption again.

All your cards, all your health insurance cards are lying with private hospitals. Without the poor patients knowing what is happening, in their name various tests are conducted and the costs are deducted; and before anything is known, they say, 'your card has expired.' The Government will have to foot the bill. They will do that loot. What is this 'PPP'? Please, for Heaven's sake, we are asking the Government to take a serious look at this 'PPP'. The President of India has spent various paragraphs on this great 'PPP' and this, I think, will ruin the country and open more and more areas for grafts.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: I am second to none on this. Today also, I have submitted a report to revive two of the public sector enterprises which have fallen sick, which are not making profit. But I would like to know whether the private sectors are not contributing for the growth. In the existing scenario, it becomes imminent that they have to be also used in the development and growth.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Absolutely. I have answered this. The private sector is a very important element of our economy in our country. I am not disputing that fact at all. I am talking of the manner in which the public-private partnership is conceived. If private capital enters your public projects through joint ventures, it is most welcome. But the Government is creating avenues for private capital to make its moneys. That is why I am saying that it is the crony capitalism that is developing whereby you are creating avenues for private profit. That is what that needs to be stopped. So that is where this entire concept of 'PPP' needs to have a very serious relook.

And if this is done, if the direction of our economic policy is changed, then we will be able to make a very important contribution towards realising the potential that we have in India. That is why I am saying, do not take this as a tu-tu mein-mein business. This is something where members of this august House will have to put their heads together and think why we are not able to realise our full potential. In order to do that, correctives must be brought in and it is in that spirit that I am raising this issue. I am beseeching the Government to shift the policy trajectory, shift their policy priorities and utilise the legitimate revenues that are due to this Government through public investment to create jobs and education for all and through that process build a better and prosperous India. This is what I would like this Government to do.

The fourth priority that the hon. President raised was to maintain an uncompromising vigil on the internal and external security fronts. Absolutely; there is no dispute here. I, for one, say that there should be zero tolerance to terrorism and terrorism is nothing beyond simply being anti-national. There is nothing called a particular kind of terror. Terrorism knows no religion; it knows no caste; it knows no region. That is why I say that with equal vehemence cross-border terrorism from Pakistan or terrorism of any sort that is associated with Hindutva groups, etc. will have to be treated as anti-national and action should be taken against them. On that there is no dispute. But, Sir, there is another issue when we talk in terms of the internal security of our country. This august House should remember that we have lost the Mahatma to the bullets of a Hindu fanatic. We have lost Indira Gandhiji to the bullets of a Sikh fanatic. We have lost Rajivji to the bullets of LTTE chauvinist fanatic. Hundreds are being killed in the North-east because of all types of other chauvinism. We have all these other agencies that are working in our country. So, it doesn't recognise any religion, region or a caste. Keeping that in mind, there should be zero tolerance and on that the entire House is united. But there is another type of threat to internal security. The hon. Prime Minister has on three occasions reiterated that the gravest threat to India's internal security is Maoist violence.

Now, Sir, I am speaking as a victim of this violence. Since the last Lok Sabha elections, 380 of my comrades have lost their lives due to Maoist violence; 161 of them in West Bengal were tribals, this despite

Maoists espousing so called tribal development. We will fight it; we fought it in the past and we will fight, not only the terror but we will also fight politically. But the question, is the Prime Minister sincere to his own statement when he says that this is the gravest threat? If that were so,



how can he have in his own Cabinet, under his own leadership, Ministers in the Cabinet belonging to a party which is the largest ally of the UPA outside of; the Congress, and which is collaborating with the same Maoists in West Bengal. ...(*Interruptions*)... How can this contradiction exist? You have promises being made that once they come to power in the State, they would release all the Maoists and all the political prisoners, and from one of them is made a member of the Union Cabinet! ...(*Interruptions*)... Sir, is this permissible? I want the Government to answer this.

Sir, there was a time when Churchill thought during the Second World War that he would let the fascists and communists fight and finish each other and then enter the World War. Eventually what happened? It was not Churchill's British flag, it was not the American Star and Stripes, it was not the French flag, but it was the Communist Soviet Red Flag that flew on the Reichstag after Hitler was defeated! So, don't be under the illusion that the Maoists and the CPM will fight and defeat themselves and then you would enter the picture. We will not leave, don't you worry! But, for the sake of India's internal security, can you compromise yourselves to such an extent? For the sake of this Government's numbers in the Lok Sabha, can you allow this nexus between the Maoists and this particular party to continue, and allow them to continue in your own Cabinet? Now, Sir, this is a question that this Government has to answer. We cannot accept that on the one hand, they say Maoists violence is the gravest danger and on the other, they are in alliance with these people who have a nexus with these very Maoists.

If that is the case, then what is the assurance of the President of India when she says that my Government's priority is 'uncompromising vigil on the internal security front'? What is the meaning of this if this cannot be corrected today? And, therefore, we have said, and I would like to raise this issue here today, Sir, when you are combating this terrorism we combat all varieties of it and all hues of it. But now you have a situation where people have confessed before a magistrate, whatever may be the veracity of it, that who is responsible for certain terrorist acts and blasts in our country, whether it is Malegaon or whether it is Macca Masjid, etc. But my point is that in the name of those terrorist blasts innocent youths of a particular community have been languishing in jail for a large number of years. Now once you have

this evidence, why is the Government not taking the initiative to release those who have been wrongly confined? If this sort of an attitude if you continue to have of

keeping people wrongly confined for crimes that they have not committed, I am sorry you are not fighting terrorism but you are breeding terrorism. You are breeding alienation among this section of youth and this section of youth where you are breeding alienation will become the fertile soil for the growth of such terrorist activities.

The Government must seriously re-look at this and I demand the immediate release of all these people who have wrongly been confined for all these years and compensation for them. The court has today exonerated two-thirds of those who have been accused in Godhra incident but they have been in jail for nine years now. They have been in jail for nine years. What is the relief that the Government is proposing? For nine years, in the best of their life, they remained in jail. What is that you are doing to compensate it? And you expect them not to nurture and not to have grievances in them which can explode in any other way. What are we doing? You are creating a tinderbox for the growth of terrorism and seriously the Government must have a re-look at this policy and immediately release these people who have been wrongly confined. The final point that the President has given as a priority is 'to pursue a foreign policy which will ensure that our voice is heard and our interests are protected at the global fora'. Sorry for smiling when I am saying this because this is very strange. When you had this momentous event taking place in Egypt, we were very guarded to give a statement, but we finally hailed that as a people's upsurge and victory only after the US gave an official statement supporting that overthrow. What are we demeaning ourselves to? Why is it that we have to see whether our vote on Iran is going to be according to what the USA wants and whether changes in the Middle East are going to be according to what the USA wishes?

You are the biggest military purchaser from Israel today and we are seen as financier of Israel in their attack on Palestine. ...(*Interruptions*)... Another point is Iran Gas Pipeline. Tomorrow there will be a big hue and cry. Nature abhors a vacuum. If Iran, Pakistan and India are not at the end point, the end point will go to China and then you will say that China has taken over this cheap gas. Are you not doing all this under the pressure from the USA? Sir, please remember, the USA is not as powerful as it used to be otherwise things wouldn't be like this that happened in Egypt and things

wouldn't have been happening in the Middle East like they are happening today. That is why please assert ourselves in order to achieve our potential what I was talking of earlier. We talk of protecting our interests in the global fora and this is what the hon. President has said.

There, I have very deep concern on two grounds - one, the ongoing negotiations on climate change, and two, the ongoing negotiations on the Doha round of discussions. On both these counts, the official positions taken by the Government of India, in our opinion, are comprising our national interest. Hon. President talked about protecting our interest, but you have now signed a free trade agreement with the ASEAN countries. Hon. Defence Minister will be as or more aware than I am of how that has affected our producers in Kerala because of this FTA that has been signed with the ASEAN countries. Now, you are negotiating another FTA with the European Union where the issue of negotiations are that we are going to open up our economy for their agricultural and dairy products.

On the one hand, the President of India talks about the need to buttress our supply in Indian agriculture, and on the other hand, you are now saying that we will open up our market to the goods of highly-subsidised agricultural and dairy goods of European Union. That will only spell doom to our agriculture and the spate of suicides will gallop in our country if you do that. So, when you are talking of protecting India's interest in the global fora, on all these issues of the free trade agreements, on the issue of climate change and on the issue of Doha negotiations, India has very clearly said so far that there are two aspects of dispute - Non-Agricultural Market Access (NAMA) and safeguards to agriculture, that is, our subsidies to our agriculture. On these two, we have said that we will not compromise. But, the latest reports indicate that we are already in discussions. On climate change, we have said that today, the per capita carbon emissions of the United States of America are twenty times more than that of India. If today, we have to reduce our carbon emissions, the United States of America has to reduce twenty times as much as we reduce. Instead, why are we making voluntary declarations that we will reduce so much when there is no reciprocal commitment from the other side?

Sir, we have to remember that for us, energy is very important. Fifty-five per cent of

households in our country do not have direct access to electricity. Seventy per cent of people in India do not have sanitation facilities. If you want to provide them with electricity; if you want to provide them with good sanitation and living conditions, you need energy. For us, energy is vital to tackle our own poverty. And, instead of us seeking to create this capacity for energy, if you are voluntarily reducing India's emissions without any reciprocal commitment from the other end, what is the net result? How do you fight poverty? So, these are serious matters. If the President of India says that the our priority is to protect India's interest in global fora, then, on all these three counts, the Government must very unequivocally come out to tell the country and the Parliament that this will not be allowed; there cannot and will not be any compromises on this.

So, Sir, I notice that you are looking at the watch. But, finally, I would only like to tell you this that today, you have a situation where the Planning Commission has estimated that the per capita food availability is declining since the 1990s. We have reached a stage where, according to these figures, the per capita availability of foodgrains is roughly around what it was during the Second World War. This is very depressing. Your per capita availability of pulses has declined from 66 grams per day per capita to 34 grams in the last five decades. And, on top of it, you have these burdens on the people; you have this inflation; you have these extra-economic burdens that have been put on our people which we have discussed so far. So, Sir, I would only like this august House to remember that the issues that have been raised here today in this Motion of Thanks are issues which not only merit attention, but we would want this Government to move on these issues in the right direction because we have to remember the warning that Dr. Ambedkar gave us when he presented the draft of this Constitution to the Constituent Assembly. I have quoted this before, but it merits repetition. On the 25th November, 1949, when he was commending this draft Constitution for adoption, he said, "On January 26, 1950, we are going to enter into a life of contradictions. In politics, we will have equality and in social and economic life, we will have inequality. In politics, we will be recognising the principle of one man-one vote and one vote-one value.

"In our social and economic life, we shall, by reason of our social and economic structure, continue to deny the principle of one-man one

value. How long shall we continue to live this life of contradictions?  
How long shall we continue to deny equality in our social and economic  
life? If we

continue to deny it for long, we will do so only by putting our political democracy in peril. We must remove these contradictions at the earliest possible moment, or, else, those who suffer from inequality will blow up the structure of political democracy, which this assembly has so laboriously built up."

Sir, instead, what are we having today - two Indias in the making; one is 'India' and the other is 'Bharat'. On an earlier occasion, I referred to it as 'Shining India' and 'Suffering India'. More popularly, it is now called, 'IPL India' and 'BPL India'. These are the two Indias in the making. Today, you have lakhs of workers in the streets of Delhi but if you do not pay heed to this warning given by Dr. Ambedkar, tomorrow, you will have crores of them, as I said earlier, demanding of this Government to stop this loot and to allow them to realise their potential. Today, we are capable of becoming the leaders of the world, which is being undermined by our own policies.

Today, while I participate in this Motion of Thanks, I conclude with this sincere appeal to the Government of India that all these issues of immortality and probity, which the President of India mentioned, must be probed and the guilty should be brought to book. But remember, there is a larger issue, namely, what is the country that we are making, what is the country that we are creating. And, in that, it is not merely the issues of moral degeneration alone, which need to be fought; issues of ethical degeneration that need to be fought, but what is required is marshalling our resources and using them properly to create a better India so that we can realise our potential. Thank you.

**श्री राजीव शुक्ल** (महाराष्ट्र): धन्यवाद उपसभाध्यक्ष जी। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सबसे ज्यादा आईपीएल देखने के शौकीन सीताराम येचुरी जी हैं।...**(व्यवधान)**...

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण पर जो धन्यवाद प्रस्ताव श्री जनार्दन द्विवेदी जी ने प्रस्तुत किया है, मैं उसका समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। सबसे पहले तो मैं यह बात रखना चाहता हूँ कि राष्ट्रपति जी के पूरे अभिभाषण मैं स्पष्टवादिता थी। सरकार ने कहीं से यह छिपाने की कोशिश नहीं की कि अगर ये आरोप हैं, तो इनका हम कोई जवाब न दें। अमूमन जब इस तरह के भाषण होते हैं, तो परंपरा यह होती है कि ऐसी बातें जिनमें

सरकार असहज हो सकती है, वे बाद में लायी जाती हैं। लेकिन राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण में दूसरे पैरा से ही, उन्होंने भ्रष्टाचार पर अपना नजरिया रखा। सरकार ने इस पर अपना बिल्कुल स्पष्ट मत लोगों के बीच में रखा कि भ्रष्टाचार से जितनी संभव है, हम लड़ाई लड़ेंगे, जितनी कार्यवाही संभव है, वह हम करेंगे, इसमें लगाव, दुराव या छुपाव की कोई बात नहीं है। जो मौजूदा आरोप हैं, उन पर कार्यवाही की जा रही है। इसके अलावा भविष्य में एक परमानेंट मैकेनिज्म बनाने के लिए एक मिनिस्टर्स का समूह, जीओएम बनाया गया है और वह इस पर अध्ययन करके अपनी रिपोर्ट दे रहा है कि कौन-कौन से precautions हमें लेने चाहिए। हमें कौन-सी ऐसी नीतियां अपनानी चाहिए जिनसे कि इस तरह से भ्रष्टाचार की बात न हो। मैं सदन में स्पष्ट कर देना चाहता हूं कि सरकार की मंशा पूरी तरह से भ्रष्टाचार से लड़ने की है और जिस पर भी, जो आरोप आ रहे हैं, उन सब पर कार्यवाही की जा रही है। इसके साथ-साथ मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूं। यह ठीक है कि यह सब कार्यवाही हो रही है, इसलिए हमारी मंशा पर शक मत करिए। आप इतना हल्ला-गुल्ला भी मत करिए कि पूरा देश, पूरा भारत भ्रष्ट हो गया, भारत में सब कुछ खत्म हो गया, भारत पूरी तरह से भ्रष्टाचार में डूबा हुआ है। अब कम्युनिकेशन की दुनिया है। जो हम यहां पर बोलते हैं, वे बातें पूरे विश्व में जाती हैं। हर जगह पर यह बात फैलती है। इससे देश की छवि गिरती है, लोगों का मनोबल गिरता है। ... (व्यवधान) ... हमारे यहां जो पूंजी निवेश होता है, जो एफडीआई है, इस सब का इस पर भी फर्क पड़ता है।

मैं यह नहीं कह रहा हूं कि छिपाया न जाए, ... (व्यवधान) ... छिपाया न जाए। ... (व्यवधान) ... आप बात को गलत समझ रहे हैं। ... (व्यवधान) ... छिपाया जाता तो राष्ट्रपति जी दूसरे पैरा में नहीं बोलतीं, इसलिए नीयत बहुत साफ है। ... (व्यवधान) ... इसलिए इस बात को समझिए कि जो बात है और वह जितनी है, उसको उतनी ही रखो। आप स्वयं कह रहे हैं कि इस देश का प्रधानमंत्री बहुत ईमानदार है। ... (व्यवधान) ...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Shuklaji, you please address the Chair. ... (Interruptions) ...

**श्री राजीव शुक्ल:** आप स्वयं कह रहे हैं कि इस देश का प्रधानमंत्री बहुत ईमानदार है। हमारे रक्षा मंत्री जी की सब सराहना करते हैं, गृह मंत्री जी की सब सराहना करते हैं। हमारे वित्त मंत्री जी की सब सराहना करते हैं। हमारे शिक्षा मंत्री जी की सब सराहना करते हैं, पर्यावरण मंत्री जी की सब सराहना करते हैं और फूड मिनिस्टर की भी सब सराहना करते हैं। ... (व्यवधान) ... आप हंसिए मत। ... (व्यवधान) ...

**श्री बलबीर पुंज (उड़ीसा):** आप मजाक मत करिए। ... (व्यवधान) ...

**श्री राजीव प्रताप रूडी (बिहार):** जिन पर आरोप है, उनके नाम बताइए। ... (व्यवधान) ...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Please keep quiet.

**श्री राजीव शुक्ल:** प्लीज, झा साहब, आप जरा सुनिए। ... (व्यवधान) ... मैं आपको मिनिस्टर्स की लम्बी लिस्ट



गिनवा सकता हूँ, जिनके खिलाफ कोई आरोप नहीं है... (व्यवधान)... और जो ऐसी मिनिस्ट्रीज देख रहे हैं।... (व्यवधान)... मैं बता रहा हूँ।... (व्यवधान)... हमारे मंत्रियों पर कोई आरोप ही नहीं है।... (व्यवधान)...

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Has he been authorized to give a list of  
...(Interruptions)...

**श्री बलबीर पुंज:** उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, ... (व्यवधान)... एक मिनट। He has yielded. इन्होंने इतने मंत्रियों की सूची दे दी, इसका अर्थ यह है कि जिनका नाम नहीं पढ़ा गया है, उनके बारे में संदेह है।... (व्यवधान)...

**श्री राजीव शुक्ल:** आप बात को सुनिए और बताइए कि किस मंत्री पर आरोप है?... (व्यवधान)...

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन):** Please, let him speak.  
...(Interruptions)... अरे भाई, उनकी बात सुनिए।... (व्यवधान)...

**श्री राजीव शुक्ल:** जब आपको बोलने का मौका मिले, तब बोल दीजिएगा, लेकिन दूसरे की बात तो सुनिए।... (व्यवधान)... मैं यह कह रहा हूँ कि जो ये बार-बार बाहर जाकर perception दे रहे हैं कि पूरी सरकार अखंड भ्रष्टाचार में डूबी हुई है। अटल जी की नकल करके, जो लोग बाहर बोल रहे हैं, मैं उनको बताना चाहता हूँ कि किस मंत्री के खिलाफ क्या आरोप हैं, कोई आरोप नहीं है, इसलिए इस तरह की हाय-तौबा मत मचाइए। जहां तक कार्यवाही की बात है, ... (व्यवधान)... रुडी जी, सुन तो लीजिए। यही तो आपके साथ समस्या है कि आप सुनना नहीं चाहते हैं।... (व्यवधान)... डिस-इन्वेस्टमेंट पर कितना बड़ा हंगामा हुआ था, वह कितना बड़ा स्कैंडल था, लेकिन हमने तो किसी का इस्तीफा नहीं मांगा। ऐसा कभी नहीं हुआ कि हमने इस्तीफा मांगा हो और आपने दिलाया हो। ये सब आरोप लगते रहे हैं और इसको समझना चाहिए। असली बात यह है कि कार्यवाही क्या हुई। मैं कार्यवाही बताता हूँ कि आरोप ही तो लगे थे। आखिर ए. राजा के खिलाफ आरोप ही तो लगे और सरकार ने क्या कदम उठाया।... (व्यवधान)... उनसे इस्तीफा लिया और आज वे जेल में हैं। अभी कोई जजमेंट तो नहीं आ गया, लेकिन उनसे इस्तीफा लिया और वे जेल में हैं और उनसे संबंधित अफसर भी जेल गए तथा उन सभी पर कार्यवाही हो रही है। हमारे एक मुख्यमंत्री के खिलाफ आरोप लगे।... (व्यवधान)... रुडी जी... (व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Please, let him speak.  
...(Interruptions)... You can reply when your turn comes.  
...(Interruptions)...

**श्री राजीव शुक्ल:** अगर आप सुनने का धैर्य रखते हैं, ... (व्यवधान)... आप तो राज्य सभा के मेंबर हैं और मंत्री भी रहे हैं। पहले आप सुनिए फिर बोल लीजिएगा।... (व्यवधान)... ये कह रहे हैं कि आपके खिलाफ भी चार्ज

1.00 P.M.

थे, मैं वे नहीं बोल रहा हूँ। जब इतनी बड़ी कार्यवाही की जा रही है, तो आपने कहा कि CBI से जांच कराओ, तो CBI से जांच हो रही है। सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने अलग मॉनिटरिंग शुरू की, सरकार ने जुडिशल कमीशन बनाया, PAC से कराई और अब JPC बना दी। हमने एक आदमी पर पांच-पांच तरह की जांच करा दी। आप तो एक भी जांच नहीं कराते। हमारे मुख्यमंत्री पर आरोप लगा, तो हमने तुरंत उनको हटा दिया। अगर उन पर आरोप लगा तो तुरंत हटाया और कार्यवाही की। हम इस तरह के आदमी तो नहीं हैं। हमारे मुख्यमंत्री पर भ्रष्टाचार का आरोप लगे तो वह भ्रष्टाचार है और आपके मुख्यमंत्री पर आरोप लगे तो सदाचार है, यह तो नहीं हो सकता है। हम अपने मुख्यमंत्री को हटा दें और आप अपने को न हटाएं। यदि आप अपने वाले को हटाना भी चाहो, ... (व्यवधान) ... मैं किसी का नाम नहीं ले रहा हूँ। ... (व्यवधान) ...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Shuklaji, one minute please. ... (Interruptions) ... I think, the House agrees that we will do lunch break.

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: A suggestion has come that we break for lunch and extend the sitting of the House till 6.p.m. This is what leaders have said. (Interruptions) We break for lunch and extend the sitting of the House for one hour, from 5.00 p.m. to 6. 00 p.m. ... (Interruptions) ...

**डा. प्रभा ठाकुर (राजस्थान):** सर, इन्हें speech तो complete करने दीजिए।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): The suggestion from the Treasury Benches is that let him finish the speech and then we will have lunch break. We will sit beyond 5.00 p.m. (Interruptions) We will sit beyond 6.00 p.m. ... (Interruptions) ... That is one hour extra. ... (Interruptions) ...

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Sir, this will complicate the mathematics of the Congress Party. ... (Interruptions) ...

**श्री राजीव शुक्ल:** रूडी जी, भाषण का flow बिगड़ रहा है। क्या आप मेरे ऊपर नाराज हैं? क्या बात है?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Do you agree with this suggestion? ... (Interruptions) ... Tell me the problem. ... (Interruptions) ... I agree with your suggestion. If you don't agree with this suggestion, I will adjourn the House. ... (Interruptions) ... I believe you are

agreeing with it. ...(*Interruptions*)... Now you finish your speech.

**श्री राजीव शुक्ल:** सर, अभी तो मैं शुरू हुआ हूँ। कुरियन साहब, हमारा टाइम कितना है? सर, अभी 2 घंटे 5 मिनट हैं।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Now let us not disturb him. He will finish quickly.

**श्री राजीव शुक्ल:** उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं यही कह रहा था कि अगर हम कार्रवाई न कर रहे हों, अगर हम कड़े कदम न उठा रहे हों, अगर हम जांच न कर रहे हों, तब आपको उंगली उठाने का पूरा अधिकार है, कोई भी आरोप लगाने का पूरा अधिकार है। हम अपने मुख्यमंत्रियों को हटा रहे हैं, हम आरोपित मंत्रियों को हटा रहे हैं। और तो और, आप जैसी जांच की मांग कर रहे हैं, वह पूरी की जा रही है। आखिर में जेपीसी की मांग भी पूरी हुई। जेपीसी की घोषणा आई। जेपीसी इसकी जांच करेगी। मैं सरकार से मांग करूंगा, सरकार के नुमाइंदे बैठे हैं, मैं उनसे मांग करूंगा कि जेपीसी 1998 के बाद से टेलीकॉम के सारे केसेज को, सारी पॉलिसेज को अपने दायरे में ले और उनकी जांच करे और दूध का दूध और पानी का पानी करे। यह नहीं कि सिर्फ एक आदमी को पकड़ कर उसकी जांच हो। यह मेरी सरकार से जेपीसी के मुताल्लिक मांग है।

अगर हो सके, तो एक जांच, चाहे वे किसी भी जमाने के हों, चाहे वे हमारे हों, चाहे आपके हों, एक बार फिर से *disinvestment* पर हो जानी चाहिए, क्योंकि राष्ट्रीय परिसम्पत्तियां, इतनी जरूरी *assets* थीं, जिनको कौड़ियों के दाम दिया गया। चाहे हमारे जमाने के हों, चाहे आपके जमाने के हों।

**श्री बलबीर पुंज:** वह भी आपका जमाना था।

**श्री राजीव शुक्ल:** हम दोबारा मांग कर सकते हैं। चाहे शौरी साहब ने किए हों, चाहे हमारे वालों ने किए हों, सबकी जांच हो जाए। जो बड़े-बड़े कॉलम लिखे जा रहे हैं, वह सब सामने आ जाए कि 50-50 एकड़ के होटल्स 7-7 करोड़ में चले गए। यह अंधी लूट नहीं थी, तो क्या थी? मैं बोलना नहीं चाहता। अगर खुजराहो के होटल की बर्तन और कारपेट को जोड़िए, तो दो करोड़ की थी। आप क्या बात कर रहे हैं। उदयपुर का होटल इतना बड़ा होटल है और वह कितने पैसे में चला गया। मैं एक-दो नहीं, दर्जनों होटलों की बात कर सकता हूँ। चाहे उधर की हो, चाहे उधर की हो, *disinvestment* की दोबारा जांच हो जानी चाहिए। मैं सरकार से यह मांग करता हूँ कि वह इस मामले पर विचार करे। अगर हमारे लोगों ने गलती की हो, तो उनको सजा दे और अगर उधर से गलती हो, तो उनको सजा दी जानी चाहिए। इसे नहीं छोड़ना चाहिए।

S-band पर बात आई है। सरकार ने S-band की deal cancel की है, बहुत अच्छी बात है। लेकिन मैं नेता विपक्ष से एक बात पर सहमत नहीं हूँ कि अपराध या चोरी हो गई। अगर कोई ढंग से पड़े, क्योंकि यह technical issue है और मैं इसे अच्छी तरह से समझता हूँ... (व्यवधान)...

**श्री राजीव प्रताप रूडी:** बाकी लोग नहीं समझते हैं।

**श्री राजीव शुक्ल:** रूडी जी, आपकी पूरी पार्टी जानती है कि बहुत विद्वान हैं। अभी 6 साल मिले हैं। आखिरी साल मैं बोलना था कि renew हो जाए। अभी इतनी ताकत क्यों खर्च रहे हैं? Lung power का इस्तेमाल fifth year में करना चाहिए। यह यहां का रूल होता है।... (व्यवधान)...

**श्री राजीव प्रताप रूडी:** जो आप करते रहते हैं।

**श्री राजीव शुक्ल:** हां, मैं करता ही हूँ। यह हमारी पूंजी का मसला है, उसको अपनी जगह रहने दीजिए।

जहां तक S-band का मामला है, S-band पर एक करार हुआ था, जिसमें satellite develop किया जाना था। उसके लिए भी पैसा दिया जाना था। उसमें सारे transponders नहीं मिल रहे थे, कुछ limited transponders दिए जा रहे थे और limited megahertz थी। लेकिन चूंकि न उसमें सरकार का कोई पैसा खर्च हुआ, न सरकार के राजकीय कोष का किसी किस्म का कोई नुकसान हुआ, इसलिए यह कहना कि बहुत बड़ा अपराध हो गया, घोटाला हो गया, मेरे ख्याल से उचित नहीं है। बाकी आप लोग भी विद्वान हैं, सरकार में रहे हैं, अगर आपको लगता है कि ऐसी बात है, तो और बात है, मेरे हिसाब से उसको कोई घोटाला नहीं माना जाना चाहिए। S-band के बारे में मैं यही बात रखना चाहता हूँ।

जहां तक भेदभाव की बात है कि केन्द्र सरकार राज्य सरकारों के साथ भेदभाव करती है, इस संबंध में मैं एक बात अवश्य रख देना चाहता हूँ, आज से 10-15 साल पहले भी मैं देखता था कि ज्यादातर राज्य सरकारें ओवर ड्राफ्ट की समस्या से जूझती थीं। पिछले दस साल से ऐसी एक परम्परा चली आ रही है। आज राज्य सरकारें ओवरड्राफ्ट की समस्या से नहीं जूझ रही हैं, लेकिन केन्द्र के माध्यम से बिना किसी भेद-भाव के राज्य सरकारों को वित्तीय मदद दी जाती है। चाहे केन्द्र की फ्लैगशिप स्कीम्स हों अथवा अन्य तमाम योजनाएं हों, इनके माध्यम से उन्हें इतना पैसा दिया जा रहा है कि राज्य सरकारें खर्च तक नहीं कर पा रही हैं, फिर वे राज्य सरकारें चाहे किसी की भी हों, आपकी हों या हमारी हों, सबको पैसा दिया जा रहा है। यह कहना कि कोई भेदभाव हो रहा है, बिल्कुल उचित नहीं है। हालांकि मैं राज्यों के बारे में बोलना नहीं चाहता हूँ, क्योंकि सदन की परम्परा नहीं है, लेकिन चूंकि कल सम्माननीय नेता विपक्ष गुजरात का मामला लाए थे, इसलिए मैं निश्चित रूप से उनकी इस बात का जवाब देना चाहता हूँ।

जहां तक केन्द्रीय मंत्रियों के पहुंचने की बात थी कि केन्द्र से कोई मंत्री नहीं गया, यहां से कोई भागीदारी नहीं हुई, कल श्री अहमद पटेल जी यहां बैठे हुए थे, आज नहीं हैं, उन्होंने यह बात रखी भी थी कि वह फैक्ट्स चेक कर लें। मैं माननीय नेता विपक्ष से पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या मुख्य मंत्री जी ने वहां से किसी केन्द्रीय मंत्री को बुलाया था? किसी को इन्वाइट किया था? मुझे तो पता नहीं, आप केन्द्रीय मंत्रियों की बात तो छोड़ दीजिए, आप यह पता लगाइए कि उन्होंने नेता विपक्ष को भी इन्वाइट किया कि नहीं किया? आडवाणी जी को इन्वाइट किया कि नहीं किया? वे स्वयं ही इतना लेना चाहते हैं कि किसी दूसरे को इन्वाइट ही नहीं करते। आपको यह सब पता लगा लेना चाहिए।

दूसरी बात उन्होंने यह कही कि ONGC ने उसमें पूरी भागीदारी की और यह भी कहा कि बैंकों को भागीदारी नहीं दी जा रही है, बैंकों को शामिल नहीं होने दिया जा रहा है। लेकिन मैंने जो पता लगाया है और मेरे पास जो सूचना है, मेरे पास बैंकों की पूरी लिस्ट है, चाहे बैंक ऑफ बड़ोदा हो, बैंक ऑफ इंडिया हो, कैनरा बैंक हो, कॉर्पोरेशन बैंक हो, देना बैंक हो, इंडियन बैंक हो, इंडियन ओवरसीज़ बैंक हो, ओरिएंटल बैंक ऑफ कॉमर्स हो, स्टेट बैंक ऑफ इंडिया हो, इनमें से किसी का 50,000 करोड़ है, किसी का 15,000 करोड़ है, किसी का 10,000 करोड़ है, किसी का 8,000 करोड़ है, किसी का 5,000 करोड़ है। मेरे पास पूरी लिस्ट है। इसलिए मेरे ख्याल से अगर तथ्यों का पता लगाकर बोला जाए तो ज्यादा बेहतर रहेगा।

एमओयूज के बारे में ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री राजीव प्रताप रूडी: आपने जो कहा ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री राजीव शुक्ल : रूडी जी, फिर वही बात। आप शांत रहिए न।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Mr. Rudy, please don't interrupt. ... (Interruptions) ...

श्री राजीव शुक्ल : दूसरा, एमओयूज के बारे में पता लगाना चाहिए। मैं तो कहना हूं कि एमओयूज पर एक वाइट-पेपर आना चाहिए कि जो एमओयूज पहले हुए, उनमें क्या हुआ, वे लागू हुए कि नहीं हुए और किस तरह के एमओयूज हो रहे हैं। पाइपलाइन का जो रेनोवेशन हो रहा है, उसके लिए भी कहा जा रहा है कि एमओयू कर लो, प्राइवेट होटल के लिए भी सरकार से एमओयू कर लो और अगर एमओयू इतने पाक और साफ हैं तो गुजरात सरकार की वेबसाइट पर आपने एमओयूज का डिटेल क्यों नहीं डाला है? आप वेबसाइट में डालिए कि एमओयूज का क्या हुआ। वाइब्रेंट गुजरात है, लेकिन आज की तारीख में वेबसाइट सबसे बड़ी चीज है इसलिए आप साफ-साफ अपनी सब बात सामने रखिए, पुस्तक में भी एमओयूज की कोई डिटेल नहीं है। मैं नेता विपक्ष के माध्यम से गुजरात

के मुख्य मंत्री से मांग करता हूँ कि एमओयूज के बारे में एक वाइट पेपर निकालें और सबके सामने उसे पेश करें कि उन्होंने गुजरात में एमओयूज के ज़रिए अभी तक एकचुअली क्या हासिल किया है, किन-किन लोगों के साथ एमओयूज हो रहे हैं? आपको यह सब इस देश के लोगों को बताना चाहिए। आप इन्वेस्टमेंट लाने के लिए लोगों को अपने प्रदेश के एसेट्स कौड़ियों के भाव पर दे रहे हैं। उनका ब्यौरा भी रखा जाना चाहिए कि किन-किन को जमीन जा रही है और कैसे उनको परमिशन मिल रही है। सिर्फ श्रेय और वाहवाही लूटने के लिए आप राज्य का सब कुछ लुटा दें, यह भी उचित नहीं है। इसके मामले में भी श्वेत-पत्र देना चाहिए।

**श्री बलबीर पुंज :** यह आपने बहुत गंभीर आरोप लगाया है कि वहां पर लुटाया जा रहा है। आपके पास इसका कोई प्रमाण नहीं है ... (व्यवधान) ... पूरे देश में ऐसा एक ही प्रदेश है, जहां पर प्रगति इतनी हुई है कि आपके नेता के नाम पर जो संस्थान हैं, वे भी इस बात को मानते हैं ... (व्यवधान) ...

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) :** प्लीज़, आप बैठिए, बैठिए ... (व्यवधान) ...

**श्री राजीव शुक्ल :** बलबीर जी, यह जो विज्ञापन निकलता है न अखबार में ... (व्यवधान) ...

**श्री बलबीर पुंज :** विज्ञापन क्या निकलता है? ... (व्यवधान) ... गुजरात के अंदर डेवलपमेंट का जो काम हुआ है, वह भारत के अन्दर और कहीं नहीं हुआ है।

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) :** प्लीज़, बैठिए, बैठिए ... (व्यवधान) ... Please address the Chair.

**श्री राजीव शुक्ल :** आप मुझे अपनी बात कंप्लीट करने दीजिए न।

फिर नेता विपक्ष ने वंशवाद पर सलाह दी कि राजनीति में वंशवाद नहीं होना चाहिए। मुझे पूरी उम्मीद है कि उनकी सलाह पर हमारे नेतागण गौर कर रहे होंगे, श्री जसवंत सिंह जी गौर कर रहे होंगे, वसुंधरा राजे जी गौर कर रही होंगी, बाल ठाकरे साहब गौर कर रहे होंगे, गोपीनाथ मुंडे जी गौर कर रहे होंगे, प्रकाश सिंह बादल जी गौर कर रहे होंगे, ओम प्रकाश चौटाला जी गौर कर रहे होंगे, रवि शंकर प्रसाद जी गौर कर रहे होंगे और राम जेठमलानी जी भी गौर कर रहे होंगे। मुझे लगता है कि नेता विपक्ष की यह सलाह अड़ोस-पड़ोस में बैठे लोगों को भी लेनी चाहिए, यही मैं कहना चाहता हूँ।

अब बात मूल्य वृद्धि की है। मूल्य वृद्धि को लेकर हम बहुत चिन्तित हैं। हम स्वयं मूल्य वृद्धि पर लगातार सरकार से अपेक्षा कर रहे हैं कि इसको लेकर आम जनता बहुत परेशान है, आम आदमी बहुत परेशान है। मूल्य वृद्धि पर अंकुश निश्चित रूप से लगाया जाना चाहिए। ऐसे कड़े कदम उठाने चाहिए, जिनसे कि लोग, जो महंगाई से त्रस्त हैं, उनको राहत मिल सके। यह काम केन्द्र सरकार और राज्य सरकारों द्वारा मिल कर हो सकता है। राज्य सरकार चाहे जिस पार्टी की हो, लेकिन जब दोनों मिलकर काम करेंगी तभी यह होगा, क्योंकि सब्जियों का दाम

केन्द्र सरकार के हाथ में नहीं राज्य सरकारों के हाथ में होता है, लेकिन इन चीज़ों का जो घाटा है, वह केन्द्र सरकार के हाथ में है कि किन चीज़ों की कमी है या किनका उत्पादन सही नहीं हो पाता। इसलिए केन्द्र और राज्य मिलकर, एक-दूसरे पर छींटाकशी करके नहीं, एक-दूसरे के खिलाफ धरना-प्रदर्शन करके नहीं या, एक-दूसरे के खिलाफ आलोचना-प्रत्यालोचलना करके नहीं, बल्कि मिलजुलकर इस समस्या को हल करें, क्योंकि इससे आम आदमी प्रभावित है।

पॉलिटिकल प्वायंट्स हम आपके खिलाफ स्कोर कर लें या आप हमारे खिलाफ स्कोर कर लें, उससे काम नहीं चलने वाला है, बल्कि लोगों का जो दर्द है, वह दूर होना चाहिए। इसमें कुछ स्थायी समस्याएं हैं और उनका निराकरण यह पूरा सदन एक साथ मिलकर कर सकता है, मतलब यह सारे राजनीतिक दलों की जिम्मेदारी है। अगर आप आंकड़े उठाएं तो पाएंगे कि हमारी पोपुलेशन ग्रोथ 2 परसेंट है और हमारी एग्रीकल्चर आउटपुट या उत्पादन सिर्फ 0.8 परसेंट की दर से ही बढ़ रही है, तो 1.2 प्रतिशत का यह जो गैप हर साल बढ़ रहा है, उससे मैं बता रहा हूँ कि यह खाद्य-समस्या, चाहे कोई भी सरकार आए, कितनी विकराल होने वाली है कि आप सोच नहीं सकते। जैसे पेट्रोल और डीजल इम्पोर्ट होता है वैसे ही खाने-पीने के सामानों का आयात करना पड़ेगा। जब भारत आयात करने जाता है तो विश्व बाजार में कीमतें इतनी बढ़ जाती हैं कि उससे सस्ती चीज नहीं मिलती है। अतः इस गैप को कम करने के लिए हमें कुछ कदम उठाने पड़ेंगे। उनमें सबसे महत्वपूर्ण कदम यह है कि एग्रीकल्चर लैंड बचाई जाए। हमारी जो एग्रीकल्चर लैंड है, वह दिनोंदिन कम होती जा रही है। हर गांव बढ़ रहा है, हर शहर बढ़ रहा है और हर कस्बा बढ़ रहा है। इसका नतीजा यह है कि एग्रीकल्चर लैंड में कमी होती जा रही है। हर राज्य में डेवलपमेंट के लिए रीयल स्टेट डेवलपर्स को या इंडस्ट्रीयलाइजेशन के लिए जमकर एग्रीकल्चर लैंड दी जा रही है। राज्यों में एक बहुत पोपुलर वर्ड है, जिसको CLU बोला जाता है, मतलब change of Land Use. मुझे लगता है कि इस पर किसी भी तरह से कोई अंकुश लगाना चाहिए या कोई कानून आना चाहिए, ताकि एग्रीकल्चर लैंड बचाई जाए। इस कंट्री में 27 परसेंट वेस्ट लैंड है। पहले, राजीव गांधी जी के जमाने में, एक वेस्ट लैंड मिनिस्ट्री भी बनाई गई थी, वह अब पता नहीं, है या नहीं है। कहने का तात्पर्य यह है कि हमारे यहां जो 27 परसेंट वेस्ट लैंड है, उस लैंड पर डेवलपमेंट किया जाए और उस लैंड पर इस तरह की बाकी गतिविधियां की जाएं तथा किसी तरह से एग्रीकल्चर लैंड को बचाने के लिए कानून आना चाहिए, ताकि हमारा जो खाद्यान्न-उत्पादन है, वह और न घटता जाए। यह तभी हो सकता है जब उस कोने से लेकर इस कोने तक के सारे दल सहमत हों, सारी राज्य सरकारें, वे चाहे जिस भी पार्टी की हों, सहमत हों और हम सब एग्रीकल्चर लैंड को बचाने के लिए कोई कारगर कदम उठाएं। तब जाकर हम इसको किसी तरह रोक सकते हैं, ताकि हमारा फूड इम्पोर्ट बिल कम आए।

सर, मैं एक बात और कहूंगा, जो मैंने माननीय खाद्य मंत्री श्री थॉमस साहब को लिखी है और उन्होंने उसके बारे में प्रेस में भी बहुत अच्छा कहा है कि वह उस पर सोच रहे हैं कि फूड को बचाने का काम किया जाए, वेस्ट फूड मैनेजमेंट हो। एक अनुमान के मुताबिक पूरे देश में 5 से 7 लाख पार्टियां रोज होती हैं और सब में मिनिमम 5 से 10 किलो खाना बरबाद होता है, तो सोचिए कि एक दिन में हजारों टन खाना बर्बाद हो रहा है। इसमें रेस्तरांज और होटल्स शामिल नहीं हैं, मैं सिर्फ पार्टियों की ही बात कर रहा हूं। घरों में जो खाना बर्बाद होता है, मैं उसकी भी बात नहीं कर रहा हूं। साल में लाखों टन खाना हम पार्टियों के जरिए बर्बाद कर रहे हैं। इस मामले में पाकिस्तान से लेकर तमाम जगहों पर कानून हैं। मुझे लगता है कि हमें इस पर कुछ-न-कुछ सोचना चाहिए। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि इन पार्टियों पर रोक लगा दी जाए या गेस्ट कंट्रोल एक्ट लाया जाए, लेकिन हमें dishes को कंट्रोल करना चाहिए कि आप किसी पार्टी में कितने व्यंजन परोस सकते हैं और कितने लोगों को बुला सकते हैं। ऐसा कुछ सरकार को सोचना चाहिए, ताकि खाने की बर्बादी रोकी जा सके।... (व्यवधान)...

**श्री राजीव प्रताप रूडी:** जैसी इमरजेंसी में व्यवस्था की गई थी?... (व्यवधान)...

**श्री राजीव शुक्ल:** देखिए, आप इसको ऐसे मत मानिए। यह इमरजेंसी की बात नहीं है। यह एक ऐसी चीज है जो राज्य सरकारों के जरिए होगी। हमें यह सोचना चाहिए कि खाने की बर्बादी न हो।... (व्यवधान)...

**श्री राजीव प्रताप रूडी:** ऐसा है... (व्यवधान)... जहां आपकी राज्य सरकार है, वहां ऐसा कर दीजिए... (व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Rudyji, please. Let it be raised. ... (Interruptions)... That is his view. Why do you object? ... (Interruptions)...

**श्री राजीव शुक्ल:** आपकी समस्या क्या है, यह बताइए?... (व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Please. ... (Interruptions)...

**श्री बलबीर पुंज:** इससे भ्रष्टाचार बढ़ेगा।... (व्यवधान)...

**श्री राजीव शुक्ल:** सुझाव सुनने में आपको क्या आपत्ति है?... (व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): No, please. Why do you object? That is his view. ... (Interruptions)... Please take your seats. ... (Interruptions)...

**श्री राजीव शुक्ल:** हम मिनिस्टर तो हैं नहीं कि ... (व्यवधान)... हम मिनिस्टर तो हैं नहीं कि सरकार की ओर से यह घोषणा करें कि ... (व्यवधान)...



**श्री बलबीर पुंज:** आप बनेंगे... (व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): No, Please. That is his view. Please don't disrupt. ... (Interruptions)...

**श्री बलबीर पुंज:** आप प्रयास करिए, आप जरूर बनेंगे, राजीव जी।... (व्यवधान)... इस बार आपका जो भाषण है, उसके माध्यम से आप जरूर बनेंगे... (व्यवधान)... जितना अच्छा भाषण आप दे रहे हैं... (व्यवधान)...

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन):** आप बैठिए... (व्यवधान)... आप इनको क्यों डिस्टर्ब करते हैं?... (व्यवधान)...

**श्री राजीव शुक्ल:** राष्ट्रपति जी ने अपने अभिभाषण में judicial accountability की बात की है कि judiciary की accountability भी fix की जानी चाहिए। मैं इसका स्वागत करता हूँ। मैं सरकार से अनुरोध करता हूँ कि जल्दी से जल्दी बिल लाना चाहिए, क्योंकि जुडिशरी में माहौल बहुत बिगड़ रहा है। हिन्दुस्तान के इतिहास में पहले यह नहीं सुना गया कि एक के बाद एक लगातार सुप्रीम कोर्ट के दो चीफ जस्टिस के खिलाफ आरोप आये हों। चीफ जस्टिस ऑफ इंडिया भगवान के बाद माना जाता है। अगर उसने किसी के खिलाफ कोई निर्णय दे दिया, कोई जजमेंट दे दी, तो भगवान के अलावा उसको कोई नहीं सुधार सकता, सिर्फ capital punishment में राष्ट्रपति के पास mercy petition दे सकते हैं, बाकी केसेज में भगवान, अल्लाह या गॉड के अलावा कोई उसको नहीं बचा सकता। जब दो former Chief Justice of India पर आरोप लगते हैं, तो यह बहुत गंभीर और चिंता की बात है। राज्य सभा, जस्टिस सौमित्र सेन का केस सुनने जा रही है। यह तारीख किसी भी दिन तय हो सकती है। जुडिशरी पर ये जो लगातार आरोप आ रहे हैं, जिस तरह से recruitment हो रही है और जैसे प्रमोशंस हो रहे हैं, इस collegium system के बारे में लगातार बोला गया कि इसमें जमकर भाई-भतीजावाद है। हम आपके लिए लेते हैं, आप हमारे लिए लेते हैं, इस तरह के आरोप लग रहे हैं। यह हम नहीं बोल रहे हैं, जजेज तक कमेंट कर रहे हैं। जस्टिस \* का यह कहना है कि इलाहाबाद हाई कोर्ट सड़ गया है। It is a rot, उन्होंने बोला। ऐसे तमाम हाई कोर्ट्स के जजेज के बारे में बात हो रही है। यह एक बेहद गंभीर और चिन्ता का मामला है।... (व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): No, no, no. Shuklaji, don't mention the names of judges, please.

**श्री राजीव शुक्ल:** हम जजेज को ही क्वोट कर रहे हैं, यह पता है।... (व्यवधान)...

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\* Not recorded.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): You can speak generally. Don't bring the names.

**श्री राजीव शुक्ल:** सर, यहां unanimity है। इसलिए हम मामले में यह जो Judicial Accountability Bill है, वह जितनी जल्दी लाया जा सके और collegium system पर review हो सके, मेरे खयाल से यह अच्छी बात होगी और सरकार को इसको तत्काल करना चाहिए।

एक बात माओवादियों के बारे में कही गयी। उस मामले में येचुरी जी ने भी बोला और हम भी यह कहते हैं कि यह जो नक्सलवाद है, उस पर किसी तरह से काबू पाया जाना चाहिए। हमारे सेनाध्यक्ष ने यह कहा है कि उनके खिलाफ सेना का इस्तेमाल किया जाना ठीक नहीं है, वे हमारे अपने लोग हैं। अगर यह भावना है, तो अच्छी बात है। इसको उस भावना से करें, लेकिन इस पर काबू भी करना चाहिए, क्योंकि जैसा कल उड़ीसा में हुआ है, उससे एक तरह से उन लोगों को एक नायाब तरीका मिलता है। हमारे अफसरों को भी यह ध्यान रखना पड़ेगा कि वे ऐसी situation न पैदा कर दें कि किसी तरह से वे ऐसी जगह फंस जाएं कि उनको नक्सली अपहृत कर लें। हर एक को बहुत सावधानी से चलना पड़ेगा। इस मामले में सब को बहुत सतर्कता से काम लेना होगा कि कहीं कोई उनका दुरुपयोग न कर ले और उनसे फायदा न उठा ले। नक्सलियों की समस्या से हम सब मिल-जुल कर निपट सकते हैं, तभी इस समस्या का समाधान हो सकता है। लोगों को उससे बचाया जाए, इस पर हमारी यही राय है।

नेता विपक्ष ने एक बात coalition को लेकर रखी और उसको लेकर हमारे ऊपर काफी हमला किया और प्रधानमंत्री जी पर हमला किया। यह कहा गया कि ऐसा लगता था कि एक मिनिस्ट्री, टेलीकॉम मिनिस्ट्री तो permanently एक पार्टी के लिए तय कर दी गयी थी। Coalition के बारे में आपको पता है कि इसमें कोई स्पष्टवादिता नहीं है। आपने भी coalition Govt. चलायी है और हम भी coalition Govt. चला रहे हैं। उसकी बातें आपको भी अच्छी तरह से पता हैं और हमको भी पता हैं। उन बातों को दोहराने से कोई फायदा नहीं है कि आपके जमाने में कैसे एक मिनिस्टर के पास ही पावर मिनिस्ट्री रही थी और आप चाहते हुए भी उसको नहीं ले पा रहे थे। हमें यह भी पता है कि उस जमाने के वित्त मंत्री को किसके दबाव पर हटा दिया गया था। कैसे एक नेता हैदराबाद से आते थे और पीडीएस का चावल सैंक्शन करा कर हर महीने ले जाते थे। आपको यह भी पता है कि एआईएडीएमके के लोगों ने किस तरह से अपने-अपने मंत्रियों को यहां पर बिठाया था और विभाग मांगे थे। यह पूछने की बात नहीं है और न मैं इसको कहना चाहता हूं, क्योंकि ये समस्याएं हैं, जिनसे जूझना पड़ेगा और आप भी इनसे जूझे थे। लेकिन, सिर्फ हमारे ऊपर पत्थर मारो और अपना भूल जाओ, यह ठीक नहीं है। मेमोरी प्लस की गोतियां लो, लेकिन अपना याद रखो कि हमारे जमाने में क्या हुआ था। सिर्फ प्रधानमंत्री के ऊपर हमला करना या मजाक बना देना ठीक नहीं है। Coalition Govt. में किस तरह से होता है, यह आपको अनुभव है, आप जानते हैं, वे बातें दोहराने की जरूरत

नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं आरोप नहीं लगा रहा। मैं कह रहा हूँ कि आप भी मजबूर थे। आपकी भी मजबूरियाँ थीं। इसलिए हमारे ऊपर आरोप और आप जो कर रहे थे, वह ठीक-ठाक था! मतलब यह कि "हमारे लिए तो थू-थू कड़वा और आपके लिए गप-गप मीठा!" ये दोनों बातें नहीं चलती हैं। इस मामले में हमें स्पष्ट रहना चाहिए कि जो समस्या आपने झेली, वह समस्या हमने भी झेली। हमें यह कहना नहीं चाहिए, लेकिन जॉर्ज साहब कैसे लगातार डिफेंस मिनिस्टर बने रहे और हटने के बाद भी वे वापिस डिफेंस में ही आये? तो, हम कहते कि आपने एक पार्टी के लिए डिफेंस मिनिस्ट्री रिजर्व कर दी थी। क्या यह सही था? हम यह नहीं कहना चाहते। हम आप पर आरोप नहीं लगा रहे हैं, लेकिन जॉर्ज साहब लगातार रक्षा मंत्री रहे और तहलका के कारण हटने के बाद उन्होंने लौट कर फिर वही जगह ली। ये जो coalitions होते हैं, इनको समझकर चलना चाहिए और मेरे खयाल से इन्हें आरोपों के घेरे में नहीं लेना चाहिए।

आखिर मैं मैं शिक्षा मंत्री जी से यह कहूँगा कि नॉर्थ-इंडिया की जितनी भी स्टेट्स हैं, सभी में प्राइमरी स्कूल्स में ही optional subject के रूप में अंग्रेजी को जरूर रखा जाए। जो कान्वेंट स्कूल्स हैं या प्राइवेट स्कूल्स हैं, वे अंग्रेजी पढ़ाते हैं, लेकिन जो गवर्नमेंट के स्कूल्स हैं, वहां छठी कक्षा से बच्चों को अंग्रेजी पढ़ाई जाती है। इसके कारण बच्चों में जिंदगी भर inferiority complex रहता है, उनमें हीन भावना रहती है और वे कभी भी पब्लिक स्कूलों में पढ़ने वाले बच्चों की बराबरी नहीं कर पाते। इस कारण वे हमेशा दोयम दर्जे के नागरिक बनकर रह जाते हैं। यह ऐसी समस्या है, जिसे भले ही लोग हंसकर टाल सकते हैं, लेकिन मेरा यह मानना है कि इसके लिए कोई कारगर कदम उठाना चाहिए और सभी को बराबरी का मौका देना चाहिए। इसलिए यह बहुत जरूरी है कि गवर्नमेंट के प्राइमरी स्कूलों में optional subject के रूप में अंग्रेजी पढ़ाई जाए, यह नहीं कि आप इसे कंपलसरी कर दें। मैं जो भी विषय रखना चाहता था, वे लगभग पूरे हो गए हैं।

अंत में मैं इस धन्यवाद प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करता हूँ। माननीय राष्ट्रपति महोदया ने इजिप्ट की डेमोक्रेसी के बारे में भी कहा है कि वहां पर लोकतंत्र की बयार बह रही है और monarchies के खिलाफ यह धीरे-धीरे और जगहों पर भी बढ़ रही है। माननीय राष्ट्रपति महोदया जी ने अपने अभिभाषण में इसका समर्थन किया है। हमें पाकिस्तान के मामले में थोड़ा सावधान होना पड़ेगा। अभी श्री एम.जे. अकबर की एक किताब आई है - Tinderbox. यह तो विस्फोटकों का पूरा एक डिब्बा है, यह हमारे लिए चिंता की बात है। हम भी चाहते हैं कि हमारा पड़ोसी शांतिप्रिय ढंग से रहे, वरना वह आग हमारी तरफ भी आएगी। इसलिए सरकार को इस मामले पर भी ध्यान देना चाहिए।

इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं अपना भाषण समाप्त करता हूँ और माननीय राष्ट्रपति महोदय के अभिभाषण पर रखे गए धन्यवाद प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करता हूँ।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): The House is adjourned for lunch for one hour.

The House then adjourned for lunch at twenty-two minutes past one of the clock.

The House re-assembled at twenty-three minutes past two of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

**श्री शान्ता कुमार** (हिमाचल प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति जी, राष्ट्रपति महोदय का अभिभाषण सरकार की उपलब्धियों तथा कुछ योजनाओं से भरा हुआ है। जहां तक उपलब्धियों और भविष्य की योजनाओं का सवाल है, उपलब्धियां तो सरकार के रूटीन काम का केवल वर्णन मात्र है। कुछ बातें महत्वपूर्ण हैं जिनके लिए मैं सरकार की प्रशंसा करता हूँ, जो काम प्रारंभ करने की योजना उन्होंने बनाई है, बाकी सब कुछ सरकार के कामों का वह वर्णन है जो सरकार, हर वर्ष करती है। आखिर 10 लाख करोड़ रुपया सदन ने सरकार को दिया था, उससे सरकार ने कुछ तो करना ही था, लेकिन सबसे महत्वपूर्ण विषय जो आज है, गंभीर समस्याएं जो देश के सामने हैं, उन समस्याओं के संबंध में इस अभिभाषण में कोई बुनियादी बात नहीं कही गई है।

आज देश महंगाई, गरीबी, गरीब और अमीर में बढ़ती खाई, आतंकवाद, माओवाद से त्रस्त है और भ्रष्टाचार तो कैंसर की महामारी की तरह पूरे देश को अंदर से खोखला कर रहा है। इन समस्याओं का आधा-अधूरा इसमें जिक्र है - न तो पूरे का पूरा जिक्र है और न ही किसी समाधान की बात इस अभिभाषण में कही गयी है। ये जो समस्याएं हैं - चाहे महंगाई है, गरीबी, भ्रष्टाचार और आतंकवाद है - इनके अलग-अलग कारण होते हैं लेकिन मुख्य रूप से सबसे बड़ा कारण नैतिक जीवन का अवमूल्यन, भ्रष्टाचार है। भ्रष्टाचार किसी भी देश के अंदर इन सारी समस्याओं को पैदा करता है। जब भ्रष्टाचार बढ़ता है, तब कुछ लोगों के हाथों में सम्पत्ति का केन्द्रीयकरण होता है तो कुछ लोग गरीब हो जाते हैं। जितना भ्रष्टाचार बढ़ता है, उतना ही महंगाई बढ़ती है, उतनी ही गरीबी बढ़ती है। गरीबी बढ़ती है तो गरीब और अमीर के बीच में विषमता बढ़ती है और जब गरीब और अमीर के बीच में विषमता बढ़ती है तो अपराध भी बढ़ता है, आतंकवाद भी बढ़ता है, माओवाद भी बढ़ता है। ये सारी चीजें interconnected हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि इन सारी समस्याओं की जड़ सार्वजनिक जीवन का अवमूल्यन, भ्रष्टाचार का बढ़ना है।

महोदय, योजना आयोग ने एक एक्सपर्ट ग्रुप बनाया। उस ग्रुप का आतंकवाद और माओवाद के बारे में यही निष्कर्ष है। इसी प्रकार वर्ल्ड बैंक की कुछ रिपोर्ट का यही निष्कर्ष है, Transparency International की रिपोर्ट का

भी यही निष्कर्ष है। इसी बात को सोचकर आज से कई वर्ष पहले महात्मा गांधी जी ने अन्त्योदय का मंत्र इस देश को दिया था। इस अभिभाषण को देखते समय जब मैंने इसमें कुछ शब्द पढ़े तो मुझे बहुत खुशी हुई। मैंने पढ़ा कि "सुशासन, ईमानदारी, पारदर्शिता लाने व भ्रष्टाचार मिटाने के लिए मंत्रियों का समूह बनाया है।" मुझे एकदम लगा कि मैं सरकार को बधाई दूं, सरकार धन्यवाद करूं। लेकिन फिर मैंने सोचा कि थोड़ा इस बात पर सोचा जाए कि आखिर इस सरकार ने आज तक इन सब बातों के बारे में क्या कहा है और क्या किया है। जब सरकार की performance report मेरे ध्यान में आयी, जब सरकार की progress report मेरे ध्यान में आयी, तब मैंने निर्णय किया कि इस बात के लिए न तो मैं सरकार का धन्यवाद करूंगा और न ही सरकार को बधाई दूंगा। ऐसा करने के पीछे कारण हैं। 1996 में सबसे पहला प्रशासनिक सुधार आयोग बनाया गया। उस आयोग ने 20 रिपोर्टें दीं, और 537 सिफारिशें कीं। आज तक उन सब सिफारिशों को लागू नहीं किया गया। मैं देख रहा था, अगर 1966 की उन सिफारिशों को गंभीरता से, ईमानदारी से लागू किया गया होता तो आज देश वहां न होता, जहां पहुंच गया है।

दूसरा, प्रशासनिक सुधार आयोग ने 2005 में बनाया गया। उसने 15 रिपोर्ट्स दीं, लेकिन आज तक उन रिपोर्ट को पूरी तरह से लागू नहीं किया गया है। जब भ्रष्टाचार की समस्या पैदा हुई तो 1963 में संधानम् कमेटी का गठन किया गया। उसने जो रिपोर्ट दी, उस रिपोर्ट की पूरी सिफारिशों को आज तक लागू नहीं किया गया। फिर राजनीति में अपराधीकरण पर चिंता हुई और वोहरा कमेटी बनी। 1993 में उस कमेटी की बहुत बढ़िया और अच्छी रिपोर्ट आयी, लेकिन उस रिपोर्ट पर आज तक भी पूरे का पूरा अमल नहीं किया गया। महोदय, कुछ और बातें मेरे ध्यान में आयी हैं। भ्रष्टाचार के पैसे का सबसे अधिक दुरुपयोग बेनामी transactions में होता है। बहुत बड़ी सीमा में भ्रष्टाचार का पैसा बेनामी चीजों को, सम्पत्ति को खरीदने में लग रहा है। सरकार ने चिंता की और 1988 में बेनामी Transaction Prohibition Act पास हुआ। लेकिन मुझे बड़ी हैरानी है कि पिछले 23 साल में एक बार भी इस एक्ट का उपयोग नहीं हो पाया। जहां तक मेरी जानकारी है, इस एक्ट के अंतर्गत रूल 23 साल में आज तक नहीं बने। अगर मैं गलत हूं तो मैं चाहूंगा कि सरकार बताए। लेकिन इतना महत्वपूर्ण एक्ट बना, 23 साल हो गए, एक बार भी इस्तेमाल नहीं हुआ, उसके अंतर्गत रूल भी नहीं बनाए गए। क्या कारण है, क्यों भ्रष्टाचार करने वालों को बचाने की कोशिश की जाती है?

जहां तक सी.बी.आई. की स्वायत्तता का सवाल है, स्वतंत्र काम करने की बात का सवाल है, लॉ कमीशन ने कई बार सिफारिश की, सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने कहा, आज तक सी.बी.आई. की स्वायत्तता नहीं आई, बल्कि सी.बी.आई. का कितना दुरुपयोग हो रहा है, यह कहने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। सी.वी.सी. की गरिमा को कितना नीचे लाया जा चुका है, यह भी कुछ कहने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। मान्यवर, भ्रष्ट पब्लिक सर्वेंट की सम्पत्ति को जब्त करने की

बात कई बार आई। लॉ कमीशन ने कहा, सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने कहा, लेकिन सरकार ने इस संबंध में आज तक किसी प्रकार की कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की। एक बड़ी हैरानी की बात, 2002 में कम्पटीशन एक्ट पास हुआ, जिसका उद्देश्य है कार्टिलाइजेशन को रोकना, महंगाई न बढ़े इसकी चिंता करना, 2002 में Competition Act पास हुआ, जो आज तक भी पूरी तरह से लागू नहीं हुआ है और एक विचित्र बात है कि जब लागू हुआ है, नोटिफाई हुआ है तो इस एक्ट की सारी क्लॉजेज को नोटिफाई नहीं किया। मैं समझता हूं कि यह सदन की अवमानना है। हमने पूरा एक्ट पास किया और सरकार ने पूरे एक्ट को आज तक नोटिफाई नहीं किया। कुछ उसकी धाराएं, जिनमें कुछ लोगों का वेस्टेड इंटरैस्ट था, वह आज तक भी लागू नहीं हुई हैं। एक्ट पूरा लागू होना चाहिए। इससे पता लगता है कि इस दिशा में सरकार कितनी गंभीर है, इस दिशा में सरकार कितनी चिंता करती है।

फिर लोकपाल बिल, सबसे पहले प्रशासनिक सुधार आयोग ने 1968 में इसकी सिफारिश की। 1968 में लोकपाल विधेयक पहली बार संसद में पेश हुआ, 8 बार पेश हुआ, 8 बार लेप्स हुआ, 45 साल हो गए, इतना आवश्यक लेजिस्लेशन भ्रष्टाचार खत्म करने के लिए 45 साल बाद भी आप पास नहीं कर सके। और तो और मैं नाम नहीं लेता, पूना का एक व्यक्ति जिसकी बहुत चर्चा हो रही है, आज से 5 साल पहले सरकार को सूचना मिली, उसके ठिकाने पर छापा मारा, एक लाख करोड़ रुपए के विदेशी बैंकों में उसके खातों का पता लगा। सरकार ने इस बात को स्वीकार किया और फिर एक लाख करोड़ रुपया कहां से आया, खाते कहां से खुलवाए, यह नहीं पूछा। उसको 34 हजार करोड़ रुपए का टैक्स अदा करने का नोटिस दिया गया। लेकिन उसके बाद जब चर्चा हुई कि यह पैसा उसका नहीं है, इस देश के कुछ बड़े-बड़े नेताओं का है। मैं उन नेताओं का नाम नहीं लेता, अखबारों में आया है, चर्चा हुई है, जब यह पता लगा है कि यह पैसा उसका नहीं है कुछ बड़े-बड़े नेताओं का है, तो मामला रफा-दफा कर दिया गया। पांच साल हो गए, एक व्यक्ति के विदेशी खातों का पता लगा है, कोई कार्रवाई नहीं हो रही है। उसके खिलाफ जाली पासपोर्ट का मामला बना, गिरफ्तारी हुई, फिर जमानत हो गई। फिर शोर मचा तो सरकार को उसकी जमानत रद्द करने के लिए हाई कोर्ट में एप्लीकेशन देनी पड़ी। एप्लीकेशन तो दे दी दबाव में आकर, पैरवी नहीं की। आखिर हाई कोर्ट ने यह टिप्पणी की कि अगर सरकार इसकी जमानत रद्द करने के लिए गंभीर नहीं है तो हमारा समय क्यों बर्बाद किया जा रहा है। यह कह कर सरकार की उस अर्जी को बर्खास्त कर दिया गया। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि आपका रिकार्ड है। इस रिकार्ड के बाद आपने मंत्री समूह बनाया है, इस पर कौन भरोसा करेगा? इतना कुछ होने के बाद भी, आपने कुछ नहीं किया है। हजारों लोगों को छोड़ दीजिए जिन्होंने देश को लूटा, एक पकड़ा गया है। उसके विदेशी बैंकों के खाते सामने आ गए हैं। आप कोई कार्यवाही नहीं कर रहे हैं। आरोप यह है कि उसके नाम का पैसा उसका नहीं है बाकी लोगों का है, यह सब सोचकर आपको बधाई देने के बजाय मुझे एक शायर की पंक्ति याद आती है :-

"वही लहजा, वही तेवर, कसम है, तेरे वायदों की,

जरा भी शक नहीं होता कि यह झूठी तसल्ली है।"

यह झूठी तसल्ली है, मुझे इस बात पर कोई विश्वास नहीं है। आज 64 साल के बाद भारत की हालत क्या है? देश कहां पर पहुंचा है? ट्रांसपेरेंसी इंटरनेशनल के मुताबिक दुनिया के महाभ्रष्ट देशों में आज भारत का नाम है। यूनाइटेड नेशन की फूड प्रोग्राम की रिपोर्ट के मुताबिक दुनिया के सबसे अधिक भूखे लोग आज हिन्दुस्तान में रहते हैं। अभी-अभी आउटलुक पत्रिका ने लिखा है कि 1992 से 2009 तक 73 लाख करोड़ रुपये के घोटाले भारत में हुए हैं। वर्ल्ड बैंक की एक रिपोर्ट के मुताबिक 30 हजार करोड़ रुपये प्रति वर्ष निचले स्तर पर भारत में रिश्वत ली जाती है, दी जाती है। सुप्रीम कोर्ट द्वारा नियुक्त एक सब कमेटी के मुताबिक पब्लिक डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन सिस्टम में जितना पैसा दिया जाता है, उसमें से आधा भ्रष्टाचार में चला जाता है। आज कैंसर की महामारी की तरह चारों तरफ भ्रष्टाचार बढ़ रहा है। हालत क्या है? एक समय था, जब देश के प्रथम प्रधानमंत्री आदरणीय नेहरू जी की कैबिनेट में एक मंत्री पर 10 हजार रुपये लेने का आरोप लगा, तो उनको मंत्रिमंडल से निकाला गया था और अब यह हालत है कि पौने दो लाख करोड़ रुपये का घोटाला करने वाले मंत्री को फिर दुबारा आपने मंत्री बनाया। कल यहां आपके कुछ सदस्य क्रेडिट ले रहे थे कि आज वह तिहाड़ जेल में हैं। अगर वह तिहाड़ जेल में हैं, तो आपके कारण नहीं हैं, अगर आपका वश चलता तो आज भी वह यहां होते, अगर आज वह तिहाड़ जेल में हैं, तो विपक्ष के कारण हैं, जनता के कारण हैं। लोगों ने इतना जनमत जाग्रत किया कि उनको मंत्री बनाकर रखना आपके लिए संभव नहीं हुआ, उनके खिलाफ जो कार्यवाही हुई है, उस कार्यवाही का क्रेडिट आप मत लीजिए। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि भ्रष्टाचार ने पूरे देश को अंदर से खोखला कर दिया है। यही भ्रष्टाचार महंगाई बढ़ा रहा है, यही गरीबी बढ़ा रहा है। इसी गरीबी और महंगाई के कारण आर्थिक विषमता आ रही है। माओवाद और आतंकवाद को बढ़ाने में यह बहुत बड़ा कारण है। आज तो हालत यह हो गई है, जैसा कि किसी कवि ने कहा है :-

"इस सिरे से उस सिरे तक, सभी शरीक-ए-जुर्म हैं,

आदमी या तो जमानत पर रिहा है या है फरार।"

कैंसर की महामारी की तरह भ्रष्टाचार फैला है। भ्रष्टाचार के खिलाफ कुछ कर दिखाने की बात इस अभिभाषण में कहीं नजर नहीं आती। मुझे इस अभिभाषण को पढ़कर बड़ी हैरानी हुई। काले धन का जिक्र पहली बार इतिहास में आपने किया। लेकिन कैसे किया, "इसका क्रमांक 15 पर जिक्र है" हाल ही में, काले धन, विशेषकर विदेशी बैंकों में कथित रूप से छिपाकर रखे गए काले धन संबंधी मामलों की ओर लोगों का ध्यान गया है। आपका ध्यान नहीं गया है? आप यह कह रहे हैं कि लोगों का ध्यान गया है और कब गया, हाल ही में, अभी-अभी पचास साल हो गए, इस देश को कुछ लोग लूट रहे हैं। 300 लाख करोड़ रुपया लूटकर विदेशी बैंकों में चला गया है। दुनियाभर में इसकी चर्चा है और दुनिया के देश इस पर चर्चा कर रहे हैं।... (व्यवधान)...

श्री प्रवीण राष्ट्रपाल: सर, ... (व्यवधान)...

**श्री उपसभापति:** राष्ट्रपाल जी, प्लीज। जब आपको बोलने का मौका मिले, तब बोल देना।

**श्री शान्ता कुमार:** जब आपने पहली बार जिक्र किया, तो आपने यह कहा। यह जिक्र भी क्यों हुआ है, क्योंकि पूरे देश में जनमत खड़ा हो रहा है। आदरणीय जेठमलानी जी सुप्रीम कोर्ट में गए हैं, सुप्रीम कोर्ट आपको पूछ रहा है। कोर्ट ने कहा कि यह लूट है। यह शब्द सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने प्रयोग किया। बहुत सी संस्थाएं जनमत जाग्रत करने की कोशिश कर रही हैं। इस दृष्टि से स्वामी रामदेव ऐतिहासिक काम कर रहे हैं। वे गांव-गांव में भ्रष्टाचार के खिलाफ एक प्रबल जनमत खड़ा कर रहे हैं। आने वाले समय में उस संयासी का नाम स्वर्ण अक्षरों में लिखा जाएगा... (व्यवधान)... सभापति जी, जो काम हमें करना चाहिए, जो काम सरकार को करना चाहिए, वह काम गांव-गांव में जाकर एक संयासी कर रहा है।... (व्यवधान)... इससे मजबूर होकर, विवश होकर आपको केवल जिक्र करना पड़ा। आपने यह नहीं कहा कि आपको पता लगा है। आपने यह कहा कि लोगों का ध्यान गया है। मैं सरकार से पूछना चाहता हूं कि आपका ध्यान कब जाएगा? लोगों का ध्यान गया है, इस पर ध्यान देने के लिए आपको पचास साल लग गए, लेकिन आपका इस समस्या की और ध्यान जाएगा, इसमें कितने वर्ष लग जाएंगे।

मैं UN Convention Against Corruption का जिक्र करना चाहूंगा। दुनिया के 192 देशों के संगठन ने पूरे दो साल तक विचार किया और दो साल तक लम्बा विचार करने के बाद 2003 में यह Convention पारित हुआ। इस Convention का उद्देश्य क्या है? fundamental उद्देश्य article 49 के मुताबिक कि एक देश के बेईमान लोगों ने अगर दूसरे देश में पैसा जमा कराया है, तो वह पैसा उस देश को वापस दिलाया जाए। दो साल के विचार-विमर्श के बाद इतना बड़ा डॉक्यूमेंट आया है। मुझे हैरानी है कि 148 देशों ने उस पर हस्ताक्षर किए, 135 देशों ने ratify किया, कार्यवाही शुरू कर दी, लेकिन भारत ने उस पर हस्ताक्षर करने में भी हिचकिचाहट की। उस पर कई साल तक हस्ताक्षर नहीं किए। भारत ने तब हस्ताक्षर किए जब हस्ताक्षर करने की राष्ट्रसंघ ने अंतिम तिथि दी थी, 15 दिसम्बर, 2005. पता नहीं किस दबाव में आकर आखिरी तिथि, last day को हस्ताक्षर किए। आज उसको 6 साल हो गए हैं, लेकिन उसकी पुष्टि नहीं की है, ratification नहीं की जबकि 135 देश ratify कर चुके हैं।

महोदय मुझे UN delegation में जाने का मौका मिला था और मेरा सौभाग्य है कि मुझे उस दिन बोलने का मौका मिला, जिस दिन इसी विषय पर वहां चर्चा हो रही थी। मुझे प्रसन्नता है कि जिस दिन मुझे बोलना था, मुझसे पहले Switzerland के प्रतिनिधि ने अपना भाषण किया। आदरणीय राजा जी मेरे साथ थे, द्विवेदी जी मेरे साथ थे, लेकिन ये हमारे वाले राजा थे, आप वाले राजा तो आजकल कहीं और हैं। जब मुझे बताया गया कि मुझे आठवें नम्बर पर बोलना है, लेकिन सातवें नम्बर पर Switzerland का प्रतिनिधि बोल रहा है, तो मेरी उत्सुकता बढ़ी कि वह क्या कहता है। जिसके बैंकों में भारत का 70 लाख करोड़ रुपया जमा है, वह क्या कहता है। महोदय, उसका भाषण इतना सुन्दर था, जिसको सुनकर मेरा दिल किया कि मैं उठूं और उसके पास जाऊं तथा भारत की ओर से उसका वंदन करूं। मुझे उम्मीद नहीं थी कि का Switzerland का इस प्रकार का भाषण होगा। उसके भाषण की यह वही प्रति है, जो वहां पर Switzerland की तरफ से वितरित की गई थी। उसने अपने भाषण में कहा कि "The United



Nations Convention against Corruption is one of the main international instruments regulating the return of illicit asset. Switzerland has participated actively in the drafting and the strengthening of this Convention which it ratified in 2009." कि 2009 में हमने इसको ratify कर दिया। आगे उस भाषण में कहा गया है, "The effectiveness of international cooperation depends ultimately on the political will and on the determination with which national authorities take action. With regard to illicit assets, in September, 2010, the Swiss Parliament approved a law further facilitating the return of assets to the people of the country." उन्होंने इस Convention पर sign भी किया, ratify भी किया। इसके अलावा उन्होंने अपनी पार्लियामेंट का एक कानून बनाया, ताकि दुनिया के देशों को उनके देश के बैंकों से पैसा लेना आसान हो जाए। इतना ईमानदार है स्विटजरलैंड। जिसका vested interest है कि यह पैसा कभी वापस न जाए, वह स्विटजरलैंड कितना honest है। "With regard to illicit assets, in September, 2010 the Swiss Parliament approved a law further facilitating the return of assets to the people of the country from which assets have been siphoned off. As this example tends to show the effectiveness of the fight against the misappropriation of assets depends on the specific measures envisaged by national Parliaments."

आगे एक और बात कही है, "Switzerland has promoted initiatives such as the Stolen Assets Recovery Initiative." इस भाषण में उन्होंने कहा कि यह 'stolen property' है। 'Stolen property' शब्द का उपयोग किया। उसने कहा कि हम देने को तैयार हैं और यहां पर उसने कहा कि स्विटजरलैंड ऐसा देश है, जो दुनिया के देशों का सबसे अधिक पैसा वापस कर रहा है। मैंने वहां से वापस आने पर माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी को एक पत्र लिखा था और यह कॉपी भेजी थी। मैंने कहा कि स्विटजरलैंड पैसा वापस करना चाहता है, आप लेना क्यों नहीं चाहते? हमने तो जिस साधन के द्वारा पैसा वापस लिया जा सकता है, उस Convention को ratify ही नहीं किया गया है। अब सवाल पैदा होता है कि यह आज तक ratify क्यों नहीं किया गया। क्या यह समझा जाए कि जिन लोगों ने पैसा जमा कराया है, उनके नाम सामने आने से आपको परेशानी होगी? अमेरिका ने इस Convention पर sign किया, अमेरिका ने इस Convention को ratify किया, अमेरिका ने अपनी पार्लियामेंट का एक सख्त कानून बनाया और अमेरिका ने स्विटजरलैंड के सबसे बड़े बैंक, USB पर मुकदमा किया। जब मुकदमा किया गया, तो स्विटजरलैंड के उस बैंक ने कोर्ट से बाहर समझौता किया, 780 मिलियन डॉलर की penalty दी और 19 हजार अमेरिकी खाताधारियों के नाम अमेरिका को दिए। मैं सरकार से पूछना चाहता हूं कि जो काम अमेरिका कर सकता है, खाताधारियों के पैसे, नाम ले सकता है, वह काम भारत क्यों नहीं कर रहा? आपको देश को जवाब देना होगा। 6

साल हो गए, आप इस Convention को ratify नहीं कर रहे। 126 देशों ने ratify कर दिया, कार्रवाई शुरू कर दी, पैसा वापस लेना शुरू कर दिया। हमारा चोरी का पैसा जिस देश के पास है, वह देश युनाइटेड नेशंस में खड़ा होकर कह रहा है कि हम पैसा वापस करना चाहते हैं और यह देश ऐसा है, जो पैसा वापस लेने के लिए तैयार नहीं, उसको ratify भी नहीं कर रहा।

मैं एक और बात कहना चाहता हूँ। काले धन को, जो विदेशी बैंकों में जमा है, उसको टैक्स चोरी का मामला बना कर आप एक बहुत बड़ा अन्याय कर रहे हैं। यह टैक्स चोरी का मामला नहीं है। अब शायद सरकार एक proposal बना रही है कि 45 प्रतिशत टैक्स लेकर उनको छूट दे दी जाए। शत-प्रतिशत चोरी करो, 45 प्रतिशत वापस करो और फिर मजे करो। This is legalization of corruption by taxation. आप यह क्या कर रहे हैं? इसका मतलब यह है कि जिन्होंने 300 लाख करोड़ रुपये चोरी की है, वे आपको 45 प्रतिशत दे देंगे, तो वह पैसा उनका हो जाएगा, तो भविष्य के बेईमानों को यह संदेश चला जाएगा कि तुम भी करो, 100 ले जाओ, 45 हमें दे देना, 55 आपके पास रहेंगे। मेरा कहना यह है कि यह देश के साथ बहुत बड़ा अन्याय है। आपको जवाब देना होगा।

इस अभिभाषण में जिक्र किया गया है कि सरकार ने इस कन्वेंशन को रैटिफाई करने का निर्णय किया है। इसके लिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद नहीं दूंगा, क्योंकि मुझे भरोसा नहीं है कि आप कब इसे करेंगे। निर्णय किया है, क्या मालूम कितने महीने लगा दें, छः महीने लगा दें, लेकिन पहले आप यह जवाब दीजिए कि छः साल तक आपने रैटिफाई क्यों नहीं किया? आपको देश के लोगों को यह जवाब देना होगा। जब 126 देशों ने रैटिफिकेशन किया, आपने क्यों नहीं किया? उसमें कहा गया है कि आप निर्णय कर रहे हैं, जानते हैं यह निर्णय क्यों हुआ?

सभापति जी, लंदन में जी-20 देशों की बैठक हुई, वहां यह मामला बड़े जोरों से उठा। उसी मीटिंग में भारत भी था, लेकिन वह चुप रहा। जी-20 की एक और मीटिंग हुई, उसमें भी यह मामला उठा, लेकिन उसमें भी भारत चुप रहा। फिर जी-20 देशों की बैठक में इस बारे में एक रैज़ोल्यूशन किया गया, उसी दबाव में आकर आपको कहना पड़ा कि आप उसको रैटिफाई करेंगे। मेरा आपसे निवेदन है, भ्रष्टाचार इस देश को खोखला कर रहा है, पूरे के पूरे समाज को नाकारा बना रहा है, उस भ्रष्टाचार को समाप्त करने के लिए सरकार ने यदि कुछ किया नहीं तो आने वाला कल उसे कभी क्षमा नहीं करेगा।

एक और बात मैं तेलंगाना के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। तेलंगाना के लिए हमारा जो निवेदन है, उस मांग को आप जल्दी स्वीकार कीजिए। मैं हिमाचल प्रदेश से आता हूँ। 1966 में बड़े पंजाब के कुछ हिस्से किए गए, जिसमें से

हरियाणा बना, हिमाचल बना। छोटे प्रदेश होने के बाद भी वहां पर विकास हुआ है, उसे हम स्वयं अनुभव करते हैं। प्रशासनिक आधार पर चाहे वे प्रदेश छोटे होंगे, लेकिन उनका विकास जल्दी हुआ है। इसलिए मैं सरकार से यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि सरकार जल्द ही तेलंगाना के विषय पर विचार करके उनकी उचित मांग को स्वीकार करे।

सभापति जी, मैं इस देश के राष्ट्रकवि की कुछ पंक्तियां कह कर अपनी बात समाप्त करना चाहता हूं। देश में गरीबी है, भुखमरी है, 26 करोड़ लोग गरीबी रेखा से नीचे हैं। सरकार की रिपोर्ट के मुताबिक 70 करोड़ लोग 20 रुपये प्रतिदिन पर गुजारा करते हैं। गरीबी, बेरोजगारी और विषमता के कारण आज इस देश के करोड़ों लोग त्रस्त हैं। उसी को देख कर भारत के राष्ट्रकवि रामधारी सिंह दिनकर जी ने कुछ पंक्तियां कही थीं। मुझे इस बात की खुशी है कि रामधारी सिंह दिनकर इसी सदन के सदस्य रह चुके हैं। इस सदन के भूतपूर्व सदस्य और राष्ट्रकवि की कुछ पंक्तियां मैं यहां कहना चाहूंगा। उन्होंने देश की गरीबी और चिंताजनक स्थिति को देखते हुए कहा था:-

श्वानों को मिलते दूध-वस्त्र भूखे बालक अकुलाते हैं।

मां की हड्डी से चिपक ठिठुर जाइं की रात बिताते हैं।।

युवती के लज्जा वसन बेच जब ब्याज चुकाए जाते हैं।

इस कविता में उन्होंने गरीबी का वर्णन किया और यह वर्णन करने के बाद कवि विद्रोही हो गया। आज योजना आयोग के एक्सपर्ट ग्रुप की रिपोर्ट में यह बताया गया है कि आतंकवाद एवं अन्य जो समस्याएं फैली हुई हैं, उनका कारण क्या है। कुछ नौजवान गरीबी से, लाचारी से, मजबूरी से इतना परेशान हो जाते हैं कि उन्हें गुमराह कर दिया जाता है। उसी स्थिति का वर्णन दिनकर जी ने किया है, उसके बाद दिनकर जी ने स्वयं भगवान को ललकार दिया। वे पंक्तियां मैं सदन के सामने रखना चाहता हूं:-

पिलाने को कहां से रक्त लाएं दानवों को

ये दानव कौन हैं? ये दानव वे हैं, जिन्होंने देश का 300 लाख करोड़ रुपया लूटा और क्षमा करिए, जिनको बचाने की कोशिश आज की सरकार कर रही है। उनके बारे में कहा है:-

पिलाने को कहां से रक्त लाएं दानवों को

नहीं क्या स्वत्व है प्रतिशोध का हम मानवों को

और फिर क्रोध से वह बोलते हैं:-

जरा तू बोल तो सारी धरा हम फूंक देंगे

पड़ा जो पंथ मैं गिरि कर उसे दो टूक देंगे।

कहीं जो पूछने बूढ़ा विधाता आज आया।

कहेंगे हां, तुम्हारी सृष्टि को हमने मिटाया।

3.00 P.M.

जिस स्थिति का वर्णन दिनकर जी ने किया है, आज हमारे सामने वही स्थिति है  
... (व्यवधान) ...

अंत में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ, गरीबी की सिसकियाँ, भूखों की बौखलाहट, भ्रष्टाचार की महामारी और मजबूर-लाचार लोगों के आक्रोश का इस अभिभाषण में कोई समाधान नहीं है, इसलिए हम इस अभिभाषण का समर्थन नहीं कर सकते। धन्यवाद।

**श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार कश्यप** (उत्तर प्रदेश) : मान्यवर, आपने मुझे महामहिम राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण के धन्यवाद प्रस्ताव पर बोलने का जो मौका दिया है, इसके लिए मैं आपका बहुत आभारी हूँ।

मान्यवर, महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी का अभिभाषण सरकार की उपलब्धियों और प्राथमिकताओं का एक दस्तावेज होता है, जिसके जरिए देश की जनता अपने हित-कल्याण की तलाश करती है। मैंने अभिभाषण को कई मर्तबा पढ़ने की कोशिश की है और समझने की कोशिश की है। इसे पढ़ने के बाद मैं बहुत निराशा और तकलीफ महसूस करता हूँ।

मान्यवर, पूरे अभिभाषण में देश की आजादी और बहुजन समाज की आबादी की रक्षा पर कोई जिक्र नहीं किया गया है। महंगाई, बेरोजगारी और आतंकवाद के बढ़ते हुए प्रभाव पर कोई चीज हमें इस अभिभाषण में नज़र नहीं आई। हाँ, मनरेगा नामक योजना पर सरकार ने कुछ लम्बी बातें दर्शाने की कोशिश जरूर की है, लेकिन ग्राउंड की रियलिटी और देश के वीकर सैक्शन का व्यक्ति आज इस मनरेगा योजना से संतुष्ट नहीं है। वह इससे इसलिए संतुष्ट नहीं है, क्योंकि 365 दिनों में सौ दिनों के रोजगार की गारंटी और जिसके अंतर्गत केवल सौ रुपये प्रति दिन की मजदूरी देने का प्रावधान इस योजना में किया गया है। बहुत अच्छा होता अगर अभिभाषण में 365 दिन में से सौ दिन के बजाय बाकी 265 दिन भी गरीबों को कुछ देने के लिए सरकार कोई योजना बनाती और इस अभिभाषण में उसको अंकित किया जाता, तो शायद देश के गरीबों का विश्वास सरकार में भी बढ़ता और लोकतंत्र में भी बढ़ता। मान्यवर, सदन की चिंता आज यह है कि 365 दिनों में से सौ दिन की मजदूरी का मतलब एक साल में 10 हजार रुपए एक व्यक्ति के हिस्से में आते हैं। अगर 10 हजार रुपए को 365 से डिवाइड करते हैं तो उस व्यक्ति की दैनिक आमदनी केवल 27 रुपए आती है। 27 रुपए प्रति दिन देश के उस व्यक्ति की आमदनी का आकलन है, जिसके नाम का ढिंढोरा पीट कर देश की सरकार वाहवाही लूटने की कोशिश कर रही है। सवा पाँच करोड़ लोगों को मनरेगा योजना में लाभ देने की बात लिखी गई और 70 करोड़ लोग 20 रुपए की दैनिक आमदनी में अपना जीवन-यापन कर रहे हैं।

अगर हम कुल अनुमान रखें, तो सवा 75 करोड़ लोग 20 रुपये से 27 रुपये के बीच में अपनी जिंदगी गुजारने को इस महंगाई के दौर में मजबूर हैं। यह महंगाई का वह दौर है, जिसमें चीनी 40 रुपए किलो, गरीब की रोटी से रिश्ता रखने वाला प्याज 65 रुपये किलो, दाल 100 रुपये किलो और गैस का सिलेण्डर 350 रुपये का बिका। आज

देश की जनता आहत है। आज देश का गरीब कराह रहा है। उसके मन में यह चिन्ता का भाव पैदा हो रहा है कि 20 रुपये से 27 रुपये के बीच में दैनिक आमदनी वाला व्यक्ति एक किलो चीनी भी नहीं खरीद सकता! उसकी रोटी के साथ खाने के लिए प्याज खरीदने की हिम्मत नहीं रह गई है! उसमें दाल खरीदने की ताकत नहीं बची! मान्यवर, अगर यह सरकार "मनरेगा" योजना का लाभ देश की जनता को दे रही है, तो मैं नहीं समझता कि इसका कोई लाभ देश की जनता को मिल रहा है। बहुत अच्छा होता अगर महामहिम राष्ट्रपति महोदय के अभिभाषण में सरकार इस बात की भी व्यवस्था कराती कि जो बाकी के 265 दिन हम एक गरीब व्यक्ति को रोजगार नहीं दे पा रहे हैं, उसके लिए रोजगार की व्यवस्था होती, तो शायद मैं बहुत धन्यवाद करता।

मान्यवर, महंगाई ने जीवन का संकट पैदा कर दिया है। मैं नहीं कह सकता कि सरकार का नजरिया क्या है, लेकिन देश की जनता का नजरिया बड़ा ही स्पष्ट है कि यूपीए की सरकार ने महंगाई आज आसमान को छूते हुए देश के गरीब लोगों को अपनी जान देने के लिए मजबूर कर रही है। देश में बहुत सारे गरीब तबके के लोग भुखमरी, लाचारी और बेरोजगारी की वजह से आत्मदाह करते हैं, आत्महत्या करते हैं और कई तरीकों से अपने जीवन को खत्म करने की कोशिश करते हैं। परमपूज्य बाबा साहब अम्बेडकर ने संविधान को लिखा। उसमें जीवन की रक्षा का संकल्प दोहराया गया। भारतीय संविधान लागू हो जाने के बाद इस बात की गारंटी का संकल्प लिया गया कि हमारे देश में कोई व्यक्ति भूखा न मरे, लेकिन आज इन विषम परिस्थितियों में हजारों लोग गरीबी, लाचारी, भुखमरी और बेरोजगारी से अपनी जिंदगी गंवाने को मजबूर हैं, क्या सरकार को इस पर चिन्तन नहीं करना चाहिए? क्या अभिभाषण में सरकार को इस पर कोई चिन्ता व्यक्त नहीं करने चाहिए थी? मान्यवर, जब-जब ऐसी परिस्थितियां पैदा होती हैं, देश में कुछ न कुछ अनहोनी घटित होती है। मैं आपके बीच दो लाइनें पढ़ना चाहता हूं कि:

"जिन्दगी का जब उन्वान बदल जाता है,

किसी भी मोड़ पर हो, इंसान बदल जाता है,

तंगदस्ती भी बुरी और माल की कसरत भी बुरी,

इन्हीं दो चीजों पर इंसान बदल जाता है।"

मान्यवर, आज देश आतंकवाद और माओवाद की समस्या से जूझ रहा है। आज हमारे देश के बड़े ऑफिसर्स को किडनैप कर लिया जाता है। आज अगर ये सारी मुश्किलें देश में पैदा हुई हैं, तो इन मुश्किलों को पैदा करने वाले लोगों को इस बारे में जरूर सोचना चाहिए कि अगर अमीरी और गरीबी के बीच की खाई को और ज्यादा बढ़ाया गया, तो देश के हालात और ज्यादा विषम हो सकते हैं।

मान्यवर, अनुसूचित जाति, अनुसूचित जनजाति, OBC के कल्याण के लिए, उनके विकास और भलाई के लिए मुझे इस अभिभाषण में कोई चीज़ नज़र नहीं आई। आज पूरा देश और देश के लोग इस बात को अच्छी तरह से महसूस करते हैं कि अनुसूचित जाति, अनुसूचित जनजाति और backward communities and minorities के लोग, जिनकी आबादी 85 फीसदी के करीब हैं, ये देश के डेमोक्रेटिक सिस्टम को चलाने में सहयोग करते हैं। खेत-खलिहानों में काम करना हो, तो यही वर्ग करता है, फैक्ट्रियों को संचालित करने के लिए मैनपावर यही वर्ग जुटाता है, अपना वोट देकर देश और प्रदेश की सरकारों के गठन में यह तबका अपनी महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका अदा करता है, लेकिन इस तबके के कल्याण और विकास की कोई योजना इस अभिभाषण में हमें देखने को नहीं मिली। इसके अलावा भी UPA सरकार के कार्यकाल के दौरान पिछले पांच वर्षों में भारत सरकार के योजना आयोग ने विभिन्न मंत्रालयों को Special Component के अंतर्गत आज तक 72,000 करोड़ रुपया नहीं दिया है। यह 72,000 करोड़ रुपया, जो SC-ST के डेवलपमेंट और उनके कल्याण पर खर्च होना चाहिए था, UPA की सरकार द्वारा पिछले 5 सालों से यह पैसा रिलीज़ नहीं किया जा रहा है। जब हमारे देश के लोग राष्ट्रमंडल खेलों का आयोजन करके, खुशी के साथ अपनी पीठ को थपथपाने की कोशिश कर रहे थे, उस समय भी दिल्ली में SC/ST के वेलफेयर के लिए जो 745 करोड़ रुपया रखा गया था, उसको divert करके खेलों में लगाने का प्रस्ताव किया गया। हालांकि सरकार ने यह कमिटमेंट किया था कि हम उस पैसे को वापस लाकर SC/ST के कल्याण की योजनाओं पर खर्च करेंगे। मुझे नहीं मालूम कि अभी तक उस मामले में क्या हुआ है, लेकिन कुल मिलाकर देश की जो परिस्थितियां हैं और SC/ST और backward communities के प्रति सरकार का जो रुख है, जिसे आज जनता महसूस कर रही है, वह बात मैं आपके बीच में कहना चाहता हूँ कि उनकी मुश्किलों और समस्याओं के हल को ढूँढ़ने की कोशिश इस अभिभाषण में नहीं की गई है। केवल दलितों के साथ प्रेम का नाटक करना काफी नहीं है। आप झोंपड़ियों में जाकर यह कह दें कि हम दलितों के हमदर्द हो गए हैं, उनकी झोंपड़ियों में पानी और चाय पीकर आप इसे दर्शा दें कि हमसे बड़ा दलितों का कोई हमदर्द नहीं है, तो आज देश का दलित आपके इस बहकावे में किसी प्रकार से नहीं आने वाला है।

परम पूज्य बाबा साहब अम्बेडकर ने कांस्टीट्यूशन को लिखते समय इस बात की चिंता व्यक्त की थी कि कानून और नियम कितना ही अच्छा क्यों न हो, जब तक उसे लागू करने वालों की नीयत अच्छी नहीं होगी, तब तक उस कानून का लाभ देश के गरीबों को, पिछड़ों को, कमज़ोरों को नहीं मिल सकता है। आज परम पूज्य बाबा साहब अम्बेडकर जी का वह कथन सही साबित हो रहा है कि जो योजनाएं SC के लिए बनती हैं, ST के लिए बनती हैं, OBC के लिए बनती हैं, minorities के लिए बनती हैं, weaker sections के लिए बनती हैं, उनको उनका पूरा लाभ नहीं मिल पा रहा है।

उपसभापति जी, देश के सेंट्रल डिपार्टमेंट्स में SC, ST और OBC की 50 लाख वैकेंसीज़ खाली पड़ी हैं। सरकार ने उनको भरने के लिए कोई प्लान नहीं बनाया है, उनको भरने का कोई इरादा ज़ाहिर नहीं किया है कि हम

किस तरह से कोई विशेष अभियान चलाएंगे, ताकि हम इन 50 लाख वैकेंसीज़ को भरने की कोशिश कर सकें, उनको रोज़गार दे सकें, उनको नौकरियां दे सकें, उनके जीवन-स्तर को ऊंचा उठाने की कोशिश कर सकें।

मान्यवर, इस पर महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी का अभिभाषण मौन है, यह कुछ नहीं बोलता है। इस तरह की मुश्किलें आज देश के लोग महसूस कर रहे हैं और देश के बहुत सारे सूबों में, अगर उत्तर प्रदेश को छोड़ दें, तो देश के बहुत सारे सूबे ऐसे हैं जहां आज तक बड़े पैमाने पर शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स पर अत्याचार और अन्याय बढ़ रहा है। चंडीगढ़ में एक दलित के बच्चे को किडनैप किया गया, पुलिस की मौजूदगी में चार लाख रुपए की फिरोती दी गई और फिरोती देने के बाद भी उस बच्चे की हत्या कर दी गई। प्रशासन हाथ पर हाथ रखकर बैठा रहा और दलित के परिवार की कोई सहायता नहीं हो सकी। हरियाणा में ऐसी बहुत सारी घटनाएं हुई हैं। मिरचीपुर में एक दलित, बाल्मीकि परिवार को जिंदा जलाकर उसके जीवन को खत्म करने की कोशिश हुई - इस तरह की हज़ारों ऐसी घटनाएं हमारे देश में हुई हैं, जिनसे दलित समाज के लोगों में कहीं न कहीं दहशत का माहौल पैदा हो रहा है। इस अन्याय और अत्याचार से पीड़ित इन दलित, पिछड़े, कमजोर तबके के लोगों को निकालने की कोई योजना सरकार की तरफ से हमें आज भी नज़र नहीं आती है।

आज भी देश में कई सूबों में हमने देखा है कि आदिवासी और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स जानवर से भी बदतर जिंदगी जी रहे हैं और इस नाम पर कि हमारी संस्कृति बची हुई है - आदिवासी स्कूल न जाए, आदिवासी कपड़ा न पहने - सरकार कहती है कि हम संस्कृति को बचा रहे हैं! अगर एक आदिवासी बच्चा स्कूल नहीं जाएगा, आदिवासी बच्चा अपने शरीर पर कपड़ा नहीं पहनेगा, तो इससे आपकी संस्कृति सुरक्षित रहेगी? नहीं। मान्यवर, ऐसा नहीं हो सकता है, इसलिए आदिवासी वर्ग के लिए सरकार के पास कोई ऐसी योजना नहीं है जो उनको एकजुट करके देश की मुख्य धारा से जोड़ने का प्रयास करती हो। इसके अलावा देश में 52 परसेंट पिछड़े तबके के लोग, 52 परसेंट ओ.बी.सी. के लोग हैं, जो देश के हर कार्य में अपनी मदद, अपना सहयोग करते हैं, उनके कल्याण और भलाई की कोई बात हमें इस अभिभाषण में नज़र नहीं आती है।

मान्यवर, इसके साथ-साथ मंडल कमिशन देश में 1979 में बना। 1980 में रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत की गई, 1993 में उसको लागू किया गया और आज भी उत्तर प्रदेश जैसे कुछ प्रदेशों को छोड़कर कम से कम आधा दर्जन प्रदेश हमारे देश में ऐसे हैं, जिनमें मंडल कमिशन की रिपोर्ट के आधार पर 27 परसेंट रिजर्वेशन देने की बात तो छोड़िये, यहां पर पिछड़े समाज के लोगों को चिन्हित नहीं किया गया, उनकी पहचान नहीं की गई कि किस स्टेट में कौन पिछड़ा है, कौन backward है। अरुणाचल प्रदेश, गोवा, मिजोरम, मेघालय, झारखंड और लक्षद्वीप ऐसे राज्य हैं, जहां पर आज तक मंडल कमिशन की रिपोर्ट को लागू करने के लिए backward communities की पहचान ही नहीं

की गई। जब इन प्रदेशों में पिछड़ी जाति के लोगों को चिन्हित नहीं किया जाएगा, इनकी पहचान नहीं की जाएगी, उनकी लिस्ट नहीं बनाई जाएगी तो उनको किस प्रकार से लाभ दिया जा सकता है, यह भी एक बड़ा सवाल आज हमारे देश की जनता के सामने है। मैं अपनी सरकार के नुमाइंदों से यह अनुरोध करता हूँ कि इस देश की आबादी के 52 परसेंट पिछड़े समाज के लोगों को 27 परसेंट रिजर्वेशन नौकरियों में, पंचायत चुनावों में यह आयोग की सिफारिशों के आधार पर जो भी संभव है, जिन प्रदेशों में अब तक नहीं मिला है, उसको दिलाने की कोशिश, उसको दिलाने का संकल्प हमारे देश की सरकार को ज़रूर करना चाहिए। इनके विकास के लिए, इनके कल्याण के लिए और भी विशेष योजनाओं के आधार पर हम backward लोगों को आगे बढ़ाने का प्रयास कर सकते हैं।

भ्रष्टाचार, बेरोजगारी, आतंकवाद और महंगाई - ये देश के सामने ऐसी समस्याएं हैं, जिनका हल ढूँढना आज हर भारतीय की जिम्मेदारी है, हर भारतीय की ड्यूटी है। आज हमें अफसोस के साथ यह कहना पड़ता है कि पहले कई बार शहरों में भ्रष्टाचार का जिक्र हुआ करता था या मीडिया के जरिए भ्रष्टाचार का हुआ करता था, लेकिन जब से यह 1 लाख 76 हजार करोड़ रुपये का घोटाला 2जी स्पैक्ट्रम के तहत आया, तब से गांव के बच्चे भी पॉलिटिशियंस से इस बात का जवाब मांगते हैं, इस बात की चर्चा करते हैं कि 1 लाख 76 हजार करोड़ रुपये का घोटाला एक विभाग के अंतर्गत किए जाने का समाचार आज देश की जनता के सामने है तो बाकी विभागों का क्या स्टेटस है, क्या पोजिशन है? इसके बारे में आज बच्चे जिक्र करते हैं। इसलिए आज भ्रष्टाचार हमारे देश की बहुत बड़ी समस्या बन गया है। इसको समाप्त करने के लिए सरकार ने इस अभिभाषण में कोई प्रतिबद्धता नहीं दिखायी है। मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज राजनेताओं पर जो आरोप-प्रत्यारोप, खास करके भ्रष्टाचार के मुद्दों को लेकर लगते हैं, उनके संबंध में और स्वच्छ लोकतंत्र की बहाली के लिए हमें सामूहिक तौर पर इस बात की कोशिश करनी होगी, इस बात का प्रयास करना होगा और देश को हमेशा के लिए इस भ्रष्टाचार से मुक्त करने की कोशिश करनी होगी।

महोदय, आतंकवाद की बहुत गंभीर समस्या हमारे देश में पैदा हो गई है। पिछले समय में जम्मू-कश्मीर में महीनों लगातार कर्फ्यू लगा रहा। ऑल-पार्टी डेलीगेशन वहां गया। मुझे भी उस डेलीगेशन में जाने का मौका मिला। माननीय गृह मंत्री श्री पी. चिदम्बरम साहब उसको लीड कर रहे थे। वहां के हालात को उन्होंने भी देखा, वहां के हालात को हमने भी देखा, तमाम पॉलिटिकल पार्टियों के एमपीज़ ने अपना-अपना ओपिनियन, अपने-अपने सुझाव दिए, लेकिन आज तक जम्मू-कश्मीर की समस्या का हल ढूँढने में सरकार सफल नहीं हो सकी है। एक तीन मैम्बरी वार्ताकार कमेटी बना दी गई - हमें उस पर ऐतराज़ नहीं है, लेकिन सबकी सहमति के आधार पर जो ऑल पार्टी डेलीगेशन बनाया था, यदि जम्मू-कश्मीर का मसला वही डिसाइड करता, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि हम लोग जम्मू-कश्मीर की समस्या का हल कुछ बेहतर तरीके से सुझा सकते थे। जम्मू-कश्मीर के संबंध में मैं सरकार को खास तौर पर यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि वहां पर बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट, शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स और ओबीसी के



साथ भेदभाव हो रहा है। वहां पर शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट की आबादी 8 परसेंट है, लेकिन रिजर्वेशन मिलता है केवल चार परसेंट। इसी तरह से वहां पर शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स की पापूलेशन दस परसेंट है लेकिन रिजर्वेशन मिलता है केवल पांच परसेंट, ओबीसी की आबादी 40 परसेंट है, लेकिन रिजर्वेशन मिलता है केवल दो परसेंट। महोदय, डेलीगेशन के दौरान वहां बहुत सारे शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट के लोग, बेकवर्ड क्लास के लोग, माइनॉरिटीज़ के लोग हम लोगों से मिलने के लिए आए। उन्होंने मांग की कि जब भारत के संविधान में परम पूज्य बाबा साहेब अम्बेडकर ने जनसंख्या के आधार पर आरक्षण देने की व्यवस्था का प्रावधान किया है तो जम्मू-कश्मीर की सरकार के संबंध में भी यही होना चाहिए। इसलिए देश की सरकार उस पर दबाव बनाकर कॉन्स्टीट्यूशन की भावना के आधार पर उनको रिजर्वेशन दिलाने पर विचार करे। मान्यवर, उस पर अभी तक कोई विचार नहीं हुआ है।

**श्री उपसभापति :** कश्यप जी, आपकी पार्टी से ब्रजेश पाठक जी भी बोलने वाले हैं। अब आपकी पार्टी के पास केवल 16 मिनट बचे हैं। आप चाहें तो पूरे 16 मिनट ले लीजिए, मुझे कोई ऐतराज नहीं है।

**श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार कश्यप :** मान्यवर, वे भी आ जाएंगे। ... (व्यवधान) ... मैं अपनी बात समाप्त कर रहा हूँ।

**श्री उपसभापति :** लेकिन टाइम नहीं है। आप अगर पूरा समय लेना चाहें तो ले लें, मैं ब्रजेश पाठक जी का नाम यहां से निकाल दूंगा।

**श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार कश्यप :** धन्यवाद मान्यवर, जो आपका फैसला होगा, वह बेहतर ही होगा।

**श्री राजीव प्रताप रूडी :** फैसला आपको लेना है।

**श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार कश्यप :** मेरा फैसला मेरे बोलने के बाद ही तो होगा। मान्यवर, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी का अभिभाषण पूरे तरीके से देश की सरकार के गलत अनुभवों का परिणाम है, अफसोस है। मान्यवर, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि पूरे देश के दलित, पिछड़े, कमजोर, माइनॉरिटी के लोग आज अपने आपको उपेक्षित महसूस कर रहे हैं। जम्मू-कश्मीर का मसला, चंडीगढ़ का मुद्दा और पंजाब के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ कि दो हजार शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट निर्दोष लोगों पर झूठे मुकदमे लगाकर जेल की सलाखों में डालने का सिलसिला चल रहा है। इससे पूरे देश का दलित आंदोलित है, पिछड़े समाज के लोग आंदोलित हैं। मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि देश विषम परिस्थितियों से गुजर रहा है। यह बात सही है, महंगाई, भ्रष्टाचार,

आतंकवाद, नक्सलवाद, माओवाद आज देश की गंभीर समस्याएं हैं। यह बात भी सही है कि बेरोजगारी देश के लिए गंभीर समस्या है। लेकिन देश की 85 फीसदी वह आबादी जिसमें एस.सी., एस.टी. और ओ.बी.सी. के लोग शामिल होते हैं, उनके कल्याण और विकास के लिए सरकार का ध्यान नहीं है, इसका हमें बेहद अफसोस है। मैं दर्खास्त करता हूं, अपील करता हूं सरकार से कि वह लोकतंत्र की रक्षा के लिए, देश की आजादी की रक्षा के लिए, देश के दलित, पिछड़े, कमजोर तबकों के विकास और कल्याण के लिए विशेष योजनाएं चलाकर इस लोकतंत्र को मजबूत करने का काम करे। मान्यवर, आपने मुझे बोलने का समय दिया। एक शेर कह कर मैं अपनी बात को समाप्त कर रहा हूं। जो कन्क्लूशन है मेरे शेर में, यह मैं थोड़ा सा चाहता हूं:

"ये चमन बेच देंगे, अमन बेच देंगे,

गरीबों के दुश्मन, कफन बेच देंगे,

घपलों और घोटालों को बनाकर ये जरिया,

विदेशों के हाथों वतन बेच देंगे।"

मान्यवर, आपने मुझे मौका दिया, आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

**श्री अली अनवर अंसारी (बिहार) :** उपसभापति महोदय, तमाम अदबो-एहतराम के साथ, विद आल रेस्पेक्ट एंड रिगार्ड के साथ मोहतरमा राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण पर उनके लिए ऐतराम को रखते हुए दुख के साथ कहना चाहता हूं कि मैं कम से कम यहां 5 साल से हूं, लेकिन ऐसा नीरस, दिशाहीन, अकलियतों और आर्टिजन क्लास को नजरअंदाज करने वाला अभिभाषण पहले हमने कभी नहीं सुना। महोदय, हमको लगता है कि यह सरकार इतनी डिमॉल्टिज है, वजूहात साफ है, क्यों डिमॉल्टिज है, ऐसी हालत में यह किंकर्तव्यविमूढ़ हो गई है। मोहतरमा से कैसी स्पीच दिलवानी चाहिए, यह उनको समझ में नहीं आया।

**श्री उपसभापति :** नहीं, ऐसा नहीं।

**श्री अली अनवर अंसारी :** सरकार को हम कह रहे हैं राष्ट्रपति जी के मुंह में गलत बात डाल दी। मैं तफसील में उनके अभिभाषण के बारे में बात करूं, इधर भी और उधर भी घोटालों का मौसम चल रहा है और घोटालों की ऐसी बर्फबारी हुई है कि उसके असर से शायद ही कोई बच सकता है। मैं एक शेर सुनाता हूं और शेर ही से काम चलेगा, क्योंकि हमारा वक्त भी बहुत कम है। चूंकि हमारा बोलने का वक्त बहुत कम है। इसीलिए शेर ही ऐसा जरिया है कि कम वक्त में हम अपनी बात कह सकेंगे। श्री जनार्दन द्वािवेदी जी ने राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण पर काफी दार्शनिक अंदाज में और गांधी जी को कोट करते हुए, बातों को घुमाते हुए बहस शुरू की। उनकी बातों पर हमें याद आ रहा है कि "तू इधर-उधर की बात न कर, ये तो बता कि काफिला क्यों लुटा, मुझे रहजनों से गिला नहीं, तेरी रहबरी का सवाल है।"

**श्री उपसभापति :** आपने सब कुछ कह दिया।

**श्री अली अनवर अंसारी :** महोदय, जब खाद्यान्न, खाद और केरोसीन पर जो सब्सिडी दी गई, उसकी तुलना स्पैक्ट्रम घोटाले से की गई, तो इससे मुझे बेइतहा तकलीफ हुई। मुझे एक शेर और याद आ रहा है-

"हमने सोचा था कि हाकिम से करेंगे शिकवा,

वह भी कम्बख्त तेरा चाहने वाला निकला।"

महोदय, मैं अब राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण पर आता हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण पर आता हूँ। आप अभिभाषण को पढ़ेंगे और देखेंगे, तो पता चलेगा। अभी बीएसपी के हमारे साथी ठीक बोल रहे थे। सिर्फ एक दफा अक्लियतों का जिक्र अभिभाषण में आया है। वह भी स्कातरशिप के लिए आया है। इतनी बड़ी मैराथन एक्सरसाइज सरकार ने सचचर साहब से करवाई, जस्टिस रंगनाथ मिश्र से करवाई, एक हाई कोर्ट का चीफ जस्टिस और दूसरा सुप्रीम कोर्ट का चीफ जस्टिस। उनकी 400 पेज की रिपोर्ट है। आपने इतनी बड़ी रिपोर्ट तैयार करवाई। इसको तैयार करने में सालों लगे। चार-पांच साल से उनकी रिपोर्ट आई हुई है। महज इस बात के लिए कि इतना वजीफा, इतने बच्चों को दिया जाएगा।

महोदय, उस पर भी, आपने इस हाउस में या उस हाउस में बहस नहीं करवाई। आप भी गवाह हैं, हम लोगों ने मांग की है कि सचचर कमेटी पर, रंगनाथ मिश्र कमीशन पर संसद में बहस कराई जाए, तो हमें कहा गया कि हम लोग देखेंगे। आप क्या इम्प्लीमेंट कर रहे हैं, क्या इम्प्लीमेंट नहीं कर रहे हैं, आप सुओ मोटो जो बात कह देते हैं, उसको मानना हमारी मजबूरी हो जाती है। रंगनाथ मिश्र कमीशन की रिपोर्ट को आपने दो साल सात महीने के बाद, काफी हंगामे के बाद, यह हाउस एक बार नहीं, दो बार नहीं, तीन-तीन बार स्थगित हुआ, उसके बाद आपने उसे सदन के पटल पर पेश किया, लेकिन उस पर आज तक आपने एक्शन टेकन रिपोर्ट नहीं दी।

महोदय, परसों केबिनेट की पॉलिटिकल अफेयर्स कमेटी की बैठक हुई है। चिदम्बरम साहब यहां पर हैं, सिब्बल साहब यहां पर नहीं हैं, इस पर सुप्रीम कोर्ट में कल सुनवाई होने वाली है। रंगनाथ मिश्र कमीशन पर सुप्रीम कोर्ट सरकार से यह रिप्लाय मांग रहा है कि आप यह बताइये कि जो 341 धारा पर 1950 के प्रेसिडेंशियल आर्डर के जरिए, जो शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट आर्डर पर पैरा 3 है, वह अनकांस्टीट्यूशनल है या नहीं है, आप इस पर रिप्लाय दीजिए? पता चला है कि भारत सरकार उसके लिए फिर कोर्ट से समय मांगने जा रही है और चिदम्बरम साहब ने वहां कहा, सिब्बल साहब ने वहां कहा कि चूंकि मुस्लिम और ईसाई दलितों की गणना नहीं हुई है, सेंसस नहीं हुआ है, इसलिए इस बात को मुल्तवी रखा जाए।

महोदय, यहां पर चिदम्बरम साहब बैठे हुए हैं, मैं सरकार से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि सिखों के दलितों को पहले शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट का दर्जा प्राप्त नहीं था, उनको वह दर्जा दिया गया। उस समय उनकी जनगणना तो नहीं हुई थी।

माननीय VP Singh साहब के समय में नौपौथ्यों को यह दर्जा दिया गया, उस समय तो उनकी जनगणना नहीं हुई थी, फिर अब जनगणना की बात कहां से आ गई? दूसरी बात यह है कि सचचर कमेटी ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में पेज 7, 201 और 202 पर नेशनल सेम्पल सर्वे के हवाले से बताया है कि इस देश में 21 लाख ईसाई दलित हैं और 11 लाख मुस्लिम दलित हैं। वह सेंसस तो है, प्राइम मिनिस्टर हाई पावर कमेटी (सचचर कमेटी) की रिपोर्ट है यह बात है। आप किस तरह का आंकड़ा खोज रहे हैं? मैं आप से एक बात कहता हूं कि अगर मान लीजिए कि census में अभी तो in principle मानने की बात है कि मुसलमानों में दलित हैं कि नहीं, ईसाईयों में दलित हैं कि नहीं। रंगनाथ मिश्र कमीशन ने कहा है, सचचर कमेटी ने कहा है, कि मुसलमानों और ईसाईयों में भी दलित हैं। यह religious discrimination है। आप मजहब की बुनियाद पर इसमें भेदभाव कर रहे हैं। यह बात रंगनाथ मिश्र कमीशन और सचचर कमेटी दोनों ने कही है। उन्होंने कहा है कि यह unconstitutional है और धारा-341 पर जो religious पाबंदी लगाई गई, उसको फौरन revoke कीजिए। आपको इस पर जवाब देना है, तो आप census की बात उठाते हैं। अगर मान लिया जाए कि census में गणना हो भी जाती है, तो कैसे पता चलेगा। अभी तो हम दलित में नहीं आते हैं। हमारे ईसाई भाई अभी दलित में नहीं हैं। अगर उनकी गणना जाति के आधार पर होगी, तो कैसे होगी? आपने जनगणना, कॉस्ट census कराने का किस तरह से इस सदन को ठेंगा दिखाया। यह बात किसी से छिपी नहीं है।

आपने इस संसद की भी अवहेलना की है, अवमानना की है। महोदय, मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि आज हम लोग मजहब की बुनियाद पर आरक्षण नहीं मांग रहे हैं, लेकिन मजहब की बुनियाद पर अगर आरक्षण देने में हमारे साथ कोई भेदभाव हुआ, तो हम बर्दाश्त नहीं करेंगे। इस देश में पिछले दस, पन्द्रह साल से शांतिपूर्ण ढंग से आंदोलन चल रहा है। क्या आप शांतिपूर्ण आंदोलन की भाषा नहीं समझते हैं? क्या आप सिर्फ हिंसा, तोड़-फोड़ और आगजनी की भाषा समझते हैं? चिदम्बरम साहब, आप सुन लीजिए कि आप कांग्रेस के ताबूत में आखिरी कील ठोकने का काम कर रहे हैं। आप इस देश में दलितों की बात करते हैं, मॉइनोरिटीज़ की बात करते हैं, अकलियत की बात करते हैं, लेकिन आप उनके हितों के खिलाफ काम कर रहे हैं। आज देश के दलित और मॉइनोरिटीज़ के लोग तथा अन्य दूसरे लोग भी आपकी इन चाल बाजियों को समझ गए हैं और समझकर ही काम करेंगे।

चिदम्बरम साहब, आप फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर भी रहे हैं। आपने किसानों का 67 हजार करोड़ कर्ज माफ किया है, क्योंकि किसान सुसाइड कर रहे थे। वह एक अच्छी बात थी और हम सभी लोगों ने उसका समर्थन किया। महोदय, जो इस देश के artisan हैं, बुनकर हैं, धुनकर हैं, दर्जी हैं, रंगरेज हैं, लुहार हैं और बढ़ई हैं, वे हिन्दू भी हैं और मुसलमान भी हैं, वे आदिवासी भी हैं और हरिजन भी हैं, आपने उनकी कर्जमाफी क्यों नहीं की, वे भी सुसाइड

कर रहे हैं। आज उत्तर प्रदेश में, महाराष्ट्र जैसे विकसित राज्य में, आन्ध्र प्रदेश जैसे विकसित राज्य में, जो वहां का artisan है, बुनकर है, वह भी सुसाइड कर रहा है, खुदकुशी कर रहा है। आप मऊ में, बनारस में और आजमगढ़ में चले जाइए, चाहे वे अलीगढ़ के ताला बनाने वाले लोग हैं, चाहे वे मुरादाबाद के बर्तन बनाने वाले लोग हैं, सब लोग मर रहे हैं। आपने उनकी ओर ध्यान नहीं दिया है और आप दलितों और अकलियतों की बात करते हैं।

महोदय, मैं अपनी आखिरी बात कहकर समाप्त करता हूं। आप बिहार को विशेष दर्जा देने की बात लगातार ठुकरा रहे हैं। अभी जो वहां पर चुनाव हुआ है, उससे भी आपने कोई नसीहत नहीं ली है। मैं आप से यह कहना चाहता हूं कि अगर बिहार पिछड़ा रहेगा, तो यह देश भी पिछड़ा रहेगा।

हिन्दुस्तान की तारीख में यह पहला मौका है कि बिहार से पूरे देश में इतना concern show किया गया है, इतनी हमदर्दी दिखाई गई है। आज पूरे देश की नजर बिहार पर लगी हुई है, वहां के नेतृत्व पर लगी हुई है, हमारे नेता, नीतीश कुमार पर लगी हुई है। कई राज्य सरकारें और आपकी केन्द्र सरकार भी, चाहे वह महिलाओं के आरक्षण का सवाल हो, चाहे वह और दूसरी योजनाओं का सवाल हो, आप उसका अनुकरण तो कर रहे हैं, लेकिन मोहतरमा राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण में, देश और दुनिया में तारीफ हुई है, आप लोग भी दबे जुबान जब हम लोगों से मिलते हैं, तो यह कहते हैं कि जैसा बिहार में काम हो रहा है, वैसा काम कहीं नहीं हो रहा है, लेकिन आपकी तकरीर में, आपके अभिभाषण में उसकी कोई झलक नहीं दिखती है।

महोदय, भ्रष्टाचार के खिलाफ हमारी बिहार सरकार ने property seize करने का कानून बनाकर एक अनुकरणीय काम किया है। जो ब्यूरोक्रेट्स हैं, जो नाजायज ढंग से दौलत कमाते हैं। ज्यों ही उस पर FIR दर्ज होगा, हम उसकी सम्पत्ति ज़ब्त कर लेंगे, यह कानून बनाया है। उसका अनुकरण आपको भी करना चाहिए। यह बात और है कि आपने उस कानून को इजाजत देने में एक साल से ज्यादा समय लगाया। अब हम लोगों ने इजाजत ले ली है और उस पर हम लोग काम कर रहे हैं।

महोदय, उसी तरह से विधायकों के फंड की समाप्ति के सवाल पर मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि आज विधायिका का इकबाल खत्म हो रहा है। हम लोग, जो सामाजिक कार्यकर्ता हैं, राजनीतिक कार्यकर्ता हैं, हम नहीं कहते हैं कि सभी लोग गलत हैं, ज्यादातर लोग सही हैं, लेकिन जो सिलसिला नरसिंह रावजी की सरकार ने, किस समय, किस परिस्थिति में सांसदों की maneuvering के लिए और उनको अपने हित में लेने के लिए एक अक्लियत की सरकार को अक्सरियत में बदलने के लिए एमपी फंड का इस्तेमाल किया, उसको खत्म करके हमारी सरकार ने ... (व्यवधान) ...

**डा. महेन्द्र प्रसाद (बिहार) :** क्या आप यह suggest करना चाहते हैं यहां का भी MPLAD खत्म हो?

**श्री अली अनवर अंसारी :** हम कह रहे हैं कि यह दीवार पर लिखी हुई इबारत है। आप पढ़िए। आपका इकबाल खत्म हो गया है। आप बहुमत में हैं। राजीव गांधी जी भी दो-तिहाई बहुमत में आ गए थे, 6 महीने भी नहीं लगे, आपका बहुमत काफूर हो गया। आप बहुमत के घमंड में मत रहिए, जैसा-तैसा काम मत कीजिए और दीवार पर लिखी इस इबारत को समझिए कि moral authority से, इकबाल से कोई सरकार चलती है, कोई कौम चलती है, कोई नेशन चलता है। इस बात को आप समझिए और समझ कर ऐसा काम कीजिए कि सीना उठा कर हम लोग कहें कि हम पार्लियामेंट में हैं, हमारा प्राइम मिनिस्टर ऐसा है, हमारा फाइनांस मिनिस्टर ऐसा है, गृह मंत्री ऐसा है, लेकिन इस तरह की शर्मनाक चीजें हो रही हैं और देश और दुनिया में जो message जा रहा है, उससे न सिर्फ आपकी पार्टी की, न सिर्फ इस पार्लियामेंट की, बल्कि इस मुल्क की भी बदनामी हो रही है।

महोदय, मैं आपका इशारा समझ रहा हूं।

**श्री उपसभापति :** यह मेरा इशारा नहीं है, आपके एक और मैम्बर बोलने वाले हैं।

**श्री अली अनवर अंसारी :** मैं इन्हीं बातों के साथ अपनी बात खत्म करता हूं।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shrimati Vasanthi Stanley. She is to speak in Tamil.

SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY (Tamil Nadu) :\* Hon'ble Deputy Chairman Sir,

'O! my prosperous Tamil! I salute you. You are my life; You are honey to me. I dedicate my life and breath to you. If you wane, my life will also deteriorate, if you reach a high position, the benefits will be showered on me also.'

I salute our Tamil Goddess. I salute our revered leader, Dr. Kalaignar. I express my sincere thanks to our party, Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (DMK) and to the House for giving me the opportunity to express my views on this Motion of Thanks on the President's Address, if I remember correctly, I would like to state that our founder leader and the great learned man Perarinar Anna also had given his maiden speech on a Motion of Thanks on the President's Address. This is a very good opportunity for me to speak on such an important Motion of Thanks on the President's Address.

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Hon'ble Member spoke in Tamil.

Sir, I am really thankful to you for providing me this opportunity. Those who are very well-versed with the Constitution of India know very well that the President's Address is the address of the Government. The Government is speaking through the President. The President's Address lists out the achievements of the Government. It mentions what has been achieved by the Government so far. It also mentions what the Government is going to do in future. On behalf of this House, I would like to express my sincere thanks to Her Excellency the President of India for delivering a wonderful speech.

First, as per the convention of delivering obituary references, the President of India expressed her deep concern for those who had lost their life in the natural calamity that struck Ladakh. We also express our deep sorrow for the people who had lost their life in that natural calamity. But, I would like to quote a few lines from the President's speech delivered last year. I quote paragraph number sixty five of the President's Address delivered on 22rd February, 2010.

Following the elections in Sri Lanka, we will continue to work with the Government to enhance our partnership. India will contribute to the humanitarian and rehabilitation efforts for the Tamil minority and long term re-construction in conflict-affected areas.

There is a saying in Tamil which states, 'Those who have faith will never be abandoned. This is the axiom of four scriptures'. But the assurance given to protect the Sri Lankan Tamils was not fulfilled. Rupees one thousand crore were given by India as assistance for the rehabilitation of Tamils. However, the Tamils in Sri Lanka have not been rehabilitated completely. In addition to their distress, the Sri Lankan Government is extending its tyrannical hand to tightly strangle the necks of Tamil Nadu fishermen. This kind of treatment adds fuel to the fire.

Sir, I do not want to go to the agreement of 1977. In 2008, a joint statement was issued at New Delhi by India and Sri Lanka. In that statement, the Sri Lankan Government said that the Indian fishermen who cross the India-Sri Lanka maritime border would be sent back to India safely. But, on the contrary, the Sri Lankan Government attacks and kills our fishermen regularly if they cross the maritime border. We have raised this issue many times. This kind of situation does not happen in any part of the world. We have spoken many times for their welfare. Our leader, on

behalf of the Government of Tamil Nadu, has written many letters to the  
Union Government. ...(*Interruptions*)...



SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: The Home Minister and the Government. ...*(Interruptions)*... We are all hearing ...*(Interruptions)*... We are all hearing what she speaks. ...*(Interruptions)*... We all know. ...*(Interruptions)*... I understand. ...*(Interruptions)*... The fishermen's issue is a very pertinent issue. I am listening to you. I want to know whether your senior Minister is listening to you. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY: You please listen to the rest of my speech also. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You are wasting your time. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY: No. I am not condemning that issue. ...*(Interruptions)*... You please listen to my speech. ...*(Interruptions)*... We have constantly raised our voices for the welfare of our fishermen. Our Chief Minister is writing regularly to the Government of India. The Union Government also took many steps immediately. Mrs. Nirupama Rao, the Foreign Secretary of India was sent to Sri Lanka as a result of which one hundred and three Indian fishermen were released from Sri Lankan prison. We do not deny this fact. But I would like to express with grief that it is our duty to record in this House that the Sri Lanka is still continuing its attacks in spite of all our efforts. I would like to quote a song from a Tamil film:

"They go one day and return some other day,

Each day is distressful in their life, in search of their livelihood.

They risk their life to satisfy their one-inch size stomach

Their life is easily taken for granted by others."

Tamil Nadu fishermen are risking their life for earning their livelihood. They should not become targets of any kind of attacks in future. The Sri Lankan Government have to be warned strictly not to involve in further attacks against our fishermen. The Union Government have to take many steps accordingly.

Next, I would like to speak about the Commonwealth Games. The opposition parties are not enemies. So many obstacles were placed in the path of the conduct of Commonwealth Games. Infrastructure is criticized. So many charges of corruption were leveled by many. But our Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh said that Caesar should be above suspicion.

He was prepared to take

action against Mr. Kalmadi after the conduct of the Games because that was not the time to take action against corruption. That was the time to prove our capability in the international arena. Therefore, he gave a call to be united in the conduct of the Commonwealth Games. As per his guidance, the Games were conducted remarkably.

Our sportspersons proved their mettle in these Games, by obtaining second position in the medals' tally. Earlier, India used to score an average of only forty medals in sports events. But, now India has proved its capability in the sports arena by winning 164 medals in Commonwealth Games, that is, India won 101 gold medals, 27 silver medals and 36 bronze medals. Now India can feel proud in the world arena that we can organise even Olympic Games in India. The conduct of Commonwealth Games has proved this point.

Next, I would like to speak about the passing of Women's Reservation Bill, it is always dangerous to cross half of the well. On behalf of women, I would like to raise a few points with regard to the passing of the Women's Reservation Bill. In Rajya Sabha, Women's Reservation Bill was passed in the face of so many obstacles. But the Bill is pending in Lok Sabha. Appropriate steps need to be taken to pass the Bill in the Lok Sabha also. I would like to quote a few lines from one of my poems. "Politics is not the property of men's pockets to smell in thirties and threes; Not only 33, O woman, u can reach even cent percent if u try." This is my poem. But the reality is different. Politics has become a business 'of the men, by the men and for the men'. Politics is in the hands of men only. Many obstacles are placed repeatedly to prevent the passing of the Women's Reservation Bill. I would like to humbly entreat each political leader for the passage of this Bill. We have become Members of Parliament without these reservations. More and more women have to take part in politics. Therefore, I request you to pass Women's Reservation Bill in Lok Sabha also.

Next, I would like to speak about the price rise of essential commodities. Due to increase in the prices of essential commodities, the poor are suffering a lot. We would also like to share our concern for their misery. In Tamil Nadu, the State Government purchased palm oil, rice, dhal and sugar from the open market at higher rates. More than 4,000 crores of rupees have been spent by the Tamil Nadu Government for such purchase and then supply the essential commodities and to distribute

them through public distribution shops at a subsidised rate.

India has progressed due to Green Revolution. India occupies the first position in the world in production of rice, wheat and milk. At this juncture, it has to be accepted that the prices of essential commodities are also increasing. But at the same time, we also have to appreciate the efforts taken by the Government. Even in Malaysia, rice costs Rs.40 per kilogram. But in India, one kilogram of rice costs Rs.35. Essential commodities have to be distributed to the poor through public distribution shops.

Hoarders of essential commodities have to be punished. Under the Essential Commodities Maintenance Act, more than 6,000 cases have been filed against hoarders in Tamil Nadu. More than a hundred cases have been registered against hooligans. But some more provisions need to be added in Essential Commodities Maintenance Act to ensure more power to the State Governments to take stringent action against the hoarders.

Next, I would like to speak about the welfare of farmers. For the first time in India, the State Government of Tamil Nadu had waived off the loans of farmers amounting to Rs.7,000 crore. The State Government of Tamil Nadu is providing free electricity to the poor farmers. Old pumpsets are also replaced freely to the farmers. More than one hundred and fifty four 'Farmers Markets' (Ulavar Santhai) have been set up to enable the farmers to sell their products directly to the consumers. Farmers' welfare is ensured to a great extent in Tamil Nadu. At this juncture, I would like to point out that more financial assistance has to be given to the State of Tamil Nadu for its welfare activities.

Next, I would like to speak about global recession. In 2007-2008, economic depression stifled the entire world. But India is immune to this recession and is able to sustain a growth rate of 8.6%. In China, inflation has grown from 0 to 7%. But, in India, Inflation has gone down from 20% to 8%. Therefore, India's performance is appreciated by the neighbouring countries in the field of economics, in internal security, in the protection of farmers and in controlling inflation. That is why, other nations such as England, France, China and America support our demand for a permanent seat in the United Nations Security Council. In American Senate, a resolution has been passed to recommend India to secure a permanent seat in the United Nations Security Council. This proves the pride of India in the international arena. We have to be thankful to the UPA-II Government, our Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh

and the able leadership of Soniaji, for uplifting India's stature in the international arena.

Next, I would like to speak about corruption. When the word 'corruption' is mentioned, all the opposition parties join hands in casting aspersions wholly on our party Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (DMK). All are trying to tarnish the image of our party Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (DMK). Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) is investigating the case independently. The Supreme Court of India is supervising the functioning of CBI. Public Accounts Committee is examining the issue. In addition to this, the one-man committee under the chairmanship of Justice Shivraj Patil also is examining this issue. The Minister concerned has submitted his resignation. Moreover, he has been arrested. The CBI has conducted several raids also. Besides, the entire winter session was disrupted to hamper the functioning of the Government. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now the Government has agreed to set up a Joint Parliamentary Committee (JPC), as per the demands of the opposition. Our party has enabled the citizens of India from Kashmir to Kanyakumari to talk at an STD rate of Re.1 per call. Before the introduction of 2G spectrum, we were paying Rs.13 even for an incoming call. Now the rate has been reduced to five paise. This facility is provided due to the performance of our party. Just because CBI has filed a case against a political leader and that CBI has arrested him, it does not mean that he is guilty. So many political leaders have been arrested in the past.

After all the investigations, our colleague will prove his innocence. Our leader Dr. Kalaignar has said that our party itself will take action against the minister concerned if he is found guilty. Our party, Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (DMK) has faced so many obstacles in the past. We have faced Maintenance of Internal Security Act (MISA). During the regime of Mr. M.G. Ramachandran, we were in the opposition for mere than 13 years. Our leader Dr. Kalaignar has led us successfully after overcoming all the obstacles. Now elections are to be held to the state legislative assembly of Tamil Nadu soon. We will clear all the obstacles. We will prove our innocence. We will assume power in the state of Tamil Nadu for the sixth time, by winning the forthcoming elections. With the forthcoming assembly elections in mind, many opposition parties are casting aspersions on our party. I would like to emphasise that the charges that have been levelled against us are based only on assumptions. None of the charges has been proved. Once again, I thank you very much for giving me the opportunity to speak on this Motion of Thanks on the President's Address.

4.00 P.M.

**श्री तारिक अनवर (महाराष्ट्र) :** उपसभापति जी, कल से इस सदन में राष्ट्रपति महोदया के अभिभाषण पर रखे गए धन्यवाद प्रस्ताव पर चर्चा हो रही है। विपक्ष के नेता और अपने दूसरे साथियों के भाषण मेंने बहुत गौर से सुने हैं। मैं इस नतीजे पर पहुंचा हूं कि शायद हमारे विपक्ष के साथियों ने राष्ट्रपति महोदया के अभिभाषण को बहुत ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ने और जानने की कोशिश नहीं की है। अगर राष्ट्रपति महोदया के अभिभाषण को हम ध्यानपूर्वक देखते हैं, तो उसमें तमाम चीजों का समावेश है और देश के सामने जो चुनौतियां हैं, उन तमाम बातों को स्वीकार करते हुए इस बात पर रोशनी डाली गई है कि हम किस तरह से उनका सामना कर सकते हैं। अगर हम अभिभाषण को इस दृष्टिकोण से देखें कि हमें सिर्फ उसकी आलोचना ही करनी है, तो फिर हमारी बात निष्पक्ष नहीं रह सकती है। हमें दोनों पहलुओं को देखना पड़ेगा कि कहां कमी है और कहां उपलब्धियां हैं। जैसे सिक्के के दो रुख होते हैं, उसी तरह से हर चीज के दो पहलू होते हैं, लेकिन बदकिस्मती से हमारे यहां विपक्ष यह समझता है कि उसकी यही भूमिका है कि सरकार के द्वारा या राष्ट्रपति महोदया के द्वारा जो बात कही गई है, वह उसका विरोध करे।

उपसभापति जी, मैं बताना चाहूंगा कि राष्ट्रपति महोदया ने अपने अभिभाषण में बड़ी निर्भीकता और साहस के साथ तमाम बातें स्वीकार की हैं। उन्होंने सरकार के समक्ष खड़ी चुनौतियों को स्वीकारते हुए, उनके हल की रूपरेखा के विवरण को भी बड़े स्पष्ट रूप से रखा है। अब देखना यह है कि किस एनक से हम उसको देखते हैं। चाहे मुद्रास्फीति हो, चाहे महंगाई हो, चाहे सार्वजनिक जीवन में भ्रष्टाचार की बात हो, चाहे inclusive growth की बात हो, चाहे आंतरिक और बाहरी सुरक्षा की चुनौतियों की बात हो, राष्ट्रपति महोदया ने लगभग सभी विषयों को बड़ी बेबाकी से अपने अभिभाषण में स्पष्ट रूप से स्वीकार किया है।

जहां सुधार की जरूरत है, उसे एक चुनौती के रूप में उन्होंने कहा है। मुद्रास्फीति और महंगाई के बारे में राष्ट्रपति महोदया ने अपने अभिभाषण की शुरुआत में सरकार की जो पांच प्राथमिकताएं कही हैं, वही अपने आप में विपक्ष के सभी सवालों के जवाब के लिए काफी हैं। यह सही है कि पिछले कुछ समय से मुद्रास्फीति और खाद्य पदार्थों के मूल्य चिंता का विषय रहे हैं और राष्ट्रपति महोदया ने अपने अभिभाषण में जिस स्पष्टवादिता से उस बात को स्वीकार किया है, मैं समझता हूं कि हम लोगों को, इस सदन को उसका स्वागत करना चाहिए।

'पिछले वर्ष देश कठिनाइयों से गुजरा है। देश में मुद्रास्फीति एक समस्या बनी रही।' और 'वर्ष 2011-12 में मेरी सरकार की प्राथमिकताएं इस प्रकार होंगी-

मुद्रास्फीति को रोकना, विशेष रूप से बढ़ते खाद्य मूल्यों के प्रभाव से आम आदमी को राहत पहुंचाना'



उन्होंने आगे कहा है-

'मेरी सरकार आम आदमी पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव डालने वाली और आर्थिक वृद्धि की रफ्तार को चुनौती देने वाली मुद्रास्फीति से अत्यधिक चिंतित है।'

यानी उन्होंने इस बात को स्वीकार किया कि महंगाई बढ़ी, मुद्रास्फीति बढ़ी। इसके साथ ही साथ उन्होंने मुद्रास्फीति और खाद्य पदार्थों के बढ़ते मूल्यों से निपटने के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों के विषय में भी विस्तार से कहा। मैं समझता हूँ कि उनका अभिभाषण बहुत ही स्वागतयोग्य है कि सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली के लिए चावल और गेहूँ के जो मूल्य हैं, खास तौर पर जो गरीबी रेखा से नीचे हैं, उनके लिए सरकार ने जो मूल्य निर्धारण किया है, वह वही है जो 2002 में था और उसमें कोई वृद्धि नहीं की है।

इसके साथ ही साथ धान का समर्थन मूल्य 550 रुपए प्रति क्विंटल से बढ़ाकर 1000 प्रति क्विंटल किया गया और गेहूँ का समर्थन मूल्य 630 रुपए से बढ़ाकर 1100 रुपए प्रति क्विंटल किया गया, इसके पीछे मकसद यही था, क्योंकि हमारे यहां जो महंगाई है या कमी है, अगर हमें उसको दूर करना है, कोई दूरगामी रास्ता अपनाना है, तो किसान और भूमि की उत्पादकता और खाद्य पदार्थों का अधिकाधिक उत्पादन ही इस समस्या का समाधान है।

फसलों की पैदावार बढ़ाने के लिए किसानों को प्रोत्साहित करना बहुत ज़रूरी था और इसीलिए सरकार ने जो समर्थन मूल्य बढ़ाया, उसके पीछे मकसद यह था कि जो किसान खेती से दूर हो रहे थे, उनकी फिर से खेती में दिलचस्पी पैदा हो और वे अपने जीवन का आधार बनाएं, इसके लिए ज़रूरी था कि जो समर्थन मूल्य है, वह उनको सही ढंग से मिले।

सरकार ने कृषि के क्षेत्र में लगभग 35 हजार करोड़ रुपए का निवेश किया है। जो ऋण सुविधाएं हैं, उनके रिकॉर्ड स्तर की वृद्धि हुई है। राष्ट्रपति महोदया ने अपने अभिभाषण में कहा है कि 'मेरी सरकार किसानों को उनकी उपज के लाभकारी मूल्य दिलवाने के लिए प्रतिबद्ध है।' मुझे इस बात की खुशी है कि इस तरह उन्होंने बड़े साहस के साथ न केवल उन चुनौतियों को स्वीकार किया, बल्कि इस सरकार के समक्ष जो प्राथमिकताएं हैं, उनकी रूपरेखा को भी अपने अभिभाषण में कहा है।

भ्रष्टाचार और काले धन के बारे में राष्ट्रपति महोदया ने सरकार की दूसरी प्राथमिकता के रूप में 'सार्वजनिक जीवन में ईमानदारी और सत्यनिष्ठा की कमी के कारण उत्पन्न समस्याओं को प्रमुखता के आधार पर निपटाना' तय किया है।

अभी हाल के दिनों में भ्रष्टाचार, विशेषकर विदेशों में जमा काले धन को लेकर मीडिया और जनमानस के मन में जो तरह तरह के सवाल उठ रहे हैं, राष्ट्रपति महोदया ने इस समस्या को बड़ी निर्भीकता से स्वीकारा और इसके हल के लिए अपनी प्रतिबद्धता को भी जाहिर किया है। राष्ट्रपति महोदया ने कहा है कि हमारी जनता सुशासन की हकदार है। इसका मतलब यही है कि हमें ऐसी साफ-सुथरी सरकार बनानी है, जिससे जनता को

महसूस हो सके कि यह सरकार उनके लिए है। उन्होंने आगे कहा है कि "सरकार काले धन के दुष्प्रभाव संबंधी चिन्ताओं से सहमत है, चाहे वह ईमानदारी से की गई कमाई पर देय कर की चोरी से एकत्र किया गया धन हो या फिर गैर-कानूनी तरीके से कमाया गया हो। मेरी सरकार इस समस्या का प्राथमिकता के आधार पर हल करने के लिए प्रतिबद्ध है।

उपसभापति महोदय, उन्होंने आगे कहा है कि "सरकार ऐसे काले धन की पहचान करने और उसे वापस लाने की प्रक्रिया को तेज करने के लिए अंतर्राष्ट्रीय समुदाय, विशेषकर जी-20 के साथ निरंतर कार्य कर रही है।" इस प्रकार राष्ट्रपति महोदय ने जो बात कही है, उससे यह स्पष्ट होता है कि आने वाले दिनों में सरकार काले धन और विदेशों में जो पैसा है, उसको वापस लाने के लिए कारगर कदम उठाने वाली है। आर्थिक विकास की गति को बनाए रखने के लिए राष्ट्रपति महोदय ने जो बात कही है, जो तीसरी सबसे महत्वपूर्ण प्राथमिकता उनके अभिभाषण में दी गई है, उसमें inclusive growth की बात कही गई है। यह बात जग-जाहिर है कि कुछ वर्षों में देश ने आर्थिक स्तर पर तेजी से तरक्की की है। जो प्रतिकूल विश्वव्यापी मंदी रही, उसका असर हम पर भी पड़ा है, लेकिन बहुत ही अच्छे ढंग से हम लोगों ने, हमारी सरकार ने, भारतवर्ष ने उसका सामना किया है। जो inclusive growth की बात कही गई है, वह बिल्कुल सही है कि जब तक हमारे देश में, जो लोग रहते हैं, उनकी जो मूल समस्याएं हैं, उनका समाधान नहीं होगा, जब तक उनकी आवश्यकताएं पूरी नहीं होंगी, तब तक जिस inclusive growth की बात हम करते हैं और जिसका सपना हम देखते हैं, वह पूरा नहीं हो सकता है। उन्होंने अपने अभिभाषण में यह कहा है कि आर्थिक तरक्की का लाभ जनता के एक बड़े हिस्से तक नहीं पहुंचा है। उन्होंने अपने अभिभाषण में इस बात को स्वीकारा है। इसलिए उन लोगों की जो आवश्यकता है, उसको पूरा करना इस सरकार का लक्ष्य है और सरकार को इस लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करना है। महोदय, आर्थिक तरक्की का लाभ भारत के हर नागरिक को मिले, इस बात की कोशिश करनी है। उन्होंने इस बात को भी स्वीकारा है कि कुछ तबकों को यह शिकायत रही है कि गरीबी उन्मूलन कार्यक्रम के माध्यम से गरीबों को दिए जाने वाला लाभ पूरी तरह से उन तक नहीं पहुंचा है। महोदय, उन्होंने ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में ढांचागत कमियों का जिक्र किया है कि अगर हम ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों का जीवन स्तर ऊपर उठाना चाहते हैं तो ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों की जो ढांचागत कमियां हैं, उनको दूर करने की आवश्यकता है। 2004 में जो भारत निर्माण का कार्यक्रम शुरू हुआ, वह बहुत ही सफल रहा, लेकिन उसको और तेजी के साथ आगे बढ़ाने की आवश्यकता है, क्योंकि जब तक ग्रामीण क्षेत्र की जो दशा है या उसकी जो सूरत है, वह नहीं बदलेगी, तब तक हमारा जो ग्रामीण भारत है, उसकी स्थिति नहीं बदल सकती है। उपसभापति महोदय, खास तौर पर शिक्षा, स्वास्थ्य, रोजगार और आवास की जो समस्या है, उसको दूर करने के लिए जो भी हमारा कार्यक्रम है, उसको और तेजी से लागू करने की आवश्यकता है।

मुझे बेहद खुशी है कि राष्ट्रपति महोदय ने सरकार के इस कदम को अपनी तीसरी सबसे बड़ी प्राथमिकता दी है। सार्वजनिक जीवन कोई व्यवसाय नहीं है, बल्कि एक उपाय है। भ्रष्टाचार की बात जब हम करते हैं तो इस

बात का हमेशा ध्यान रखना चाहिए कि जो हम लोग सार्वजनिक जीवन में हैं तो हम कोई व्यवसाय करने के लिए यहां नहीं आए हैं। हमको जनता ने अवसर दिया है कि हम उनकी सेवा करें, उनकी समस्याओं का समाधान करें, उनके जीवन-स्तर को ठीक करने का प्रयास करें और इसलिए राष्ट्रपति महोदय की इस संदर्भ में कही बातों को दोहराने का समय नहीं है। उन्होंने कहा है कि भ्रष्टाचार जो हमारे किसी भी विकास के लिए, मैं समझता हूं कि जो सबसे जरूरी चीज़ है, हमें एक भ्रष्टाचार मुक्त समाज बनाने की आवश्यकता है। आंतरिक एवं एक्सटर्नल सिक्योरिटी की बात भी उन्होंने अपने अभिभाषण में कही है कि सभ्य समाज में देश के विकास के लिए यह जरूरी है कि हमारे यहां शांति रहे, बाहरी शांति भी रहे और बाहर से भी किसी तरह का खतरा न हो और अंदरूनी भी नहीं हो। इन दोनों चीजों पर उन्होंने ध्यान देने की बात कही है। पिछले दो-तीन दशकों से देश में विभिन्न प्रकार के आतंकवाद में भीतरी हालातों पर काफी असर डाला है। इसलिए हम लोगों को इस बात का ध्यान देना है कि किस तरह से हम अपने देश के अंदर चाहे वह किसी तरह का उग्रवाद हो, आतंकवाद हो या अल्गाववाद हो, सभी को हमें नियंत्रित करने की आवश्यकता है, तभी देश का जो विकास है उसको हम लोगों तक पहुंचाने में कामयाब हो सकते हैं, क्योंकि जब तक हमारे देश के अंदर शांति व्यवस्था सही नहीं होगी तो हमें विकास का लाभ पूरी तरह से नहीं पहुंच सकता है।

उपसभापति महोदय, आखिर में जो पांचवीं प्राथमिकता है, वह विदेश नीति के बारे में है। राष्ट्रपति महोदय ने कहा है कि हमारे रिश्ते पड़ोसी मुल्कों के साथ भी अच्छे होने चाहिए और उसके साथ-साथ तमाम खाड़ी देश, पश्चिम एशिया, पूर्व एशिया, मध्य एशिया सहित सभी देशों के साथ भारत के संबंध अच्छे होने चाहिए। इसके साथ ही साथ उन्होंने कहा है, मैं कोट कर रहा हूं - "मेरी सरकार भारत के हितों के लिए इन संबंधों का भूरपूर लाभ उठाने के लिए निरंतर कार्य करती रहेगी। हमने एक खुली और समावेशी अंतर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार व्यवस्था को बढ़ावा देने के लिए जी-20, ब्रिक और इबसा समूहों में अपने अंतर्राष्ट्रीय साझेदारों के साथ, संरक्षणवादी विचारधारा से बचते हुए काम किया है। मुझे आशा है कि अपनी कामयाब विदेश नीति की बदौलत फिर भी हम लोग संयुक्त राष्ट्र सुरक्षा परिषद में भी अपना मुकाम हासिल कर सकेंगे, ऐसा हम लोगों को महसूस होता है।"

आखिर में, मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि हमारी लोकतांत्रिक व्यवस्था ऐसी है कि विरोध करना विपक्ष का धर्म है लेकिन विरोध का आधार होना भी जरूरी है। मुझे नहीं लगता कि राष्ट्रपति महोदय के इस अभिभाषण के बाद मेरे विपक्ष के साथियों के पास कहने के लिए कोई तथ्य पर आधारित कोई ऐसी बात बची है। लेकिन फिर भी अगर वे असंतुष्ट हैं तो मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूं कि "मुश्किलें जिंदगी में आती हैं, हौसलों को बुलन्द रखना।" राष्ट्रपति महोदय के अभिभाषण पर जो धन्यवाद प्रस्ताव श्री द्विवेदी जी ने पेश किया है, उसका मैं समर्थन करता हूं और एक अंतिम शेर सुनाते हुए अपनी बात खत्म करूंगा।

"न होगा खत्म अभी दौर आजमाइश का,

फिर इम्तहां से गुजरंगा इम्तहाँ के बाद।"

यह मैं अपनी यू.पी.ए. सरकार से कह रहा हूँ अभी हमारे पास बहुत सारे ऐसे मौके आएंगे, ऐसे इम्तहान आएंगे जिनसे हम लोगों को, सरकार को गुजरना होगा और उनसे विचलित होने की जरूरत नहीं है, घबराने की जरूरत नहीं है, उनका मुकाबला करने की आवश्यकता है। धन्यवाद।

SHRI SHASHI BHUSAN BEHERA (Orissa): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I rise to speak on the Motion of Thanks on President's Address. This is my maiden participation in the discussion of this House to which I was elected last July. It is misfortune, because the last Winter Session lost in hullah-gullah. So, we missed the entire Winter Session because of the fight between JPC Vs. PAC.

As a new Member of this House, I could not understand that if at all we could reach to this point, what is wrong in doing the same in the last Session itself. Anyway, I am proud to be a Member of this House, because this is a permanent House, has a very rich heritage and has adorned with a lot of dignitaries/personalities of national and international repute. I compliment all those persons who have adorned this House. I compliment my seniors who represented Orissa in this House. I am proud to represent Orissa in this House and owe my gratitude to my leader, Shri Navin Patnaik, President, BJD, and Shri Pyarimohan Mohapatra who is the leader of BJD in this House.

Anyway, the brighter side of democracy made it possible to resume this House even if an entire Session is lost. Sir, the hon. President has welcomed the dawn of democracy in Egypt. People got victory over the tyranny of Hosni Mubarak. So, people are always great. In democracy, governance must be in the welfare of the people. But, unfortunately, after 64 years of Independence, I don't think, UPA-II is doing justice to Aam Aadmi. The hon. President of India is the most dignified institution in the pyramid of democracy. I am sure, the entire House has the highest respect for the President of this nation. But, I regret to say that the President's Address to both the Houses seems very unrealistic as if the whole of the content is drafted by the ruling party.

Anyway, the Motion of Thanks moved by Shri Janardan Dwivedi spoke the real truth and the attitude of the present Government. I remember what he spoke. We cannot be very ideal or took the place of God in pulling out

corruption completely from the society or cannot be demon to stay with

corruption. So, he was justifying the middle path that this type of conformity from the governance is dangerous. So, you are not serious to root out corruption from the society. The President's Address dealt with numerous problems of the nation in 67 paragraphs and appreciated the Government. But, I regret to say that the Government is merciless in some of its actions and also not impartial to justice.

I am giving you the example of Orissa, my own State. Whole of the Orissa State had suffered from unseasonal rains and the farmers have lost their crops. But, till now, we have not received the help of even a single rupee, though a Central team had gone there to evaluate the losses to the farmers. Whereas, in the similar situations in the State of Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra, they immediately got Rs. 400 crores and Rs. 600 crores. We are not opposed to the help given to the States of Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra. ...(*Interruptions*)... Okay, that was a promise. But we were not even promised to provide relief. Earlier, in the year 2008, the hon. Prime Minister had visited our State and had assured to provide a relief of Rs. 200 crores. But, we got only Rs. 25 crores. And, that too, we have received a letter to refund. Ultimately, we got only Rs. 98 crores only from the CR fund. This kind of discrimination is not fair in a democratic country. Ours is a federal structure. I would like to say in this House that the regional parties, which are in power in other States, should also get justice. So, unlike other States, no immediate relief was given to the farmers of Orissa. This is the attitude of the Central Government towards the States that are ruled by non-Congress parties.

Now, from the State, I come to the national scenario because I have come here to serve the nation. What is the position of our country? What is the living standard of our people? As per a national review, seventy per cent of our population lives merely on Rs. 20 per day. Under such circumstances, how can we think of a inclusive growth and a better prosperous India? And, there is no plan to improve this position. This is the plight of a common Indian. Despite being plagued by such a deplorable condition, the Government is not free from corruption. There is no plan to check corruption. The Government seems to be a record achiever in corrupt practices - 2G scam, CWG scam, Adarsh Housing Society scam. And, the Prime Minister speaks of the JPC with reluctance! I will not go into the details of that because that matter would be discussed in the JPC.

There is no

plan to make India self-sufficient. ...(*Interruptions*)... It is my maiden speech and I must speak. Our country is suffering from economic crisis. Our identity, in the world, is that of a borrowing State. We are borrowing from the World Bank. We are borrowing from many other international agencies.' Under such circumstances, how can you improve our economic condition? The Indian economy is getting disastrous day by day. We are just borrowing from different agencies.

Whatever actions are being taken are not sufficient to improve our economy. Very recently, we heard of some ill-gotten moneys that are there in the foreign banks. The Government is shying away to get back this money from the foreign banks. They are taking the plea that "we are having a treaty; so, we cannot get it back". I don't understand that if more than Rs.20,00,000 crores are lying in the foreign banks, how come the Government is sitting silent over this and taking the plea of having an international treaty. In this way, the Government of India has no concern over what the citizens of this country are saying. Prosperity of the poor people of this country is also being ignored. So, this is the present scenario. The Government is callous about the economic growth of this country. We are moving ahead with the development spirit. What is that development spirit? We are developing cities only. We are forgetting the rural India where 85 per cent of our population lives. We are thinking only about cities. If you concentrate on developing cities only, how the 85 per cent of our people who live in rural areas will prosper.

So, in every respect, you are neglecting the majority of our population, who has strong faith in democracy. If you neglect them, how will they get justice? You are neglecting their health, you are neglecting their education and you are neglecting their food security system. Health-care services are yet to be accessible to the common people. It has not reached all the citizens of India. Education still remains a dream for the tribal people. They are not getting proper justice from the Government. Those who are at the Centre are not doing justice to the common people. Primary education is still a dream for the tribal people and the Scheduled Caste people. No special arrangements, no special plans and projects are there for improving the educational prospects of the Scheduled Caste and the Scheduled Tribe people of this country. We take pride that our Constitution was written by Dr. Ambedkarji, but we are forgetting the philosophy of Dr. Ambedkar. So,



this is the present scenario.

Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, now, I come to the poor people's food habits and other things. Their food security is also at stake. Lakhs of tonnes of foodgrains are rotting in this country. But the Minister of Agriculture and the Minister of Food are not taking the moral responsibility. The Government is also not taking the moral responsibility. On the one hand, farmers are committing suicide, on the other, lakhs of tonnes of foodgrains are rotting in the godowns due to lack of storage facilities. It is a very shameful matter. If this is the scenario, how can this Government give a good governance to the common people and the poor people? So, this is about the food security.

People talk of drinking water. It is also a matter of shame. The common people are not getting pure drinking water and we are talking of inclusive growth of this nation! Day by day, drinking water is also being commercialized. Sir, water conservation is another problem. Water of all the rivers of this country is polluted. Natural drinking water was earlier available to the common people in plenty, now it is a question for the poor people of the country as to whether they will get free clean drinking water.

Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, ours is an agro-based country. We have no sincere plans for improving the agricultural production of our country. Where are we going? We are losing our traditional agricultural system. We are forgetting our traditional agricultural system. We are going for Genetically Modified Crops (GMC), genetically modified food crops but we are not clear about the GMC. Sir, the Government is not thinking of having any clear agricultural policy for this vast country of 120 crores of people. Out of that, more than 80 per cent of the people of our country are dependent on agriculture. But there is no plan to improve our own traditional agricultural system. Sir, this is the present scenario of agriculture in our country.

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

Sir, the foodgrains are rotten in the godowns and we are suffering from the rising prices. We are not able to control the rising prices. We are not thinking of the poor people, the people who are living below the poverty line. How can they purchase onion at Rs. 60 per kg or at Rs. 80 per kg, dal at Rs. 100? I am reminding you that in the past a Government had to go on this very issue of onion only. This Government also has no

care for the poor man's food or poor man's needs.

Sir, for economic growth of the country, industrial development is required. But we are neither planning for agriculture nor we have a clear planning for industry. Yesterday, the hon. Leader of Opposition, Shri Arun Jaitley, told us that there is a lot of neglect as far as industrial development of Orissa is concerned. Orissa is neglected by the Central Government and every time whenever we are trying to develop the economic resources of our State with our own mineral resources, we are not getting the support of the national Government. Sir, Orissa is a mine-rich State. Not only Orissa, 6 other States like Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Andhra and Karnataka, etc., are also mine-rich States. These States are having lot of mines. But they are not being supported by the national Government to develop or to explore their mines for industrial development. This is the sorry state of affairs.

Sir, they are, in general, peaceful States. They are having a lot of poverty. But while they are managing their affairs with their own resources, they are suffering from Left Wing extremism problem; they are suffering from law and order problem. You know about the recent event that one Collector from Malkangiri District is still with the Maoists and the Government is trying for the last seven days for his rescue. Their demand is to set free all those prisoners who are serving imprisonment in criminal cases. Sir, we are forced to agree to their demand. They are not the Left Extremists of our State. These are Left Extremists from the neighbouring States. So, this cannot be termed as a State problem. You cannot say that this is a State problem. It is a national problem and therefore the national Government has to check it. This is a law and order problem with which a poverty-stricken State like Orissa has to bear with.

Then, Sir, if I talk of Railways, if I talk of communication, things will produce a more serious picture for the backward States. Our State has given much more revenue to the Railways. But when the poor States like ours are submitting projects worth Rs. 1800 crores, we are getting only Rs. 600 crores. All development projects are being given to the developed States and not to the poor States. So, in that respect also, we have been suffering.

Coming to SCs and STs, just now, the hon. Member from the BSP was saying a lot of things about the SCs/STs and their problems. In many States, 80 per cent of their population consists

mainly of SCs, STs and OBCs. Orissa is one of those States. Special packages must be given to these States by the Central Government to aid development there and improve the situation there.

I shall not take more time, Sir. I wish to conclude with these words. I doubt whether a Government drowned in corruption, away from Indian culture and no concern for the poor be able to deliver good governance. I doubt that and, therefore, I do not support the Motion of Thanks moved by the Government.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Thank you, Mr. Shashi Bhusan. That was your maiden speech. Now, Mr. D. Raja.

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, the President's Address does not carry any conviction. It does not give any confidence to the nation and to the people. The UPA Government is haunted by the specter called spectrum and corruption. The UPA Government is caught in a quagmire of corruptions and scams. All the priorities which the President's Address has listed out are nothing but the failures of the UPA Government in the past.

Sir, I would not like to take up the issue of corruption at this point of time and go into the various facets of the scams relating to 2G, CWG, Adarsh Housing Society, the latest S-Band spectrum distribution or, for that matter, the land and mining mafias looting the country's wealth in different States. But I would like to draw the attention of the House to certain fundamental questions with regard to corruption. I think the ruling coalition, and particularly the Congress Party, will have to do a very serious introspection. Somewhere, the Congress Party has lost its own legacy. At the time of framing the Constitution, when an amendment was suggested to the law regarding Ministers declaring their assets on assumption of office, Dr. Ambedkar had not agreed to that amendment. He had rather expressed a strong hope that public opinion in India would eventually check and put an end to corruption. That is what Dr. Ambedkar had said in the Constituent Assembly. Mahatma Gandhi pointedly referred to corruption as a demon. When Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri was the Minister, the Santanam Commission was constituted and that was the first ever commission on corruption. When such is the history, how come the Congress Party has lost its legacy? It is for the Congress Party to do some very serious introspection.

Sir, now, what is happening is that the President's Address has categorically made it clear that this Government will continue the reforms and this Government will continue the neo-liberal

economic paradigm of development. But what is the result? The result is: A crony capitalism is being built in India. Crony capitalism as a nexus between the business houses and the political establishment in power was considered as an important phenomenon in 1997 East Asian economic crisis. Our own Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh, has raised the issue of crony capitalism some time ago. But somehow even our academics have not taken this concept of crony capitalism to interrogate the nature of Indian State today and the nature of Indian Government. The use of money power and the indulgence of corporate houses became transiently visible after the nuclear deal. ...(*Interruptions*)... Sir, the Parliament has witnessed one of the worst and most vulgar display of money in transacting parliamentary business during the last year of UPA-I rule. The present UPA Government seems to have determined to continue the tradition of crony capitalism without any disregard for constitutional obligations, not to its own election manifesto. Therefore, several stories of corruptions and scams are coming out one after another in the recent period. Sir, it was Madam Indira Gandhi who once said that corruption was an international issue. But we are not bothered about countries like Italy or Korea or Philippines where mafias or syndicates rule the roost. We are not even worried about what is happening in the United States of America where the corporate houses run the business of democracy through a two-party political system. We are living in a truly democratic country with a strong history of people's participation in elections. Therefore, above countries can afford to sustain scams, business games and market manipulations, but we, in India, have the poorest among the poor, or adivasis or dalits or women and minorities who are alienated from the mainstream of development policies. This is the result of economic reform that we have been pursuing. Sir, it is the Prime Minister who admitted during his media interaction that the global recession has not affected India as expected. But he must have acknowledged the fact how it could happen in India. It was because we have very strong public sector undertakings; we have banks in public sector and we have insurance companies in public sector. Again, I am giving credit to Madam Indira Gandhi who nationalized banks. But what is the Congress Party doing today? In the name of FDI and in the name of private-public participation, you are promoting privatization everywhere and this is where we have strong difference with the Government and its policy direction, and I strongly appeal to the Government that it is time that

Government will have to go for a mid-course review of its policies and mid-course correction of its policies. Otherwise, India will get into a lot of troubles in the coming days.



Sir, having said that, I must move on to some other issues because today, the workers, on a call given by eight trade unions, including INTUC led by our colleague, Mr. Sanjeeva Reddy, have gathered in lakhs at Jantar Mantar. I wish Jantar Mantar will not become another Tahrir Square of Egypt and Government should take serious message that workers are giving today. They have not come for their economic demands; they have come on certain policy matters. They are demanding that we should not go for disinvestment of public sector undertakings, particularly the profit-making public sector undertakings. In the name of neo-liberal policies, you are just handing over the public sector undertakings on the platter to private sector. This is detrimental to country's interest and country's progress. This is the cry of Indian working class, both organised and unorganised. That is why, they all along came over from far away places - from Kashmir, Kerala, Manipur and from all parts of the country. Unless the Government takes note of these activities, it will be Government's peril. That is why, I would like the Government to realise that things are not good. Something is rotten in the State of Denmark. I think, something is rotten in the UPA Government.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Not in India.

SHRI D. RAJA: Something is rotten in UPA Government because the fish is rotting from the head and it is rotting from the top level of political hierarchy. This is what Shakespeare said, "Something is rotten in the State of Denmark." Here, I can say that something is rotten in the UPA Government. What is that something which is rotten? The UPA Government should introspect. The UPA Government should think over what is going on. What is wrong with its policies? Why are you talking about financial inclusion? Why are you talking about economic inclusion? Why are you talking about inclusive growth? It means there is no economic inclusion, there is no financial inclusion and there is no inclusive growth so far. You are admitting that fact. That is why, I am saying that the Government should realise what is wrong with the policies. The Government should go for mid-course correction.

Sir, having said that, I must be thankful for the Address of the President because out of 67 paras, only one para has been dedicated to the welfare of 85 per cent of the population in our country. This shows the priority of the Government. The Address did not mention anything about the

welfare of OBCs. It did not mention anything as if they do not exist in this country. Either the Government is oblivious to this fact or they do not have any programme for the welfare of OBCs. Nothing new has been said even for the welfare of SCs/STs, minorities. The Government cannot repeatedly harp on the post-matric scholarship scheme for the SCs/STs which was started again by Dr. Ambedkar in 1944 as a Member of Viceroy's Executive Council. Don't we have any programme other than this scholarship scheme? Have we spoken about skill impartation to these disadvantaged sections? I am asking everybody. It is not a party issue. It is not an issue of the Communist Party alone. It should be an issue for every party, every Indian that how to make our country prosperous and progress. Sir, where is the programme? Everyone is aware that the SCs/STs, OBCs and minorities form 85 per cent of the workforce in the country. Then, why is there no programme from this Government? They acquire skills through informal means. The National Skill Development Programme is a non-starter so far and has no focus and the Government does not have any priority for it. Thirty-five Ministries - I don't know. Dr. Mungekar can correct me - have been excluded from the SC/ST Sub-Plan. Then, what is the use of having a Planning Commission which has no focus for inclusive growth?

DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR (Nominated) Its 43 Ministries.

SHRI D. RAJA: Okay, I stand corrected. Forty-three Ministries have been excluded. How can it be tolerated? Forty-three Ministries have been excluded from the SC/ST Sub-Plan.

What for this Government is there in office, if SC/ST people are let down like this? Sir, the word 'inclusive growth' has become a buzzword of this Government whereas there is neither inclusion nor growth. There are no funds earmarked for SC/ST Sub-Plans, no programmes outlined, no policy and no vision. I must say that the SC/ST Sub-Plans are mere paper actions where no funds are given to the related Ministry. What is the use of 'inclusive growth' without any funds? A mere increase of a few hundred crores in the Budget will neither help in achieving 'inclusive growth' nor in empowerment of 85 per cent people. They get poorer, and, this is the problem with the Government.

Sir, the President's Address talks about the empowerment of weaker sections of the society. Where is the empowerment? The atrocities

committed against the SCs and STs are on the rise, and, there is no mention about the action taken by the Government on this front.

Sir, more number of deaths take place due to caste clashes in our country than deaths which take place in Jammu and Kashmir or which take place due to religion-based clashes or even Maoist-related violence. Why is the Government shying away to address caste clashes? The Government should admit it. Why is there an increase in the atrocities committed against SCs/STs? Incidents like Mirchpur happen next door to Delhi, in Haryana, and the Government does not talk about it. This is the pathetic, wretched condition of SCs and STs in this country and this is the Government's response to the problems of SCs and STs.

Now, I come to the issue of Forest Rights. Sir, the Government talks about the Forest Rights Act and the Government has spoken a lot on the balance between economic development and ecological environment. Sir, the Government's statement regarding the supposed balance between the environment and development is nothing but an eye-wash, and, you can very well check it. Between August, 2009 to July, 2010, a total of 535 projects were approved and only six were rejected. If Mr. Jairam Ramesh contradicts it, I will stand corrected. Only six projects were rejected, Sir. We have before us the example of Posco project, where the Ministry gave clearance against the reports of its own experts and the Statutory Committees in direct violation of the law. This is the balance that is being put in place. With regard to the Forest Rights Act, I can give statistics which show the figures claimed by the Government and also the different situation on the ground.

Sir, there is another important issue. The Government talks about the Left-Wing-Extremism but what is its strategy to counter the Left-Wing-Extremism. I have spoken a lot on this issue in the past. Again, I am asking. In Chhattisgarh, in the name of fighting Left-Wing-Extremism, my Party people are put in prison. More than nine leading Party cadres, who are elected Members to Panchayati Raj institutions, who were candidates in the Parliament and State Assembly Elections were arrested. How could the Government arrest them and put them in prison in the name of fighting Maoism. My Party was founded in the year 1925. We have accepted this Parliamentary democracy,

and, we are working under Parliamentary democracy. My Party people are being targeted, arrested and put in prison. I took up the issue with the Chief Minister of Chhattisgarh, and, asked as to how this could happen in a BJP-led Government; how can you tolerate such things to happen in a democracy like ours? This is atrocious and we cannot agree to such a strategy and tactic to fight Maoism or Left Wing Extremism. In the name of fighting Maoism, you cannot arrest genuine activists. There is an example of Dr. Binayak Sen's case. How can a genuine Human Rights activist be charged like this and dragged into judicial process like this. What will happen to our democracy? What will happen to our future? This is what all parties should think over.

Finally, Sir, I have to comment on certain foreign policy issues.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Please wind up.

SHRI D. RAJA: One is the issue of fishermen. I can quote how the Sri Lankan Government has been harassing our Indian fishermen in violation of all international conventions, particularly, the UN Conventions on Sea and Safety of Life on Sea. If Government of India cannot take up these issues strongly with the Sri Lankan Government, if it cannot protect our own Indian fishermen, what is that we are talking about global zonal cooperation, SAARC level cooperation and better relations with our neighbouring countries? It is a very serious issue, Sir. It is not a problem concerning Tamil Nadu only. It should be an issue for the entire nation. ...(*Time-bell rings*)... Our fishermen need protection and no country can deploy its army to fight our fishermen. I think, the Foreign Ministry and the Government of India, the Prime Minister personally should take up this issue.

Then, Sir, the President's Address does not speak about any political solution to the problem of Sri Lankan Tamils. ...(*Time-bell rings*)... In the last President's Address, there was a mention that the Government of India will strive for a political solution to the problem of Sri Lankan Tamils. But there is no rehabilitation of their families. There is no political solution. How can it happen? At the time of war, since Foreign Minister is here, I believed that the Government of India had let down the Sri Lankan Tamils, the Government of India betrayed the Sri Lankan Tamils; and now the Government of India failed to make a mention about the Sri Lankan Tamils and goes on supporting the Rajapaksa Government at

all international fora. How can we agree to such things? These are the issues which the Government will have to seriously think over. The Sri Lankan Tamils issue must be one of the priorities of this Government. Finally, Sir.

5.00 P.M.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Look at the display board.

SHRI D. RAJA: Finally, Sir, on the issue of Telangana, I think, the Government cannot delay. Yes, Sri Krishna Commission gave a report and that report has been shared with all political parties. But, what is the stand of the Government? We would like to know what is the stand of the Congress Party which is heading the Government in Delhi, which is heading the Government in the State of Andhra Pradesh. Otherwise, you can't put a State in turmoil, in a political uncertainty. The Government will have to take a stand, will have to decide what it is going to do on the question of Telangana. Thank you.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Thank you very much. Next is Mr. Dua, but Mr. Baishya is requesting if he could speak first. Okay, now Mr. Baishya. I think, there is a time constraint. Rajaji took nine minutes extra. But Baishyayji, please try to be brief.

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA (Assam): Thank you, Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, for giving me an opportunity to speak in this House. I am grateful to Mr. Dua also. Sir, in her Presidential speech, the hon. President has given emphasis on certain issues like inflation, price rise, black money, improvement of functioning of the Public Distribution System, progress of talks with insurgency groups of the North Eastern Region, implementation of law relating to protection of environment and forests, several measures for National Ganga Basin Authority, etc.

Sir, inflation has become a very serious problem in our country. Poor people are suffering a lot. People are not getting anything from the fair price shops. Price rise is increasing day-by-day. All the time, the Government of India says that the price rise will come down from the next month, but that next month is never coming. Price rise is going up day-by-day and poor people of our country are suffering like anything.

Sir, the Government has given a very handsome growth of economy in the country. We welcome it. But the per capita income of our poor people is not increasing. Not only that, the number of people living Below the Poverty Line is going to increase day by day. There is economic growth. But the poor people are not getting any benefit from this economic growth. There is a huge gap

between the per capita income of poor and wealthy people of our country. This Government has totally failed in responding to these problems.

Sir, I would like to speak about Public Distribution System. The hon. President has given a lot of emphasison the improvement of Public Distribution System in our country. Frankly speaking, there is no doubt that the Public Distribution System can play a vital role in controlling the price rise in our country. But I am very sorry to say that the Public Distribution System has totally failed in our country. The functioning of the Public Distribution System is very poor. There is large-scale corruption in the Public Distribution System. There is nexus between the officers of the Food Corporation of India and black marketeers. Due to this nexus between the officers of the Food Corporation of India and some businessmen, black marketeers, the Public Distribution System is totally collapsing in our country, in the North-Eastern Region, particularly Assam. There is a large-scale corruption in the Public Distribution System. The Government has totally failed in controlling this corruption. This Government has totally failed in cutting the nexus between corrupt officials and dishonest businessmen.

I request the Government of India to take strong measures against the culprits who are doing unhealthy things in the Public Distribution System. The Government should take serious steps. Otherwise, the poor will never get any benefit from the Public Distribution System.

Sir, in her Address, there is a mention of progress in talks with insurgent groups of the North-Eastern Region. It is a welcome thing. But talks should be based on permanent solution of Assam, permanent solution of the North-Eastern Region. Talks should not be held only for the sake of talks. We want a permanent solution to this problem. We suffered a lot. The only solution to this insurgency problem of Assam and the North-East Region is political dialogue. Through political dialogue only we can solve the problem of insurgency in Assam and the North-East Region. I request the Government of India to start political negotiation with all the insurgent groups of the North-Eastern Region and Assam.

In her Address, the hon. President has said, "My Government attaches highest importance to the implementation of laws relating to protection of environment and forests." This is not applicable at all to the North-Eastern Region. Due to wrong policies adopted by the Government of India,



the environment and forests of the North-Eastern Region are facing a serious threat. The hon. President

has given emphasis on the protection of environment and forests. But I am very sorry to say that due to wrong policies adopted by the Government, we suffered a lot. It is known to everybody that by violating all the environmental norms, 168 hydroelectric power projects have been sanctioned in lower Arunachal Pradesh. Without getting environmental clearance, 168 Memoranda of Understanding have been signed with different companies for hydroelectric power projects.

Without getting the environment clearance, 168 Memorandums of Understanding have been signed in Arunachal Pradesh. Sir, Lower Subansiri Project is a great threat to the environment and forest of our country. The dam site is an important biodiversity spot. Sir, due to the construction of this dam, the whole forest reserve of our region will submerge under water. Sir, on the one hand, hon. President said that we are going to implement all the laws to protect the environment and forests, but, on the other hand, by violating all the norms, they have sanctioned 168 projects in Arunachal Pradesh. Sir, Lower Subansiri Project dam site is an important biodiversity spot. If this project is continued and a dam is constructed, the whole forest reserve will submerge under water. These forest reserves are Tale Valley Sanctuary, Tale Forest Reserve, Panir Forest Reserve in Arunachal Pradesh and Subansiri Forest Reserve in Assam. These will totally submerge under water. It means, lakhs of hectares of forest reserve will submerge under water only because of this project. Not only this, Sir, this site is an elephant corridor. If this project comes up, it will destroy the elephant corridor. Not only that, Sir, this project will affect the dolphin population also. Sir, this project totally violates the Indian Wildlife Protection Act, 1972. On the one hand, we are speaking about the protection of the environment and forest and, on the other hand, by our own policy, we are destroying forest and environment in the North-Eastern Region. In her Address, the hon. President has mentioned many measures for Ganga River Basin Authority. But, Sir, I don't understand why Brahmaputra and Barak rivers are not getting any priority. ...(*Time-bell rings*)... Sir. it is known to everybody that due to floods, every year, lakhs of people become homeless. Due to floods, lakhs of hectares of cultivable land is totally destroyed in Assam. But, the Government of India is not showing any interest in solving this problem. Sir, I would like to say one thing. If the Government of India is really serious, they

should declare the flood and erosion problem in Assam a national problem.

Sir, the Government has announced rural electrification. They have announced ambitious plans. They are giving free connections to houses belonging to the persons living below poverty line. But, Sir, please look at the North-Eastern Region. Thousands of villages are there; lakhs of people are there. They are staying without electricity. They are staying without kerosene. Because they do not have the purchasing power, they cannot even buy kerosene. They live in darkness and this Government has totally failed in rural electrification in North-Eastern Region. ...(*Time-bell rings*)... Not only that, Sir, there is large-scale corruption in rural electrification in the North-Eastern Region. I urge upon the Government to go in for an inquiry. ...(*Interruptions*)...

Sir, I have one more thing. Only one minute. Sir, in the year 1985, after the successful ending of the foreign national movement of Assam, the then Prime Minister of India, Shri Rajiv Gandhi, had signed an accord with the leader of the Assam Movement. But, in the last 25 years, due to the negligence of the Central Government, this accord is not implemented. Sir, one thing is, all the time, we are speaking about the security, integrity and sovereignty of our country. But, in the last 25 years, the Government of India has totally failed to protect Indo-Bangladesh border. Still, Indo-Bangladesh border is porous. Sir, the Bangladeshi people are infiltrating into Assam. The Government of India is not stopping them. This is a threat to the integrity and security of our country. If the Government of India is really serious about the integrity and sovereignty of the country, they should seal the Indo-Bangladesh border. ...(*Interruptions*)... Sir, with your permission, I will take 30 seconds. We do not need any slogan on black-money from the Government. The Government is not at all serious to get this black-money back from the foreign bank. If the Government is serious, they should take measures. If the present law is not allowing, the Government of India should go for a constitutional amendment.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): That's all.

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: I fully assure the House that my party will totally support this type of constitutional amendment to prevent the black money in the country, to get the black money back to the country. Thank you very much, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Thank you, Baishyaji. Now, Shri H.K. Dua.

SHRI SHANTARAM LAXMAN NAIK (Goa): Sir, up to what time we will sit?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Up to 6 o' clock; that is already decided. When we decided to have a lunch-break, we decided to sit up to 6 o'clock.

SHRI H.K. DUA (Nominated): Thank you, Mr. Vice-Chairman, for giving me time. I have heard the debate, during the last two days, on the President's Address, Members of all shades of opinions have expressed their opinions on the President's Address and the various issues confronting the country. In a nation of one billion people, there are bound to be differences of opinion, but I do find that despite the acrimony witnessed during the last several months in the country, despite the different views expressed in the House and outside, there is no difference of opinion among the leadership of various parties and the people that this country should emerge as a major economic, political and military power of the 21st Century. There is no difference of opinion on this central aim which has emerged after 64 years of freedom. This is not an arm chair dream of any one political party, but this is the national aim.

Everybody, whether on the Treasury benches or on the Opposition benches, realizes that the country has achieved the potential of becoming a major power of the 21st Century. The world is also acknowledging, possibly, the world is acknowledging more liberally, than we are doing ourselves, considering a sort of cynicism and cynical mood that has developed over the last few months or, over the last few years. But are we, as a nation, doing all what needs to be done to emerge as a major power of the 21st Century? And if we examine this question, in detail, the answer will be "No" all that is sought to be done, all that needs to be done, we are not doing. If we have to build the nation into a big military, political and economic power, befitting the nation of a billion people, then we need to do much more.

And one of the things which we need to develop is to evolve a national consensus on some essential issues. This kind of attempt has been made, often weakly, during the last few years to evolve a national consensus on some issues, but these efforts have not succeeded. The time

has

come now, fairly in the beginning of the 21st Century, to evolve a consensus over some issues on which the parties should sink their differences and evolve a consensus and approach which facilitate achieving that potential aim which we can possibly achieve. What are those issues? Considering the time at my disposal, I will be brief, Mr. Vice-Chairman. Issues of national security, for instance, deserve a national consensus, and I do not find anybody, in this House, who will put any obstacles in evolving a national consensus on the security issues, both internal and external. But there are formidable challenges to national security. Terrorism is one; nobody can differ on the need to combat terrorism. In the last few months there has been no real big terror strike. But that does not mean that the threat of terrorism has disappeared from the country.

One weapon which the terrorists have, which we can't anticipate, is the weapon of surprise. They can strike anywhere they like, at any time they want, unless there is a danger to them on a crucial occasion. The vigilance which the President's Address speaks about fairly in the beginning of the Address is necessary. But that should have the backing of all shades of opinion and a national consensus which is necessary.

Another is the Maoists threat. It is not, in a sense, a threat that can not be tackled. Over all, there are 160 or 180 districts affected by Maoists threat. Out of them, 60 districts have been identified very sensitive. Even 60 is not a small number. There are 160 pockets where the threat is very much in existence but not very serious. The Maoists threat to the State is very serious and can't brook a partisan approach. It has to be a national approach. Not only the parties have to cooperate with each other but also the Central and the State Governments, irrespective of the denomination which governs where have to cooperate to find a way to tackle this national menace. The Maoists also strike a surprise. Dantewada was one where 76 people of the CRPF were killed one night. Now they have the temerity to kidnap a District Collector in Orissa and keep him in custody. He is a public-spirited officer which is a very rare breed these days. He is popular among the people and that popularity itself is nagging the Maoists. They captured him and wanted some people to be released. I am glad that he has been freed and some praise should go from this House for a brave officer like him. But the essential message which comes out clearly is that the Maoists are not relenting in

their



efforts to disturb peace in the country and they want to strike wherever they want. They do spring surprise, once in Chhattisgarh, another time in Jharkhand and the third time in Orissa, and tomorrow they can do it at another place also.

Sir, I will keep it brief. There is a need for national consensus also.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Your time is going to be over. Only seven or eight minutes are left now. ...(*Interruptions*)... What can I do? There is so much of time constraint.

SHRI H. K. DUA: I will cut it short, Mr. Vice-Chairman. I am sure, you will give me marks for patience.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Take two more minutes.

SHRI H. K. DUA: There is a need for consensus on Kashmir. I am afraid, that has been lacking and even if some consensus was evolved a few years ago, now I find that it is disappearing and there is no political consensus. But the fact is that we have been promising autonomy to Kashmir over the years. Successive Prime Ministers have promised autonomy. Mr. Narasimha Rao had promised autonomy to Kashmir; Mr. Vajpayee had promised autonomy to Kashmir; and the present Prime Minister has promised autonomy to Kashmir, and I don't think that we should relax on that aim. How the consensus can work in Kashmir is evident from the President's Address acknowledgement of the mission of All-Party Delegation which visited Kashmir and came back with the impression that it was possible to evolve consensus on Kashmir. The message will go much deeper if all the parties agree on Kashmir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Okay, Duaji.

SHRI H. K. DUA: I will cut it short. I will take just two minutes.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): I am unwillingly telling you. I am also helpless.

SHRI H. K. DUA: Just a couple of minutes more and I will be done with that.

On Foreign Policy issue, you require a different Foreign Policy for the 21st century from the earlier one. It is no longer a bipolar world. It is multi-polar world. I think that a consensus on Foreign

Policy will help the Government to deal with the rest of the world. But one other thing needs to be done and I would like to lay emphasis on it in my concluding remarks. We need to have a consensus on how to run this Parliament; how to bring about judicial reforms which are very badly needed and how to bring administrative reforms because they are the key to the governance of the country. I am sorry to say this - I am a new Member comparatively - that the way the Parliament has conducted itself for some time does not enjoy the support of the people. The judiciary is also losing support of the people when the cases are not decided for twenty years and sometimes thirty years after a person is no more.

At the district level, at High Courts' levels prestige of the courts has suffered, and somehow, the Supreme Court lately is also hitting the headlines for wrong reasons, which I don't have the time to elaborate. On the judicial reforms which have been promised in the President's Address, I hope, the political parties will support. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Duaji, in fact, an erudite person like you should be given more time, but I am helpless. There are three speakers and the time allotted is 17 minutes.

DR. MANOHAR JOSHI (Maharashtra): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, the President has given priority in her Address to the rising prices. She has said in her Address, "My Government's foremost priority will be to combat inflation and, in particular, to protect the common man from the impact of rising food prices". I am thankful to her for giving priority to a very important subject. But, Sir, we must try to understand that the major contributors to inflation are: milk - 20 per cent; eggs, meat and fish - over 20 per cent; rice - 10 per cent; wheat - 6 per cent and so on. Therefore, it is clear that the reasons for rise in prices have to be properly understood. The reasons have been given, but I am not going into the details of it due to lack of time. The people of this country know how much prices have risen. The price of onion, a few days back, had reached Rs. 100/- per kilo. In the same way, the prices of essential commodities have also risen. There is a simple remedy to control the prices, but it has not been suggested in the President's Address. What is necessary is to look after the people living Below Poverty Line because they do not get even one-time food to eat. I remember, when I was the Chief Minister of Maharashtra, I could control the prices of five important items for the poor

people, that is, rice, wheat, sugar, vegetable oil and tur dal. I must say that I could do it and the rising prices were brought under control. If the Central Government is serious about controlling the rise in prices, certain items must be given subsidy. If the Government gives subsidy in the interest of the poor men, I am sure, nobody will object to it. She has also talked about corruption in her Address because this corruption issue has affected each and every person in our country. Her Address says, "Our citizens deserve good governance; it is their entitlement and our obligation. My Government stands committed to improving the quality of governance and enhancing transparency, probity and integrity in public life". I would like to know whether it has happened or not. What has happened in the Adarsh Society scam and the Commonwealth Games scam? In both these cases, there was no transparency and no integrity on the part of politicians and also the bureaucracy. Therefore, it was necessary that the Adarsh Society scandal and the Commonwealth Games scandal be brought under the JPC, which has been established.

I do not know why this was not done. But both the scams have hit the common man. Sir, I must say that these two scams are not the only scams, but there are a number of other scams in the country which are yet to come to light. Now, discussion alone is not enough. If such scams are to be avoided, what is required is that the Government becomes stern, if the Government does not become stern in such matters, the number of scams is bound to go ahead. Therefore, it is absolutely necessary that the JPC also goes into the Commonwealth Games scam. In fact, it is not an ordinary scam; it can also be called Maha wealth Scam.

I would also like to touch upon the issue of Ram Mandir because, unfortunately, on this issue, everybody has become silent after the Judgement of the Allahabad High Court. The Ram Jhanmabhoomi was divided into three parts. Two parts came to the Hindus, and one part, that is, one-third of the land was given to the Muslim Organisation. Everything was proved to show that there existed Ram Mandir; a Shiva Linga, which was found of importance, had *Om Nama Shivaya* written on it. The Allahabad High Court Judges also has referred to it. But after the land was received by the Hindus, who had been agitating for it for a number of years, I do not know why the construction work at Ayodhya has not started.

Sir, the hon. President has also referred to the shortage of electricity. She has said, "My Government is committed to enhance the per capita consumption of electricity, especially in rural areas." Sir, in the entire speech, I find that important issues have been touched, but, unfortunately, no remedies have been suggested. As a matter of fact, the President's speech is to give the direction of the Government on various issues. Now, for electricity, in my State, that is, Maharashtra, they have come up with a project called Jaitapur Project. But it is surprising that such projects, which pose health hazards to people, are started in my State. In fact, people have objected to it because they say that this is a harmful project, and also the irrigated land has been cleared by the Government for the project. Therefore, the people do not want this project. If the shortage is there all over the country, such projects should be started not just in the State of Maharashtra.

The President also mentioned about terrorism. She has stated that the maintenance of law and order is the primary responsibility of State Governments with the support of the Central Government. She has said, "Terrorism, fundamentalism, ethnic violence and Left-wing extremism continues to pose immediate challenge." Sir, it is absolutely true that this has become a challenge to the country. But why does this happen? This happens because the Government's actions, unfortunately, are very slow. After the death sentence was awarded to Kasab by the High Court, who was responsible for 26/11 attack in Mumbai, people are confident that he will be declared a convict in the Supreme Court also. But will the death sentence be operative? As I mentioned in the morning, during the Question Hour, Afzal Guru's sentence has also not been executed since the last five years.

People are, slowly, losing faith in the Government. If terrorism is not checked, people would feel unsafe and they would remain unhappy with the Government. There is the well-known case of Yashwant Sonawale, the Additional Collector, who was trying to stop adulteration of diesel with kerosene and who was burnt alive by the goondas. This is the law and order situation in the country! I feel extremely sorry that, even after such an incident, people say that administration in the country has improved. This is really shameful for all of us.

Sir, lastly, there are a few issues concerning the State of Maharashtra which have been pending with the Central Government. Firstly, it is the Money Lending Bill, 2010 passed by the State of Maharashtra which has been pending with the Central Government for its approval and for the assent of the President of India. This Bill is in the interest of the poor. Money lending is dangerous and, unfortunately, this has not yet been put an end to in our country. Actually, Sir, there are five Bills pending with the Central Government for the last five years. The Central Government has not been clearing these Bills and it has also not been given the reasons for that.

Then, statutory boards for development of certain backward regions in two or three States had been created. But the Central Government is not prepared to accept a statutory board for a backward region like Konkan and it does not give importance to this backward region. What is the reason? I want to know why the Konkan region of Maharashtra is being neglected. The other region for which the Government has not accepted a statutory board is North Maharashtra. The Government should come forward with statutory boards for these two regions.

Lastly, the issue on which I have been continuously speaking in this House is the issue concerning the border between Karnataka and Maharashtra. On this issue, a suggestion has been made to the hon. Prime Minister to call the Chief Ministers of both the States to find solutions to the pending problems. But it is not being done. In the meantime, Sir, this House would be surprised to know that in a part of Karnataka, including the Belgaum area and so on, gram panchayat elections took place recently. ...(*Time-bell rings*)... I am just concluding, Sir, in a minute. Those gram panchayats, where people were in favour of the Belgaum area coming to Maharashtra, and where people voted against them, were dissolved. What type of democracy does this Government want? If somebody votes against them or if an institution expresses its opinion against them, they want that particular body to be dissolved. This is great injustice with the State of Maharashtra. The locals there are being forced to use Kannada. The local signboards have already disappeared. They are allowing signboards only in Kannada. The Government is imposing Kannada-speaking teachers on students in all schools. Even courts are being given directions that arguments in courts must be in Kannada language. Sir, this is not at all acceptable and, therefore, immediate

action should be initiated to declare this area as the Centrally Administered Area till the decision of the hon. Supreme Court comes.

With these words, I conclude my speech, Sir.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE (Kerala): Sir, we have been waiting eagerly.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no. Not now. You will get the time. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is unfair. The Minister is waiting to make his statement. ...*(Interruptions)*... Why do you do this? ...*(Interruptions)*... It will not go on record.

SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL: Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I am waiting for my turn since 4 o'clock. Finally, I have been asked to speak at 5.30 p.m. and I would continue up to 6.30 p.m.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): No, no, you cannot do that. You can speak only for ten minutes. ...*(Interruptions)*... There are seven more speakers from your party. ...*(Interruptions)*... Speak for only ten minutes, please.

SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL: Sir, today I have the opportunity of listening to various speeches; yesterday I was not that lucky but I went through the written script from the library and found how the Leader of the Opposition misguided the House in my absence. In fact, I wanted his presence today, but he is not there. He started his speech at 2.45 p.m. and in the very first sentence he said, "There is today an integrity deficit. There is a leadership deficit." That was the sentence by my friend, Shri Arun Jaitley, when he spoke as the Leader of the Opposition. After 5-6 minutes, he is making another statement and I quote: "Each one of us present in this House on two issues has always had a great personal respect for the Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh. Even his critics and some of us as his critics, at least, always concede two USPs in his favour. He is personally an honest man. He is a very distinguished economist and these are two aspects for which he rightly earns the credit." Now, you tell me, Sir, if the second opinion given at 2.50 p.m. is to be believed, the opinion given by my friend, Jaitley, at 2.45 p.m. should be deleted from the script that there is deficit in the leadership. Further, he is quoting Gujarat and saying because he is a Member from Gujarat and I am also a Member of Rajya Sabha from Gujarat. So, only I can reply from this side. Or, my senior colleague, Mr. Ahmed Patel, can reply, and he took objection to that yesterday; and, my

senior leader who is the leader of the party, is also senior in Rajya Sabha; he is the topmost political party leader in the Congress party. He told Mr. Jaitley, "My dear friend, you just check the facts." And, he did not answer. So, today, I have brought all the facts as far as Gujarat is concerned and I would inform the House about that.

Mr. Jaitley said and I quote: "The biggest investment exercise in India is in vibrant Gujarat. The total amount of the MoUs is running into lakhs of crores of rupees. Even half of them are implemented..." He himself is admitting that even if half of them are implemented; he knows that all MoUs signed in vibrant Gujarat all these years are not implemented, which I will prove if you allow me to speak up to 6.30 p.m. "Even if half of them are implemented, it will be a great step forward. Ninety countries of the world were represented." Sir, Gujarat NRIs come to Gujarat from all over the world during winter, because they cannot afford to stay over there in the icy climate. So, they come and attend such vibrant Gujarat! Only five Heads of State attended. But, he is giving the figure saying that 90 countries attended. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री विजय कुमार रूपाणी (गुजरात) :** वहां पर Head of the Nations as guests आए थे, सभी देशों से Ambassadors आए थे। ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL: I do not mind that. But even a man like Mr. Jaitley, who is a Supreme Court lawyer is saying that, "Your Government..." When I am addressing the Chair and say "Your Government...", it is the State Government. He says, "The only Government which was not represented was your Government". He means to say that the Government of India was not represented there in the 'Vibrant Gujarat Seminar'.

I am asking from your good self, Sir, whether the Chief Minister of Gujarat has sent an invitation to the hon. Prime Minister of the country to attend the Vibrant Gujarat. I also want to know whether he has sent the invitation to the hon. Finance Minister, hon. Commerce Minister, hon. Minister of Industries to attend that. I have a proof, Sir.

**श्री विजय कुमार रूपाणी :** सबको invitation दिया था। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL: Even the Leader of the Opposition there was not invited. Even the Members of Parliament ...*(Interruptions)*...



श्री विजय कुमार रूपाणी : सबको invitation दिया था। ...*(व्यवधान)*... President को भी invitation दिया था। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री प्रवीण राष्ट्रपाल : बैठ जाओ, तुम्हारा turn आएगा, तब बोलना। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): You can reply at your time. ...*(Interruptions)*... You will get time to reply. ...*(Interruptions)*... You will get a chance. I will give you time to reply. Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Why do you worry? You can give very good reply. Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... आपको reply के लिए टाइम मिलेगा, मैं दूंगा। ...*(व्यवधान)*... If he is misleading, you can also do that. Sit down, don't worry. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no; We have shortage of time. That is the problem. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Rashtrapal, you continue. Your time will be over in five minutes. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL: I spoke to somebody in Gandhinagar...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): You have only five more minutes.

SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL: No, no; what is this?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): That is all.

SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL: I have got a list of all the MoUs above 5,000. There are 98 entries from the Central Government. I want to inform this House how the Central Government is represented there. Bank of Baroda - 15,000; Bank of India - 12,000; Canara Bank - 10,000; Corporation Bank - 15,000; Dena Bank - 10,000; IDBI - 10,000; Indian Bank - 5,000; Indian Overseas Bank - 5,000; Oriental Bank - 5,000; State Bank of India - 50,000 MoUs; Syndicate Bank - 5,000; UCO Bank - 6,000; Union Bank of India - 6,000; National Aluminium Company Limited - 12,000; IOC, BPCL, HPCL, ONGC, etc. - 17,700 plus 12,000; National Highway Authority - 8,500; and the total amount of this is nearly Rs. 2,09,200 crore. ...*(Interruptions)*... These are all Public Sector Undertakings.

श्री विजय कुमार रूपाणी : पर नेशनल हाईवे तो ...*(व्यवधान)*...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) : बैठिए... Why do you disturb? You will get a chance to reply. ...*(Interruptions)*... टाइम नहीं है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL: What I mean to say is that all these MoUs are signed by Public Sector Undertakings, like ONGC. Who is ONGC? Who is IOC? ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री विजय कुमार रूपाणी : ONGC का काम पहले से चल रहा है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Mr. Rashtrapal, you please continue. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री विजय कुमार रूपाणी : ONGC का काम वहां पहले से चल रहा है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): We want to finish it. Tomorrow, I will give you time to reply. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL: Sir, everybody was making reference to the CAG in the Spectrum Scam. My Gujarat friends should tell me whether there was a scam named as 'Sujalam Sufalam. Is it true that there was a CAG Report on it? Is it true that there was a Report of PAC of the Gujarat State Assembly? ...*(Interruptions)*... Is it true that the PAC was headed by a learned lady MLA, Dr. Chandrikaben Chudasama?

श्री विजय कुमार रूपाणी : सर, सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने स्पैक्ट्रम में आदेश दिया है ...*(व्यवधान)*... 'सुजलाम सुफलाम' में कांग्रेस वाले हाई कोर्ट में गए थे, हाई कोर्ट ने निकाल दिया है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL: This is Parliament. Don't talk of party here. Parliament is supreme. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Rashtrapalji, you speak on the subject. Don't divert. Speak on the President's Address. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL: In the PAC of the Gujarat Assembly, majority of the members were from the BJP. In that Report, there was no note of dissent but the Chief Minister of the State did not allow that Report to be produced before the Assembly. Even today, I warn, let that Report be presented by them. Sir, I am a revenue officer. My senior colleague, Mr. N. K. Singh - he is not here - and Dr. Mungekar is supposed to know. There are many retired officers here. So, what is CAG? CAG is doing audit of our work. A revenue officer, an income tax officer, a central excise officer, a customs officer is a quasi-judicial officer. He will make interpretation. He may make mistakes in his assessment order. CAG will point out. He will be given a letter. He will explain. If you remove a Government officer from his job on the basis of CAG report ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री विजय कुमार रूपाणी : ये गलत बात बोल रहे हैं। ... (व्यवधान) ... ये सदन को गुमराह कर रहे हैं। ... (व्यवधान) ...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): You continue, Mr. Rashtrapal. You address the Chair and speak. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL: I am addressing you, Sir. If anybody who is implementing the law is making a mistake and that mistake is pointed out by the CAG, he will be warned. He will be directed to improve his work. If you remove a Government officer from his service because of CAG, 50 per cent of Government officers will be out of job. CAG is CAG. They do audit after two years, three years or four years. That is the mistake and even in the present CAG of Spectrum, three types of losses are calculated and the important thing is notional loss of revenue and that Rs. 1,76,000 crores is not given by Mr. A to Mr. B. One of the Indian Prime Ministers has said, करप्शन में दो हाथ होते हैं। अगर लेने वाला गुनहगार है तो देने वाला भी गुनहगार है। ...(*व्यवधान*)... If you are naming that this much money has gone to X, Y, Z, you give the name of A, B, C who has given that money to that party and both should be prosecuted. That is my demand. ...(*Time bell rings*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Please conclude. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL: Hon. President in her speech has referred to probity and integrity. That is not only for Indian Prime Minister. That is not only for Central Government. Right from Sarpanch to Prime Minister, everybody should be honest. That is the intention and so I am asking here that if Mr. Shashi Tharoor has resigned, if a Chief Minister of Maharashtra is removed from his post by our party, it is only because there is flat in the name of his relative. He himself has resigned only because he owns a flat. Another Minister has resigned. Four to five Ministers have resigned. What happened to Karnataka Chief Minister? Right now, their own party man, a very senior ex-Chief Minister of Maharashtra has complained against Karnataka as to what action has been taken. Even as directed by BJP, the Chief Minister of Karnataka has refused to resign. He said, 'I am not going to resign'. उन्होंने क्या किया They are giving advice. On the one side, they give a certificate that he is an honest and on the other side they give a certificate that he is efficient and the best economist in the world and then you are criticizing the same Government under the name of corruption. Who says? You cannot say. Mr. A may be corrupt, Mr. B may be corrupt, not the Government of India. Lastly, ...(*Interruptions*)... Lastly, they do not know the meaning of black

money. The definition of income in income tax is one should put some effort, and then only he will earn an income. One has to put an effort to earn income. But according to the law of land one has to pay taxes. If my salary is Rs. 50,000 at present, I am thankful for that increase.

My salary is Rs. 50,000. So, I am putting effort - I attend the Parliament, I shout sometimes, I tell truth which people do not like. My friends are angry. But, I am putting an effort and I am also paying tax. There are a few people all over the country who earn money, but are not paying tax. So, where to keep money? They keep money at home or they keep with moneylender or some of them put in foreign banks. So, if Income Tax is not paid on money earned in our country is known as black money. What is wrong in it? Our Government is trying to bring back money. But, in the last 20 years, have they not ruled for seven years. Was Third Front Government not there? How much money they have brought from foreign countries? If they make wrong allegation against the leader of my party, I can give names or anybody's name from NDA. I know, because I had visited Geneva as an Income Tax Officer. I had visited Switzerland as an Income Tax Officer. I know the names of people who have kept money there. But, I cannot...

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Let him reveal the names of people ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Please, sit down ...*(Interruptions)*... Time is over ...*(Interruptions)*... Rashtrapalji, your time is over ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL (Kerala): Sir, we want the names of those people. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री विजय कुमार रूपाणी :** सर, नाम बताए जाएं ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE (West Bengal): Sir, the House should know the names of those people ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SAMAN PATHAK (West Bengal): Sir, we want to know the names ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री के.बी. शणप्पा (कर्नाटक) :** हमें उनके नामों के बारे में बताएं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, we want the names of those people whom he has referred ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Please take your seat ...(*Interruptions*)... That is over ...(*Interruptions*)... It is over. It is over ...(*Interruptions*)...

SOME. HON. MEMBERS: Sir, he must tell the names ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL: Sir, I am concluding ...(*Interruptions*)... Sir, it is the last point ...(*Interruptions*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): No, no. It is over ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL: Sir, it is my last point ...(*Interruptions*)... I am concluding ...(*Interruptions*)... I am concluding ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE: Sir, you direct him to disclose the names ...(*Interruptions*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): There is a way of getting it. I will tell you that ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL: I am concluding...(*Interruptions*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): You can formally ask since he made it here ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL: I am concluding ...(*Interruptions*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Conclude, please ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL: I am concluding, Sir ...(*Interruptions*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Please conclude. Please complete. Do that ...(*Interruptions*)... Please conclude ...(*Interruptions*)... Rashtrapalji, please conclude now ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL: I am concluding ...(*Interruptions*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Yes, do that ...(*Interruptions*)... Rashtrapalji, please conclude.

SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL: Sir, the last speaker made a reference to Mandir ...(*Interruptions*)... Sir, I will take only one minute ...(*Interruptions*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Okay one minute ...(*Interruptions*)... I will answer that ...(*Interruptions*)... I will come back to you. Now, Mr. Rashtrapal, one sentence and you have to conclude ...(*Interruptions*)...

SH"RI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL: Sir, the last speaker made a reference to temple and he said that it is proved that it was a temple. I am asking a question.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): No, no. Don't go to that. Sit down ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI K.B. SHANAPPA: Sir, what is this? ...(*Interruptions*)... Is it relevant here? ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRIMATI MAYA SINGH (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, you should not allow all this ...(*Interruptions*)... Is he speaking on the President's Address? ...(*Interruptions*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): That is over. Don't go to controversial issues ...(*Interruptions*)...

Why do you rake up all these controversies? ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL: He said that it was a temple. So, why was it demolished? ...(*Interruptions*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Rashtrapalji, you speak on the President's Address ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL: Then, why did you allow him, Sir? ...(*Interruptions*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): That is over ...(*Interruptions*)... Why do you go into that? ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL: Why did you allow him to speak on that, Sir? ...(*Interruptions*)... Thank you.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Okay, Shri Ram Jethmalani ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Sir, he said that he was a senior officer and visited Switzerland. He knows all the facts. He is ready to divulge. I would like the Chair to direct him to divulge all the facts. This is one thing.

The second one is, now, he is a responsible Member. But, when he was an officer of Income Tax, he used to keep all the facts as secret. As a Government servant he did a wrong thing. There are two things. He openly said, 'I know many things. But, I am not saying so.' So, your ruling on this is necessary. In spite of knowing all the facts, he is hiding the facts.

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, he should provide the list of people ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Listen. It is up to the Member to reveal the information that he is having. As per rule, the Chair cannot ask anybody to reveal something he knows. The Chair cannot ask. It is up to him. Now, Shri Ram Jethmalani ...*(Interruptions)*... You can proceed. You know how to do it.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI (Rajasthan): Sir, could you kindly tell me how much time that I have?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): The point is, we have extended the House up to 6 o' clock. So, you can start and speak for five minutes. Then, you can continue the next day. Or, if the House agrees...

SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR (Himachal Pradesh): No, no.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Why no, no? You are not the House. Don't say like that. Why no. no. If the House agrees, we can allow you to finish your speech. ...*(Interruptions)*... Why not? ...*(Interruptions)*... After that there is a statement by the hon. Minister.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Sir, I am entirely with you. If you want me to do it tomorrow, I will do it tomorrow.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, we want the names of those people. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्रीमती माया सिंह :** सर, हाउस का समय 6.30 बजे तक कर दीजिए। आप half-an-hour का समय बढ़ा दीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): That is what I said. ...*(Interruptions)*... All of you are speaking simultaneously. How will I understand? ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...



SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE: He may speak tomorrow also.

श्रीमती माया सिंह : सर, आज इनको अपनी स्पीच पूरी कर लेने दीजिए और सदन का समय half-an-hour बढ़ा दीजिए। ... (व्यवधान) ...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Why not we do that? ... (Interruptions) ... The main Opposition Party is saying that he should be allowed to finish today; then, the Minister can make a Statement. ... (Interruptions) ... Why don't you agree to that? ... (Interruptions) ... Mr. Rajniti Prasad, your name is also in the list. There are a number of speakers. If you want to speak tomorrow, you allow this. ... (Interruptions) ... After that the Minister will make his statement. ... (Interruptions) ...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: So, the statement will be at 6.30! ... (Interruptions) ...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): So what? What is the difference between 6.00 and 6.30? ... (Interruptions) ...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: What about clarifications? ... (Interruptions) ...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Mr. Jethamalani, you have 15 minutes. There is half-an-hour, but there are two more speakers. ... (Interruptions) ... No; no. That is now decided. I have given the ruling. ... (Interruptions) ...

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Okay, Sir, I will finish it within 15-20 minutes.

Sir, I have read this text of the speech of the distinguished President. But I must confess with some amount of regret that the only passage which brought me some relief from my pessimism was on page 4, where it is said that our citizens deserve good governance; it is their entitlement and our obligation. That is the only sentence with which I agree in the whole document. We do deserve all this. But the question is: Have we got it? My regret is that good governance has ceased to be available to the citizens of this country and the things are getting worse. During the Freedom Movement, we started telling the people that there is a foreign thief who is stealing all our assets and that is why our country is poor; let the thief go and rivers of milk and honey will flow through the entire length and breadth of the country. Even that did not happen. In the 1970s, again, the poor nation was treated to the

slogan of गरीबी हटाओ, and the poor man, in his innocence, succumbed to the slogan and parted with his sovereign powers into the hands of those who raised that slogan. Many

6.00 P.M.

years have since gone by and I regret, today, that the condition is that every night, in this country, 2.5 million small children go to bed without a morsel of food in their stomach. They are digesting the lining of their own stomach to be able to survive.

Sir, we are being treated to figures of rising GDP, but, by definition, a GDP has nothing to do with what the poor man gets and how the poor man lives. And, Sir, the figures vary. The Government puts the figure at about 36 per cent but there are United Nations Organisations and other independent organizations which put the figures as high - some of them 56 per cent and some even go to the extent of about 70 per cent. Sir, this is the state of poverty in this country. Large number of people are living in conditions in which an animal or a beast will revolt. Now, Sir, what is the solution of this problem? The solution of this problem is to understand what really is happening and, Sir, this is one word of cheer which I wish to share with this House that this country is not really poor but it has been made poor by corrupt people in positions of power. I do not wish to name the Parties to which they belong, perhaps, the existence of these bad characters is almost a universal phenomenon and no Party may take even credit for being totally free from it.

But, Sir, the fact remains today that the money which has been stolen from this country is of the order of about \$1500 billion, amount which if brought back into this country and distributed in this country will give two-and-a-half lakhs to every Indian family. Your poverty will stand removed. You will have a tax-free Budget for the next 30 years. Your national debt shall stand liquidated overnight. This is the amount of money which has been stolen from this country. The question is: What are we doing to get at this money? Sir, I happened to have made, at least, some kind of a special study of this problem, because I am dealing with it even in my professional capacity outside the precincts of Parliament. Sir, we passed the Money Laundering Act. We passed it because the United Nations wanted us to pass this law, after what happened to them in New York as an act of terrorism. Sir, the BJP Government went out of power in early 2004. We found that though the Money Laundering Act had been passed earlier, even the rules under that Act were not framed when the new Government took over. I agree that framing of rules, creating of institutions which work out that law does take some time but I don't

believe that there was even justification for so much delay in framing  
the rules

and I find fault to that extent with the then Government in power. But, Sir, this Government took over in 2004. Up to 2005, nothing was done to frame the rules until a United Nations body, a group which has the responsibility of going round the world and finding out to what extent the money laundering legislation is working throughout the world and in every country, landed here in India and found to their dismay that the Act was merely a dead letter, it was not in force, it could not be enforced because even the rules were not framed. They sat here and saw to it that the rules were framed and the Act became workable and the Act became workable for the first time in 2007, by which time the rules came into existence. Sir, there are some honest people in this country. If there were not honest people in this country, this country would have perished long ago.

There was one humble Income-tax officer who was investigating a case and he wrote to the Swiss that I want information about this accountholder. If you have any more information than I already have got, please share it with me. Sir, this was in 2007. In 2007, an honest officer on the other side in Switzerland, Switzerland which is known for their preposterous habit of claiming what they call 'client confidentiality', refused to give any information about the bank accounts of their clients and yet that honest officer wrote back that please, let me know: Are you examining a case of pure tax evasion or are you examining a case of money laundering under the Money Laundering legislation, which has been inspired and mandated by the United Nations?

Or are you examining a case of money-laundering under the Money Laundering legislation which has been inspired and mandated by the United Nations? Sir, this was in 2007. From 2007 till today, the reply has not gone that 'we are investigating a case of money-laundering', and I regret, I regret that I saw the performance of the Finance Minister the other day when he called the Press Conference to explain what is happening to the foreign money. I thought that he will give us some good account of what the Government is doing. But all that he told us was that in that account when that small officer asked for information from Switzerland, there were 8.6 billion dollars and the Finance Minister told the Press Conference here, 'I am sorry that the money has disappeared; only 50,000 dollars remain.' Sir, the question is, what did you do between 2007 and 2011 when you are

telling the country that out of 8.6 billion dollars of the people's money, only 50000 dollars remain now in the account? Who is responsible for it, I ask?

Sir, something has got to be done about this. Something has got to be done about this. I have come here to pray, I have come here to plead with you, and, if you like, I will come and touch your feet but for God's sake, give up this hypocrisy that you are out to get black money. Please get into action and do what the law requires.

Sir, we are a poor country. We should be concerned with stolen property. But, unfortunately, the more rich countries are more concerned about the wealth which they have lost. The Germans got into the action. The Germans paid a bribe of 475 millions to an employee of the Liechtenstein Bank and they got a complete list of those people, those people who have committed theft of this property from all the countries of the world. That officer, that employee, bribed employee gave the list to the German Government, and, Sir, I have with me the declared statement of the German Finance Minister in which he said that 'we have got the names of these dacoits; we want to share them with every Government in the country and we will not ask for a penny; we will not put any conditions; only tell us that you want this information and we will give it to you.' Sir, we had a very, very honest public servant who was our Ambassador in Germany. He heard it. He did not wait for his Government to tell him to go and collect that money. He went and collected the names from the German Government and the names are now in the possession of the Government of India but the Government of India refuses to give those names saying that 'we have received them under a condition of confidentiality.' In other words, Sir, the poor people of this country are dying of hunger, it is their money which has been stolen. We know the names of the thieves who have stolen that money, the Government knows the names but it will not tell the owners of the property whose money it is and who has taken that money away from; and why the poor man is today languishing in hunger and dying of hunger.

Sir, false statements are being made. For God's sake, stop making these false statements and tell the people of this country, tell the people of this country that 'we have got these names.' The names might shock you, the names might topple your Government, the names might mean that other Opposition parties may also get into trouble. Let them get

into trouble but the people of India must have their value, they must have their property back. That is what I want. The poor people must

have their money back. You have not written. Sir, one person alone in the city of Pune had 8.6 billion dollars in his name, and, as I told you, the Finance Minister that day was very hearty, and he was smiling away saying, "Oh! All the money has disappeared; now only 50000 dollars have remained."

Sir, money may travel from one bank to another, but money leaves its footprints. Once you follow the correct procedures, you will get the names. You may not still find the money intact, but you will be able to trace the money and find out where it has gone. And once the people found responsible for it are put in-where, at least, one Minister of the Government today is - the Tihar jail, this money will come out and India would have solved the problem of poverty which has been shadowing us and which has been making our lives miserable for so long. You are not doing it.

I would like to make some suggestions. I am glad, my friend, the Foreign Minister is here. He knows how much respect and affection I have for him, more affection than respect. For God's sake, get at this money. You will get it once you ratify the Convention against corruption. Why have you not ratified the Convention against corruption? You have signed that document but you are not willing to ratify it, because there are some honest people who have signed that Convention but then, when they studied it, they said, 'My God! This will lead to confiscation of all the money.' But they are flirting with what? The newspapers say today that you are now flirting with the creation of a system of amnesty, that you want to settle with these criminals and you will take from them 30 per cent and allow them to retain all the property. While you are flirting with amnesty schemes now for these great criminals, you have to only sign and ratify the Convention and the Convention has easy methods of getting all the information about it. Why are you not ratifying the Convention against corruption? Will you sign it? Are you prepared to give an assurance that you will sign it? Are you prepared to say that you will not have any amnesty system for these great dacoits, that you will prosecute them, you will send them to Tihar jail, you will send them where they belong? Then, the people of this country will be satisfied.

Sir, you have given me so little time. I don't wish to go into it but, as I said, I have come really to appeal to you that this country can overnight become rich by sending a few people to jail. Whoever they are,



don't bother. Please, take care of the interests of the poor people who have voted you into power.

One small point, Sir. One of my great obsessions in life – and I don't know how little time I have to live – another unattained agenda for the rest of my life is to establish peace and friendship with our neighbour, however unreasonable our neighbour, Pakistan, is. That is the only way that we would save money. We have to purchase armaments, we have to go around the whole world and think of nuclear power and things like that. We are poor because we are spending money on armaments which should be spent on the amelioration of the condition of the poor people. There have been occasions when settlement of the problem was ripe but, unfortunately, this Government seems to think that when the enemy becomes slightly vague, we should stop talking to him. Diplomacy requires that when the enemy is in trouble, when it is a little weak, then strike the best bargain that you can. Your ex-Prime Minister has promised that where autonomy of Kashmir is concerned, sky is the limit. These are the words. ...(*Time-bell rings*)... For God's sake, the PDP produced an excellent document at a recent seminar which took place in Delhi. Read that document. When I read it, I said, 'My God!' I wrote an article that this is the starting point. Make this as a starting point of the negotiations. Engage them in a conversation. Sir, as I told my friend, the Foreign Minister, I have now invited the representatives of the Bar of Pakistan; 350 lawyers who are wedded to peace are coming to this country. I hope that you would sit with them, talk to them and sort out these problems.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Mr. Jethmalani, instead of 15 minutes, you have taken 19 minutes. Please, conclude.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Sir, my apologies to you. For every minute, I apologize. Thank you.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Now, statement by Minister, Shri S.M. Krishna.

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#### STATEMENT BY MINISTER

**Efforts by the Ministry of External Affairs to assist Indians during recent crises in the Gulf and Middle-East, Indian fishermen apprehended in Sri Lanka and Indian students in Tri Valley University case**

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): Sir, this is some kind of a consolidated statement about the efforts of the Ministry

of External Affairs to assist Indians during the

recent crisis in the Gulf, in the Middle East, Indian fishermen apprehended in Sri Lanka and Indian students in the Tri-Valley University case. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA (Jharkhand): If we are not seeking clarifications now, let it be pending for some other date. He can lay it today and we can seek clarifications some other day. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, we want some clarifications on Libya and Bahrain. ...(Interruptions)... So many Malayalees are trapped there. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Are we seeking clarifications today? ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE (Kerala): I have already raised and the Chair allowed. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Are we seeking clarifications today or some other day?...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): It is for the House to decide. I have not received any name in any case. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: I had asked for it and the Chair allowed. ...(Interruptions)... I want some clarifications. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: We are also interested to know through the statement what he is saying. But most of the people in our country are worried about what is happening with the Indian labours in Libya and especially the fishermen of India who are being harassed by the Sri Lankan Navy. The point is that. If he can assure the House, instead of giving a big statement, that he will take up the issue to bring all the Indians who are held up or stuck up in Libya, it will be better. There is a lot of problem going on. There is no control and the law and order situation is very bad. The life, property, liberty and everything is at stake. Is the Government of India doing anything to bring them back to India?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): So, you want him to lay the statement and reply clarifications. Okay, you lay the statement and reply some clarifications.

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA: I lay a copy of the Statement on the Table of the House.

Sir, I rise to share with the House information on the efforts undertaken by my Ministry to assist Indians entrapped in recent crisis situations abroad.

The Hon'ble Members of Parliament are aware of the recent changes in Egypt. Upon request of the Indian community in Egypt, three special flights were arranged by Air India, which carried around 670 Indians from Cairo to Mumbai. This was not 'evacuation' and Government only facilitated arrangement of the special flights of Air India to Cairo which brought back Indians desirous of returning to India.

Libya, Yemen and Bahrain are witnessing violent political protests. In these countries, there is a significant Indian community most of whom have gone there to earn their livelihood and have been contributing to the growth and development of the host country. The Governments of these countries have also acknowledged this fact.

There are around 18,000 Indians in Libya; 14,000 in Yemen and over 350,000 in Bahrain, who are reportedly safe. Our Embassies have been in close and regular contact with the Indian community.

I have personally been in touch with our Ambassadors in these countries and have conveyed that all measures should be taken for the safety and welfare of our nationals there. The Ministry and our Embassies concerned have set up round-the-clock helplines.

We also held Inter-Ministerial meetings to take stock of the situation in the region, its impact on Indian and Indian origin community in the region and contingency plans required for them. We are putting in place plans for possible evacuation by land, air and sea from Libya. We have also issued travel advisories for our nationals to avoid non-essential travel to Bahrain, Yemen and Libya.

We will continue to closely monitor the situation in these countries.

On the issue of safety and security of Indian fishermen in waters between India and Sri Lanka, allow me to reiterate, at the outset, that the welfare, safety and security of our fishermen have always received the highest priority by Government.

Hon'ble Members are aware of the two tragic incidents in January this year in the waters between India and Sri Lanka, which resulted in the death of two of our fishermen. The first fisherman was killed after being allegedly fired at by the Sri Lankan Navy and the second died after being allegedly strangled on the seas.

As soon as the news of the deaths of our fishermen was received, the Government had immediately taken up the matter with the Government of Sri Lanka both in New Delhi as well as in Colombo. Expressing our deep concern at these incidents, we emphasized that resort to firing or use of force in such situations had no justification. We requested the Sri Lankan Government to seriously investigate these incidents and ensure that they do not recur. We also emphasized that they should scrupulously adhere to the October 2008 Joint Statement on Fishing Arrangements in letter and spirit.

To underline the seriousness with which Government viewed these developments, Foreign Secretary visited Sri Lanka from January 30-31, 2011, to convey Government's strong concern over the killing of our fishermen. She also called on His Excellency President Mahinda Rajapaksa. A Joint Statement was issued during her visit where both sides agreed that the use of force cannot be justified under any circumstances. The Sri Lankan Government reiterated their commitment to ascertaining the facts behind the incidents though they denied any responsibility in the two incidents of death of our fishermen. Both sides agreed that the October 2008 Understanding on Fishing Arrangements had led to a decrease in incidents and that there was need to discuss further arrangements so as to strengthen the safety and security of the fishermen. It was decided that the next meeting of the Joint Working Group on Fishing would be convened at an early date and contacts between the fishermen associations on both sides would be encouraged.

I had also taken up these issues strongly with the Sri Lankan External Affairs Minister Prof. G.L. Peiris when I met him on 7th February 2011 on the margins of the meeting of the SAARC Council of Ministers in Thimphu, Bhutan. I not only conveyed our deep concern at the violence against our fishermen but had also stressed the need to ensure that these incidents do not recur.

Hon'ble Members would also be aware that in two recent but separate

incidents this month, a total of 136 Indian fishermen were surrounded by Sri Lankan fishermen at sea, apprehended and

handed over to Sri Lankan Police. Our fishermen had strayed into Sri Lankan waters close to Jaffna and Point Pedro. Some of our fishermen were injured in the skirmish at sea.

On receiving the news of the arrests, Government took up the matter immediately with the Sri Lankan Government. I personally spoke to my Sri Lankan counterpart on 1st February and conveyed our deep concern at Sri Lankan nationals taking law into their own hands. I requested for their immediate release. In response to my request, the Government of Sri Lanka released the fishermen on 18th February.

I would also like to point out to this august House that almost all instances of arrests and harassment to our fishermen seems to have occurred in Sri Lankan waters, when our fishermen stray across the International Maritime Boundary Line (IMBL). While this by itself does not provide any justification for use of force against our fishermen, we need to be conscious of the sensitivities on the Sri Lankan side and of the many Sri Lankan fishermen who have, after a long hiatus, started fishing in that area.

In fact, it is keeping in mind the humanitarian and livelihood dimensions of this issue, that the two Governments on 26th October 2008 had issued a Joint Statement on Fishing Arrangements under which both agreed to put in place practical arrangements to deal with *bona fide* fishermen from either country crossing the IMBL. It was agreed that there will be no firing on Indian fishing vessels. While the incidents in 2011 have no doubt caused much consternation and concern in India, it is also pertinent to point out that after October 2008, there has been a significant decrease in 2009 and 2010 in apprehension of Indian fishermen and use of force against them in 2009 and 2010.

Both our countries have agreed that the Joint Working Group on Fisheries will meet in March this year. We would also encourage the fishing associations of both countries to continue with their informal contacts since such contacts have proved to be mutually beneficial. I hope that, in the days to come, our countries move forward to ensure that our fishermen can fish with safety and security.

Hon'ble Members would be aware that the US Government closed last month  
Tri-Valley University in California for alleged immigration fraud and other



irregularities. The university was

authorised in February 2009 to admit a limited number of foreign students, but did not enjoy state accreditation. Approximately 1500 Indian students, constituting 95% of the enrolment at the University, face an uncertain academic future. The students were on valid visas or authorization.

US authorities questioned a number of Indian students and 18 of them were initially detained and then released with radio monitoring devices on their ankles, pending completion of the investigations for possible involvement in the irregularities.

The Government, as well as our Embassy and Consulate Generals in the United States, are fully engaged in addressing the welfare and the academic future of the affected students. I have personally raised this issue with the US Secretary of State Hillary Clinton. Foreign Secretary also conveyed our concern to US officials during her recent visit to the United States. While we recognise the right of every government to investigate and prosecute fraud, we have asked the US Government that the students, who are themselves victims of fraud, should be given adequate time and opportunity to transfer to other universities or adjust their status and, if they desire, return to India honourably. We have also strongly protested the radio collars as unacceptable, which should be removed immediately.

Despite the fact that a significant number of students at the university were dispersed across the United States and had not registered their contact details with the Indian Mission, our Embassy and Consulates were able to contact a large number of students and have provided all possible assistance to them, including through direct meetings with them, by organising a free legal aid camp and issuing appropriate guidance and advisories.

The US authorities have begun progressively removing the radio tags and have assured us that innocent students would have adequate opportunity to readjust their status or transfer to other US universities.

The Government expects that the United States would take steps to prevent such universities from exploiting foreign students. Government would also advise Indian students to exercise due diligence in applying to foreign universities.

I am confident that this unfortunate development will not affect the excellent cooperation between India and the United States in higher education, which includes the presence of over

100,000 Indian students at US universities, who enjoy a strong reputation for academic accomplishments and responsible conduct. Thank you.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, recently I got a telephone call from Libya that 118 Malayalees are trapped in Benghazi in a medical centre. Before that I got three issues and I have already given a letter to the External Affairs Minister. Ten minutes back I got a telephone from Libya that 118 Malayalee nurses are trapped in a hospital. Actually it is a house-arrest. There is no proper security for them. Is the Government ready to send emissaries there and what are the arrangements the Government has made for the safe return of these Malayalees and other people from this place?

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Sir, there are three specific questions. One is about the Indian population living in Libya, about their safety and safe passage of those Indians who want to come back to India. Is the Government providing any facilities to them? The way you have given facilities in Egypt, the same way are you giving facilities to Indians, especially the labour class who are working there? In hospitals also, nurses are working, doctors are working and a lot of Indian contractors are also stuck up there. How are you going to bring them back? Second is about the Tri-Valley University in California. What about the fate of these students? They all belong to middle class and they are mostly from Andhra Pradesh. They have gone all the way there for higher studies. Their parents mortgaged their ornaments, their lands and their houses to send their children for higher education to this University. I don't know who has given the credibility to this University. They were fixed with radio caller tags on their legs. The way they were dealt by American Administration is very unfortunate.

This is very unfortunate. First of all, all the collars should be removed. Secondly, if this university is a fake university, these students, as per their qualification, should get admission in other university and the Government should assure their parents that they will make all the necessary arrangements.

About this Sri Lankan situation, Sir, what guarantee or what surety the Government is giving to the fishermen of India who are facing problems from the Sri Lankan Army? Day in, day out, this torture is going on and whereas after three decades, we have started ferry from Tuticorin

to Sri Lanka again when we saw that yes, there was a safe passage, but  
still, our fishermen are not getting safety

there. So, in the Indian waters, they are facing this problem. What are our Coast Guard people doing? What are our Navy people doing? Why are they not protecting our people? It becomes the duty of the Government to see that how they are going to be protected. Please assure the House.

SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE (West Bengal): It has been recorded very recently that about 200 Indian nurses have been caught between the crossfire and stranded in a hotel in Libya for weeks. So, we want to know what steps have been taken, what is the arrangement for the ill-fated 200 nurses without any loss of time?

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, torture of fishermen has become the order of the day. The Chief Minister writing to the Central Government and the Central Government being in touch with the Sri Lankan Government has not brought an end to these incidents which have caused much agony in the minds of the people of Tamil Nadu and that too when we had much hope when our Foreign Secretary visited Sri Lanka that there would be an end to this problem. But, even after her visit, the incidents of arrest and the using of force on our people by the Sri Lankan Navy while they are watering in Indian waters have not stopped. And, especially they did not go near Jaffna, but people are entitled to fish in the Katchatheevu.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Now, put the question.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Yes, even after all these things, even when they are not violating the limit, the force which is being used by the Sri Lankan Navy on the fishermen is continuing. Our Foreign Affairs Minister has given so many assurances. I appreciate that they are taking action. But, still, it is continuing and it is causing much agony and anguish in the minds of the people across the coastal border of Tamil Nadu. We expect from the hon. Minister that a solution must be found to this problem.

SHRI D. RAJA: I have only three questions. On the safety of our Indian workforce in Middle-East countries, the statement clearly mentions that there are around 18,000 Indians in Libya, 14,000 in Yemen and over 3,50,000 in Bahrain. It is a huge workforce and their safety is our concern. We

welcome the steps taken so far by the External Affairs Ministry. But, it is not enough. I think, the situation is getting worse there and the Government will have to be proactive.

Then, I would like to ask about students. First, their radio collars should be removed. But to secure their future, the Government will have to find a solution by talking to the authorities there. It is a fake university; a fraud university and we are talking about bringing foreign universities to India. I am not getting into that.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Don't divert the subject.

SHRI D. RAJA: But, what is going to happen to the future of those students? The Government should think over this aspect.

Thirdly, regarding the issue of fishermen, I think, the Sri Lankan Government is going against all the Conventions, for instance, the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, the International Convention for the Safety of the Life at Sea, and the International Convention on Maritime Search and Rescue. All these Conventions are there. So, what is happening between India and Sri Lanka on the surface of sea, all these Conventions are being violated by Sri Lankan Navy and Sri Lankan Army. Here, my pointed question is that Katchatheevu Agreement, 74-76, needs to be reopened. You can say that it is a bilateral treaty and we can't do anything, but India-Sri Lanka Accord was signed by Rajiv Gandhi and Jayewardene.

The Supreme Court of Sri Lanka quashed that Accord. If Sri Lanka can act like that, India can very well ask for reopening of Katchatheevu Agreement. This is my understanding. It is bilateral agreement, and, therefore, if one party is aggrieved, it has every right to question the agreement and ask for its reopening.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Mr. Shantaram Laxman Naik. Please put a specific question.

SHRI SHANTARAM LAXMAN NAIK (Goa): Sir, especially, in Bahrain, there are thousands of Goans. Therefore, my question is when you decide to evacuate people from there, whether the procedural problems will be there. Sir, if the concerned Governments demand for procedural formalities in each and every case, it will become very difficult. Therefore, will the Government

approach these countries to have a joint procedure for the purpose of evacuating our people?

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, while thanking the hon. Minister for his statement ...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Please put a specific question.

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Sir, I would like to seek a few clarifications. Sir, the students from Andhra Pradesh studying in the Tri-Valley University are very meritorious students and they have brought good name to the country. I would like to ask the hon. Minister as to how much time it is likely to take to get back the seized certificates. The students have to seek admission in other universities but their certificates are seized by the higher authorities. I would also like to know as to how much time it will take in removing the radio collars from ankles of all the students, and, how their status would be restored and reviewed?

SHRI B.S. GNANADESIKAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, thanks to the intervention by the hon. Minister, the arrested fisherman has been released. I have one specific question relating to the Joint Statement on Fishing Arrangements of 26th October, 2008, in which both countries agreed to put in place practical arrangements to deal with *bonafide* fishermen from either side of the country crossing the international maritime boundary. Now, even in 2011, the fishermen are fired, killed and arrested. What practical arrangements have been arrived at? What was the understanding between the Government of Sri Lanka and the Government of India?

Secondly, a delegation of Members of Parliament from Tamil Nadu met the Prime Minister during the UPA-I term. What we all agreed is that some identification has to be given to the boats of all Indian fishermen, and, the identity cards should be given to the fishermen. I want to know whether any such consideration is pending with the Government. Thank you.

DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, the statement by the hon. Minister says, "It was decided that the next meeting of the Joint Working Group on Fishing would be convened at an early date and contacts between fishermen associations on both sides would be encouraged". Sir, this particular date should be fixed and the fishermen associations should be called immediately. Both countries should sit



together to form a permanent machinery. Sir, the State of Tamil Nadu is going for elections. During that time, even a small incident can create a lot of

problems. There was a reported case of killing a Nagapattinam fisherman. This case should be investigated by the local police and the CBI. Sir, both countries should come forward to investigate as to what is the real thing behind it.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Okay. ...(*Interruptions*)... Please sit down. Now, Mr. Tarun Vijay ...(*Interruptions*)...

DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN: Sir, it is regarding Libya ...(*Interruptions*)... Sir, the labourers who have ...(*Interruptions*)... should have some security. Their families should be contacted and compensation should be given.

SHRI TARUN VIJAY (Uttarakhand): Sir, the Indians facilitated to return from Cairo were charged twice the usual fare charged by Air India. In that light, I would like to know whether in this contingency plan to facilitate evacuation of Indians from Libya, the Government will charge them the same way, that is, twice the usual fare, Sir, they are workers and they may not be in a position to pay that kind of a fare. What are the contingency plans to evacuate Indians from Libya, Bahrain and Yemen, and, how much they would be charged or what are the fare structures for them?

SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI (Tamil Nadu): Sir, the Minister has said about possible evacuation of people from Libya. I am in constant touch with some of the Tamils who are family friends in Libya. The situation is deplorable. The airports have been completely closed. They want to come out of the country. There is a serious situation. The Minister has contemplated possible evacuation. There are 18,000 people. It is an emergency. Please draw a contingency plan.

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL (Kerala): Sir, how are we going to evacuate these people from that country? They are in very big number. Bahrain is also there in the statement. At the time of Kuwait war, there was a massive effort by the Government. Even the President ...(*Interruptions*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Put your question.

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: The Presidents are not there. I don't know whether our Ambassadors can go ...(*Interruptions*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): No, no, put your question only.

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Sir, how can we bring them back? And, what is the long term strategy of the Government? ...*(Interruptions)*... About Universities, Sir, ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): That's okay. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Fake universities are there, Sir. They are cheating the students. Whether the External Affairs Minister will take an account of the universities. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Don't go into details. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री रामकृपाल यादव (बिहार) :** सर, मैं एक ही क्वेश्चन पूछूंगा। भारत और श्रीलंका में अभी परेशानी बढ़ गई है लेकिन भारत और श्रीलंका के बहुत अच्छे मैत्री संबंध रहे हैं, तो क्या वजह है कि पिछले कुछ दिनों से इस तरह की समस्या आ रही है कि हमारे मछुआरों को पकड़ कर मारा जा रहा है? इसका क्या कारण है?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): No, no, this is not the time to go into that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री राम कृपाल यादव :** सर, कौन से समझौते के कारण यह प्रॉब्लम आ रही है, यह मैं जानना चाहता हूँ।

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, I have a very specific question ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): You have already asked. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Please, Sir. It is very important.

One person from Tirunalveli was working in Libya. He is feared dead and his family is crying to, at least, see his face. When the Government is taking rescue operations to evacuate ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Yes, yes, it should be done immediately.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, necessary steps should be taken in this regard also.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): I agree.

SHRI MOINUL HASSAN (West Bengal): My specific question is, will the Minister assure the House by which time the US authorities will completely remote the radio tags from the legs of innocent Indian students?

SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY (Tamil Nadu): Sir, every time our illiterate fishermen cross the border, they are fired by the Sri Lankan authorities.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Put the question.

SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY: Is there any sort of a floating device which shines during the night also? Has the Government ever contemplated over demarcating the boundary line? Instead of issuing ID cards and all that, which will not be practically useful, will it be possible for the department to think of a floating device which will be shining during the night also so that our fishermen do not cross the boundary?

SHRI K.V. RAMALINGAM (Tamil Nadu): Has the Minister got any proposal to reopen the Katchatheevu agreement? That will help the Government of India to save the Tamil fishermen.

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA: Sir, a number of questions ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, Mr. Elavarasan also wants to ask. ...(*Interruptions*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): No more questions please. ...(*Interruptions*)... No, no. This is too much.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Sir, only one AIADMK Member has raised his hand.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): He is raising his hand now only. ...(*Interruptions*)... He raised his hand only now.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Sir, only one Member from the AIADMK party has raised his hand.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Okay, I don't mind if the Minister yields. He has raised his hand only now. He could have asked earlier. I always want to accommodate everybody.

SHRI A. ELAVARASAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, what are the steps that the Government is considering for a permanent safeguard to the fishing rights of Indian fishermen and their safety?

**श्री जय प्रकाश नारायण सिंह (झारखंड) :** महोदय, श्रीलंका द्वारा भारतीय सीमा का बराबर अतिक्रमण हो रहा है और हमारे भारतीय, चाहे वे विदेश में हैं, चाहे अरब कंट्रीज़ में जो आज़ादी का दौर चल रहा है, उससे वे भारतीय परेशान हैं। दूसरी बात यह है कि हमारे देश के जो नागरिक विदेशों में रहते हैं और वहां सर्विस करते हैं, अगर वहां उनका बच्चा पैदा होता है, तो उसको आप एन.आर.आई. का दर्जा देते हैं और जब वे सर्विस करके वापस अपने देश में आते हैं, तो उनको काफी कठिनाई होती है, इस पर मंत्री जी विचार करें।

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA: Sir, a number of points have been raised by way of seeking clarification on the Statement that I have placed on the Table of the House. Sir, let me assure the House and the entire country through you that all Indians in Libya are safe as of now. We are taking effective steps to get them evacuated from Libya. An Inter-Ministerial Committee has been formed with the Foreign Secretary chairing that. An emergency room has been set up. We have given the details on our website, so that anyone who needs clarification from anywhere can get it free through it.

A question was raised about the safety of nurses. I am given to understand by authoritative sources, through our Ambassador, that nurses in Benghazi are safe and secure. Our Ambassador has personally spoken to them and they are now in the Benghazi Medical Centre.

We are lining up ships in Libya, so that we can evacuate them from Benghazi and Tripoli. One question was whether we were going to charge anything. This is evacuation, so naturally we are not charging anyone. As a result of that, nobody should be under that misapprehension that some charges are being levied on them.

There are 18,000 Indians in Libya. Every ship perhaps can accommodate, depending upon the size of the ship, 800-1,000 people. We will have to think in terms of a larger scale operation than just sending our two ships there. I can assure this hon. House that the Government of India will do everything that is possible to evacuate every Indian safely and bring them back home. In fact, one ship has already reached Egypt now from where it will go to Libya. Other means are also being worked out, to bring them by land to where the ports are and from there they can board the ship.

With reference to Sri Lanka, I had a meeting with the Foreign Minister of Sri Lanka in Thimphu when I went there to attend the SAARC Ministerial Meeting. I had conveyed to the Sri Lankan

authorities in no uncertain terms that employing force to prevent fishermen from crossing International Maritime Boundary Line was certainly not acceptable and it had to be discontinued immediately. I am very happy that the Sri Lankan authorities have realized that it is not fair to treat fishermen in the manner in which they were being dealt with earlier. I am given to understand that it is the Tamil-speaking Sri Lankan fishermen who accosted the Indian fishermen who had crossed over to Sri Lankan waters. But fishermen don't have any consideration for International Maritime Boundary Line.

Because their object, their focus is that they are zooming in on fishes, on their catches. So, in the light of this, I have suggested to the Sri Lankan authorities that they will have to think in terms of a more humanitarian approach in dealing with the fishermen. After all, they are poor and for their livelihood, they depend upon the catches that they get at the end of the day. I am sure, Sri Lanka will realise the pertinence of the argument that we have advanced.

Now, with reference to our students in Tri-Valley University, there are about a lakh of students in the United States. Now, there are some bogus universities even in the United States and Tri-Valley has turned out to be one of the bogus universities. The Federal authorities have started a full scale investigation and as a result of that, these students who have been radio-tagged are part of that investigation mechanism which is going on. There was only one other alternative according to what I understand of the United States laws - either they end up in detention or they come out with radio collars. So, the students themselves opted that they would like to be outside with the radio collar rather than getting into a detention camp. But, we have been making every effort. When I was in New York, I did talk to the Secretary Clinton. Then, I have discussed in detail about the placement of these students who have been cheated. It is for no fault of the Indian students. They have gone there on a valid visa and they have been lured into getting admission to this university which turned out to be a scam of the university. Sir, this is supposed to be a university which is being run in a tin-pot. Whereas the brochure poses a huge building, but on the ground, there is absolutely nothing. There is no infrastructure. There are professors whose names have been lent from other universities. It is surprising that out of these 1500 students, a majority of them are from

Andhra Pradesh who have

come from other universities in the United States into this university. So, I have suggested to Secretary Clinton and subsequently, the Foreign Secretary went to Washington DC after my telephonic talk with Secretary Clinton, she met with the Secretary and she has suggested that our students will have to be absorbed by other universities. Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, the semester system is on in the United States. So, it will take some time before all these 1500 students are relocated in various other universities, but, let me convey to this House that the Government of India will leave no stone unturned in order to see that their educational prospects do not get adversely impacted. Our Consular General in San Francisco is in constant touch with the various students and the representative organisation of students and our Ambassador also is in touch with the Federal authorities in Washington DC and because of this intervention, I am hopeful that our students would be relocated in various universities. Thank you very much.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Please ...(*Interruptions*)... No further clarifications, ...(*Interruptions*)... You missed one point. How much time will you take to evacuate our citizens from Libya?

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA: Sir, it is an extremely difficult proposition to spell out the time frame within which, you know, we could get all Indians evacuated from Libya. But this much is certain and this much can be said on the Floor of this House that the Government of India is serious, is concentrating its entire effort in order to see that at the earliest possible time all of them could be brought back to India.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): The House stands adjourned to meet tomorrow at 11.00 A.M.

The House then adjourned at forty-six minutes past six of the clock till eleven of the clock on Thursday, the 24th February, 2011.