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सत्यमेव जयते

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

RAJYA SABHA

OFFICIAL REPORT

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RAJYA SABHA

Wednesday, the 3rd August, 2011/12th Sravana, 1933 (Saka)

The House met at eleven of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No. 41, please.

Supreme Court Decision on Salwa Judum

*41. SHRI K.E. ISMAIL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Supreme Court has declared the deployment of tribal youths as special police officers - such as Koya Commandos, Salwa Judum or any other force - as illegal and unconstitutional and ordered the Chhattisgarh Government and the Centre for immediate disarming of these forces; and

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

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

Statement

(a) and (b) The Hon'ble Supreme Court vide order dated 5th July, 2011 in the Writ Petition (Civil) No. 250 of 2007 Ms. Nandini Sundar and others versus Government of Chhattisgarh has, *inter alia*, directed the Government of Chhattisgarh to immediately cease and desist from using Special Police Officers (SPOs) against naxalite activities in the State, and to forthwith make every effort to recall all firearms issued to the SPOs. A direction has also been given by the Hon'ble Supreme Court to the Central Government to cease and desist, forthwith, from using any of its funds in supporting, directly or indirectly, the recruitment of SPOs by the State Governments for operations against the naxalites. Further, Hon'ble Supreme Court has held the appointment of SPOs by the State of Chhattisgarh to perform any of the duties of regular police officers, other than helping people in relief measures during the disaster situations and facilitating orderly movement of people and vehicles and to control and regulate traffic, to be unconstitutional.

The Government of India is examining the matter in consultation with

the Ministry of Law.

श्री पुरुषोत्तम खोडाभाई रूपाला: सर, हरियाणा में सरकार जमीन ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सभापति: अभी बैठ जाइए।

श्री पुरुषोत्तम खोडाभाई रूपाला: सर, हरियाणा में सरकार गायों की जमीन ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सभापति: क्वेश्चन आवर चलने दीजिए।

श्री पुरुषोत्तम खोडाभाई रूपाला: सर, वहां गायों की जमीन सरकार खा गयी है और सरकार जवाब नहीं दे रही है ...*(व्यवधान)*...

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

श्री रामविलास पासवान: सर, बिहार में जो हो रहा है, उस पर कौन बोलेगा? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्रीमती वृंदा कारत: सर, बंगाल में जो हो रहा है ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let the question be answered. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI K.E. ISMAIL: * The Supreme Court's verdict clearly points out that the actions of Salwa Judum in the pretext of countering Maoists have been in violation of human rights and the Constitution. That the State Government as well as the Central government are not willing to accept the verdict in its full is evident from their responses. The State Government of Chattisgarh is planning to induct the Special Police Officers who were members of Salwa Judum.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please ask the question.

SHRI K.E. ISMAIL: * The State Government of Chhattisgarh is planning to induct the Special Police Officers who were members of Salwa Judum in the regular police force. Has this come to the notice of the Central Government?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Yes, Sir, it has come to our notice that the Government of Chhattisgarh has promulgated an ordinance called the Chhattisgarh Auxiliary Armed Police Force (Ordinance), 2011.

SHRI K.E. ISMAIL: * Will the Central Government set up a high level body to conduct a fair and impartial enquiry into the repercussions of the actions of Salwa Judum? Several C.P.I workers and human rights activists have been implicated in false cases and sent to jail in Bastar area in the name of Maoist hunt. Has this come to the notice of the Central Government? What steps are you contemplating to prevent these illegal actions?

*English version of the original speech made in Malayalam.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, the judgment is an elaborate judgment. It deals with allegations pertaining to the Salwa Judum; it has as well given certain directions about how the SPOs could be engaged and where the SPOs should not be engaged. As far as the Government of India is concerned, there are certain directions to the Government of India; we are examining those directions in consultation with the Ministry of Law and the State Governments concerned.

As far as the Salwa Judum is concerned, there are some directions to the State of Chhattisgarh, there are also some directions to the CBI to conduct an investigation into certain incidents that took place in March, 2011. I am sure, the authorities, or the agencies to whom directions have been given, will carry out those directions or go back to the Supreme Court if they need clarifications.

As far as the directions to the Government of India are concerned, as I said, we are examining those directions in consultation with the Ministry of Law.

SHRI D. RAJA: The question is substantive. It affects the States...

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is not your turn, Mr. Raja. Please allow the proceedings to continue. ...(*Interruptions*)... Mr. Raja, please sit down. You are taking the precious time; please do not do that.

SHRI D. RAJA: *

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am afraid, this is not going on record. What you are saying is of no relevance.

SHRI D. RAJA: *

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, it is not. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI D. RAJA: *

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: This is only about the Salwa Judum.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, follow the procedures of the House.

SHRI D. RAJA: *

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no, you can't interfere like this. Shri Motilal Vora.

SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Home Minister whether the Government of Chhattisgarh has implemented

the order of the Supreme Court of India,

*Not recorded

and whether the statement made by the DGP of Chhattisgarh has come to the notice of the hon. Home Minister wherein the DGP of Chhattisgarh has said, "We are withdrawing the arms given to them, but we will still be taking some work from them." If yes, then what type of work are they going to take from those persons who have been employed?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, the statement of the DGP of Chhattisgarh has come to my notice. That statement was made before the Ordinance, that I referred to earlier, was promulgated. That statement was in compliance with the Supreme Court's direction that the SPOs could be engaged only for certain tasks and could not be engaged for certain other tasks. Subsequently, as I said, an Ordinance has been promulgated. This Ordinance has come to our notice a couple of days ago. This Ordinance is within the jurisdiction of the Government of Chhattisgarh. Under the Ordinance, they propose to take some steps to train and regularise a certain section of the SPOs. So, how they implement this Ordinance, whether this Ordinance will be replaced by a law when the Chhattisgarh Assembly meets, these are matters on which I cannot speculate. But, this Ordinance, *prima facie* is within the legislative powers of the State of Chhattisgarh.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, the hon. Home Minister would be aware that immediately after the judgement, there was an attack on the Congress President in the State of Chhattisgarh where by sheer providence he was saved, but four Congress workers were killed. The Maoists target all the political parties and all the political activists and others. This judgement, apart from its ideological stand which is a different matter altogether, gives a blanket direction to terminate all the SPOs, including of the Government of India. The hon. Home Minister would be very much aware that SPO is a concept in different shapes all over. Even in Jammu and Kashmir, the Village Protection Committee is there, and you have awarded to many of the brave girls who fought against the terrorists. This judgement has long term implications. Impinging upon the security of the country, we cannot wish away the Maoist threat. My simple question to the hon. Minister is this. You have said that you are considering it. Does the Government of India propose to seek a review of this far-reaching judgement?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, SPOs are engaged in nine States. In fact, the SPO is a long-standing arrangement in many States, for example, in Jammu and Kashmir. In Chhattisgarh and in

Orissa, the SPOs have been engaged for certain very limited task in the conflict with the left-wing extremists. That is because the SPOs bring to the task certain special skills and certain special knowledge which is otherwise not available to the para-military force personnel. This judgement, indeed, has far-reaching implications. That is precisely why I say, "We must approach this matter with due caution and care." One step has been taken by the Government of Chhattisgarh. The Chief Minister came and met me; and he briefed me. I told him to take proper legal advice. He has since informed me that he has taken the best legal advice available and they have promulgated this Ordinance. I think the Ordinance deals with one part of the judgement, but the larger question remains. That question is under my consideration. One of the matters under consideration is, what the hon. Member said, should we go back to the Supreme Court for a review. We will take a decision in the next few days.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: Sir, to deal with the menace of naxalism in Fifth Schedule Areas, can the Minister of Home Affairs please assure the House that development funds, including IAP funds are being disbursed in full conformity with part IX of the Constitution and PESA, and if not, why is the Government not invoking its powers under paragraph 3 of the Fifth Schedule to give directions in this regard to the State Governments concerned?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, I will be happy to answer the question, except that I don't have PESA with me at the moment. I don't have the Act. But I will be happy to answer the question based on my limited knowledge of the Act. IAP funds for 2010-11 and 2011-12 have been placed at the disposal of a Committee of three District Officers, the District Magistrate, the District Superintendant of Police and the District Forest Officer and initially Rs. 1500 crores and Rs. 1800 crore have been made available at the rate of Rs. 25 crores per district and Rs. 30 crores per district. I am happy to inform the House that in all the affected districts a very large number of works have been taken up and completed. In fact, we will have another review, through video-conference, on the 19th of this month when we hope that we would have achieved about 75 or 80 per cent of the targeted works. As far as applying PESA and channeling these funds through Panchayat institutions is concerned, that, according to the Cabinet decision, is intended to be implemented from 2012-13 in the new Plan

period. In these two years, because the Panchayat institutions are either weak or non-existent in some of these areas and because it is extremely important that some of these very essential works are implemented very quickly, this approach has been adopted, but the decision of the Cabinet is, from 2012-13, it will be done through Panchayat institutions.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: Can we have a discussion on this?

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is a separate matter.

उत्तरलाई हवाई अड्डे के चारों ओर जिप्सम का अवैध खनन

***42. श्री ओम प्रकाश माथुर :** क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को बाड़मेर स्थित सामरिक दृष्टि से महत्वपूर्ण उत्तरलाई हवाई अड्डे के चारों ओर जिप्सम के अवैध रूप से हो रहे खनन की जानकारी है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार को वहां तैनात सैन्य अधिकारियों की ओर से इस बारे में कोई शिकायत प्राप्त हुई है, और यदि हां, तो उस पर क्या कार्रवाई की गई है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार ने राज्य सरकार अथवा जिला प्रशासन से इस संबंध में कोई जानकारी मांगी है?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री ए.के. अन्तोनी) : (क) से (ग) एक विवरण-पत्र पटल पर रखा जाता है।

विवरण

(क) से (ग) वायु सेना स्टेशन उत्तरलाई के चारों ओर जिप्सम के अवैध खनन का मामला वायु सेना के अधिकारियों द्वारा बाड़मेर जिला प्रशासन के साथ उठाया गया है। वायु सेना और जिला प्रशासन के बीच मासिक समन्वय बैठकों में भी इस मामले पर नियमित रूप से चर्चा की गई है। वायु सेना ने रिपोर्ट दी है कि इस संबंध में वायु सेना और सिविल प्राधिकारियों द्वारा किए गए संयुक्त प्रयासों के बाद उत्तरलाई वायु सेना स्टेशन के चारों ओर अवैध खनन की गतिविधियों में काफी कमी आई है।

Illegal mining of gypsum around Uttarlai Airport

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

(a) whether Government is aware of illegal mining of gypsum taking place around strategically important Uttarlai airport located at Barmer;

(b) if so, whether Government has received any complaint from defence officers posted there in this regard and, if so, the action taken thereon; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether Government has sought any information in this regard from the State Government or district administration?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) to (c) The matter of illegal mining of gypsum around Air Force Station Uttarlai has been taken up by the Air Force officials with the Barmer district administration. The issue has also been regularly discussed in the monthly coordination meetings between the Air Force and the district administration. Following concerted efforts by the Air Force and civil authorities in this regard, Air Force has reported that there has been significant reduction in the illegal mining activities around the Uttarlai Air Force Station.

श्री ओम प्रकाश माथुर (राजस्थान) : सभापति जी, यह बड़े दुर्भाग्य का विषय है कि मेरे सामरिक महत्व के प्रश्न को बहुत हल्के ढंग से लिया गया है। उत्तर में मात्र यही कहा गया है कि प्रशासन के साथ मासिक चर्चा हो रही है, जब कि राजस्थान की सारी मैगजीनें और राजस्थान के सारे अखबार इन खबरों से भरे पड़े हैं कि वहां लगातार अवैध खनन हो रहा है।

सभापति महोदय, मेरा पहला पूरक प्रश्न यह है कि क्या मंत्रालय ने पिछले दिनों अवैध खनन का कोई केस दर्ज किया है या जिप्सम का कोई अवैध ट्रक वहां पकड़ा गया है? यदि इस बारे में कोई जानकारी हो, तो बताएं।

SHRI M. M. PALLAM RAJU: Sir, the matter did come to the notice of the Air Force Station and they have taken it up with the DC of the Barmer district of Rajasthan and subsequently, in the monthly meetings on security, an action has been initiated by the DC in collaboration with the Mining Department, and illegal mining has been stopped, and patrolling has been initiated also to ensure that no further illegal mining takes along the periphery of the Air Force Station.

श्री ओम प्रकाश माथुर: सभापति जी, अभी यह अवैध माइनिंग रुकी नहीं है। वहां वायु सेना के प्रवक्ता ने माना है कि पिछले दिनों अवैध खनन की वजह से वायु सेना के कुछ विमान खराब हुए। मेरा दूसरा पूरक प्रश्न यह है कि वहां अवैध खनन की वजह से वायु सेना के कितने विमान खराब हुए तथा एयरपोर्ट पर जो सेंसिटिव उपकरण लगे हैं, उनका कितना नुकसान हुआ है, क्या इसकी जानकारी मंत्रालय को है? आगे ऐसा न हो, क्या उसके लिए कोई उचित व्यवस्था की गई है?

SHRI A. K. ANTONY: So far, the Air Force Station and the district administration, were in touch since last May onwards. Ministry came to know of this only now through this question. The Ministry also took a decision to convey to the State Governments the concern of the Air Force. But, so far, even though we can't say that everything is stopped completely because of the steps taken by the State Government, the Air Force feels there is substantial reduction in illegal mining activities, but, still, we are pursuing with the State Governments who want total stoppage of illegal mining. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री सभापति: माथुर जी, आपके दो सवाल हो गए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री ओम प्रकाश माथुर: सर, मुझे आपका संरक्षण चाहिए।

श्री सभापति: आपने दो सवाल पूछे हैं या नहीं?

श्री ओम प्रकाश माथुर: सर, मैं यह पूछ रहा हूँ कि ...*(व्यवधान)*... सर, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि कितने विमान खराब हुए? कितने उपकरणों का ...*(व्यवधान)*... सर, मेरा उत्तर अभी तक नहीं आया। मैंने यह पूछा कि धूल उड़ने की वजह से कितने विमानों को नुकसान हुआ है और कितने सेंसेटिव उपकरण खराब हुए हैं, इसकी जानकारी वायु सेना के पास है क्या और अगर है, तो इसको रोकने के लिए क्या प्रबंध किया है?

SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU: Sir, all the activities that have taken place have happened outside the perimeter of the airport. And, yes, due to burning in KILNS, there are visibility problems. But, no equipment or airplanes have got affected within the airfield.

श्री नरेन्द्र बुढानिया: चेयरमैन साहब, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या बाड़मेर क्षेत्र से लगी हुई पाकिस्तान की सीमा पर सैकड़ों एकड़ जमीन किसी विदेशी कंपनी द्वारा खरीदी गई है? यदि खरीद की जानकारी...

श्री सभापति: आप इस क्वेश्चन पर सवाल पूछिए।

श्री नरेन्द्र बुढानिया: सर, यह बाड़मेर का मुद्दा है और सुरक्षा से जुड़ा हुआ है।

श्री सभापति: नहीं, नहीं, देखिए, जो प्रश्न है, उस पर सप्लीमेंटरी पूछिए।

श्री नरेन्द्र बुढानिया: सर, यह देश की सुरक्षा का सवाल है और सिक्योरिटी का मुद्दा है। वहां पर बॉर्डर से लगी हुई सैकड़ों एकड़ जमीन विदेशी कंपनी द्वारा खरीदी गई है। यदि सरकार को जानकारी है, तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इस पर किसी प्रकार की कार्यवाही हुई है? ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप उस वक्त अध्यक्ष थे। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप उस समय अध्यक्ष थे। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आपकी सरकार में क्या हुआ है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सभापति: एक मिनट प्लीज़...

श्री नरेन्द्र बुढानिया: चेयरमैन साहब, यह बहुत गंभीर मुद्दा है, यह सुरक्षा से जुड़ा हुआ है। बॉर्डर की सैकड़ों एकड़ ज़मीन एक विदेशी कंपनी द्वारा खरीदी गई है। मैं सरकार से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह सरकार की जानकारी में है और क्या सरकार ने कोई कार्यवाही की है? यदि नहीं की है, तो क्या वह करने का विचार रखती है?

MR. CHAIRMAN: One minute, hon. Members. Supplementary questions must arise out of the main question and the answer given to the main question. It cannot be the subject of an open-ended debate. There are other avenues for such debates.

श्री आर.सी. सिंह: सर, मंत्री महोदय ने अपने रिप्लाय में माना है कि इल्लीगल माइनिंग में सिग्निफिकेंट रिडक्शन हुआ है। मंत्री महोदय मान रहे हैं कि इल्लीगल माइनिंग हो रही है, तो क्या इसको रोकने के लिए वे कार्रवाई कर रहे हैं? क्या सरकार इस पर कोई कदम उठा रही है?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Does it relate to this question?

SHRI R.C. SINGH: Yes, Sir. It relates to this question.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Do you have an answer, Mr. Minister?

SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU: Sir, the activity has been reduced to about 5 per cent. What happens is, usually, people come at night, fill up gunny bags and take them away. That is the reason why the District Collector initiated patrolling in the restricted zones.

श्री भगत सिंह कोश्यारी: माननीय सभापति जी, मैं एक क्लैरिफिकेशन पूछना चाहूंगा। आपके आदेश को हम मानेंगे लेकिन यदि कोई सदस्य क्वेश्चन पूछ रहा है and if it is not relevant, then let the hon. Minister concerned reply. Let the hon. Minister say that it does not arise out of the main question. आप अपने सिर के लिए दर्द क्यों मोल ले रहे हैं? हम आपका आदर करते हैं, लेकिन आप मंत्री जी को बोलने दीजिए। आप क्यों परेशान होते हैं?

श्री सभापति: थैंक यू।

श्री आर.सी. सिंह: सर, मंत्री जी कह रहे हैं कि पांच परसेंट रिडक्शन हुआ है लेकिन वे उस पर कार्यवाही क्या कर रहे हैं, यह नहीं बताया।

श्री सभापति: श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर, आप सवाल पूछिए।

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर: माननीय सभापति जी, मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहती हूँ कि एयर फोर्स को कब इस बात का पता लगा कि यह इल्लेगल माइनिंग हो रही है? उन्होंने कब इसके बारे में एक्शन लिया, कब स्टेट गवर्नमेंट से बात की है और इसमें कितनी देर का गैप रहा, यह मैं जानना चाहती हूँ।

SHRI M. M. PALLAM RAJU: As soon as it came to the notice of the Air Force in 2010, it did take it up with the district officials. And, there are monthly review meetings on security. During those meetings also, it was highlighted by the Air Force, and the District Administration has, subsequently, acted.

Implementation of the recommendations of Wage Boards

*43. SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken any decision on the implementation of the recommendations of the Wage Boards for working and non-working journalists;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, at what stage are the Reports and their recommendations?

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 recommendations of the Wage Boards for Working Journalists and Non-Journalist Newspaper and News Agency Employees are under consideration of the Government.

SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN: Sir, the Reports of the Wage Boards for the working journalists and the non-working journalists were submitted eight months back. But, the Government has still not been able to take a decision on it. There was a two-week stay from the Supreme Court, and the time has already expired. All the arguments against the implementation of the Wage Board are unjustified and without any basis. The last Wage Board Report was implemented 12 years back. During this period, all sections, either it is the Government employees or the bank employees, have got nearly a two-fold wage increase. The prices have increased substantially. Now, the ENS is against the recommendations of the Wage Board. The ENS was party to the process of Wage Board.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question please.

SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN: Sir, there is no justification for this delay. The Government must take a firm decision and do justice to the working and non-working journalists. Will the Government take a time-bound decision for implementing the recommendations?

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: Sir, this matter is pending before the Supreme Court. And the Government is interested in implementing that decision. As soon as we get directions from the Supreme Court, we will implement it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please put the second question.

SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN: Sir, the Supreme Court gave an interim stay for two weeks. It got expired on 18th of last month. It has already expired. Now, the Cabinet has to take a decision, and not the Supreme Court.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: Sir, we have received a communication from the Additional Solicitor General that the matter may be postponed till the next date of hearing. In view of that, the decision has been postponed. As soon as we get a clarification from the Supreme Court, we will implement the decision, the Government does not want to go back on it. The hon. Member is interested in it. Equally, the Government is also interested in implementing the decision. We will not shirk from our responsibility. We will take all measures to implement it.

DR. BHARATKUMAR RAUT: Sir, in the Wage Board Report, it has been suggested that the salaries and wages of the working journalists and the non-working journalists should be at par with the recommendations of the Sixth Pay Commission. I am very happy that my fellow journalists - I am a working journalist - will get good salaries. Now, I want to put this question. If, because of the burden of the Sixth Pay Commission, medium and small newspapers close down, or, wind up their activities, will the Government take responsibility for re-employing all the journalists who will suffer because of this?

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: Sir, as I have already submitted, this matter is pending before the Supreme Court; so, discussing the entire Report would not be fair. As soon as we get the orders, we are ready to implement Justice Majithia Wage Board's Report.

SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Sir, many newspapers have not implemented even the recommendations of the last Wage Board Report for working journalists and non-working journalists. Now, the Minister has assured that the Government will implement it after getting the Supreme Court's clearance. I want to know from the Minister what action the Government proposes to take against those who are not even implementing the last Wage Board Report also. What action is the Government proposing to take against them? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: Sir, this matter pertains to Justice Majithia Wage Board. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: One minute please.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: As far as this report is concerned, I can give the answer, but not for the previous recommendations.

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: सभापति महोदय, माननीय मंत्री जी ने जो जवाब दिया है उसमें इतना ही कहा जा सकता है कि - वायदा तेरा वायदा, वायदे पर तेरे मारा गया पत्रकार यह सीधा-साधा। तो यह कहेंगे कि वेज बोर्ड की रिपोर्ट आ गई है, रिकमंडेशन हो गया है तथा विभाग उसकी जानकारी कर रहा है। यहां स्पेसिफिक सवाल पूछा गया कि यह सरकार इस दिशा में कब तक कार्रवाई करेगी? एक चीज। आज 90 प्रतिशत पत्रकार गरीबी रेखा के नीचे हैं और मालिक अमीरी रेखा के ऊपर हैं। तो यह देखना होगा कि गरीबी रेखा के नीचे ये बेचारे पत्रकारों के जीवन-यापन पर मालिकों को पूछने का अधिकार नहीं है। हमारे मित्र कई मालिक यहां बैठे हुए हैं। इसलिए वे मालिक अमीरी रेखा के ऊपर हैं और पत्रकार गरीबी रेखा के नीचे हैं। इसलिए माननीय मंत्री जी से मेरा निवेदन है कि वे स्पेसिफिकली बताएं कि वेज बोर्ड की सिफारिशों को कब तक और कब किसी समय लागू कर रहे हैं? थैंक्यू।

श्री मल्लिकार्जुन खरगे: सर, सरकार की नीयत तो अच्छी है और इस रिपोर्ट को इम्प्लीमेंट करना चाहती है। जब यह सुप्रीम कोर्ट में पेंडिंग है तो मैं यह नहीं कह सकता कि आज ही यह इम्प्लीमेंट कर सकता हूं। जितना जल्दी हो सके उतनी जल्दी इम्प्लीमेंट करने की कोशिश करूंगा, जब यह निर्देश सुप्रीम कोर्ट से आए।

खुदरा क्षेत्र में विदेशी निवेश की अनुमति के बारे में अंशधारकों की सहमति

***44. श्री रविशंकर प्रसाद :** क्या वाणिज्य और उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या देश में खुदरा बाजार में और अधिक विदेशी प्रत्यक्ष निवेश की अनुमति देने से पूर्व सरकार इस क्षेत्र के सभी अंशधारकों की सहमति लेने का विचार रखती है;

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

(ग) सरकार ने इस संबंध में किन-किन को अंशधारकों के रूप में चिन्हित किया है और इन चिन्हित अंशधारकों में से किस-किस अंशधारक की सहमति सरकार को प्राप्त हो चुकी है?

वाणिज्य और उद्योग मंत्री (श्री आनन्द शर्मा): (क) से (ग) विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

विवरण

(क) मौजूदा नीति विनिर्दिष्ट शर्तों के अधीन केवल एकल ब्रांड खुदरा व्यापार में 51 प्रतिशत विदेशी प्रत्यक्ष निवेश की अनुमति देती है। सरकार को मल्टी ब्रांड खुदरा क्षेत्र में एफडीआई की अनुमति के संबंध में संघों/व्यापार निकायों से सुझाव प्राप्त हुए हैं। इसके लिए, सरकार ने इस विषय पर जानकारी युक्त चर्चा और विभिन्न अंशधारकों के विचार और टिप्पणियां प्राप्त करने के उद्देश्य से "मल्टी ब्रांड खुदरा व्यापार में विदेशी प्रत्यक्ष निवेश" नामक एक चर्चा पत्र जारी किया था। व्यापार/उद्योग/खुदरा व्यापार संघों, किसान संघों; प्रतिष्ठित खुदरा व्यापारियों, उपभोक्ता, लघु उद्योगों आदि सहित कई अंशधारकों से टिप्पणियां प्राप्त हुई थीं।

(ख) और (ग) "मल्टी ब्रांड खुदरा व्यापार में विदेशी प्रत्यक्ष निवेश" विषय पर चर्चा पत्र के जवाब में अंशधारकों से प्राप्त विचार जनता के लिए उपलब्ध हैं और इन्हें औद्योगिक नीति एवं संवर्धन विभाग की वेबसाइट पर देखा जा सकता है।

Approval of shareholders to allow in retail sector

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

(a) whether Government proposes to obtain the approval of all the share- holders related to the retail market before allowing further Foreign Direct Investment in the retail market of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the shareholders who have been identified by Government in this regard and also those, out of them, who have given their consent to Government?

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

Statement

(a) The existing policy allows for 51 % Foreign Direct Investment (FDI), only in single brand retail trade, subject to specified conditions. Government has received suggestions from

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

associations/trade bodies for allowing FDI in multi brand retail. Towards this end, the Government had released a Discussion Paper on "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 trade/industry/retailers' associations; farmers associations; prominent retailers; consumers; small industries etc.

(b) and (c) The views received from stakeholders in response to the Discussion Paper on the subject of "Foreign Direct Investment in Multi-Brand Retail Trading" are available in the public domain and can be accessed on the website of the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, this is a sensitive question relating to FDI in retail sector. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Silence Please.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: As far as I understand - hon. Minister would correct me if I am wrong - the total retail business in India is to the tune of approximately Rs.16,00,000 crores. It is a huge pie. I don't know the exact number of the people who are dependent for employment on this sector; we would like to know that from you. You have seen the Mexico's experience, hon. Minister. It was opened in 1986. Walmart started its international operations in 1991, and by 2003, Walmart became the biggest employer and controller of retail trade in Mexico. You have talked about a concept paper and a consultation paper. The question I am asking is: Do you propose to permit FDI in retail in the light of the consultation process which is going on? We would like to have a very upfront reply from you.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, hon. Member is right that the retail sector is a very large employer. Almost 35 million people are employed in the retail sector. It embraces both, agricultural and non-agricultural products. In India, organized retail, which was permitted for the corporate houses to invest in, is only four per cent, whereas 96 per cent of retail trade in India is in the unorganized sector. There have been various studies about the projected growth of organized retail, which was to reach 16 per cent by 2011-12, but that growth has not taken place, and the unorganized

retail sector remains as strong as it was. One-third of the unorganized retail is in the rural sector. Regarding the policy, what Shri Ravi Shankar Prasad has asked, I would say that policy formulation, as the hon. Member knows, is a continuous process. The Government had received a number of suggestions in the past. The previous Government had taken a decision in 2000 to allow single brand retail and also 100 per cent FDI in the cash and carry trade. The Government had come out with a discussion paper on the 6th of July last year to generate a debate in the country to involve the stakeholders. Very valuable inputs have been received from farmers' associations, retailers' associations, Chambers of Commerce and the Chambers of Industry.

The Committee of Secretaries had met and given a report in December, 2010 which has been again examined by a Group of Secretaries; and the last such meeting was chaired by the Cabinet Secretary of India in which all Secretaries were present. They have made the recommendations but the minutes have yet to reach the Government. The Government will take a considered view in the national interest on this subject.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Hon. Minister, you may recall part (c) of my question. In this whole process of consultation, I have also asked them to identify them. And, who are those who are approving the proposal to liberalise it? Your very tame reply is, go and look to the Website. I will be grateful if you kindly share with this House who are the important stakeholders who are supporting the cause of further opening of this sector, and does opening of the retail sector would lead to control of inflation, an argument always set out? I would like to have your view on that as well.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, there are two parts of this supplementary. First is about who have supported it and who have opposed it.

Sir, the House will appreciate that whenever a policy initiated is discussed and all the stakeholders are involved, the intention of the Government is to make the process inclusive, transparent and democratic. There have been mixed responses. Many organizations, associations, individuals have come out strongly in support and some have definitely opposed it. Those who have supported are FICCI, CII, Retailers Association of India, Shopping Centres Association, Birla Institute of Management and Technology, Indian Venture Capital Association among many others, because

175 responses have been there. ...(Interruptions)... Well, as regards the Farmers' Association and the Retailers' Association, I will leave it to the wisdom of the Member how to define them. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Who have opposed? Who have opposed?

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, some of the retailers' associations have opposed. I have all the details. We have also consulted the civil society; we have consulted institutions and they have been ...(Interruptions)...

AN HON. MEMBER: Which civil society?

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Well, not the one which you are referring to. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Which civil society? Which civil society? ...(Interruptions)... We are not optimist. Mr. Minister, we are not on civil society. You need to know it. We are also 'civil'. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, I request the Minister to consult the 'uncivil' society also. He is talking to the civil society. Please consult us also. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, I am completely understanding what my dear friends, Sitaram Yechuryji and Ravi Shankar Prasadji, have said. Surely, I am not subscribing to that perception or definition to which you are referring to. Sir, I would like to inform the House that after India allowed this Policy of FDI in single brand retail which is very clearly defined, and in the wholesale, particularly, cash-and-carry, it has generated both employment and created a value addition. The concerns which have been conveyed to the Government through this consultative process are: India is the second largest producer of foodgrains in the world; second largest producer of fruits and vegetables in the world; our post-harvest losses are unacceptably high, close to 35 per cent; It could be 40 per cent also for the perishable fruits and vegetables.

The purpose of this exercise has been to find a way forward to create a value chain, build infrastructure, cold storage facilities, agro processing and food processing facilities and the entire value chain for which, first and foremost, the back-end chain is important in which 100 per cent FDI is permitted. Unless and until India addresses that, the problem of consumers and the problems of

farmers will remain unaddressed. The House will appreciate that a farmer today is not getting the remunerative price for the produce.

Let me give you an illustration. Farmers may be getting, for a vegetable, ten rupees a kilo, but when you buy it in the market in Delhi, Mumbai or Bhopal, you may be paying 70-80 rupees a kilo. So, these are larger issues which the country will have to address. Once, the recommendations come before the Government, the decision which would be taken would be in supreme national interest, protecting not only the interests of farmers and consumers, but also the interests of small traders. There are various suggestions which have been made by the Committee of Secretaries. Many of them are very useful, particularly the recommendations pertaining to a minimum of 50 per cent of the investment in rural India, 50 per cent of job creation in rural India, sourcing from MSMEs, sourcing within the country, etc. And I would like to assure Shri Ravi Shankar Prasad that whatever decision the Government takes through this exercise which, as I have said, is transparent, democratic and inclusive, it will be for the benefit of the country and it will protect all sectors.

DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR: In this entire thing, according to me, the most important single point is that, firstly, the 8.5 per cent growth is not sufficiently reflected in employment generation. Secondly, 90 per cent of the total employment is in the unorganized sector, of which unorganized retail is the most important single segment. Thirdly, opening up of private retail brand for foreign direct investment will definitely have negative implications on employment generation in retail trade.

In view of these, has the Government given enough serious thought to implications on employment of the opening up of private retail trade to foreign direct investment?

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, that is a very important aspect. As I have said, when the country builds infrastructure, particularly the back-end infrastructure - what we call 'from the farm to the cash-and-carry point from where, as of now, the extant policy allows sales to wholesale consumers including institutions and registered retailers' - and when India is able to address the issue of post-harvest losses and build the value chain including cold storage, agro-processing and food processing, our understanding is, and the studies indicate, that it would generate millions of jobs

across the country; it will not take away employment. There were these fears which were expressed, Mr. Chairman Sir, when FDI was allowed particularly in the single brand or the organized retail. But the fact is that job losses have not taken place. Unorganized retail closure on an average is only 1.7 per cent. Unorganised retail has become more competitive once these policies have been permitted. I would also like to inform the hon. Member that a large number of countries, including developing countries like Malaysia, Thailand, China, Indonesia and so on have all opened up and I don't think that there have been these issues. Apprehension is one thing but reality is another. As I have said earlier, policy formulation is a very careful and calibrated exercise.

DR. ASHOK GANGULY: Mr. Chairman, we must be very clear that, as far as production and distribution of fruits, vegetables and grains is concerned, there are two kinds of sectors in India. We always talk about vested interests. But there are also the suffering interests. We do not talk about the suffering interests. If the hon. Minister were to get actual on-the-ground data from countries like China, Indonesia and Japan etc. that data will point to the fact that not only has the organized sector and the traditional sector prospered as a result of opening up of large direct investment, foreign or local, but that there has also been growth in employment, there has been a reduction in prices and there has been reduction in spoilage. We will keep on discussing this till the cows come home! How long will it take for us to have a policy and move on and not to be in the grip of vested interests...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question, please.

DR. ASHOK GANGULY: How long will it take, Sir? How long will we go on debating? How long will we go on questioning, without generating employment and reducing prices?

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, I am grateful to Gangulyji for sharing his knowledge on the subject with the House and it is very educative. ...(*Interruptions*)... It is a fact that there have been positive impact in the countries which took timely decisions leading to job generation, benefiting farmers, benefiting consumers and that was the consideration and the strong demand from many sectors including the farmers that the Government had come out with the Discussion Paper and it would be appreciated that in less than one-and-a-half years, or one year to be very precise, we have

completed the stakeholders' consultation. The recommendations and the suggestions have been collated; the Committee of Secretaries, as I said earlier, gave the report. The last meeting of the Secretaries, chaired by the Cabinet Secretary, was on the 22nd of July; today is the 3rd of August. Once the recommendations formally reach my table, the Government, which is already seriously engaged on this issue, we will take an appropriate decision and I have no doubt in my mind what we will do will be welcomed and will be serving India's interest.

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: सभापति जी, पहली बात तो यह है कि सारा देश यह जान चुका है कि सेक्रेटरीज की मीटिंग में क्या हुआ, लेकिन सरकार को पता नहीं है। इनके पास मिनिट्स नहीं पहुंचे हैं, अब क्या करें? जो रिपोर्ट्स हमने पढ़ी हैं, उनके आधार पर और आपने जो जवाब दिया है, उसी आधार पर मेरा सवाल है। आप यह कहना चाहते हैं कि पच्चीस, तीस फीसदी, जो बहुत बड़ा नुकसान हो रहा है, वेस्टेज हो रहा है, फूड का, perishable goods का, वह सब इससे भर जाएगा। सभापति जी, पिछले दस साल से FDI in black-end chain हंड्रेड परसेंट अलाऊ है। कितना हुआ है, नहीं हुआ है, बताइए? मेरे सवाल के यही दो हिस्से हैं कि पिछले दस साल में back-end चेन में हंड्रेड परसेंट एफ.डी.आई. होने के बावजूद भी कितना हुआ, क्यों नहीं हुआ, उसके आधार पर आप क्या बताना चाहते हैं? How are you going to really achieve this because in your proposed plan there is no compulsion on FDI multi-brand retails to invest in the back-end chain?

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, first of all, I would like to say to Javadekarji that I never said that the Government is unaware of the deliberations. The Government can formally move, if the hon. Member is aware how the Government functions, once the recommendations and minutes reach the Minister. Before that, based on what has been reported or communicated, final view cannot be taken. Secondly, when it comes to investments, there are large investments which have come in the back-end. It was the policy and we have continued with the policy which was made in the year 2000. I am sure that the then Prime Minister and the then Government had given careful thought and recognized the need to build the infrastructure and it has been a very useful contribution. The question that is put to me that how it will address is very clear. More investments will come in once the front linkages are established. Back-end linkages or back-end infrastructure is being built in the country. But, at the same time, the recommendation of the Committee of Secretaries is very specific that there has to be a defined percentage which will go only in the building of the infrastructure. As I

said, the minimum investment, as has been recommended, should not be less than 100 million dollars; 50 per cent of the job generation, as I said earlier, I am sure you were listening, must be in the rural sector.

Thirty per cent-plus sourcing must be from the MSMEs. And, the Government will consider and, as I said earlier, I am repeating, we will take an early, appropriate and correct policy decision.

बोडो समझौते के अंतर्गत पूरे न किए गए वायदे

†*45. श्री विश्वजीत दैमारी: क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 10 फरवरी, 2003 को भारत सरकार की ओर से गृह मंत्रालय और असम सरकार तथा बोडो लिबरेशन टाइगर्स (बी.एल.टी.) के मध्य हस्ताक्षरित बोडो समझौते के अंतर्गत किए गए वायदों को अभी भी पूरा नहीं किया गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस स्थिति के लिए कौन सा अधिकारी जवाबदेह है और क्या किये गये वायदों को गृह मंत्रालय द्वारा पूरा किया जायेगा; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो क्या उक्त समझौता एक छलावा भर था?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुल्लापल्ली रामचन्द्रन): (क) से (ग) एक विवरण सदन के पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

विवरण

(क) से (ग) केन्द्रीय सरकार, असम सरकार और बोडो लिबरेशन टाइगर (बी एल टी) के बीच दिनांक 10-02-2003 को एक समझौता जापन हस्ताक्षरित किया गया था। इस समझौता जापन के मुख्य खण्डों में अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ भारत के संविधान की छठी अनुसूची के अंतर्गत असम राज्य में बोडोलैंड भू-भागीय परिषद स्थापित करना, संविधान की आठवीं अनुसूची में बोडो भाषा को शामिल करना, असम राज्य के लिए अनुसूची जनजाति की सूची में तब्दीली करना, केन्द्रीय प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान स्थापित करना, असम राज्य को सामान्य योजना सहायता के अतिरिक्त 5 वर्षों के लिए प्रतिवर्ष 100 करोड़ रुपए का अतिरिक्त विकास पैकेज, बी एल टी काडरों का पुनर्वास आदि शामिल हैं। इस समझौता जापन को कार्यान्वित करने के लिए निम्नलिखित अनुवर्ती कार्रवाई की जा रही है:

(i) बोडोलैंड भू-भागीय परिषद का सृजन करने के लिए भारत के संविधान की छठी अनुसूची को संशोधित किया गया।

(ii) इस परिषद के आम चुनाव 13.05.2005 को आयोजित किए गए तथा बोडोलैंड भू-भागीय परिषद ने कार्यभार संभाल लिया।

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (iii) बोडो जनजातीय लोगों के हितों की रक्षा करने के लिए संविधान (अनुसूचित जनजाति) आदेश 1950 में संशोधन करके असम की अनुसूचित जनजाति (सूची) में तब्दीली की गयी।
- (iv) भारत के संविधान की आठवीं अनुसूची में बोडो भाषा को शामिल किया गया है।
- (v) असम राज्य की विधान परिषद् में बोडोलैंड भू-भागीय क्षेत्र जिला (बी टी ए डी) से अनुसूचित जनजाति और गैर अनुसूचित जनजाति का मौजूदा प्रतिनिधित्व सुनिश्चित करने के लिए संविधान (नब्बेवां) संशोधन अधिनियम, 2003 अधिनियमित करके भारत के संविधान के अनुच्छेद 332(6) में संशोधन किया गया है।
- (vi) बी टी ए डी में प्रशासनिक अवस्थापना विकास के लिए वर्ष 2003-04 से 2008-09 के दौरान 67.37 करोड़ रुपए रिलीज़ किए गए हैं।
- (vii) वर्ष 2004-05 से सामाजिक आर्थिक अवस्थापना का सृजन करने के लिए पूर्वोत्तर क्षेत्र विकास मंत्रालय ने 585.24 करोड़ रुपए मूल्य की 52 परियोजनाओं को मंजूरी दी है और असम राज्य सरकार को 505.29 करोड़ रुपये मंजूर किए गए हैं।
- (viii) केन्द्रीय प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान ने वर्ष 2006 से कोकराझार में काम करना शुरू कर दिया है।
- (ix) 846 पूर्व बी एल टी काडरों की केन्द्रीय पुलिस बलों (सीपीएफ) में भर्ती की गई है और 400 पूर्व बी एल टी काडरों की विशेष पुलिस अधिकारी एसपीओ के रूप में नियुक्ति करने के लिए राज्य सरकार को मंजूरी दी गई है।
- (x) राहत और पुनर्वास विभाग के सिवाय बीटीसी को विषय हस्तांतरित कर दिए गए हैं।

समझौता जापन (एम ओ एस) के खण्ड 8 के अनुसार, असम राज्य की अनुसूचित जनजाति (हिल्स) सूची में करबी आंगलोंग और एन. सी. हिल्स स्वायत्तशासी परिषद् क्षेत्र में रह रहे बोडो कछारियों को शामिल करने पर सहानुभूतिपूर्वक विचार करने के लिए सहमति व्यक्त की गई थी। अक्टूबर, 2010 में, असम सरकार ने सिफारिश की कि करबी आंगलोंग और एन.सी. हिल्स जिलों में स्थायी रूप से रहने वाली अन्य मैदानी जनजातियों के साथ बोडो कछारियों और असम के मैदानी जिलों में रहने वाली पहाड़ी अनुसूचित जनजातियों को संविधान (अनुसूचित जनजातियां) आदेश, 1950 में संशोधन करके इन दोनों स्वायत्तशासी जिलों की अनुसूचित जनजातियों (पहाड़ी) की सूची में शामिल किया जाना चाहिए और अनुसूचित जनजाति (मैदानी) को स्वायत्तशासी जिले की छठी अनुसूची से बाहर रखा जाना चाहिए। सरकार के अनुमोदित तरीके के अनुसार, असम सरकार के प्रस्ताव पर भारत के महापंजीयक (आर जी आई) और राष्ट्रीय अनुसूचित जनजाति आयोग के साथ विस्तृत परामर्श करना आवश्यक है। सरकार इस समझौता जापन को अक्षरशः लागू करने के लिए प्रतिबद्ध है। समझौता जापन के कार्यान्वयन की मंत्रालय में आवधिक रूप से समीक्षा की जा रही है।

Unfulfilled commitments under the BODO Accord

†*45. SHRI BISWAJIT DAIMARY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the commitments made by Government during the Bodo Accord, which was signed on 10 February, 2003 by the Ministry of Home Affairs on behalf of Government of India, the Government of Assam and the Bodo Liberation Tigers (BLT), have yet not been fulfilled;

(b) if so, the authority responsible for the same and whether the Ministry of Home Affairs would fulfil the commitments; and

(c) if not, whether the Accord was not genuine?

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

Statement

(a) to (c) A Memorandum of Settlement (MoS) was signed between the Central Government, Government of Assam and the Bodo Liberation Tiger (BLT) on 10.2.2003. The main clauses of the MoS *inter-alia* includes setting up of Bodoland Territorial Council (BTC) in the State of Assam under the Sixth Schedule to the Constitution of India, inclusion of Bodo language in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution, revision of list of Scheduled Tribes for the State of Assam, setting up of Central Institute of Technology, additional development package of Rs.100 crore per annum for 5 years over and above the normal plan assistance to the State of Assam, rehabilitation of BLT cadres, etc. Following action has been taken to implement the MoS:

- (i) The Sixth Schedule to the Constitution of India was amended for creation of Bodoland Territorial Council (BTC).
- (ii) General Election to the Council was held on 13.5.2005 and Bodoland Territorial Council (BTC) took office.
- (iii) Scheduled Tribe (list) of Assam has been revised by amending the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes), Order 1950 to protect the interest of Bodo Tribe.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (iv) Bodo language has been included into the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution of India.
- (v) Article 332 (6) of the Constitution of India has been amended by enacting Constitution (Ninetieth) Amendment Act, 2003 for ensuring the existing representation of the Scheduled Tribes and non-Scheduled Tribes in the Legislative Assembly of the State of Assam from Bodoland Territorial Area District (BTAD).
- (vi) Rs.67.37 crore have been released during the years 2003-2004 to 2008-09 for development of administrative infrastructure in the BTAD.
- (vii) The Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region (DoNER) has sanctioned 52 projects worth Rs.585.24 crore for creation of socio-economic infrastructure since the year 2004-05 and Rs.505.29 crore has been released to the State Government of Assam.
- (viii) Central Institute of Technology (CIT) has started functioning at Kokrajhar since 2006.
- (ix) 846 ex-BLT cadres have been recruited in the Central Police Forces (CPFs) and approval for appointment of 400 ex-BLT cadres as Special Police Officer (SPOs) has been given to State Government.
- (x) Subjects have been transferred to the BTC except Relief and Rehabilitation Department.

As per Clause 8 of MoS, 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 recommended that the Bodo Kacharis 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) outside the Sixth Schedule Autonomous Districts, by amending the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order, 1950. As per approved modalities of the Government, the proposal of Government of Assam needs consultation with Registrar General of India (RGI) and National Commission for Scheduled Tribes.

The Government is committed to implement MoS in letter and spirit. The Implementation of MoS is being reviewed in the Ministry periodically.

श्री विश्वजीत दैमारी: माननीय सभापति जी, बोडो समझौते में कारबी आंगलॉग और एन.सी. हिल्स ऑटोनोमस काउंसिल में जो बोडो लोग हैं, उन लोगों को शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स (हिल्स) का दर्जा देने की जो बात थी, इसके लिए 2010 में असम गवर्नमेंट ने एक proposal भेजा है। लेकिन इससे पहले भी 1999 में एक proposal भेजा गया था, जिसके आधार पर 2001 में एक्ट में फिर से अमेंडमेंट हुआ, लेकिन इस अमेंडमेंट में बोडो और कारबी, कारबी लोग हिल्स ट्राइब हैं और बोडो लोग प्लेन ट्राइब, वे एक ही जगह में रहते हैं, एक थोड़ा ऊपर रहते हैं और दूसरे थोड़ा नीचे रहते हैं, उन लोगों के अलावा बाकी सारे ट्राइबल्स को, प्लेस वाले को हिल्स में भी और हिल्स वाले को प्लेस में भी, उन लोगों का जो अधिकार है, उसका expansion किया गया अर्थात् मर्यादा दी गई। इसके बाद जब 2003 में Bodo Accord हुआ, तो इस समझौते में इसको क्लॉज नं. 8 में रखा गया और 2010 में इसके ऊपर एक proposal भेजा गया है। यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण विषय है। अभी यहां मंत्री महोदय ने RGI और National Commission for Scheduled Tribes के साथ consult करने की बात की है। मैं उनसे यह जानना चाहता हूं कि RGI और National Commission for Scheduled Tribes के साथ जो consultation करना है, क्या गृह मंत्रालय उसे खुद करते हुए इस सेशन के बीच में ही इसके लिए अमेंडमेंट लाएगा?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, I think, the hon. Member is referring to clause 8 of the Memorandum of Settlement, which deals with Bodo Kacharis living in Karbi Anglong and NC Hills Autonomous Council Area in Assam. Now, this matter has been under discussion with the Government of Assam. The position that exists today is that the Registrar General of India recommended that Bodo Kacharis could be included. The matter went to the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes. That Commission also has supported the inclusion of Bodo Kacharis in the ST List. However, in October, 2010, the Government of Assam, while reiterating its earlier recommendation, added that the Bodo Kacharis, along with other plain tribes living permanently in Karbi Anglong and NC Hills districts and Scheduled Tribes (Hills) living in plain districts of Assam, should be included in the Scheduled Tribes list. Now, this recommendation of the Government of Assam is at variance with the earlier recommendation and the earlier subject matter. This matter has been considered by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs. The Ministry of Tribal Affairs has pointed out the variance in the new recommendation compared to the earlier recommendation. Now, this will mean that not only the Bodo Kacharis but some other tribes will have to be included. This matter has been referred by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs to the Registrar General of India. I have advised the Registrar General of India to give his report quickly. Once the report comes, it will again go back to the Ministry of Tribal Affairs who will have to consult the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes. It is a new recommendation. It is at variance with the earlier recommendation.

श्री विश्वजीत दैमारी: सर, मैं इस विषय में यह जानना चाहूंगा कि स्टेट गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से 2010 के अक्टूबर में जो proposal आया है, उसमें बोडो के साथ दूसरे ट्राइबल्स की बात भी की गई है, लेकिन बोडो के साथ जो समझौता हुआ है, उसमें बोडो को कारबी आंगलॉग और एन.सी. हिल्स में ट्राइबल स्टेटस देने की बात की गई है, जो clear है। जब RGI और National Commission for Scheduled Tribes ने भी बोडो लोगों के लिए समस्या नहीं कहा है, तो इस accord के जरिए बोडो लोगों को शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब का दर्जा देने के लिए जो commitment किया गया था, क्या होम मिनिस्टर उस पर कार्रवाई करने की व्यवस्था करेंगे?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, clause 8 of the Memorandum dealt with the Bodo Kacharis of Karbi Anglong and NC Hills District. However, this is now sought to be enlarged to include some other tribes in the plain Districts. Now, we cannot take a decision in haste. It will set one against the other. There is a new recommendation of the Government of Assam. Please allow the Government to deal with this recommendation in the manner that has been laid down.

श्री विश्वजीत दैमारी: सर, सर ... (व्यवधान) ...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no. This is all.

श्री विश्वजीत दैमारी: सर, मैं इनकी बात समझ गया हूं, लेकिन क्या बी.एल.टी. को फिर से आन्दोलन करने को मजबूर होना पड़ेगा। किसी और का नाम जोड़ने के लिए क्या हम लोगों को इससे वंचित होना पड़ेगा, जिसके लिए हमने अपना खून बहाया? ... (व्यवधान) ...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Your turn is over. ... (Interruptions) ... Please.

श्री विश्वजीत दैमारी: 1950 में बोडो लोग, कारबी आंगलॉग और एनसी हिल्स में ट्राइबल्स थे। उसके बाद जो अमेंडमेंट लाया गया, उसमें सिर्फ एक कॉमा हटाकर कछारी को दीमासर कछारी बना दिया गया, उसके बाद हमारा हक खत्म हो गया। पार्लियामेंट में अमेंडमेंट के समय हमारा बोलने का कोई भी Representative नहीं था, लेकिन आज एकाईड में होने के बाद होम मिनिस्ट्री की तरफ से फिर से बोडो लोगों को कारबी आंगलॉग और N.C. Hills में जनजाति का दर्जा देने का वादा किया गया था।

श्री सभापति: फिर भी क्या यहां पर हमारी स्टेट गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से प्रोपोज़ल आने के बाद भी किसी दूसरी वजह से इसमें रुकावट आती रहेगी। आठ साल बाद भी यह इम्प्लिमेंट नहीं हुआ है। क्या इसके लिए बीएलटी को फिर से मूवमेंट करना पड़ेगा, क्या फिर से रेल बंद करना पड़ेगा या*

*Not recorded.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please. Please be careful with your language. ...*(Interruptions)*... This will not go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please observe the etiquette of the House. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please resume your place, ...*(Interruptions)*... Please resume your place.

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Sir, these are his emotions, his views. This must be taken into. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: But in a proper manner. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Minus that, his emotions are very important. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Sir, after a long agitation, eight years back, the Bodo Accord was signed between the leaders of the Bodo Movement along with the representatives of the Ministry of Home Affairs of Government of India and the Government of Assam in the interest of peace and development of this region. But, still, another faction of the movement is agitating in Assam.

During the last three days, they observed bandh, general strike in certain areas of Bodoland. Due to this agitation, there has been j damage to motor vehicles etc. Railways movement were totally disrupted and, it kept going on yesterday also. I have a straight question to the hon. Home Minister. Is the Government of India seriously thinking to start a political dialogue with the NDFB? If the Government of India has decided to start a political dialogue with the NDFB, when it will start such a dialogue with the faction of the Bodoland movement under the leadership of NDFB?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, if you direct me, I will be very happy to answer this question but this question arises out of an Accord signed in 2003. ...*(Interruptions)*... Just a moment ...*(Interruptions)*... and, whether the Accord is being implemented. This is now a very different question but I will be happy to answer this. I think, the hon. Member is referring to the NDFB. There is an NDFB, which was originally pro-talks NDFB, which now calls itself as NDFB (Progressive). Talks are on with the NDFB (Progressive). The other NDFB, which was normally called NDFB (Anti-talks) led by Ranjan Daimary, has split. A large section under Ranjan Daimary favours talks but there is another section, which does not favour talks. Some of them are in prison. We are in touch with them. They are inclined to talk but there are still some more steps which have to be taken before formal talks can begin.

For example, they would have to be released from prison. These are complex issues. We have addressed similar issues when it came to ULFA. We will address these issues. But it is our intention, and let me make it clear, it is the intention of the Government of India to hold talks with any militant or insurgent organisation which formally gives up violence and is willing to talk and find solutions through democratic means. But they would have to formally renounce the use of violence.

SHRI THOMAS SANGMA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am glad that the hon. Minister has replied to the question of our friend Mr. Baishya. The Scheduled Tribe recognition point has also been raised by the NDFB (Progressive) group which is pro-talks with the Government of India. The sad part, Sir, is that these talks have been going on for the last seven years but nothing has come out of this effort so far. I belong to the State of Meghalaya. We also have a sizeable population of Bodo people in our State which have been given recognition as Scheduled Tribes. If the talks are failed between the Bodo and the insurgent groups which are arising from the Bodoland, the whole Northeast region will be affected, particularly the western part of Meghalaya. Whenever they call *bandh*, they enforce road blockade, railway blockade, economic blockade and lot of violence happens, innocent lives are lost and people are permanently affected. I am glad that the Government has taken an initiative to start discussion on issues related to Bodo area with some insurgent groups. They are in the ceasefire.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question please.

SHRI THOMAS SANGMA: Sir, my question is: By when is the Government intended to resolve these issues? It has already taken more than seven years.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, as far as the NDFB is concerned, as I said, there is a group called the NDFB pro-talks, now called the NDFB (Progressive). We are talking to them. But the vast majority of the NDFB owes allegiance to Ranjan Daimary. Ranjan Daimary is now in prison. There are back channel contacts with him. Some more steps have to be taken before talks will begin. I don't think it is correct to say that the talks have failed. Talks have not started with the Ranjan Daimary group. I think, once the talks start with the Ranjan Daimary group, after the pre-conditions are

satisfied, we should expect that the talks will move towards a successful conclusion. As we are talking to some other groups like NSCN-IM, ULFA, it is our intention to talk to the NDFB group after some pre-conditions are satisfied.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Minister, in his statement, on page number 2, item number 9, has written that "approval for appointment of 400 ex-BLT cadres as Special Police Officer has been given to the State Government". I would like to know whether the Supreme Court judgement on SPOs will affect these appointments because they are *per se* against the appointment of SPOs.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, I do not think so. I do not think the Supreme Court judgement affects these appointments.

Triple bomb blast in Mumbai

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

(a) whether in the recent triple bomb blasts in Mumbai, a large number of innocent persons were killed and properties damaged;

(b) if so, whether the various intelligence agencies including NIA, have achieved any success in identifying the culprits of the bomb blasts in Mumbai;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the terrorists used ammonium nitrate in the preparation of bombs; and

(e) if so, the steps Union Government proposes to take to regulate the use of such chemicals/fertilizers, which are extensively used in the preparation of bombs?

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

Statement

(a) Yes, Sir. On 13th July, 2011, three bomb blasts occurred at Zaveri Bazar, Opera House and Dadar area of Mumbai killing 26 persons and injuring 123 persons. The damage to property as per available inputs is estimated at Rs.12/13 lakhs.

(b) and (c) The investigation is being conducted by Anti Terrorism Squad (ATS), Maharashtra with the help of Crime Branch, Mumbai. Central agencies are also helping the ATS in the Investigation of the case. The investigation is in progress.

(d) Preliminary reports of forensic teams indicate use of ammonium nitrate based explosives in the recent serial bomb blast incidents in Mumbai city on 13.07.2011.

(e) On 21.07.2011, Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion, Ministry of Commerce, has notified that ammonium nitrate or any combination containing more than 45% of ammonium nitrate by weight including emulsions, suspensions, melts or gels (with or without inorganic nitrate) shall be deemed to be an explosive within the meaning of the Explosives Act, 1884 (IV of 1884) so that a separate set of rules to regulate, manufacture, storage, transport and sale of ammonium nitrate can be framed. [Government of India Notification No. S.O. 1678(E) dated 21.07.2011].

SHRI N.K. SINGH: Sir, I request the hon. Minister to clarify whether for the Bombay blasts, if took place earlier, all the right conclusions have been drawn, action initiated, particularly the coordination with State Governments whose compliance on many of those issues remains problematic.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, there is a discussion later today on terrorist violence with particular reference to the Mumbai blasts and I will give a detailed reply thereafter. Yes, there is some progress on issues that have been identified after 26/11. But there are some areas in which progress is not satisfactory, especially in capacity building in some States. In the course of the discussion, we will have an opportunity to deal with it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS

Dalit families ousted from Banthal village of Gujarat

†*47. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that more than one hundred Dalit families

were ousted from the Banthal village of Ahmedabad district in Gujarat two years ago;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether it is also a fact that twenty-six Dalit families were ousted from the Dhada village of Banaskantha district in Gujarat two years ago and these affected families have been sitting on dharna in front of the D.C. Tehsil, demanding their rehabilitation for twenty-two months;

(c) whether it is a fact that a delegation of the Lok Janshakti Party, together with the ousted families of both the said villages, met the Home Minister; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) It is reported that there was a dispute between Dalits and the Bharwad community of the village Banthal with regard to refusal by Bharwads to accept the donations by the Dalits for the local temple. The Bhardwads also insulted them for having come for offering prayers and restricted their entry into the temple. The Dalits then filed a case in the local police station. This further heightened the social divide between the two communities.

(b) On 30th July 2009, a youth belonging to the Dalit community was run over and killed by a tractor driven by a person belonging to the Darbar Community (the dominant caste). The police registered a case under section 279, 337, 304 A of IPC and Section 177, 134 and 184 of Motor Vehicle Act. The Dalits felt that this is a murder whereas the local police has booked a case of accident. As a result all the 138 Dalit members of village Dhada in Banaskantha District of Gujarat left their village and camped at the Mamlatdar's office at Tehsil Deesa. 42 members have since returned to their village and remaining 91, however, are still camping at the Mamlatdar's office at Tehsil Deesa.

(c) Yes, Sir. A delegation of Lok Janshakti Party led by Shri Ram Vilas Paswan met the Union Home Minister on 8th July, 2011.

(d) The Government of India sent a Central Team, to both the Villages, Banthal and Dhada, on 9th May, 2010 and 28th July, 2011, respectively for on the spot assessment and have advised the State Government to take immediate steps to redress the grievances of the dalits in these villages. The State Government has reported that it has taken various steps, including efforts for reconciliation between the two communities.

Deposit of Provident Fund by schools

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

(a) whether all the Government and private public schools in the State of Maharashtra are depositing provident fund regularly;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the action taken by Government against defaulting schools?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) to (c) The private public schools which are covered under the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 are depositing the provident fund.

Total of 1588 private public schools are covered in the State of Maharashtra out of which 47 are defaulters.

Proceedings under Section 7A of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 have been initiated against defaulting schools to secure compliance in respect of them.

Sectoral increase in export growth rate

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

(a) whether India's exports during April to June (2011-12) grew by 46 per cent to US \$79 billion;

(b) what were the sectoral increases that contributed to the unusual surge in exports;

(c) whether Government has estimated that due to uncertain economic conditions in western markets, exports will stagnate;

(d) to what extent the domestic inflationary pressures would impact the export growth in the remaining part of this fiscal year; and

(e) the details of steps proposed to encourage garment and software exports?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

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

(b) During April-June 2011, exports of the sectors that grew by more than 46% were Mica, Coal and Other Ores, Minerals including Processed Minerals, 271% (US \$ 2.7 billion), Coffee, 152% (US \$ 0.4 billion), Engineering, 94% (US \$ 23 billion), Electronic Goods, 69% (US \$ 2.8 billion), Petroleum and Oil Products, 61% (US \$ 14 billion), Spices, 56% (US \$ 0.6 billion), Other Basic Chemicals, 52% (US \$ 3.0 billion), Plastic and Linoleum, 50% (US \$ 1.5 billion) and Rice, 49% (US \$ 0.8 billion).

(c) The global recession had affected economic conditions in western markets. India's export, like that of many other countries, therefore also saw a down turn. Conditions in USA and EU are shrouded in uncertainty. With growth floundering in the USA and the sovereign debt crises eroding confidence in EU, though exports may continue to grow they are unlikely to grow at the same rates as in the past. However, Government is mindful of these developments and had consciously gone in for a market diversification strategy to arrest the fall and reverse the trend. 41 new markets were added under FMS/Market Linked Focus Products Scheme to cover Africa, Latin America, Asia, etc.

(d) Domestic inflation causes an appreciation in real exchange rates. This reduces export competitiveness. The higher the inflation rate, the more un-competitive our exports are likely to become. It is therefore imperative that that inflation rate is brought down to enhance the competitiveness of our exports.

(e) The Government and RBI continuously monitor the economic developments in the country and abroad with special emphasis on the performance of the export sectors. Sectoral performance reviews of export sectors are being conducted at regular intervals and support measures are undertaken, keeping in view the need based requirements and the financial implications thereof.

Industrial units in H.P. under industrial package

†*50. SHRIMATI BIMLA KASHYAP SOOD: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of industrial units established under industrial package by Central Government in Himachal Pradesh in the year

2010-11; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the details of number of units migrated from the State due to increase/decrease in the duration of this package?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): (a) Total number of industrial units established under Industrial Package by Central Government in Himachal Pradesh in the year 2010-2011 is 990, as per the report of the State Government of Himachal Pradesh.

(b) The State Government of Himachal Pradesh has further reported that no unit has migrated from the State due to increase/decrease in the duration of this package.

Missing files from Trade Marks office of Mumbai

†*51. DR. YOGENDRA P. TRIVEDI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of files have gone missing from the Trade Marks office of Mumbai;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the person responsible for it;

(c) whether the case has been reported to the police and any inquiry is being done in this regard; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) to (d) As on 5th April, 2011, 44404 physical files of registered trademarks out of a total of 722114 registered files were reported missing in the affidavit filed by the Department in connection with a Civil Writ Petition in the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi. Of this, 9180 physical files of registered trademarks were missing from the Trade Marks Office, Mumbai. Subsequently, action was initiated to locate physical files and where files could not be found corrective steps were taken to rebuild the physical files based on information available in electronic format. As a consequence, 36221 files were rebuilt. At present 8183 physical files of registered trademarks remain untraceable of which 1251 belong to Trade Marks Office, Mumbai.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

The main reason for the large number of missing files has been the lack of scientific record keeping practices in the branch registries as well as the lack of due diligence by the Registry staff. Until the year 2003 the work in Trade Marks Registry (TMR) was largely confined in its Mumbai branch, which is also the Head Office for Trademark Registry, when it got decentralized in a phased manner. Till then the other branch registries were responsible only for adjudicating contested cases and for dealing with show cause matters. Physical files would therefore travel to and from TMR Mumbai to the concerned registry. No systematic record of the movement of files was kept in TMR Mumbai or at the branch registry. With the result branch offices were unaware about the actual physical presence of the files in their registry. When the Intellectual Property Building at S.M. Road, Antop Hill, Mumbai-400 037 (present location) was constructed, in the year 2006, the office of Trade Marks Registry was shifted to the present location and consequently, all physical registered and pending trade mark record/applications were transferred to the new premises in the year 2006. With further decentralization of work to the other branch registries including the process of registration in 2006-07, all registered files were sent to the respective branch Registries. It is possible that the registered files were lost or misplaced in transportation of the records. While corrective action to rebuild physical files has been taken, show cause notice has also been issued to the Heads of Office and disciplinary proceedings against record keepers have been initiated for negligence in the discharge of the duties. So far two FIRs have been lodged.

Cases of Human Rights violation against UP police

†*52. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in the year 2010-11, the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) has received maximum number of complaints against Uttar Pradesh police;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of funds allocated to the States by the Central Government towards police reforms and modernisation during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The National Human Rights Commission (NHRC)

has registered 18,990

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

complaints during 2010-11 in respect of alleged violation of human rights by police in the State of Uttar Pradesh. The number of complaints registered is the highest amongst all the States/Union Territories of India.

(c) The details indicating State-wise release of funds during the years 2008-09 to 2010-11 under the Scheme for Modernisation of State Police Forces is given in the Statement.

Statement

*State-wise release of funds for modernization of State Police
Forces from 2008-09 to 2010-11*

(Rs. in crore)

Name of State	Funds allocated / released in		
	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	83.83	115.54	89.96
Arunachal Pradesh	14.72	11.50	10.75
Assam	68.11	60.79	48.51
Bihar	41.57	59.34	63.67
Chhattisgarh	26.54	17.04	29.8
Goa	4.00	7.08	2.3
Gujarat	48.02	52.18	55.27
Haryana	27.51	46.63	30.41
Himachal Pradesh	9.99	7.10	6.36
Jammu & Kashmir	109.65	111.18	148.25
Jharkhand	69.85	33.49	36.9
Karnataka	69.61	63.96	83.01
Kerala	22.90	32.54	42.68

1	2	3	4
Madhya Pradesh	40.37	54.87	72.41
Maharashtra	75.86	72.48	42.26
Manipur	39.23	27.44	26.63
Meghalaya	10.81	9.73	8.48
Mizoram	12.69	11.48	19.55
Nagaland	38.42	31.50	33.77
Orissa	42.54	51.87	54.24
Punjab	21.56	33.50	26.08
Rajasthan	49.10	51.18	47.88
Sikkim	6.12	4.72	2.17
Tamil Nadu	50.10	60.67	92.52
Tripura	20.66	22.92	23.08
Uttar Pradesh	102.31	125.17	77.61
Uttarakhand	19.39	5.29	6.35
West Bengal	32.18	48.81	43.73
TOTAL	1157.64	1230.00	1224.63

Policemen killed in a maoist landmine blast in Chhattisgarh

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the bodies of martyred policemen killed in a Maoist landmine blast in Chhattisgarh were ferried in a garbage dumper truck to their homes;

(b) if so, whether Government has taken up the issue with the State Government of Chhattisgarh;

(c) if so, what is the response received from the State Government;

(d) whether any action has been taken against the errant officers responsible for this shocking incident; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (c) On the basis of media reports, the Ministry of Home Affairs had taken up with the State Government of Chhattisgarh, the alleged matter of ferrying of dead-bodies of policemen (killed in landmine blasts) in a garbage truck. The State Government has informed that 3 police personnel were killed and 4 injured in a landmine blast near Patelpara under Police Station Kirandul, district-Dantewada on 26.06.2011. The next day, after postmortem, the dead bodies of martyrs were brought from Kirandul to Dantewada Police Lines to pay homage and for guard of honour in a Municipal Corporation's truck used for various purposes like carrying workers, electric equipments, construction material etc., since no ambulance was available at Kirandul. A Police vehicle was not used because of the apprehension of being targeted by a landmine blast. The State Government has further informed that from Dantewada Police Lines, the dead bodies were sent in separate vehicles to respective destinations.

(d) to (e) An inquiry has been ordered by the State Government into this matter. The Reserve Inspector of Dantewada District has been transferred out of the District.

Lack of food storage facilities at training camps

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

(a) whether it is a fact that soldiers are being served 8-24 months expired food;

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

(c) whether it is also a fact that there is no proper food storage facility at military training camps;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) what steps Government has taken to provide fresh food to soldiers?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) to (e) Adequate facilities are available. Fresh food items are

issued to the units by the supply depots. Proper storage and cooking facilities are available at the units (including training camps) which provide fresh food to the troops. Improvement of supply of rations is a continuous process. Government attaches utmost importance to quality rations being made available to troops.

FTAs with ASEAN countries

*55. SHRI MOINUL HASSAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) countries with whom India has signed Free Trade Agreements (FTAs);

(b) the extent of Indo-ASEAN trade in the last two years;

(c) whether Government proposes to sign services agreement with ASEAN;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the benefits from such agreement and the sectors covered under services?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): (a) India and ASEAN have signed a Trade in Goods Agreement on 13th August, 2009. India has also signed Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreements with Singapore and Malaysia in June, 2005 and February, 2011, respectively.

(b) The trade between India and ASEAN in the years 2009-10 and 2010-11 was as follows: (all figures in US\$ billion)

India's Trade with ASEAN	2009-10	2010-11 Provisional)
Exports	18.11	27.73
Imports	25.80	29.34
Total Trade	43.91	57.07

(c) to (e) Yes, Government proposes to sign the Trade in Services Agreement with ASEAN and negotiations are ongoing in this regard. The Agreement would promote greater trade and investment flows between India and ASEAN and would contribute to economic development of the region.

Serial blasts in Mumbai

*56. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that once again serial blasts occurred in Mumbai on 13 July, 2011;

(b) who are responsible for these blasts; and

(c) what are the firm steps Government is taking for the safety of innocent people in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Yes Sir, three bomb blasts occurred in Mumbai on 13.07.2011. The first one at Zaveri Bazar, Mumbai, 3rd Agyari lane, near Dhanji Street, Mumbai-3, the second at Opera House, Tata Road No.1, Mumbai-4 and the third at Dadar (West), Kabutar Khana at BEST bus stop.

(b) Investigation is being conducted by Anti Terrorism Squad (ATS), Maharashtra with the help of Crime Branch, Mumbai. Central Agencies are also helping the ATS in the investigation of the case.

(c) In order to deal with terrorism, Government has taken various measures which *inter-alia*, include establishment of NSG hubs at Chennai, Kolkata, Hyderabad and Mumbai; empowerment of DG, NSG to requisition aircraft for movement of NSG personnel in the event of any emergency; strengthening and re-organizing Multi-Agency Centre to enable it to function on 24x7 basis for real time collation and sharing of intelligence with other intelligence and security agencies; tighter immigration control; augmenting the strength of Central Armed Police Forces; effective border management through round the clock surveillance and patrolling on the borders; establishment of observation posts, border fencing, flood lighting, deployment of modern and hi-tech surveillance equipment; up-gradation of Intelligence setup; and coastal security. The Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 has been amended and notified in 2008 to strengthen the punitive measures to combat terrorism. The National Investigation Agency has been constituted under the National Investigation Agency Act, 2008 to investigate and prosecute offences under the Acts specified in the Schedule. As a part of steps to counter terrorists threats, the National Intelligence Grid (NATGRID) has been created.

The Prevention of Money Laundering Act has been amended in 2009 to *inter alia*, include certain offences under the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, as predicate offence.

Further, the Government continues to raise the issues of Cross-Border Terrorism in all its aspects including its financing at various multi-lateral and bilateral fora and also during multi-level bi-lateral interactions.

Action taken by NHRC on police atrocities in Bhatta Parsoul

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

(a) the details of action taken on the written complaints given to the team of National Human Rights Commission by the women of village Bhatta Parsoul of District Noida of Uttar Pradesh regarding the police atrocities on them;

(b) out of the allegations made by women of village which allegations have been inquired into by the team of the Commission and what is the factual position of this enquiry;

(c) whether Central Government has issued any direction to State Government to prevent recurrence of such incidents; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) had, *inter alia*, conducted spot investigation of the allegations regarding police atrocities on women of village Bhatta Parsoul. Statements of various witnesses have been recorded by NHRC for a detailed investigation. The investigation is in progress.

(c) to (d) 'Police' and 'Public order' are State subjects under the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India and it is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments to appropriately prevent and ensure non-occurrence of such incidents. However, the Government of India have been advising the State Governments from time to time regarding the steps that need to be taken to afford a greater measure of protection to the women and, in particular, to prevent incidents of crimes against them. These advisories, *inter alia*, include gender sensitization of the Police personnel, adopting appropriate measures for swift and salutary punishment to Public servants found guilty of custodial violence against women; setting up a 'crime against women cell' in Districts; setting up of special women courts etc.

Deportation of illegal immigrants in Assam

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

(a) the number of Foreigners' Tribunals and present status of

infrastructure for the speedy disposal of the cases of illegal foreigners
in Assam;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the number of cases disposed during the last three years; and

(c) the details of steps taken for speedy identification of illegal foreigners and detention and deportation of such illegal foreigners?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: (a) to (c) Central Government is vested with powers to deport a foreign national under section 3 (2) (c) of the foreigners act, 1946. These powers have been delegated to the State Governments and union territory administrations. thirty six (36) foreigners tribunals have been set up under the provisions of Foreigners Act, 1946 in the State of Assam for detection of illegal immigrants/foreigners in the State. In order to strengthen the foreigners tribunals, Government has released funds to the Government of Assam for providing necessary infrastructure, office equipment such as Computers, Xerox machines, Fax machines etc. for speedy disposal of cases. In January, 2011, terms and conditions for appointment of judicial officers as member Foreigners Tribunals has also been revised making it more attractive.

As per report received from the Government of Assam, number of cases disposed by the Foreigners Tribunals during the last three years are as under:

Year	Number of cases disposed
2008	6883 nos.
2009	9825 nos.
2010	8331 nos.
2011	3178 nos.
(upto April, 2011)	

Detection and deportation of foreign nationals illegally staying in the country is continuous process. Action has been taken for strengthening of Foreigners Tribunals set up in Assam for speedier disposal of cases and deportation of declared illegal migrants. Government of Assam has also set up three detention camps for detaining declared illegal immigrants/foreigners till their deportation.

Illegal constructions in Delhi

*59. PROF. ANIL KUMAR SAHANI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be

pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM) and Municipal Corporation of Delhi (MCD) have submitted any report concerning vulnerability of buildings in the trans-Yamuna area of Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof and action taken thereon;

(c) whether illegal construction is still going on unabatedly in trans-Yamuna area;

(d) if so, action taken against all such illegal constructions;

(e) how many complaints against MCD engineers concerning illegal constructions have been received during 2010 and 2011 together with action taken on each complaint; and

(f) the measures taken to check illegal construction in Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) The Commission of Inquiry, constituted by the Government of NCT of Delhi, to look into an incident of collapse of building at Lalita Park, Laxmi Nagar, Delhi on 15th November, 2010, has assigned to the National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM) the vulnerability survey of buildings in Trans-Yamuna area. The Institute has not submitted its final report in this regard to the Commission of Inquiry.

(c) and (d) Whenever any unauthorized construction comes to notice, action is taken against it under the provisions of the Delhi Municipal Corporation Act, 1957. During the last one year, in Trans-Yamuna area of Delhi, 1062 properties were booked for demolition, 200 properties were sealed and 1294 properties were demolished, which included demolition of ongoing unauthorized constructions without booking.

(e) During the years 2010 and 2011 (up to June, 2011), Municipal Corporation of Delhi (MCD) received 4686 complaints regarding unauthorized constructions. On the basis of gravity of the allegations, 79 complaints were taken up for investigation by the Vigilance Department of MCD. The remaining complaints were forwarded to the concerned Deputy Commissioner/Head of Department for taking appropriate action. During the aforementioned period, 188 Engineers of MCD were proceeded against departmentally for allowing unauthorized constructions.

(f) Whenever any unauthorized construction is noticed, action against

the illegal/unauthorized constructions is taken by the Building
Department of respective Zone as per

provisions of the Delhi Municipal Corporation Act, 1957. MCD has revamped its infrastructure for detention & control on unauthorized/illegal constructions in Delhi. In this context, a number of measures have been taken which include restructuring and strengthening of Central Control Room, Zonal Control Room, Demolition Squad etc.

Access to schemes of Government to beedi workers

*60. SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is concerned about the impact of working atmosphere and the nature of work on the health of beedi workers;

(b) if so, whether Government had conducted any survey through NGOs and Public Private Partnership (PPP) scheme to find out the health impact on these workers;

(c) if so, the details thereof and whether Government has ensured that these workers have access to all schemes of Government meant for unorganized workers; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) Yes Sir, Government is concerned about the health of beedi workers.

(b) No Sir.

(c) and (d) Beedi Workers have access to the Welfare schemes meant for unorganised workers. In addition to various schemes like health, education etc. being implemented for the Beedi Workers, Government has recently taken a decision to extend benefits under Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana to the Beedi Workers.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Finalising Manufacturing Policy

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Ministries of Environment and Forests and Labour and Employment are unwilling to ease norms and simplify the procedures of approvals, thereby Manufacturing Policy is not being

finalised; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and what action is proposed to be taken to solve the problem?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Bilateral trade relationship with China

312. SHRI N.K. SINGH:

SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA:

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

(a) whether Government has taken steps to discuss bilateral trade enhancement between India and China;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the potential gains or loss to Indian industry in developing the bilateral trade relationship?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b) Discussions on increasing the bilateral trade between India and China is a continuous process. A Joint Group on Economic Cooperation, Trade, Science and Technology (JEG) at Ministerial Level exists between the two countries since 1988. The eighth session of India-China JEG was held on 19th Jan, 2010 in Beijing, where enhancement of bilateral trade between the two countries and other economic issues were discussed. An institutional mechanism at Joint Secretary/Director General Level also exists since 2003 for reviewing trade and economic issues between the two countries on a regular basis and to facilitate decision making at JEG level. Apart from these two institutional mechanisms there are regular visits of Chinese business delegations to India and Indian business delegations to China for enhancing bilateral trade between the two countries.

(c) The bilateral trade between India and China is beneficial to both the countries and any strengthening of bilateral trade relationship will further benefit both sides including Indian industry.

India-ASEAN Economic Partnership Agreement

313. SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA:

SHRI N.K. SINGH:

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

(a) whether a comprehensive India- ASEAN Economic Partnership Agreement will be signed by the end of this year;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the potential gains to Indian industry regarding the same; and

(d) the impact of the same on the services sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b) India has signed Agreement on Trade on Goods with ASEAN on 13th August, 2009 and negotiations on Agreement on Trade in Services and Agreement on Investment are ongoing between India and ASEAN.

(c) The potential gain for Indian Industry from the Agreement would be growth in bilateral trade and investment resulting in economic welfare gains to India. Indian exporters would also gain additional market access into the ASEAN countries. Indian manufacturers would be able to source raw materials and intermediate products at competitive prices from the ASEAN markets.

(d) Negotiations on Agreement on Trade in Services with ASEAN countries are underway and the Agreement would promote greater trade and investment flows between India and ASEAN and would contribute to economic development of the region.

Indo-EU FTA

314. SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA:

SHRI N.K. SINGH:

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

(a) whether Government is close to signing the Indo-EU Free Trade Agreement (FTA);

(b) whether Government has assessed the potential gains and losses;

(c) whether Government has agreed to make allowance for automobile imports from the EU; and

(d) if so, has the impact on domestic automobile industry been analysed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) The Government of India is negotiating a bilateral Broad based Trade and Investment Agreement (BTIA)

with the European Union (EU). Negotiations are at an advanced stage.

(b) Based on the recommendations of the High Level Trade Group, at the 7th India-EU Summit in October, 2007 in Helsinki, negotiations for a BTIA were launched in Brussels on 28-29 June, 2007. This aimed at identifying opportunities for enhancing trade and investment in both directions.

(c) and (d) The negotiations are ongoing. Requests have been made on a variety of sectors including automobiles. Positions taken evolve from stakeholders consultations and domestic sensitivities.

Strategy to double exports

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

(a) whether India's exports have grown in the second quarter (April-June, 2011) in line with 37.5 per cent growth during 2010-11;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether a strategy to double country's exports by 2013-14 has been released by Government; 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) India's merchandise exports increased by 37.55% in US \$ terms in 2010-11. As per the latest available data from the Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence & Statistics, India's merchandise exports during 2010-11 (April-June) were US \$ 54221.16 million and increased to US \$ 79003.74 million in 2011-12 (April-June), thus registering a growth of 45.71%. In Rupee terms, merchandise exports have increased by 42.72% during 2011-12 (April-June) over the same period last year.

(c) and (d) The Department of Commerce has prepared a Strategy Paper for doubling India's merchandise exports over the period 2011-12 to 2013-14 from US \$ 246 billion in 2010-11 to US \$ 500 billion in 2013-14. The paper is available on the Department's website (www.commerce.nic.in).

Change in export policy to effect price change of onion

†316. SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD:

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI:

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

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether it is a fact that despite normal production of onion in the country its prices are impacted by international market prices;

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto;

(c) whether Government has to change its export policy to effect increase or decrease in onion prices in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) Sir, the country produces sufficient quantity' of onions to fulfil its domestic requirements and therefore, international market prices do not have any significant impact on the domestic prices of onions.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. Prices of onion depend on the domestic demand and supply situation as well as the export policy. Whenever, there is scarcity or short supply of onion, in the domestic market, Government, prohibits or restricts export by suitably modifying the minimum export price (MEP) of onion and lays down other conditions, if necessary, to ensure availability of onion to consumers at reasonable prices.

Syncing industrial production with export growth

†317. SHRI RAM JETHMALANI:

SHRI RAMCHANDRA PRASAD SINGH:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the industrial production growth rate and export growth rate are not in sync with each other in the country;

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

(c) the details of annual industrial production growth rate and annual growth rate of export in the country during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) The export and industrial production have recorded varying rates of growth in the last three years.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) It is not necessary for the two rates of growth to be uniform because the drivers of the growth are different. While the industrial production is influenced largely by domestic demand, the external demand contributes to the growth of exports. Higher export growth, however, have a positive impact on growth of industrial production.

(c) The rate of growth of industrial production and exports year-wise during last three years is given in the table below:

Year	Growth rate of Industrial production (%)*	Growth rate of Exports (%)\$
2008-09	2.5	28.19
2009-10	5.3	0.57
2010-11	8.2	32.32

(*) Industrial growth is measured in terms of the Index of Industrial Production with 2004- 2005 as the base.

(\$) Rate of growth for exports is based on exports valued in Rs. crore.

Value of industrial production vis-a-vis services sector in exports

†318. SHRI RAMCHANDRA PRASAD SINGH:

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the export from services sector is of more value in comparison with the export from Industrial production sector;

(b) if so, Government's reaction in this regard; and

(c) the value of export from services sector as well as from industrial production sector during the last three years?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The value of export of services as well as merchandise exports during the last three years is given in the table below:

(In billion USD)

Year	Merchandise Exports (including agricultural exports)	Services Exports	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(2) + (3)
2008-09	185.3	106.0	291.3
2009-10	178.8	95.8	274.6
2010-11	254.4 *	132.0	386.4

* Provisional; Source: (1) DGCI&S and (2) RBI.

Steps to maintain balance in trade with China

319. SHRI R.C. SINGH:

SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that as per the current trend of trade between India and China, the bilateral trade would reach US \$ 100 billion in the next four years;

(b) if so, what would be the share of India's trade;

(c) whether it is also a fact that trade experts foresee that there would be a greater trade deficit for India by 2015; and

(d) if so, how the Ministry is looking at the issue holistically and taking steps to make a balance in trade?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) As per the current trend of trade between India and China, the bilateral trade is likely to reach the mark.

(b) The share of India's export in India-China bilateral trade as per the current trend is about 31%. With the continued efforts to increase our exports to China, this share is likely to increase.

(c) With the increasing trade, the gross trade deficit may further increase.

(d) With a view to achieve balance in the bilateral trade, efforts are being made to diversify

the trade basket with emphasis on manufactured goods. The issue of trade deficit was raised by the Indian side during the 8th session of India-China Joint Group on Economic Relations, Trade Science and Technology (JEG) held on 19th January, 2010. As an outcome of JEG a Memorandum of Understanding was signed between India and China, where the Chinese side assured the Indian side that it would increase its imports from India. Indian Companies are encouraged to participate in major trade fairs in China to show-case Indian products in the Chinese market and increase engagement with Chinese companies.

Export of 10 lakh bales of cotton

320. SHRI D. RAJA:

SHRI R.C. SINGH:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government proposes to allow additional 10 lakh bales of cotton for exports this year;

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

(c) whether it is also a fact that the textile mills have opposed this move; and

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

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

(b) After review of production and consumption of cotton in the country, the informal Group of Ministers under the Chairmanship of Finance Minister in its meeting held on 08.06.2011 has permitted additional 10 lakh bales of cotton in the current cotton year (01.10.2010 to 30.09.2011). Directorate General of Foreign Trade has notified this decision of informal Group of Ministers through Notification No. 57(RE-2010)/2009-14 dated 09.06.2011.

(c) Government has received several representations from the individual Industries as well as Associations in the Textile Sector not to permit further export of cotton. Representations have also been received to liberalise export of cotton and remove all caps to make it completely free.

(d) The Group of Ministers took into account the production, domestic consumption of

cotton and other relevant factors like price situation in the country/international market and the interests of various stake holders like farmers, ginners, manufacturers of yarn & garments and exporters and took decision accordingly so as to balance the interests of all the stake holders. This is why, the Government has decided to allow only additional 10 lakh bales of cotton for the current cotton year ending 30.09.2011.

Formalisation of CECA with Russia

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

(a) whether India and Russia expressed a desire to move towards formalizing a Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement (CECA) in an attempt to expand trade and investment;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the MoUs signed so far?

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

(b) During the visit of Russian President to India in December, 2010 a Joint Statement was issued wherein both side agreed to consider the possibility of Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement (CECA) taking into account of agreement on consulting Customs Union between Russia, Kazakhstan and Belarus after due consultation with all parties involved.

(c) No MoUs have been signed so far.

Helping industry to acquire land

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is helping industry to acquire land for various purposes;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise especially for Andhra Pradesh in the Eleventh Five Year Plan for Special Economic Zones (SEZ) and other purposes also; and

(c) the present position of such land acquired so far especially in Andhra Pradesh?

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

(b) and (c) Details of land acquired is not maintained at the Central level.

Growth of infrastructural sector

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

(a) whether the six core infrastructure industries achieved a healthy growth of 7.2 per cent raising hopes of a robust overall industrial growth during the current year;

(b) whether six sectors -crude petroleum, refinery products, coal, electricity, cement and finished steel having a combined weight of 26.7 per cent in the index of industrial production not only improved upon its performance of 4.7 per cent growth in February but also led to a output increase of 5.5 per cent in April-March, 2009-10 as 3 per cent in the previous fiscal year; and

(c) if so, the steps being considered to improve the infrastructure?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b) With a revision in the base of
Index

of Industrial Production (IIP) to 2004-05, the base year of the Index of Core Infrastructure Industries

has also been revised to 2004-05. The industry composition of the Core Infrastructure Industries Index has also been changed and it now includes eight industries covering crude petroleum, refinery products, coal, electricity, cement, steel, fertilizers and natural gas. The rate of growth of these eight industries with a weight of 37.9% in the IIP has increased from 2.8% in 2008-09 to 6.6% in 2009-10. Rate of growth moderated to 5.7% in 2010-11. In the first quarter: of the current financial year (Apr-June, 2011), the rate of growth of these industries was 5% compared to rate of growth of 6.8% in the corresponding period of the previous year.

(c) In the Eleventh Five Year Plan, major thrust has been given to infrastructural development especially through public-private partnership. Further, a number of initiatives have been announced in the Union Budget 2011-12 to boost infrastructural development which include widening the definition of infrastructure by including manufacture of fertilizer, setting up of cold chain and post harvest storage facilities, a viability gap funding for cold chain to take care of the inadequacy of the back end infrastructure in agriculture and issuing of tax free infrastructure bonds.

**Inclusion of natural gas and fertilizers in core
sector infrastructure industries**

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

(a) whether Government proposes to include natural gas and fertilizers in the list of core sector infrastructure industries; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and objectives thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) With a revision in the base of Index of Industrial Production (IIP) to 2004-05, the base year of the Index of Infrastructure Industries has also been revised to 2004-05. The industry composition of the Core Infrastructure Industries Index has also been changed and the revised index include eight industries covering crude petroleum, refinery products, coal, electricity, cement, steel, fertilizers and natural gas.

(b) Fertilizer and Natural Gas have been included in the new series as fertilizer is a part of the infrastructure and natural gas, together

with coal, crude oil, refinery products and electricity is a

prime mover for industries. The combined weight of these eight industries is 37.9% in the Index of Industrial Production with base 2004-05.

Import of used worn clothing

325. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has imposed restriction on the import of used and worn clothing, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether some industrial houses have been illegally importing used and worn clothing in the name of other items which are free for import in connivance with officers, if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of cases that have been booked by Government so far; and

(d) what steps Government is taking to prevent this?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) The import of worn clothing and other worn articles is 'restricted' under the provisions of Foreign Trade Policy. The facility given to Special Economic Zone units to sell imported worn clothing in the domestic tariff area was also withdrawn in May, 2010.

(b) and (c) No such case of illegal import of used and worn clothing by Industrial houses in connivance with officers has come to notice. However, as per details received from Department of Revenue (CBEC), in 2009-10 there was 1 case with seizure of goods worth Rupees 0.75 lakh, in 2010-11 there were 3 cases with seizure of goods worth Rupees 3.42 lakh and in 2011-12 (upto June, '11) there have been 2 cases with seizure of goods worth Rupees 79.15 lakh.

(d) All field formations of Customs including Directorate of Revenue Intelligence have been sensitized to thwart and prevent any attempt of illegal import of used and worn clothing.

Signing of remaining India-ASEAN deal

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

(a) whether India and Members of the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN)

are set to sign the remaining deal which was struck due to concerns raised by certain countries on the issue of movement of professionals and easier visa regime for them;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the agreement on services and investment sector issues have been cleared;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether India is the 10th largest service exporter in the world while ASEAN is a net importer; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) to (d) Negotiations on Agreement on Trade in Services and Agreement on Investment are ongoing between India and ASEAN.

(e) and (f) As per data available in World Trade Report 2011. published by WTO, during 2010 India, with total export of US\$ 110 billion, was the 10th largest exporter of Commercial Services in the World. So far as performance of ASEAN countries in International Trade in Services is concerned, as per International Trade Statistics 2010 of the WTO, they were net importer of Commercial Services in 2009 with exports and imports as US\$177.6 billion and US\$ 191.8 billion respectively.

FTA with Australia

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

(a) whether Government is holding talks with Australia relating to a Free Trade Agreement (FTA);

(b) what are the major challenges which India faces with Australia on trade, commerce and education issues;

(c) whether Government has sought the views of State Governments on subjects of their interest;

(d) whether it is a fact that Australian firms dealing with students from Andhra Pradesh have adopted a host of unfair trade practices with their Government's support; and

(e) the steps proposed to include such issues in the talks agenda?

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

(b) India faced a trade deficit of US \$ 8.5 billion in goods trade with Australia in the year 2010-11. The major challenges faced by India on the trade front with Australia are issues relating to Sanitary and Phytosanitary measures and Technical Barriers to Trade for goods trade and flow of investment and services. On the educational front, safety of Indian students and status of their permanent residency and employment are major challenges.

(c) Consultations are made with Trade and Industry Associations directly affected by the FTA. Views of relevant Export Promotion Councils are sought before the negotiations, as also of the concerned Ministries of the Government of India. For specific clauses, which can affect a State Government, regional meetings are held and inputs taken.

(d) No such information has been received by the Ministry of External Affairs.

(e) During FTA negotiations, discussions are mainly focused on challenges being faced in trade and commerce issues.

India's share in World's merchandise exports

328. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the increase in India's share in World merchandise exports between 2010 and 2011;

(b) how this growth compares with China; and

(c) the steps taken to increase India's share in world exports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) India's share in World merchandise exports is increased to 1.73% during first quarter (January- March 2011) from 1.49% in the corresponding period last year.

(b) China's share in World merchandise exports is increased to 9.45% from 9.14% during the above mentioned period.

(c) To increase our share and diversify the markets and products, incentives have been provided under Schemes, viz. Focus Market Scheme [FMS], Focus Products Scheme [FPS], Market Linked Focus Product Scheme [MLFPS] and Vishesh Krishi And Gram Udyog Yojana [VKGUY]; in the Foreign Trade Policy (FTP) 2009-14, thereafter in January and in March, 2010; in the Annual Supplement to FTP released on 23rd August, 2010; and in announcement made in February, 2011.

Source for export figures: <http://www.wto.org>

Impact of China's policy on Indian exporters

329. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the shift in China's policy to domestic consumer driven economy is likely to benefit Indian exporters;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) how India is going to exploit the large potential for co-operation between the two countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b) Chinese Government's focus on domestic consumption is likely to Vs enhance exports of consumer products like garments, processed jewellery, small cars, engineering products, house-holds goods etc. from India to China.

(c) Drugs and pharmaceuticals, IT and ITES, Automotive and Engineering are the sectors, where Indian Industry has some competitive edge. Beside these sectors there is a greater potential for economic co-operation in power equipment, infrastructure and telecom sectors. Indian companies in these sectors are being encouraged to participate in trade fairs organized in China to show-case their products in Chinese market and seek greater collaboration with Chinese companies.

Mandatory norms for making SEZs green

330. SHRI MOINUL HASSAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had proposed mandatory norms for making Special Economic Zones (SEZs) green;

- (b) if so, the details of the proposal and the draft guidelines;
- (c) whether Government has abandoned that proposal;
- (d) if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (e) if not, the proposed time-frame for the notification of the guidelines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) to (e) There is no proposal for mandatory norms for making Special Economic Zones (SEZs) green. However, guidelines have been issued in October, 2010 regarding energy conservation in SEZs in the form of instruction No. 66. The details of the guidelines are available on the website: www.sezindia.nic.in. Further, the SEZs are subject to regular environmental laws, rules and regulations applicable in the country.

**Effect of closure of Gumma carton manufacturing unit
on apple growers of H.P.**

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

- (a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to loss over Rs. 700 crore to apple growers of Himachal Pradesh because they have to pay Rs. 13 to Rs. 20 more per carton to make available the packaging material due to closure of carton manufacturing unit at Gumma;
- (b) if so, Government's reaction thereto;
- (c) whether Government proposes to revive the Gumma carton manufacturing unit in view of providing relief to apple growers; and
- (d) if so, by when the said unit is likely to be restarted in the interest of apple growers of the State and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

Lifting ban on export of non-basmati rice

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has lifted the ban on export of non-basmati rice;

(b) if so, the details of the decision; and

(c) the amount of rice expected to be lifted for export?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) to (c) Sir, the Empowered Group of Ministers (EGOM) has allowed the export of 10 lakh tons of non-basmati rice, subject to a Minimum Export Price (MEP) of USD 400 per Ton, in its meeting held on 11th July, 2011. It was also decided that the export of non-basmati rice would be done by private parties from privately held stocks on purely commercial basis. Besides, prior registration of all export contracts would be done by DGFT on a first-come-first served basis subject to the following conditions:

- (1) Applications for allotment must be accompanied by irrevocable and confirmed letters of credit.
- (2) An applicant must submit a performance bank guarantee, along with the application, for a value equivalent to a value of 10% of applied quantity. In case of non-completion of exports, within a stipulated time frame, this bank guarantee is liable to be confiscated. However, a flexibility of + or -5% in performance will be provided.
- (3) Maximum quantity per applicant may be set at 1.25% of the total quantity released, i.e., 12,500 MT.

This decision has been notified by Directorate General of Foreign Trade (DGFT) vide Notification No. 60(RE-2010)/2009-14 dated 19th July, 2011.

Fulfilling avowed objectives of SEZs

333. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) out of State-wise SEZs land allotted to each of SEZs, how much is agricultural land;

(b) whether most of them are merely real estate operations and are not fulfilling their avowed objectives;

(c) the functions performed by SEZs during the last three years;

- (d) whether they are getting any special tax benefits;
- (e) whether zones are not performing as per their targets;
- (f) whether Government has carried out any survey;
- (g) the SEZ-wise achievements, production, employment, foreign exchange earning, etc.;
- (h) whether number of SEZ projects are yet to become operational;
and
- (i) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) Land is a State subject. Land for SEZs is procured as per the policy and procedures of the respective State Governments. As per information available in respect of 381 SEZs, 82.3% of land is waste/barren/dry/industrial, 15% of land is single crop and 2.7% of land is double crop. A statement containing state-wise distribution of land area of SEZs is Annexed.

(b) and (e) The main objectives of the SEZ Scheme are:

- (a) generation of additional economic activity
- (b) promotion of exports of goods and services
- (c) promotion of investment from domestic and foreign sources
- (d) creation of employment opportunities
- (e) development of infrastructure facilities

The SEZ units are under obligation to achieve positive Net Foreign Exchange (NFE) earnings to be calculated cumulatively for a period of 5 years from the commencement of production, failing which the units shall be liable for penal action under the provisions of the Foreign Trade (Development and Regulation) Act, 1992. However no export targets are set for Special Economic Zones (SEZs).

(c) and (g) As on 30th June, 2011, an investment of Rs. 2,12,914 crore approximately has been made in SEZs and the total direct employment in SEZs is 7,14,412 persons. The total exports made by SEZs during the last three years have been given below:

Year	Value of exports in Rs. crore	Growth over previous year
2008-2009	99,689	50%
2009-2010	2,20,711	121%
2010-2011	3,15,867.85	46.11%

(d) Fiscal benefits and duty concession are allowed to the SEZ Developers and units as per the provisions of SEZ Act 2005. However, Finance Minister in his budget speech on 28th February, 2011, has imposed Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT) and Dividend Distribution Tax (DDT) on SEZ Developers and Units.

(f) Studies commissioned by the Department of Commerce have shown that SEZs have created a significant local area impact in terms of direct as well as indirect employment, emergence of new activities, changes in consumption pattern and social life, human development facilities such as education, healthcare etc.

(h) and (i) In addition to seven Central Government Special Economic Zones (SEZs) and 12 State/Private Sector SEZs set up prior to the enactment of SEZ Act, 2005, formal approval has been accorded to 585 proposals out of which 381 SEZs have been notified. A total of 143 SEZs have commenced export.

In terms of Rule 6 of the SEZ Rules, validity of approval is for a period of three years within which time effective steps are to be taken by the developer to implement the approved proposal. On a request received from the developer, the Board of Approval, for the reasons to be recorded in writing can extend the validity period. Setting up of Single Window Clearance Mechanism, fiscal benefits and duty concessions, simplification of rules and procedures are some of the steps taken for speedy operationalisation of SEZs.

Annexure

State-wise land area of Notified Special Economic Zones (In hectares)

Sl.No.	State	Area under Notified SEZs (in Hectares)
1	2	3
1	Andhra Pradesh	12258.32

2	Chandigarh	58.46
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1	2	3
3	Chhattisgarh	101.28
4	Dadara & Nagar Haveli	10.3
5	Goa	249.48
6	Gujarat	12649.61
7	Haryana	1454.89
8	Jharkhand	36.42
9	Karnataka	2196.35
10	Kerala	728.231
11	Madhya Pradesh	265.27
12	Maharashtra	9197.69
13	Nagaland	50.7
14	Orissa	759
15	Punjab	46.12
16	Rajasthan	679.95
17	Tamil Nadu	4501.9
18	Uttarakhand	13.54
19	Uttar Pradesh	419.45
20	West Bengal	220.44
TOTAL		45897.40

This also includes the land already in the possession of Government agencies including State Industrial Development Authorities.

Performance of SEZs

334. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise details of total number of Special Economic Zone approved and notified;

- (b) how many of them have become operational;
- (c) whether Government has assessed the performance of SEZs in the States;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (e) the total exports from SEZ units and the total employment created unit-wise; and
- (f) the State-wise estimated loss incurred by Government by various tax benefits/holidays provided by SEZ Act to SEZ units in the country.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b) A Statement is given (See below).

(c) to (e) Performance of SEZs is reflected in the fact that as on 30th June, 2011, an investment of Rs. 2,12,914 crore approximately has been made in SEZs and the total direct employment in SEZs is 7,14,412 persons. The total physical Exports of Rs. 3,15,868 crore approximately have been made from SEZs during the year 2010-11 registering a growth of about 43.11 % over the exports for the previous financial year.

(f) SEZ being set up under the SEZ Act, 2005 are primarily private investment driven. The fiscal concessions and duty benefits allowed to SEZs are in built into the SEZ Act, 2005. However, as per the Receipts Budget 2011-12, the revenue foregone during 2009-10 on SEZ units has been to the tune of Rs. 4,233 crores.

Statement

State-wise distribution of approved SEZs

State	Formal Approval	Notified SEZs	Operational SEZs (Central Govt. + State Govt./Pvt. SEZs + notified SEZs under the Act, 2005)
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	109	75	36
Chandigarh	2	2	1

1	2	3	4
Chhattisgarh	2	1	0
Delhi	3	0	0
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	3	1	0
Goa	7	3	0
Gujarat	45	29	13
Haryana	46	35	3
Jharkhand	1	1	0
Karnataka	58	36	20
Kerala	28	20	7
Madhya Pradesh	15	6	1
Maharashtra	104	63	18
Nagaland	2	1	0
Orissa	11	6	1
Puducherry	1	0	0
Punjab	8	2	0
Rajasthan	10	9	4
Tamil Nadu	71	57	28
Uttar Pradesh	34	21	6
Uttarakhand	2	1	0
West Bengal	23	12	5
Grand Total	585	381	143

Approval to guidelines for FDI in retail sector

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a panel of secretaries have approved the guidelines for FDI in retail trade;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that many international retail chains have shown great interest in retail trade in India; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) The existing policy allows for 51% Foreign Direct Investment (FDI), only in single brand retail trade, subject to specified conditions. Government has received suggestions/comments from associations/trade bodies including some retail chains for allowing FDI in multi brand retail. The views are available in the public domain and can be accessed on the website of the Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion.

Share of export to western countries

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

(a) whether the share of export to the western countries in the areas of engineering, pharmaceutical and chemicals has risen or rising;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether data have been released regarding foreign trade taken place 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) and (b) The percentage share of export to the western countries (countries of North America, South America, Europe, Australia and New Zealand) in the sectors of engineering, pharmaceutical and chemicals for the last three years are given as under:

	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 (Provisional)
Engineering	32.2	30.4	23.3
Pharmaceutical	56.0	55.6	54.9
Chemicals	45.6	41.3	42.4

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The total value of export and import during last years is given as under:

	Value in Rs. crore		
	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 (Provisional)
Export	840755.1	845533.6	1157474.6
Import	1374435.6	1363735.6	1609019.2

Source for all figures: DGCIA

Gandhi heritage sites

337. SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is planning a programme called Gandhi Heritage Sites; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA) : (a) to (b) Ministry of Culture, Government of India constituted on 10th April, 2006 a panel under the Chairmanship of Shri Gopalkrishna Gandhi then Governor of West Bengal to submit the recommendations for the development of Gandhi Heritage Sites. The recommendations of the panel have been taken up for implementation, in stages.

Need to establish a RIRRD in Assam

338. SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that there is need for study and document the existing theatre group of North-Eastern India, need based research in the field of dramatics and to support the indigenous age old theatre groups in North-Eastern Region;

(b) whether Government will take effective steps to preserve rich cultural and traditions of various ethnic groups and establish new vista of dramatics through establishment of a Regional Institute of Research and Development for Dramatics (RIRDD) in Assam; and

(c) if so, by when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (c) To preserve and promote theatre and other performing arts across the country, including the North Eastern Region, Ministry of Culture is operating a number of Plan schemes to support the professional groups and individual artistes working in the field. These include the following two schemes, wherein cash support is extended to theatre and other professional groups, directly by the Ministry of Culture, based on the recommendations of an Expert Committee constituted for each scheme:

(i) Scheme of Financial Assistance to Professional Groups and Individuals engaged for Specified Performing Arts Projects; and

(ii) Cultural Functions Grant Scheme.

As regards the study and documentation of theatre groups in the North-Eastern States and extending support to them, various autonomous organizations under the Ministry of Culture are engaged in the task.

Sangeet Natak Akademi (SNA) has documented many of the traditional theatre forms of the region. As part of its efforts at preservation of cultural traditions of the region, SNA has set up its North-East Centre in Shillong. It has also set up a Sattriya Kendra in Guwahati which looks after the Sattriya tradition of Assam, including the Ankiya Nat theatre of the State.

As part of their academic schedule, the students at National School of Drama (NSD) are also taught about the traditional theatre forms of the North East. The NSD also has an active out-reach programme in the North East under which theatre workshops are organized, plays are mounted and cultural forms are documented as part of its training activities. NSD also organizes an exclusive theatre festival, called the Poorvottar Natya Samaroh, for showcasing plays of distinguished directors and major traditions of the North East.

The North East Zone Cultural Centre (NEZCC) at Dimapur is operating a Theatre Rejuvenation Scheme to preserve, propagate and support indigenous theatre groups in the North Eastern Region. NEZCC has also been organizing traditional theatre festivals, experimental theatre festivals, theatre shows and theatre workshops in different North-Eastern States.

Given the extensive range of activities in the field of theatre that various institutions under the Ministry of Culture are already carrying

out in the North-East, there is currently no plan to establish a Regional Institute of Research and Development for Dramatics (RIRDD) in Assam.

Security to temples and monuments

339. SHRI DHIRAJ PRASAD SAHU: Will the MINISTER OF CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Government to provide security to temples and monuments in the country, State-wise and UT-wise including Jharkhand;

(b) the details of the work undertaken to provide various facilities to the visitors of temples during the last three years and the current year; and

(c) the year-wise details of the amount spent on the same during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) The 3676 centrally protected monuments including temples, in all the States/UTs in the country (including Jharkhand) are under the departmental watch and ward of the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) and the security agency contracted by the ASI. Security for the Taj Mahal and the Red Fort is with the Central Industrial Security Force (CISF).

(b) Basic facilities such as drinking water, toilets, parking, ramps, cloakrooms and pathways have been provided for the use of visitors to all these monuments including temples. The provision of facilities and their upgradation or expansion is an ongoing process.

(c) The expenditure incurred for provision of facilities at centrally protected monuments including temples during the last 3 years is as under:

Year	Expenditure (in Rs. Crore)
2008-09	10.64
2009-10	09.91
2010-11	12.54

Preserving indigenous culture in Assam and NE States

340. SHRI DHIRAJ PRASAD SAHU: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken any steps to uplift and preserve various indigenous culture in the country including Assam and other North-Eastern States;

(b) if so, the details of the specific schemes implemented in this regard; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (c) The mandate of Ministry of Culture is to preserve and promote all forms of art and culture in the country including Assam and other North Eastern States. Ministry of Culture is engaged in a variety of activities through its various organizations and different schemes including preservation/uplift of the indigenous culture and the purpose is served by providing grants-in-aid (through its schemes) to all eligible organizations/individuals working in various fields of art and culture. The list of various schemes implemented by the Ministry is given in the Statement.

Statement

The list of various schemes implemented by the Ministry

Sl.No.	Name of Scheme
1	2
1.	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.
2.	Scheme of Financial Assistance for Seminars Festivals and Exhibitions on Cultural Subjects by Not-For-Profit Organisations Short Name:- Cultural Functions Grant Scheme (CFGS).
3.	Scheme of Financial Assistance for Cultural Programmes organized by Not-For-Profit Organisations to Commemorate 150 years of Rabindranath Tagore Short Name: Tagore Commemoration Grant Scheme (TCGS).
4.	Scheme of Financial Assistance to Professional Groups and Individuals engaged for specified Performing Arts Projects.
5.	Scheme for Tagore Cultural Complexes.
o.	Scheme for Award of Scholarships to Young Artistes in Different Cultural Fields.
7.	Scheme for the Award of Fellowships to Outstanding persons in

the field of Culture.

1	2
8.	Scheme of Building Grants including Studio Theatres.
9.	Tagore National Fellowship for Cultural Research.
10.	Financial Assistance for Centenary Anniversary voluntary Organisation.
11.	Grant in Aid to voluntary Organizations/Societies for Development and maintenance of National Memorials.
12.	Scheme of Financial Assistance for Development of Buddhist/Tibetan Culture and Art.
13.	Scheme of Financial Assistance for preservation and Development of Cultural Heritage of the Himalayas.
14.	Scheme for Financial Assistance for 'Setting Up, Promotion and Strengthening of regional and Local Museums'.
15.	Revised Norms/Guidelines for setting up of new Science Cities and Science Centres.
16.	Pilot Scheme of Financial Assistance for Book Fairs, Book Exhibitions and Participation in International Book Fairs/Publishing Events, etc.

Need for conservation of historical monuments

341. SHRI K.E. ISMAIL: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that thousands of historical monuments are on the verge of total ruin through out the country due to non availability of proper conservation;

(b) if so, the details thereof with number of such monuments, State-wise;

(c) whether Government is actively considering to undertake the conservation of these monuments through Archaeological Survey of India (ASI);

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (c) The Government

through the Archaeological Survey of India to attends to the conservation work of its protected monuments on a regular basis. Every year the conservation programme is reviewed wherein completed works are

dropped and new works are incorporated depending upon the need of the repairs and availability of resources.

Celebration of birth anniversary of Bhagini Nivedita

342. SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes celebration of birth anniversary of Bhagini Nivedita; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) As per Government of India's norms, Commemoration of the 150th birth anniversary of Bhagini Nivedita will commence from 28th October, 2017 since Bhagini Nivedita was born on 28th October, 1867. Hence, at present, there is no such proposal under consideration of the Government.

Shortage of officers in armed forces

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

(a) whether to meet shortage of officers in the Armed Forces, Government has allowed re-employment of Brigadiers to posts like instructors and other staff appointments;

(b) if so, whether re-employment will not exceed ten per cent of the total number of officers retiring;

(c) whether Army faces shortage of more than 12,000 officers especially at the junior and middle levels;

(d) if so, whether inspite of steps like improving career prospects for Majors and Colonels, pay hike and promotional campaigns, Government has not been able to improve the shortage in the Armed Forces; and

(e) if so, the steps Government is considering to meet the situation?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (e) Government have allowed re-employment of retired Brigadiers against some staff/instructional/other appointments. The number of re-employed retired Brigadiers is limited to a maximum ten per cent of the authorised strength of the re-employed officers.

Presently, the shortage of officers in Army is 11,137. The Government has been taking steps on a continuous and an ongoing basis to reduce shortage of officers. All officers including those in Short Service Commission (SSC) are now eligible to hold substantive rank of Captain, Major and Lieutenant Colonel after 2, 6 and 13 years of reckonable service respectively. The tenure of SSC officers has been increased from 10 years to 14 years. A total number of 750 posts of Lt. Colonel have been upgraded to Colonel towards implementation of AV Singh Committee Report (Phase-I). Further, 1896 additional posts in the ranks of Colonel, Brigadier, Major General and Lieutenant General and their equivalents in the other two Services have been upgraded towards implementation of AV Singh Committee Report (Phase-II). The implementation of recommendations of the VI Central Pay Commission with substantial improvement in the pay structure of officers of Armed Forces has made the Services more attractive.

The Armed Forces have also undertaken sustained image projection and publicity campaign to create awareness among the youth on the advantages of taking up a challenging and satisfying career. Awareness campaigns, participation in career fairs and exhibitions, advertisements in print and electronic media, motivational lectures in schools, colleges are also some of the other measures in this direction.

The intake of officers, in Army, has shown a positive trend.

Delay in indigenous warship projects of Navy

344. SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether indigenous warship projects of Navy are running behind the schedule;

(b) if so, the details of the cost escalation incurred due to delay in these projects;

(c) whether as per the recent report of CAG, there is 240 per cent jump in approved cost of Project-17 to build three 4900 tonne Shivalik class stealth frigates and Projects-15A to construct three 6500 tonne Kolkata-class destroyer;

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

(e) whether inspite of substandard supply to Project-17, M/s Yark, a

foreign company has been awarded contract for Project-28?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (e) The major indigenous warship building projects of the Navy running behind schedule are Project-15A, Project-17 and Project-28. The cost escalation in these projects has been about 225% for Project-15A, about 260% for Project-17 and about 157% for Project-28.

The major cost escalation has been due to uncertainties associated with the complex warship building process. Project-wise reasons for cost escalations are as follows:

P-15A: The main reasons contributing towards cost escalations are - delay in supply of warship building quality steel by Russia, escalation due to increase in expenditure towards services of Russian Specialists on account of inflation during the build period, impact of Wage revision due from October 2003 and finalization of cost of weapons and sensors.

P-17: The main reasons contributing towards cost escalations are - delay in supply of warship building quality steel by Russia, delay in acquisition of weapon equipment from Russia, and delay in finalization of propulsion equipment in view of complex combined diesel and gas arrangement introduced for the first time in Indian Navy frigate.

P-28: Navy was using D40S/B-quality high tensile strength steel for construction of warships; however, due to high cost of import, indigenously developed DMR 249A steel was decided to be used on P-28 ships. However, there was delay in development of indigenous steel and associated complexities related to development of new weld consumables and welding techniques. The delay in identification of suitable propulsion package to meet stealth requirement of ships and delay in development of indigenous weapons and sensors also resulted in cost escalation.

In case of Project-17, Air Conditioning system procured from M/s York Marine Systems, UK has been functioning satisfactorily on the first two ships. In case of Project-28, it was tendered on competitive basis and the order was placed on M/s York India.

Gender bias in ranking of officers in army

345. SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the rank provided to women officers in the Indian Army after having served for 14 years;

(b) whether the male officers of the Indian Army are ranked as Lieutenant Colonel after 13 years of service;

(c) if so, what are the reasons for the different yardsticks in ranking officers according to their gender; and

(d) whether the actions of this nature violate the principles of equality eschewed by the Constitution?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (d) Women are inducted as Short Service Commissioned Officers (SSCOs) in the Indian Army. All officers, including those in Short Service Commission (SSC), are eligible to hold substantive rank of Captain, Major and Lieutenant Colonel after 2, 6 and 13 years of reckonable service, irrespective of gender.

The difference in the period of pre-commission training prevailing earlier for erstwhile Women Special Entry Scheme officers (24 weeks) and Men SSCOs (49 weeks), resulted in differences in the rank attained due to different lengths of reckonable service. However, the duration of pre-commission training for both Women and Men SSCOs (Non-Technical) has been made uniform (49 weeks) from April, 2008 onwards. Accordingly, all SSCOs (both Women and Men), will now have more than 13 years reckonable service thereby enabling them to attain the rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

Shortfall of officers in Indian Army

346. SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total number of men and women serving officers in the Indian Army;

(b) what is the total shortfall in the number of officers at present in the Indian Army;

(c) whether any steps have been taken by Government to address this shortfall and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Army will consider providing Permanent Commission to women officers, keeping in mind the High Court order passed in this regard; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (c) A Statement is attached. (See below).

(d) and (e) The matter is presently *sub-judice* before the Hon'ble Supreme Court.

Statement

*Shortfall of officers in Indian Army and steps taken by
Government to address this shortfall*

The total number of men and women officers serving in the Indian Army is 35605 and 1020 respectively (excluding Army Medical Corps, Army Dental Corps and Military Nursing Services). At present, the shortfall in the number of officers in Army is 11,137.

A number of steps have been taken to attract the talented youth to join the Armed Forces. All officers including those in Short Service Commission (SSC) are now eligible to hold substantive rank of Captain, Major and Lieutenant Colonel after 2, 6 and 13 years of reckonable service respectively. The tenure of SSC officers has been increased from 10 years to 14 years. A total number of 750 posts of Lt. Colonel have been upgraded to Colonel towards implementation of AV Singh Committee Report (Phase-I). Further, 1896 additional posts in the ranks of Colonel, Brigadier, Major General and Lieutenant General and their equivalents in the other two Services have been upgraded towards implementation of AV Singh Committee Report (Phase-II). The implementation of recommendations of the VI Central Pay Commission with substantial improvement in the pay structure of officers of Armed Forces has made the Services more attractive.

The Armed Forces have also undertaken sustained image projection and publicity campaign to create awareness among the youth on the advantages of taking up a challenging and satisfying career. Awareness campaigns, participation in career fairs and exhibitions, advertisements in print and electronic media, motivational lectures in schools, colleges are also some of the other measures in this direction.

Mismanagement of defence land

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) has slammed the defence establishments for gross mismanagement of vast land under its possession resulting in land scams like Sukha, Adarsh, Kandivali-Malad and "97 unauthorized Golf courses";

(b) if so, the details of each defence case; and

(c) the measures taken so far by Government to overcome many irregularities dogging defence land and what punishment are given to guilty officials in these scam?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) and (b) C&AG in their Audit Report No. 35 of 2010-11 has mentioned about the unauthorized use of defence land for golf courses. The said report does not mention Adarsh, Sukhna and Kandivali-Malad cases.

(c) In order to prevent misuse of defence land, steps have been initialed to streamline its proper management and its protection. The project on computerization of Military Lands Register and General Lands Register has been implemented in all the offices of DGDE. Two projects, one on Digitisation of land records and the other on Survey of Defence land using modern technology have been sanctioned recently. Both the projects are to be carried out in time-bound manner. It has also been decided to review the practice of issuing No Objection Certificates for construction of buildings on lands adjoining Defence lands. Further, considering the importance of land as a national resource, it has been decided to resume land audit of Defence lands.

Leakage of examination paper

348. SHRI N. BALAGANGA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the LDC recruitment examination paper in the Navy had been leaked out;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the examination had been conducted as of now and by when the recruitment process will be completed; and

(d) the action taken by Government against the culprits and to see that such leakages do not occur in future?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Recruitment examination for filling up of 175 posts of LDCs at HQ WNC was held on 26.9.2010. However, due to leak of question paper, further process of examination was cancelled.

(c) The examination has been conducted on 23.1.2011 and 30.1.2011 and 175 candidates have been selected.

(d) Five persons including one service and two civilian officers were arrested by the CBI. The civilian employees have been placed under suspension. In order to check paper leaks in future examinations, a revised procedure is being codified. It has also been decided to make recruitments of Group 'C' posts (Non-technical) through Staff Selection Commission in future.

Defence personnel involved in providing succour during calamities

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

(a) whether the defence personnel are involved in providing succour during calamity and distress;

(b) if so, the details thereof during the last three years; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) and (b) A Statement is attached. (See below).

(c) Does not arise.

Statement

Defence personnel involved in providing succour during calamities

Armed Forces have been providing aid to civil authority in areas of calamity and disasters. The Armed Forces are also sometimes deployed to provide aid to other countries affected by disasters and natural calamity. Assistance is provided by way of rescue and evacuation of affected population, medical aid, airdrop of food and other supplies, reconstruction of infrastructure etc. The instances of such assistance provided in the last three years within and outside the country are given below:

(i) Deployment of Armed Forces within the country:

In the year 2008, 145307 persons evacuated and 1863.634 tons of relief material was delivered in the States viz. Assam, West Bengal, Jharkhand, UP, Punjab, Gujarat, Haryana, Orissa, Arunachal Pradesh and Bihar during Flood relief operations.

In the year 2009, during cyclone AILA in West Bengal medical aid was provided to 12,000 displaced persons, 10,000 packages of relief material was distributed, 450 marooned persons were rescued and 71.46 tons of relief material was airlifted. During flood relief operations in West Bengal, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh, 1740 persons evacuated, 2000 & 1000 food and water packets distributed, 1092 personnel airlifted and 209.320 tons relief material delivered.

In the year 2010, during cloud burst in Leh, trauma centres were set up, rescue of stranded civilians and foreigners from inaccessible areas, repair & reconstruction of over 19 bridges, creation of road diversions, provision of food, tents, sleeping bags and mattresses and movement of heavy plant, BSNL equipment and relief material from New Delhi and Chandigarh were provided. Evacuation of stranded persons and provision of humanitarian aid was made in UP, Uttaranchal, Haryana and Punjab during Flood relief operations.

(ii) Deployment of Armed Forces outside the country:

In the year 2008, during cyclone (NARGIS) in Myanmar, 224 tons of aid of approx. cost of Rs. 11.94 crores was provided. 245 tons of relief material approx. cost Rs. 17.46 crores was provided to China during earthquake. 6000 blankets, 10,000 mosquito nets and 154 packets of medicines' were given in Pakistan during flood relief operations.

In the year 2009, establishment of 100 bedded hospital at Pulmodai in Sri Lanka during humanitarian assistance.

In the year 2010, aid of one million US Dollar in form of tents, food items and medicines was provided in Kyrgyzstan during humanitarian assistance.

In the year 2011, 1000 blankets and sleeping mattresses, food and water was provided in Sri Lanka as part of humanitarian assistance. Evacuation of approximately 500 Indian Nationals was carried out in Libya.

Upgradation of Mirage-2000 Fighter Jets

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

(a) whether Government proposes to modernize/upgrade Mirage-2000 fighter Jets;

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

(c) whether Government has identified the details of modernization/upgradation work be undertaken in these Mirage aircrafts;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the estimated expenditure likely to be incurred in such modernization/upgradation plan; and

(f) the time by when such work will be completed?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. The proposal for upgrade of the Mirage 2000 aircraft fleet of the Indian Air Force (IAF) has been finalized. The proposal envisages upgrade of the first two aircraft in France by M/s Thales and M/s Dassault Aviation, France and subsequent upgrade of the balance aircraft in India by M/s Hindustan Aeronautics Limited (HAL) Bangalore. The upgrade will enhance the avionics as well as the weapons delivery capability of the aircraft.

(e) The estimated expenditure of the upgrade programme is Rs. 10,947 Crore including both the French and the M/s HAL portions.

(f) The upgrade is expected to be completed within a period of ten years from the date of signing of the contract.

High speed boats to equip Sagar Prahari Bal

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

(a) whether Government proposes to procure fast interception craft or high speed boats to equip the new Sagar Prahari Bal;

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

(c) whether Government has selected and finalized the agency from whom the procurement of fast interception craft/high speed boats are to be made;

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

(e) the details of the terms and conditions fixed for such procurement;

(f) the details of the criteria under which such agency has been selected; and

(g) by when Government proposes to place final order to said agency and by when the order will be completed?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (g) A contract for acquisition of 15 Fast Interceptor Craft (FICs) was concluded in March, 2010. Three of these FICs have been delivered in May, 2011. Delivery of next three FICs is scheduled in September, 2011. Delivery of remaining FICs is scheduled to be completed by 2012. In addition to this, a proposal for procurement of 80 FICs is being progressed, in accordance with the provisions of Defence Procurement Procedure (DPP).

Integrated thermally regulated shelters for soldiers by DRDO

352. SHRI A. ELVARASAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) has designed integrated thermally regulated shelters to protect soldiers against extreme climate condition of the Himalayan region;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether these shelters are equipped with integrated temperature regulators bio digestors and air-monitoring system?

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

(b) Two Integrated Thermally Regulated Shelters have been constructed at Leh and handed over to Army. The shelter design is modular and each bay is 900 mm. All the services, like electrical, plumbing and water supply, bio-digesters, kerosene gensets and solar power with inverter and battery bank are well integrated within the shelter. In each shelter, 10 personnel can be accommodated comfortably.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Appointment of CDS for single point military advice

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

(a) whether it is a fact that an Empowered Group of Ministers had recommended the appointment of a Chief of Defence Staff (CDS) to deliver single-point military advice to Government, in its report over a decade ago;

(b) if so, the progress on the same; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The Government constituted a Group of Ministers (GOM) on 17th April, 2000 to review the national security system in its entirety and in particular, to consider the recommendations of the Kargil Review Committee and to formulate specific proposals for its implementation. The GoM's report on 'Reforming the National Security System' was presented to the Government in February 2001 in which it was, *inter alia*, recommended to create the institution of Chief of Defence Staff. It was decided that Government would take a view on the establishment of the CDS after consulting various political parties. Accordingly, a decision on the matter would be taken after completion of the ongoing consultations.

Strengthening of coastal security

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

(a) whether Government is aware that the coastal security ring around Mumbai remains porous for want of infrastructure and adequately trained personnel;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether most of the coastline in the country remain unpatrolled posing threat to the security of the Nation; and

(d) if so, the concrete steps Government proposes to take in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (d) A three tier coastal security ring all along our coast including Mumbai is provided by Marine Police, Indian Coast Guard and Indian Navy. Government has initiated several measures to strengthen Coastal Security, which includes improving surveillance mechanism and enhanced patrolling by following an integrated approach. Joint operational exercises are conducted on regular basis among Navy, Coast Guard, Coastal Police, Customs and others to check the effectiveness of this approach adopted for security of coastal areas including island territories. Further, continuous review and monitoring of various mechanisms have been established by the Government at different levels, involving various agencies, including the State/Union Territory authorities. The intelligence mechanism has also been streamlined through the creation of Joint Operation Centers and

multi-agency coordination mechanism. Installation of radars covering the country's entire coastline and islands is also an essential part of this process.

Illegal construction in Secunderabad Cantonment

355. SHRI NANDI YELLAIAH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether recently Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) raided Secunderabad Cantonment Board Office;

(b) if so, what are the various irregularities found in respect of administration and rules pertaining to construction of buildings;

(c) whether 80 per cent of buildings constructed in Secunderabad Cantonment are constructed regularly in an illegal manner;

(d) if not, what is the actual percentage of unauthorized buildings still in existence and details of action taken by the Defence authorities to curb such unauthorized construction; and

(e) the detailed recommendations made by the Ministry at present to streamline the entire maladministration of Secunderabad Cantonment Board, in all its aspects?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) and (b) Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) has carried out a joint surprise check alongwith 03 Assistant Engineers of the Cantonment Board and gathered information from the Cantonment Board office regarding the unauthorized constructions carried out in 10 buildings. Subsequently, the CBI raided the houses of some engineering staff, the then Chief Executive Officer and all elected members of the Cantonment Board. However, no report has been received from CBI by the Cantonment Board till date.

(c) and (d) The exact percentage of unauthorized buildings is difficult to gather as the unauthorized constructions range from minor deviations or irregularities which can be regularized under the existing rules to large constructions. Action against unauthorized constructions is taken under the provisions of Cantonments Act, 2006. Such actions are a continuous process.

(e) A scheme for Cadre Restructuring has been approved, so as to enable Cantonment Board to have more professional & competent manpower.

Corruption in defence deals

†356. SHRI MOHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether the Ministry is aware of the corruption in the procurement and import of defence equipments;

(b) if so, the extent of corruption exposed in the defence deals till now;

(c) whether there is any plan to make defence deals transparent;

(d) whether Government also proposes to increase indigenous production of necessary equipments; if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the cost of defence equipments purchased by the Indian Army in 2009-10 and 2010-11 and the proportion of defence equipments purchased from domestic and foreign markets respectively?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (c) Procurement of Capital equipment/weapon systems for Indian Defence forces is made from various indigenous as well as foreign sources as per the Defence Procurement Procedure. This Procedure contains stringent provisions aimed at ensuring the highest degree of probity, public accountability and transparency. The Procedure includes provision for signing Pre-Contract Integrity Pact in procurement cases of the estimated value exceeding Rs.100 crore as well as provisions prohibiting engagement of agents or use of undue influence. In order to promote transparency, the issue of Request for Information (RFI) has been made mandatory to provide advance information and encourage a wider vendor base.

(d) With a view to have greater self-reliance in Defence production, Government has announced Defence Production Policy in January, 2011. Besides, the Government included a new categorization 'Buy & Make (Indian)' in the Defence Procurement Procedure in November, 2009 to encourage indigenous production in the country.

(e) The amount spent on Capital acquisition of defence equipment for Indian Army in 2009-10 and 2010-11 from indigenous and foreign markets is given below:

(Rs. in crore)			
Year	Indigenous	Foreign	Total
2009-10	6500.09 (79.66%)	1659.37 (20.34%)	8159.46
2010-11	6417.41 (88.91%)	800.39 (11.09%)	7217.80

**Sanction of amount for construction of Sainik Welfare
Rest House in Himachal Pradesh**

357. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received a request from the State Government of Himachal Pradesh to provide Rs. 9.85 lakh in view of revised estimate for construction of Sainik Welfare Rest House in Poanta Sahib of Himachal Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with Government's response thereto;

(c) whether Government has sanctioned the amount as per the revised estimate;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor and the time by when the pending amount is likely to be released to Himachal Pradesh?

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

(b) to (e) Government of India had sanctioned its share of Rs. 8,67,675/- in March, 2007 which was 50% of original cost of construction as per the estimate. After receipt of the Central share, Himachal Pradesh Government in April, 2009 requested for additional Rs. 9.00 lakhs stating that cost of construction has enhanced to Rs. 37.04 lakhs. Additional funds could not be released as the State Government is yet to provide adequate justification for escalation in cost along with revised estimates and to confirm that additional sum of Rs. 9.00 lakhs has been released by the State Government.

Acquisition of foreign submarines

358. SHRI N. BALAGANGA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken decision to acquire some submarines from abroad;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the number of such submarines to be imported and the countries from where they are to be imported; and

(c) the amount of money that is proposed to be spent on the acquisition?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY) : (a) to (c) Acceptance of Necessity for acquisition of Six Submarines under Project-75(I) has been accorded by the Defence Acquisitions Council. The proposal is being progressed. Cost details would be available on finalization of contracts.

Joint development of fifth generation fighter aircrafts with Russia

359. SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India and Russia are jointly developing the fifth generation fighter aircrafts;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) how many of such fighter jets that India is going to induct into the Indian Air Force and by when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. M.M. PALLAM RAJU): (a) and (b) A Preliminary Design (PD) contract has been signed between HAL and Rosoboronexport, Russia on 21st December, 2010 for implementation of design & development of Prospective Multi-role Fighter (PMF) Aircraft programme by Hindustan Aeronautics Limited (HAL) jointly with Sukhoi Design Bureau (SDB) of Russia at a cost of 295 million USD. The duration of the PD Phase is 18 months. Full scale Design & Development work will be taken up under a separate contract, which will be negotiated and signed towards the end of the PD Phase.

(c) Presently, a requirement of around 250 Fighter Jets with induction in Indian Air Force from 2018 onwards is envisaged.

Production of indigenous defence equipments

360. SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state the details of efforts made in the last two years to increase the production of home grown defence equipments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. M.M. PALLAM RAJU): In order to enhance indigenous manufacture of defence equipments in past two years, the government has formulated a Defence Production Policy which has come into effect from January, 2011 to

manufacture defence equipment by involving both the Public sector as well as Private sector. A new chapter under Buy and Make (Indian) has been added to Defence Procurement Procedure. The above steps are aimed at reducing the quantum of import of defence equipment by developing indigenous capability.

Several measures are also being taken to encourage greater private sector participation in Defence Manufacturing. The offset policy promulgated by the Ministry of Defence is another important step taken to widen Defence Industrial Base in the country which is also having the desired impact.

Purchase of C-17 Globemaster Transport Aircraft

361. SHRI SHYAMAL CHAKRABORTY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering any further proposal for purchase of C-17 Globemaster III military transport aircraft which has been already signed; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) and (b) No, Sir. There is presently no proposal for procurement of additional C-17 Globemaster III aircraft for the Indian Air Force.

Involvement of Ex-servicemen in fake job racket

362. SHRI SHYAMAL CHAKRABORTY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that ex-servicemen are involved in conducting fake job rackets;

(b) if so, the details of ex-servicemen involved in this crime;

(c) whether Government has taken any measures against the guilty;

(d) how many such cases happened during the last one year; and

(e) how many common people have been cheated by these racketeers during the last one year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. M.M. PALLAM RAJU): (a) No such cases have come to notice.

(b) to (e) Does not arise in view of (a) above.

Non-deployment of army for insurgency operations

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has decided not to deploy Army to fight naxal and insurgency operations;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that many State Governments have made request to Government to deploy army for insurgency operations; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (d) There is no proposal to deploy Army for anti-naxal operations.

India tied with US Aerospace industry

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

(a) whether it is a fact that India is firmly tied with United States aerospace industry after the signing of nuclear pact with USA;

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

(c) whether Indian Air Force (IAF) have preferred USA's avionics radar systems, etc. over Israel, France and Germany; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Implementation of one rank one pension

365. SHRI K.E. ISMAIL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that to address a sustained demand for one rank one pension from ex-servicemen, Government has enhanced pension for ex-servicemen in 2009 for those who retired before 2006;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that allocated fund of Rs. 2200 crore in the budget of 2009-10 for the purpose remains almost unspent whereas most of the entitled ex-servicemen are still waiting to receive their pensions;

(d) if so, whether Government has conducted any enquiry to find out the reasons for the delay;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the details of remedial steps?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. M.M. PALLAM RAJU): (a) and (b) Improvement in pension is an ongoing process. Though the demand for One Rank One Pension (OROP) has been considered by various Committees in the past but it has not been found feasible to accept it. However, keeping in mind the spirit of the demand a Committee was set up under the Chairmanship of Cabinet Secretary to look into the issue of OROP and other related matters, which submitted its report on 30.6.2009. The Committee made seven recommendations to substantially improve pensionary benefits of Personnel Below Officer Rank (PBOR) and Commissioned Officers, which have been accepted by the Government. Department of Ex-Servicemen Welfare, Ministry of Defence has accordingly issued orders in implementation of the same *vide* Government letters dated 30.10.2009, 19.1.2010, 20.1.2010 & 8.3.2010 which are also available on www.pcdapension.nic.in. These orders have substantially increased the pension of pre 2006 retirees.

(c) The yearly statement of booking of Defence Pension Expenditure during and up to the month of March ending (2009-2010 & 2010-2011) shows that the total amount allotted for Defence Pension Expenditure has been booked in full and no amount is lying unspent. Further as per the reports received from various pension disbursing authorities including Public Sector Banks/Private Sector Banks almost 98.5% cases requiring revision have been cleared. Only few cases are pending for revision, which are also being pursued for early settlement.

(d) to (f) The process of revision of pension is being monitored regularly by the Department of Ex-Servicemen Welfare (ESW), Controller General of Defence Accounts (CGDA) and the Department of Financial Services.

Connivance of Delhi Traffic Police in illegal parking lots in Delhi

366. SHRI SABIR ALI:

SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the cases of connivance of Delhi Traffic Police in illegal parking lots in Delhi has come to light recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the action taken against those involved in such cases; and

(d) the mechanism put in place to prevent such cases in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c) No such case has been reported during the last three years and the current year.

(d) The Vigilance Unit of Delhi Police and Public Redressal Grievances (PRG) Cell of Traffic Unit regularly enquires into complaints alleging corruption by Traffic Police officials and takes action. Traps are laid and raids are organized *Suo-Moto* and thereafter, follow up action is taken against the defaulters. In addition, disciplinary action is also taken against the accused police personnel involved in criminal cases on administrative grounds apart from criminal proceedings. In order to curb/check corruption in Delhi Traffic Police, senior officers also conduct surprise checks. The personnel on duty are also rotated on a regular basis. The general public can lodge complaints against the erring traffic police personnel on "Traffic Helpline". Moreover, complaints against erring traffic police personnel can also be lodged through E-mail, social networking sites, Feedback Proforma etc.

Attacks on media personnel

†367. DR. YOGENDRA P. TRIVEDI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been an increase in the deadly attacks on the media personnel, journalists, regarded as the fourth pillar of democracy, in the whole country;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and whether lack of a stringent law is a reason for this;

(c) if so, whether Government will consider it seriously and bring a

stringent law to check such incidents; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) the details of number of attacks on media personnel, journalists during the last three years so far, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH) : (a) to (d) The data regarding attacks on media personnel and journalists in different States of the country is not maintained by the Central Government. 'Police' and 'Public Order' being State subjects under the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India, the State Governments are primarily responsible for prevention, detection, registration and investigation of crime and also for prosecuting the accused or criminals involved, under the extant and applicable laws, through the machinery of their law enforcement agencies. The State Governments are therefore primarily responsible for ensuring protection of the life and property of all citizens including media personnel and journalists within their respective jurisdiction. The Union Government therefore does not have any direct role in the matter. The Union Government has issued a comprehensive advisory on Prevention, Registration, Investigation and Prosecution of Crime to all State Governments and UT Administrations on 16th July, 2010.

Districts of Orissa covered under SRE scheme

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

(a) the number of districts of Orissa covered under Security Related Expenditure (SRE) scheme of Government;

(b) the reasons for non-inclusion of Kalahandi and Nuapada districts of Orissa bordering Naxal affected Chhattisgarh under the Scheme; and

(c) the fresh steps taken by Government to cover these districts under the Scheme and enhance the allocation for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (c) At present 83 districts in the country, *inter alia*, including 15 (fifteen) districts of Orissa are included under the Security Related Expenditure (SRE) Scheme.

The Central Government has received a proposal from Government of Orissa to include 4 (four) more districts of the State, namely, Kalahandi, Nuapada, Baragarh and Bolangir under the SRE Scheme.

Proposals are received from the State Governments from time to time

for inclusion of more districts under the SRE Scheme, which is a continuous process.

The Government released an amount of Rs. 56.62 crore during 2010-11 to the State of Orissa under the SRE Scheme, which is much higher than Rs. 3.71 crore released during the year 2009-10.

Intrusion by Nepalese citizen along border in Bihar

†369. SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI:

SHRI MOTILAL VORA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that on 'no men's land' adjoining the Nepal border in Bihar, intrusion by Nepalese citizens is increasing continuously;

(b) whether the security forces, Government of Bihar and intelligence agencies have also sent reports to Government in this regard;

(c) if so, when this matter was brought to the notice of Government; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (d) No such report has been received regarding increase in intrusion by Nepalese on Indian territory along the India-Nepal border. No fresh encroachment on 'No Man' s Land' has been reported after deployment of SSB since 2001 along Indo-Nepal border in Bihar.

Incidents of bomb blasts in Mumbai

†370. SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD:

SHRI RAMCHANDRA PRASAD SINGH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there were again incidents of bomb blasts in metropolitan city of Mumbai on 13 July, 2011;

(b) if so, the number of people killed and injured in these bomb blasts;

(c) whether it is a fact that there have been such incidents in Mumbai in the past also; and

(d) if so, when these incidents occurred in the last decade and the punishment given to the people responsible for these incidents?

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

(b) As per the available information, 26 persons died and 123 were injured.

(c) and (d) Yes Sir. The details of the Mumbai incidents for the last 10 years is given in the Statement.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement

Mumbai Incidents for the last Ten years

Sl.No.	Date of Incident	Gist of Incident	Current Status of Trial
1. 2.12.2002 2005. acquitted been 5	Bomb blast in BEST bus at Ghatkopar, Mumbai	19 arrested. Trial concluded on 11th June Out of 19, 10 were discharged, 8 were and 1 died in police custody. Appeal has filed by the State against the acquittal of accused.	
2. 6.12.2002 27.1.2003 13.3.2003	Bomb explosion in McDonald Restaurant, Mumbai Central Station Bomb explosion in Ville Parle (E) vegetable market, Mumbai. Blast in Train in Mulund, Mumbai	17 arrested. Charge sheet was filed on July 19, 2003.	
3. 2.12.2002 2009. approver 28.7.2003 25.8.2003 25.8.2003	Recovery of IEDs and explosives at SEEPZ Bus Depot, Andheri Blast in BEST bus in Mumbai Twin Blast near Gateway of India Blast near Zaverly Bazar, Kalbadevi locality	7 arrested. Trial concluded on August 6, 3 accused were discharged, 1 turned and 3 were convicted and sentenced to death by Hon'ble Special POTA Court, Mumbai. Appeal by Prosecution was filed in Mumbai	

the

High Court against the discharge order and
appeals have been filed by the defence in

Mumbai High Court against their conviction.
Appeals are still pending.

4.	11.7.2006	Serial Bomb Blast in Mumbai train	16 arrested, Charge-sheet was filed on 30.11.2008. The trial is on. Two were discharged
5.	26 - 29.11.2008	Terror Attack on Mumbai	on 13.10.2006. 1 discharged on 12.10.2006. 3 arrested. 1 was sentenced to death by Special Court on 6.5.2010 and on 21.2.2011, the Bombay High Court has upheld the sentence. Court. 2. were acquitted on 3.5.2010 by Trial acquittal The Prosecution filed appeal against of 2 in Hon'ble High Court, Mumbai on 6.8.2010, which was rejected. Second appeal by prosecution has been preferred in the Hon'ble Supreme Court against the acquittal. Investigation is in progress.
6.	13.7.2011	Serial Bomb Blasts in Mumbai	

New terror module implemented in Mumbai blasts

371. SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI:

SHRI R.C. SINGH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a new terror module has been implemented in the recently held serial Mumbai blasts on 13th July, 2011;

(b) if so, whether any clue the intelligent agencies could gather of the new module;

(c) whether security agencies could get any evidence of perpetrators from the CCTV cameras; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (d) In the recent Mumbai Serial Blasts on 13.07.2011, the investigations are being conducted by Anti Terrorism Squad, Maharashtra with the help of Crime Branch, Mumbai. Central Agencies are helping ATS in the investigation of the case. At this stage, no categorical statement on the issue of 'module' behind the attack can be made.

Funds for police training

†372. SHRI RUDRA NARAYAN PANY:

SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 13th Finance Commission had demanded approximately Rs. 200 crore for giving training to State police; and

(b) if so, the details of the funds provided to the States in this regard and the achievement thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) As per Ministry of Finance the 13th Finance Commission (FC-XIII) has recommended Rs. 2441 crore for Police Training and up-gradation of training infrastructure to States as part of State Specific grants as per details given in the Statement (See below). Ministry of Finance has not released any grant for Training/Up-gradation of State police of far.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement

*13th Finance Commission recommendations for Police training & upgradation under
the State Specific Needs w.e.f. 2011-12 to 2014-15.(Rs. in crore)*

Sl.No.	Name of State	Amount	Brief of Scheme
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	113.00	Rs. 13 crore to strengthen training facilities at Premavathipet and Rs. 100 crore for police training college.
2.	Assam	50.00	Rs. 25 crore for police academy and Rs. 25 crore for setting up the Counter Insurgency and Jungle Warfare School.
3.	Bihar	206.00	To set up police academy at Rajgir.
4.	Chhattisgarh	42.00	To increase the training capacity of police training schools and strengthening the upcoming Police Academy at Chandkhuri and Counter Terrorism and Jungle Warfare at Kanker.
5.	Gujarat	215.00	Strengthening infrastructure in the four police training establishments.
6.	Haryana	100.00	Strengthening Infrastructure of police department to conduct training programmes.
7.	Jharkhand	73.00	Establishment of Jharkhand Police Academy, upgradation of the Jungle Warfare School and enhancing capacity of Constable

Training School at Padma.

1	2	3	4
8.	Karnataka	150.00	Setting up of range-level and district-level police training schools to enhance capacity.
9.	Kerala	100.00	To enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of the police by providing Community Police Resource Centres, Tourist Protection and Police Assistance Centres etc.
10.	Madhya Pradesh	180.00	To upgrade five police training centres, establish a new basic constable school at Sagar.
11.	Maharashtra	223.00	Upgradation of police training schools, police academy and detective training schools.
12.	Manipur	84.00	Improvement of training capability.
13.	Meghalaya	50.00	Training of police personnel by setting up the Meghalaya Police Academy.
14.	Orissa	70.00	Establishment of basic training school and new anti-extremist training school
15.	Punjab	200.00	Upgradation of training facilities.
16.	Rajasthan	100.00	Strengthening of training infrastructure for police, jails, home guards and civil defence.

17.	Sikkim	10.00	Setting up of police training centre at Yangang.
18.	Tamil Nadu	100.00	Strengthening of infrastructure facilities.
19.	Tripura	10.00	To establish police academy.
20.	Uttar Pradesh	132.00	Strengthening of the present training infrastructure and setting up of new police training centres.
21.	Uttarakhand	70.00	Rs. 20 crore for construction of Police Training centre and Rs. 50 crore for construction of police stations and outposts.
22.	West Bengal	163.00	Rs. 91 crore for training schools and Rs. 72 crore for Subsidiary Police Training Schools of Kolkata Police.
GRAND TOTAL		2441.00	

Interlocutors on J and K

373. SHRI RAJ KUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had in the recent past appointed Interlocutors on Jammu and Kashmir;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Interlocutors have submitted their Report to Government;

(d) if so, the main recommendations of the Report; and

(e) if answer to (c) be in the negative, by when the Report is likely to be submitted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) A three member team of Interlocutors, namely, Dr Dileep Padgaonkar, Prof M.M. Ansari and Prof Radha Kumar has been appointed to hold sustained dialogue with all sections of people in Jammu & Kashmir.

(c) and (d) The Interlocutors have been visiting the State for the above purpose., Based on their visits, they have made recommendations which are in nature of Confidence Building Measures. These have been forwarded to the State Government and concerned Ministries of Central Government for implementation.

(e) Does not arise.

Demand for conferring Bharat Ratna to Sachin Tendulkar

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

(a) whether Government has received popular demand for conferring Bharat Ratna to Sachin Tendulkar, the legendary cricketer of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) what action Government has taken on the popular demand;

(d) whether Government proposes to amend the rules coming in the way for conferring Bharat Ratna to the cricketer; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Requests for conferring Bharat Ratna to Sachin Tendulkar have been received from various quarters.

(c) and (d) According to President's Secretariat's Notification No. 1-Pers./55 dated 8.1.1955, Bharat Ratna is awarded for exceptional services in arts, literature and science, and in recognition of public services of the highest order. A suggestion regarding modification in the existing eligibility norms has been received and is under consideration of the Government.

(e) Does not arise.

Special security package for Punjab

375. SARDAR SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Punjab Government has urged the Central Government recently to sanction a special security package for the State to enable it to meet security threats owing to recent developments in the neighbouring country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. The Government of Punjab in the year 2010-11 made a request to the Ministry of Home Affairs for providing financial assistance of Rs. 1.20 crores towards the cost of jammers for Punjab Police in order to prevent the terrorists and anti national elements from executing their nefarious designs. The request of the State Government of Punjab was considered and funds amounting to Rs. 1.20 crores have been released to the State Government.

Regional hubs of NSG

376. SHRI BHARATSINH PRABHATSINH PARMAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has decided to set up regional hubs of National Security Guards in different parts of the country after the terrorist attack in Mumbai on 26th November, 2008 and 13th July, 2011;

(b) if so, how many regional hubs of NSG are being set up by

Government and at what locations;

(c) whether it is a fact that no regional hub is being set up in Gujarat; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) The Government has established four Regional Hubs of National Security Guard (NSG) at Chennai, Hyderabad, Kolkata and Mumbai. These hubs have been operationlised on 30th June/1st July 2009.

(c) and (d) On receipt of a request from Government of Gujarat, the Government of India has conveyed 'in principle' approval for setting up of a NSG Regional Hub in Gujarat, subject to the Government of Gujarat providing land free of cost, at the location found suitable by the NSG.

Amending law to take action against anti-national speeches

377. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is unable to order probe against the persons who make anti-national speeches;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government considers to amend the law in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) and (e) Does not arise.

Spurt in maoist killings

378. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the incidents of killing civilian people along with the personnel of police forces by the Maoists have gone up in recent past in several States;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government is of the view that this increase is due to failure of better coordination and intelligence among the security forces;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of Government's action plan to contain the maoist menace?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) In the current year, the number of civilians and security forces killed in naxal related violence have declined. While the number of civilians killed in the current year (up to 15th July 2011) has declined to 229 from 372 in the corresponding period of the previous year, the number of security forces killed have decreased to 90 from 211 in the corresponding period of the previous year.

(c) and (d) Do not arise in view of reply to parts (a) & (b) above.

(e) The Central Government has adopted an integrated two-pronged approach to deal with left wing extremism. The first prong is development. The integrated Action Plan with an outlay of Rs. 1500 crores in 2010-11 and Rs. 1800 crores in 2011-12 is an example of the many development plans that are being implemented in the affected districts. The second prong is maintenance of law and order, and State Governments have taken calibrated police action to apprehend extremists.

NDMA recommendations to States on calamity at nuclear power plants

379. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) has recommended setting up of disaster response teams by State Governments to address concerns in case of calamity at any of the 20 nuclear power plants across India; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and what is the response of the State Governments thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. National Disaster Management Authority has inter-alia recommended in its guidelines on "Management of Nuclear and Radiological Emergencies" that

specialized response teams will be raised, specially trained for a nuclear/ radiological emergency/ disaster and fully equipped at the State level.

The States of Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, and UP have agreed in principle to implement the measures advised by NDMA, whereas consultation between NDMA and other concerned State Governments are underway.

Efforts to increase conviction rate in crimes against women

380. SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of atrocities on women in the country during the last three years, year-wise and State-wise;

(b) whether it is a fact that the conviction rate in cases of atrocities on women is very less during the last three years whereas the crime against women is going up;

(c) if so, the reasons for miniscule conviction rate inspite of having domestic violence and other Acts; and

(d) what efforts Government is taking to increase the conviction rate and protect women in this country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) As per input given by National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), information is collected by NCRB with year-wise and state-wise details on cases registered, cases chargesheeted, cases convicted, conviction rates, persons arrested, persons chargesheeted and persons convicted under different heads of crimes committed against women during 2007-08 are given in Annexure. [See Appendix 223 Annexure No.4]

(b) to (c) The conviction rate of crime against women during 2007-09 was 29.0, 30.1, and 27.8 respectively, in the country. Thus the conviction rate was very less and majority of cases resulted in acquittal. This is primarily due to poor investigation and poor knowledge of relevant rules on part of women and law enforcement agencies as well as judicial delays.

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

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

Security threat to important dams

381. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that there is growing concern of security threat for various important dams in the country; and

(b) if so, the details of security threats to our dams particularly adjoining border areas of China and Pakistan and Government's response thereto?

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

(b) Central Security Agencies, besides providing threat inputs from time to time, also conduct periodic security audits of dams and give their reports to the concerned authorities for taking necessary action. In this context, security advisories are issued to State Government concerned from time to time for taking necessary action. Reports of security audit are also shared with Ministry of Power and State Governments for appropriate action. The Central Government also makes available the personnel of the Central Armed Police Force (CAPF) for deployment at locations, as per requests received, in order to strengthen security.

**Nexus between Kashmiri Militants and
global terrorist groups**

382. SHRI BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are evidences showing intermingling of Kashmiri militants and global terrorist groups;

(b) if so, the details thereof and to what extent it has increased the threat perception in the Kashmir Valley; and

(c) what efforts have been made to break the nexus between the Kashmiri militants and global terrorist groups?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) There are definite reports of Kashmiri militants having affiliation with foreign terrorist groups like the Lashkar-e-Tayyaba, Jaish-e-Mohammad, Hizb-ul-Mujahideen, etc, who are mostly located in POK/Pakistan. Kashmiri militants are also reported to have undergone training with these

foreign terrorist groups in various camps located in POK/Pakistan. Over the years, due to the efforts of the security forces, the number of foreign terrorists has drastically come down. However, the presence of both foreign and local militants continues to be a matter of grave threat to the peace and security of the people of Jammu and Kashmir State.

(c) The Government has adopted various counter terrorist methods to neutralise the efforts and capabilities of foreign militants to disturb peace in the State. The Government has encouraged policies to mainstream the youth and discourage the local youth from joining militancy.

Incidents of rape in the country

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

(a) the number of the incidents of rape in the country during the last one year and the number of the minors involved therein;

(b) the number of arrests made in connection with the incidents of rape; and

(c) the State-wise details of the incidents of rape?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (c) As per input given by National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), information is collected by NCRB with year-wise and State-wise details on cases registered, cases chargesheeted, cases convicted, conviction rates, persons arrested, persons chargesheeted and persons convicted under rape during 2007-09 are given in the Statement-I (See below). Information on rape of minors is given in the Statement-II (See below). There were 21,397 cases of rape and 5,368 cases of child rape reported during 2009. The latest available data is upto 2009.

Statement-I

*Cases Registered (CR), Cases Chargesheeted (CS), Cases Convicted (CV),
Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Chargesheeted (PCS) and Persons
Convicted under Rape during 2007-09*

Sl.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	929	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	6	47	24	7	56	41	7
7	Gujarat	316	289	50	503	479	59	374	328	48	529	535	75	433	377	33	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	176	29	250	260	40
10	Jammu and 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	518	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	7	110	96	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

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
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

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
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	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

*Cases Registered (CR), Cases Chargesheeted (CS), Cases Convicted (CV), Persons
Arrested (PAR), Persons Chargesheeted (PCS) and Persons Convicted
under Rape of children during 2007-09*

Sl.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	363	375	24	403	423	34	412	396	33	484	485	48	416	344	25	492	426	36
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1	2	0	1	1	0	11	7	0	9	7	0	16	16	0	15	16	0
3	Assam	34	16	10	34	16	10	27	11	1	14	19	1	10	7	1	11	17	1
4	Bihar	110	38	3	129	44	0	91	92	5	96	109	5	63	67	3	66	75	8
5	Chhattisgarh	368	357	75	376	375	99	411	401	71	436	434	87	394	396	96	431	426	87
6	Goa	15	11	1	16	12	1	18	15	5	33	15	5	30	18	6	38	33	6
7	Gujarat	98	90	12	160	158	13	99	90	8	141	144	25	91	88	4	118	114	5
8	Haryana	122	39	17	148	150	42	70	72	23	110	109	30	116	107	32	115	116	57
9	Himachal Pradesh	48	35	2	40	34	1	68	47	11	65	51	13	83	80	11	90	83	12
10	Jammu & Kashmir	12	10	0	9	9	0	5	3	2	3	3	2	4	6	0	6	6	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
11	Jharkhand	23	30	5	24	24	22	8	11	1	11	15	1	8	8	3	23	11	14
12	Karnataka	84	68	7	86	82	6	97	87	10	127	104	8	104	105	7	135	141	5
13	Kerala	183	176	19	204	208	22	215	168	12	259	242	14	235	243	16	315	305	19
14	Madhya Pradesh	1043	1012	308	1304	1335	352	892	877	209	1109	1104	254	1071	1040	223	1331	1324	304
15	Maharashtra	615	562	23	762	696	31	690	624	35	905	826	37	612	617	44	797	819	49
16	Manipur	4	0	0	1	0	0	22	0	0	1	0	0	12	1	0	6	0	0
17	Meghalaya	41	24	0	30	11	0	34	24	0	32	28	0	60	22	0	48	25	0
18	Mizoram	60	60	60	60	60	60	18	18	0	18	18	0	11	9	0	11t	9	0
19	Nagaland	2	3	2	2	4	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	Orissa	92	90	4	98	105	5	65	57	18	68	62	18	87	78	3	88	90	3

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	Punjab	135	101	19	127	100	24	106	90	35	130	105	39	210	135	47	259	207	56
22	Rajasthan	406	340	23	349	354	24	420	324	47	362	361	46	371	279	60	318	316	44
23	Sikkim	17	5	0	17	6	0	12	7	3	12	7	3	14	18	2	14	20	2
24	Tamil Nadu	141	106	17	159	119	25	187	134	49	176	149	44	182	182	10	199	193	16
25	Tripura	33	36	3	14	17	4	104	83	10	97	72	5	83	51	11	52	38	1
26	Uttar Pradesh	471	384	222	694	567	343	900	681	272	1179	934	386	625	506	242	817	724	369
27	Uttarakhand	17	16	10	22	17	4	9	10	6	12	15	11	7	6	5	5	7	17
28	West Bengal	92	36	2	43	30	1	129	70	2	129	73	5	109	44	3	68	61	6
TOTAL STATE		4630	4022	868	5312	4957	1126	5120	4399	868	6021	5491	1087	5024	4473	854	5868	5602	1117
29	A & N Islands	3	3	1	3	3	1	8	2	0	10	2	0	12	10	1	28	21	1
30	Chandigarh	8	11	6	11	8	6	10	5	4	12	13	5	21	8	5	20	9	7

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
31	D & N Haveli	3	3	0	2	3	0	3	3	0	4	3	0	2	3	1	3	4	1
32	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0
33	Delhi UT	398	371	67	423	408	77	301	292	72	312	359	84	307	263	80	387	385	104
34	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	Puducherry	3	8	0	5	14	0	4	2	1	4	2	1	1	5	3	1	4	6
TOTAL UT		415	396	74	444	436	84	326	304	77	342	379	90	344	290	90	440	424	119
TOTAL ALL INDIA		5045	4418	942	5756	5393	1210	5446	4703	945	6363	5870	1177	5368	4763	944	6308	6026	1236

Source: Crime in India

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

Timely response to citizenship queries of Indians working abroad

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

(a) whether Government has received information that Indians working abroad face hardship when Government does not promptly reply to queries on citizenship and other details from our embassies;

(b) whether it is a fact that normally Government takes eight weeks to respond to such queries;

(c) what are the reasons for such shoddy and inefficient responses to queries of Indian citizens;

(d) whether it is also a fact that touts approach people in India to get Government to respond; and

(e) the steps proposed to organise machinery to give immediate time bound responses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) Those born outside India are considered citizens of India by descent under section 4(1) of the Citizenship Act, 1955 if either of their parents is a citizen of India at the time of their birth and their birth is registered with the Indian Mission abroad within a period of one year of the birth. Approval of the Central Government is necessary for such registration in all cases where the request for registration of birth is made after one year. No time-limit for approval of the Central Government in such cases has been prescribed in the Citizenship Act, 1955 and rules framed there under. All such cases received from the Indian Missions abroad are examined expeditiously in this Ministry in terms of the provisions of the Citizenship Act, 1955 and rules framed there under. The queries/details sought by the Indian Mission abroad are examined as per Law and rules, and reply is furnished expeditiously. The queries received by e-mails are usually replied promptly by return e-mail.

(c) The procedure to acquire Indian citizenship, the relevant provisions of Law and rules have been made available on the website of the Ministry of Home Affairs i.e. www.mha.nic.in. The queries of Indian citizens are replied as per the prescribed procedure.

(d) No instance of the touts approaching people in India to get Government to respond, has come to the notice of this Ministry.

(e) In order to make the administration of the Citizenship Act, 1955 simpler, efficient and transparent, the Ministry of Home Affairs has already introduced the procedure for making online application for Indian citizenship. The said facility can be accessed on the Ministry's website i.e. www.mha.nic.in.

Pre-paid auto and taxi service manned by Delhi Traffic Police

385. SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that pre-paid auto and taxi service is operated by Delhi Traffic Police in the Capital;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that there is wide gap between the rates of prepaid and the meters rates of auto and taxis;

(c) if so, the details in this regard along with the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken to set it right?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) Yes, Sir. Delhi Traffic Police is operating pre-paid auto and taxi service in the Capital.

(b) to (d) There is only a marginal gap between the rates of prepaid and the meter rates of auto and taxis and this difference is due to inclusion of service charges levied by Delhi Traffic Police along with calculation of fare, which is calculated on zone basis and is not based on the actual kilometres travelled. The pre-paid auto and taxi rates have been calculated on the basis of rates approved by Transport Department, Government of National Capital of Delhi (GNCTD), which are generally in consonance with the fare (meter) structure notified by Transport Deptt., GNCT of Delhi for auto/taxis.

Organisation behind Mumbai bomb blasts

†386. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of people killed and injured in the Mumbai bomb blasts occurred on 13 July, 2011; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether Government has received any information about the organization behind this blast?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) As per available information, 26 persons were killed and 123 were injured in the three bomb blasts which occurred in Mumbai on 13.07.2011.

(b) No Sir. However, investigations are in progress.

Smuggling of illegal arms through ports

387. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a threat of smuggling of illegal arms through ports;

(b) if so, whether Government has provided container scanner at all the ports;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) if so, the number thereof; and

(e) whether there is a continuous demand for these container scanner?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (d) As a preventive measure against smuggling of illegal arms, two container scanning systems (one fixed x-ray and one mobile gamma ray) have been installed at Jawaharlal Nehru Port Trust, Nhava Sheva, Raigad, Mumbai. Government has also approved installation of seven (7) container scanners (4 fixed x-ray and 3 mobile gamma ray scanners) at four major ports viz., Mumbai Channai, Tuticorin and Kandla.

Yes, Sir. The requirement of container scanners at ports are considered based on the volume and nature of cargo.

Intelligence failure in Mumbai bomb blasts

†388. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 13/7 Mumbai bomb blasts are a failure of our intelligence system;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government would take steps to further strengthen the intelligence system;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) No specific intelligence pertaining to these blasts were received prior to the incidents.

(c) to (e) The Central and State Security and Intelligence Agencies are working together and have averted a number of incidents. The Government has been, on a continuing basis, reviewing the security arrangements in the light of the emerging challenges, and a number of important decisions and measures have been taken. These measures, inter-alia, include augmenting the strength of Central Para-Military Forces; amendment of the CISF Act to enable deployment of CISF in joint venture of private industrial undertakings; establishment of NSG hubs at Chennai, Kolkata, Hyderabad and Mumbai; empowerment of DG, NSG to requisition aircraft for movement of NSG personnel in the event of any emergency; strengthening and re-organizing of Multi-Agency Centre to enable it to function on 24x7 basis for real time collation and sharing of intelligence with other intelligence and security agencies; tighter immigration control; effective border management through round the clock surveillance & patrolling on the borders; establishment of observation posts, border fencing, flood lighting, deployment of modern and hi-tech surveillance equipment; upgradation of Intelligence setup; and coastal security. The Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 has been amended and notified in 2008 to strengthen the punitive measures to combat terrorism. The National Investigation Agency has been constituted under the National Investigation Agency Act, 2008 to investigate and prosecute offences under the Acts specified in the Schedule. As a part of steps to counter terrorists threats, the National Intelligence Grid (NATGRID) has been created.

Allowing private security guards to keep weapons

†389. SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether many organisations, agencies and companies of the country have appointed private security guards for the protection of their establishments;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has permitted various private security guards to keep weapons with them; and

(d) 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) and (b) A number of private individuals, business and industrial establishments, companies and private organisations in the country usually engage private security guards to meet their security needs. However, the Ministry of Home Affairs has no details about such persons/ organisations who have engaged private security guards.

(c) and (d) No, Sir. There is no general enabling provision in the Private Security Agencies (Regulation) Act, 2005 for giving permission to private security guards to carry weapons. However, grant of licence for possessing/carrying a weapon by an individual is governed by the provisions of the Arms Act, 1959 and rules framed thereunder. Some private establishments quite often engage ex-servicemen, retired police personnel and individuals possessing arms licence for self.

Intelligence input about serial blasts in Mumbai

390. SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had received any intelligence input regarding the recently occurred serial bomb blasts in Mumbai;

(b) whether any security alert and preventive steps will be taken, to prevent these kind of happenings in the future; and

(c) whether any external security/intelligence agency was involved in the investigating operation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) No specific intelligence pertaining to these blasts were received prior to the incidents.

(b) Govt. of Maharashtra has initiated steps to install CCTV to cover Mumbai City. Government has also initiated the move of removing encroachments and proper management of Parking lots. All unit Commanders have been instructed to sensitize officers and men working under them and take steps to ensure safety and security of susceptible targets like iconic buildings, Religious places, Places of Heavy footfalls, Places frequented by foreigners etc. Nakebandis, Checking of hotels, lodges are being conducted. Units Commanders have been instructed to sensitize security staff and Management of Vital Installations, Hotels, Shopping Malls, Cinemas, Bus Stands and Railway Stations.

(c) Investigation is being conducted by Anti Terrorism Squad, Maharashtra with the help of Crime Branch, Mumbai, Central Agencies are also helping ATS in investigation of the case. No external security/intelligence agency is included in the investigations.

Recruiting retired armed forces personnel in CPMFS

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

(a) given the shortage of trained personnel in Central Paramilitary Forces (CPMFs), whether Government proposes to recruit retired Armed Forces personnel into the CPMF, since they retire very young/early due to Army rules; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) As per Government of India instructions, Ex-servicemen are recruited in Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) & Assam Rifles. However, sufficient number of candidates against Ex-Army quota do not apply in the recruitment process, therefore, a large number of vacancies remain unfilled. In order to enhance representation of Ex-servicemen in CAPFs. Government has accorded sanction/approval for contractual engagement of Ex-servicemen in the Forces.

NDMA assessment of India's preparedness to face disasters

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

(a) whether the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) after taking stock of psycho-social support and mental health services in the

country has stated that India is not prepared to face natural disasters;

(b) if so, the details thereof and what is the reaction of Government thereto; and

(c) whether Government has learnt any lesson from the recent Japan earthquake and tsunami since the Himalayan belt is sitting on a major seismic zone?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) has examined the present status of Psychosocial Support and Mental Health Services in the country and gaps have been identified in the availability of professionals, standardized tools, planning, implementation, coordination and field level logistics, which need improvement.

Considering the Importance of the need for psychosocial support in disasters, NDMA has prepared the guidelines on Psychosocial Support and Mental Health Services in Disasters, and the same has been released on 20th January, 2010.

A Statement showing the key components of National Guidelines on Psychosocial Support and Mental Health Services in Disasters for strengthening the service delivery and activities taken up as follow up are given in the statement (See below).

(c) Yes Sir. In view of the recent Japan earthquake and tsunami, the Government of India in coordination with NDMA has reviewed the preparedness of the country for earthquake and tsunami disasters at the highest level for follow up action accordingly.

Statement

The key components included in the National Guidelines on Psychosocial Support and Mental Health Services (PSSMHS) in Disasters for strengthening the service delivery and activities taken up by NDMA

Key components of the Guidelines

1. PSSMHS intervention will be planned and integrated in National Mental Health Programmes (NMHP) and Disaster Mental Health Programmes (DMHP). It shall be implemented by the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare.
2. Skilled and competent human resource at all levels will be developed with the help of NIMHANS and other nodal institutions through standardized training practices.

3. Knowledge about preventive and mitigation strategies for adverse psycho-social effects of disasters would be mainstreamed into education system, adequate trained manpower shall be prepared, training of Community level workers, NGOs and various professionals for providing PSSMHS in the aftermath of disasters.

4. Normalization of survivor's psychological impact should be hastened by providing Psychosocial First Aid, subsequently psychosocial support in relief camps. Provision of psycho-social support during rehabilitation and rebuilding phase would be integrated in to the overall community development interventions.
5. Research and development to develop effective intervention should focus on community needs, integration of professional referral system with existing community best practices, vulnerability and epidemiological factors that compounded the psycho-social impact on any emergency.
6. Systematic documentation, procedures to enhance community participation, elements of psycho-social support and mental health services in deliverables like relief, transportation, care of vulnerable groups, psycho-social first aid supported by adequate infrastructure will be undertaken as planned objectives.
7. Inclusion of PSSMHS in hospital disaster management planning, effective communication and networking, counseling session areas, pooling of resources amongst network of health care services and identification of all the critical issues in state/district health disaster management planning.
8. Identification of designated institutions for training under Disaster Mental Health Programme and models of Public-Private Participation will be developed, tested and practiced.
9. Long term management of mental health interventions will be undertaken through standardized and structured need assessment tools followed by scientific studies, evaluation and development of specific intervention modules thereupon.
10. Efforts will be made to adopt international best practices, provisions for special care to vulnerable groups, care to care givers, role of PSSMHS providers in all phases of disaster management cycle based on 'all hazard' disaster management approach.

Activities taken up as a follow up to the Guidelines

- (i) The guidelines were sent to all the States Chief Ministers and State Disaster Management Nodal persons of the States to include in their Disaster Management plans.

- (ii) NDMA has constituted a taskforce for implementing the Psycho-social Support and Mental Health Services in Disasters and the first workshop held on 7th of April, 2011.
- (iii) NDMA is coordinating with the nodal centre for psychosocial support NIMHANS, Bangalore and other regional centers like TISS, IBHAS on strengthening the capacity building on Psychosocial Support.

- (iv) Further Psychosocial Support has been included as one of the component for Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear (CBRN) Disaster management training programmes.
- (v) NDMA has submitted a Project proposal to Planning commission for National Psychosocial Support Preparedness (PSSP) Project. The proposed Project on Psychosocial Support Preparedness (PSSP) seeks to anticipate emergencies/ disasters and respond to them in effective manner to provide holistic service delivery both on short and long term basis.

Preparedness Steps:

- (i) National Capacity building in Infrastructure, Training for the Holistic Psychosocial Support Preparedness (PSSP) in Disasters.
- (ii) Institutionalization of National, Regional, inter sectoral cooperation mechanism for Psychosocial Support Preparedness (PSSP) in Disasters.
- (iii) Development and Standardization of Psychosocial Support Response Plans for both Manmade and Natural Disasters.
- (iv) Incorporation of Psychosocial Support Preparedness (PSSP) into various health programmes (NMHP/DMHP, NRHM) as well as non-health development programmes like NSS/NYK programmes.

Investigating cases of crimes against women in NER in Delhi

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

- (a) what is the status of the investigation into crime against the women of the North Eastern Region (NER) in Delhi;
- (b) the details of such cases during last three years;
- (c) whether Government has contemplated to bring out a white paper in this connection;
- (d) if so, by when; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) The details of the investigation into crime against the women of the North Eastern Region (NER) in Delhi

during last three years are given in the Statement (See below).

(c) to (e) A standing Order No. 383/2009 has been issued by the Delhi Police for taking special measures for preventing crime against people from North Eastern states residing in Delhi.

Statement

Investigating Cases of Crimes against woman of NER in Delhi

Investigating cases of crimes against women of NCR in Delhi									
Head	2008			2009			2010		
	Rep	P/A	Present Position	Rep	P/A	Present Position	Rep	P/A	Present Position
Murder	-	-	-	3	3	2-PT	-	-	-
Rape	1	1	P.T.	5	4	2-PT	1-1-Acquitted 1-1-PI	5	P.T.
Robbery	-	-	-	-	-	2-Cancelled	1	4	Acquitted
Molestation	4	12	2-PT	9	12	6-PT	7	7	6-PT
	1-PI		1-Acquitted			1-Put in Court	2-Untrace		
Kidnapping	-	-	-	2	3	1-PT	1	4	PT
Snatching	-	-	-	1	3	Untrace/	1-Cancelled 2	2	1-PT
	1-PI						Discharge		
Riots	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accident	-	-	-	1	1	P.T.	-	-	-
Hurt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Threatening	-	-	-	1	1	Convicted	-	-	-
Eve-Teasing	-	-	-	1	1	P.T.	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	-	-	-	-	-		3	3	1-Convicted 2-Untrace

* Rep- Reported: P/A- Person Arrested: P.T.- Pending Trial: P.I.- Pending Investigation

Inclusion of districts of A.P. under LWE affected districts

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

(a) the details of the proposal of Andhra Pradesh Government for inclusion of Srikakulam, Vizianagaram, Visakhapatnam, East Godavari districts under Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected districts of the country and latest status thereof;

(b) the reasons of delay in taking decision on this crucial proposal which aims to get necessary assistance from Centre to augment anti-extremism infrastructure facilities in above-said districts;

(c) whether Union Government agrees to it;

(d) if so, by when a formal decision is likely to be taken on it; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (e) On the basis of certain fixed parameters, the Planning Commission selected 60 tribal and backward districts, inter alia, including Adilabad and Khammam districts of Andhra Pradesh for implementation of the Integrated Action Plan (IAP).

The Government of Andhra Pradesh has submitted a proposal for inclusion of Srikakulam, Vizianagaram, Vishakhapatnam, East Godavari, Warangal and Karimnagar districts under the Integrated Action Plan. These districts were not included under the IAP as they did not meet the laid down criteria. As such, no time frame can be indicated for inclusion of the aforesaid districts of Andhra Pradesh under IAP.

Plan for jail reforms

†395. SHRI PARSHOTTAM KHODABHAI RUPALA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has formulated any plan for jail reforms keeping in view the fact that overcrowding and ever increasing number of prisoners in different jails in the country resulting in lack of basic human needs there and if so, the details of the funds allotted during the last three years, State-wise;

(b) the steps taken in response to the demand made for additional

funds in this regard by the Government of Gujarat during last one year;
and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) the details of scheme under consideration of the Ministry to ensure a secure future to the innocent children of women prisoners confined in jails?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) 'Prison' is a State subject under List II of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution and, therefore, prison administration is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments. However, in order to reduce overcrowding and improving the condition of prisons and prisoners and also to ensure certain basic minimum standards for keeping the prisoners in a healthy and hygienic conditions, the Central Government had initiated a scheme for modernization of prisons in the year 2002-03 with a total outlay of Rs. 1800 crore in 27 States (excluding Arunachal Pradesh) on a sharing basis of 75:25 between the Central and State Governments respectively. The scheme covered construction of additional prisons, repair and renovation of existing prisons and construction of additional barracks, improvement in sanitation and water supply and construction of living accommodation for prison staff. The scheme has since closed on 31.3.2009. During 2008-09, an amount of 63.95 crore was provided as central share to the following States as last installment of the Scheme:

Name of State	(Rs. in crore)
Andhra Pradesh	1.50
Assam	0.71
Chhattisgarh	6.23
Gujarat	3.06
Jharkhand	19.01
Madhya Pradesh	9.55
Manipur	1.13
Meghalaya	0.62
Punjab	11.18
Tamil Nadu	2.19
Tripura	1.99
West Bengal	6.78

TOTAL	63.95
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(b) Since the scheme had expired on 31.3.2009, the proposal of Government of Gujarat for additional funds was forwarded to the Planning Commission on 21.4.2010 with a request to consider the same by providing funds to Government of Gujarat to complete the ongoing projects.

(c) In order to provide facilities to the children of women prisoners, an advisory dated 15.5.2006 was issued to all States/UTs. On 17.7.2009, a comprehensive advisory covering all aspects of prison administration has also been issued to the States/UTs.

Complaint against violation of Official Language Rules

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the complaints have been received against the violation of official language Rules;

(b) if so, the details of offices where any inquiry has been conducted and of those where such inquiry is being conducted in this regard; and

(c) the action taken against the offices where such inquiry has been completed?

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

(b) Complaints regarding violation of The Official Languages Rules, 1976, by the Central Government Organizations are received in the Department of Official Language from time to time. These are forwarded to the Administrative Heads of the concerned Organizations with the request to take appropriate action and to send compliance report.

(c) The Official Language Policy of the Union is based on motivation and incentive. There is no provision of punishment in the policy. Under the provisions of Rule 12 of The Official Languages (Use for Official Purposes of the Union) Rules, 1976, it is the responsibility of the Administrative Head of each Central Govt. office to ensure that the directions issued, under The Official Languages Act, 1963 and The Official Languages Rules, 1976, are complied with.

State-wise reaction to Supreme Court order not to issue arms to SPOS

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

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) the State-wise reactions received or obtained after the Supreme Court passed the order of not issuing the weapons to Special Police Officers (SPOs);

(b) the changes occurred in the incidence of naxalite violence in terms of number;

(c) whether Salwa Judam is a Government scheme; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) The Government has not received formal reactions of State Governments regarding the Hon'ble Supreme Court judgment dated 5th July, 2011 in the Writ Petition (Civil) No. 250 of 2007 - Nandini Sundar & others versus Government of Chhattisgarh. However, the Government of India is examining the matter in consultation with the Ministry of Law.

(b) As per available inputs, 65 incidents of naxal violence involving 29 deaths have been reported during the period between July 6 to July 25, 2011, while 933 incidents of naxal violence involving 304 deaths were reported during the period between January 01 to July 5, 2011 in different LWE affected States of the Country.

(c) No Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Non-payment of compensation to victims of bomb blasts in 2007 in Mumbai

†398. SHRI BALAVANT ALIAS BAL APTE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that no compensation has been given so far to the victims of Mumbai bomb blasts occurred in 2007;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and by when the victims of 2011 bomb blasts will get compensation; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) As informed by Govt, of Maharashtra, there were no bomb blasts in Mumbai in 2007.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) and (c) Regarding compensation to victims of 2011 bomb blasts, the information is given in the statement (See below).

Statement

Compensation to victims of 2011 bomb blasts

As informed by the Govt. of Maharashtra, after the bomb blast on 13th July, 2011, the following compensation has been announced/paid by the State Government:

Category	Assistance as per State Govt. policy	No. of victims to whom assistance given so far	Amount of assistance.
Dead	Rs. 5 Lakhs	15	Rs. 75,00,000/-
Permanently disabled	Rs. 3 Lakhs	0	0
Injured (Indoor Patient)	Rs. 1 Lakh	89	Rs. 89,00,000/-
Injured (outdoor Patient)	Rs. 10 thousand	14	Rs. 1.40,000/-
TOTAL			Rs.1,65,40,000/-

Further, the Ministry of Home Affairs is administering a Scheme titled "Central Scheme for Assistance to Civilian Victims of Terrorist/Communal Violence" w.e.f. 1st April, 2008. Under this scheme no compensation is given but financial assistance @ Rs.3 Lakh is given to the next of kin for each death and to the victims with more than 50% permanent incapacitation. This amount is deposited in the fixed deposit account of the beneficiary for a period of 3 years with the condition that no premature withdrawal is permissible. The said Scheme is effective from 1st April, 2008. So far as release of financial assistance to the victims of 2011 bomb blasts is concerned, in accordance with the above Scheme the Government of Maharashtra is required to send the proposals for payment of Central Assistance to the victims to this Ministry.

Protection to Kancheepuram Silk under Geographical indications of Goods Act

399. SHRI N. BALAGANGA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be

pleased to state:

(a) whether Kancheepuram silk has been given protection under Geographical Indications of Goods (Registration and Protection) Act, 1999;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of cooperative societies that will be authorized to use it; and

(d) steps taken by the Government to prevent exploitation of this tag by others?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Kancheepuram Silk was registered as a Geographical Indication (GI) under the Geographical Indications of Goods (Registration and Protection) Act, 1999 on 2nd June, 2005. Department of Handlooms and Textiles, Government of Tamil Nadu is the registered proprietor of this GI.

(c) As on 26 July, 2011, 21 cooperative societies have been registered as authorized users of this Geographical Indication.

(d) Under the Geographical Indications of Goods (Registration and Protection) Act, 1999, civil and criminal proceedings can be initiated by the registered proprietor and the registered user of a Geographical Indication to prevent infringement of their rights.

Survey regarding dependents of mutiny veterans and freedom fighters.

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

(a) whether any survey has been made regarding the number of dependents of mutiny veterans and other freedom fighters;

(b) if so, what is the amount of compensatory allowance paid to each family;

(c) whether the three cases of dependents of freedom fighters - Taty Tope, Bahadur Shah Zafar and Udham Singh, got any financial or other benefits from Government; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (d) No survey of dependents of mutiny veterans and freedom fighters has been conducted.

According to the available records, S/Shri Naraian Rao Tope, Shankar Rao Tope and Raghunath Rao Tope, the descendents of late Shri Tanya tope had been sanctioned political pension of Rupees fifty per month in 1959. In addition, the great grandson of late Bahadur Shah Zafar, Shri Mirza Mohd. Bedar Bakht and his widow Smt. Sultana Begum were also sanctioned political pension. The political pension of Rupees four hundred per month sanctioned to Smt. Sultana Begum w.e.f. 1st August, 1980 was enhanced to Rupees six thousand per month in January, 2010. In terms of Central Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme, 1980, on death of a freedom fighter, the surviving spouse who is not a Central Samman pensioner, unmarried and unemployed daughters (up to maximum three) and parents of the deceased freedom fighter are eligible for dependent family pension.

Facilities violating jail manual to high profile prisoners in Tihar jail

401. SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that high profile prisoners lodged in Tihar Jail and accused of big scams like 2G Scam, Commonwealth Games scam etc. were provided various facilities violating the jail manual and jail codes;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government had conducted any inquiry to the incident;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether Government had taken any action against the erring officials; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (d) The government of NCT OF Delhi has intimated that on the basis of a news report regarding the surprise visit of Inspecting Judge to the jail on 30.06.2011, an enquiry was conducted by the Department which prima facie established the following against the instructions:

(i) An accused was sitting in the Office of a Jail staff where he was served tea;

(ii) A convict was unlocked for offering prayer in temple near his ward; and

(iii) The Ward no. 15 was unlocked and the prisoners were made to stand outside their cell so that the Visiting Judge may interact with them.

(e) and (f) Action has been taken against the concerned officers for violating the relevant instructions. Three officials have been placed under suspension. Besides this, an officer has been relieved of his duties of Prison Department w.e.f. 01.07.2011.

Multiple agencies hurting war on terror

402. SHRI MAHENDRA MOHAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that multiplicity of agencies is hurting war on terror;

(b) what is the role of National Investigation Agency in the wake of terrorist attack and what are the responsibilities of State investigation agencies;

(c) how the work of multiple agencies is being coordinated and whether the NIA has regional presence; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (d) No, Sir. 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects as per the Constitution of India. However, there exist coordination mechanism in Intelligence Bureau at the Central and State level to facilitate regular coordination between Intelligence Bureau and other Central and State security and intelligence agencies. There also exists a mechanism for exchange of information between Indian Intelligence agencies and their foreign counterparts.

At the Centre, NETGRID and the National Investigation Agency (NIA) have also been created.

In case of a terrorist attack which is being investigated by the State Police, the NIA provides investigative and intelligence support. In case where the investigations are entrusted to NIA by the government, the NIA investigates the cases in partnership with the state investigative & intelligence agencies to bring the case to a logical conclusion.

The NIA has regional offices at Hyderabad and Guwahati along with a central office at New Delhi.

Crimes against women in Delhi

403. SHRI MAHENDRA MOHAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be

pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that crime against women has increased in Delhi and NCR and women are not feeling safe whether its market area or college or any institutional area;

(b) whether Government is also aware that lots of cases of chain snatching and purse snatching are happening everyday even around Government colonies;

(c) whether Government is also aware that in 2010 around 500 cases of rape and 600 cases of molestation were reported in Delhi; and

(d) how many cases have been solved and safety measures taken by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) In order to increase the confidence of public, including women, special measures have been introduced by police. These include creating of predominantly women-staffed police stations, reamamping of foot patrols, deployment of PCR's vans near girl colleges, special measures have been taken for safety and security of women employees by issuing directions u/s 144 Cr.P.C. to BPOs, introduction of several helplines viz. Women's helpline, Anti-Obscene Call/Anti-stalking helpline etc.

(b) Pickets are established and checking of two-wheelers is conducted in the areas prone to chain snatching and purse snatching.

(c) and (d) The details of cases of rape and molestation worked out by the Delhi Police are as follow:

	Reported in 2010	Worked out in 2010
Rape cases	507	460
Molestation cases	601	561

Delhi Police has taken following measures to check the incidents of crime and to provide security to women:

(i) Crime-Prone areas have been indentified and police resources including pickets, foot patrolling and the PCR Vans have been relocated to enhance visibility and prevent crime.

(ii) New Emergency Response Vehicles (ERVs) have been introduced and deployed in crime-prone areas to respond quickly and preserve the scene of crime.

- (iii) Identifying the vulnerable areas requiring presence of women police staff like University area, Bus stops etc. To cover such areas prone to crime against women, female police staff has been deployed in beats and in PCR Vans. Two police stations predominantly staffed by women have been opened in to North and South Campus.
- (iv) Women Help Desks have been formed in all police stations and special measures have been taken for safety and security of women employees by issuing direction u/s 144 Cr.P.C. to BPOs, Corporate and media houses for taking safety steps.
- (v) Gender sensitization programmes have been organized for police personnel. PCR Vans have been directed to held stranded women.
- (vi) Helplines such as Women's helpline - 1091 and the anti-Obscene Call/Anti-stalking helpline-1096 have been started.

Consultation with State Government on NCTC

404. SHRI MAHENDRA MOHAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government had proposed to set up National Counter Terrorism Centres (NCTC) as an umbrella body to deal with terror threats and attacks;
- (b) if so, the details of the proposals;
- (c) whether State Governments have been consulted in this regard; and
- (d) how this new body will coordinate with other existing bodies fighting terror in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (d) Yes Sir. However no final decision has been taken on the constitution & structure of the proposed National Counter Terrorism Centre (NCTC).

Allocations and release of funds to State under SDRF and NDRF

405. SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) what are the allocations and release of funds from the State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) and the National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) to various States in the year 2010-11;

(b) whether there is any proposal to revise the norms for release of funds under NDRF;

(c) were there any requests in this regard from the State Governments; and

(d) if so, the action taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) State-wise allocation and releases of funds from State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) and the National disaster Response Fund (NDRF) to various States during 2010-11 is given in the statement (See below).

(b) to (d) Yes, Sir, With regard to the revision of the norms of relief, it is mentioned that it has generally been a practice to review and revise the items and norms of assistance after the Award of the Finance Commission is accepted/adopted by the Government.

For this an Expert Group, in order to have a wider cross section of opinion on board, have consulted and sought suggestions from all the State Governments and concerned Central Ministries/Departments. The Group has submitted its report. The recommendations of the expert group are now being finalized in consultation with the Ministry of Finance. As such, the extent guidelines of items & norms are under active consideration of the GOI for revision.

Statement

*Allocation and Release of Funds from SDRF/ NDRF during
2010-2011 As on 31.03.2011*

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Allocation of SDRF			Releases from SDRF		
		Central Share	State Share	Total	1st Instal-ment	2nd Instal-ment	from NDRF
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	381.63	127.21	508.84	190.815	190.815 + 100*	582.11 + (74.78 +

300#+
207.33)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	33.07	3.67	36.74	16.535	16.535	97.24
3.	Assam	237.39	26.38	263.77	118.695	118.695	-
4.	Bihar	250.87	83.62	334.49	125.44	125.44	368.01
5.	Chhattisgarh	113.49	37.83	151.32	56.745	-	-
6.	Goa	2.22	0.74	2.96	1.11	-	-
7.	Gujarat	376.59	125.53	502.12	188.30	188.30	-
8.	Haryana	144.68	48.22	192.90	72.34	-	-
9.	Himachal Pradesh	117.68	13.08	130.76	58.84	58.84	149.95
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	155.21	17.25	172.46	77.605	-	-
11.	Jharkhand	194.59	64.86	259.45	97.295	97.295	-
12.	Karnataka	120.72	40.24	160.96	60.360	60.36	-
13.	Kerala	98.31	3277	131.08	49.155	49.155	12.78
14.	Madhya Pradesh	294.56	98.19	392.75	147.280	147.28 + 77.3225 *	-
15.	Maharashtra	332.02	110.67	442.69	166.010	166.01 + 33.99 * (127.06+ 183.42)	310.48
16.	Manipur	6.50	0.72	7.22	3.250	-	-
17.	Meghalaya	13.19	1.46	14.65	6.595	-	-
18.	Mizoram	7.70	0.85	8.55	3.850	4.566	
19.	Nagaland	4.47	0.50	4.97	2.235	-	-
20.	Orissa	293.69	97.89	391.58	146.845	146.845	560.17
21.	Punjab	167.19	55.73	222.92	83.595	-	-
22.	Rajasthan	450.50	150.16	600.66	225.250	-	-
23.	Sikkim	20.48	2.27	22.75	10.240	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
24.	Tamil Nadu	220.14	73.38	293.52	110.070	110.07	317.17
25.	Tripura	17.38	1.93	19.31	8.690	-	-
26.	Uttar Pradesh	289.04	96.35	385.39	144.520	144.52	554.26
27.	Uttarakhand	105.89	11.77	117.66	52.945	52.945	517.66
28.	West Bengal	228.62	76.21	304.83	114.310	114.310	704.85
TOTAL		4677.82	1399.48	6077.30	2338.910	1998.72	4179.25

Released 'on account' basis for flood -10.

* SDRF share released, in advance, during 2010-11 for 2011-12.

Loss of money and lives in Mumbai blasts

†406. SHRI MOHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there were bomb blasts by the terrorists in the financial capital of India, Mumbai, the number of places where these incidents took place;

(b) the extent of loss of money and lives in the bomb blasts, whether there was no information provided by the intelligence agencies regarding these blasts; and

(c) the precautionary measures taken by Government to check terrorist incidents in Mumbai and the further steps being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) On 13th July, 2011, three bomb blasts occurred at Javeri Bazaar, Opera house and Dadar area of Mumbai killing 26 persons and injuring 123 others. The damage to property as per available inputs is estimated at Rs. 12/13 Lacs.

(c) Government of Maharashtra has initiated steps to install CCTV to cover Mumbai City. Government has also initiated the move of removing encroachments and proper management of Parking lots. All unit Commanders have been instructed to sensitize officers and men working under them and take steps to ensure safety and security of susceptible target like iconic buildings, religious places, places of heavy footfalls, places frequented by foreigners etc. Nakebandis, checking of hotels, lodges are

being conducted. Unit Commanders have been instructed to sensitize security staff and management of Vital Installations, Hotels, Shopping Malls, Cinemas, Bus Stands and Railway Stations.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Illegal cattle smuggling along Indo-Bangladesh border

407. SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of illegal cattle smuggling along the Indo-Bangladesh border and the steps taken to curb it;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Dhubri district is used as a transit point to cross the cattle;

(c) whether it is a fact that Bangladesh is one of the largest exporter of Red Meat to the West and due to the growing demands they are encouraging cattle smuggling; and

(d) the steps taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (d) Smuggling of cattle has been reported through the porous and riverine portions of the border between India and Bangladesh which is not yet fully fenced and is characterized by thick vegetation, hills, forest areas, low-lying patches and thick population right up to zero line. All these factors make the border vulnerable to illegal cross border activities including cattle smuggling. Leather/tannery and processed beef units in Bangladesh are mostly dependent upon smuggled Indian Cattle and purchase the same at lucrative rates. Export of processed beef to West Asian countries at lucrative rates is also one of the major reasons for cattle smuggling. Border Security Force which is deployed on the border has reported the details of seizure of cattle as below:

Year	Nos. of Cattle	
	Indo-Bangladesh Border	Dhubri District
2008	120547	9132
2009	114790	24303
2010	101381	18129
2011 (upto 6/11)	67409	2742

Government has adopted a multi-pronged approach to check cross border illegal activities which inter-alia includes:

(i) Effective domination of the Border by carrying out round the clock

surveillance of the Borders, viz patrolling, laying of nakas (border ambushes) and by deploying observation posts all along the International Border. Riverine segments of International Border are being patrolled and

dominated with the help of water crafts/speed boats/floating Border Out Posts of Border Security Force Water Wing.

- (ii) Erection of Border Fencing on the International Border.
- (iii) Flood lighting of the border to enhance the observation during night hours.
- (iv) Introduction of modern and Hi-Tech surveillance equipment such as Long Range Reconnaissance & Observation System (LORROS), Battle Field Surveillance Radars (BFSR), Handheld Thermal Imagers (HHTI), Night Vision Devices/Goggles (NVDs/NVGs) etc.
- (v) Up-gradation of intelligence network and coordination with sister agencies.
- (vi) Conduct of special operations along the Border.
- (vii) Frequent visit to Border by Unit Commander and other senior officers to supervise effective domination of the Border.

Besides above, Government have sanctioned 16 additional Battalions to augment Border Out Posts in riverine/hilly/vulnerable segment on Indc-Bangladesh Border. Further Government has sanctioned additional 383 Border Out Posts on Indo-Bangladesh Border to reduce inter-BOP distance for effective domination of the border.

Crop loss due to untimely rains in A.P.

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

(a) whether it has come to the notice of his Ministry that due to untimely rains between 15 and 22 April, 2011, more than 1.35 lakh hectares of crop has been lost in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) the details of the proposal sent by the Government of Andhra Pradesh for financial and other assistance from the Centre; and

(c) the action taken on the above request so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) No Sir.

(b) to (c) Does not arise.

Prisoners in jails

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

pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) the total number of prisoners detained in the central, district and sub-jails of the country;

(b) the total capacity of the central, district and sub-jails of the country in terms of keeping the detained prisoners therein;

(c) the number and the percentage of those prisoners, out of the total prisoners detained in the above mentioned jails, who have been awarded punishment and who are under trial; and

(d) the future policy to lessen the pressure of prisoners in the jails keeping in view the increasing number of prisoners in the jails of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (c) As per data compiled by the National Crime Record Bureau (NCRB) at the end of 2009, out of total capacity of 291833 prisoners in the central, district and sub-jails in the country, 365880 prisoners are detained in these jails. The population of convict prisoners in central, district and sub-jails is 118883 which are about 32.49% of the total prisoners detained in these jails and the population of under-trials in central, district and sub-jails is 244282 which are about 66.76% of the total prisoners detained in these jails.

(d) 'Prison' is a State subject under List II of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution and, therefore, prison administration is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments. However, in order to reduce overcrowding and improving the condition of prisons and prisoners and also to ensure certain basic minimum standards for keeping the prisoners in a healthy and hygienic conditions, the Central Government had initiated a scheme for modernization of prisons in the year 2002-03 with a total outlay of Rs. 1800 crore in 27 States (excluding Arunachal Pradesh) on a sharing basis of 75:25 between the Central and State Governments respectively. The scheme covered construction of additional prisons, repair and renovation of existing prisons and construction of additional barracks, improvement in sanitation and water supply and construction of living accommodation for prison staff. The scheme has since closed on 31.03.2009.

The Thirteenth Finance Commission has also recommended Rs. 609 crore for the upgradation of prisons in eight States viz., Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Kerala, Maharashtra, Mizoram, Orissa and Tripura.

Sanctioned and vacant posts of police personnel

†410. MISS ANUSUIYA UIKEY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) the total number of posts of police personnel sanctioned for the purpose of internal security of the country along with their cadre-wise details and ratio to the population;

(b) the number of vacant posts out of the total sanctioned posts and the reasons for their lying vacant;

(c) whether the number of police personnel working in the posts sanctioned and filled-up is sufficient for the internal security and safety of the lives and property of the people;

(d) whether Government will consider formulating a policy to fill the vacant posts within the prescribed time-frame; and

(e) if so, by when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) As per the data compiled by Bureau of Police Research & development (BPR & D) and given in their publication "Data on Police Organisations in India", the State-wise and rank-wise sanctioned and actual strength and vacancy position of Police forces, as on 01.01.2009, is given in the statement-I (See below). The sanctioned and actual strength and vacancy position of Central Police Forces (CPFs) as on 01.01.2009 is given in the Statement-II (See below). The police-population ratio in the country, as on 01.01.2009, is 177.67 per lakh. The posts in State Police Forces/Central Police Forces remain vacant due to various reasons such as time to time retirement, resignation, promotion of police personnel, lengthy recruitment process etc.

(c) to (e) "Police" being a State subject as per VII Schedule to the Constitution of India, it is the responsibility of the State Governments to fill up the vacancies in police forces. The policy to fill the vacant posts has also to be formulated by States. However, the state Governments have been advised by the Ministry from time to time in various forums i.e. in the Conference of Chief Ministers held on 06.01.2009, 17.08.2009, 07.02.2010 and 01.02.2011 to fill up the existing vacancies in State police forces. In the Conference held 07.02.2010 at New Delhi, the states were requested to fill up the vacancies expeditiously by adopting Transparent Recruitment Procedure (TRP).

Statement-I

Sanctioned & Actual strength and vacancy of total (Civil + Armed) Police Force, as on 1.1.2009.

Sl. No.	States / UTs	DGP/Addl. DGP			IGP			DIG		
		Sanctioned	Actual	Vacancy	Sanctioned	Actual	Vacancy	Sanctioned	Actual	Vacancy
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1	Andhra Pradesh	33	24	9	29.	24	5	40	25	15
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1	1	0	1	1	0	4	4	0
3	Assam	10	10	0	15	15	0	16	16	0
4	Bihar	10	18	0	18	16	2	28	20	8
5	Chhatisgarh	4	6	0	6	15	0	14	15	0
6	Goa	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1
7	Gujarat	22	13	9	35	29	6	20	18	2
8	Haryana	12	23	0	18	21	0	13	18	0
9	Himachal Pradesh	14	13	1	16	16	0	15	13	2
10	Jammu & Kashmir	8	2	6	14	14	0	23	23	2
11	Jharkhand	5	7	0	11	16	0	15	15	0
12	Karnataka	19	18	1	46	41	5	28	21	8
13	Kerala	7	10	0	13	16	0	14	6	8

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
14	Madhya Pradesh	10	14	0	20	53	0	30	24	6
15	Maharashtra	29	27	2	29	32	0	35	45	0
16	Manipur	3	2	1	8	7	1	8	4	4
17	Meghalaya	6	6	0	7	7	0	6	2	4
18	Mizoram	1	1	0	1	1	0	3	3	0
19	Nagaland	3	3	0	8	6	2	12	9	3
20	Orissa	9	8	1	14	15	0	21	9	12
21	Punjab	13	10	3	17	17	0	25	24	1
22	Rajasthan	9	9	0	16	16	0	28	18	10
23	Sikkim	2	3	0	3	11	0	4	5	0
24	Tamil Nadu	24	21	3	42	40	2	29	21	8
25	Tripura	3	3	0	7	7	0	9	9	0
26	Uttar Pradesh	43	39	4	60	48	12	69	50	19
27	Uttarakhand	3	5	0	5	7-	0	9	4	5
28	West Bengal	24	20	4	40	39	1	44	38	6
29	A & N Islands	1	1	0	1	0	1	2	2	1

30	Chandigarh	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0
31	D&N Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
32	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
33	Delhi	4	8	0	15	16	0	10	13	0
34	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	Puducherry	0	1	0	1	0'	1	1	1	0
All India		333	327	44	518	548	38	588	478	125

Note: In vacancy columns, the States where the Rank wise police personnel are surplus is taken as '0'

Table

Sl. No.	States / UTs	AIGP/SSP/SP			Addl.SP/Dy. Comn.			ASP/Dy.SP		
		Sanctioned	Actual	Vacancy	Sanctioned	Actual	Vacancy	Sanctioned	Actual	Vacancy
(1)	(2)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
1	Andhra Pradesh	133	120	13	0	0	0	825	538	287
2	Arunachal Pradesh	40	27	13	19	19	0	50	38	12
3	Assam	93	83	10	91	70	21	399	212	187
4	Bihar	92	75	17	3	0	3	417	241	176
5	Chhatisgarh	56	47	9	74	72	22	265	242	69

(1)	(2)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
6	Goa	12	14	2	0	0	0	45	25	20
7	Gujarat	99	58	41	0	0	0	276	181	95
8	Haryana	53	59	0	23	5	18	202	234	0.
9	Himachal Pradesh	51	48	3	42	53	9	119	115	4
10	Jammu & Kashmir	276	211	65	0	54	0	668	448	220
11	Jharkhand	46	55	6	0	0	0	382	309	73
12	Karnataka	204	185	19	0	0	0	488	483	5
13	Kerala	75	73	2	16	16	0	309	296	13
14	Madhya Pradesh	194	87	107	119	103	16	705	553	152
15	Maharashtra	286	199	87	48	37	11	885	466	419
16	Manipur	33	29	5	53	18	35	161	106	55
17	Meghalaya	25	25	0	0	0	0	85	65	20
18	Mizoram	29	29	0	42	38	4	98	83	15
19	Nagaland	38	36	2	60	57	3	150	115	35
20	Orissa	122	54	68	77	23	18	528	200	328

21	Punjab	195	188	7	22	0	22	394	221	173
22	Rajasthan	140	116	24	0	0	0	780	647	133
23	Sikkim	42	33	9	4	3	1	56	38	18
24	Tamil Nadu	249	209	40	0	0	0	740	632	108
25	Tripura	50	40	10	54	77	0	322	176	146
26	Uttar Pradesh	170	147	23	241	224	17	1068	766	302
27	Uttarakhand	22	24	1	40	20	20	121	55	66
28	West Bengal	131	125	6	68	50	18	440	349	91
29	A&N Islands	2	4	0	0	0	0	13	17	1
30	Chandigarh	4	3	1	0	0	0	13	14	0
31	D&N Haveli	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0
32	Daman & Diu	2	1	1	0	0	0	2	2	0
33	Delhi	70	42	28	31	33	3	339	259	80
34	Lakshadweep	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
35	Puducherry	2	2	0	0	0	0	22	21	1
All India		3,038	2,450	619	1,128	1,003	241	11,369	8,149	3,304

Note: In vacancy columns, the States where the Rank wise police personnel are surplus. Is taken as '0'

Table

SI.No. States/U.Ts.		INSPECTOR			S.I.			A.S.I.		
		Sanctioned	Actual	Vacancy	Sanctioned	Actual	Vacancy	Sanctioned	Actual	Vacancy
(1)	(2)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2543	1571	927	6799	4459	2340	6721	3927	2794
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	101	89	12	370	291	79	217	196	21
3.	Assam	813	628	185	3785	3371	414	2152	1965	187
4.	Bihar	879	702	177	9571	5604	3967	4920	4186	734
5.	Chhatisgarh	675	578	97	1980	961	1019	2440	1531	909
6.	Goa	73	51	22	218	187	31	210	178	32
7.	Gujarat	882	734	148	3083	1988	1095	8884	7639	1245
8.	Haryana	785	573	212	1904	1359	585	4603	3218	1421
9.	Himachal Pradesh	258	232	26	647	537	110	1095	992	103
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	964	936	28	3232	2327	905	3958	3491	467
11.	Jharkhand	399	316	83	2890	2443	447	2731	2162	569
12.	Karnataka	1270	958	312	3582	2295	1287	3696	3904	3
13.	Kerala	486	440	46	2026	1557	469	1562	1312	250

14.	Madhya Pradesh	1357	1200	157	3480	2494	986	4365	3682	683
15.	Maharashtra	7060	3086	3974	8956	4866	4090	17869	14850	3019
16.	Manipur	303	289	14	1075	733	342	878	538	340
17.	Meghalaya	173	156	17	808	723	85	232	167	65
18.	Mizoram	220	219	1	680	679	1	499	499	0
19.	Nagaland	176	146	30	706	705	1	398	398	0
20.	Orissa	1095	708	387	3255	2213	1042	4894	2308	2586
21.	Punjab	791	619	172	2177	2007	170	4367	3981	386
22.	Rajasthan	1019	929	90	3706	2669	1037	5312	4292	1020
23.	Sikkim	75	64	11	211	173	38	195	199	1
24.	Tamil Nadu	2582	2416	166	8130	7135	95	0	0	0
25.	Tripura	357	389	45	1594	1061	533	566	478	88
26.	Uttar Pradesh	3002	1442	1560	20448	9726	10722	0	0	0
27.	Uttarakhand	157	156	10	1275	983	292	36	0	36
28.	West Bengal	1427	1323	104	7570	5510	2060	13680	10598	3082
29.	A&N Islands	39	39	1	159	142	17	230	212	26
30	Chandigarh	54	54	0	258	254	4	189	186	3

(1)	(2)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)
31.	D & N Haveli	1	1	0	8	7	1	3	2	1
32.	Daman & Diu	4	2	2	10	9	1	9	6	3;
33.	Delhi	1227	1188	46	4749	4183	566	6577	6031	546
34.	Lakshadweep	5	5	0	20	12	8	28	12	16
35.	Puducherry	60	52	8	191	163	28	92	50	42
	All India	31,312	22,291	9,115	109,553	73,826	35,767	103,608	83,190	20,678

Note: In vacancy columns, the States where the Rank wise Police Personnel are surplus is taken as '0'.

Table

Sl.No. States/U.Ts.		H. Constable			Constable			Total		
		Sanctioned	Actual	Vacancy	Sanctioned	Actual	Vacancy	Sanctioned	Actual	Vacancy
(1)	(2)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)	(38)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	20943	17712	3231	83,655	72981	10674	121721	101381	20340
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	978	953	25	5413	5258	155	7194	6877	317
3.	Assam	13894	10322	3572	63200	46079	17121	84468	62771	21697
4.	Bihar	12101	7198	4903	57492	41939	15553	85531	59999	25540
5.	Chhatisgarh	7398	5053	2345	33491	24451	9032	46403	32979	13502
6.	Goa	1086	757	329	4304	3409	895	5951	4623	.1332

7.	Gujarat	11519	10867	652	51218	35284	15934	76038	56811	19227
8.	Haryana	9350	5670	3680	42518	35271	8591	59481	46451	14507
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2699	2206	493	11225	8870	2355	16181	13075	3106
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	16153	14591	1562	69468	60624	8844	94764	82721	12099
11.	Jharkhand	8813	5512	3301	39666	13525	8141	54958	42360	12620
12.	Karnataka	20294	17500	2794	68331	51939	16392	97958	77344	20862
13.	Kerala	8399	7654	745	31154	27779	3375	44061	39159	4908
14.	Madhya Pradesh	14201	12952	1249	53145	49431	3714	77626	70593	7070
15.	Maharashtra	40916	34870	6046	126431	114923	111508	202554	173401	29156
16.	Manipur	3385	2151	1234	16197	11396	4801	22104	15273	6832
17.	Meghalaya	1274	970	304	8719	8117	602	11335	10238	1097
18.	Mizoram	1889	1889	0	6683	7257	408	10145	10698	429
19.	Nagaland	2722	2722	0	18597	18597	0	22870	22794	76
20.	Orissa	5726	3423	2303	35836	30999	4837	51577	40010	11582
21.	Punjab	11773	11399	374	52095	4802	4063	71869	66498	5371
22.	Rajasthan	9111	8309	802	58105	56283	1822	78226	73288	4938
23.	Sikkim	441	446	0	2852	2629	223	3885	3604	301

(1)	(2)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)	(38)
24.	Tamil Nadu	11404	36762	0	79898	42496	37402	103098	89732	38724
25.	Tripura	10254	6829	3425	27853	24043	3810	41069	33112	8057
26.	Uttar Pradesh	65109	20033	45076	277800	111725	166075	368010	144200	223810
27.	Uttarakhand	3137	2583	554	16821	12557	4264	21626	16394	5248
28.	West Bengal	7	7	0	65318	60973	4345	88749	79032	9717
29.	A & N Islands	508	456	52	1947	1757	190	2902	2630	289
30.	Chandigarh	906	855	51	3203	3084	119	4628	4452	178
31.	D & N Haveli	50	38	12	146	155	13	212	207	27
32.	Daman & Diu	40	32	8	178	159	19	246	212	34
33.	Delhi	88946	17684	1262	42995	38424	4571	74963	67881	7102
34.	Lakshadweep	64	64	0	230	200	30	349	295	54
35.	Puducherry	552	381	171	2368	2152	216	3289	2823	467
All India		336,042	270,850	90,555	1,458,552	1,090,806	370,094	2,056,041	1,553,918	530,580

Note: In vacancy columns, the States where the Rank wise Police Personnel are surplus is taken as '0'.

Statement-II

Sanctioned, Actual and vacancy strength of Central Police Forces (CPFs) as on 1.1.2009.

Sl. No.	Name of the Central Police Forces	Total		
		Sanctioned	Actual	Vacancy
1.	Assam Rifles (AR)	65187	63777	1410
2.	Border Security Force (BSF)	210271	204178	6093
3.	Central Industrial Security Force (CISF)	110349	98050	12299
4.	Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF)	263598	250394	13204
5.	Indo-Tibetan Border Police (ITBP)	57475	45364	12111
6.	National Security Guard (NSG)	7314	6922	392
7.	Railway Protection Force (RPSF & RPF)	69302	61536	7766
8.	Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB)	55397	47522	7875
ALL INDIA		838893	777743	61150

People arrested for bomb blasts in Mumbai

†411. SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the recent bomb blasts in Mumbai on 13 July, 2011 have again proved that the police are unable to prevent such incidents;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto; and

(c) the number of people arrested and prosecuted in connection with the previous bomb blasts in the city?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) No, Sir. Even though no specific intelligence pertaining to these blasts were received prior to the incidents, from 1st January, 2010 to 13th July, 2011, 622 intelligence inputs were received. All those inputs were enquired into and necessary preventive measures were taken. All major festivals, Cricket World Cup Matches including the grand Final, IPL matches were under threat, but passed off peacefully.

Coordination meetings between Central and State Agencies are held regularly on weekly basis, where action taken on previous inputs and action to be taken on new inputs is deliberated at length.

(c) The details about the number of people arrested and prosecuted

in connection with the previous bomb blast in Mumbai is given in the statement.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement

Mumbai Incidents for the last Ten years

Sl.No.	Date of Incident	Gist of Incident	Current Status of Trial
1. 2.12.2002 2005. acquitted been 5	Bomb blast in BEST bus at Ghatkopar, Mumbai	19 arrested. Trial concluded on 11th June Out of 19, 10 were discharged and were and 1 died in police custody. Appeal has filed by the State against the acquittal of accused.	
2. 6.12.2002 27.1.2003 13.3.2003	Bomb explosion in McDonald Restaurant, Mumbai Central Station Bomb explosion in Ville Parle (E) vegetable market, Mumbai. Blast in Train in Mulund, Mumbai	17 arrested. Charge sheet was filed on July 19, 2003.	
3. 2.12.2002 2009. approver 28.7.2003 25.8.2003	Recovery of IEDs and explosives at SEEPZ Bus Depot, Andheri Blast in BEST bus in Mumbai Twin Blast near Gateway of India	7 arrested. Trial concluded on August 6, 3 accused were discharged, 1 turned and 3 were convicted and sentenced to death by Hon'ble Special POTA Court, Mumbai.	

25.8.2003

Blast near Zaveri Bazar, Kalbadevi locality Appeal by Prosecution was filed in Mumbai High Court against the discharge order and appeals have been filed by the defence in

the

Mumbai High Court against their conviction.
Appeals are still pending.

4.	11.7.2006	Serial Bomb Blast in Mumbai train	16 arrested, Charge-sheet was filed on 30.11.2008. The trial is on. Two were discharged
			on 13.10.2006. 1 discharged on 12.10.2006.
5.	26 - 29.11.2008	Terror Attack on Mumbai	3 arrested. 1 was sentenced to death by Special Court on 6.5.2010 and on 21.2.2011, the
			Bombay High Court has upheld the sentence.
			2. were acquitted on 3.5.2010 by Trial Court.
			The Prosecution filed appeal against acquittal
			of 2 in Hon'ble High Court, Mumbai on 6.8.2010, which was rejected. Second appeal by
			prosecution has been preferred in the Hon'ble
			Supreme Court against the acquittal.
6.	13.7.2011	Serial Bomb Blasts in Mumbai	Investigation is in progress.

Amendments to Citizenship Act

412. SHRI TARUN VIJAY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of amendments made in the Citizenship Act so far;
- (b) whether any amendment was made into the reciprocity clause of the said Act and the reason for having made the amendment;
- (c) how many Bangladeshi and Pakistani citizens have applied for Indian citizenship and the decisions taken on them; and
- (d) how many foreigners of Italian origin applied for Indian citizenship during the last three years and how many were granted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) Amendments to the Citizenship Act, 1955 have been carried out from time-to-time simplify the procedure for re-acquisition of Indian citizenship by erstwhile citizens of Independent India, to enhance the residential requirement for acquisition of Indian citizenship by registration and naturalization, to insert new provisions regarding grant of registration as Overseas citizenship of India etc. The recent amendments were carried out in the year 1985, 1986, 1992, 2003 and 2005.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d) Requests for grant of Indian citizenship of Bangladeshi, Pakistani and Italian nationals are considered under section 5 and 6 of the Citizenship Act, 1955. The grant of Indian citizenship is a multi-level and multi-agency activity. As per rule 11 and 12 of the Citizenship Rules, 2009, an application for grant of Indian citizenship is to be submitted by the applicant to the Collector/District Magistrate within whose jurisdiction the applicant is ordinarily a resident. The Collector/District Magistrate, after satisfying himself/herself regarding eligibility of the applicant to become a citizen of India, forwards the application to the State Government/UT administration concerned. The State Government/UT administration in turn forwards the application along with its recommendation to the Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India. Thereafter, the application is

processed further as per the provisions of the Citizenship act, 1955 and the rules made thereunder. Centralized data base of such applicants is not maintained. All cases received in the Ministry of Home Affairs are processed as expeditiously as possible. 1918 Foreign nationals have been granted Indian citizenship by registration and naturalization during the last three years i.e. 01.01.2008 to 31.12.2010.

**Entitling private security agencies to get
data about criminals**

413. SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has made mandatory the registration of private security agencies;

(b) if so, whether Government will entitle those registered private security agencies with local police stations to get the data about the criminals; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) Yes, Sir. As per the provisions of Section 4 of the Private Security Agencies (Regulation) Act, 2005, no person shall carry on or commence the business of private security agency unless he holds a licence issued under this Act.

(b) and (c) No, Sir. There is no such provision in the said Act.

Attacks by naxalites

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

(a) the date-wise details of naxalite attacks on civilians and police personnel including para-military forces since April, 2011, till date;

(b) the details of civilians and police personnel including para-military forces killed/injured in naxalite attacks during last four months, State-wise and incident-wise;

(c) the *ex-gratia* payments announced to kin of deceased/injured, incident-wise; and

(d) the action taken/proposed to be taken to control the naxal violence in the country which has spread badly in one-third of the total area of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) The details of incidents of naxalite violence including naxalite attacks on civilians and police personnel (including para-military forces) and details of civilians and police personnel (including para-military forces) killed/injured, State-wise and month-wise, from 1st March, 2011 to 15th July, 2011 is given in the Statement (See below).

(c) The Central Government under the Security Related Expenditure Scheme grants *ex-gratia* payment of Rs. 1 lakh to the family of civilians killed and Rs. 3 lakhs to the family of Security personnel killed due to naxal attacks. Besides this, the State Governments have their own policy for payment of *ex-gratia* to the families of civilians and security personnel killed in naxal attacks in their respective States. The State-wise and district-wise details are not centrally maintained by Ministry of Home Affairs.

(d) The Central Government has adopted an integrated two - pronged approach to deal with left wing extremism. The first prong is development. The Integrated Action Plan with an outlay of Rs. 1500 crores in 2010-11 and Rs. 1800 crores in 2011-12 is an example of the many development plans that are being implemented in the affected districts. The second prong is maintenance of law and order, and State Governments have taken calibrated police action to apprehend extremists.

Statement

Details of incidents of naxal violence, number of civilians and security forces killed, state-wise and month-wise

Month		A.P.	Bihar	Chhattisgarh	Jharkhand	Maharashtra	M.P.	Orissa	U.P.	W.B.	Others	Total
March	Number of incidents	2	44	47	49	7	0	4	0	6	0	159
	Number of civilians killed	1	1	14	8	3	0	1	0	2	0	30
	Number of SFs killed	0	0	4	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	7
April	Number of incidents	2	26	24	40	3	2	17	0	4	0	118
	Number of civilians killed	0	4	9	13	0	0	3	0	5	0	34
	Number of SFs killed	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	4
May	Number of incidents	5	24	46	35	15	0	27	0	0	0	152
	Number of civilians killed	1	4	6	14	9	0	5	0	0	0	39
	Number of SFs killed	0	0	14	11	4	0	10	0	0	0	39
June	Number of incidents	,1	41	48	52	14	2	9	0	9	0	176
	Number of civilians killed	0	5	8	13	9	0	3	0	3	0	41
	Number of SFs killed	0	0	27	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	28
July	Number of incidents	0	13	14	14	7	0	12	1	7	0	68
(upto												
15th)	Number of civilians killed	0	7	4	3	4	0	3	0	1	0	22
	Number of SFs killed	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2

- No. of incidents include attacks on civilians and SFs (including Para-Military Forces)
- SFs- Security Forces; A.P. Andhra Pradesh; M.P. - Madhya Pradesh; U.P.-Uttar Pradesh; W.B. - West Bengal

Compensation to victims of Mumbai bomb blasts

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

(a) the details of persons died/injured in three Mumbai blasts on 13th of July 2011;

(b) the details of compensation announced and paid to kin of deceased and injured persons;

(c) whether intelligence agencies had warned his Ministry against occurrence of bomb blasts in Mumbai;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons why his Ministry failed to translate the warning into action to check terror attack in Mumbai; and

(e) if not, the reasons for failure of intelligence agencies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) As per available in puts from Government of Maharashtra 25 persons died and 130 persons were injured in the serial bomb blasts in Mumbai occurred on 13.07.2011.

(b) The compensations to the victims of bomb blasts/terrorists attacks are being provided under the scheme of State Governments and Central Government. Subsequent to the Bomb Blast in Mumbai on 13.07.2011, the State Government of Maharashtra have declared ex-gratia assistance to victims of this blast. The State Government has categorized the victims into four different categories for ex-Gratia payment:

(i) Those who died in the blast;

(ii) Those who were seriously injured and could become permanently disabled;

(iii) Those who are injured and are admitted as in-patient in the hospital; and

(iv) Those who are treated as out-patients and discharged.

The Next-of-Kin of those who are dead shall be given Rs. 5.00 lakh each. Those who are permanently incapacitated would be given Rs. 3.00 lakh each. Those who are treated as in-patients will be given Rs. 1.00 lakh each.

In the first category i.e. those who died, so far 15 persons have been paid Rs. 75,00,000/- @ Rs. 5.00 lakh each. In the second category i.e. permanently disabled, as no information from hospital of any permanent disability has been received, so no ex-gratia payment has been made. In

the third category, those who are injured and admitted as in-patient in the hospital, were paid Rs. 50,000/- each. 93 persons were paid at this rate. They would stand to receive another Rs.50,000/- each very soon. 8 persons received Rs. 10,000/- each as they came to hospital O.P.D. and were discharged after treatment.

Some of the dead have relatives in other States. The ex-gratia amount will be given to the relatives after verification.

(c) to (e) No specific intelligence pertaining to these blasts were received prior to the incidents.

From 1st January, 2010 to 13th July, 2011, 622 intelligence inputs were received. All those inputs were enquired into and necessary preventive measures were taken. All major festivals, Cricket World Cup Matches including the grand Final, IPL matches were under threat, but passed off peacefully.

Arrest of Pak trained operative Lal Bana Shaikh @ Bilal from Nashik, who was tasked to carry-out reece of Devlali Military installations, Police Academy and RSS Hqrs., Nagpur, arrest of Mirza Himayat Baig in German Bakery case, arrest of Maharashtra State Committee of CPI (Maoist) member and her associates, arrest of Nishan Singh a Khalistan Commando Force operative, arrest of Kashmiri youth planning to attack Oil storage areas were result of successful intelligence based operations.

Coordination meetings between Central and State Agencies are held regularly on weekly basis, where action taken on previous inputs and action to be taken on new inputs is deliberated at length.

Special cell to deal with terror financing and money laundering

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

(a) whether Government has constituted a separate cell to deal with matters relating to terror financing and money laundering;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Special Cell will be tasked to examine and probe the flow of information related to cross-border terror financing; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA

SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The government of India has constituted a separate cell i.e. cell for combating

of funding of Terrorism (CFT Cell) in the Ministry of Home Affairs. Further, MHA has also constituted a Terror Funding & Fake Currency Cell (TFFC) in the National Investigation Agency (NIA) in 2010 to focus on Terror Funding and Fake Currency Cases.

As regards money laundering, the Enforcement Directorate is the designated statutory authority under the Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002 (PMLA).

(c) and (d) Yes Sir. The Terror Funding and Fake Currency Cell (TFFC) of National Investigation Agency (NIA) will look into all aspects of Terrorist funding including flow of information related to cross border terror funding.

Rehabilitation of people affected by naxal violence

†417. SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is seriously considering rehabilitation of the people affected from naxal violence in the country;

(b) the State-wise details of number of people affected from naxal violence in the country during the last three years;

(c) whether the security forces had been accused of human rights violations in tackling naxal problem; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (d) 'Police' and 'Public order' being State subjects, the concerned State governments primarily deal with naxalite violence. The Central Government also monitors the situation and supplements the efforts of the State Governments over a wide range of schemes. Under the Security Related Expenditure (SRE) Scheme, Central Government provides ex-gratia payment of Rs. 1 lakh to the family of civilians killed in naxal incidents. In addition to this, an amount of Rs. 3 lakh is granted in case of death or permanent incapacitation, to the affected family under the Central Scheme for assistance to civilian victims/family of victims of terrorist, communal and naxal violence.

Allegations of violation of human rights are enquired into by the State Governments or by the NHRC.

State-wise details of incidents of naxal violence, civilians killed

and security forces killed during the last three years are given in the Statement.

Statement

State-wise details of naxal violence during 2008, 2009 and 2010

State	2008			2009			2010		
	Incidents	Civilians Killed	Security Forces Killed	Incidents	Civilians Killed	Security Forces Killed	Incidents	Civilians Killed	Security Forces Killed
Andhra Pradesh	92	45	1	66	18	0	100	24	0
Bihar	164	52	21	232	47	25	307	72	25
Chhattisgarh	620	157	85	529	163	127	625	171	172
Jharkhand	484	169	38	742	140	68	501	132	25
Maharashtra	68	17	5	154	41	52	94	35	10
Madhya Pradesh	7	0	0	1	0	0	7	0	1
Orissa	103	28	73	266	36	31	218	62	17
Uttar Pradesh	4	0	0	8	2	0	6	1	0
West Bengal	35	19	7	255	144	14	350	221	35
Others	14	3	1	5	0	0	4	0	0
TOTAL :	1591	490	231	2258	591	317	2212	718	285

Government's stand on Salwa Judum

418. SHRI SABIR ALI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the States in which the practice of 'Salwa Judum' is prevalent;
- (b) what are its legal and social implications; and
- (c) what is Government's stand in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (c) The 'Salwa Judum' movement exists only in the State of Chhattisgarh. The Government of Chhattisgarh has informed that the movement has run its course and has ceased to be in force and exists only symbolically.

Formation of Telangana State

419. SHRI K.E. ISMAIL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Hon'ble Minister has made a statement on December 9, 2009 that process for formation of Telangana State has been started by Government of India;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) how far Government could go for bringing in the required legislation in this regard;
- (d) whether it is also a fact that some MLAs and MPs had tendered their resignations on this issue; and
- (e) if so, the details of the steps taken towards that end?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. After the Statement the Government had constituted a Committee under the Chairmanship of Mr. Justice (Retd.) B.N. Srikrishna in February, 2010 to hold discussions with all sections people and political parties and groups in Andhra Pradesh to examine the situation with reference to the demand for a separate State of Telangana. The committee had submitted its report on 30.12.2010.

(d) and (e) Yes Sir. However, the resignations of the MLAs and MPs have not been accepted.

Crime against senior citizens

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

(a) whether incidents of crime against senior citizens are on the rise in the country;

(b) if so, the total number of such cases registered during each of the last three years;

(c) the number of accused persons arrested and action taken against them; and

(d) the details of advisory/guidelines issued to State Governments/UTs to provide security to senior citizens in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (c) As per input given by National Crime records Bureau (NCRB), information is collected by NCRB on elderly persons who are victims of murder, rape, culpable homicide not amounting to murder the kidnapping and abduction. The State/UT-wise, detail of elderly victims (above 50 years of age) for 2007-2009 is given at Statement-I and Statement-II. (See below). As reported by NCRB, no information other than the number of victims in respect of victims in respect of elderly victims (above 50 years of age) is maintained separately. The latest data available is upto 2009.

(d) As per the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India, "Police" and "Public Order" are State subjects and as such the primary responsibility of prevention, detection, registration, investigation and prosecution of crime including crime against senior citizen lies with the States/UT Administrations. However, the Union Government has issued detailed advisory dated 27.03.2008, to all the State Governments/UTs advising them to take immediate measures to ensure safety and security and for elimination of all forms of neglect, abuse and violence against old persons through initiatives such as identification of senior citizens; sensitization of police personnel regarding safety, security of older persons; regular visit of the beat staff; setting up of toll free senior citizen helpline; setting up of senior citizen security cell; verification of domestic helps, drivers, etc.

Statement-I

Victims of Culpable Homicide not amounting to Murder and Kindnapping and Abduction aged above 50 years during 2007-2009

		Culpable Homicide Not Amounting to Murder									Kidnapping & Abduction								
		2007			2008			2009			2007			2008			2009		
Sl.No.	State	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1	Andhra Pradesh	19	7	26	19	3	22	23	5	28	29	17	46	32	5	37	26	3	29
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
3	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	5	2	0	2
4	Bihar	10	1	11	27	1	28	15	1	16	8	0	8	16	2	18	4	0	4
5	Chhattisgarh	2	0	2	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	Goa	2	0	2	2	1	3	2	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
7	Gujarat	0	0	0	4	3	7	0	1	1	7	2	9	2	0	2	3	0	3
8	Haryana	2	1	3	3	1	4	7	1	8	7	0	7	6	2	8	4	29	33
9	Himachal Pradesh	0	1	1	0	0	0	3	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
10	Jammu &	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Kashmir																			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
11	Jharkhand	2	0	2	3	0	3	6	1	7	11	0	11	5	0	5	1	1	2
12	Karnataka	1	0	1	5	1	6	3	0	3	14	2	16	13	3	16	8	0	8
13	Kerala	14	1	15	17	2	19	23	10	33	11	0	0	4	1	5	7	1	8
14	Madhya Pradesh	9	2	11	20	1	21	2	3	5	9	1	10	5	0	5	7	1	8
15	Maharashtra	10	3	13	15	5	20	16	3	19	15	3	18	13	2	15	18	2	20
16	Manipur	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	9	0	9	17	0	17	21	0	21
17	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3
18	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	7	1	0	1
20	Orissa	0	0	0	10	7	17	0	0	0	0	4	4	7	1	8	4	5	9
21	Punjab	9	4	13	8	4	12	9	3	12	9	2	11	8	1	9	8	0	8
22	Rajasthan	6	2	8	4	0	4	6	0	6	16	12	28	18	21	39	17	10	27
23	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	Tamil Nadu	3	0	3	1	1	2	3	0	3	9	0	9	11	2	13	20	2	22

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
25	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0
26	Uttar Pradesh	150	13	163	114	9	123	117	14	131	33	0	0	10	0	10	17	0	17
27	Uttarakhand	2	0	2	3	0	3	6	0	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28	West Bengal	6	7	13	31	2	33	41	16	57	1	5	6	0	0	0	28	0	28
	Total State	247	42	289	288	41	329	284	61	345	192	48	192	185	40	221	200	54	254
29	A & N Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	Chandigarh	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
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	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	Delhi UT	3	0	3	2	0	2	3	0	3	6	0	0	3	2	5	4	0	4
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	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
	Total UT	4	0	4	3	0	3	5	0	5	6	0	0	6	2	7	4	0	4
	Total All India		251	42	293	291	41	332	289	61	350	198	48	192	191	42	228	204	54

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Source: Crime in India.

Statement-II

Victims of Murder & Rape aged above 50 years during 2007-2009

		Murder									Rape		
		2007			2008			2009					
Sl.No.	State	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	2007	2008	
2009													
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Andhra Pradesh	206	67	273	221	82	303	184	91	275	7	11	14
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1	0	1	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Assam	97	0	97	55	0	55	40	0	40	14	21	14
4	Bihar	152	14	166	96	18	114	125	18	143	0	24	0
5	Chhattisgarh	156	71	227	112	40	152	117	44	161	13	3	9
6	Goa	4	4	8	6	5	11	3	3	6	0	2	0
7	Gujarat	99	28	127	78	29	107	56	34	90	1	1	1
8	Haryana	53	7	60	100	12	112	83	15	98	3	5	3

9	Himachal Pradesh	14	2	16	10	4	14	14	9	23	2	1	0
10	Jammu & Kashmir	16	2	18	16	2	18	10	4	14	0	0	2
11	Jharkhand	102	27	129	73	25	98	81	8	89	5	2	0
12	Karnataka	133	41	174	129	43	172	121	66	187	7	1	4
13	Kerala	57	28	85	54	23	77	58	18	76	5	6	10
14	Madhya Pradesh	217	64	281	248	64	312	257	77	334	43	20	11
15	Maharashtra	259	89	348	262	73	335	216	104	320	13	5	8
16	Manipur	8	2	10	12	0	12	16	2	18	0	0	1
17	Meghalaya	9	0	9	9	0	9	7	1	8	0	0	3
18	Mizoram	2	0	2	NA	NA	NA	0	0	0	2	0	0
19	Nagaland	3	0	3	3	0	3	1	0	1	0	0	0
20	Orissa	38	6	44	51	47	98	118	40	158	0	12	7
21	Punjab	67	18	85	66	17	83	42	14	56	3	5	1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
22	Rajasthan	103	25	128	101	30	131	124	35	159	8	10	4
23	Sikkim	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
24	Tamil Nadu	228	86	314	234	93	327	246	93	339	1	0	2
25	Tripura	17	8	25	13	4	17	7	4	11	0	0	0
26	Uttar Pradesh	378	68	446	331	65	396	354	81	435	0	0	0
27	Uttarakhand	18	7	25	25	3	28	13	1	14	0	0	0
28	West Bengal	57	21	78	149	16	165	88	25	113	5	1	0
	Total State :	2495	685	3180	2456	695	3151	2382	787	3169	132	130	94
29	A & N Islands	2	1	3	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	Chandigarh	0	1	1	1	1	2	1	0	1	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
31	D & N Haveli	0	0	0	2	1	3	1	0	1	0	0	0
32	Daman & Diu	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	Delhi UT	28	13	41	36	7	43	23	18	41	1	6	1
34	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	Puducherry	1	2	3	3	2	5	2	1	3	0	0	0
TOTAL UT		35	17	52	44	11	55	27	19	46	1	6	1
TOTAL ALL INDIA		2530	702	3232	2500	706	3206	2409	806	3215	133	136	95

Source: Crime in India.

Police-Public ratio

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

(a) whether the present police-public ratio in the country is very less;

(b) if so, whether the said ratio is as per the recommendations of the United Nations;

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

(d) the steps taken to improve the police-public ratio in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN) : (a) to (d) As per data compiled by the Bureau of Police Research & Development (BPR & D), the police-public ratio as on 01.01.2009 is 177.67 per lakh. A statement indicating State-wise details of police-population ratio, as on 01.01.2009, is given in the Statement (See below). The police-public ratio as per UN standard is 200 per 100,000 population and when compared with UN norms, we are short of policemen.

"Police" being a State subject as per VII Schedule to the Constitution of India, the responsibility to fill up the vacancies in police and to improve the police population ratio rests with the respective State Governments. However, the State Governments have been advised from time to time in various forums by the Ministry to fill up the existing vacancies in State police forces.

Statement

Police-Population Ratio as on 1.1.2009

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Total Police per one Hundred Thousand of Population	
		Sanctioned	Actual
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	Andhra Pradesh	147.23	122.63
2	Arunachal Pradesh	595.04	568.82
3	Assam	279.76	207.90

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
4	Bihar	90.35	63.38
5	Chhattisgarh	194.40	138.16
6	Goa	359.36	279.17
7	Gujarat	133.73	99.91
8	Haryana	248.05	193.72
9	Himachal Pradesh	245.73	198.56
10	Jammu & Kashmir	751.74	656.20
11	Jharkhand	181.71	140.06
12	Karnataka	169.61	133.92
13	Kerala	128.00	113.76
14	Madhya Pradesh	110.91	100.86
15	Maharashtra	188.09	161.02
16	Manipur	835.69	577.43
17	Meghalaya	443.81	400.86
18	Mizoram	1028.90	1084.99
19	Nagaland	1038.13	1034.68
20	Orissa	128.51	99.69
21	Punjab	268.54	248.47
22	Rajasthan	119.86	112.30
23	Sikkim	649.67	602.68
24	Tamil Nadu	154.54	134.51
25	Tripura	1161.78	936.69
26	Uttar Pradesh	190.75	74.74
27	Uttarakhand	225.81	171.18

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
28	West Bengal	100.32	89.34
29	A & N Islands	697.60	632.21
30	Chandigarh	429.31	412.99
31	D & N Haveli	79.40	77.53
32	Daman & Diu	128.80	110.99
33	Delhi	431.29	390.55
34	Lakshadweep	491.55	415.49
35	Puducherry	303.13	260.18
	All India	177.67	134.28

Empowering slum dwellers

422. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN:

SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI:

Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is empowering the slum dwellers in the Eleventh Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the State-wise details thereof especially in Andhra Pradesh; and

(c) the State-wise funds spent for the said period?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA):

(a) In pursuance of the Government's vision of creating a Slum-free India, a new scheme 'Rajiv Awas Yojana' (RAY) has been launched on 02.06.2011. The Phase I of Rajiv Awas Yojana is for a period of two years from the date of approval of the scheme with a budget of Rs. 5,000 crores. The Scheme will provide financial assistance to States that are willing to assign property rights to slum dwellers for provision of decent shelter and basic civic and social services for slum redevelopment, and for creation of affordable housing stock.

(b) and (c) The Scheme is expected to cover about 250 cities, across the entire country by the end of 12th Plan (2017). The selection of the cities will be done in consultation with the Centre.

The States would be required to include all the mission cities of JNNURM, preferably cities with more than 3 lakh population as per 2001 Census; and other smaller cities, with due consideration to the pace of growth of the city, of slums, predominance of minority population, and areas where property rights are assigned. The scheme will progress at the pace set by the States. Funds have released to 157 cities for undertaking preparatory activities under Slum Free City Planning Scheme - the preparatory phase of Rajiv Awas Yojana is given in the statement.

Statement

List of 157 cities

Sl. Name of released		Amount Released	Cities - Fund	
No.	State/UT	(Rs. in lakhs)/ Number of cities		for SFCP
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	472.72 (10 cities)	1	Greater Hyderabad MpLCorp (GHMC)
		2nd Instalment of	2	Greater Visakhapatnam
		969.40 lakhs released		Mpl.Corp (GVMC)
		in March 2011	3	Vijayawada
			4	Tirupathi
			5	Guntur
			6	Nellore
			7	Kurnool
			8	Rajamundry
			9	Warangal
			10	Kakinada
2	Arunachal Pradesh	111.29 (2 cities)	11	Naharlagun
			12	Itanagar
3	Assam	76.34 (1 city)	13	Guwahati
4	Bihar	191-59 (4 cities)	14	Patna

1	2	3	4	5
			16	Bhagalpur
			17	Muzaffarpur
5	Chhattisgarh	182.88 (4 cities)	18	Bhilai Nagar
			19	Raipur
			20	Bilaspur
			21	Korba
6	Delhi	981.96 (DMC)	22	Municipal Corporation of Delhi Area
7	Goa	111.70 (3 cities)	23	Mormugao
			24	Panaji
			25	Margao
8	Gujarat	431.64 (8 cities)	26	Ahmadabad
			27	Surat
			28	Vadodara
			29	Rajkot
			30	Jamnagar
			31	Bhavnagar
			32	Bharuch
			33	Porbandar
9	Haryana	151.3 (3 cities)	34	Faridabad
			35	Panipat
			36	Yamunanagar
10	Himachal Pradesh	63.84 (1 city)	37	Shimla
11	Jammu & Kashmir	236.80 (6 cities)	38	Jammu
			39	Srinagar
			40	Anathanag
			41	Udhampur
			42	Barahmulla
			43	Kathua

1	2	3	4	5
12	Jharkhand	206.11 (4 cities)	44	Jamshedpur
			45	Dhanbad
			46	Ranchi
			47	Bokaro Steel City
13	Karnataka	400.4 (8 cities)	48	Bangalore
			49	Mysore
			50	Hubli-Dharwad
			51	Mangalore
			52	Belgaum
			53	Gulbarga
			54	Davanagere
			55	Bellary
14	Kerala	263.31 (6 cities)	56	Kochi
			57	Thiruvananthapuram
			58	Kozhikode
			59	Kannur
			60	Kollam
			61	Thrissur
15	Madhya Pradesh	288.25 (6 cities)	62	Indore
			63	Bhopal
			64	Jabalpur
			65	Gwalior
			66	Ujjain
			67	Sagar
16	Maharashtra	944.67 (16 cities)	68	Greater Mumbai
			69	Pune
			70	Nagpur

1	2	3	4	5
			71	Nashik
			72	Aurangabad
			73	Solapur
			74	Bhiwandi
			75	Amravati
			76	Kolhapur
			77	Sangli-Miraj Kupwad
			78	Nanded-Waghala
			79	Malegaon
			80	Akola
			81	Jalgaon
			82	Ahmadnagar
			83	Dhule
17	Manipur	55.79 (1 city)	84	Imphal
18	Meghalaya	95.63 (1 city)	85	Shilong
19	Mizoram	467.07 (8 cities)	86	Aizwal
			87	Champhai
			88	Kolasib
			89	Laungltai
			90	Lunglei
			91	Mamit
			92	Saiha
			93	Serchhip
20	Nagaland	108.03 (2 cities)	94	Kohima
			95	Dimapur
21	Orissa	184.12 (5 cities)	96	Bhubaneswar
			97	Puri

1	2	3	4	5
			98	Cuttack
			99	Raurkela
			100	Brahmapur
22	Puducherry	79.01 (2 cities)	101	Pondicherry
			102	Ozhukari
23	Punjab	583.34 (5 cities)	103	Ludhiana
			104	Amritsar
			105	Jalandhar
			106	Patiala
			107	Bhatinda
24	Rajasthan	281.15 (6 cities)	108	Jaipur
			109	Jodhpur
			110	Kota
			111	Bikaner
			112	Ajmer
			113	Udaipur
25	Sikkim	62.39 (1 city)	114	Gangtok
26	Tamilnadu	480.14 (9 cities)	115	Chennai MCorp
			116	Coimbatore
			117	Madurai
			118	Tiruchirappalli
			119	Salem
			120	Tiruppur
			121	Tirunelveli
			122	Erode
			123	Vellore
27	Tripura	54.68 (1 city)	124	Agartala

1	2	3	4	5
28	Uttar Pradesh	733.17 (18 cities)	125	Kanpur
			126	Lucknow
			127	Agra M Corp
			128	Varanasi
			129	Meerut
			130	Allahabad
			131	Ghaziabad
			132	Bareilly
			133	Aligarh
			134	Moradabad
			135	Gorakhpur
			136	Jhansi MB
			137	Saharanpur
			138	Firozabad
			139	Muzaffarnagar
			140	Mathura
			141	Shahjahanpur
			142	Noida
29	Uttaranchal	114.63 (3 cities)	143	Dehradun
			144	Nainital
			145	Haridwar
30	West Bengal	423.27 (4 cities)	146	Kolkata
			147	Asansol
			148	Durgapur
			149	Siliguri (Part)
32	Daman & Diu	58.06 (2 city)	150	Daman
			151	Diu
33	Dadra Nagar Haveli (UT)	43.45 (2 city)	152	Silvassa
			153	Amli

1	2	3	4	5
34	Andaman & Nicobar (UT)	76.18 (1 city)	154	Portblair
35	Lakshadweep (UT)	38.94 (3 cities)	155	Amini
			156	Kavaratti
			157	Minicoy

BPL people in cities

†423. SHRI GANGA CHARAN: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of people in the cities of the country living below poverty line and their daily income; and

(b) the number of homeless people and the people dwelling in slums in the country, the State-wise details thereof and the measures being taken by Government to alleviate urban poverty?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA):

(a) As per the Tendulkar Committee Estimates of Poverty, the estimated number of urban people living below poverty line is 807.60 lakhs. The national poverty line for urban areas at 2004-05 is Rs. 578.80 per capita per month. At the daily rate the figure comes to Rs. 19.29.

(b) State-wise number of homeless people and the people dwelling in slums in the country are given in Statement-I and Statement-II respectively (See below).

The Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation is implementing scheme of Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) aimed at 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. Also, Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (Basic Services to the Urban Poor and Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme components), aimed at providing basic amenities and affordable to the urban poor, especially slum dwellers is being implemented since December, 2005.

The Government has recently launched a new scheme called Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) for the slum dwellers and the urban poor. This scheme aims

at providing support to States that are willing to provide property rights to slum dwellers.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement-I

Homeless Population in India-2001

States/ Union Territories	Houseless Population				
	Total	Rural	% age	Urban	% age
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andhra Pradesh	163,938	97,101	59	66,837	41
Arunachal Pradesh	442	360	81	82	19
Assam	13,355	10,989	82	2,366	18
Bihar	42,498	29,768	70	12,730	30
Chhattisgarh	28,772	22,558	78	6,214	22
Goa	5,280	2,991	57	2,289	43
Gujarat	220,786	148,691	67	72,095	33
Haryana	59,360	35,384	60	23,976	40
Himachal Pradesh	8,364	7,047	84	1,317	16
Jammu & Kashmir	12,751	10,129	79	2,622	21
Jharkhand	10,887	6,998	64	3,889	36
Karnataka	102,226	61,898	61	40,328	39
Kerala	16,533	9,096	55	7,437	45
Madhya Pradesh	231,246	169,376	73	61,870	27
Maharashtra	340,924	236,412	69	104,512	31
Manipur	2,897	2,525	87	372	13
Meghalaya	1,827	1,644	90	183	10
Mizoram	336	73	22	263	78
Nagaland	2,002	1,254	63	748	37
Orissa	42,871	31,039	72	11,832	28

1	2	3	4	5	6
Punjab	46,958	23,549	50	23,409	50
Rajasthan	143,497	87,866	61	55,631	39
Sikkim	286	228	80	58	20
Tamilnadu	86,472	29,344	34	57,128	66
Tripura	857	670	78	187	22
Uttar Pradesh	201,029	104,387	52	96,642	48
Uttaranchal	14,703	10,768	73	3,935	27
West Bengal	110,535	19,726	18	90,809	82
Andaman & N Islands	242	78	32	164	68
Chandigarh	2,722	41	2	2,681	98
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1,471	1,261	86	210	14
Daman & Diu	1,071	659	62	412	38
Delhi	24,966	1,063	4	23,903	96
Lakshadweep	0	0	-	0	-
Pondicherry	1,662	194	12	1,468	88
India	1,943,766	1,165,167	60	778,599	40

Source: Census of India-2001

Statement-II

State-wise Estimated Slum Population in 2001

State/UT	Slum population
1	2
A & N Islands	20303
Andhra Pradesh	7254399

1	2
Arunachal Pradesh	56538
Assam	805701
Bihar	1422155
Chandigarh	208057
Chhattisgarh	1578285
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	7653
Daman & Diu	7420
Delhi	2318635
Goa	100365
Gujarat	3708127
Haryana	2350269
Himachal Pradesh	69310
Jammu & Kashmir	395696
Jharkhand	762025
Karnataka	2951441
Kerala	499498
Lakshadweep	1683
Madhya Pradesh	5107505
Maharashtra	14319132
Manipur	68967
Meghalaya	172223
Mizoram	87309
Nagaland	73523
Orissa	1401973

1	2
Puducherry	92495
Punjab	2164649
Rajasthan	3118120
Sikkim	9609
Tamil Nadu	7340271
Tripura	104281
Uttar Pradesh	8527840
Uttarakhand	638467
West Bengal	7520116
ALL INDIA	75264040

Source: Report of the Committee on Slum Statistics/ Census, Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation.

Number and percentage of BPL in urban areas

†424. SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the number and percentage of people living below poverty line in the urban areas of the country, State-wise;

(b) whether Government proposes to introduce any new scheme to improve the living conditions of the people living below poverty line in urban areas and create employment opportunities for them;

(c) if so, the details thereof and by when it is likely to be implemented; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA):

(a) As per the estimates of NSSO (61st Round) for the year 2004-2005, based on the Uniform Recall Period (URP) method, the estimated number of urban poor is 807.96 lakhs, which is 25.7% of the urban population of the country. State-wise below poverty line population is given in Statement-I (See below).

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

As per the Tendulkar Committee Estimates of Poverty released by the Planning Commission, the estimated number of urban people living below poverty line is 807.60 lakhs. Planning Commission has decided to accept the Tendulkar methodology for the present. State-wise below poverty line population as per Tendulkar Committee estimates is given in Statement-II (See below).

(b) and (c) No, Sir.

(d) The Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation is implementing scheme of Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) aimed at 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. Also, Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (Basic Services to the Urban Poor and Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme components), aimed at providing basic amenities and affordable to the urban poor, especially slum dwellers is being implemented since December, 2005.

The Government has recently launched a new scheme called Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) for the slum dwellers and the urban poor. This scheme aims at providing support to States that are willing to provide property rights to slum dwellers.

Statement-I

*Number and Percentage of Population below poverty line urban areas
(2004-2005) Based on Uniform Recall Period (URP) Consumption*

Sl.No.	States/UTs	By URP Method	
		% age of Persons	No. of Persons (Lakhs)
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	28.00	61.40
2	Arunachal Pradesh	3.30	0.09
3	Assam	3.30	1.28
4	Bihar	34.60	32.42

5	Chhattisgarh	41.20	19.47
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1	2	3	4
6	Delhi	15.20	22.30
7	Goa	21.30	1.64
8	Gujarat	13.00	27.19
9	Haryana	15.10	10.60
10	Himachal Pradesh	3.40	0.22
11	Jammu & Kashmir	7.90	2.19
12	Jharkhand	20.20	13.20
13	Karnataka	32.60	63.83
14	Kerala	20.20	17.17
15	Madhya Pradesh	42.10	74.03
16	Maharashtra	32.20	146.25
17	Manipur	3.30	0.20
18	Meghalaya	3.30	0.16
19	Mizoram	3.30	0.16
20	Nagaland	3.30	0.12
21	Orissa	44.30	26.74
22	Punjab	7.10	6.50
23	Rajasthan	32.90	47.51
24	Sikkim	3.30	0.02
25	Tamil Nadu	22.20	69.13
26	Tripura	3.30	0.20
27	Uttar Pradesh	30.60	117.03
28	Uttarakhand	36.50	8.85
29	West Bengal	14.80	35.14

1	2	3	4
30	A & N Islands	22.20	0.32
31	Chandigarh	7.10	0.67
32	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	19.10	0.15
33	Daman & Diu	21.20	0.14
34	Lakshadweep	20.20	0.06
35	Pondicherry	22.20	1.59
ALL INDIA		25.70	807.96

Note:

1. Poverty Ratio of Assam is used for Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Manipur, Nagaland and Tripura.
2. Poverty Line of Maharashtra and expenditure distribution of Goa is used to estimate poverty ratio of Goa.
3. Poverty Ratio of Tamil Nadu is used for Pondicherry and A & N Islands.
4. Urban Poverty Ratio of Punjab used for both rural and urban poverty of Chandigarh.
5. Poverty Line of Maharashtra and expenditure distribution of Dadra and Nagar Haveli is used to estimate poverty ratio of Dadra and Nagar Haveli.
6. Poverty Ratio of Goa is used for Daman and Diu.
7. Poverty Ratio of Kerala is used for Lakshadweep.

Statement-II

*Number and Head Count Ratio of Population below poverty
line urban areas (2004-05)*

SI. No.	States/UTs	No. of Persons (Lakhs)	Head Count Ratio(%)
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	51.30	23.40
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0.70	23.50
3	Assam	8.40	21.80
4	Bihar	40.90	43.70
5	Chhattisgarh	13.40	28.40

6	Delhi	18.90	12.90
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1	2	3	4
7	Goa	1.70	22.20
8	Gujarat	41.90	20.10
9	Haryana	15.80	22.40
10	Himachal Pradesh	0.30	4.60
11	Jammu & Kashmir	2.90	10.40
12	Jharkhand	15.60	23.80
13	Karnataka	50.80	25.90
14	Kerala	15.70	18.40
15	Madhya Pradesh	61.70	35.10
16	Maharashtra	116.10	25.60
17	Manipur	2.10	34.50
18	Meghalaya	1.20	24.70
19	Mizoram	0.40	7.90
20	Nagaland	0.20	4.30
21	Orissa	22.70	37.60
22	Punjab	17.20	18.70
23	Rajasthan	42.80	29.70
24	Sikkim	0.20	25.90
25	Tamil Nadu	61.30	19.70
26	Tripura	1.30	22.50
27	Uttar Pradesh	130.30	34.10
28	Uttarakhand	6.40	26.20
29	West Bengal	57.90	24.40
30	Pondicherry	0.70	9.90
ALL INDIA		807.60	25.70

Note: The new poverty lines have been generated for all the states including the North-Eastern states. However, in the absence of adequate data, the expert group has suggested use of poverty line of the neighboring States for union Territories.

Source: Tendulkar Committee Estimates of Poverty released by The Planning Commission.

World Bank's advice to India on urban poverty

425. SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: Will the MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Bank has advised India to stop neglecting urban poverty and expand the scope of some rural flagship schemes to urban development; and

(a) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Question does not arise.

Implementation of Rajiv Awas Yojana

†426. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has given sanction to implement the first phase of 'Rajiv Awas Yojana' with a view to help the urban poor of the country to get their house;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether cities of Madhya Pradesh have also been included in the first phase of this scheme; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA):

(a) and (b) In pursuance of the Government's vision of creating a Slum-free India, a new scheme 'Rajiv Awas Yojana' (RAY) has been launched on 02.06.2011. The Phase I of Rajiv Awas Yojana is for a period of two years from the date of approval of the scheme with a budget of Rs. 5,000 crores. The Scheme will provide financial assistance to States that are willing to assign property rights to slum dwellers for provision of decent shelter and basic civic and social services for slum redevelopment, and for creation of affordable housing stock.

(c) and (d) The Scheme is expected to cover about 250 cities, across the entire country by the end of 12th Plan (2017). The selection of the cities will be done in consultation with the Centre.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Funds have released to 157 cities for undertaking preparatory activities under the preparatory phase of Rajiv Awas Yojana through the Slum Free City Planning Scheme; the list of cities in Madhya Pradesh is given in the statement (See below).

Madhya Pradesh has been released Rs. 288.25 lakhs for these preparatory activities.

Statement

List of cities in Madhya Pradesh

Name of State/UT	Amount Released (Rs. in lakhs)/Number of cities	Cities - Fund released for SFCEP	
Madhya Pradesh	288.25 (6 cities)	1	Indore
		2	Bhopal
		3	Jabalpur
		4	Gwalior
		5	Ujjain
		6	Sagar

Eviction without prior notice

427. SHRI MOINUL HASSAN: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether many cases of eviction of poor households are carried out without prior notice and in the absence of a resettlement plan;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government is aware that children are the main victims of forced eviction as there is no guarantee of schooling, drinking water and sanitation facilities in some areas of resettlement; and

(d) if so, what action Government has taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA):
(a) to (d) Slums and their eviction/resettlement is a State subject and it is up to the concerned Governments to provide the basic facilities to the slum-dwellers.

In pursuance of the Government's vision of creating a Slum-free India, a new scheme 'Rajiv Awas Yojana' (RAY) has been launched on 02.06.2011. The Phase I of Rajiv Awas Yojana is for a period of two years from the date of approval of the scheme. The Scheme will provide financial assistance to States that are willing to assign property rights to slum dwellers for provision of decent shelter and basic civic and social services for slum redevelopment, and for creation of affordable housing stock.

With regard to infrastructure, it will be required that all basic civic and social amenities with connectivity to city infrastructure is provided in each slum, viz., water supply, sewerage, drainage, solid waste management, approach and internal road, street lighting etc, community facilities such as pre-schools, child care centres, schools, health centres/sub-centres, informal sector markets, livelihoods centres, convergence with health, education and social security schemes.

Proposal from Maharashtra Government for A SRA Scheme

†428. DR. YOGENDRA P. TRIVEDI: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Maharashtra has sent any proposal to Central Government on the lines of their Slum Rehabilitation Authority (SRA), scheme for removal or encroachment and resettlement of slums on Central Government land in Mumbai;

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

(c) the current position of this proposal?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA):
(a) to (c) Government of Maharashtra has written a letter dated 17.04.2010 to the Government of India to evolve a common policy regarding slums on Central Government land. This Ministry has taken up the matter with the concerned Ministries/Departments.

In pursuance of the Government's vision of creating a Slum-free India, a new scheme 'Rajiv Awas Yojana' (RAY) has been launched on 02.06.2011. The Phase I of Rajiv Awas Yojana is for a period of two years from the date of approval of the scheme. The Scheme will provide financial assistance to States that are willing to assign property rights to slum dwellers for provision of decent

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

shelter and basic civic and social services for slum redevelopment, and for creation of affordable housing stock.

The scheme emphasizes 'whole city' 'all slums' 'whole slum' approach. In respect of Central Government land it is expected that the agencies concerned will work in cooperation with the State Governments/ULB, and design suitable solutions to redevelop/relocate the slums with due property rights given to slum dwellers.

BPL ration cards to homeless in urban areas

429. SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Ministry plans to allot BPL ration cards to all homeless in urban areas so as to alleviate urban poverty; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Question does not arise.

Ray to provide affordable houses to slum dwellers

430. SHRI JAI PRAKASH NARAYAN SINGH: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has launched Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) to facilitate affordable housing for slums dwellers;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Central Government would also provide financial assistance to State Governments willing to assign property rights to slum dwellers; and

(d) if so, the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA):

(a) and (b) In pursuance of the Government's vision of creating a Slum-free India, a new scheme 'Rajiv Awas Yojana' (RAY) has been launched on 02.06.2011. The Phase I of Rajiv Awas Yojana is for a

period of two years from the date of approval of the scheme with a budget of Rs. 5,000 crores and expenditure limited to actual plan outlays. The Scheme will provide financial assistance to States that are willing to assign property rights to slum dwellers for provision of decent shelter and basic civic and social services for slum redevelopment, and for creation of affordable housing stock.

(c) and (d) The central assistance under RAY is conditional to reforms by the States. The reforms required here are directly linked to the objectives of the scheme, and necessary for the scheme to be successful. The key reform under the scheme for availing financial assistance is enactment of law for assigning of property rights by concerned States/UTs.

Rehabilitation of child labourers

†431. SHRI MOTILAL VORA:

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI:

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

(a) the total number of child labourers liberated till date since January, 2009 and how many of them have been in Delhi;

(b) the Government's policy regarding resettlement of child labourers;

(c) the action taken by Government against those who had employed child labourers; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) and (b) The Government is implementing National Child Labour Project (NCLP) for rehabilitation of children rescued/withdrawn from work. Under the Project, children rescued/withdrawn from work are enrolled in the special schools, where they are provided with bridge education, vocational training, nutrition, stipend, health care, etc. before mainstreaming into formal education system. As per available information, in the last three years 298611 child labourers have been rescued/withdrawn from work and rehabilitated through special schools and finally mainstreamed into formal education system. As regards NCT of Delhi, 1630 children have been liberated since January, 2009.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) The Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act, 1986, prohibits the employment of children below the age of 14 years in 18 Occupations and 65 Processes. Any person who employs a child in any occupation or process where employment of children is prohibited under the Act, is liable for punishment with imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than 3 months but which may extend to one year or with fine ranging from Rs. 10,000/- to Rs. 20,000/-.

(d) Question does not arise.

Steps to enhance employment

†432. SHRIMATI HEMA MALINI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in a survey conducted by Labour Bureau it has emerged that there has been a nominal increase in employment in the country between the years of 2008 and 2010;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Government during the last five years to enhance employment and the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) and (b) Since October 2008, the Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour & Employment has been conducting Quarterly Quick Employment Surveys in selected sectors like textiles, automobiles, gems & jewellery, IT/BPO, handloom/powerloom etc. to assess the adverse effect of the economic slowdown. The details of these surveys are given in the Statement (See below).

(c) The Government has taken several steps to enhance employment during the last five years. One of the significant measures was launching of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme for rural areas. Following the economic slowdown in 2008 the Government took timely fiscal and monetary measures to revive growth and boost employment. The Quarterly Quick Employment Surveys conducted by the Labour Bureau shows that in eight selected sectors employment increased by around 22 lakh between June, 2009 and March, 2011.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement

Sector-wise changes in estimated employment based on ten quarterly surveys results.

(in Lakh)

Sl. No.	Industry/ Group	Changes in employment during									
		December,	March,	June,	September,	December,	March,	June,	September,	December,	March,
		2008 over	2009	2009	2009	2009	2010	2010	2010	2010	2011 over
		September,	over	over	over	over	over	over	over	over	December,
		2008	December,	March,	June,	September,	December	March,	June,	September,	2010
			2008	2009	2009	2009	2009	2010	2010	2010	
1	Mining	-0.11	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC
2	Textiles	-1.72	2.08	-1.54	3.18	0.16	-1.19	-0.63	2.45	0.40	-1.21
3	Leather	NC	-0.33	0.07	-0.08	0.09	0.00	0.21	0.04	0.16	-0.08
4	Metals	-1.06	-0.29	-0.01	0.65	0.23	0.04	0.45	0.27	0.00	0.16
5	Automobiles	-0.83	0.02	0.23	0.24	0.06	0.29	0.51	0.29	0.18	0.13
6	Gems & jewellery	-0.99	0.33	-0.20	0.58	0.07	0.24	0.04	0.04	-0.10	-0.02
7	Transport	-0.96	-0.04	-0.01	0.00	-0.02	-0.02	-0.21	0.13	-0.01	0.06
8	IT/BPO	0.76	0.92	-0.34	0.26	5.70	1.29	1.29	1.08	1.41	2.87
9	Handloom/Poworloom	NC	0.07	0.49	0.15	0.09	-0.05	-0.03	0.06	0.03	-0.18
	TOTAL	-4.91	2.76	-1.31	4.97	6.38	0.61	1.62	4.35	2.07	1.74

NC- Not Covered

Variation in monthly wages in unorganised and organised sectors

†433. SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

SHRI RUDRA NARAYAN PANY:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a big difference between minimum monthly wages in unorganised sector and minimum and maximum wages in organised (public and private) sector;

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

(c) whether it is a fact that there is a clear provision in the Constitution of the country that there must be a minimum wage for a dignified living; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) and (b) The Government does not maintain data on minimum monthly wages in Unorganized sector and minimum and maximum wages in the Organized sector. However, under the provisions of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, both the Central Government and the State Governments are the "Appropriate Governments" to fix, revise and enforce minimum wages in the scheduled employments under their respective jurisdiction. The range of minimum wage per day for different categories of workers in the Central Sphere is given in the statement (See below).

(c) and (d) The Constitution of India envisages the concept of living wage in the Chapter on Directive Principles of State Policy. Some of the relevant provisions relating to minimum wages for a dignified living under the Article 39 and 43 are given below:

Article 39: The State shall, in particular, direct its policy towards securing (a) that the citizens, men and women equally, have the right to an adequate means of livelihood and (b) that there is equal pay for equal work for both men and women.

Article 43: The State shall endeavor to secure, by suitable legislation or economic organization or in any other way, to all workers, agricultural, industrial or otherwise, work, a living wage, conditions of work ensuring a decent standard of life and full enjoyments of leisure, and social and cultural opportunities.

Statement

The area-wise rates of Minimum Wages for Scheduled Employments in the Central Sphere

Name of Scheduled Employment (Number)	Category of Worker	Rates of wages including V.D.A per day (in Rs.)		
		Area A	Area B	Area C
1	2	3	4	5
1. Agriculture	Unskilled	169.00	153.00	151.00
	Semi-Skilled/Unskilled Supervisory	185.00	171.00	156.00
	Skilled/Clerical	201.00	185.00	170.00
	Highly Skilled	224.00	206.00	185.00
2. Workers engaged in Stone Mines for Stone Breaking and Stone Crushing	1. Excavation & removal of over burden with 50 meters lead/1.5 meters lift:			
	(a) Soft Soil		165.40	
	(b) Soft Soil with Rock		250.56	
	(c) Rock		331.82	
	2. Removal and Staking of rejected stones with 50 metres lead 1.5 metres lift Stone breaking or Stone Crushing for the stone size			131.931

1	2	3	4	5	
	(a) 1.0 inch to 1.5 inches		1030.01		
	(b) Above 1.5 Inches to 3.0 Inches		880.00		
	(c) Above 3.0 inches to 5 Inches		514.47		
	(d) Above 5.0 Inches		422.23		
3.	Sweeping and Cleaning	Unskilled	247.00	205.00	165.00
4.	Watch and Ward	Wothout Arms	247.00	205.00	165.00
		With arms	273.00	232.00	192.
5.	Loading and Unloading	Unskilled	247.00	205.00	165.00
6.	Construction	Unskilled	247.00	205.00	165.00
		Semi-Skilled/Unskilled Supervisory	273.00	232.00	192.00
		Skilled/Clerical	301.00	273.00	232.00
		Highly Skilled	327.00	301.00	273.00
7.	Non-Coal Mines	Above Ground		Below	
Ground					
		Unskilled	165.00	205.00	
		Semi-Skilled/Unskilled Supervisory	205.00	247.00	
		Skilled/Clerical	247.00	287.00	
		Highly Skilled	287.00	327.00	

Name of Scheduled Employment	Nomenclature
1. Agriculture	Agriculture
2. Workers engaged in Stone Mines for Stone Breaking and Stone Crushing	Workers engaged in Stone Mines for Stone Breaking and Stone Crushing
3. Sweeping and Cleaning the (Prohibition)	Employment of Sweeping and Cleaning excluding Activities prohibited under Employment of Manual Scavengers and Construction of Dry Latrines Act, 1993
4. Watch and Ward	Employment of Watch and Ward
5. Loading and Unloading Railways; Ports	Employment in Loading and Unloading in (i) Goods Sheds, Parcel Offices of (ii) Other Goodssheds, Godowns, Warehouses etc. and; (iii) Docks and
6. Construction including Telegraph Work,	Construction or maintenance of Roads or Runways or in Building Operations laying down Underground Electric, Wireless, Radio, Television, Telephone, and Overseas Communication Cables and similar other Underground Cabling Electric Lines, Water Supply Lines and Sewerage Pipe Lines
7. Non-Coal Mines Bauxite Clay	Employees engaged in the employment of Gypsum Mines, Barytes Mines, Mines, Manganese Mines, China Clay Mines, Kyanite Mines, Copper Mines,

(including	Mines, Magnesite Mines, White Clay Mines, Stone Mines, Steatite Mines
Fire	the mines producing Soap Stones and Talc), Ochre Mines, Asbestos Mines, Clay
Graphite	Mines, Chromite Mines, Quartzite Mines, Quartz Mines, Silica Mines, Mines,
Mines,	Felspar Mines, Laterite Mines, Dolomite Mines, Red Oxide Mines, Wolfram Iron
and	Ore Mines, Granite Mines, Rock Phosphate Mines, Hematite Mines, Marble Calcite
Mines	Mines, Uranium Mines, Mica Mines, Lignite Mines, Gravel Mines, Slate and
	Magnetite Mines

Area - "A"					
Ahmedabad	(UA)	Hyderabad	(UA)	Faridabad	
Bangaluru	(UA)	Kanpur	(UA)	Ghaziabad	(UA)
Kolkata	(UA)	Lucknow	(UA)	Gurgaon	
Delhi	(UA)	Chennai	(UA)	Noida	
Greater Mumbai	(UA)	Nagpur	(UA)	Secunderabad	
Navi Mumbai	(UA)				
AREA - "B"					
Agra	(UA)	Jodhpur		Jabalpur	(UA)
Ajmer		Kochi	(UA)	Jaipur	(UA)
Aligarh		Kolhapur	(UA)	Jalandhar	(UA)
Allahabad	(UA)	Kozhikode	(UA)	Jamshedpur	(UA)
Amravati		Kota		Puducherry	(UA)
Aurangabad	(UA)	Ludhiana		Jalandhar-cantt.	(UA)
Bareilly	(UA)	Madurai	(UA)	Dhanbad	(UA)
Bhavnagar	(UA)	Meerut	(UA)	Dehradun	(UA)
Bikaner		Moradabad	(UA)	Durg-Bhilai	(UA)

Bhopal	(UA)	Mysore	(UA)	Jammu	(UA)
Bhubaneswar	(UA)	Nasik	(UA)	Jamnagar	(UA)
Amritsar	(UA)	Pune		Vijayawada	(UA)
Chandigarh	(UA)	Patna	(UA)	Vishakhapatna	(UA)
Coimbatore	(UA)	Raipur	(UA)	Warangal	
Cuttack	(UA)	Rajkot		Mangalore	(UA)
Durgapur	(UA)	Ranchi	(UA)	Salem	(UA)
Gorakhpur	(UA)	Sholapur	(UA)	Tiruppur	(UA)
Guwahati	(UA)	Srinagar	(UA)	Tiruchirappalli	(UA)
Guntur		Surat	(UA)	Asansol	(UA)
Gwalior	(UA)	Thiruvananthapuram	(UA)	Belgaum	(UA)
Indore	(UA)	Vadodara	(UA)	Bhiwandi	(UA)
Hubli-Dharwad		Varanasi	(UA)		

Area 'C' will comprise all areas not mentioned in this list.

NB: U.A. stands for Urban Agglomeration.

Minimum wages to agricultural workers and beedi workers

†434. SHRI GANGA CHARAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of reforms carried out post independence to improve the living standard of the labourers in the country; and

(b) the efforts being made by the Government regarding minimum wage hike for the agricultural labourers, beedi labourers, rickshaw pullers, and mine labourers and whether a labourer can survive with this minimum wage in view of growing price rise?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) In order to improve the living standard of labour, the Government has carried out a number of legislations, post independence and amended existing acts to make them more relevant to the evolving economic situation in the country. The major legislation passed after independence include

- The Minimum Wages Act, 1948
- The Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976
- The Contract Labour (Regulation & Abolition) Act, 1970
- The Inter-State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment & Condition of Services) Act, 1979
- The Building & Other Construction of Workers (Regulation of Employment & Conditions of Services), Act, 1996
- Unorganised Workers Social Security Act, 2008.

In addition, the Government is also implementing various welfare" schemes to improve the living standard of labours; in the country. These schemes include the Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY), Aam Admi Bima Yojana, Old Age Pension Scheme, and welfare fund schemes for special category of workers.

(b) In order to protect the minimum wages against inflation, the Central Government has made provision of Variable Dearness Allowance (VDA) linked to Consumer Price Index. The Central Government and most of the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations have adopted the system of Variable Dearness Allowance (V.D.A.) on the basis of which the Minimum Wage is revised from time to time based on increase in Consumer

Price Index for Industrial workers.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

According to the provisions contained in the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, the "Appropriate Government" will revise the minimum wages in all the scheduled employments under its jurisdiction at an interval not exceeding five years.

In respect of labourers engaged in agriculture and mines both the Central Government and State Governments are the appropriate governments to fix and revise the minimum wages. However, in respect of beedi labourers and rickshaw pullers, State Government is the appropriate government to fix, revise and enforce minimum wage.

In addition, the Government fixes National Floor Level Minimum Wage (NFLMW) and also recommends that State Governments should fix/revise minimum wages in such a way that in none of the scheduled employments, the minimum wage is less than NFLMW.

Membership of various trade unions

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

(a) the total membership of various trade unions in the country as on date- union-wise;

(b) the reasons for non-availability of updated figures in this regard with the Government; and

(c) the fresh steps taken by Government to have updated information in respect of various trade unions in order to facilitate appropriate representation in various tripartite and bipartite committees on labour issues?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) The registration of Trade Unions under the Trade Unions Act, 1926 is done by the respective Registrars of Trade Unions of the State Governments. Data relating to the membership of various Trade Unions in the country is not maintained Centrally.

However, as regards the general verification of membership of Trade Unions affiliated to various Central Trade Union Organizations (CTUOs), the same was done with date of reckoning as 31.12.2002 and state-wise as well as industry-wise result was notified by this Ministry vide order dated 11.1.2008 which is still valid till the next general verification is conducted and result notified.

(b) The process of general verification of membership of CTUOs is lengthy and time consuming. The procedure is evolved by Standing Committee comprising members of various

CTUOs. The earlier verification were conducted with date of reckoning as December, 1980, 31 December, 1989 and 31.12.2002 and results were notified in 1985, 1989 and 11.1.2008 respectively.

(c) The process of fresh general verification of membership of CTUOs has been started. So far two meetings of the Standing Committee on general verification comprising representatives of various CTUOs under the chairmanship of Chief Labour Commissioner (Central) have been held and the date of reckoning for fresh general verification has been unanimously decided as 31.12.2011.

Employment opportunities under NSDC

436. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has formulated any plan to enhance the employment opportunities involving both the public and private sectors, for the unemployed youth in the country, particularly in Maharashtra State;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the programme formulated by Government through National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) and India's corporate sector?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) and (b) The 11th Five Year Plan aims at making employment generation an integral part of the growth process and devise strategies to accelerate not only growth of employment but also of wages of the poorly paid. As per the 11th Five Year Plan Document as approved by National Development Council, 58 million new jobs opportunities will be created during the 11th Plan period in the country including Maharashtra.

(c) The National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) is a one of its kind, Public Private Partnership in India. It aims to promote skill development by catalyzing creation of large, quality, for-profit vocational institutions. It provides viability gap funding to build scalable, for-profit vocational training initiatives. Its mandate is also to enable support systems such as quality assurance, information systems and setting up of Sectors Skills Councils, etc. The NSDC was set up as part of a national skill development mission to fulfill the growing need in India for skilled manpower across sectors and narrow the existing gap

between the demand and supply of skills. 36 proposals for

skilling 56.54 million persons over a period of 10 years at a total cost of Rs. 1013.08 crore have been approved by the Corporation out of which a sum of Rs. 115.48 crore has been disbursed upto 28th July 2011.

Decline of employment rate during Eleventh Plan

†437. SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that during Eleventh Five Year Plan employment rate has declined to 39.2 per cent from 42 per cent;

(b) whether it is also a fact that during the said period we have logged far behind the target of providing employment to five crores people; and

(c) if the replies to the above questions are in affirmative the action being taken by the Government to deal with the above problems?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) Reliable estimates of employment and unemployment are obtained through quinquennial labour force surveys conducted by National Sample Survey Office. Last such survey was conducted during 2009-10. As per the results of the latest two surveys, employment rate (Worker Population Ratio) has declined to 39.2 percent in 2009-10 from 42 percent in 2004-05.

(b) As against the target of creation of 58 million additional job opportunities during the Eleventh Plan, about 20 million job opportunities on current daily status were created during 2004-05 to 2009-10.

(c) Government of India has been making continuous efforts through normal growth process and by implementing various employment generation schemes 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 Ministry of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises.

Scarcity of employment opportunities in towns adjoining Delhi

†438. SHRI NARENDER KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of people from adjoining cities frequently visit Delhi in connection with employment;

(b) whether it is also a fact that scarcity of employment opportunities in these cities is the reason behind this phenomenon;

(c) whether any proposal to open Central Government offices in these cities to provide employment to these people is under consideration; and

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

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) and (b) Ministry of Labour & Employment has not conducted any study regarding large number of people from adjoining cities frequently visiting Delhi in connection with employment and also the fact that scarcity of employment opportunities in these cities is the reason behind this phenomenon.

(c) and (d) Central Government Offices are opened based on requirements of carrying out and implementing various Central Government policies, plans & projects etc. However, there is no proposal to set up Central Government Offices in such cities to provide employment to people. But Government of India is implementing various employment generation and poverty alleviation programmes in both rural and urban areas of the country, including adjoining cities of Delhi, to increase employment opportunities, such as, Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY); Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY); Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) & Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA). SGSY has been restructured as the National Rural Livelihood Mission to make it universal in application, focused in approach and time bound for poverty eradication by 2014-15.

Survey of Peeragarhi industrial areas in Delhi regarding safety

439. SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether studies and survey are undertaken by Directorate General Factory Advice Services and Labour Institute (DGFASLI) and Labour Ministry to ascertain status of working conditions and standards of safety in selected group of industries; and

(b) if so, whether such a study and survey is being conducted in Peeragarhi Industrial area in West Delhi where number of multifatal

accidents have occurred?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE) : (a) Yes, the Directorate General Factory Advice Service and Labour Institutes (DGFASLI) selects a few industries every year and undertakes studies and surveys to ascertain the status of working conditions and standards of Safety in those Factories/ Industries.

(b) Yes, Director In-charge of Regional Labour Institute Faridabad (RLI), and Chief Inspector of Factories (CIF), New Delhi have been directed to carry out a joint assessment study of occupational safety and health status in the factories located in the Udyog Nagar, Peeragarhi Industrial Area in West Delhi.

Investigation by DGFASLI of industrial accidents

440. SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether investigation of a multifatal accidents in M/s Lakhani India Ltd. Faridabad in May 2009, was carried out by Directorate General Factory Advice Service and Labour Institute (DGFASLI), Mumbai;

(b) if so, the major findings/recommendations of the investigations and status of implementation of the same;

(c) whether similar investigation has been ordered for the multifatal a fire accidents in the shoe factory in West Delhi's Peeragarhi Industrial area on 27th April, 2011; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE) : (a) and (b) Yes, Based on the request received from the Sub Divisional Magistrate, Ballabhgarh, Haryana, Directorate General Factory Advice Service and Labour Institutes (DGFASLI) enquired into the multifatal accident that took place in M/s Lakhani India Ltd., Faridabad on 1st May, 2009. The conclusion of the report is given in the Statement (See below). Under the Factories Act, 1948, State Government of Haryana is the appropriate Government for implementation of the provisions of the Act. DGFASLI is only an advisory body. The report of DGFASLI was submitted to Sub Divisional Magistrate, Ballabhgarh, Haryana, for further necessary action. As per the information received from the Government of Haryana, Chief Inspector of Factories (CIF), Haryana has initiated legal action against M/s Lakhani India Ltd., Faridabad for violation of the provisions under the Factories Act, 1948 and Punjab Factory Rules, 1952.

(c) In pursuance of the directives of DGFA SLI, the Director-in-Charge, Regional Labour Institute, Faridabad, Haryana enquired into the incidence of fire which occurred on 27.04.11 in the premises of M/s. Pinki Porsch, Pvt. Ltd. Under the Factories Act, 1948, the State Government is the competent authority for implementation of the provisions of the said Act.

(d) Does not arise.

Statement

Conclusions of Report

(a) The presence of low boiling point materials in the drum, which had been kept exposed to direct sunrays and brought to the shop at 5 PM on 31.5.09 had started leaking from brim due to its hitting the wall while unloading it from the drum trolley near the door of the buffing room. The vapour or gas of the flammable substance with its high vapour pressure due to heating up by convective and radiant heat of hot air and sunrays respectively during the hottest summer day had released from the damaged drum ejecting along with liquid (as in case of ejecting out of pressure cooker valve) in the form of spray. Surface separation caused while spray release had generated static charge on the liquid lumps which got ignited by the spark generated while touching the ground. The vapour cloud, which had first spread at higher level has diffused up to the flames and got ignited after a few moments. This had lead to violent Shockwave in the building, shattering all the windows and generating a flash fire, which was responsible for falling of persons and causing burn injuries leading to death of 14 persons and injuries to another 25 persons. A sustained fire followed this confined vapour cloud explosion. The flash fire from the building had hit the chemical store also, which caught fire and sequential bursting of drums of adhesive stored on the road opposite to the chemical store. Sustained fire had spread to some parts of boiler house and the shed behind the store.

b. The fire control, rescue and relief operations were started by the trained fire fighters with the help of fire hydrants system available in the plant. The Government fire service and teams of nearby industries came subsequently to support the operations. The fire had been extinguished by 9 PM on the same day.

c. The substance, which released from the drum is a low boiling point flammable substance that has converted into vapour due to

continuous heating under direct sunrays. The substance was present in the drums either due delivery of wrong drum due to inadequate labeling of drums, or present as impurities or generated due to decomposition of the other materials of higher boiling points under the severely hot conditions.

**Utilization of Cess levied on construction companies
for labour welfare schemes**

441. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the labour cess received from various organization engaged in construction activities in National Capital Region, has been fully spent for labour welfare schemes during 2008 and 2009;

(b) if not, whether the unutilized cess funds are proposed to be returned to such organization to enable them to devise and implement customized labour welfare schemes for their existing labour force; and

(c) whether the present 1 per cent labour cess from the total bill from construction companies, is utilized on well-structured Government guidelines or it is left to the Government agencies to pick and choose such welfare schemes without any consultation with NGOs/SHGs, etc.?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) The entire collected amount has not been spent. During the years 2008, 2009 and 2010 an amount of Rs. 29 crore (approximate) has been spent.

(b) The cess funds are retained by the Delhi Building and Other Construction Workers Welfare Board for various welfare activities and future plans. The organizations are free to devise and implement welfare schemes from their fund for their workforce. There is no provision for returning the unutilized fund.

(c) Cess funds collected @ 1% are utilized, for various mandated welfare schemes for registered construction workers as per the provisions of Building and Other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1996 and Delhi Rules, 2002.

Strike in Maruti Suzuki Manesar plant

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

(a) whether Government is aware that the workers of Maruti Suzuki's Manesar plant had to resort to strike for their basic right to form their own trade union;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the measures being taken by Central Government to ensure that

Indian Labour Laws are not violated by the companies, Indian or foreign in the country?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) and (b) Since Maruti Suzuki's plant at Manesar falls within the jurisdiction of the State Government, a report was called from the Government of Haryana.

As per the information received from Government of Haryana, the workers struck work in the Manesar plant of Maruti Suzuki India Ltd. on 4th June 2011 in support of their demands viz.

- I. the management should not obstruct the formation of a separate union by the workers of that plant;
- II. the management should remove the flag of the present Union (MUKU) at the gate;
- III. the management should recognize the office bearers of the proposed Union; and
- IV. the management should not harass or take disciplinary action against the proposed 11 office bearers of the proposed Union.

On 6th June, 2011 eleven workers were dismissed on charges of indiscipline. Thereafter agitating employees demanded reinstatement of these eleven workers.

Considering the circumstances of the case, the industrial dispute of dismissal of 11 workers was referred to the Labour Court for adjudication by the Government of Haryana on 10.06.2011 and the strike was prohibited by a subsequent order.

The Government of Haryana has further informed that prior to this strike there was no information on record to show that these workers had any such demand against the management and that the Labour Department of Government of Haryana made all efforts for amicable settlement of the dispute between the workers and the management of Manesar plant of Maruti Suzuki India Ltd. Accordingly, a settlement was reached between the representatives of the striking workers and the management on 16.06.2011 by virtue of which eleven dismissed workers were reinstated by the management and the strike was called off.

(c) Under the Indian Constitution, labour falls under the Concurrent list. As per this scheme, both the Central and the State Governments enforce labour laws in their respective sphere of jurisdiction.

The Union Government has time and again requested the State

Governments to implement the labour laws in true letter and spirit.

A letter to this effect was also sent by the Union Labour & Employment Minister to Chief Minister of all States/UTs as recently as 28.02.2011.

Skilled and unskilled workers in stone quarry industry

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

(a) whether it is a fact that thousands of skilled and unskilled workers are engaged in stone quarry industry throughout the country;

(b) if so, whether Government had any assessment of such workers;

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

(d) whether it is also a fact that majority of these workers suffer from lung diseases including TB;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the details of Government measures to stop occurrence of such diseases and for provision of medical help to affected workers?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) to (c) Yes Sir. Statewise employment details are given in the Statement-I (See below).

(d) and (e) Under the Mines Act, 1952, the onus of sending information with regard to any notified diseases lies on the mine management. Majority of the stone quarries are in the unorganized sector and the operations are seasonal in nature. Due to high labour turnover and absence of periodical medical examinations, cases of occupational diseases like silicosis go unreported. The statistics of air dust home diseases reported to Directorate General of Mines Safety (DGMS) in respect of all mines is given in the Statement-II (See below).

(f) In order to stop occurrence of such diseases, frequent inspections of mines are made with an objective to ensure that the airborne dust is suppressed at its source through engineering control measures as stipulated in the Regulations framed under the Mines Act, 1952. Follow up inspections are also made for checking of the compliance measures at regular intervals. The standard of airborne respirable dust concentration for asbestos has recently been amended from 2 fibers per cc to 1 fibers per cc. in the Metalliferous Mines Regulation, 1961.

The workers affected by dust borne diseases are to be provided free medical assistance by the company under the Mines Act, 1952 and the compensation or disability allowance is determined and paid by the mining companies through Workmen's Compensation Commissioner as per the

Employees' Compensation Act, 1923.

Statement-I

Statewise employment in stone mine in India - 2008

		Below Ground						Open Cast						Above Ground		
Grand	Sl.No.	Mineral/State	Foreman	Face	Others	Foreman		Miners & Loaders		Others						
		Total														
		& Workers								Clerical &				Workers		
Others		Mining &		Mining						Supervisory				attached to		
		Mate Loaders		Mate		Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Stone																
	Andhra Pradesh	-	-	-	26	32	-	16	-	3	-	-	-	1	-	78
	Bihar	-	-	-	4	34	-	2	-	8	-	4	-	2	-	54
	Goa	-	-	-	9	98	6	98	9	7	1	--		12	-	240
	Gujarat	-	-	-	8	64	4	16	6	52	2	44	-	26	6	228
	Haryana	-	-	-	201	1821	-	75	-	153	-	-	-	53	-	2303
	Jharkhand	-	-	-	220	637	-	350	3	257	23	134	94	491	102	2311
	Karnataka	-	-	-	1	15	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	19
	Maharashtra	-	-	-	45	213	3	73	6	60	-	6	-	27	11	444
	Orissa	-	-	-	4	49	-	1	-	5	-	7	-	1	-	67
	Rajasthan	-	-	-	1	40	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	15	-	60
	Tamil Nadu	-	-	-	13	184	86	33	-	22	-	20	-	25	2	385
	West Bengal	-	-	-	60	244	1	186	-	110	-	15	-	173	28	817

Total: Stone	-	-	-	592	3431	100	850	25	683	26	230	94	826	149	7006
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Statement-II

*Reported Coal Workers' Pneumoconiosis and Silicosis Cases from 1994 to
2011*

Year	Silicosis	Year	Silicosis
1994	0	2003	5
1995	1	2004	9
1996	5	2005	33
1997	0	2006	0
1998	2	2007	0
1999	0	2008	3
2000	58	2009	0
2001	1	2010	0
2002	5	2011 upto 19.7.2011	1
		TOTAL	123

RSBY in Jharkhand

444. MS. MABEL REBELLO: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) how many families/people in Jharkhand have benefited from Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) for the last three years, month-wise, district-wise, block-wise and the details of amount claimed by them;

(b) the large number of BPL families still don't get RSBY benefits and have to spend money on health on their family members by borrowing funds; and

(c) if so, when will Government ensure RSBY functions well for BPL families particularly in LWE districts?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) District-wise and month-wise enrolment, hospitalization and amount of claim settled under RSBY in Jharkhand State is given in the statement. (See below).

(b) and (c) The RSBY has been appreciated within and outside the country. It has been awarded by ILO by way of publication as one of the social protection floor success stories around the world. It has been the

endeavour of the government to cover as many BPL families as possible. So far more than 24 million such families, including those In LWE districts, have been covered. However, the scheme is voluntary In nature and only willing beneficiaries are enrolled under RSBY.

Statement

District-wise and month-wise enrolment, hospitalization under RSBY in Jharkhand

Aug 09			Jun 09			Jul 09						
			Sep 09									
District	Enrolment	Claim	Amount	Enrolment	Claim	Amount	Enrolment	Claim	Amount	Enrolment	Claim	Amount
Gharwa	68465	340	830500	91232	340	830500	91232	238	256428	91232	313	876127
Ranchi	44435	80	584000	55474	80	584000	69610	924	4166164	69610	1469	13456164
West Singhbhum	47386	15	78700	63999	15	78700	71427	491	442045	71427	636	852045
Dhanbad	36509	4	18400	52564	4	18400	62111	414	592500	62111	564	902500
Deoghar							76960	3	50000	76960	11	100000
09			Oct 09			Nov 09			Dec			
			Jan 10									
District	Enrollment	Claim	Amount	Enrollment	Claim	Amount	Enrollmen	Claim	Amount	Enrollmen	Claim	Amount
Gharwa	91232	927	1598423	91232	927	4098423	91232	1316	4948423	91232	1443	5008423
Ranchi	77287	3908	14956164	80543	3908	22156164	80543	8122	29056164	80543	8239	29491164
West Singhbhum	79854	1571	2554547	79854	1571	3554547	79854	1612	5054547	79854	1799	5394547
Dhanbad	88425	1451	1557423	90330	1451	1557423	90330	2016	19447423	90330	2308	21647423
Deoghar	42184	230	575527	46401	230	975527	46401	1067	997527	46401	1336	1087527

Feb 10							Mar 10			Apr 10		
May 10												
District	Enrolment	Claim	Amount	Enrolment	Claim	Amount	Enrolment	Claim	Amount	Enrolment	Claim	Amount
Gharwa	91232	1482	5128423	91232	1557	5829423	91232	1678	7323423	91232	1678	7323423
Ranchi	80543	8275	30606164	80543	8340	30931164	80543	8456	34151513	80543	8456	34151513
West Singhbhum	79854	1869	6504547	79854	1973	7086547	79854	2169	7973397	79854	2169	7973397
Dhanbad	90330	2506	26347428	90330	2598	27900428	90330	2784	30122788	90330	2784	301227.88
Deoghar	46401	1370	1197527	46401	1436	1767027	46401	1543	2521327	46401	1588	2781327
Jun10							Jul10			Aug10		
(2 year)	Sep 10 (2 year)											
District	Enrolment	Claim	Amount	Enrolment	Claim	Amount	Enrolment	Claim	Amount	Enrolment	Claim	Amount
Gharwa	91232	1678	7323423	91232	1678	7323423	27859	347	975000	27859	347	975000
Ranchi + Khunti	80543	8456	34151513	80543	8456	34151513	98518	316	2290000	98518	916	2290000
West Singhbhum + Saraikela	79854	2169	7973397	79854	2169	7973397	30884	925	2655000	30884	925	2655000
Dhanbad	90330	2784	30122788	90330	2784	30122788	67341	553	1840000	67341	553	1840000
Deoghar	46401	1588	2781327	46401	1588	2781327	25600	240	621000	25600	240	621000

Jan 11 (2 year)				Oct 10 (2 year)			Nov 10 (2 year)			Dec 10 (2 year)		
District	Enrolment	Claim	Amount	Enrolment	Claim	Amount	Enrolment	Claim	Amount	Enrolment	Claim	Amount
Gharwa	64094	779	1592500	64094	779	1592500	64094	1165	3246223	64094	2261	13983000
Ranchi + Khunti	98518	5772	3658000	135387	5772	8658000	173651	5772	6658000	173861	7805	26816045
West Singhbhum + Saraikela	37892	1046	2707000	108987	1046	2707000	108987	1795	5511561	108987	1956	6596308
Dhanbad	95851	1079	4971200	95851	1079	4971200	35551	2288	8396600	95851	6895	36525655
Deoghar	50225	637	1706000	50225	637	1706000	50225	1723	5197085	50225	1723	5197085
Mar 11 (1 year)				Dec 10 (1 year)			Jan 11 (1 year)			Feb 11 (1 year)		
District	Enrolment	Claim	Amount	Enrolment	Claim	Amount	Enrolment	Claim	Amount	Enrolment	Claim	Amount
Bokaro	48338	49	202700	48338	332	1606075	48338	582	2907475	48338	1131	5518600
Dumka	88390	1094	3438750	88390	1386	4643250	88390	1577	5323425	88390	1827	6351300
Giridih	126434	2638	9363625	126434	2874	10909250	126434	3318	13446750	126434	3888	16702000
Gumla	61463	621	1587252	61463	675	1727377	61463	827	2320327	61463	1043	3159327
Lohardaga	15288	234	391250	15288	333	520750	15288	553	957250	15288	864	1846000
Palamu	92782	24	131500	92782	157	1087750	92782	436	3060625	92782	807	5898500
Purbi Singhbhum	73075	4396	11850600	73075	4580	12276850	73075	4981	13528650	73075	5310	14700725
Simdega	39208	175	516000	39208	177	519000	39208	248	825750	39208	312	1057750
Chatra				57431	139	183500	57431	390	357500	57431	620	592500
Shahibganj				35049	2	20000	35049	24	122500	35049	59	354000
Jamtara							35390	85	297316	35390	85	297316
Latehar*										31851		

* Since Public Hospitals are not on Panel and there are very few Private Hospitals on the Panel in the district, thus Beneficiaries visit the neighbouring districts for availing the services

year)	Apr 11 (1 year)						May 11(1 year)				Jun 11 (1	
	Jul 11 (1 year)											
District	Enrolment	Claim	Amount	Enrolment	Claim	Amount	Enrolment	Claim	Amount	Enrolment	Claim	Amount
Bokaro	51674	1366	6436850	51674	2308	11165400	51674	2308	11165400	51674	3286	15861425
Dumka	88390	1827	6351300	88390	1827	6351300	88390	1827	6351300	88380	1827	6351300
Giridih	126434	4078	17753750	126434	4498	2028475	126434	4498	20284750	126627	4546	20650250
Gumla	61463	1120	3358282	61463	1842	7473482	61463	1842	7473482	61462	2191	8984900
Lohardaga	15288	1027	1798000	15288	1946	3646900	15288	1946	3646900	15288	3653	10049075
Palamu	92782	900	6654750	92782	1509	11935325	92782	1509	11935325	147806	2184	18804825
Purbi Singhbhum	73075	5310	14700725	73075	5309	14697725	73075	5309	14697725	73075	5309	14697725
Simdega	39208	326	1130250	39208	494	1536375	39208	494	1536375	52542	709	2045300
Chatra	68114	682	683500	68114	1114	1511500	68114	1114	1511500	68114	2130	3633375
Shahibganj	45163	77	466500	45163	96	603500	45163	96	603500	45163	126	775625
Jamtara	35390	85	297316	35390	85	297316	35390	85	297316	51854	268	1592525
Pakur				38605	277	807750	38605	277	807750	38605	415	1230000
Godda				66632	2	16750	66632	2	16750	66632	3	28000

Extension of EPF Scheme to companies with over 10 employees

445. SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering a proposal to extent the Employees Provident Fund Scheme to all companies with over 10 employees; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and at what stage is the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The proposal is under examination and consideration of the Government.

Unemployment rate

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

(a) the State-wise trends in the rate of unemployment over the last three years;

(b) whether India's unemployment numbers are presented only once in every five years as compared to many other countries which come out with the figures on a quarterly basis; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) Reliable estimates of employment and unemployment are obtained through quinquennial labour force surveys conducted by National Sample Survey Office. Last such survey was conducted during 2009-10. As per results of last three surveys, state-wise trends in the rate of unemployment during 1999-2000, 2004-05 and 2009-10 are given in the Statement (See below).

(b) and (c) Quinquennial labour force surveys on employment and unemployment are conducted by National Sample Survey Office once in every five years. Labour Bureau under Ministry of Labour & Employment, Govt. of India has conducted first annual household survey on employment and unemployment in 300 districts covering 28 States/UT's in the country for the period 2009-10. Second household survey for 2010-11 on employment and unemployment is in progress.

Statement

*State-wise Unemployment Rates on usual status basis during
1999-2000, 2004-05 and 2009-10*

State/UTs 2009-10	1999-00		2004-05			
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	0.8	3.9	0.7	3.6	1.2	3.1
Arunachal Pradesh	0.5	2.9	0.9	1.2	1.3	3.4
Assam	3.9	9.7	2.6	7.2	3.9	5.2
Bihar	1.8	7.4	1.5	6.4	2.0	7.3
Chhattisgarh	0.0	0.0	0.6	3.5	0.6	2.9
Delhi	4.7	3.3	1.9	4.8	1.7	2.6
Goa	9.3	18.5	11.1	8.7	4.7	4.1
Gujarat	0.4	2.0	0.5	2.4	0.8	1.8
Haryana	0.8	2.7	2.2	4.0	1.8	2.5
Himachal Pradesh	1.2	6.6	1.8	3.8	1.6	4.9
Jammu & Kashmir	1.1	5.0	1.5	4.9	2.5	6.0
Jharkhand	0.0	0.0	1.4	6.5	3.9	6.3
Karnataka	0.7	3.3	0.7	2.8	0.5	2.7
Kerala	8.2	10.2	10.7	15.6	7.5	7.3
Madhya Pradesh	0.5	3.5	0.5	2.8	0.7	2.9
Maharashtra	1.4	5.8	1.0	3.6	0.6	3.2
Manipur	1.9	6.7	1.1	5.5	3.8	4.8
Meghalaya	0.4	4.6	0.3	3.5	0.4	5.1
Mizoram	0.9	3.0	0.3	1.9	1.3	2.8
Nagaland	2.4	9.1	1.8	5.5	10.6	9.2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Orissa	1.9	6.7	5.0	13.4	3.0	4.2
Punjab	1.8	2.7	3.8	5.0	2.6	4.8
Rajasthan	0.4	- 2.5	0.7	2.9	0.4	2.2
Sikkim	2.8	7.5	2.4	3.7	4.3	0.0
Tamil Nadu	2.0	4.0	1.2	3.5	1.5	3.2
Tripura	1.2	5.8	13.3,	28.0	9.2	17.1
Uttarakhand	0.0	0.0	1.3	5.4	1.6	2.9
Uttar Pradesh	0.8	4.1	0.6	3.3	1.0	2.9
West Bengal	2.8	7.6	2.5	6.2	1.9	4.0
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	3.4	6.9	6.2	8.8	8.0	8.4
Chandigarh	0.7	4.8	2.6	4.0	24.7	3.4
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1.0	1.4	3.3	3.0	4.8	5.3
Daman & Diu	1.0	3.0	0.3	3.0	4.0	2.4
Lakshadweep	19.4	10.0	7.5	25.0	9.7	5.7
Puducherry	4.0	4.1	. 7.0	8.1	3.0	3.1
All-India	1.5	4.7	1.7	4.5	1.6	3.4

Rehabilitation of child labourers working in food stalls

447. SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has conducted any survey on the number of child labourers in food stalls around metropolitan cities;

(b) the details thereof;

(c) whether there is any plan to rehabilitate such children; and

(d) if so, the efforts taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) In view of above, does not arise.

(c) The Government is implementing National Child Labour Project (NCLP) for rehabilitation of children withdrawn from work. Under the Project, children withdrawn from work are enrolled in the special schools, where they are provided with bridge education, vocational training, nutrition, stipend, health care, etc. before mainstreaming into formal education system.

(d) The Government of India has adopted a multi-pronged strategy for eradication of child labour which is as follows:

(i) A legislative action plan in the form of Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act, 1986.

(ii) Project-based action plan in areas of high concentration of Child Labour under National Child Labour Project Scheme.

(iii) Focus on general development programmes for the benefit of the families of Child Labour.

The above measures have yielded positive results in eradication of child labour.

Vocational training institutes in rural areas

448. SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has initiated vocational training courses and institutes in rural areas in the country;

(b) if so, the number of courses being imparted through those vocational training institutes to increase the employment opportunities;

(c) whether Government has also proposed any plan of action to increase employment opportunities by providing various technical, skilled courses in the country during the next plan period; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) and (b) Vocational training to school leavers, existing workers, ITI graduates, etc. is being provided to improve their employability by optimally utilizing the infrastructure available in Govt., private

institutions and the Industry under a scheme titled "Skill Development Initiative Scheme (SDIS)" based on "Modular Employable Skills (MES)". There are 1260 modules covering 59 sectors under MES in operation now.

Some of the ITIs are also located in rural areas of the country providing training under Craftsmen Training Scheme as well as Modular Employable Skills.

(c) and (d) A project titled "Kaushal Vikas Yojana" has been formulated to set up 1500 new Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) and 5000 Skill Development Centres (SDCs) in Public Private Partnership (PPP). These ITIs & SDCs are proposed to be set up preferably in unserviced blocks, disadvantaged blocks, hilly areas, difficult areas, border areas to reduce the regional imbalance in respect of skill development opportunities. The SDCs are proposed to be set up in rural areas and operate training courses as per the requirement of local labour market. One SDC is proposed to cater to an agglomerate of 10-12 villages. The scheme is in the process of approval.

Child labour

449. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether in spite of the employment of children as domestic help having been banned as per the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act since October, 2006; they can be seen with impunity everywhere in towns/cities;

(b) as per census 2001, the number of children employed as domestic help was 1,85,505 and whether this number increased manifold over the years;

(c) whether ILO has released two reports viz. 'Decent Work for Domestic Workers (2010)' and 'Moving Towards Decent Work for Domestic Workers' that focus on children as domestic help/child labour; and

(d) what follow up action has been taken in India?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) Government of India has banned employment of children below 14 years for domestic work. The appropriate Government i.e. Central Government in Central sphere and State Government in State sphere has been authorized to take punitive action under the provisions of Child Labour (Prohibition

and Regulation) Act, 1986, whenever incidents of employment of children below 14 years as domestic help come to its notice.

(b) As per Census 2001, there were 1.26 crore working children in the country in the age group of 5-14 which came down to 90.75 lakh as per National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) survey in 2004-05. The last available data of number of children employed as domestic help was 1,85,505 as per census 2001.

(c) ILO has released two reports viz. 'Decent Work for Domestic Workers (2010)' and 'Moving Towards Decent Work for Domestic Workers' that focus on children as domestic help/child labour. The Reports highlight problems of domestic workers, child labour, forced labour, conditions of work, wages, remunerations, migration of workers and need for providing social protection, occupational safety and health, regulating domestic work, setting standard for promotion of decent work and enforcement of labour laws.

(d) The Government has enacted the Unorganized Workers Social Security Act, 2008 for the social security and welfare of unorganized workers which includes domestic workers. The Government has also set up a Task Force to evolve a policy frame work for domestic workers in the context of regulatory mechanism and providing social security.

Black money generated by child labour

450. SHRI SHYAMAL CHAKRABORTY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that child labour in India generates more than a million crore annually as black money;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that according to ILO reports there are about 4 crore child labourers in the country; and

(d) the remedial measures Government proposes to initiate in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) No such information has been received in the Ministry of Labour & Employment, Govt. of India.

(b) In view of above, does not arise.

(c) As per information received from International Labour Organisation, there is no ILO report on the number of child labourers in India.

(d) The Government of India has adopted a multi-pronged strategy for eradication of child labour which is as follows:

- (i) A legislative action plan in the form of Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act, 1986.
- (ii) Project-based action plan in areas of high concentration of Child Labour under National Child Labour Project Scheme.
- (iii) Focus on general development programmes for the benefit of the families of Child Labour.

The above measures have yielded positive results in eradication of child labour enforcement regime against child labour.

Formulation of new CPI

451. SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a new CPI (Consumer Price Index) is being formulated by Government;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that the indicators will differ for urban and rural population and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) and (b) The Central Statistics Office (CSO) of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation has introduced a new series of Consumer Price Indices (CPI) with effect from 1st January 2011. Unlike the other existing consumer price indices, the new index has a more recent base year of 2010 and covers the rural and urban population separately. The index is also available for all States/UTs as well as at All-India level.

(c) The details showing Consumer Price Indices (CPI- All Groups) for Rural, Urban and Combined (Base: 2010=100) for the last three months at all India level is given in the statement.

Statement

*Consumer Price Indices (CPI- All Groups) for Rural,
Urban and Combined (Base: 2010=100)*

Group	Rural			Urban			Combined		
	April	May	June	April	May	June	April	May	June
	2011	2011	2011	2011	2011	2011	2011	2011	2011
CPI-All Groups	107.5	108.7	109.9	104.5	105.1	107.3	106.2	107.1	108.8

Note: The figures for May and June, 2011 is provisional.

Unemployed persons in the country

452. SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: 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 people;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether it is a fact that ratio of employment has declined in the manufacturing sector in 2010-11; and
- (e) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) Reliable estimates of employment and unemployment are obtained through quinquennial labour force survey conducted by National Sample Survey Office. Last such survey was conducted during 2009-10. As per results of the latest survey, the estimated number of unemployed persons on usual status basis was 9.50 million in the country during 2009-10.

(b) and (c) Government of India is not in favour of providing unemployment allowance to unemployed persons as a social security measure. However, there is a provision of unemployment allowance under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005, if work is not provided within 15 days of registration under the Scheme.

(d) and (e) Percentage of workers engaged in manufacturing sector on usual status basis has declined from 11.7% in 2004-05 to 11% in 2009-10. The main reason attributed to this decline may be adoption of capital intensive techniques of production.

No mega cluster in Gujarat

453. SHRI BHARATSINH PRABHATSINH PARMAR: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that not even a single mega cluster has been given to handloom sector in Ahmedabad and Surat on which a large number of minority handloom weavers are based;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the action Government proposes to have at least one mega cluster in each State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. So far, four Mega Handloom Clusters at Varanasi (Uttar Pradesh), Sivasagar (Assam), Virudhunagar (Tamil Nadu) and Murshidabad (West Bengal) have been taken up as announced by the Finance Minister in the Budget for 2008-09 and 2009-10. As per the guidelines of the Comprehensive Handloom Cluster Development Scheme, each mega cluster should have atleast 25,000 handlooms. However, 9 handloom clusters, each covering 300-500 handlooms have been taken up in Gujarat under Integrated Handlooms Development Scheme.

Amount under IHDA to Andhra Pradesh

454. SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the amount that has been allocated and released to Andhra Pradesh under Integrated Handloom Development Scheme during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) whether it is a fact that during 2010-11, an amount of Rs. 12.04 crores was allocated for IHDS but released only fifty per cent of it; and

(c) if so, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (c) Under Integrated Handlooms Development Scheme (IHDS), Central assistance is released to the State Governments on receipt of viable proposals. State-wise financial allocations are not made under IHDS. Financial assistance released to the State of Andhra Pradesh during the last three years is as under:

Year	Amount Released
	(Rs. in Crore)
2008-09	4.98
2009-10	11.11
2010-11	13.93

Revival scheme for Parvathy Mill at Kollam, Kerala

455. SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is having any revival scheme for the 'Parvathy Mill' at Kollam, Kerala;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) will the Minister take steps to convene a meeting of Elected representatives; and officials to speed up the revival activities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) No, Sir. There is no approved revival scheme for Parvathy Mill, Kollam, Kerala.

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

Textile industry in short supply of workers

456. DR T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the India's textiles and clothing industry is in short supply of workers, since they are either shifting to other fast-growing sectors or moving to their native land in rural areas causing a capacity cut of about 40 per cent in affected units;

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

(c) the steps being taken to avoid such situation in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (c) Sir, India's textile and clothing industry is in shortage of workers mainly because of the shortage in skilled workforce. In order to fill in the shortfall in the skilled manpower in the textile industry, the Ministry of Textiles has launched Integrated Skill Development Scheme in

July, 2010 with an allocation of Rs. 22.9 crores to train 2.5 lac workers in the 11th Five year plan for addressing trained manpower needs of textiles and related segments including Handicrafts, Handlooms, Sericulture, Jute, Technical Textiles etc. by developing a cohesive and integrated framework of training based on the industry needs, component II of which is implemented on PPP basis.

Incentive package to textile industry discontinued

†457. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that incentive package given by Government to textile industry has been discontinued;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that in the budget 2011-12, excise duty on readymade garment has been increased to 10 per cent; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) No, Sir. The Foreign Trade Policy-2009-14 incorporates several measures of incentives for the export sector including the textiles and clothing viz. Inclusion of 26 new international markets under the Focus Market Scheme; enhancement of incentives available under Focus Market Scheme and Focus Product Scheme; broad basing the coverage of Market Linked Focus Product Scheme for textile products and extension of Market Linked Focus Product Scheme benefits for exports of textiles and clothing products to additional new markets. The Duty Entitlement Passbook Scheme has also since been extended from 30.6.2011 to 30.9.2011.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The Excise Duty on branded readymade garments was converted from optional levy into a mandatory levy at unified rate of 10 per cent, is part of the Union Budget announcements on 28.2.2011. However, Government introduced certain modification on 24.03.2011 in the tariff structure for branded readymade garments and made-up articles of textiles whereby the tariff value notified under section 3 of the Central Excise Act for these items i.e. goods falling under Chapters 61, 62 and 63 (heading Nos. 63.01 to 63.08) has been reduced from 60% to 45% of the Retail Sale Price. The excise duty is to be paid on a reduced value that is 45% of the Retail Sale Price of the garment. The effective rate of

duty is therefore, only 4.5% of the Retail Sale Price.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

SITP working in Himachal Pradesh

458. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to set up 15 new textile parks under Scheme for Integrated Textile Park (SITP) to improve the situation of textiles processing units in the country;

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

(c) the details of SITP already working in Himachal Pradesh; and

(d) whether Government has taken any other steps during the last three years to improve the situation of textile processing units in the country, particularly in Himachal Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) Yes Sir, Government proposes to set up new parks under Scheme for Integrated Textile Parks (SITP).

(b) The proposals received are given in the statement (See below).

(c) There is no Textile Park operating in Himachal Pradesh under the Scheme.

(d) The Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (TUFS) has been restructured w.e.f 28.04.2011 and provides 5% Interest Reimbursement and 10% capital subsidy on processing units within scheme allocation of Rs 1972 crores. In addition, Government has sanctioned Rs. 200 Crore additional central assistance for establishing Zero Liquid Discharge at Tirupur in the year 2010-11 to Tamil Nadu Government. There is no demand from Himachal Pradesh for textiles processing units.

Statement

Proposals Received

Sl. No.		Name of the Park
Name of PMC		
1	2	3
1	NSP Infrastructure Private Limited, Surat, Gujarat	UPICO
2	Kejriwal Integrated Textile Park Pvt. Ltd., Surat, Gujarat	IL&FS Clusters

1	2	3
3	Birla Integrated Textile Park Ltd., Amravati, Maharashtra	UPICO
4	Rainbow Integrated Texpark Ltd. Budhani, Madhya Pradesh	Technopak
5	Indiabulls SEZ Textile & Apparel Park, Nashik, Maharashtra	Technopak
6	Mewar Integrated Textile Park, Bhilwara, Rajasthan Clusters	IL&FS
7	Himmada Integrated Textile Park, Balotra, Rajasthan	Technopak
8	Kallappa Anna Awade Textile Park, Kolhapur, Maharashtra	Magus
9	Cannon Integrated Tex Park Infra Private Ltd. Kathua, J & K	IL&FS Clusters
10	Gujarat Eco Fashion Textile Park Limited, Surat, Gujarat	IL&FS Clusters
11	Amravati Integrated Textile Park, Amravati, Maharashtra	Technopak
12	Kagal industrial Textile Technology Park, Kolhapur, Maharashtra	Technopak
13	Khed Textile Park, Pune, Maharashtra	Technopak
14	Suryavanshi Integrated Apparel Park, Amravati, Maharashtra	Technopak
15	Gulbarga Textile Park Ltd., Gulbarga, Karnataka Clusters	IL&FS
16	Bangloi Integrated Textile Park, Dimapur, Nagaland	Technopak
17	Prag Jyoti Textile Park Pvt. Ltd., Darrang, Assam	Magus
18	Jammu & Kashmir Textile Park, Kathua, J & K	IL&FS Clusters
19	Ksheerapuri Handloom Private Ltd., Chirala, Andhra Pradesh	IL&FS Clusters

20 Rajasthan Integrated Apparel City, Bhiwadi, IL&FS Clusters
Rajasthan

1	2	3
21	SABS Textile Park, Mehbubnagar, AP	IL&FS Clusters
22	Hosiery Park, Howrah	ICICI Winfra
23	Natureone Properties Pvt. Ltd.	Magus
24	Jaipur Kaleen Park Ltd., Dausa, Rajasthan	IL&FS Clusters
25	Asiatic Co-op Powerloom Textile Park Society Ltd., Solapur, Maharashtra	IL&FS Clusters
26	SLS Textile Park Pvt. Ltd, Bagalur, TN	CS Architects
27	Pallavada Technical Textile Park Ltd., Chennai, TN	CS Architects
28	GIDC Marsden Garment Park, Ahmedabad, Gujarat	Technopak
29	Sundararao Solanke Coop Textile Park, Maharashtra	Technopak
30	Ishaan Developers and Infrastructure Ltd, Amritsar, Punjab	Magus
31	Neuro Properties Pvt. Ltd, Raigarh, Maharashtra	Magus
32	Pradip Integrated Textile Park, Bhamsara	Magus
33	SVG Integrated Textile Park Ltd., Jhagadia, Bharuch, Gujarat	Magus
34	Himachal Textile Park, Una, Himachal Pradesh	CS Architects
35	Tuljai Textile Integrated Park Pvt. Ltd., Osmanabad, Maharashtra	Magus
36	Suryalakshmi Apparel Park, Jadcheria, Mahbubnagar District, Andhra Pradesh	Magus
37	Siddheshwar Textile Park, Karnataka	Magus
38	Fabtech Integrated Textile Park Ltd., Sangola, Solapur, Maharashtra	Magus
39	Vastra Infratec Pvt. Ltd (Medak, AP)	Magus

1	2	3
40	Ardham Logistics and Infrastructure Pvt. Ltd. (Ahmedabad, Gujarat)	Magus
41	Great Asera Infrastructure Pvt. Ltd. (Wardha, Maharashtra), Arambakkam, Chennai	Magus
42	Satyaraj Integrated Textile Park Limited (Kolhapur, Maharashtra)	Magus
43	OM Sai Textile Park Pvt. Ltd (Karimnagar, AP)	Magus
44	Uttarakhand Textile Park Private Limited (Haridwar) Clusters	IL&FS
45	Maruti Hi-Tech Park Ltd. (Belgaum, Karnataka)	Magus
46	Ahmedabad Integrated Textile Park Pvt. Ltd. (Ahmedabad, Gujarat)	Magus
47	Lepakshi integrated Textile Park (Anantpura, AP) Clusters	IL&FS
48	Tarkett Industries Limited, Raigad	Magus
49	Koshal Handloom and Textile Ltd. (Sonpur, Orissa)	Magus
50	Bellary Grament Export Cluster Private Ltd. (Bellary)	IL&FS Clusters
51	Edison Integrated Textile Park Pvt. Ltd. (Agartala, Tripura)	Magus
52	Nagaland Hi-Tech Weaving Park Pvt. Ltd, Dimapur, Nagaland	UPICO
53	SPML Tamil Nadu Integrated Textile Park, Annur, Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu	IL&FS Clusters
54	Whitegold Integrated Spintex Park	IL&FS Clusters
55	Shri Lakshmi Textile Park	Kushal Global

Amount under Handloom Marketing Scheme not released to AP

459. SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) why even after allocating Rs. 6.64 crores for Handloom Marketing

Scheme, the Ministry has not released the amount to State of Andhra Pradesh;

(b) whether it is a fact that even after sanctioning ₹ 9.89 crores as subsidy for marketing of handloom products, the Ministry still has not released the same to State;

(c) if so, the reasons behind (a) and (b) above; and

(d) by when the Ministry would release the amounts so sanctioned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) Proposal from the Govt. of Andhra Pradesh was received in the Month of February, 2011 for release of central assistance of ₹ 6,63,60,497/- in respect of 430 Primary Handloom Weavers Cooperative Societies & two State level Handloom Organization for the claiming year 2010-11. However, on scrutinizing the claims as per the norms of the Integrated Handloom Development Scheme, the following discrepancies were observed:

(i) The amount of matching state share released by the State Government miss-matched with the actual claims preferred by them and State Government also not furnished the details of claimant societies with the Sanction Orders.

(ii) As per the norms of the scheme, State Government did not furnish some requisite certificate/documents with the claims.

These facts were informed to the State Government and now we have received clarification/documents/certificates from the State Government vide their letter dated 15th July, 2011 and accordingly, these claims have now been approved for release of central assistance.

(b) and (c) Proposals for entertaining committed liabilities for an amount of ₹ 9,88,48,349/- under erstwhile One Time 10% Rebate Scheme were received from the State Government, out of which an amount of ₹ 9,38,65,096/- has already been released on 29.03.2011. The remaining amount of ₹ 49,83,253/- was not released for want of budgetary allocation.

(d) The budgetary allocations are determined by the Ministry of Finance.

Status of Shunglu Committee Report on the CWG Village

460. SARDAR SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the status of Shunglu Committee Report on the Commonwealth Games village;

(b) whether Government has formulated any policy to dispose of DDA flats built during Commonwealth Games;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the eligibility criteria laid down in disposing flats; and

(e) the flats sold so far, cost-wise and the flats yet to be sold?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) The response of Ministry of Urban Development to the Shunglu Committee Report on the Commonwealth Games Village has been submitted to the Cabinet Secretariat.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d) A proposal of DDA to insert sections 2 (4a), 2 (5a), 2 (15a), 2 (16a), 2 (23a), 2 (26a), 2 (30a) and 7 (a) in the DDA (Management & Disposal of Housing Estates) Regulations, 1968 to enable DDA to allot the flats of Commonwealth Games 2010 to the Central Government/State Government, their sub-ordinate departments and Public Sector Undertakings has been approved by Ministry of Urban Development. DDA has informed that it has also been decided by DDA to dispose off 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 seal bidding process. On the basis of the bids received, these flats numbering about 100 would be disposed of to the general public. This process will enable DDA to know the market rate of different categories of flats. Thus the remaining flats shall be disposed of to the Government Department/Public Sector Undertakings etc. at the price determined in the manner above.

The above amendments in the Regulations will be applicable only to Commonwealth Games-2010 village flats and not to earlier or subsequent DDA Housing Schemes. These amended Regulations shall come into force immediately on the date of their publication in the Official Gazette. For publication in the Official Gazette the same has already been sent by DDA to the Controller of Publications Government of India Press, Mayapuri, New Delhi.

(e) DDA has also informed that none of the flats from DDA's share of 711 flats has been disposed of as yet. The disposal cost of each flat is yet to be determined.

Per capita spending on urban infrastructure

461. SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India's per capita spending on urban infrastructure is ₹ 777 which is just 14 per cent that of China's ₹ 5304;

(b) if so, what was total funds allocated under the Eleventh Five Year Plan period, indicating actual investment/expenditure incurred till date in this regard;

(c) whether Ministry has prepared any comprehensive blue print in this regard with public private partnership; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) and (b) Total Plan allocation under the 11th Five year Plan period (2007-2012) for the Ministry of Urban Development is ₹ 9,470 crore and the expenditure up to 31.3.2011 is 18,619.74 crore. In addition to the above, through the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission between 2005-2012 under the Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG), the allocation for the mission period is ₹ 31,500 crore out of which ₹ 13,733.19 crore has been released till 30.6.2011. An amount of ₹ 11,400 crore has been allocated for Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) of which ₹ 7545.02 crore has been released till 30.6.2011. No compilation of data comparing China's per capita spending on urban infrastructure with India has been done by the Government.

(c) and (d) Under JNNURM one of the reform agenda is encouraging Public Private Partnership (PPP) and 67 projects under Public Private Partnership have been approved till 31st December, 2011. Ministry of Urban Development has taken steps for encouraging Public Private Partnership such as preparation of Toolkit for Solid Waste Management and Model Concession Agreements, and leveraging support from India Infrastructure Project Development Fund (IIPD).

Scam in payment of meal charges at Vasant Kunj CW Project

462. PROF. ANIL KUMAR SAHANI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether in order to complete Vasant Kunj Common Wealth Project in time, DDA launched a scheme to provide meal to labourers on the site free of cost;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether a scam has taken place in DDA concerning payment of meal charges and DDA paid twice the cost of meal to the contractor;

(d) whether CBI is investigating the matter; and

(e) if so, the details of their findings and action taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) and (b) DDA has informed that it had launched the scheme to provide meals to the labourers free of cost engaged at Vasant Kunj Common Wealth Games Project in order to optimize the performance of the labour and to complete the said project in time. Initially, DDA had arranged the meal on lunch time to the 2000 labourers through ISKON KITCHEN, a Non-Governmental Organization @ ₹ 15/- per day. But, considering the practical aspects, lunch was discontinued and dinner was started from 13.8.2010 to 13.9.2010 with the approval of Lt. Governor, Delhi. The total payment for lunch and dinner provided to the labourers was ₹ 15,84,000/-.

(c) DDA has further informed that expenses @ Rs. 15/- per head for lunch and @ ₹ 18/- per head for dinner were quite reasonable.

(d) and (e) The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

Removal of slums from urban areas

463. SHRI PRASHOTTAM KHODABHAI RUPALA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by his Ministry to remove slums in urban areas particularly nearby areas of railway tracks where huge poor population is residing;

(b) how much fund has been allocated by his Ministry for this;

(c) whether his Ministry is in process of having special rehabilitation scheme particularly for this matter;

(d) whether his Ministry approached to Ministry of Railways to address this matter; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA):

(a) to (c) This Ministry is implementing the Basic Services to the Urban Poor and Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme under Jawaharlal Nehru Urban Renewal Mission which focus on basic services to the urban poor and integrated development of slums. Under this the Government has approved 1534 projects submitted by states with a total project cost of Rs 40,767 crores for construction/up-gradation of 16.12 lakh dwelling units. The selection of the projects is done by the states and removal of slums near the railway tracks are not specifically targeted under the above scheme.

In pursuance of the Government's vision of creating a Slum-free India, a new scheme 'Rajiv Awas Yojana' (RAY) has been launched on 02.06.2011.

The Phase I of Rajiv Awas Yojana is for a period of two years from the date of Approval of the scheme with a budget of ₹ 5,000 crores and expenditure limited to actual plan outlays. The Scheme will provide financial assistance to States that are willing to assign property rights to slum dwellers for provision of decent shelter and basic civic and social services for slum redevelopment, and for creation of affordable housing stock. The scheme emphasizes 'whole city' 'all slums' 'whole slum' approach. In respect of Central Government land it is expected that the agencies concerned will work in cooperation with the State Governments/ULB, and design suitable solutions to redevelop/relocate the slums with due property rights given to slum dwellers.

(d) and (e) This Ministry has taken up the matter with Ministry of Railways to arrive at a policy solution to redevelop/relocate the slums on land belonging to the Railways, under Rajiv Awas Yojana in cooperation of the concerned State Governments.

Development and extension of MUDP-II in Mumbai

†464. DR. YOGENDRA P. TRIVEDI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railways and the State Government of Maharashtra have become reason of dispute in the development and extension of Mumbai Urban Transport Project (MUDP)-II in Mumbai, resulting in the stallation of development;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government will direct the Government of Maharashtra to resolve it;

(d) if so, by when; and

(e) the full details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY) : (a) No, Sir. As per information provided by the Ministry of Railways, the works of MUTP-II are progressing smoothly.

(b) and (e) Question does not arise.

Grabbing of DDA land by land mafias

465. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a chunk of land measuring 346 bighas, 05 bishwas of Village Lado Sarai, New Delhi had been acquired vide Award No. 21/89-90 ostensibly for public purposes and thereafter, the checkmate of DDA turned a blind eyes and the aforesaid land has/had been grabbed by the land mafia; and

(b) if not, please mention the specific public purposes fulfilled by the DDA on its each KhasraNos. i.e. 266, 267, 464/303, 310, 311, 312, 314, 315, 316, 317, 319, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 332 334, 335, 337, 338, 350, 351, 352, 354, 355, 356 & 358 since 11.12.1998 & 1.6.1999 onwards and till date alongwith the details of expenditure incurred for maintenance of the said land?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY) : (a) DDA has informed that the land measuring 346 bighas 05 bishwas of Village Lado Sarai, Delhi was acquired vide Award No. 21/89-90 for the purpose of "Planned Development of Delhi" for DDA. The land was thereafter transferred to Horticulture Deptt. of DDA for development and maintaining it as green/park. As reported by the DDA, the land is free from encroachment and maintained as green/park.

(b) The land bearing Khasra Nos. i.e. 266, 267, 464/303, 310, 311, 312, 314, 315, 316, 317, ' 319, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 332 334, 335, 337, 338, 350, 351, 352, 354, 355, 356 & 358 of

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Village Lado Sarai was acquired vide Award No. 21/89-90 for the purpose of "Planned Development of Delhi". The land has been developed as green/park by Horticulture Deptt. of DDA and presently maintained as green/park, except khasra nos. 319 & 324, which have been transferred to Delhi Jal Board. An amount of Rs. 49,09,662/- has been spent for maintenance of this area as green/park. The morning walkers and general public is using this green/park area in question.

12.00 Noon

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*)

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Report and Accounts (2009-10) of various zonal cultural centres and related papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): Sir, on behalf of Kumari Selja, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:

- (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Eastern Zonal Cultural Centre (EZCC), Kolkata, for the year 2009-10, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Cultural Centre.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4686/15/11]
- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the North East Zone Cultural Centre (NEZCC), Dimapur, for the year 2009-10, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Cultural Centre.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (ii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4681/15/11]
- (iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the North Zone Cultural Centre (NZCC), Patiala, for the year 2009-10, together with

the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Cultural Centre.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (iii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4685/15/11]
- (iv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Centre for Cultural Resources and Training (CCRT), New Delhi, for the year 2009-10, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Centre.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (iv) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4684/15/11]
- (v) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the North Central Zone Cultural Centre (NCZCC), Allahabad, for the year 2009-10, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Cultural Centre.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (v) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4687/15/11]
- (vi) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the South Zone Cultural Centre (SZCC), Thanjavur, for the year 2009-10, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Cultural Centre.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (vi) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4683/15/11]

Notifications of the Ministry of Home Affairs

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): Sir, I lay on the Table, under Section 49 of the Foreign Contribution

(Regulation) Act, 2010, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Home Affairs:

- (1) S.O. 909 (E), dated the 29th April, 2011, appointing the 1st day of May, 2011 as the date on which the provisions of the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 2010, shall come into force.
- (2) G.S.R. 349 (E), dated the 29th April, 2011, publishing the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Rules, 2011. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4556/15/11]

I. Notifications of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

II. Report and Accounts (2009-10) of various Councils, Society, Companies and related papers.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): Sir, I lay on the Table:

- I. (i) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion), under sub-section A(2) of Section 28A of the Boilers Act, 1923:
 - (1) G.S.R. 212 (E), dated the 15th March, 2011, publishing the Boiler Operation Engineers' Rules, 2011.
 - (2) G.S.R. 213 (E), dated the 15th March, 2011, publishing the Boiler Attendants' Rules, 2011. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4668/15/11]
 - (ii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Department of Commerce) Notification No. S.O. 1109 (E), dated the 19th May, 2011, regarding the increase in the rates of cess on tea, under sub-section (3) of Section 49 of the Tea Act, 1953.
- II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:
- (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Productivity Council, New Delhi, for the year 2009-10, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
 - (c) Statement giving reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4656/15/11]
- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the NOCCI Balasore Infrastructure Company, Balasore, for the year 2009-10, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Company.
 - (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (ii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4661/15/11]
- (iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Bharuch Eco-Aqua Infrastructure Limited, Ankleshwar, for the year 2009-10, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Company.
 - (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (iii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4659/15/11]
- (iv) (a) Sixth Annual Report and Accounts of the Sar Infracon Private Limited, Surat, for the year 2009-10, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Company.
 - (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (iv) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4658/15/11]
- (v) (a) Third Annual Report and Accounts of the Nashik Engineering Cluster, Nashik, for the year 2009-10, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Company.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (v) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4660/15/11]
- (vi) (a) Fifth Annual Report and Accounts of the Hyderabad Pharma Infrastructure and Technologies Limited, Hyderabad, for the year 2009-10, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Company.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (vi) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4662/15/11]
- (vii) (a) Seventh Annual Report and Accounts of the Vijayawada Auto Cluster Development Company Limited, Vijayawada, for the year 2009-10, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Company.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (vii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4663/15/11]
- (viii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Alappuzha Coir ClusterDevelopment Society, Alappuzha, for the year 2009-10, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Society.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (viii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4664/15/11]
- (ix) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Coimbatore Industrial Infrastructure Association, Coimbatore, for the year 2009-10, together with the Auditor's Report

on the Accounts.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Company.

(c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (ix) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4657/15/11]

MoU between Government of India and Various Limited Companies

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:

- (i) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Defence, Department of Defence Production) and the BEML Limited, for the year 2011-12. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4674/15/11]
- (ii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Defence, Department of Defence Production) and the Bharat Dynamics Limited, for the year 2011-12. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4675/15/11]

**REPORTS OF DEPARTMENT RELATED PARLIAMENTARY
STANDING COMMITTEE ON INDUSTRY**

SHRI K.B. SHANAPPA (Karnataka): Sir, I present the following reports (in English and Hindi) of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Industry:

- (i) Two hundred and twenty-fifth Report on the Revival and Restructuring of Hindustan Machines Tools Limited pertaining to the Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises (Department of Heavy Industry); and
- (ii) Two hundred and twenty-sixth Report on Study on the Working of Memorandum of Understanding System pertaining to the Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises (Department of Public Enterprises)

**REPORT OF DEPARTMENT RELATED PARLIAMENTARY
STANDING COMMITTEE ON DEFENCE**

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH (Haryana): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Twelfth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Defence (2010-11) on 'Demands for Grants (2011-12)' of the Ministry of Defence.

**REPORT OF DEPARTMENT RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON
PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS**

डा. प्रभा ठाकुर (राजस्थान): महोदय, मैं पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय की "अनुदान मांगें (2011-12)" के संबंध में विभाग-संबंधित पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस संबंधी संसदीय स्थायी समिति के आठवें प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखती हूँ।

RE: ADMISIBILITY OF ZERO HOUR NOTICE

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Matters to be raised with the permission of the Chair. Shri Prabhat Jha. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्रीमती माया सिंह (मध्य प्रदेश): सर, मैंने एक जीरो ऑवर नोटिस दिया था। ...(*व्यवधान*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record. ...(*Interruptions*)... देखिए, आप नोटिस देते हैं, लेकिन admissibility भी कोई चीज है। ...(*व्यवधान*)... Nothing will go on record. ...(*Interruptions*)... Shri Prabhat Jha. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्रीमती माया सिंह: *

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That has not been admitted, ...(*Interruptions*)... You take up the matter with the Chairman. That has not been admitted. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री विजय जवाहरलाल दर्डा: *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is all right. Shri Prabhat Jha. ...(*Interruptions*)... कृपया आप बैठिए ...(*व्यवधान*)... कृपया आप बैठिए ...(*व्यवधान*)... One minute please. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्रीमती माया सिंह: *

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record.

*Not recorded.

श्रीमती माया सिंह: *

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: *

श्री उपसभापति: जावडेकर जी, कृपया आप बैठिए ...*(व्यवधान)*... कृपया आप बैठिए ...*(व्यवधान)*... The Chair receives a number of notices for Zero Hour. There is the question of admissibility also. The Chairman takes decision on the basis of the Rules.

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: *

श्री उपसभापति: कृपया मुझे बोलने दीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप जीरो ऑवर नोटिस देते हैं, लेकिन अगर आपका नोटिस एडमिट नहीं हुआ है, तो You please take it up with the Chairman. If it is permissible under the Rules, it will be taken up. I can allow only those matters which have been admitted. ...*(Interruptions)*... तो क्या, admit आप करते हैं? ...*(व्यवधान)*... यह violation है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... This is Zero Hour. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri Prabhat Jha. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri Avtar Singh Karimpuri. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri P. Rajeeve, आप बोलिए। ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्रीमती माया सिंह: सर, ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Go back. ...*(Interruptions)*... ऐसा नहीं होगा। ...*(व्यवधान)*... Nothing will go on record. आप जाइये। ...*(व्यवधान)*... यह बिल्कुल गलत है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... देखिए, यह सही नहीं है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... This is not correct. I request you to go back. ...*(Interruptions)*... यह कोई तरीका नहीं है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आपको यह बता दिया गया है ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप इस तरह हाउस नहीं चला सकते। ...*(व्यवधान)*... There is no provision. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please go back. ...*(Interruptions)*... Don't disturb. ...*(Interruptions)*... Nothing will go on record.

श्री विनय कटियार: *

श्री वी. हनुमंत राव: *

श्री विजय जवाहरलाल दर्डा: *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is a State subject, इसका answer कौन देगा? ...*(व्यवधान)*... क्या पार्लियामेंट इस तरह से चलती है? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

The House is adjourned for ten minutes.

The House then adjourned at eight minutes past twelve of the clock.

The House reassembled at seventeen minutes past twelve of the clock.

*Not recorded.

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair.)

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Sir, you must listen to us. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We are taking care of you. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर (महाराष्ट्र): सर, भूमि अधिग्रहण का मामला साफ है ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please give a notice in a different format not in zero hour. ...(Interruptions).... प्लीज़, अपनी सीट पर जाइए ...(व्यवधान).... प्लीज़ उन्हें बोलने दीजिए। ...(व्यवधान).... The House is adjourned till 2.00 p.m.

The House adjourned at eighteen minutes past twelve of the clock.

The House re-assembled at two of the clock,

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair.)

GOVERNMENT BILL

The Jawaharlal Institute of Post-graduate Medical Education and Research, Puducherry (Amendment) Bill, 2010

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up the Jawaharlal Institute of Post-Graduate Medical Education and Research Puducherry (Amendment) Bill, 2010 for consideration. Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad is to move the Bill.

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): Sir, with your permission I beg to move:

That the Bill to amend the Jawaharlal Institute of Post-Graduate Medical Education and Research, Puducherry Act, 2008, be taken into consideration.

Sir, the Jawaharlal Institute of Post-Graduate Medical Education and Research, Puducherry (JIPMER) was declared as an institution of "national importance" by the Jawaharlal Institute of Post-Graduate Medical Education and Research, Puducherry Act, 2008. The Act was brought into force on 14th July, 2008 by the Central Government under sub-section (2) of section 1 of the Act.

Prior to its conversion into an autonomous body, the Institute was functioning as a subordinate Office of the Directorate General of Health Services under the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. Hence, all the employees on the strength of the Institute prior to its conversion into an autonomous institution were given an opportunity under section 28(1)

of the Act to exercise their option within a

period of one year from the date of commencement of the Act, either to remain as employees of the autonomous institution or to opt out of the institute and continue to remain as Central Government employees.

As a result, out of 2,140 employees, 76 employees opted to be the Government employees and 78 opted to be the institute employees. A majority of the employees numbering 1,986 did not exercise their option and about 1,241 representations were received from the employees requesting the Government to extend the option period.

Thereafter, the Ministry decided to move an amendment to the Act extending the option period from one year to two-and-a-half years with the approval of the Cabinet on 13th May, 2010.

On 5th August, 2010 the Bill was introduced in the Rajya Sabha and it was referred to the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee which submitted its Report on 29th September, 2010 recommending the amendment.

The proposed Amendment Bill could not be considered in the Parliament in the winter session, 2010. Of course, I was ready to discuss it but the circumstances prevailed in the House were such that we could not pass it. Since the period of extension for exercising the option by the employees was only up to 31st January 2011 the period of two-and-a-half-years which was to be brought by the amendment is also gone the Bill could not be passed within that period, the Ministry had to again move an official amendment to the Bill for extending the option period from two-and-a-half years to three-and-a-half years with the approval of the Cabinet on 22nd March, 2011.

Therefore, Sir, in order to provide an opportunity to all the employees, it is proposed to extend the option period through an official amendment to the Bill of 2010, which has already been circulated in the House. The benefit of enhanced option period from existing one year, i.e. from 14th July, 2009, to three-and-a-half years, i.e. up to 14th of January, 2012, would thus be available to all the employees - the only difference is now this option will be available to those who wanted to stay with the Government, that is, 76 employees and those 78 who wanted to be the employees of the Institute - including those employees who had exercised their option earlier and allow them also to exercise

their option afresh. This is a very simple Bill. Unless we pass it immediately, I will have to, maybe, bring it from three-and-a-half years to four-and-a-half years next time. Thank you.

The question was proposed.

DR. C. P. THAKUR (Bihar) : Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak on this very small Bill. This Bill is very small, but a very important one. It is important in the sense that on that date this Institute, which is a very famous Institute, became autonomous. If any Government college becomes autonomous, that means there is a slight promotion of that institution. This Puducherry Institute became autonomous on that day.

Sir, the very first line of the Bill is, "Be it enacted by Parliament in the Sixty-first Year of the Republic of India". That means we have moved far away from 1947 and covered a long distance after we attained freedom. Can we say a few words about what we have achieved in the health sector? Sir, recently, there was a meeting of Parliamentarians in Panama. You were also there, Sir. In that meeting, the health sector was discussed and the WHO was monitoring it. They said that maternal mortality rate and infant mortality rate in India were very near to Pakistan's and Bangladesh's maternal mortality rate and infant mortality rate; it was not better than their rates. Two lady representatives from Pakistan suggested that India should convene a meeting of countries like Nepal, Pakistan and other SAARC countries. I was defending the Indian Government because in India our Prime Minister is monitoring this maternal mortality rate and infant mortality rate. Then I said, "One more country should also be included, that is, Sri Lanka. Sri Lanka is a very small country, but its maternal mortality rate and infant mortality rate are much better than ours. So we should also know how it has done so well and why we have not been able to reduce this rate.

Secondly, there is a disease called Kala-azar. Unfortunately, it is prevalent in India for more than 100 years. In 1903, two scientists, Leishman and Donovan demonstrated the parasite of Kala-azar. In that year, States like Bihar, West Bengal, UP, Eastern UP, etc. were heavily affected. They are still heavily affected. This disease has started increasing again. When we were reviewing this disease, we talked about post-graduate education in India.

Then, somebody asked: Is there any epidemiologist in this programme? They said, 'No'. Then, they asked: "Is there any epidemiologist in this programme? They said, 'No'. So, post-graduate studies are very important for India so as to give better health services, cover better health programmes, etc. for the country. For this, in the JIPMER, we should do something. India, as we say, is now a developing country. So, health sector should develop *pari pasu* with the financial sector. So, as far as health is concerned, all these things should be considered. This Bill is a small one, and we should pass it this time, as otherwise, the Minister has to again go through different sections to get it renewed through different committees. So, since the Bill is a good one and it will add to the prestige of the institution, it should be passed.

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, the hospital, under this Institute, which is one of the pioneering institutes, is helping not only Puducherry, but people from several villages around Tamil Nadu also go there. We had enough discussion on this. My point of query is this. Why is it that about 1,240 representatives from Group 'B', 'C' and 'D' employees have requested the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare for extension of this time? What is the fear that they have? Has the management of the Institute been able to convince them? Why have they not opted for anything so far? My request to the Government is this. You have to convince them, instead of merely extending the date as 2012 or 2013. Try to convince them. After all, they are the employees and they are going to work there. Just pausing here and creating some problem there will not help. So, my request to the Government is that you kindly try to convince them. You convince them, and please extend the date, without putting this 2012 January ceiling. That is what I wanted to emphasise.

DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE (Maharashtra): Sir, I support this Amendment Bill. The Statement of Objects and Reasons is clear enough to state that through this Bill, that is, through this legislation, you are going to give an opportunity to those employees who have not yet exercised their option either to be in that Institute or not. This is a very small Bill. But I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the fact that our medical colleges, our medical research institutes, are not doing what is expected of them. Teaching, of course, suffers from inadequate faculty. If you just get information from all the medical colleges, you will find that the number of faculty is less, not adequate, and that is why, teaching suffers. Also, research is very poor in our institutions.

This Institute is going to be of national importance; it is autonomous.
Research suffers a lot because it is neglected. You cannot generate
knowledge in any walk of life without research, and we need

research much more in the medical field. Here, you don't have adequate number of research guides. Infrastructure is not there. Research, of course, is not encouraged much in our conventional universities and even in professional universities. So, unless proper attention is paid to them, our institutions cannot become centres of excellence. We hope this particular institute would become an institute of national importance if we concentrated more on teaching and research. This is what I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister.

SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA (Orissa): Thank you, Sir, for allowing me to speak on this important subject.

Sir, I welcome the Bill which has been moved by the hon. Minister for Health and Family Welfare. I wish to mention certain aspects about treatment of various diseases in our country. I want to point out here the fact that the number of diseases, especially lifestyle diseases like the heart disease, cancer, diabetes, kidney failures and many others, is growing at an alarming rate. The cost of treatment of these diseases is also very high, and it becomes difficult for the common people, including the middle class, to get themselves treated. On top of that, as we are aware, the Government is gradually withdrawing itself from public healthcare and giving more and more preference to medical treatment in the private sector. The expenses of treatment in privately-owned medical institutions are very high. So, the Government should seriously think about this matter. In many backward States like Orissa, the number of medical colleges is very limited. We are not in a position to produce more number of doctors and paramedical staff to meet the requirements of hospitals and healthcare centres, especially in rural areas. So, I request the hon. Minister, through you, Sir, that the Government should lay more stress on the opening up of more and more medical colleges, hospitals and dispensaries in those backward States.

Another thing that I want to bring to your kind notice is that research is an essential part of the development of medical treatment whether it is Allopathy, Ayurveda or the other systems under the AYUSH. We should lay equal emphasis on all these aspects. We are spending crores and crores of

rupees on research work and a major part of it goes to Allopathy. We are neglecting Ayurveda and the other systems under AYUSH. We should give equal importance to these systems also. Gandhiji had once said that "Ayurveda declined in India due to absence of application of modern methods of research."

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Parida, it is not a discussion on health. Please confine your remarks to the Bill.

SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: would just like to request the hon. Minister for Health and Family Welfare that while we encourage institutes of research, we must give equal, rather more, importance to Ayurveda and the other systems of medicine under the AYUSH. This is my request to the hon. Minister.

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, thank you. The JIPMER is going to be an autonomous institution. I understand there is a need for amending the existing legislation. Thanks to the then Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru and the Communist leader, Shri V. Subbaiah, Puducherry could get such an institution of national importance. ...*(Interruption)*... I agree, he was a national leader. Shri Subbaiah was one of the national leaders who fought against the French colonialism.

Sir, JIPMER is becoming autonomous. Right now, the conditions in JIPMER are not to our satisfaction. As my previous speaker pointed out, patients from Tamil Nadu do visit there, but they do not get free treatment even though it is a Government institution. There are buildings, but you do not have adequate number of doctors and faculty members. It is a research institution but I am sorry to state that I do not think that institution has got even a single dialysis unit. They refer patients to Chennai hospitals for dialysis. I do not think that institution has got noteworthy super-specialists right now.

These are the things which need to be improved in JIPMER. Having said this, Sir, I would like to request the Minister to address one serious concern. The employees are taking time to give option, or they are not giving option. Why? The employees have some genuine apprehensions about the future, about their post-retirement benefits. One demand, I understand, is about pension; pension must be ensured for them and pensions must be drawn from the Consolidated Fund of India.

That is one of the demands they are making. I would like to know whether the Minister can assure the employees that their apprehensions are alleviated and their pension and other benefits are guaranteed. The Minister will have to give some assurance. He should tell the employees that their rights, their interests will be protected. If that is done, I do not think employees will take much more time in giving options. That is one serious issue that the employees are facing. I think, that is the need of the hour and I appreciate the Minister's initiative. If things improve in JIPMER, that Institution will not only serve Puducherry but also the adjacent States like Tamil Nadu. It can become one of the real outstanding research institutions in medical education.

With these words, I conclude. Thank you.

SHRI N. BALAGANGA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I use this occasion to convey apprehensions of the people of Puducherry to the hon. Minister for redressal. Until the Government have taken this rational step, the JIPMER had been providing free medical care to the people of Puducherry, 12 districts of Tamil Nadu and some parts of Kerala, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka. I plead with the hon. Minister to see that this endeavour continues for ever.

Sir, the cost of MBBS studies in this Institution is affordable to the poor students of Puducherry. My request to the Minister is not to hike the fee structure after incorporation of this Institution. I earnestly also plead with the Minister to provide for reservation of certain percentage in admissions to the Puducherry people.

Sir, there are wide range of complaints that 50 per cent of faculty positions have been lying vacant for many years. After incorporation, this has to be seriously looked into. Finally, Sir, I request the hon. Minister to redeploy the employees of JIPMER, who have opted to serve in the Government service within the jurisdiction of Puducherry. With these words, I conclude my speech, Sir.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN (Kerala): Sir, I do not want to make a speech because every hon. Member has supported the Bill, and I also support this Bill. What I have to say is about one institute of importance in Bangalore, i.e., NIMHANS. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether this is also an institute of national importance. If not, will the Government take steps to declare it an institute of national importance and provide all facilities to this Institute?

श्री विक्रम वर्मा (मध्य प्रदेश): उपसभापति महोदय, जैसे कि सबकी भावनाएं बिल्कुल स्पष्ट हैं और हम एक साहसिक कदम उठाने जा रहे हैं, तो उसके साथ बहुत सी चीजें भी स्पष्ट होनी चाहिए। जब मैं एक कमेटी में था, उस समय इस तरह के रिप्रेजेंटेशन आए थे। उनमें यही बात थी कि जब हम अटॉर्नी करने जाते हैं, तो अटॉर्नी के जितने फायदे हैं, उसके उतने नुकसान भी हैं। अटॉर्नी हो जाने के बाद जितने गवर्नमेंट रूल्स तथा अन्य जो चीजें हैं, वे उतनी कहीं लागू नहीं होतीं। वे अपने रूल्स तथा सारी चीजें आदि बनाने के लिए एक प्रकार से इंडिपेंडेंट होती हैं। मुझे AIIMS के बारे में याद है कि बरसों तक AIIMS में यही होता रहा। वहां पर कैसे सारी चीजें होंगी, प्रमोशनस कैसे होंगे इत्यादि, उसके रूल्स तक नहीं बने थे। जो उसका चेयरमैन या डॉयरेक्टर होता था, वह अपनी मर्जी से सब कुछ अपने आप करता रहता था। बरसों के बाद उस बारे में कुछ बात हुई। हम एक तरफ अटॉर्नी की बात करते हैं और सारी समझ देते हैं, लेकिन जो इम्प्लाइज होते हैं, उनकी कोई सिक्योरिटी नहीं हो पाती है। जैसा कि अभी राजा साहब ने पेंशन के बारे में कहा है। अब यह एक स्वाभाविक प्रश्न उठेगा कि गवर्नमेंट इम्प्लाइज होने पर आदमी को इस बात की सिक्योरिटी होती है कि रिटायर होने के बाद उसको क्या बेंनिफिट्स होंगे। अब इसका फंडिंग क्या होगा? गवर्नमेंट इसका क्या करेगी और इसके बजट प्रोविजन के लिए क्या करने वाली है? इसके इम्प्लाइज के लिए क्या रूल्स होंगे और उनको कौन फ्रेम करेगा और इसकी बॉडी कैसी होगी? जितनी रेगुलेटरी अथॉरिटीज व सारी चीजें हैं, जब तक हम इनको क्लीयर नहीं करेंगे, तब तक काम नहीं चलेगा। आज कल एक नया ट्रेंड चल रहा है। अभी ड्रग्स ट्रायल्स की बहुत शिकायतें आ रही हैं। मैं मंत्री जी का ध्यान इस तरफ भी दिलाना चाहूंगा। कई जगह विद आउट परमिशन कई शिकायतें, कई मामले आए और सारा सब कुछ हुआ और ड्रग्स ट्रायल्स होने लग गई है। इस तरह की ऑटानमस बॉडी में इस प्रकार की बात ज्यादा होती है, जहां गवर्नमेंट इंस्टिट्यूशन है, वहां पर कंट्रोल होता है, लेकिन इस तरह की उसमें बिना किसी परमिशन के ड्रग्स ट्रायल्स होने लगती है। इस तरह के मामले हमारे मध्य प्रदेश में भी आए और दूसरे प्रदेशों में भी सामने आए हैं। मैं यह सोचता हूं कि अटॉर्नी देते समय, जो आज कल चीजें सामने आ रही हैं, इस बात का भी ध्यान रखेंगे और AIIMS या बाकी के अनुभवों को देखते हुए, एक अच्छे इंस्टिट्यूशन, ताकि कल को प्रॉब्लम न आए, इसको ध्यान में रखते हुए करेंगे, तो मैं समझता हूं कि ठीक है, इसीलिए इन सुझावों के साथ मैं इसका समर्थन करता हूं।

SHRI MOINUL HASSAN (West Bengal): Sir, I stand here in support of this Bill. The only one thing I would like to mention here is, it is an undeniable fact that setting up medical colleges in different parts of the country is very much necessary and required. One of our esteemed colleagues from Orissa said that it is very much necessary to set up more medical colleges in the country. The

hon. Minister has also said this many times in the House. But, Sir, I feel, the MCI's permission is one of the major hurdles in setting up medical colleges. The people of West Bengal are facing this problem. The West Bengal Government has decided to set up three medical colleges in the State. The MCI has inspected it. The hon. Minister knows it better than me. They have already cleared two medical colleges. But for the third medical college which is going to be set up in Murshidabad, where about 67 per cent minority community is living, they said that the infrastructure available there is very good; in fact, it is better than the other two, namely, Malda and Kamarhati.

But astonishingly, we have seen that they have dropped Murshidabad and permitted Malda and Kamarhati. But it is high time to start more medical colleges and there is an expectation from the people of West Bengal to start three medical colleges. I have told the Minister personally. I have sent a letter. I have met the Governor of West Bengal. I would like to meet the Chief Minister of West Bengal any time. She was busy, but she gave me time on a day. I, again on the floor of this House, request the hon. Minister to intervene in the matter and do the needful.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD : Sir, the subject to which the hon. Members have brought the attention is too wide and it will take me - if I tell you the initiatives - at least one day. I do not have one day; the House does not have one day, but, I will submit that in the month of June the Ministry has published a booklet on two years' performance of the UPA Government of Health and this I have sent to all the Members of the Parliament, Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha, including all the Union Ministers, to their residential addresses. We made this booklet very attractive and very catchy so that the moment they see even the big bundles of Parliamentary books and all that, it should catch their attention. I am very sorry that it has not caught the attention of hon. Members. There is answer for each and everything which hon. Members have raised through their questions, and there are also answers for a number of other things which hon. Members have not raised. Yet, notwithstanding that, I would just, in two lines, like to reply each. I cannot define the whole thing.

As I said, it will take a lot of time. Sir, so far, Dr. CP. Thakur has spoken. He has been my predecessor in the Ministry; he has mentioned about Kala-azar. I can share his anxiety because his State, Bihar, shares 80 per cent

burden of Kala-azar, but we, in the Ministry, are focusing on Bihar for elimination of Kala-azar by 2015. Let us keep our fingers crossed. We have taken some new initiatives for its elimination, i.e. (1) Rapid Diagnostic Tests have been introduced; (2) oral drug has also been introduced, and over a period of time, the mortality rate is coming down. In 2007, the mortality rate was 203; in 2008, it has come down to 151; in 2009, of course, it came down to double digit, i.e. 93. Unfortunately, last year, there was, again, an increase up to 105 and this time, fortunately, so far, it is not very high. In seven months it is only 22. So starting about four or five years back, from 2003, it has come down almost by 50 per cent, if you see the rate of last year and a year before last year. We are trying our best and now we are moving towards its elimination. Now, coming to IMR and MMR, you are right, Sir, I have been speaking almost in each conference, within the country and outside the country, that our IMR (Infant Mortality Rate) and MMR (Maternal Mortality Rate) is one of the worst in the entire world. It is much worse than those of our neighbouring countries. It is a shame. But, we have a federal polity. Health is a State subject.

The policies are with the Federal Government - Central Government. But, the implementation is totally with the State Governments. We have made a number of policies and programmes and requested the State Governments to implement them. I can tell the House that never before, I think, in the sixty years, so many policies and programmes have been conceived and introduced as we have done in the last two years. And, never before, I think, any Minister has written so many letters not only to Health Ministers but also to Chief Ministers for implementation of these programmes. I have also had a series of meetings with Health Ministers of States, Secretaries and Directors for reviewing the programmes and schemes. Now, we would like to improve that. But, there has been some progress. It is not that the progress is very bad.

You will be happy to know that about five years back the IMR was 58. Now, in 2009, it came down to 50. The MMR 6 or 7 years ago was 301. This month itself the latest survey has been released. As per this survey, it

came down to 212. It is almost +90 in just 4-5 years time. We are still not satisfied with this; not at all. And, we have taken some initiatives. I would just like, for the benefit of the House, and, through this House, to the entire country, to mention the two important initiatives which we have taken to reduce the IMR and the MMR.

Sir, when the NRHM was launched, at that point of time, in the very first year, we have addressed the institutional delivery system. In our country, we have about 27 million pregnant

women. It is more than the size of the population of Indonesia and other such countries. And, of these, 70,000 die every year. We have about 26 million - 2,60,00,000 - new born children every year. Out of this, at least, 2 million die every year. It is a matter of great concern to the entire House. So, what we have done? How we can reduce the IMR and the MMR? Sir, we have given some incentives to the pregnant women. If pregnant women get their delivery done in a Government hospital, then we are giving Rs. 1,400 for rural women and Rs. 1,000 for urban women. As a result, in just five years, the institutional delivery, from the day of introduction of NRHM, has gone up from 7 lakhs to 1 crore. Institutional delivery 7 लाख से एक करोड़ तक पहुंच गई। इसका मतलब यह है कि अगर institutional delivery होगी, तो pregnant women के बचने की ज्यादा सम्भावना है और जो बच्चा अस्पताल में पैदा होगा, उसके बचने की भी ज्यादा सम्भावना है।

Very recently, Sir, we have introduced another scheme. Smt. Sonia Gandhi, the Chairperson of the UPA, launched this scheme from Faridabad on 1st June. This has become operational from 1st June. The entire budget for this new scheme is being borne by the Health Ministry, Government of India. And, Sir, ₹ 1,200 crores have already been given to the State Governments for implementation of the new scheme. What is the new scheme, Sir? I would the hon. Members to tell, when they go back to their Constituencies, about the new scheme by holding press conferences and let it be known to all. Sir, it is not enough to make policies and programmes. But the most important thing is awareness where we are failing unfortunately. We tried our level best to give publicity to this scheme through print and electronic media. But, everybody have their own priorities. But, at least, it should be the priority or it should be on the agenda of the elected representatives of this House and that House if it is not on the priority list of any other person who is a part of the democracy.

I have said this more than a few dozen times that it hardly finds any place anywhere in the press conference across the country. The new policy from the first of June is to attract more pregnant women to have an access to a Government institution. The earlier facility of Rs. 1400 cash

and Rs. 1000 cash will remain there. Now, in addition to that, should a pregnant woman goes to a Government hospital for delivery, she would get to and fro किराया also. This would be borne by the Government.
...(Interruptions)...

श्रीमती वृंदा कारत (पश्चिमी बंगाल): पहले तो सिर्फ one side के लिए था, क्या अब दूसरी साइड के लिए किया गया है?

श्री गुलाम नबी आजाद: जी हां, ... (व्यवधान) ... पहले सुन लीजिए न, मेरे भाई।

श्रीमती वृंदा कारत: सर, मीडिया वाले तो कभी छापेंगे ही नहीं, इसलिए आप इसके लिए एक चैनल बनवा लीजिए। राज्य सभा चैनल है, लोकसभा चैनल है और अब एक हेल्थ चैनल बनवा दीजिए।

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Maybe, the Lok Sabha Channel and the Rajya Sabha Channel can be used.

श्रीमती वृंदा कारत: राज्य सभा चैनल वाले नहीं दे रहे, आप नया चैनल ही बनवा दीजिए।

श्री उपसभापति: हम करेंगे, करेंगे।

श्री गुलाम नबी आजाद: दूसरी बात है कि आने-जाने का किराया सरकार देगी। जो नॉर्मल डिलीवरी का केस होगा, उसके लिए तीन दिन और तीन रात के दौरान जितनी भी दवाइयां लगेंगी, वे हॉस्पिटल में फ्री होंगी। जो दवाइयां उनके पास उपलब्ध हैं, वे तो वह देंगे ही, लेकिन जो दवाई उस हॉस्पिटल में उपलब्ध नहीं हैं, हॉस्पिटल वाले खुद खरीद कर उसे देंगे, मरीज़ के घर वालों को वे दवाइयां नहीं खरीदनी पड़ेंगी। उसके बाद खाना फ्री होगा, कंज्यूमेबल्स फ्री होंगे और तमाम टेस्ट भी फ्री होंगे। टेस्ट्स पर जितना भी खर्चा होगा, वह हॉस्पिटल को ही देना होगा। इस तरह खाना फ्री, कंज्यूमेबल्स फ्री, टेस्ट्स फ्री और ट्रांसपोर्ट फ्री। इसके अलावा जिसका सिज़ेरियन होगा, उसको सिज़ेरियन फ्री और ब्लड भी फ्री। इसके अलावा अगर बच्चा सिक बॉर्न होगा, तो उस सिक बॉर्न बच्चे के लिए वे तमाम सुविधाएं, जो मैंने प्रेग्नेंट विमैस के लिए बताई हैं, वे एक महीने तक फ्री होंगी।

यह तमाम पैसा केन्द्रीय सरकार के स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय ने अप्रैल महीने के बजट में ही सभी राज्य सरकारों को दे दिया है। इसलिए अगर कोई सरकार या कोई हॉस्पिटल पैसा नहीं देता है, तो हमारे अपने लोगों और सिविल सोसाइटी का यह फर्ज है कि उनको कान से पकड़ा जाए और ये सुविधाएं उनसे ली जाएं, जिनके लिए पैसा दिया है। हमारी जो प्रेग्नेंट बहनें और बच्चियां हॉस्पिटल नहीं आती हैं, जब उनको मालूम हो जाएगा कि इतनी सुविधाएं मिल रही हैं, तो कौन घर में बैठ कर डिलीवरी करवाना चाहेगा। इतनी सुविधाएं मिलने पर तो हर आदमी हॉस्पिटल में जोकर ही डिलीवरी करवाना चाहेगा।

दूसरा, इम्युनाइज़ेशन। गवर्नमेंट ... (व्यवधान) ...

SHRI MOINUL HASSAN: Sir, will you please yield for a minute.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: No please. I will lose my chain of thoughts. I had said in the very beginning that this is a huge Pandora Box. ...*(Interruptions)*... But I am, at least, giving some details that our Members of Parliament should know. If the public do not know and the MPs also do not know that is most unfortunate. At least, I would like the MPs to know about it and would expect them to further create awareness through press conference. ...*(Interruptions)*...

सर, हमारे समाज में कई प्रकार की बीमारियों के कारण 20 लाख बच्चे मरते हैं, इसलिए उनकी प्रोटेक्शन के लिए उनको छः टीके दिए जाते हैं। वे टीके तमाम राज्य सरकारों को केन्द्रीय सरकार के स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय से मुफ्त दिए जाते हैं। टीका लगाने के लिए भी राज्य सरकार के स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय से सौ फीसदी पैसा दिया जाता है। ट्रांसपोर्ट और आइस बॉक्स के लिए हम ही पैसे देते हैं। उसमें जो बर्फ होती है, उसके पैसे भी हम ही देते हैं, यह स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय देता है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप देते हैं। आपका पार्लियामेंट है, स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय सिर्फ मेरा नहीं है, गवर्नमेंट ऑफ इंडिया का है, सबका है, अपोजिशन का है और रूलिंग पक्ष का है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद (बिहार): हिन्दुस्तान के टैक्स पेयर्स देते हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री गुलाम नबी आजाद: यह सब यहां से जाता है, लेकिन उसका उपयोग नहीं होता है। राज्य सरकार आंकड़े देती थी। डॉ. सी.पी. ठाकुर पूछेंगे कि यू.पी. में कितने हैं, बिहार में कितने हैं? CMOs वे सारी इन्फॉर्मेशन जमा करके डायरेक्टर या सेक्रेटरी को देते हैं, सेक्रेटरी सारे डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स का डेटा जमा करके हमें देता है, हमारे यहां इन सब को इकट्ठा करके स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय को दिया जाता है और वह हम बताते हैं।

मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि पिछले साल मैंने खुद बैठकर पॉलिसी बनाई कि आने वाले वक्त में हम वे आंकड़े accept नहीं करेंगे जब तक उसमें हर बच्चे के पैरेंट्स का नाम, एड्रेस और टेलीफोन नम्बर न हो। यदि 2 करोड़ या तीन करोड़ बच्चों को टीके लगते हैं, तो उन दो या तीन करोड़ बच्चों के पिता का नाम और माँ का टेलिफोन नम्बर ...*(व्यवधान)*...

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

श्री गुलाम नबी आजाद: गरीब आदमी के पास दो टेलीफोन हैं, लेकिन मेरे पास एक भी नहीं है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... स्वास्थ्य मंत्री के पास एक भी नहीं है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... प्लीज़। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति: आप इनकी बात सुन लीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री गुलाम नबी आजाद: आप जरा अपनी कांस्टीट्यूएन्सी में सर्वे कराकर देख लीजिए। किसी को तनखाह भले कम होगी, लेकिन उसके पास टेलीफोन या मोबाइल जरूर होगा। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि (उड़ीसा): हैल्थ विभाग के लिए मैंने लिख कर दिया ... (व्यवधान) ... 5
लाख रुपये ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री उपसभापति: पाणि जी, आप बैठिए। ... (व्यवधान) ... आप इनकी बात सुनिए।
... (व्यवधान) ... हर बात में इंटरवीन करना सही नहीं है। ... (व्यवधान) ... आप बैठिए
... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री गुलाम नबी आजाद: आपको अगर बोलना ही है तो कौन रोक सकता है? ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया (झारखंड): सर, ये सीरियस बात बोल रहे हैं, लेकिन
... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री गुलाम नबी आजाद: नहीं, मैंने उसमें अभी बोला ही नहीं है। ... (व्यवधान) ... अभी मैंने
पूरा ही नहीं किया है। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया: आपने बहुत सीरियस बात कही है, किन्तु अगर स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय का
यह मानना है कि हरेक के पास टेलीफोन है, तो यह बहुत बड़ी गलत बात है। साहब, आपको मैं बताता
हूँ। मैं बिहार से आता हूँ। ... (व्यवधान) ... वहां घर में अगर पांच महिलाएं रहती हैं तो पांचों के पास
पहनने के लिए कपड़े नहीं हैं और आप बात करते हैं टेलीफोन की? ... (व्यवधान) ... आप यथार्थ से,
सच्चाई से परे बात कर रहे हैं। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री उपसभापति: अहलुवालिया जी, ... (व्यवधान) ... मोबाइल नम्बर नहीं है तो एड्रेस दे दें।
... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया: आप ऐसी बात मत बोलिए, जिससे देश को गलत मैसेज जाता है
... (व्यवधान) ... वे नम्बर कहां से लाएंगे? ... (व्यवधान) ... आप एस.एम.एस. से मैसेज
भेजिएगा कि पोलियो का टीका लगा लो, तो वह मैसेज उन्हें कैसे मिलेगा? ... (व्यवधान) ...

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

श्री तारिक अनवर (महाराष्ट्र): हरेक बात में टोकना जरूरी है? ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया: गलत बात मत बोलिए। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री तारिक अनवर: यह देश में 30 करोड़ लोगों के पास है। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया: ऐसा कौन बोलता है? ... (व्यवधान) ... 30 करोड़ लोगों में कौन
जनता है? ... (व्यवधान) ... क्या बात कर रहे हैं? ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री तारिक अनवर: आपके कहने से हम मान लेंगे? ... (व्यवधान) ... आज यह सबके पास है
... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री उपसभापति: आप बैठिए। ... (व्यवधान) ... यह झगड़ा क्यों? ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया: लोगों के पास रहने के लिए घर नहीं है, टेलीफोन पर

... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री उपसभापति: अहलुवालिया जी, आप बैठिए। ... (व्यवधान) ... पाणि जी, आप बैठिए।

... (व्यवधान) ... यह क्या है? ... (व्यवधान) ... Please sit down.

श्री तारिक अनवर: मंत्री जी के बोलने का इंटेंशन क्या है, इसको देखना चाहिए।
...(व्यवधान)...

श्री गुलाम नबी आजाद: पार्लियामेंट की प्रोसीडिंग का लाइव टेलीकास्ट हो रहा है और लाइव टेलीकास्ट के माध्यम से इन्फॉर्मेशन जाती है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया: देश का मंत्री यह बात कहे और गलत इन्फॉर्मेशन दे, तो ...(व्यवधान)... वह सही नहीं है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: यह क्या बात है? ...(व्यवधान)... इतनी सी बात पर ...(व्यवधान)... आप बैठिए। ...(व्यवधान)... झगड़ा शुरू करने के लिए कोई भी बात हो जाती है? ...(व्यवधान)... यह क्या बात है? ...(व्यवधान)... आप क्या बात कर रहे हैं? ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री गुलाम नबी आजाद: आप अपनी स्टेट गवर्नमेंट से करवा लीजिए ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: आप बैठिए। ...(व्यवधान)... आप बैठिए। ...(व्यवधान)... नहीं, आप बैठिए। ...(व्यवधान)... इसे सारे लोग भी देख रहे हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... झगड़ा हो रहा है क्या? ...(व्यवधान)... झगड़े की बात कहां है? ...(व्यवधान)... यह झगड़े की बात है? ...(व्यवधान)... आप प्लीज बैठिए। आप बोलिए।

श्री गुलाम नबी आजाद: सर, मुझे अफसोस है कि ये पूरा sentence भी नहीं सुनते और उठ खड़े होते हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: You have completed your sentence.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: No; no. I have not completed my sentence.
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: You have completed it.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: No; I have not completed ...(Interruptions)...
That is the complaint. I have against you. ...(Interruptions)... I have not completed it. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Now complete it. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: I have not completed my sentence.
...(Interruptions)... I know what my job is ...(Interruptions)...

श्री तारिक अनवर: सर, हर मामले में ये दखल देते हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

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

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: At least I don't expect this from you.
...(Interruptions)... I said, Sir. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I think there is no issue, but, you are quarrelling. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री गुलाम नबी आजाद: सर, अगर ये मेरा पूरा sentence सुनते, तो न वे उठते और न ही ये उनके सपोर्ट में आते। ...(व्यवधान)... जब भी आपको बोलना हो, तो कृपया पहले पूरा sentence सुनें। ...(व्यवधान)... इतना तो धीरज रखिए। आप public representatives हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया: आपने तो कह दिया कि सबके पास टेलीफोन है। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: Sir, ...

श्री उपसभापति: कृपया आप भी बैठिए। ...(व्यवधान)... अब असम आ गया। ...(व्यवधान)... कृपया आप बैठिए। ...(व्यवधान)... This is a simple Bill. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Sir, let me complete that sentence. ...(Interruptions)... वह sentence पता नहीं मैंने किस भाषा में कहा, शायद दूसरी भाषा में कहा होगा। का... ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया: नहीं, नहीं ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री गुलाम नबी आजाद: पहले आप सुन लीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)... आप फिर नहीं सुन रहे हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... Can't you hear me? ...(Interruptions)... Can you not wait till I complete it? ...(Interruptions)... मैंने कहा था, "उनके माता-पिता, उनके परिवार के किसी members or immediate neighbour in the village or in the city..." अगर यह पूरा सुना होता, तो फिर शोर करने की जरूरत ही नहीं होती। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: कृपया आप बोलिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री गुलाम नबी आजाद: अगर आपने यह village और मोहल्ला सुना होता, तो आप नहीं उठते। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Minister ...(Interruptions)... अब मिल गया न। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: We accept your amended reply.

...(Interruptions)...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: It is not spontaneous; it is in the book. You may read it. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI S.S. AHULWALIA: Sir, if you want to see what you said, get the record. ...(Interruptions)... Get the record. रिकॉर्ड में देख लीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... रिकॉर्ड मंगवा लीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: It is in the ...(Interruptions)...

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया: आप रिकॉर्ड मंगवा कर देख लीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आपने यह नहीं कहा ...**(व्यवधान)**... आपने पहले गलत कहा और अब सही कहा। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री तारिक अनवर: ये कोई अच्छा काम नहीं होने देंगे। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: They are killing the time. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: I don't think they are interested in this. ...(Interruptions)... I will straightway go to the Bill. ...(Interruptions)... They are not interested in the answer. ...(Interruptions)... What can I do? ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: No; no. We are interested provided you give the right facts. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: I am sorry; the BJP is not interested in this. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि: सर ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: कृपया आप बैठिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)... पाणि जी, कृपया आप बैठिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... I don't know in what language I should convey. Please allow the Minister to make the statement. कृपया आप भी बैठिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: My other friend, Dr. Waghmare, said that medical colleges are suffering because of lack of faculty members. That is true. But, again, I would like to tell the hon. Members, and, also, through you, Sir, to the entire House that there was acute shortage of faculty members in the medical colleges. As a matter of fact, one of the reasons for the fight between the Government/private medical colleges and the Medical Council of India was the inadequate faculty in

the existing colleges. Now, we have, again, taken a number of steps to increase the faculty. First of all, we shall have to produce more MDs. Every year, we would produce at least 300 to 400 MDs and a maximum of 600 to 700 additional MDs - I am not saying total; it is additional. So, till 2009, total number of MD intake (seats) was only 13,000. Then, we took a number of initiatives. This is the first time in 60 years that in just two years' time, the number of intake of MDs is 20,800. So, there has been a tremendous increase and our target is that within next two years, we should double it, that is, from 13,000 to 26,000. Notwithstanding that, we have also brought some other changes. For example, DNBs were not supposed to be the faculty members. We have now allowed the DNBs to be the faculty members. The retirement age has been increased. Last year, in private colleges, the retirement age was increased from 60 to 65 years. This time, we have increased the retirement age from 65 to 70 years. In Government colleges also, we have increased the retirement age up to 65 years. We have also requested the State Governments to increase it. This is not for the doctors; it is only for the teaching faculty. I am very happy that some States have responded to our request and increased the retirement age of the faculty, as a result of which the shortage of faculty is now reducing with every passing day.

Now, life-style diseases, as Mr. Panda said, is one another area in which we are far ahead of the entire globe, I must say. Last year, we had a WHO meeting at Geneva where more than 193 countries participated. They cautioned the entire world that diabetes, cancer and the entire non-communicable diseases are going to be very high in the coming years and India is going to be the capital of diabetes and cancer. The attention of the United Nations General Assembly was drawn towards this, as a result of which the UN General Assembly has called its special session on 18th and 19th September this year at New York, where the Heads of the States and the Heads of the Government of the entire world are invited. Of course, the Health Ministers have to be a part of it. The preparatory meeting for non-communicable diseases for the United Nations General Assembly meeting was held in Russia. Again, more than 160 countries had

participated. I was very surprised to see that the entire world was almost waiting as to what would be the outcome of the September General Assembly meetings, with regard to cardio-vascular diseases, stroke and cancer. But I am happy to state in the Parliament that the entire world congratulated us because the moment the WHO cautioned us last year, we did not wait for the General Assembly meeting to take place next year, that means, this year; we just made the policy. We had to cut corners from here and there, that period being the fag-end of our Five Year Plan. Yet, we have made one of the biggest pilot projects.

3.00 PM

We have selected 100 districts from 21 States. We have already launched the programme for testing The people above the age of 30 years and pregnant women of all age groups. So, by March next year, we will be testing about 15 to 20 crores people in India.

So, the pilot project itself is of almost Rs. 15 crores. It is the highest. From next year, we would like to roll out this programme to the entire country. The diabetes tests are being conducted through Glucometers and we have taken up this programme in 100 districts. These are the most backward districts. We have selected 4-5 districts in each State. The procurement has been done from here. We took up the issue of pricing of stick with the Patents Agency as we were finding it difficult to bear the amount at which they were offering it to us, and, on our request, the stick price was reduced from thirty rupees to five rupees. So, we have brought down the stick price from thirty rupees to five rupees.

As part of this whole programme, for cardiovascular diseases, again, we have launched a pilot programme. In 100 districts, we have already opened a cardiac centre. We have given the money to the State Governments. Rs. 1.5 crore has been given for 100 districts, and, for 700 CHCs where the cardiac centre will be set up, in addition to the money which has already been allotted, an additional amount of Rs. 50,000 has been given. We have also selected 100 districts for the early detection of cancer. In each district, for early detection of cancer, the equipment has been provided. The money has been provided to the State Governments from the Health Ministry for purchasing the equipment. The money has also been given for hiring the human resource. Sir. it is not that only early detection is being done there and after that they are sent home. The moment early detection is done at the district headquarters, the treatment is started. For chemotherapy, in one district, for 100 patients, Rs. 1 lakh rupees per patient is already being given to the States. That means, in 100 districts, for 10,000 patients, Rs. 1 lakh per

patient is being given to the State Governments for chemotherapy. This is just a pilot project for 100 districts. But from the next Budget onwards, we would like to roll out this programme to the entire country. Whether it is early detection of cancer and its treatment or whether it is screening or detection of cardiovascular diseases and treatment or whether it is screening for diabetics and its treatment, from next year, we are going to roll out this scheme to the entire country. As I said, India is the first country in the world to do this. Most of the countries are waiting for the Summit to take place in September before deciding anything about it. When I said this in Russia, they said, 'Here is India which has stolen the thunder.'

The hon. Members also mentioned about the shortage of paramedical staff. Yes, we have shortage of paramedical staff. But the shortage of doctors and paramedical staff is mostly in the Central India, Eastern India, Northern India and North-East India. Insofar as the Western and Southern parts of the country are concerned, there is no shortage whatsoever of doctors or paramedical staff; the reason being almost 75-80 per cent of our medical colleges, paramedical institutes, nursing schools and nursing colleges are located in the Southern and Western parts of the country. In two-third parts of the country, we have shortage of doctors and paramedical staff. That is why I requested all the concerned Chief Ministers to set up more medical colleges in their States, including the previous Chief Minister of West Bengal. The result of that is that three medical colleges came up there. I requested the Chief Minister of Bihar that he should put up more medical colleges in his State. I have requested all the Chief Ministers of Central India, Northern India, Eastern India and North-Eastern parts of India that they should put up more medical colleges in their States. I have also given some concession to the backward areas and the hilly States to set up more medical colleges. Realising that as these parts of India, as compared to Western and Southern parts of India, have acute shortage of paramedical staff, implementation of our various programmes - whether it is vaccination or any other related programme - will be difficult unless we meet the problem of shortage of paramedical staff. So, for the first time, since last year, the Health Ministry of the Government of India is bearing its Budget.

We have given money to the States, selected districts and places, about 259 of them. New ANM and GNM colleges have been selected in these backward areas from Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Chhattisgarh, Uttaranchal, West Bengal, the North-East and Jharkhand and on the other side, from Punjab, Himachal Pradesh and Jammu & Kashmir. This will add to the existing capacity of paramedical staff. Every year, the intake of paramedical staff is about 1,09,000. These 259 colleges which we are going to put up would add another 22,000 paramedical staff to the

existing capacity.

Now, Mr. Raja had talked about non-availability of the facility of dialysis. I beg to differ with the hon. Member. Five state-of-the-art dialysis centres are already operational. He talked about super-speciality. I would like to tell him that the super-speciality lot has been very recently opened. After

2008, it was given the status of an institute of national importance, and immediately the Government of India started working on building its infrastructure. New infrastructure has been created as a part of the first phase which was completed and already made operational in the month of May. Infrastructure worth about Rs.198 crores was created within a period of 22 months. The foundation stone of this new super-speciality was laid and it was also made operational. With this new super-speciality, you now have not only MD but also MCH degree, which is the highest qualification in the field. MCH programme for urology, cardiovascular, thoracic and vascular surgery, cardiology, neurology, immunology, clinical pharmacology has already started. Work done in the first phase was worth Rs.198 crores; the second phase would cost almost double in terms of money, about Rs. 384 crores. This will be made operational by March next year. So, almost Rs.500 crores would be spent. In the first phase, infrastructure worth Rs.198 crores was created and made operational; work on the second phase worth another Rs.384 crores has already been started and it would be inaugurated in the month of March, just a few months later. So, more than Rs.500 crores is the expenditure and work was completed in record time, from laying the foundation stone to its being made operational. I think, nothing better could be done.

Shri Balaganga talked about reservation in MBBS. At the moment, we do not have any reservation. Also, I would not like to comment anything about it as it is an internal matter. It is an autonomous institution and this is the only Central Institution of which the Health Minister of India is not the President. My predecessor was from Pondicherry and so, he thought it fit that somebody else be made the President of the Institute instead of the Health Minister. But in all the other nine institutes which are directly under the Ministry of Health, Government of India, the Health Minister is the President of the institute. This was passed in 2008. I was not a Member then. The Health Minister is not the President of the institute; the President is somebody else. Hence, I would not like to comment on how they are going to run the institution,

it being an autonomous institution.

SHRI D. RAJA: What about employees' problem?

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Employees' pension problem is there. They were given an option whether they would like to be the Government employees which they were before the conversion or

whether they would like to be employees of the autonomous institution. You have seen that out of 2100 hardly 150 people have applied for that. You have rightly said, they must also be thinking that if they become the employees of the autonomous institution, they will come under one pension scheme and if they remain the employees of the Government then the money will come out of the Consolidated Fund of India because all those employees who have been employed before 2004 will be drawing their pension from the Consolidated Fund of India. I think, they must be in double mind. Now, their whole pension case is with the DOPT. Once both the Houses pass this amendment, I will take up this issue. There are only six months with them because this option will come to an end by January, 2012. So, we have hardly six months. I shall be requesting the DOPT that they should decide within a month as to what sort of pension scheme they are going to offer so that it will become easier for the employees of the institute to opt where they would like to go.

With these words, I thank all the hon. Members for their continued support which I have been receiving in the Parliament for the last 30 years.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: What about my question about Bangalore, NIMHANS of declaring it a National Institute?

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: We are already in the process. We have a full month. Please allow the Question Hour; you will have so many answers.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Sir, I have a small question. Our founding fathers in 50s started this PGI concept which is going on. Prior to that, our people were going abroad for training or studies. But after this, many people are taking training here. But for the last one century, our rural masses have been suffering from different types of epidemics. Unfortunately, the PGI scheme is not covering Epidemiology and Eutomology. These two subjects are required. Our learned Member, Dr. C.P. Thakur, said that lakhs and lakhs rural people are suffering from diseases right from Kala Azar to Japanese Encephalitis and thousands of people are dying without any treatment or cure. So, there is a shortage

of this stream. Are you going to start this stream in PGI in the near future to fill up the gap so that each and every State can get good number of people who can work in rural areas and give relief to the common masses?

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Hon. Member is quite right. There are some streams or areas where we have acute shortage. It is not only this area but there are other areas also like cancer. The burden and prevalence of cancer is increasing, but we do not have Radiologists. So, we have identified some areas or streams where we have already done one thing as to how we can increase the number of PGs. In Western parts of the world, one professor teaches one MD at a time.

That is called student-teacher ratio - 1:1. But, then, we realise that with this speed, it will take us a century. So, in PGI, we made it 1:3, and in other institutions across the country, we made it 1:1. That's why, our number of intake of MD seats has just gone up from 200 per year to 4000 per year. Now, in clinical immunology, which we were talking about, there is also the super speciality in immunology. At present, we have only two Institutes - PGI and AIIMS. Earlier, they were supposed to be centres of reference and research. But, today, they are extremely overburdened. You might have seen in today's *The Hindustan Times* that some people are staying in toilet and all that. What can they do? There are ten thousand OPD patients every day. How can a centre of excellence, which is supposed to produce high-quality faculty for the entire country, which is supposed to be a referral hospital for the entire country, which is supposed to do research, do so if they have to tackle 10,000 OPD patients and few thousand IPD patients every day? In addition to that, all of us, those who are VIPs, MPs, MLAs, senior officers, have to be dependent, the who's-who of Delhi have also to be dependent on PGI. Let us not take out that. So, where is the time for research? Where is the time for those super speciality doctors to devote time? So, I would like to assure the hon. Minister that six PGIs ...(Interruptions)... Yes, hon. Member, and hon. ex-Minister, and maybe a Minister in future sometime. I wish him well. Then, I will be raising lot of questions. ...(Interruptions)...

Six AIIMS will be operational by the end of next year. We will see whatever we can add to the existing ones and whatever we can do in the upcoming institutions.

श्री रामविलास पासवान (बिहार): बिहार कब से शुरू कर रहे हैं? ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री गुलाम नबी आजाद: बिहार भी है। बिहार के बिना चल नहीं सकता।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, the question is:

That the Bill to amend the Jawaharlal Institute of Post-Graduate Medical Education and Research, Puducherry Act, 2008, be taken into consideration.

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we shall take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

There are two amendments (Nos. 3 and 4) in clause 2 by the hon. Minister.

CLAUSE 2 - AMENDMENT OF SECTION 28 OF ACT 19 OF 2008

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Sir, I move:

"3. That at page 1, line 7, **for** the words "two and one-half years", the words "three and one-half years" be **substituted**. 4. That at page 2, line 6, **for** the figure "2010" the figure "2011" be **substituted:**"

The questions were put and the motions were adopted.

Clause 2. as amended, was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we shall take up clause 1. There is amendment (No.2) by the hon. Minister.

CLAUSE 1 - SHORT TITLE

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Sir, I move:

2. That at page 1, line 3, **for** the figure "2010" the figure "2011" be **substituted:**"

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

Clause 1 as amended, was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we shall take up the Enacting Formula. There is one amendment (No. 1) by the hon. Minister.

ENACTING FORMULA

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Sir, I move:

"1. That at page 1, line 1, *for* the word "Sixty-first" the word
"Sixty-second" be *substituted*.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

The Enacting Formula, as amended, was added to the Bill.

The Title was added to the Bill.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Sir, I move:

That the Bill, as amended, be passed.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

SHORT DURATION DISCUSSION

**The situation arising out of growing incidents of terrorism in the
country
with special reference to recent blasts in Mumbai on 13th July, 2011.**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we shall take up Short Duration Discussion on the situation arising out of growing incidents of terrorism in the country with special reference to recent blasts in Mumbai on 13th July, 2011. Dr. Manohar Joshi to initiate the discussion.

DR. MANOHAR JOSHI (Maharashtra): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I thank you for giving me the opportunity to participate in this important discussion on the issue of bomb blasts in Mumbai and other parts of the country. Sir, I am also thankful to Shri Arun Jaitley. Leader of the Opposition, and, Shri Ahluwalia for giving me the opportunity to initiate this important debate.

(THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) *in the Chair*)

Sir, the subject before us is not a new subject. All of us know, for the last 18 years, bomb explosions are taking place in the entire country. It is true that no remedy has been found so far to stop the terrorist attacks. A number of attacks have been carried out particularly in the commercial capital of this country, the city of Mumbai. Sir, there are many, many important points, which I think, should be brought before the House.

Sir, thousands of innocent people have died in bomb blasts. It is also true that in the last three years, the number of terrorist activities has increased but, unfortunately, I do not see that the Government is active in taking action. Therefore, in this august Parliament, cutting across party lines, we must discuss this important issue.

Sir, during this period, there were a number of Governments run by different political parties in the States and also in the Centre but, unfortunately, no Government has been successful in stopping the terrorist attacks on the innocent people. Here, I would like to mention some of the instances which happened during the last three years. These instances have happened all over the country, almost in all important cities. There was a bomb blast in Varanasi in December, 2010. Then, there were bomb blasts at Jama Masjid, Delhi in July, 2010; at Chinnaswamy Stadium in 2010, and, also in Pune on 13th February, 2010.

There was Margao bomb blast on 16/10/2009, and, there was a terrorist attack in Mumbai on 26/11/2008, which was perhaps the biggest one. Sir, such blasts also happened again at Malda and Malegaon in Maharashtra on 29th September, 2008, and, also at Sabarkantha in Gujarat on 29th of September, 2008. There was another bomb blast in Delhi on 27th September, 2008 and, there was a series of five bomb blast in Delhi on 13th September, 2008. Sir, on 26th July 2008, a series of bomb blasts took place in Ahmedabad; a series of bomb blasts again took place in Bangalore; a series of bomb blasts took place in Jaipur and also an attack took place on CRPF Group Center at Rampur on 1st of January, 2008. But the issue came for a discussion today because on 13th July, 2011, there were blasts at three places in Mumbai. Therefore, I was very particular to raise this issue in the House. These three blasts in Mumbai took place on 13th July, 2011 in the evening at about seven o'clock. One of the blasts took place in Dadar, from where I come and which is my constituency also. I was sitting in my office. At about 7.10 p.m., I heard a sound of the bomb explosion and I rushed to the spot. Exactly after five minutes, I was on the spot. I saw that people were running from one place to another. The police had come. They had come immediately. When I saw them, I enquired with the police officers as to what had happened. The police immediately told me that this was not a small thing. An electric meter box was put on the bus stop and in that box, there was a bomb which had exploded and the entire chaos was because people were to be moved to the hospital forthwith which they were finding

very difficult. There was lot of crowd also. In the mean time, the news came out about two more bomb blasts, one was at Zaveri Bazaar and another was near Opera House in South Mumbai. We must have read in the newspapers that 21 innocent people died and 141 got injured in those blasts. This was not happening in Mumbai for the first time. This has

been happening in Mumbai right from 12th of March, 1993. In that bomb blast also more than 200 people died.

Sir, one part I would like to bring to the notice of the House is that the court case went on in this particular case for 14 years and the final judgement came from the court after 14 years. Three people, whose names are also known to us, were Dawood Ibrahim, Tiger Memon and Mohd. Dossa. They could not be arrested; they ran away. They were not found and since 1993, the bombs are being exploded by the terrorists and we find that this Government is not going to the root cause of these bomb explosions. The Government is not going into it because of some reason or the other. I would not like to go into that. But in Lok Sabha, a question was asked by one of the Members, Mr. Aggarwal, "Whether Government is making any scheme to tackle the problem of increasing terrorism and separatism in the county". This question was asked. While replying to the question, the Government, as usual, said, "The Government is committed to combat terrorism, extremism and separation in its all forms and manifestations as no cause, genuine or imaginary, can justify terrorism or violence. The Government continues to be alert to these threats and recalibrates its measures to combat terrorism by way of reviewing threat perceptions and a number of important decisions and measures have been taken". Similarly, to deal with separatism, the Government of India, in tandem with the State Governments, had adopted a multi-pronged approach to contain such terrorism in the North-East and to contain cross-border infiltration in Jammu and Kashmir. This shows that the Government is satisfied with its own action. But the Government is not ready to go to its root cause.

This question was again asked in the Lok Sabha on 15th March. While replying to the question of its root causes, the Government said, 'The consistent position of the Government of India in all international fora is that India does not subscribe to the hypothesis of root causes of terrorism. And no grievance or cause can excuse or justify an act of terrorism.' I can understand the approach of the Government. But this does not convince me. I want to know why its root cause cannot be found.

I think if the Government does not want to go into the root causes of attacks by terrorists, terrorism may not vanish. I personally feel that if the Government goes to find its root cause, it may find out that the activities in our neighbouring country are mostly responsible for the root cause of terrorism.

Is the Government prepared to accept it? If it is not, then for the satisfaction of the Members of the House, the Government must come forward and explain the reasons behind these attacks. Sir, I could not understand why some people come to our country and risk their own lives also. And apart from that, these people spoil the atmosphere of the entire country. It is also not understandable to me why people like Dawood Ibrahim, Tiger Memon and Mohammed Dossa, etc., are not being brought to the country. The attacks of the terrorists can be stopped provided they are scared of the Government. Unfortunate though it is, I have to admit and I have to say that the Government is not very serious about it.

I was insisting on discussing this issue first with the Opposition parties because other issues can be taken up afterwards. If I go back to Mumbai, where thousands of people were killed, without raising this issue, Mumbaikars will be the most unhappy people.

Sir, it is true that the maximum number of bomb explosions have taken place in Mumbai. Mumbai city being the commercial capital of the country, terrorists also must have thought if they could attack the city of Mumbai, their purpose would be served to a large extent.

In Mumbai, except 1995-99, there were bomb explosions every year. On 3rd December, 2002, two people were killed and 49 were injured. On 27th January, 2003, near Vile Parle Station, one person was killed and 28 were injured. On 13th March, 2003, there were bomb explosions in trains where ten people were killed and 70 were injured. I am only referring to attacks on Mumbai city. On 25th August, 2003, near Gateway of India and Zaveri Bazaar, 52 people were killed and 204 people were injured. This happens where there is a crowd. This happens at railway stations. This happens near the seashore. This happens at the places where there is a crowd. This happens in trains also.

On 11th July, 2006, bomb blasts took place in railway compartments and 185 people died and 800 people were injured. This happened in Malegaon where 37 people died and 125 people were injured. Again, in

Malegaon, on 29th September, 2008, seven people died and 80 were injured. After all these things happen, the Government comes forward for consoling the people or giving money to the relatives of deceased persons. But, is it sufficient? What special measures have been adopted by the Government? This is my question. Regular reply given by the Government in this House and

elsewhere is, we are trying to do our best and we are trying to see that such incidents do not take place again. The Mumbai incident is only an example. But, I am not going to concentrate only on the city of Mumbai. What is happening in other parts of the country is the same thing. This country has become weak. Terrorists have no fear about it. Therefore, last time, when I spoke about it, I had said that if you want to stop terrorism, you must go to the root cause and find out from where terrorists are coming. If you find terrorist camps in any country, you must be able to attack. Only strong Government can do this. This Government has become weak and it is difficult to expect anything from this weak Government. I am sure that the present Government is the most weak Government and, therefore, these attacks are increasing. Can we not stop it?

Sir, I want the hon. Home Minister to be serious on this issue. One thing is certain that when the incident took place in Mumbai on 13th of July, all political party leaders visited the hospitals after the incident. Our hon. Prime Minister and the Home Minister also visited the hospitals. But, is it sufficient? Going to hospitals, looking after the patients and consoling them is not sufficient. They should try to find out what are the reasons for this and what was the device used this time? Every time, they try to use different devices. Improvised Explosive Devices were used this time.

Sir, the incident that took place in Dadar was near De Silva High School. Fortunately, this took place at 7 o'clock and, therefore, the school going boys and girls were saved. But, had it happened during any other time, those students studying in the school would also have been killed.

Sir, this issue must be given top priority for a debate in this House. Unfortunately, this did not happen. There were a number of bomb explosions in Mumbai every time there was a discussion in this House. On 2nd December, 2002, in the BEST bus depot, there was a blast and two people died. Sir, in Vyapar Shopping Complex, 30 persons were injured and

this was done during day time. Terrorists are not coming during night time only. They also come during day time and attack the people. Sir, such incidents happened at Mulund station also and 11 people died and 65 injured on 13th March, 2003. The Gateway of India and Jhaveri Bazaar which were previous incidents to the

recent incident, 160 people were injured and 46 persons were killed. As some senior Members have already said, the bomb explosion in the railway compartment claimed lives of 200 people and 700 were injured. This incident also happened near my office. I have gone there to see the reaction of the people. The people were absolutely upset. Fortunately, no untoward incident happened after that. But I must tell this House that in future if such incidents take place, I am sure, the affected people may also start burning the Government properties. My intention in bringing this issue before the House is to request the Government to take necessary steps.

On 26th November, 2008, attacks targeting the Taj Hotel, the Oberoi Trident Hotel, Cafe Leopold, Chhatrapati Shivaji Terminus railway station and the Cama Hospital took place. These incidents are known to everybody wherein 166 people died and 388 people were injured. These things are happening in Mumbai as well as in other parts of the country. The Government has to take steps to check these things. But the Government is not prepared to take steps for the reasons known to them. On all these incidents and other incidents in the country, in reply to a question in the Lok Sabha, the hon. Minister has said "The case is under investigation." This was the reply from the Government. In Varanasi bomb blasts also, this was the reply. On 19-2-2010 the reply was "The case is under investigation." On 17th April, 2010 the reply remained the same "The case is under investigation." On 27th September, the reply was "The case is under investigation." On 29th September also, the reply was the same. "The case is under investigation." From February, 2010 the reply had little changed. In regard to bomb blasts in Pune, the reply was "The case is under trial." On 13/5 the reply was "The case is under trial." On 16-10-2010, the reply was "The case is under trial." On 25/7 the reply was, "The case is under trial." On 13th September, the reply was again "The case is under trial."

On 1st of January, 2008 the same reply was given. Either the cases are under trial or the investigations are pending. The Government is not able to give any other reply, probably, because the Government is not

acting fast. The police are not working. I am not here to condemn the police department, because the police have always been saying that they do not get the latest material to stop terrorist activities. The money is also not being spent, from time to time. After terrorists tried to storm one place after another, the Government promised a number of times to provide financial

assistance, but the money which is required for stopping terrorist activity has not come. Today, I have sufficient time.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): But still.

DR. MANOHAR JOSHI: But, Sir, what about the statement of the Chief Minister of Maharashtra and other Ministers. After these incidents took place, the Chief Minister went into most unwanted issue of rift with the NCP. I know that there is no relationship. But I am reading from the statement of what the State Chief Minister has said. I quote: "We made a grave mistake by giving Home Department to the NCP and, therefore, the bomb blasts could not be stopped by the Home Minister of the NCP."

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Goa): Please don't misquote. (*Interruptions*)...

SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE (West Bengal): It is the statement of the Chief Minister. (*Interruptions*)... The Chief Minister has clarified it later. (*Interruptions*)... Later the Chief Minister has clarified it. (*Interruptions*)...

DR. MANOHAR JOSHI: What does it carry? It carries the serious reservation in the minds of the people. (*Interruptions*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Manohar Joshiji, the Home Minister wants to say something. (*Interruptions*)...

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): He was making very important points and I am noting very carefully. But when we begin to discuss matters relating to a State Cabinet in Parliament, what prevents them from discussing tomorrow matters relating to the Union Cabinet in their legislature? I think, we should avoid discussion about purely internal matters of the State. (*Interruptions*)...

DR. MANOHAR JOSHI: I don't understand what the Home Minister wants to convey. (*Interruptions*)... I only told him about the statement of the Chief Minister. But there are other shocking statements also.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: We can't discuss them here.

DR. MANOHAR JOSHI: The Chief Minister is the head of the State and if

the Chief Minister

makes a mistake, he is responsible. Did the Home Minister warn him the next minute when the statement came? It came on all media, the TV, etc. The statement was shown everywhere.

When the Chief Minister went to meet the relatives of the injured people, there were slogans like "hai, hai, shame, shame". This was organised by a political party leader. I am mentioning it because that leader did not belong to the Congress. He belonged to the other party. The people got agitated after the statement of the Chief Minister and they asked the Chief Minister to go back. This was absolutely wrong. The unfortunate part is that the political leader also did not understand the seriousness of this statement. Apart from this, the topmost leader. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Sir, ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): No, please.

DR. MANOHAR JOSHI: Your newspaper has only published it. ...*(Interruptions)*... So, you know the name of the leader. ...*(Interruptions)*... Your newspaper published it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : You please don't react to it.

DR. MANOHAR JOSHI: If you want to know the name of the leader, you can see me.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Try to conclude, please.

DR. MANOHAR JOSHI: The statement of the topmost leader of the country * is also not liked by that very people. What has * said? He has expressed the inability of the Government to stop bomb blasts and explosions 100 per cent. He has stated that no country has been able to stop them totally. Is it the occasion to speak like this? My question is different. I am referring to politics only wherever it is absolutely necessary. Can the top leader of the country say that we can do 99 per cent or 100 per cent can't be done? ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): One minute.

...(Interruptions)... No, Tiwariji, please. ...(Interruptions)...
Joshiji, please. ...(Interruptions)... Joshiji, please sit down.
...(Interruptions)... Let me say. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री वी. हनुमंत राव (आंध्र प्रदेश): आप किसी का भी नाम नहीं ...(व्यवधान)...

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Tiwariji. please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Rao, please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Joshiji, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mabelji, please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Joshiji, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... You can't criticise an hon. Member of the other House. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please let me say. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, please.

श्री विक्रम वर्मा: सर, ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी (बिहार): इन्होंने * जी को टॉप लीडर मान लिया है, तब आप क्यों ...*(व्यवधान)*...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन): प्लीज़, आप बैठिए। आप बैठिए ...*(व्यवधान)*... You can't criticise an hon. Member of the other House. That is not right. You are a very senior Member. ...*(Interruptions)*... You were the Speaker of the other House. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please. ...*(Interruptions)*... You are a very senior Member. You were the hon. Speaker of the other House. You were the Chief Minister. So, you know the rules. You can't criticise an hon. Member of the other House who can't come here and defend himself. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, please. I have said what I want to say. Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Whatever he is doing, I have said what I have to say.

DR. MANOHAR JOSHI: Sir, I have said, "One leader of a party". There should not be any objection to that. I am not accusing him. I am only saying that this is the statement which is known to everybody. Can it be said, when such an incident has taken place and people have died, that no party can stop it, that no Government can stop it? What is more important? More important is not his statement, but the time, which he has chosen for making a statement, is wrong. This was, absolutely, not necessary and it was not worth-saying at a time when people had died.

There was one more statement, which also I am opposing. You know, Sir, who has made that statement.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Joshiji, whatever amounts to criticism of the Member of the other House, I will delete it.
...(Interruptions)...

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

DR. MANOHAR JOSHI: I am not naming anybody. ...(*Interruptions*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Don't go to an area. ...(*Interruptions*)... Please sit down. Don't go to an area where you are not supposed to go. I am telling it to you. ...(*Interruptions*)... That is my problem. You are a very senior Member. That is my problem. ...(*Interruptions*)... Joshiji, you are a very senior Member. That is my problem.

DR. MANOHAR JOSHI: Sir, I have not said anything wrong.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): You constrain yourself. ...(*Interruptions*)...

DR. MANOHAR JOSHI: I am not saying anything wrong.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Whatever is amounting to criticism, will be deleted, will be expunged.

डॉ. वी. मैत्रेयन (तमिलनाडु): सर, ...(**व्यवधान**)... जब नाम नहीं लेंगे, तो फिर बोलने में क्या है? ...(**व्यवधान**)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन): इन्होंने नाम ले लिया। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

डॉ. वी. मैत्रेयन: अभी नहीं लिया।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन): इन्होंने पहले नाम ले लिया। ...(**व्यवधान**)... He could have said, "A leader". ...(*Interruptions*)... इन्होंने नाम ले लिया। What can I do?

...(*Interruptions*)... Also, the time allotted to you is 20 minutes, but you have taken 31 minutes. Please conclude.

DR. MANOHAR JOSHI: Sir, half of my speech is over.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): You see, the time allotted for 'Others' group is only 20 minutes and you have taken 31 minutes. How can I accommodate others?

श्री भगत सिंह कोश्यारी: सर, ...(**व्यवधान**)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Let him confine to what he has to say.

DR. MANOHAR JOSHI: Sir, the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs has told me that I can take as much time as I want.

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

DR. MANOHAR JOSHI: The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs has told me. Sir, how can you say, "No"?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): No, no. Whatever the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs says. ...(*Interruptions*)...

DR. MANOHAR JOSHI: Sir, the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs came to me and said. ...(*Interruptions*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Whatever the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs told you is between you and him. I have to go by the allotted time. I have to run the House. You try to conclude. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री भगत सिंह कोश्यारी (उत्तराखंड): सर, ...(*व्यवधान*)... ये महाराष्ट्र से हैं। ...(*व्यवधान*)... आप इनको बोलने दीजिए। ...(*व्यवधान*)...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA (Jharkhand): What is the problem? A newly appointed Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, who represents Maharashtra, assured the Maharashtraian leader that he can take as much time as he wants. What is the problem? He has given this assurance.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Ahluwaliaji, I am not bound by that. That is the problem.

DR. MANOHAR JOSHI: Sir, another gentleman has said, Which is very shocking, that terrorist attacks took place because of the influx of outsiders into Mumbai. He particularly said that the influx of people from Uttar Pradesh and Bihar was responsible for these attacks. Therefore, his conclusion was it is not my conclusion - that in the entire country a permit system should be started. Is it time for making these statements? Did the Government take notice of it? Did you ask him why he had made such a statement? Sir, while starting my speech, I said that this issue was beyond politics. We must all be worried about it. One of the reasons why such things happen is the behaviour of such types of leaders and their statements. That is why I have quoted these two statements. ...(*Interruptions*)... He is not a Member of the House. Are

we, politicians, alone to be concerned with this issue? I don't think so.
A famous cine actor,...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Joshiji, please conclude. You
have taken 34 minutes.

SHRI MANOHAR JOSHI: A famous cine actor, *, threw a party
...(Interruptions)...

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Why is he bringing such things here?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): That is what I am saying. Mr. Joshi, why do you go to this area? You confine yourself to the subject.
...(Interruptions)...

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: In what way are we concerned whether somebody threw a party or not? ...(Interruptions)...

श्री राजनीति प्रसाद (बिहार): परमिट सिस्टम वाली बात किसने बोली, उसका नाम ले लीजिए।
...(व्यवधान)...

DR. MANOHAR JOSHI: What he has done, is it in the interest of the country? ...(Interruptions)...

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी: सर, परमिट वाले का नाम इन्होंने नहीं लिया। ...(व्यवधान)... जिसने बिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश के लोगों के बारे में कहा, उसका नाम नहीं लिया। ...(व्यवधान)... * का नाम लिया। ...(व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Mr. Joshi, it is a well accepted convention in the House that we will not criticize a person who cannot come here and defend himself. You know that. Why do you take names? You say, 'a leader' or 'a film star'. I can accept that. Don't take names. Now, please conclude.

DR. MANOHAR JOSHI: Was it proper for a cine star to throw a party when people have died? Are they not responsible members of the society?
...(Interruptions)...

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Let them say how many of their leaders attended the Fashion Show. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी: सर, * का नाम क्यों नहीं लिया गया, * का नाम क्यों लिया गया?
...(व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): All the names of people, which he has mentioned here, those who cannot come here and defend themselves,

are to be expunged.

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

4.00 P.M.

DR. MANOHAR JOSHI: Sir, Osama bin Laden ...(Interruptions)... Can I take his name? ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: We want the Chair to say whether this is going on record or not. And, should we refer to Osama bin Laden as Osama bin Ladenji?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Please conclude. You have taken 37 minutes.

DR. MANOHAR JOSHI: I am so sorry to say that a leader, who is always in the habit of making allegations, has made an allegation that the bomb blasts were because of RSS. You all know who must have said it. These allegations also cannot be tolerated. Then, when he went to Bhopal, - I am now giving a clue - people attacked him and, thereafter, he stopped saying about the bomb blasts. Finally, Sir, ...(Interruptions)...

श्री विजय जवाहरलाल दंडा (महाराष्ट्र): उत्तर भारतीय किसने बोला, उसका नाम बताइए।
...(व्यवधान)...

DR. MANOHAR JOSHI: If you are reading newspapers, you will know that. Finally, Sir, a number of political leaders came to the hospital, and they made important statements. The Prime Minister said in Mumbai, "Every remedial step will be taken to stop terrorism anywhere."

I would like to know from the hon. Minister the steps they has taken. Has he taken any step? My charge against the Government is that it has taken no steps to stop terrorism. I am also convinced that action against terrorism is not being taken for political reasons. Otherwise, it is not difficult and it is not impossible also...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): Please conclude now.

DR. MANOHAR JOSHI: If you cannot save the lives of people, it is a very serious matter.

Sir, Shri Chidambaram was also there at the hospital. He knows what the Prime Minister has said. Shri Chidambaram, the hon. Minister of Home

Affairs, had said that this was a pre-planned

conspiracy. How did the lion. Minister come to know of this the very next day? How could he make this statement the next day? And if he made this statement, he should tell the House now...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: He should tell us who is behind this conspiracy?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): No cross-talk please.

DR. MANOHAR JOSHI: He should, at least, take the House into confidence and tell us who did it.

Sir, Advaniji is a renowned leader and a Member of the other House. He has said that, looking into the inability of the present Government, the people must now find an alternative. His statement is very true. If this Government cannot save the lives of our people, it has no right to rule this country. Therefore, I support the statement made by Advaniji.

Then, Sir, if I do not refer to the statement made by my party chief, it would be unfair.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): All right. You can do that.

DR. MANOHAR JOSHI: Shri Balasaheb Thackeray had made a statement and that statement is equally important.

SHRI TARIQ ANWAR (Maharashtra): Objectionable. ...(*Interruptions*)...

DR. MANOHAR JOSHI: What is objectionable?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Please, Dr. Joshi. You have no time to get into this.

DR. MANOHAR JOSHI: Sir, ask them not to disturb me.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Don't listen to them. You speak for one or two minutes and conclude.

DR. MANOHAR JOSHI: I will conclude, Sir, provided nobody disturbs me.

Now, Balasaheb made a statement, "it is now the time if you want to stop terrorism. Everybody must take a weapon in his own hands and then only terrorism can be stopped; otherwise, not". ...(*Interruptions*)... Why

are you trying to ridicule it? ...(*Interruptions*)... Why are you trying

to ridicule it? Israel did it. They made army training compulsory and, therefore, were able to stop terrorism. ...(*Interruptions*)... Sir, I must also say that only condolence motions are passed in this House, and emotions for the innocents who are killed in terrorist acts are not enough. Give weapons to the people. The Chief Minister had said that the Scotland Yard Police is required to stop this. I don't think so. Our own Police can do it. Give them proper jackets. Give them modern weapons. Many a time these complaints have been made but the Government hasn't done anything. Sometimes, money was not provided, particularly to the State of Maharashtra, looking into the difficulties of the city of Mumbai. I would request the hon. Home Minister to look into these matters, provide everything that is required and I am confident that the Police of Mumbai, as also the Police in the entire country, is capable enough to stop terrorism. But, then, you must treat them properly and help them fully in the discharge of their duties.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Sir, we are discussing today the situation arising out of growing incidents of terrorism in the country with special reference to recent blasts in Mumbai on 13th July, 2011.

Sir, it is very difficult to define 'terrorism'. Several attempts have been made by various institutions and bodies but nobody has been able to arrive at a precise definition of 'terrorism'. It is said that it broadly refers to those violent acts which are intended to create fear and are perpetrated for religious, political or ideological good. There are more than a hundred definitions of 'terrorism' which are in circulation.

But, broadly speaking, there are two types of terrorist acts or terrorism.

One of them is State-sponsored terrorism, the one which is resorted to by Pakistan, our neighbour. The other is resorted to by a State in the country, the Government of a State in our own country, which belongs to an opposition party. Nobody talks of that terrorism. Nobody is trying to seek any remedy. That is the state. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE (Rajasthan): Sir, what is he talking?

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Sir, I am talking about the State terrorism. I have not named any State. I have not named any political party. I am entitled to speak. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री विजय जवाहरलाल दर्डा: किसी का नाम नहीं लिया फिर क्यों आपत्ति कर रहे हैं?
...(व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन): मैं रिकॉर्ड देखूंगा।

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: In November, 2004, the U.N. Secretary-General's report describes 'terrorism' as "any act intended to cause death or serious body harm to civilians or non-combatants' with the purpose of intimidating a population or compelling a Government or an international organization to do or abstain from doing any act. I am just trying to define an act of terrorism from definitions which are in circulation.

It is said that as on 2006-the hon. Home Minister may correct me if I am wrong - 232 out of 608 districts are affected by terrorists. I think, this figure should be on the higher side now. It is also said that about 800 terrorist cells are in operation in the country. Joshiji is not here, but right from the beginning, he had been saying that the Government is not serious on fighting terrorism. There cannot be more * than this statement. Throughout his speech, he was telling*. Can you imagine that the Government is not serious? You can find fault with the Government. You can say that it should have done this or that. But saying that the Government is not serious is not right.

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद (बिहार): अगर रूलिंग पार्टी के मेन स्पीकर का यह स्वभाव है, then you are giving a licence to others.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Mr. Ravi Shankar Prasad, before your asking, I have removed it from the record.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: He was speaking untruth. He was saying something which was not true. ...(*Interruptions*)... Do I not have the liberty to say that he was speaking untruth? He is speaking about Mumbai blasts, etc. If there is any party which saw a sort of violence was his party and 30 years back! Ask him who started that. He has seen in Mumbai buses being burnt and burnt. He has not seen such violence in Mumbai before that. Therefore, he must speak with a sense of responsibility. He must see which party started any sort of violence in Mumbai.

Secondly, Sir, one of our leaders has been criticized for speaking something which is true. ...(*Interruptions*)... Sir, acts of terrorism do

take place in any part of the country and in any part of the world. If somebody says that we cannot prevent all acts of terrorism, it is a reality. Why should

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

anybody criticize the statement which says that we cannot prevent all acts of terrorism? It is true. Why should we discourage somebody from saying something which is truth? I wonder why the media should show it as truth throughout the day. Would you like somebody to say untruth?

SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI: Sir, if a senior Member from the ruling party says like this, it means, we should expect more and more such activities in the country. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE: You simply say that you cannot stop it. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: We are realistic. We are realistic, not artificial, not cosmetic like you. We are not cosmetic, we are realistic. We have to try our best to see to it that all acts of terrorism are prevented. But, if somebody says that we can't prevent all acts, what is wrong in it? In a country, where millions of people move in a place-you can see lakhs of people in Mumbai moving in a place - if anybody does any act, by and large, can you prevent such an act? We have to try our best to prevent such acts. But, please remember, be realistic. If you want to be unrealistic, fine; it is up to you.

Sir, Advaniji came to Mumbai, he came to Mumbai immediately after this incident, and he said, "There was no failure of communication or any intelligence machinery. There was a failure of policy." What is the failure of policy? He never explained it. Perhaps, he has got in mind certain policy. How do we know about his policy? How do we know about his party's policy? ...(*Interruptions*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Keep in mind my ruling. You cannot take name and criticize. ...(*Interruptions*)... That is the ruling I have already given.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Okay; if that name is unparliamentary, I will not take it. ...(*Interruptions*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): You can say, 'a leader'. By taking name, you cannot criticize. It is because that person cannot come

and defend here. That is all.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: The question is, I know only your policy which allows to take

terrorists in a special plane and reach them to safety. That is your policy against terrorism. Are you going to refer to that policy? Where is the failure of our policy? Which part of our policy which has failed? You just indicate that. Which of our law which has failed? You show any action of ours which has failed. I can understand, we have to do more. But saying that there is no intelligence failure, but there is a policy failure is not correct. You are saying this because this time you found that there was no failure as such. Therefore, you are referring to policy failure.

Then, Sir, there were several incidents at several places. You always get irritated when somebody refers to right-wing terrorism, etc. But it is there in the country. This all happens in my own town, Madgaon, in Goa. Whose act is it? It is right-wing Hindu terrorism. Now, the prosecution is going on. There were such acts at Malegaon, Ajmer, etc. Why do you feel shy of it? I think, you have got very much control over those people. Please, try to convince them. They are in your hands; they are your friends; they are your relatives. Please, try to control those people. If you control the right-wing terrorism, then, almost 50 to 60 per cent of terrorism will be over. It is going on and increasing. महात्मा गांधी को इस दुनिया से किसने उठाया, आप जरा सोचिए। वह सबसे पहला terrorism का act था, जब महात्मा गांधी को इस दुनिया से उठाया। किन लोगों ने उठाया, वे किसके रिश्तेदार थे, वे किसके दोस्त थे, उनके किनसे संबंध थे, यह आप जरा सोचिए। फिर आपको पता चलेगा कि right - wing terrorism क्या होता है?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Shantaramji, come to the topic. ...(Interruptions)... I will deal with it.

SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE: Is he speaking on terrorism? ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Is this not relevant? What is this, Sir? Sir, *

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: सर, यह क्या हो रहा है? ...(व्यवधान)... यह कोई मज़ाक है क्या? कांग्रेस का किसके साथ संबंध है? ...(व्यवधान)... What is this? ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Have I said anything unparliamentary?
...(Interruptions)... Sir, this is my maiden speech.
...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): You speak on the subject.
...(Interruptions)...

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: ये क्या बोल रहे हैं? यह हिंदुस्तान की पार्लियामेंट है। क्या आप नहीं समझते हैं? क्या वे जिम्मेदारी की बात कर रहे हैं? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Mr. Shantaram, you have a subject before you. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री भगत सिंह कोश्यारी: आप किस गांधी को गांधी मानते हो? यह क्या बात है? ...*(व्यवधान)*... असली गांधी को हम गांधी मानते हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: अगर वे प्रोवोक कर रहे हैं तो ...*(व्यवधान)*... You are a senior Member. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is not acceptable. I am very sorry. अगर उनको प्रोवोकेटिव डिबेट करनी है तो हम तैयार हैं इसके लिए। बताइए क्या बोल रहे हैं? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): Please, sit down. I will go through the records. Whatever is objectionable will be expunged.

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: सर, * क्या मतलब है इसका? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): No, no; it will be expunged. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: ये क्या बोल रहे हैं? He must apologize. ...*(Interruptions)*... मैं फिर कह रहा हूँ कि अगर प्रोवोकेटिव डिबेट होनी है तो हम तैयार हैं। हम कांग्रेस का पूरा कच्चा-चिड़ा खोलकर रख देंगे।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): It will be expunged. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Sir, I would like to get a ruling on this. Today in the Business Order it is written, 'To raise a discussion on the situation arising out of growing incidents of terrorism in the country with special reference to recent blasts in Mumbai on 13th July, 2011'. But the Member from the other side, from the Treasury Benches, wants to refer or raise the issue of 1948 or 1949. I am a displaced person, I am a sufferer of partition, I have many grievances against those leaders, our founding fathers. You just draw a line. What do you mean by this notice? You must draw a line. Tell him to withdraw his words. Whatever he said should be withdrawn. He should withdraw his words. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: इनके नेता ने कहा था, एक बड़ा पेड़ गिरता है तो धरती हिलती है
...(Interruptions)... मैं नाम नहीं ले रहा हूँ। इनके नेता ने कहा था कि बड़ा पेड़ गिरता है तो
धरती हिलती है। ...(Interruptions)...

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA: He should withdraw that. Which type of terrorism do you want to discuss? ...(*Interruptions*)... This formulation was decided by the BAC. Which type of terrorism are we discussing? You must draw a line and tell him to withdraw his last sentence.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Please listen to me. I have already given the ruling and clarified that. The discussion should be within the scope of this subject matter. I told you to speak whatever is relevant with regard to the subject. I told this. It is applicable to every Member. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, he has stated it many times. It has gone on television. टीवी पर क्या-क्या बोलता है? ...(*व्यवधान*)... उनको माफी मांगनी पड़ेगी। ...(*व्यवधान*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Ravi Shankar Prasadji, please listen. Whatever particular sentence he has said is expunged and it cannot be telecast. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: No, no, Sir. He should withdraw that ...(*Interruptions*)... No, no. He should withdraw that. Whatever he has said should be withdrawn by him. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Withdraw, what? ...(*Interruptions*)... You tell me what I should withdraw ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Sir, he should withdraw that ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: What I should withdraw? You tell me...(*Interruptions*)... Tell me what I should withdraw? ...(*Interruptions*)... Give me in writing what I should withdraw ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: This is not the way, Sir. You told the other hon. Member that you would delete everything which is unparliamentary. He was talking about the recent occurrences. Now, he is talking since the inception of India. What is this? At that time, he was from Portugal; he was not from India. You are from Portugal at that time. He came to know

about India later. He was a Portuguese at that time.

श्री शान्ताराम नायक: क्या महात्मा गांधी के बारे में यही आदर है? ... (व्यवधान) ...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Sir, please tell him to withdraw that
...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): It is already expunged
...(Interruptions)...

श्री पुरुषोत्तम खोडाभाई रुपाला (गुजरात): जब भी ऐसा हमला होता है, इनको गांधी जी क्यों याद आते हैं? ...(व्यवधान)...

THE VICE CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : It is expunged...(Interruptions)...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA : Why do you remove?...(Interruptions)... Sir, everybody will say something unparliamentary and you will delete it!...(Interruptions)... it is already telecast ...(Interruptions)... That is not the point He must understand what to say and what not say
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL (Gujarat) : Sir, he cannot presurize the Chair to direct the Member to withdraw something ...(Interruptions)... It is the Chair which has to decided about ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA : Let the Chair decide. You don't decide
...(Interruptions)... Please don't stand up in between
...(Interruptions)...

श्री शान्तराम नायक : सर, महात्मा गांधी का खून हुआ, क्या हम यह नहीं बता सकते?...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Sir, tell him to withdraw. Otherwise, it is difficult to control the Members ...(Interruptions)... It is difficult to control the Members ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Sir, let me close the chapter. Now, I am giving concrete suggestions. ...(Interruptions)... I am concluding my speech.
...(Interruptions)...

DR. BHARAT KUMAR RAUT (Maharashtra): Sir, he should withdraw his statement first. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री शान्ताराम नायक: कौनसा स्टेटमेंट? ...*(व्यवधान)*... Which statement you are talking about? I am now making some concrete suggestions. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: He has to withdraw that statement, first. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री शान्तराम नायक: कौनसा स्टेटमेंट? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): One minute
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Sir, I suggest that in our school text books lessons on patriotism have to be incorporated ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI VIKRAM VERMA (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, what is this.
...(Interruptions)... सर, यह क्या है? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Please sit down. See, the position is this. He was making a blanket allegation on all the leaders of the party which he is not expected to do. This is number one. But, I expunged that statement. Once it is expunged, it is as if he has not said. Therefore, withdrawal is not possible. So, my suggestion and advice is, he can express sorry. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: No, no. It cannot be done like this.
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Sir, unless I know which is the statement that has constituted unparliamentary, how can I withdraw?
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Sir, you have expunged it from the record. But, it is a live telecast. The entire world has watched what he said. He must apologize. He must apologize. It is only then he can proceed.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Mr. Ahluwaliaji, whatever is.
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: No; he must say sorry. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री शान्तराम नायक: अगर आप गांधी जी के ऊपर ...**(व्यवधान)**...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): He will express regret.
...(Interruptions)...

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया: पहले माफी मांगें, उसके बाद कुछ कहें।

श्री शान्तराम नायक: सुन लीजिए ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: No; no, say 'sorry'. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री शान्तराम नायक: अगर मेरे कहने से ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: No its and buts. ...(*Interruptions*)... No its
and buts. ...(*Interruptions*)... Say 'sorry'. ...(*Interruptions*)... What
is this? ...(*Interruptions*)... Control your members.

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन): अहलुवालिया जी, ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री शान्ताराम नायक: मेरे किसी बयान से आपकी फीलिंग्स हर्ट हुई हैं तो मैं माफी चाहता हूँ।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Okay, now, proceed. Please stick to the subject.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Sir, I would like to suggest that in our school textbooks lessons on patriotism have to be embedded so that every student becomes a patriotic citizen.

Secondly, our law should be so amended that if any citizen comes to know about any act of terrorism or comes to know about any terrorist, it should be his bounden duty to inform the law authorities so that timely action can be taken.

Thirdly, I would like to say that our intelligence agencies - I would not like to compare with the KGB - should be broad-based agencies. There are lakhs to people who are willing to inform the authorities about suspected terrorist activities. Let us take the help of those informers and strengthen our intelligence agencies.

My next suggestion is that, if possible, certain chemicals, like, ammonium nitrate, which can be used in making bombs, should be banned. Such chemicals should not be easily available.

Then, Sir, our police force must be modernized and all modern technologies must be available with them. Most of our police stations do not have modern technological equipments. Every police station, howsoever small it may be, should have internet, fax, and scanning facilities. They should be up-to-date, as far as communication system is concerned. We must re-introduce the beat system in our police force. In some States, the beat system has been revived. A beat constable is the key person who knows the most about his area. He surveys each and every house of his area on a regular basis. Therefore, the beat system should be revived.

Then, our Evidence Act should be amended because new technological pieces of evidence are available these days. Many such technological evidences are not recognized by our Evidence Act. These are also not

recognized by our courts of law. Therefore, if modern challenges are to be met, the Evidence Act will have to be accordingly amended.

Lastly, apart from taking action on individual basis, we must have a policy to deal with State terrorism, which is prevailing in some parts of the country.

Thank you very much.

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, आज की चर्चा बहुत ही संवेदनशील विषय पर है। मुम्बई में 1993 से आज तक 14 आतंकवादी हमले हो चुके हैं। अभी जो 13 जुलाई को हुआ, जिसकी हम चर्चा कर रहे हैं, इसमें 17 लोग मारे गए हैं और सैंकड़ों लोग घायल हुए। आज हम आतंक के साये में जी रहे हैं, कब आतंक का नासूर कहां फूट जाएगा, हमें पता नहीं है। आतंकी आते हैं, हमला करते हैं, हम सब चर्चा करते हैं, सांत्वना देते हैं और हम इस साये में रहते हैं कि अगला आतंकी हमला कब होगा? अभी जोशी जी ने हाल की कुछ घटनाओं का जिक्र किया, काशी में गंगा आरती के समय लोग मारे गए, मैं 2010 की चर्चा कर रहा हूँ, जर्मन बेकरी पर हमला हुआ, दिल्ली हाई कोर्ट के सामने बम फटा, बेंगलुरु में हुआ, लेकिन अभी तक किसी घटना के षडयंत्रकारी को हम नहीं पकड़ सके और न अनुसंधान की दिशा में आगे जा सके।

मुझे याद है कि 13 तारीख को माननीय प्रधान मंत्री डा. मनमोहन सिंह मुम्बई में थे और स्वयं माननीय गृह मंत्री चिदम्बरम साहब भी थे। मैंने प्रधान मंत्री जी की उस दिन की टिप्पणी को देखा है कि हम इस बात की कोशिश करेंगे कि आगे कोई आतंकवादी घटना न हो। उसी दिन मुम्बई में माननीय गृह मंत्री जी की टिप्पणी आयी कि भारत के सारे शहर खतरे में हैं। वे सारे स्टेटमेंट मेरे पास हैं, उनको दिखाने की जरूरत नहीं है। मतलब आगे हमले हो सकते हैं और हमले रुकेंगे, इसकी गारंटी नहीं है। ये हमले बार-बार क्यों होते हैं? आज उधर से चर्चा हो रही थी 1947-48 की, हमें उसमें जाने की जरूरत नहीं है। माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मुम्बई में बार-बार हमले होने के तीन सीधे कारण हैं। आतंकवादी बताना चाहते हैं कि हम हैं, हमारी हैसियत पहचानो। *Recognise our visibility. We can do anything we feel like.* दूसरा कारण है, वे यह बताना चाहते हैं कि महाराष्ट्र की पुलिस या बाकी सुरक्षा बल कितने कमजोर हैं, हम जब चाहे उसे भेदकर आतंकवादी हमले कर सकते हैं। तीसरा कारण है कि जब भारत के प्रधान मंत्री G-20 में जाते हैं और वित्त मंत्री जी वहां लोगों से मिलने जाते हैं कि हमारी हैसियत पहचानो, तो वे कहते हैं कि तुम्हारी हैसियत यह है कि हम जब चाहे बम फोड़ सकते हैं और *investors, don't invest in India. It is a security risk country.* इसके लिए 1947-48 में जाने की जरूरत नहीं है और यह सब पाकिस्तान के इशारे से हो रहा है जिसकी एक पॉलिसी है थाउजेंड कट्स।

आज जब मैं यहां खड़ा हूँ आतंकवादी का कोई स्वरूप हो, मैं उसका समर्थन करने के लिए नहीं खड़ा हूँ, जिसके खिलाफ सबूत हो, मैं उसके खिलाफ कार्यवाही होनी चाहिए। यह क्या बात है? हिन्दू आतंकवाद की बात कही जाती है। हमने कभी मुस्लिम आतंकवाद नहीं कहा, हमने ज़ेहाद आतंकवाद की बात कही।

इस मुल्क को

बनाने में हिन्दू-मुस्लिम-सिख-ईसाई सभी का हाथ है और आतंकवाद के साये में सभी मरते हैं। आतंकवादी हिन्दुओं को भी मारते हैं, मुसलमानों को भी मारते हैं। क्या इससे सिख परेशान नहीं हैं? क्योंकि आतंकवादी यह समझते हैं कि हम हिन्दुस्तान पर हमला करेंगे और हमारे खिलाफ कोई दंडात्मक कार्यवाही नहीं होगी। They know they have no penalty to pay for unleashing terrorist attack in India. उनको मालूम है, उनके आकाओं को मालूम है कि अगर कभी फंस भी जाओगे तो हिन्दुस्तान की राजनीति ऐसी है कि तुमको बचाने के लिए अपने-आप रास्ता निकलता जाएगा। इसका कुछ संकेत हम यहां की डिबेट में देख रहे हैं, यह हमें समझना चाहिए।

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मुम्बई की घटना हुई, मैं उसका एक फोटो देख रहा था। एक वैन में पांच-छह लोगों को फेंक दिया गया था, खौफ से, खून से सने हुए चेहरे, इंडिया टुडे में भी एक चेहरा छपा है। ट्रेड टॉवर न्यूयार्क में 9/11 को आतंकवादी घटना हुयी थी, उसमें 3 हजार लोग मारे गये थे। यह सवाल मेरे जेहन में हमेशा उठता है कि अमेरिका और यूरोप की टेलिविजन कम्पनियां, रेडियो कम्पनियां हम से अधिक फ्री हैं। लेकिन क्या हमने कभी 3 हजार लोगों की लाशों की कतारें देखीं, खून से सने उनके चेहरे देखो, घबराये हुए चेहरे देखे? मैं अमेरिका में एक कार्यक्रम में था, वहां पर टी.वी. के लोग थे, थिंक टैंक यूनिटी के लोग थे, मैंने उनसे सवाल पूछा और यह बात 2003 की है, तो उन्होंने कहा, "हां" हम आजाद हैं, लेकिन हम अपने रेडियो, टेलिविजन का अवसर, प्लेटफार्म आतंकवादियों को मुल्क में खौफ पैदा करने के लिए नहीं देना चाहते। जब यह समझदारी बनती है, तो अमेरिका में 9/11 के बाद कोई आतंकवादी हमला नहीं होता है। यदि होता है, तो टाइम स्क्वायर पर पाकिस्तान का आतंकवादी पकड़ा जाता है। क्या हम यह समझदारी बना सकते हैं, क्यों नहीं बना सकते।

माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, whenever there is a debate on terrorism, why do we appear so divided? आज मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूं कि आतंकवाद के खिलाफ एक नासूर है, विदेश के इशारे से काम होता है। माननीय गृह मंत्री जी ने बताया था कि we have vulnerable neighbourhood around us, from Afghanistan to Pakistan. तो क्या हमें आतंकवाद के खिलाफ सख्त कार्यवाही करने की आवश्यकता नहीं है? मैं आज BJP की ओर से कहना चाहता हूं कि आप अपने वक्ता को देखिए और गृह मंत्री जी, इधर की जिम्मेवारी देखिए तथा आतंकवाद को रोकने के लिए सख्त कार्यवाही कीजिए, हम आपके साथ खड़े रहेंगे, हम यह वायदा करते हैं। ये हमारे नेताओं ने भी कहा है, यह जिम्मेदारी तो होनी चाहिए। इधर क्या होता है? एक घटना बटाला हाउस की हुई और उसमें आतंकवादी मारे गए। उस घटना में दिल्ली पुलिस का एक बहादुर इन्स्पेक्टर मोहन शर्मा भी मारा गया था, उसको अशोक चक्र दिया। आपके एक महामंत्री हैं, वे मिलने के लिए आजमगढ़ चले गये, क्या संकेत दिया कि पूरी घटना गलत थी। ऐसा क्यों होता है? अफ़जल गुरु की बात आती है, लेकिन मैं उसकी बहस में नहीं जाना चाहता हूं, आप भी वरिष्ठ सांसद हैं और आपको भी मालूम है कि जब 2002 में संसद पर हमला हुआ, तब आप भी

MP थे और मैं भी मंत्री था। सबको मालूम है कि हम सारे MP संसद के अंदर एक ब्लेड का टुकड़ा लेकर भी अंदर नहीं घुस सकते। अगर उस दिन एक आतंकवादी भी पार्लियामेंट में घुस गया होता, तो हम सभी पार्टियों के नेता सेन्ट्रल हॉल में मारे गये होते। ऐसे में उस आतंकवादी को लोअर कोर्ट से फांसी की सजा हुई, हाईकोर्ट से फांसी की सजा हुई और सुप्रीम कोर्ट से भी फांसी की सजा हुई। उकी review petition rejected; rectification petition rejected फिर भी हम उसको फांसी नहीं दे पाते हैं?

मैं आप से गृह मंत्री जी, यह जानना चाहूंगा - I am not as eminent a lawyer as he is, but I have a little knowledge of law - which is the rule or proper order passed by the Parliament or by any other statutory authority that there will be a sequencing in the capital punishment award, disposal of mercy petition? यह लाइन से ही चलेगा? क्या सुप्रीम कोर्ट से फास्टट्रेक कोर्ट नहीं होता? अभी सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने 2G केस को फास्टट्रेक नहीं किया? जेसिकालाल का केस था, कोर्ट ने उसको फास्टट्रेक किया, कांस्टिट्यूशन ने फास्टट्रेक किया, होना भी चाहिए। मुझे यह समझ में नहीं आता कि एक साधारण सजायाफ्ता की mercy petition और देश के आतंकी हमले के सरगना की mercy petition सात-सात केस पीछे चले, लाइन में है, आ जाओ, चलते रहो। यह कौन सा कानून है? अगर कोई कानून है, तो उस कानून को बदलने की जरूरत है, आज मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि। जब हम यह सोचकर चलेंगे, तो आतंकवादियों को एक संदेश जाएगा कि देश एक साथ खड़ा है, बोलना चाहता है। फिर बात आई इंटेलिजेंस की। वित्त मंत्री की का वक्तव्य था, "There was no intelligence input." अखबारों में यह छपा है और मेरे पास उसकी कॉपी है। हम जानते हैं कि भारत के Intelligence में एक से एक योग्य ऑफिसर्स रहे हैं, and I am very proud of their contribution. There has been a great professional convention in the IB. इतनी बड़ी घटना हो गई, जानकारी नहीं है। यदि जानकारी है तो बताने की हिम्मत नहीं है कि कार्यवाही नहीं होगी।

महोदया, 26/11 से पहले स्पेसिफिक Intelligence input था कि समुद्र के रास्ते जहाज आयेगा और हमला होगा। उसको क्यों नहीं रोका गया? ठीक है, क्या हम यह मानें कि आज कल Intelligence के लोगों को विपक्ष की सरकारों के ऊपर सर्विलेंस के लिए अधिक काम होता है। एक घटना और घटी, आजाद भारत की जोरदार घटना कि भारत के नंबर-2, वित्त मंत्री के घर पर सर्विलेंस हो रहा है। उनके ऑफिस में सर्विलेंस हो रहा है, उनके PS के यहां हो रहा है और उनको अपनी IB पर विश्वास नहीं है। वे अपने विभाग से कहते हैं कि प्राइवेट स्टाफ लाओ और जांच करो। फिर मामला आगे बढ़ता है, तो प्रधान मंत्री जी को पत्र लिखते हैं। फिर उसका जवाब आता है कि किसी ने चुइंगम खाकर फेंक दी होगी। हमने बचपन में चुइंगम खाई थी, लेकिन इतने वैज्ञानिक तरीके से चुइंगम खाकर

फँकी जाती है? वित्त मंत्री के टेबल के नीचे लाइन की कतार लगी रहती है, उनके पी.एस. की टेबल के नीचे लाइन की कतार लगी रहती है, किसे मूर्ख बनाया जा रहा है? हमने आई.बी. के मोराल को तोड़ने की कोशिश की है। I am sorry to say that और यह अनुभव से आया है। सभापति जी, दिल्ली पुलिस के पदाधिकारियों ने मुझे कहा कि अगर मोहन शर्मा नहीं मारा गया होता तो बाटला को लेकर इतना अधिक जुनून पैदा होता कि हम लोग प्रोसिक्यूट हो जाते। अस्सी के दशक में, जब पंजाब में आतंकवाद चल रहा था, चिदम्बरम साहब, पहले भी गृह मंत्री रहे हैं, मुझे मालूम है कि उस समय क्या कहा था। इन्होंने कहा था कि 'I am proud of my brave officers of Punjab Police', जो अपने जीवन को होम करके देश को बचाने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। आज वह हिम्मत नहीं है। मुझे मालूम है कि चार सौ लोग trial face कर रहे हैं। ठीक है, अगर कोई ऑफिसर गलत काम करता है, तो उसके खिलाफ कार्यवाही होनी चाहिए। They must be tried. अगर ह्यूमन राइट वॉयलेशन का कोई गलत केस है, तो कार्यवाही होनी चाहिए। अभी कश्मीर में रेप का एक मामला आया है, इस पर जरूर कार्यवाही होनी चाहिए, लेकिन अगर हम बार-बार ये मैसेज देंगे कि सख्त कार्रवाई करोगे तो फंसोगे, इसलिए शांत रहो, तो यह दुर्भाग्य की स्थिति है।

आज हमने आतंकवाद के खिलाफ लड़ाई में यह मैसेज देने की कोशिश की है कि एक हाथ पीछे बांधकर लड़ो। यह समस्या है, इसको ठीक करने की जरूरत है। यह बात मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर किसी स्टेट में, एनकाउंटर में कुछ गलत हुआ है, तो ठीक है, उसकी कार्यवाही होनी चाहिए, लेकिन देश में 2000 एनकाउंटर होते हैं, एक स्टेट में उन्नीस एनकाउंटर होते हैं। वहां आतंकवाद के खिलाफ अच्छी कार्यवाही हुई? मैं गुजरात की बात बोल रहा हूँ। ट्रायल चलता रहे, फंसता रहे, फंसता रहे। मैं यहां किसी गलत को बचाने की कोशिश नहीं कर रहा हूँ, लेकिन गृह मंत्री जी बड़ा सवाल यह है कि हम क्या मोराल देने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं? आप देश के गृह मंत्री हैं, मैं आज आपका अभिनंदन करना चाहूंगा जब पहले सवाल में मैंने एस.पी.ओ. के बारे में आपसे सवाल पूछा था, and your answer reflected a great degree of concern, maturity consistent with your office as the Home Minister. What troubles me is, why is that this kind of approach of consensus is missing when you are talking about terrorism?

(उपसभापति महोदय पीठासीन हुए)

ये बड़े सवाल हैं। हमें यह सवाल समझना पड़ेगा। आज हमें इस बात की बहुत चिंता हो रही है। 26/11 के बाद माननीय चिदंबरम जी इसी हाउस में आए थे। उन्होंने बहुत आशा जगाई थी। क्या कहा था उन्होंने? उन्होंने कहा था कि एक जबर्दस्त काउंटर टेरेरिज्म मशीनरी बनेगी। मैं अभी उसकी बात जरूर बताना चाहता हूँ। कहा गया था कि National Counter Terrorism Centre will be set up by 2010. It is not even limping. National Intelligence Grid has been notified, yet even to move. National Technical Research Organization को कैबिनेट ने

अप्रूव कर दिया as a monitoring agency for intelligence purposes. क्या मतलब है? काम नहीं कर रहे हैं। आज मुंबई के 26/11 हमले के बाद माननीय गृह मंत्री जी, तीन साल होने को आ रहे हैं और आपने यह जो वादा किया था कि देश की सबसे अधिक आवश्यकता है, उस पर कोई प्रामाणिक और प्रभावी कार्यवाही नहीं हुई है। क्यों नहीं हुई है? यह सवाल क्यों नहीं उठना चाहिए कि क्यों नहीं हुई है? यह turf war क्यों होती है? मैंने देखा कि जब एन.आई.ए. के लोग मुंबई गए, तो SIT ने मिलने से इंकार कर दिया कि हम काम करना चाहते हैं। Why this turf war cannot be controlled? That is very important. Is the security of India important or the ego battle of various security agencies are important? ये बहुत बड़े सवाल हैं। आज हम आपसे इन सवालों को जवाब सुनना चाहेंगे। हम एक बात और कहना चाहेंगे और मैं यह बात आपकी टिप्पणी से शुरू करना चाहता हूँ। आपने कहा था कि हमारे पड़ोस का जो क्षेत्र है, वह बहुत तनाव और आतंकवाद से प्रभावित हैं। It is vulnerable, if I can quote his exact words. पाकिस्तान का मामला है। पाकिस्तान के बारे में आपकी क्या नीति है? माननीय गृह मंत्री जी, मैं आपकी साफगोई की प्रशंसा करना चाहूँगा कि जब आप कहते हैं कि "ISI has a design to destabilize India," मुझे खुशी होती है कि आप खुलकर बोलते हैं, लेकिन होता क्या है? जब बातचीत होती है, तो पूरी विदेश नीति में और गृह मंत्रालय की नीति में तरीके से कोई मामला नहीं बनता है। मैंने कांग्रेस के एक महामंत्री की चर्चा की। हमारे बहुत अच्छे दोस्त श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी जी आज बोलने वाले हैं। वे उनके बारे में और चर्चा करेंगे। ऐसा क्या है कि जब भी आप आतंकवाद के बारे में कुछ बोलते हैं, कुछ कहते हैं, कुछ लिखते हैं, तो सबसे पहले वे टिप्पणी करने को तैयार हो जाते हैं और बड़े अच्छे-अच्छे शब्दों में आपका वंदन करते हैं। हमने उनके कई interviews पढ़े हैं। आप क्या message दे रहे हैं? Mr. Home Minister, with great respect of you, India and your Government has to recognize that policy with Pakistan and counter-terrorism strategy cannot be segregated or separated. They have to go hand in hand. अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी ने मुशर्रफ साहब के साथ एक समझौता किया था, जब आगरा fail कर गया, वे पहली बार अपनी गलती माने, 4 जनवरी, 2004, जब पाकिस्तान ने कहा था कि हम अपनी धरती से किसी आतंकवादी घटना को हिन्दुस्तान के खिलाफ नहीं होने देंगे। आप तो भूल गए थे, क्योंकि आपको एनडीए का कोई काम अच्छा नहीं लगता, आज आपको उसकी याद आती है। 26/11 के बाद आपने उनको कितने dossiers दिए? किस dossier पर काम हुआ? Correct me if I am wrong. अब तक 5 जज बदल चुके हैं, 4 prosecutors बदल चुके हैं। 100 गवाह हैं, अब तक सिर्फ एक गवाह गुजरा है। This is the level of trial in one of the worst instances of terrorist violence in India from across the borders of India. विदेश मंत्रियों के बीच में * . इससे देश का क्या भला होने वाला है? यह सवाल तो कभी उठाना पड़ेगा। यह बहुत गम्भीर सवाल है।

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

अभी आपने देखा होगा कि डेविड कोलमैन हेडली की गवाही आई थी। आपने कहा था कि वह आपको भी मिलेगा। आपके कुछ लोग वहां उससे बातचीत करने के लिए गए थे। ISI का रोल expose हो रहा था, आपको मालूम है। तवफ्फुर राणा को जिस तरह डेनमार्क के केस में तो convict किया गया है और बाकी केस से उसे बरी कर दिया गया है, वह भी किसी डील के अंतर्गत है, आप भी जानते हैं। लेकिन हम आज आपसे यह जरूर जानना चाहते हैं कि हमारी strategy क्या है? मुम्बई में रब्बी हाउस पर जो हमला हुआ था, उसके खिलाफ लोगों ने एक suit file किया हुआ है, in which they have named ISI as a defendant. Are you willing to organize the Indian community and the victims of terrorist violence from across the border to join in defending that case? What is the role of the Government of India? माननीय गृह मंत्री जी, ये बड़े सवाल हैं, क्योंकि ये सवाल उठाना बहुत जरूरी है कि हम क्या message देना चाहते हैं?

आज मैं POTA का जिक्र इसलिए करना चाहूंगा कि इसमें यह एक indication है। POTA को सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने approve किया था, दोनों हाउस ने पास किया था। Campaign हुआ कि POTA का abuse हो सकता है, इसलिए उसको हटा देना चाहिए। आपने हटा दिया। अब आप पॉवर में हैं। अगर आपके manifesto में commitment है, तो आपको हटाना है। आपके उस अधिकार का हम सम्मान करते हैं। लेकिन आपने इसे हटा कर क्या message दिया आतंकवादियों और उनके आकाओं को, जो पाकिस्तान में बैठे हुए हैं, चाहे LeT हो, चाहे HUUJI हो, चाहे जो भी हो। और यह तर्क! माननीय गृह मंत्री जी, मैं फिर कहूंगा, आप देश के बहुत बड़े वकील भी हैं, मैं उम्मीद करूँ कि आपकी वकालत बहुत जल्दी शुरू हो जाए, यह हमारी शुभकामनाएं हैं। Can the possibility and apprehension of abuse become the reason for annulling a law? Indian Penal Code is on the Statute Book for more than 160-70 years. इसका abuse तो होता है। दिल्ली में आपके SHO एक पड़ोसी को झूठा फंसा देते हैं, जिसने उनकी कुछ सेवा नहीं की। बड़े-बड़े केस में फंसा देते हैं। क्या इसलिए हम Indian Penal Code को annul करा दें। 1992 से Income Tax Law है, जो 1961 में नया लॉ बना। Income Tax के ITO, Income Tax के इंस्पेक्टर लोगों को झूठा फंसाते हैं, आपको भी मालूम है, हमें भी मालूम है। क्या इसके लिए हम Income Tax Law को annul कर दें। एक इंस्पेक्टर के false implication पर हम Income Tax Law को नहीं annul करते, एक SHO के false implication पर हम Indian Penal Code को नहीं annul करते, लेकिन आतंकवादियों के प्रचार में हम आतंकवाद के खिलाफ एक instrument POTA को annul करते हैं। इससे हम क्या संदेश देना चाहते हैं? यह सवाल तो कभी-न-कभी उठाना पड़ेगा? क्यों नहीं उठाना चाहिए? यह इसलिए जरूरी है कि जो प्रश्न आज है कि क्यों हमले होते हैं, तो हमले इसलिए होते हैं।

मैं एक बात और कहना चाहूंगा। चर्चा हुई है। ठीक है, माओवाद एक चिंता की बात है। जो गरीबी है, जो भुखमरी है, जो परेशानी है, जो आदिवासियों के rights हैं, उनकी चिंता होनी चाहिए। लेकिन

क्या यह सच्चाई नहीं है कि माओवादियों का एक लक्ष्य है to capture political power over India to the barrel of gun, वायलेंस मीन्स से कैप्चर करो।

आज सुबह प्रश्नकाल में मैंने आपसे एक प्रश्न पूछा था कि वे आपकी पार्टी के लोगों को मारते हैं, हमारी पार्टी के लोगों को मारते हैं, पत्रकारों को मारते हैं, पुलिस को मारते हैं, सबको मारते हैं ... (समय की घंटी)... सर, मुझे पांच मिनट का समय और दीजिए। प्लीज सर, आपने दूसरों को इतना समय दिया, मुझे थोड़ा समय और दीजिए।

श्री उपसभापति: आपकी पार्टी के लिए इतना ही समय है।

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: सर, मैं एक फ्लो में हूँ, मुझे थोड़ा और बोलने का मौका दिया जाए।

श्री उपसभापति: पहले आप मेरी बात सुन लीजिए। आपकी पार्टी के पास तीस मिनट हैं, अभी दो मैम्बर्स ने और बोलना है, आप उनके लिए समय कहां से लाएंगे? मैं मानता हूँ कि आप अच्छी बातें कर रहे हैं, लेकिन समय कहां से लाएंगे?

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: ठीक है, सर, मुझे बस पांच मिनट दे दीजिए।

अगर माओवादी छत्तीसगढ़ में, उड़ीसा में, बंगाल में मारते हैं, वामपंथियों को मारते हैं, तो वे देश को तोड़ना चाहते हैं। इसकी चिंता होनी चाहिए, गरीबों को उनके अधिकार मिलने चाहिए, मैं बिल्कुल इससे सहमत हूँ। सरकार को आदिवासियों के लिए अच्छा काम करना चाहिए, मैं बिल्कुल इसके साथ हूँ, लेकिन जिनका गोल ही दूसरा है, उनके खिलाफ क्या कार्यवाही होगी? आज सुप्रीम कोर्ट का जजमेंट आया है, यह बहुत गंभीर है। मेरे पास उस जजमेंट की कॉपी है, मैंने उसके ऊपर एक लेख भी लिखा है, I am amazed.

उपसभापति जी, मैं दो लाइनें पढ़ रहा हूँ कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट के जज ने क्या लिखा है, यह रिकॉर्ड पर जाना चाहिए, "The problem rests in the amoral political economy that the state endorses and the resultant revolutionary politics that it necessarily spawns." "Tax breaks for the rich and guns for the youngsters....." "The policy of privatisation has also meant that the state has incapacitated itself, actually and ideologically, from devoting adequate financial resources in building the capacity..."

इसका मतलब क्या है? माओवाद की हिंसा को समर्थन करने का एक रास्ता है ... (व्यवधान)... हां, मि. राजा, आप और हम बोल सकते हैं, लेकिन I am on a larger issue. अगर सुप्रीम कोर्ट के जज अपनी जजमेंट में बोलते हैं कि इसी पैमाने पर चलूंगा तो वे पूर्व के जजमेंट को इग्नोर करते हैं, जिसमें कहा हुआ है कि पॉलिसी फॉर्मूलेट करना सरकार का काम है। मैं कानून की बात कर रहा हूँ, आप इसकी चिंता कीजिए।

सर, आपने मुझे टोक दिया, इसलिए मैं अपनी बात खत्म ही कर रहा हूँ। मैं आज दूसरे मूड में था, इस मूड में मैं बड़ी मुश्किल से आता हूँ। आप अगर मुझे बोलने देते तो बड़ी कृपा होती।

श्री उपसभापति: मेरी मजबूरी है।

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: माननीय गृह मंत्री जी, ये बार-बार संघ का नाम क्यों आता है? संघ का नाम आना ही क्यों चाहिए? वह एक राष्ट्रवादी संगठन है और हमें उस पर गर्व है। हमने खुल कर कहा है, स्वयं संघ के लोगों ने कहा है, यहां तक कि मोहन भागवत जी ने कहा है कि आतंकवाद कहीं से भी हो, उस पर कार्यवाही होनी चाहिए। गलती किसी ने भी की हो, कार्यवाही जरूर होनी चाहिए। मुझे एक पीड़ा जरूर हुई और आज मैं बहुत जिम्मेवारी से कहना चाहता हूं, क्या हमने आपके बारे में कोई टिप्पणी की थी या हमारी पार्टी ने कोई टिप्पणी की थी? हम आगे भी टिप्पणी नहीं करेंगे। करप्शन के कुछ मामले हैं, जिन पर अलग से चर्चा होगी तो टिप्पणी करेंगे। हमारे पास आपके बारे में, आपकी सरकार के बारे में कहने के लिए काफी कुछ है, लेकिन जिस समय आपने यह कहा कि मेरे खिलाफ भाजपा के लोग इसलिए आवाज उठा रहे हैं क्योंकि मैं right-wing terrorist matter को pursue कर रहा हूं, यह वक्तव्य कितना जिम्मेवारी भरा था?

हम आप पॉलिटिक्स की बात करते हैं और करते रहेंगे। हमारे लिए लोकतंत्र का वजूद है, लेकिन आतंकवादियों को पाकिस्तान में क्या संदेश गया? आगे से जब हिन्दुस्तान के लोग हम पर आरोप लगाएं, तो जवाब दो, हम नहीं, right-wing terror.

आज मुझे एक बात ध्यान आ गई। जिस दिन 26/11 का इंसिडेंट हुआ था, हम लोग रात भर टीवी देख रहे थे। दूसरे दिन मैंने डेढ़ घंटा पाकिस्तान के टीवी को देखा, उसमें अजमल कसाब के बारे में बताया जा रहा था कि he is a Hindu terrorist, क्योंकि उसके हाथ में saffron बंधा हुआ था। आज आपने देखा होगा कि पाकिस्तान क्या कहता है।

माननीय गृह मंत्री जी, आतंकवाद एक नासूर है और हमें उससे लड़ना पड़ेगा, लेकिन यह बहुत जरूरी है कि हम अपने राजनीतिक घात-प्रतिघात के भाव में देश की सुरक्षा के भाव को कमजोर नहीं करें। आज यह बात मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूं।

मैं अपनी बात यहां समाप्त करूंगा। हमारा देश जब तक आतंकवादियों को यह संदेश नहीं देगा कि अगर तुम कोई कार्यवाही करोगे, तो तुम्हारे खिलाफ दंडात्मक कार्यवाही होगी। एक प्रभावी नेतृत्व, जिसमें आप होंगे, आपके प्रधान मंत्री जी होंगे, आपकी मंत्री परिषद होगी और अगर देश की अपेक्षा होगी तो हम भी आपके साथ खड़े रहेंगे। लेकिन जब तक आप यह प्रभावी संदेश नहीं देंगे कि अगर कोई आतंकवादी आंख उठा कर देखने की कोशिश करेगा तो हम उसकी इन नापाक हरकतों को बर्दाश्त नहीं करेंगे, उसे चूर-चूर करेंगे। यह संदेश देने की जरूरत है। यह बहुत दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि यह संदेश देने में हम असफल होते जाते हैं, जिसका कुछ संकेत आज की बहस में मिला। आप उसको रोकिए। जब आप उसको रोकेंगे, तो ये हमले बंद होंगे और अगर नहीं रोकेंगे, तो हमले बढ़ते रहेंगे। उपसभापति जी, आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, next speaker is Shri Veer Singh. Before that, I would like to take the sense of the House whether we can sit beyond 5 o' clock.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: No, Sir.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Sir, anyway, we are going to discuss it tomorrow. We can discuss it up to 5 o'clock. Then, we can continue the debate tomorrow.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: What will be the time for reply?

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: It will be tomorrow evening.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I understand the debate will continue tomorrow. From 2 o'clock to 5 o'clock, we can discuss, and at 5 o'clock, we will reply.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, Shri Veer Singh can start his speech.

श्री वीर सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति जी, आपने मुझे आतंकवाद से संबंधित समस्या पर चर्चा करने का मौका दिया, इसके लिए मैं धन्यवाद अदा करता हूँ।

मान्यवर, जैसा कि आप सभी लोग इससे सहमत होंगे कि आतंकवाद एक अंतर्राष्ट्रीय समस्या का रूप ले चुका है। आतंकवादी गतिविधियों के कारण बड़े पैमाने पर धन-जन की हानि हो रही है। यहां तक कि देश की साख पर भी दाग लग चुका है। केन्द्र सरकार सिर्फ घटना होने के बाद जांच कराने की लीपापोती करती है और केवल यह देखती है कि घटना की जिम्मेदारी कौन आतंकवादी संगठन लेता है।

मान्यवर, 26 नवम्बर, 2008 को मुम्बई पर हुए आतंकवादी हमले से भी केन्द्र सरकार ने कोई सीख नहीं ली और मुम्बई की सुरक्षा के ठोस उपाय नहीं किये गये, जिसके चलते आतंकवादियों द्वारा पूरे इत्मीनान से 13 जुलाई, 2011 को फिर मुम्बई में एक के बाद एक लगातार तीन धमाके किये गये, जिनमें 28 बेगुनाह लोग मारे गये। मान्यवर, यह खेद का विषय है कि मुम्बई, जो कि भारत की औद्योगिक राजधानी है, वहां वर्ष 1993, 2002, 2006 और 2008 में आतंकियों द्वारा लगातार आतंकी हमलों और सीरियल ब्लास्ट की घटनाओं को अंजाम दिया जाता रहा है, परन्तु केन्द्र सरकार ने अभी तक इन घटनाओं से कोई सीख नहीं ली है।

मान्यवर, पूर्व में हुई इन बम धमाकों की घटनाओं से और 13 जुलाई, 2011 को हुई घटना से अब यह पूरी तरह से साबित हो गया है कि केन्द्र की यूपीए सरकार आतंकवाद की समस्या से निबटने में पूरी तरह नाकाम रही है। उसके पास इस समस्या से निबटने के लिए दृढ़ इच्छा शक्ति का पूर्ण रूप से अभाव है, जिस वजह से वह आतंकी घटनाओं को रोकने में पूरी तरह से विफल रही है।

मान्यवर, 13 जुलाई, 2011 को हुए मुम्बई धमाकों का अब लगभग तीन हफ्ते का समय बीत चुका है, परन्तु अभी तक हमलावारों का सुराग पता लगाने में केन्द्र सरकार की सभी एजेंसियां नाकाम साबित हुई हैं। आतंकवाद के प्रति केन्द्र सरकार किस हद तक लापरवाह है, इसका अंदाजा इसी से

लगाया जा सकता है कि 26/11 के बाद मुम्बई में कमांडो कैम्प पूरी तरह से स्थापित नहीं हो पाया है और महाराष्ट्र की कांग्रेस ने तो वहां का पानी भी बंद

5.00 P.M.

कर दिया है। मान्यवर, मेरा मानना है कि आतंकवाद पर कोई भारी अंकुश लगाने के लिए इसके कारणों की तह में जाना अत्यंत आवश्यक है। जब तक आतंकवाद के कारणों का पता लगाने के साथ ही इसकी जड़ों पर दृढ़ता से कुठाराघात नहीं किया जायेगा और उससे सख्ती से नहीं निबटा जायेगा, तब तक हमें इस समस्या से निजात नहीं मिलेगी।

मान्यवर, जैसा कि आप जानते हैं कि केन्द्र सरकार की कमजोरी का फायदा उठा कर आतंकवादी अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सीमाओं के रास्ते देश में प्रवेश करते हैं और आतंकवादी वारदातों को अंजाम देते हैं।

श्री उपसभापति: वीर सिंह जी, आप कल यहीं से continue कीजिएगा।

SPECIAL MENTIONS

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Special Mentions to be laid on the Table.

Demand to formulate a policy to increase the number of BPL beneficiaries in proportion to the increase of population in the country

श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार कश्यप (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, भारतवर्ष में लगातार जनसंख्या वृद्धि के कारण वर्तमान में जनसंख्या लगभग 121 करोड़ हो चुकी है। जनसंख्या वृद्धि के साथ-साथ देश में गरीबी की रेखा से नीचे जीवनयापन करने वाले लोगों का अनुपात भी लगातार बढ़ा है। वर्तमान में बढ़ते हुए भ्रष्टाचार एवं महंगाई के कारण गरीबी की रेखा से नीचे जीवनयापन करने वाले करोड़ों लोगों के सामने आज जीवन संकट इसलिए पैदा हो गया है, क्योंकि उनके पास खाने, पहनने आदि के लिए आर्थिक स्रोत नहीं है, जिसके कारण भुखमरी बढ़ी है और हजारों लोग भुखमरी के कारण मौत के आगोश में चले जाते हैं। लगातार भुखमरी के कारण मरने वालों की संख्या इसलिए भी बढ़ रही है, क्योंकि उनको बी.पी.एल. श्रेणी के राशन कार्ड जारी नहीं हो पा रहे हैं। कई वर्षों से सरकार ने गरीबी की रेखा से नीचे जीवनयापन करने वाले लोगों के लिए बी.पी.एल. कार्ड बनाने की योजना पर कोई विचार नहीं किया, जिसके कारण करोड़ों लोग बी.पी.एल. होने के बावजूद भी बी.पी.एल. कार्डधारक नहीं बन सके हैं। यदि सरकार बढ़ती हुई जनसंख्या के अनुपात में गरीबी की रेखा से नीचे जीवन यापन करने वाले लोगों को बी.पी.एल. कार्ड जारी करने का निर्णय ले ले, तो करोड़ों लोगों के जीवन को बी.पी.एल. कार्ड पर मिलने वाली सुविधाओं के जरिए बचाया जा सकता है।

अतः आपके माध्यम से सरकार से अनुरोध है कि वह देश में बढ़ती हुई जनसंख्या के अनुपात में बी.पी.एल. श्रेणी के लोगों के बी.पी.एल. कार्ड बनाये जाने की विशेष नीति घोषित करने का कष्ट करे, ताकि गरीबी की रेखा से नीचे जीवनयापन करने वाले करोड़ों लोगों के जीवन को बचाया जा सके।

**Demand to take effective steps to remove the difference
in sex ratio in the country**

श्रीमती माया सिंह (मध्य प्रदेश): मान्यवर, वर्ष 2011 में सम्पन्न हुई 15वीं जनगणना ने साफ किया है कि लिंगानुपात का अंतर लगातार बढ़ रहा है। 2001 की जनगणना में पुरुष 53.22 करोड़ थे और महिलाएं 49.65 करोड़ यानी 3.57 करोड़ महिलाएं कम थीं। वर्ष 2011 की जनगणना में पुरुष 62.37 करोड़ हैं और महिलाएं 58.65 करोड़ हैं यानी महिलाओं की आबादी पुरुषों से 3.72 करोड़ कम है। आंकड़ों से साफ है कि सरकार की लाख कोशिशों के बाद भी लिंगानुपात में सुधार नहीं हुए हैं।

प्रसव पूर्व गर्भ-निर्धारण रोकने वाले पी.एन.डी.टी. कानून और सरकार द्वारा लिंगानुपात सुधार के लिए चलाए जा रहे विभिन्न कार्यक्रमों पर औचित्य खड़ा हो रहा है कि सरकार द्वारा चलाए जा रहे कार्यक्रमों और कानूनों द्वारा भ्रूण गर्भपात और जन्म के बाद नवजात बच्चियों की हत्या को रोकने के लिए चलाए गए प्रयास असफल रहे हैं।

ऐसे हालात में लिंगानुपात को सुधारने के लिए चलाए जा रहे सभी कार्यक्रमों, नीतियों और कानूनों की समीक्षा करनी होगी और पहचान करनी होगी कि किन कारणों से लिंगानुपात का अंतर बढ़ रहा है। कहीं इस का कारण महिलाओं पर अत्याचार, उत्पीड़न तो नहीं? लिंगानुपात के अंतर को समाप्त करने की दिशा में अत्यधिक सार्थक कदमों की आवश्यकता है। मेरा आग्रह है कि सरकार इस अंतर को अविलम्ब समाप्त करने हेतु ठोस कदम उठाए।

Demand to start operations in Raoghat Steel Project in Chhattisgarh

श्री मोती लाल वोरा (छत्तीसगढ़): उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, भिलाई इस्पात संयंत्र की वर्तमान उत्पादन क्षमता 4.5 मिलियन टन है, जिसके लिए 9.5 मिलियन टन लौह अयस्क की आवश्यकता होती है। वर्तमान में इसकी पूर्ति राजहरा माइन्स से हो रही है, किन्तु राजहरा माइन्स में लौह अयस्क का भंडार समाप्ति की ओर है।

दल्ली राजहरा की खदानों में लौह अयस्क की घटती मात्रा को देखते हुए भिलाई इस्पात संयंत्र ने रावघाट परियोजना शुरू की थी, ताकि राजहरा माइन्स में लौह अयस्क समाप्त होने पर किसी प्रकार का लौह अयस्क संकट उत्पन्न न हो, किन्तु 10 वर्ष बीतने पर भी यह परियोजना अभी तक शुरू नहीं हो पाई है।

अतः मेरा अनुरोध है कि रावघाट परियोजना का काम युद्ध स्तर पर किया जाए और जिन अधिकारियों की पदस्थापना रावघाट परियोजना के लिए की गई है, उन्हें भिलाई में न रखकर रावघाट में रहकर ही काम करने के आदेश दिए जाएं, ताकि इस परियोजना का काम जल्दी से जल्दी संपन्न हो सके तथा लौह अयस्क संकट उत्पन्न न हो। इसके अतिरिक्त रावघाट के पूरे क्षेत्र में लौह अयस्क में लोहे की मात्रा 62 प्रतिशत है और गुणवत्ता की दृष्टि से भी यह सर्वोत्तम माना जाता है। इसलिए रावघाट परियोजना में जिन निजी स्टील निर्माताओं को लीज दी गई है, उसे निरस्त कर उन व्यक्तियों को अन्यत्र लीज दी जाए, ताकि भिलाई इस्पात संयंत्र के समक्ष लंबे समय तक किसी प्रकार का लौह अयस्क संकट उत्पन्न न हो।

मेरा केन्द्र सरकार से अनुरोध है कि रावघाट परियोजना, जो भिलाई इस्पात संयंत्र की जीवन रेखा है, उसको तत्काल प्रारंभ करने के लिए सभी संभव आवश्यक कदम उठाए जाएं।

**Demand to take steps for early completion of Sabari Rail Project in
Kerala**

PROF. P.J. KURIEN (Kerala): Sir, the proposed Sabari Rail Project from Angamaly to Pampa on the foothills of Sabarimala is a long-pending demand of the people residing in the thickly populated hilly regions of Kerala, as it could completely transform this entire backward region and bring the much-needed infrastructure development. This railway line proposes to connect quite a large number of towns in the hilly terrains of the high ranges in Kerala, which otherwise have no worthwhile mode of transportation but for the narrow winding roads.

It is a matter of deep concern that the Ministry of Railways is dragging its feet over this ambitious project even though the successive State Governments of Kerala have whole-heartedly supported it irrespective of their political affiliations. For example, the allocation made in the current financial year for the Angamaly-Azhutha sector in the Sabari Rail Project is only Rs. 83 crores as against the requirement of Rs. 379 crores. At this rate, the project cannot be completed in the near future. As this is an important railway line catering to a number of famous pilgrim centres, including the Sabarimala Temple which millions of pilgrims visit every year, besides providing the much-awaited rail connectivity to people in the hilly terrains of Kerala, it is only reasonable to expect the Ministry of Railways to allocate more funds to this project.

It is, therefore, requested that the Government may take urgent steps to fast-track the aforesaid Sabari Rail Project for its completion within the scheduled time-frame in order to make this prestigious project a reality.

**Demand to withdraw the proposal of privatisation of
Mormugao Port Trust in Goa**

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Goa): Sir, on 15th July, 2011, the operations at the Mormugao Port Trust, Goa, came to a standstill due to the call of one day strike by the six unions, operating at the Port.

About 1500 employees of the Port protested in front of the Head Office Building of the Port, demanding withdrawal of the proposal to privatize the Mechanical Ore Handling Plant on public-private partnership (PPP) model. If the MOHP is privatized, about 650 employees will be directly affected, besides hundreds of other employees who are dependent on the activities of the MOHP will also be indirectly affected.

The MOHP has served the port for the last thirty years and has funded all the salaries and other financial liabilities.

There is no doubt that the MOHP requires repairs which can be done by the MPT by-obtaining loan from any of the traditional financial institutions in the country. Further, major port trusts, like, the Mumbai Port Trust, the Jawaharlal Nehru Port Trust and the Kandla Port Trust have huge reserves and the MTP can attempt to obtain loan from these port trusts.

If the MOHP is privatized, there will be no security of job to the existing workers. Experience has shown that private parties are inhuman and for them nothing matters, except money. .

As it is, seventy per cent of the Port is privatized. If the crucial operation of Mechanical Ore Handling Plant is also privatized, it will break the backbone of the MPT. The Ministry of Shipping should, therefore, direct the MPT to drop the proposal of privatization of the MOHP in the interest of the Port and its employees.

Demand to withdraw the fake cases registered and check the atrocities against dalits in Punjab

श्री अवतार सिंह करीमपुरी (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मुझे विनमतापूर्वक अवगत कराना है कि पंजाब में लगातार दलितों पर अत्याचार के ज़रिए हत्या, बलात्कार, लूट आदि की गंभीर घटनाओं से दहशत का माहौल पैदा किया जा रहा है। आए दिन प्रदेश के किसी न किसी जिले में रंजिश व जाति के आधार पर दलितों के साथ अप्रिय घटनाएं हो रही हैं जिसके कारण दलित समाज के लोग पंजाब में अपने आपको असुरक्षित महसूस कर रहे हैं। दलितों के महापुरुषों, संतों व गुरुओं का अपमान भी किया जा रहा है। यदि दलित समाज के लोग महापुरुषों, संतों, गुरुओं के अपमान को रोकने के लिए शांतिपूर्वक अपनी आवाज़ भी उठाने की कोशिश करते हैं तो उनकी आवाज़ को दबाने के लिए संगीन मुकदमे लगातार उनको जेल में डाल दिया जाता है।

महोदय, संत रामानंद जी की शहीदी के उपरांत पंजाब के दलितों ने आतंकियों को सज़ा दिलाने के लिए शांतिपूर्वक आंदोलन किया तथा अपनी आवाज़ प्रदेश व देश की सरकार के कानों तक पहुंचाने की कोशिश की परंतु शांतिपूर्वक आंदोलन कर रहे करीब दो हजार आंदोलनकारियों के विरुद्ध मुकदमे दर्ज करके उन्हें जेल में डाल दिया गया। इसके कारण संपूर्ण पंजाब के दलितों में आज तक रोष व गुस्सा व्याप्त है। बार-बार प्रदेश सरकार से न्याय की गुहार करने के बाद भी न्याय नहीं मिल पा रहा है।

अतः आपसे विनम्रतापूर्वक अनुरोध है कि पंजाब के दलितों पर हो रहे अन्याय व अत्याचार को रोकने के लिए

तथा संत रामानंद जी की शहीदी के उपरांत लगभग दो हजार दलितों पर लगे मुकदमों को वापस कराने हेतु पंजाब की सरकार को निर्देशित करने की कृपा करें ताकि पंजाब के दलितों को न्याय मिल सके।

**Demand to take steps for repair of National
Highways in Madhya Pradesh**

सुश्री अनुसुइया उइके (मध्य प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं इस विशेष उल्लेख के माध्यम से केन्द्र सरकार का ध्यान मध्य प्रदेश से गुजरने वाले राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों की ओर दिलाना चाहती हूँ जो कि अत्यन्त खराब हो गए हैं।

उल्लेखनीय है कि आदिवासी बाहुल्य जनसंख्या वाला राज्य मध्य प्रदेश, जो कि तेजी से विकसित हो रहा है, इससे गुजरने वाले राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग क्रमांक 12/69-भोपाल-होशंगाबाद-बैतूल-नागपुर, 7-नागपुर-सिवनी-जबलपुर-रीवा-इलाहाबाद, 75-रीवा-सिंगरौली-मुगलसराय-रांची मार्ग अत्यधिक खराब हो गए हैं और सड़क नाम की कोई चीज़ नहीं बची है।

सिंगरौली, जहां की नैशनल थर्मल पावर का विद्युत उत्पादन केन्द्र है तथा कोल इंडिया की अति महत्वपूर्ण एवं आधुनिक कोयला खदानें हैं। यहां पर कई महत्वपूर्ण उद्योग संस्थापित होने जा रहे हैं लेकिन वहां पर करीब 10 किलोमीटर तक डामरीकृत सड़क ही नहीं है, जिसकी वजह से आवागमन प्रभावित हो रहा है।

इसी प्रकार से भोपाल-नागपुर राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग भी भोपाल से होशंगाबाद तक पूरी तरह से उखड़ गया है। एक-एक मीटर से अधिक लंबे-चौड़े तथा एक-एक फुट गहरे गड्ढे हो गए हैं, जिसकी वजह से दुर्घटना की संभावना बनी रहती है, घंटों तक जाम लग जाता है तथा यात्रियों को गन्तव्य तक पहुंचने में परेशानी होती है। इस ओर केन्द्र सरकार का ध्यान नहीं गया है और किसी भी प्रकार की मरम्मत की कार्यवाही नहीं की जा रही है।

मैं इस सदन के माध्यम से केन्द्र सरकार से अनुरोध करना चाहती हूँ कि मध्य प्रदेश से गुजरने वाले उपरोक्त मार्गों के साथ ही साथ सभी राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों की तुरंत मरम्मत कराने की कृपा करें। धन्यवाद।

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA (Jharkhand): Sir, I have a small submission. Sir, there are two statements, one by the Minister of External Affairs, and, the other by the Minister of Youth Affairs and Sports. Sir, because, we are not going to take up the clarifications today, let them lay the statements, and, we will take them up when the time for the same will be allotted. So, please let them lay the statements.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please lay the statements.

STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS

Visit of the Foreign Minister of Pakistan to India

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): Hon'ble Deputy Chairman, I rise to inform the House of the visit of Foreign Minister of Pakistan to India. Ms. Hina Rabbani Khar, Foreign Minister of Pakistan visited India from July 26-28, 2011 for the Foreign Minister level talks, which were held in Delhi on July 27. These talks were preceded by a Foreign Secretary level meeting on July 26 to prepare the ground for the ministerial meeting. Foreign Minister level talks were held to review the progress of the first round of the resumed dialogue process which commenced after the meeting of the two Foreign Secretaries in February 2011 in Thimphu.

Pakistan Foreign Minister and I, along with our respective delegations, met for delegation level talks on July 27. In the discussion, we took stock of the current state of our bilateral relations and reviewed progress in the dialogue process since its resumption. The talks were held in a candid, friendly and positive atmosphere. I reaffirmed India's desire to work with Pakistan to reduce the trust deficit and move forward in a friendly manner. I conveyed that India desires a stable and prosperous Pakistan, acting as a bulwark against terrorism, and at peace with itself and with its neighbours. India wishes to have constructive relations with Pakistan to enable both countries to effectively address our common developmental priorities.

I underscored the importance that we attach to the fulfilment of commitments made by Pakistan during the Home/Interior Secretary level talks in March 2011 on the trial and investigation, underway in Pakistan, in the Mumbai terrorist attacks case. I requested Pakistan to act on the assurance given to our Home Minister by Pakistan Interior Minister in June 2010 on the dossiers regarding seven specific individuals and the need to provide voice samples. Pakistan was asked to investigate the linkages with some elements in the Pakistani security agencies that had emerged from the evidence presented in the Tahawwur Rana trial in the

United States. I called for credible and effective action against jihadi leaders such as Hafiz Saeed and terrorist groups such as Jamaat-ud-Daawa and Lashkar-e-Tayyaba, who continue to incite violence and hatred against India. I took the

opportunity to also convey our displeasure at Pakistan Foreign Minister meeting Hurriyat leaders on July 26, even before bilateral discussions between the two Governments could commence.

Pakistan's Foreign Minister stated that we should not let history determine the future course of India-Pakistan relationship. There was a change in the mindset in Pakistan which went beyond the present Government or Pakistan People's Party, which traditionally had good relations with India. She mentioned that the good relations between late Mrs. Benazir Bhutto and late Mr. Rajiv Gandhi were fondly remembered in Pakistan. She maintained that the resumption of dialogue has improved the atmospherics. The meeting of the Foreign Ministers was a culmination of this round of dialogue and re-engagement in itself could be considered a success.

Hon'ble Deputy Chairman, Sir, on the Mumbai terrorist attacks trial, underway in Pakistan, the Pakistan Foreign Minister requested India to have patience, trust and confidence in the process. According to her, Pakistan was not trying to abdicate responsibility. On the issue of terrorism emanating from territory under Pakistan's control, she said that no country had suffered as much as Pakistan at the hands of terrorists and, therefore, Pakistan's commitment to fight terrorism should not be doubted. It was not Pakistan's policy to support terrorism in any country. Pakistan was ready to have a dialogue with India on the issue and there was a need for cooperation to combat terrorism. There was an opportunity in the new environment of Pakistan and a consensus that it is in Pakistan's national interest to have good relations with India. On her meeting with Hurriyat leaders, she informed me that Pakistan wanted to engage all the stakeholders.

On Jammu & Kashmir, both sides reiterated their respective positions which are well known and agreed to continue discussions for a peaceful and negotiated settlement of the Jammu & Kashmir issue, by narrowing divergences and building on convergences. Meanwhile, in order to facilitate travel and trade across the Line of Control, for the welfare

of the people on both sides, we announced some additional Confidence Building Measures, which are listed in the Joint Statement that was issued after the talks.

On economic and commercial cooperation, I expressed satisfaction that Pakistan had recognized that grant of Most Favoured Nation (MFN) status to India would help in expanding bilateral trade relations and had also committed to operationalise a non-discriminatory trade regime

with India, by replacing the present "positive list" with a "negative list" by October 2011. I called for diligent follow up on decisions taken during the Commerce Secretary level talks held in April 2011. Pakistan Foreign Minister said that Pakistan's approach on the matter was very positive and constructive. Mutually beneficial mechanisms for linkages of trade and commerce could be discussed. To give further impetus to our economic and commercial relations, we agreed to convene the next meeting of the India-Pakistan Joint Commission next year, to be preceded by the meetings of the 8 technical level working groups.

On issues like Sir Creek, Siachen and Tulbul Navigation Project/Wullar Barrage, there have been serious discussions in this round of the resumed dialogue. We have understood better each other's positions but more needs to be done. We decided to continue working together with an open mind and a problem solving approach to eventually arrive at mutually acceptable solutions. We also agreed that the bedrock of India-Pakistan relations were people of the two countries and, therefore, promotion of friendly exchanges in fields of culture, sports, media, parliamentary exchanges and so on to enhance people-to-people contacts, was of particular importance. In this regard, we acknowledged the need for finalization of the revised Bilateral Visa Agreement and revision of the Bilateral Protocol on visit to Religious Shrines. We emphasized the need to address pressing humanitarian issues like the release of prisoners and fishermen in each other's custody and supported the work of India-Pakistan Judicial Committee in this regard.

Sir, as an outcome of the talks, it was decided to continue the dialogue process on all issues. In this regard, it was agreed to convene a series of Secretary level meetings on the issues of Counter-Terrorism (including progress on Mumbai trial) and Narcotics Control; Humanitarian issues; Commercial & Economic cooperation; Tulbul Navigation Project/Wullar Barrage; Sir Creek (at the level of Surveyor General/Additional Secretary); Siachen; Peace & Security including CBMs; Jammu & Kashmir; and promotion of friendly exchanges. The exact dates for these meetings would be decided through diplomatic channels. We also

agreed that the meetings would be completed prior to my visit to Pakistan in the first half of 2012.

During her stay in Delhi, Pakistan's Foreign Minister called on Hon'ble Prime Minister and handed over a letter of invitation from Prime Minister Gilani to visit Pakistan. She also called on Smt.

Sushma Swaraj, Leader of Opposition in Lok Sabha and Shri L.K. Advani, Chairman, BJP Parliamentary Board.

Sir, the visit of the Foreign Minister of Pakistan was aimed at resolving peacefully all outstanding issues through a constructive and forward looking dialogue and to establish cooperative and good neighbourly relations between the two countries, in an environment free from terrorism and violence. In this regard, we are committed to build a relationship of trust and mutually' beneficial cooperation in conformity with the determination of the people of both countries to see an end to terrorism and violence and to realise their aspirations for peace and development. Thank you.

Commonwealth Games (CWG), 2010

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): Respected Deputy Chairman, Sir, I wish to make a statement on the Commonwealth Games (CWG), 2010.

The XIX Commonwealth Games had been organized successfully in Delhi. India, with its rich haul of medals, has emerged as a significant sporting nation in the world. Indian Athletes registered outstanding medal winning performance, even in sports such as Gymnastics, Athletics, Swimming, etc. Women athletes also recorded excellent performances.

The Bid Document for the Commonwealth Games was submitted on 14th May, 2003. Shri Vikram Verma, the then Minister for Youth Affairs and Sports, wrote to the Chairman, Commonwealth Games Federation (CGF) on 24th May, 2003 and conveyed support to the bid in the city of Delhi. The letter stated that

"Government of India, therefore, undertakes to support the bid of the city of Delhi to host the Games, guarantee free entry to India of all accredited athletes and delegates of the participating countries and further guarantee that the Games will be organized in accordance with the Constitution, Protocols and Regulations of the Commonwealth Games Federation".

The original Bid Document had provided for a "Government Appointee" as the Chairman of the Executive Board of the Organizing Committee (OC), with the Vice Chairman being the IOA President. However, the bid document was inexplicably changed to delete the words "Government Appointee" in respect of the Chairman.

The legally obligatory Host City Contract was signed with the Commonwealth Games Federation, on 13.11.2003, by Shri Suresh Kalmadi, President Indian Olympic Association (IOA), the Lieutenant Governor, Delhi and the Secretary, Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports. The Host City Contract, through its Games Management, Protocol, to which the Government of India became a signatory in 2003, stipulated that the organization of the Games will be entrusted to the Commonwealth Games Association of the host country, which in our case was the IOA.

The Host City Contract stipulated that "the CGA (in our case the IOA) shall establish an Organizing Committee (OC), which shall have legal status and shall delegate the organization of the Games to the OC, which shall work in conjunction with its CGA, and shall be jointly and severally responsible with the CGA for all the commitments including financial commitments in regard to the organization and staging of the games". (Protocol 2, Para 1.1)

Thus empowered, the IOA in its meeting held on November, 1, 2004 resolved that:

"This House of the IOA, General Assembly elects Shri Suresh Kalmadi, President IOA, as chairman of the Organizing Committee for the Commonwealth Games 2010 and authorizes him to finalize the Organizing Committee in consultation with the other members of IOA. It further authorizes Shri Suresh Kalmadi, President, IOA, to deal with the Government of India and the government of NCT of Delhi regarding the Commonwealth Games".

The Host City Contract which was signed by the then Secretary (Sports), Government of India and approved by the Cabinet of the NDA Government, should ideally have been signed and approved by the Secretary, Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi and approved by the Cabinet of the GNCTD respectively, as is the practice with other international sporting events, including the forthcoming London Olympics.

By not doing so the *'Host City Contract'* effectively became the *'Host Country Contract'*. In the process, while it committed the Central

Government to all financial and infrastructural obligations viz-a-viz the Games, it, in one stroke also took away from the Government of India, any residual, amending or discretionary powers, that could have been exercised in emergent situations to salvage any wrong doings.

If we compare the other Bid of Hamilton, Canada for the CWG in 2003, it is found that the Government of Canada and State of Ontario, the City of Hamilton and Mc Master University undertook to provide significant contributions to the cost of staging the Games, but the government of Canada was ready to provide deficit guarantee only to the extent of 35 %. Neither, the Govt. of Canada, nor that of Ontario, the CGA of Canada or the Mc Master University were ready to assume responsibility for any deficit of OC.

Moreover, the Governments of Canada or Ontario were not ready to be signatories to the Host City Contract. Only Hamilton City was to provide deficit under writing in signing the HCC and that too subject to a number of conditions. Yet, the bid by Hamilton was considered to be a Confirming Bid.

The Host City Contract with Protocols and Regulations unalterably conceding supremacy to the CGF and IOA over all matters pertaining to constitution of the OC and financing of the Games was circulated in the Cabinet on September 10, 2003 and was approved the next day itself by the Cabinet on September 11, 2003.

This contract with protocols, which also made the CGF owner of the Games, was not scrutinized and thoroughly verified. Any viable alternative to the provisions were neither explored nor suggested.

Even though bidding for multi-sport mega events is done by the National Olympic Committees, in this case the IOA, the organizations of the Games after successful bidding could and should have been entrusted to an accountable and responsible Government Body through proper provisions by amendments in the HCC and the Games Management Protocols;

The then Union Government should have enabled Government of the National Capital Territory of Delhi to sign the contract. However, the Government of India directly stepped in to provide the letter of support for the bid to host the CWG 2010 in Delhi and to meet the deficit between revenue and expenditure fully, without any budgetary constraint. Thus the Government of India, consequently, became jointly and separately

responsible for all commitments, including without limitation, financial commitment relating to the organization and staging of the Games.

Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, the Government was well aware that a number of concerns had been raised regarding CWG, 2010. These include:

- (i) Allegations of corruption in the conduct of the Games, misappropriation of funds, mismanagement, wasteful expenditure and wrongdoing related to the Games,
- (ii) Delay in completion of sports and city infrastructure projects,
- (iii) Defects in quality of construction, poor site management and escalation of costs,
- (iv) Accidents during the construction of CWG related projects and
- (v) Steps taken by the Government to punish the guilty.

During the Monsoon Session of Parliament 2010, the Government had assured the House that irregularities will be enquired into and the guilty punished.

Keeping in view this assurance given in Parliament, immediately after the completion of the Games, Government constituted a High Level Committee (HLC) headed by Shri V.K. Shunglu to look into various issues related to the organizing and conduct of the CWG, 2010, including weaknesses in management, alleged misappropriation, irregularities, wasteful expenditure and wrongdoing, and recommend action on the same.

The HLC has completed its task and submitted 6 reports relating to (i) Host Broadcasting, (ii) Commonwealth Games Village, (iii) City Infrastructure, (iv) Games Venues, (v) Organising Committee, and (vi) a Main report on organising and conduct of the Commonwealth Games. Based on the recommendations of these reports certain action has already been taken.

In the matter related to award of contract by Prasar Bharti to a private company, a case has been registered against CEO of Prasar Bharti and one private individual. A GoM is considering the observations made by the HLC regarding the relationship between the Government and Prasar Bharti and the CEO and the Prasar Bharti Board.

Other matters relating to alleged forgery, falsification, and record creation have been referred to CBI and Directorate of Enforcement for

taking necessary action. The Central Bureau of Investigation has already registered 11 Cases against 45 officials/ entities. They include, 5 cases related to Overlays, Queens Batons Relay, Timing, Scoring 8t Result System and Merchandizing and

Licensing, against 14 officials of the Organizing Committee including its erstwhile Chairman and 13 others. 3 cases have also been registered by the CBI in matters related to Shivaji and Talkatora Stadiums against 10 officials of NDMC, 2 officials of CPWD and some private entities. Similarly 1 case, pertaining to the Lawn Bowls venue at Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium has been registered against 7 officers of DDA and CPWD and a private company. In the case of Barapullah Project of Government of Delhi, a case has been registered by CBI against 8 officials of PWD of Government of Delhi and 2 private companies/individuals and in the matter of street lighting project of MCD, a case has been registered against 6 officials of MCD and one private entity.

Apart from the Central Bureau of Investigation, the Enforcement Directorate and the Income Tax authorities are also investigating alleged irregularities. The Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) is examining various complaints regarding the Games. The Comptroller & Auditor General of India has also submitted his report on the Games and Games related expenditure which will duly be presented in Parliament.

Sir, the Government agencies have already taken action in respect of alleged irregularities and wrongdoings and Government is committed to take action against all those found guilty. At the same time, it must not lose sight of the fact that the Games were ultimately organized successfully and have been acclaimed as one of the best ever Commonwealth Games.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The clarifications will be taken up later. The House is adjourned to meet tomorrow at 11.00 A.M.

The House then adjourned at four minutes past five of the clock till eleven of the clock on Thursday, the 4th August, 2011.