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Wednesday

7 September, 2011

16 Bhadra, 1933 (Saka)

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

RAJYA SABHA

OFFICIAL REPORT

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RAJYA SABHA

Wednesday, the 7th September, 2011/16 Bhadra, 1933 (Saka)

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

RE. BOMB BLAST OUTSIDE DELHI HIGH COURT

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, we have just heard a very disturbing piece of news about the bomb blast outside the Delhi High Court. There are reports of some casualties. This is something which is to be condemned. As soon as facts are available, we would request the Government to share them with the House. I understand that this would be convenient at 2 O'clock. Till then we are adjourned. Thank you.

The House then adjourned at one minute past eleven of the clock.

The House reassembled at two of the clock,
MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS

Formation of GTA like authorities in Telengana, Vidarbha and Laddakh

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has given clearance to the Gorkhaland Territory Authority (GTA) recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government proposes to form such authorities in the case of Telengana, Vidarbha and Laddakh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) A Memorandum of Agreement has been signed between the Government of India, Government of West Bengal and Gorkha Janmukti Morcha (GJM) on 18.07.2011 for establishing an autonomous

self-governing body called Gorkhaland Territorial Administration (GTA)
to administer the region so that the socio-economic, infrastructural,
educational, cultural

and linguistic development is expedited, thereby achieving all round development of the region. Alongwith the formation of GTA to be constituted by an Act of the legislature, the DGHC Act, 1988 will be repealed by the State Government.

(c) There is no proposal to form GTA like authorities for Telengana and Vidarbha and Laddakh. For Vidarbha region of Maharashtra, a separate Development Board has been constituted in 1994 and has been functioning as per Article 371(2) of the Constitution of India. With regard to backward areas of Andhra Pradesh including Telangana, adequate safeguards have been included in Article 371 D of the Constitution to ensure equitable opportunities in matters of public employment and in the matter of education. The Ladakh Autonomous Hill Development Council was constituted following a tripartite agreement signed on 29.10.1989 between the Government of India, Government of Jammu and Kashmir and the representatives of the Ladakh Buddhist Association. The Council has been delegated with the responsibility for plan formulation, implementation and monitoring.

People killed due to honour killing

*482. DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has information on the number of persons killed while implementing the Khap's order of honour killing; and

(b) the steps Government is taking to implement the order of the Supreme Court for punishing the practice of honour killing?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Instances of alleged honour killings have been reported. As honour killing is not classified as a separate crime and it is treated as murder, information in this regard is not maintained separately by National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB).

(b) 'Police' and 'Public Order' being State subjects, the primary responsibility for preventing and combating the crime of honour killing lies with the State Governments. Ministry of Home Affairs vide letter No.24013/34/2011-SC/ST-W dated 20th April, 2011 directed the State Governments to ensure strict compliance of Supreme Court

directions.

Ministry of Home Affairs has also sent a detailed advisory dated 4th September, 2009 to all States/UT Governments wherein States have been directed, *inter-alia*, to take comprehensive review of the effectiveness of the machinery in tackling the problem of violence against women, and to take appropriate measures to curb the "Violation of Women's Rights by so called Honour Killings and to prevent forced marriage in some Northern States". A Group of Ministers (GoM)

has also been constituted under the Chairmanship of Union Finance Minister to consider the issue of making a legal provision to deal with honour killings.

Funds granted for upgrading NRC in Assam

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

(a) the details of the present status, progress made as well as the steps taken by Government to upgrade the National Register of Citizens (NRC) in Assam, alongwith the total funds granted for the same;

(b) whether Government has proposed to introduce Unique Identification Number (UIN) in the State of Assam and other North Eastern States in parallel with NRC update; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) Clause 5 of the Assam Accord dated 15th August, 1985 mainly deals with the foreigners issue including detection of foreigners in Assam. Pursuant to the above, it was decided to take up a project on a pilot basis for updation of the National Register of Citizens (NRC) 1951 in one Revenue Circle each of Barpeta and Kamrup Districts in the State of Assam. However, due to law and order problems in Barpeta, the work of updating the NRC was stopped. The State Government constituted a Cabinet Sub-Committee to look into the issues and to give recommendations on the guidelines/procedure to be followed for updation work. The Cabinet Sub-Committee is yet to submit its report. An amount of Rs. 5.02 crore was released to the Government of Assam during the period 2005-06 to 2008-09 for this purpose.

(b) and (c) Unique Identification Number is a separate project. Government of India has decided to create a National Population Register (NPR) for the whole country. All usual residents who are included in the NPR would be issued a Resident Identity Card. The Unique Identification Number for each resident would be incorporated in the Resident Identity Card issued to that person.

Status of India-GCC FTA

*484. SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the present status of India-Gulf Cooperation (GCC) Free Trade Agreement;

(b) whether Government has evaluated the impact of India-GCC FTA; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): (a) India is negotiating a Free Trade Agreement with Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC). So far, two rounds of negotiations have been held with GCC countries in Riyadh during 2006 and 2008, The third round of negotiations are to be held in India for which India has sought convenience of GCC for holding the meeting. The response from GCC is awaited.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. The Government has initiated the FTA negotiations after the study on feasibility of India-GCC FTA indicated that it will be in the interest of India to enter into FTA with GCC which is an important regional block in our neighbourhood. The study showed that there exists a large market in GCC countries for both industrial and agricultural products from India. Non diversified Industrial base in GCC offers trade complementarities between India and GCC which will result in increased trade. India will meet its long term energy requirement through secured economic relationship with GCC and GCC will gain in food security by its close association with India.

Claims pending with EPFO

*485. SHRI K.E. ISMAIL: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the fact that retired workers are subjected to inhuman sufferings due to inordinate delay in the settlement of their claims by the Employees Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO);

(b) if so, the State-wise detailed list of claim cases pending for settlement in the country;

(c) whether Government has made any study to ascertain the causes of the delay;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether Government proposes to take some special measures to expedite the settlement claims of retired workers;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) by when settlement claim cases would become normal?

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

(a) Representations/complaints/suggestions are being received from individuals/various forums regarding delay in settlement of claims by the Employees' Provident Fund Organization (EPFO).

(b) The list of pending cases of claim settlement as on 30.08.2011 is given in the Statement (See below). A total of 21,66,935 claims are pending for settlement as on 30.08.2011.

However, during the period from 01.04.2011 to 30.08.2011, a total of 26,55,743 claims were settled.

(c) and (d) No study has been conducted in this regard. However, pendency was noticed in the process of settlement of claims due to the fact that more manpower was engaged in Updation of members' accounts.

(e) and (f) The following steps have been taken for speedy disposal of claims and to reduce pendency:

(i) Upgradation of existing offices and by opening new offices commensurate with the workload.

(ii) Computerization of settlement process and monitoring by the Regional Provident Fund Commissioners in-charge. All the field offices have been computerized during the current year.

(iii) Recruitment of staff to meet the shortage in offices

(g) The settlement of claims is a continuous process. The claims which are pending in a month are settled in the subsequent cycle of the settlement of claims.

Statement

List of pending cases of claims settlement as on 30.08.2011

Sl.No.	State	Total pending
1	2	3
1.	Delhi	311418
2.	Uttarakhand	17696
3.	Haryana	128320
4.	Rajasthan	18336
5.	Himachal Pradesh	6773
6.	Punjab	24729
7.	Bihar	9891
8.	Uttar Pradesh	43958
9.	Andhra Pradesh	96545
10.	Orissa	10054

1	2	3
12.	Goa	4320
13.	Tamil Nadu	206006
14.	Kerala	21693
15.	Jharkhand	9919
16.	West Bengal	86293
17.	North East Region	9868
18.	Chhattisgarh	3465
19.	Maharashtra	701398
20.	Gujarat	53587
21.	Madhya Pradesh	13931
TOTAL (ALL STATES)		2166935

Irregularities in Cantonment Boards

*486. SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the answer to Unstarred Question 2202 given in Rajya Sabha on 16 March, 2011 and state:

(a) whether Ministry has completed examination of illegal continuance of Members on Meerut Cantonment Board;

(b) if so, the present status thereof;

(c) whether the Ministry has also received representation regarding alleged illegal creation of post of Executive Engineer in Cantonment Boards, specially in Meerut Cantonment, in contravention of Section 12(3) (e) of the Cantonment Act;

(d) if so, the view point of the Ministry; and

(e) the name of Cantonment Boards where post of Executive Engineer has been created?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) and (b) The Ministry has received a complaint against an elected member of Cantonment Board, Meerut which *inter-alia* alleges his involvement in unauthorized constructions. Examination of the complaint has revealed

that the member was found by the Cantonment Board to have carried out unauthorized constructions. In addition, Cantonment Board found that allegedly his family member and

partners have also carried out unauthorized constructions. In all these five cases, Cantonment Board has issued notices under the Cantonments Act, 1924 or the Cantonments Act, 2006 as applicable. However, they have preferred appeals to the Appellate Authority, viz., Principal Director, Defence Estates, Central Command, Lucknow. The appeals are presently pending.

(c) and (d) The post of 'Cantonment Executive Engineer' as part of establishment in Meerut Cantonment Board was created by following the due procedure. He performs duties as assigned by the Chief Executive Officer of the Cantonment Board. This post is different from the 'Executive Engineer' who is an officer of the Military Engineer Services and is an ex-officio member of the Board by virtue of Section 12 (3) (e) of Cantonments Act, 2006.

(e) In the following Cantonment Boards the post of Executive Engineer has been created:-

- (1) Pune.
- (2) Kirkee.
- (3) Delhi.
- (4) Meerut.

Special scheme for handloom weavers to improve livelihood

*487. SHRI SYED AZEEZ PASHA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to prepare any special scheme for handloom weavers/artisans to improve their livelihood in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the funds allocated for training of weavers and lakhs of handloom workers in Andhra Pradesh in 2010-11 and the current year; and

(d) the status of such projects and the steps proposed to reduce seasonal unemployment amongst weavers and handloom workers in Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): (a) and (b) The Government of India is implementing 5 schemes during the Eleventh Plan keeping in mind the welfare measures and providing need based

interventions for improving the livelihood of the weavers and holistic and sustainable development of the handloom sector. Two of these schemes are implemented through the State Governments:

- (i) **Integrated Handloom Development Scheme:** provides need based inputs to clusters of 300-500 handlooms or Groups of 10-100 weavers for making them self sustainable by providing them financial assistance for margin money, new looms and accessories, skill upgradation, marketing opportunities and for construction of

worksheds etc. So far, 542 Cluster projects and 1789 Group Approach projects have been sanctioned during the Eleventh Five Year Plan.

- (ii) **Marketing and Export Promotion Scheme:** provides platform to the weavers and their organizations to participate in the domestic as well as international trade events and sell their products directly to the buyers. So far, 2527 marketing events have been sanctioned during the Eleventh Five Year Plan.
- (iii) **Handloom Weavers Comprehensive Welfare Scheme:** This comprises of two separate schemes viz. the Health Insurance Scheme (HIS) for providing Health Insurance to the Handloom weavers and Mahatma Gandhi Bunkar Bima Yojana (MGBBY) for providing Life Insurance Cover in case of natural/accidental death, total/partial disability due to accident. Under Health Insurance Scheme, 16.11 lakh families of handloom weavers and workers were covered during the policy period of 2009-10. During the policy period 2010-11, 7.07 lakh weavers' families have been covered so far out of the proposed 17.97 lakh families of handloom weavers and workers. Under MGBBY, 5.11 lakh handloom weavers were enrolled during 2009-10 and 5.21 lakh handloom weavers were enrolled during 2010-11.
- (iv) **Mill Gate Price Scheme:** This scheme makes available all types of yarn at Mill Gate Price to the eligible handloom agencies to facilitate regular supply of basic raw material to the handloom weavers and to optimize their employment potential. During the Eleventh Plan, so far, 3893.62 lakh kg. of yarn valuing Rs. 3783.58 crore has been supplied to the handloom weavers under the Scheme.
- (v) **Diversified Handloom Development Scheme:** This scheme provides assistance for technological and skill-upgradation of weavers for design and product development through 25 Weavers' Service Centres and 05 Indian Institutes of Handloom Technology all over the country to improve the productivity and earnings of the handloom weavers.

Under Integrated Handloom Cluster Development Scheme (IHCDS), 20

handloom clusters covering 5000 looms with project cost of Rs 2 crore each, sanctioned in 2006-07, are also under implementation.

In addition to the above schemes, **Comprehensive Handloom Cluster Development Scheme** (CHCDS) has been introduced in 2008-09 with an objective to empower handloom weavers and build their capacity to enhance competitiveness of their products in the domestic as well as global market in a sustainable and reliant manner. The scheme covers clearly identifiable geographical locations with at least 25,000 looms in which Government of India's

financial support would be upto Rs.70 crore. Four such Mega Handloom Clusters have been sanctioned so far at Varanasi (Uttar Pradesh), Sivasagar (Assam), Virudhunagar (Tamil Nadu) and Murshidabad (West Bengal).

(c) The Government of India has released Rs 210.06 lakh during 2010-11 and Rs 12 lakh during the current year to Andhra Pradesh for providing training to handloom weavers in the field of weaving, dying, designing and managerial skill.

(d) The schemes mentioned at (a and b) are ongoing schemes for the development of handloom sector. With the objective to reduce seasonal unemployment and create infrastructural facilities to improve the productivity and efficiency of the handloom weavers; under Integrated Handlooms Development Scheme, 53 cluster projects and 352 Group Approach Projects have been taken up in Andhra Pradesh and Central Share of Rs 21.86 crore has been released so far during 11th Plan. In addition, 2 clusters at Chirala and Madhavaram covering 5000 looms, with project cost of Rs. 2 crore each, have been sanctioned in Andhra Pradesh under Integrated handloom Cluster Development Scheme. Further, 280 marketing events under Marketing and Export promotion Scheme have been sanctioned so far to Andhra Pradesh during Eleventh plan.

Constitution of States Reorganisation Commission

†*488. SHRI JAI PRAKASH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to constitute States Reorganisation Commission in the context of the demand for separate States in different provinces;

(b) if so, by when such a Commission is likely to be constituted; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (c) No such proposal is under consideration with the Government of India.

Misuse of SSF

*489. SHRI KALRAJ MISHRA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be

pleased

to

state:

(a) whether the Secret Service Fund (SSF) maintained by various police organisations is being misused;

(b) whether SSF is subject to usual audit and security process;
and

(c) the action taken/being taken by Government to stop the misuse of SSF?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) No case of misuse of Secret Service Fund (SSF) allotted by Government of India to any Police Organisation (for which Ministry of Home Affairs is the administrative Ministry) has been reported.

(b) The administrative audit of the SSF utilised by the Police Organisations in Government of India is carried out in accordance with the instructions laid down by the Department of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance issued in consultation with Comptroller and Auditor General of India *vide* order No.F.17(50)-E.II(A)/59 dated 12.03.1960, No.59(S)-E.II(A)/73 dated 05.11.1973 and No.F.1(3)-E.II(A)/78 dated 14.07.1978 as also the guidelines issued by Government of India from time to time.

(c) Does not arise in view of the reply given to part (a) above.

Inclusion of Rajasthani language in the Eighth Schedule

†*490. SHRI ASHK ALI TAK: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government of Rajasthan has sent several times proposals regarding inclusion of Rajasthani language in the Eighth Schedule, after passing it in the Legislative Assembly;

(b) if so, by when Central Government proposes to include Rajasthani language in the Eighth Schedule; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) and (c) A Committee was set up in 2003 under the Chairmanship of Shri Sitakant Mohapatra to evolve a set of objective criteria for inclusion of more languages in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution of India. The Committee submitted its report in 2004. The report of the Committee is under consideration in consultation with the concerned departments of the Central Government. A decision on the pending demands for inclusion of more languages in the Eighth Schedule will be taken, *inter-alia*, in the light of the recommendations of the Committee and Government decision thereon.

Rehabilitation of child labourers

*491. PROF. ANIL KUMAR SAHANI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per the 2001 Census, there are 12.7 million child labourers in India and if so, the steps taken to rescue them and for their rehabilitation;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether against only Rs. 15 paid to a child labourer per day, an adult labourer gets Rs. 115 per day and the difference pocketed by employers is generating estimated black money of Rs. 1.2 lakh crore annually;

(c) whether Government has conducted any study concerning child labour and, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether Government has identified the industries employing maximum child labour like such fireworks, matchbox, etc. and the action taken against such industries?

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

(a) Yes, Sir. As per 2001 Census, there were 1.26 crore working children in the country in the age group of 5-14, out of which approximately 12 lakh children were working in hazardous occupations. The Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act prohibits employment of children below the age of 14 years in hazardous occupations/processes and regulates their working conditions in those occupations/processes where they are not prohibited from working. Government is implementing National Child Labour Project (NCLP) for rehabilitation of children rescued/withdrawn from hazardous work. Under the Project, children rescued/withdrawn from work are enrolled in special schools where they are provided with bridge education, vocational training, nutrition, stipend, health care, etc. before being mainstreamed into formal education system.

(b) Government of India has not conducted any study on the mentioned topic.

(c) Government of India has conducted evaluation study of National Child Labour Project Scheme:

- To assess the status and functioning of NCLR societies and NCLP schools;
- To study the effectiveness of various components of NCLP scheme;
- To examine the extent and pattern of complementary efforts of the state governments/district administrations and

implementing agencies in the implementation and monitoring of NCLP projects; and

- To contribute towards policy formulation by suggesting specific plans of action for NCLP scheme.

(d) As per 2001 Census, approximately 12 lakhs children in the age group of 5-14 years were working in hazardous occupations/processes as per list given in the Statement (See below). The Child Labour (Prohibition and 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/- or with both.

Statement

*Number of children working in hazardous Occupations/Processes
as per 2001 Census*

Sl. No	Name of Occupation and Processes	No. of Children employed
1.	Pan, Bidi and Cigarettes	252574
2.	Construction	208833
3.	Domestic Workers	185505
4.	Spinning/weaving	128984
5.	Brick-kilns, tiles	84972
6.	Dhabas/Restaurants/Hotels/Motels	70934
7.	Auto-workshop, vehicle repairs	49893
8.	Gem-cutting, Jewellery	37489
9.	Carpet-making	32647
10.	Ceramic	18894
11.	Agarbatti, Dhoop and Detergent making	13583
12.	Others	135162
TOTAL		1219470*

*The data is indicative as the list of hazardous occupations and processes as given in Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986 do not entirely match with the occupational classification in the Census Data.

Monitoring receipt of foreign donations by NGOs

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

(a) how does the Ministry monitor receipt of foreign donations by NGOs in India;

(b) the details of foreign donations received by NGOs in India during the last three years, year-wise, country-wise and NGO-wise;

(c) whether it has come to the notice of the Ministry that there has been an increase in foreign donations from tax heavens like Luxembourg, Liechtenstein, etc.; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action the Ministry has taken against such NGOs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) Monitoring of receipt and utilization of foreign contribution by associations is done through scrutiny of audited annual returns filed by associations and is also based on the inputs received from the field agencies. The purpose of scrutiny is to ensure that the recipients of foreign contribution utilise the same in accordance with the stated objectives for which the foreign contribution is received and the money is not diverted to undesirable activities. Inspection of the books of accounts and records of associations is also undertaken in case of any complaint or adverse input against an association indicating violations of the provisions of the Act. If serious violations are noticed, punitive action, such as (i) prohibiting the association from receiving foreign contribution, (ii) freezing of its bank accounts, (iii) prosecuting the association in a court of law and (iv) cancellation of registration, is taken under provisions of the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 2010 (FCRA, 2010) and Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Rules, 2011 (FCRR, 2011) framed under the Act. In case of certain violation(s), the offences may be compounded after payment of prescribed monetary penalty by the defaulting associations. Adequate provisions have been kept in the FCRA, 2010 and FCRR, 2011 by way of reporting mechanism by the recipients of foreign contribution as also by Banks to regulate the receipt and utilization of foreign contribution by any person in the Country.

(b) Details of foreign donations reported by NGOs, which are either registered or have been granted prior permission under FCRA for the last three years are given in the Statement-A (See below).

(c) and (d) Foreign Contributions received by NGOs from Luxembourg and Liechtenstein during the period from 2006-07 to 2008-09 are given in the Statement-B (See below). The figures indicate that remittance from Luxembourg and Liechtenstein has increased over the years.

Statement-A

Details of NGOs who received foreign contribution and the amount thereof

Year	No. of NGOs reported receipt of foreign contribution	Amount of foreign contribution (Rs. in Crore)
1	2	3
2006-2007	19,603	11122.24

1	2	3
2007-2008	19,420	9744.98
2008-2009	20,650	10852.55

Data for the year 2009-10 is under compilation.

Last date of Annual Return for the year 2010-11 is 31.12.2011.

Country-wise details of foreign contribution received by NGOs

Name of Country	2006-2007 (in Rs.)	2007-2008 (in Rs.)	2008-2009 (in Rs.)
1	2	3	4
United States of America	29791267276.92	29477392404.69	34432323940.16
United Kingdom	14430207241.78	12739817573.16	11334716292.17
Germany	10427924108.29	9787320658.72	11067518437.79
Italy	4903501247.54	5211750644.46	5518455028.99
Netherlands	4538320301.55	4188047405.62	5174303363.59
Spain	4654570096.42	4024404131.87	4377440741.71
Switzerland	6109872093.57	3639813515.36	3702383123.69
Canada	2316156845.72	2774150142.49	3037368482
France	2153132661.74	1962971846.46	1918641493.87
Australia	1241400171.60	1400837005.44	1385323924.14
Belgium	2423578614.14	1001387985.22	1242743528.68
Austria	829191052.57	1005849628.89	1063138079.20
Sweden	681321264.40	886531688.91	1026698875.20
United Arab Emirates	860940814.32	793688523.93	1463935271.38
Ireland	748688383.96	778830701.51	708572688.93
Hong Kong	391835935.24	482114671.35	526717724.87
Denmark	369975154.57	400194936.53	505053146.11
Japan	1540790191.57	398125906.20	607899899.46

1	2	3	4
Singapore	452207931.22	351034063.51	683315876.63
Norway	638580339.25	295203169.93	521975614.98
Kuwait	295637626.01	288339383.79	412535083.97
New Zealand	179048008.33	280062322.59	310057471.15
Thailand	122847600.85	249831334.96	103786443.56
Philippines	225496183.49	227340178.62	221264003.78
Mauritius	452288129.14	203087932.51	39237864.26
Luxembourg	134409490.52	192725248.54	233059125.21
Others	1821795777.25	189885813.37	535731520.27
Czech Republic	94680520.77	162992021.52	193275718.28
Finland	151926759.88	162761801.12	278129641.04
Taiwan	251776507.05	170742073.65	145302206.89
Kenya	74559546.03	152419368.18	101570919.03
Saudi Arabia	119413747.24	113651585.32	108286458.33
Malaysia	103366620.45	117508596.82	188756887.67
Swaziland	239122762.02	96127605.25	72027770.81
Vatican City	94173388.09	88628146	51116589.43
Qatar	54595990.39	84841504.51	156302338.47
Portugal	10324192.75	73628559.52	45621778.40
South Africa	75119504.87	65835065.96	84690832.83
South Korea	35616723.83	64468205.31	81057383.89
Bahrain	22438503.72	54865806.44	57153753.10
Iceland	50651772.98	50579647.50	56277358.12
Oman	83472275.94	47728960.88	104054255.65
Sri Lanka	39356858.34	49591854.88	39522543.51
Malta	22401116.59	46015169.50	49224175.99
Liechtenstein	35799886	45410948	63677229.75

1	2	3	4
Indonesia	473184595.84	43901685.74	53884720.52
Uganda	10557831	37959510	28642974.50
Nepal	25461868.87	30065487	128828373.18
Bahamas	946256	27864236	11871405
Afghanistan	34976527.40	27658444.91	45364741.95
Trinidad and Tobago	44475022.11	25296564.02	397173759.40
Brazil	16208100.95	24323769.27	17660392.46
Barbados	949066.40	23076304.36	1131054.19
Czechoslovakia	949066.40	-	-
Botswana	27273643.12	22757165	30548449.93
Monaco	26288576.16	22517285	18841655
Suriname	25315393.00	21863304	28315316
Poland	18012430.58	21477712.21	40863536.85
Greece	3422507.34	19999485.18	39364343.91
Nigeria	1061723.92	19497725.49	11519721.09
Reunion Island	19024710	18743414	24099040.16
Slovakia	15242960	16549082.50	18724985.08
Tanzania	27836706	20488660	8886648
Russia	22706892.75	15680070.76	16402595.43
Argentina	8606923.51	15081022.65	8701993.09
Bhutan	13209591	13328821	3453579
Bangladesh	6785817.37	12420174.33	3809802
Mexico	6095245.60	9867964.20	5160716.29
Panama	3000477	7792768	2119817
Hungary	1415160	7609308.50	7609353.90
Yemen	5037819	7513356	-
Kiribati	5037819.00	7322039	-

1	2	3	4
Israel	6874327.21	7256973.84	6101169.76
Slovenia	2511449.17	6946141.90	10285220.51
China	131836207.77	6921999.18	25974113.94
Jamaica	3492837	6043393.22	10794719.99
Ethiopia	4764462	5910123	2207368.30
Pakistan	2198918.17	5673972.10	6690009.30
Columbia	3436189.79	5560591.03	1233611.10
Croatia	266433.81	4795281.97	6016349.50
Chile	14944935	4726617	6972092.70
Bulgaria	1040198	4724489.05	1951955
Hewaji	1040198.00	-	-
Malagasy (Madagascar)	4217504.00	4551607.46	16283265
Turkey	3888514.50	4524885	6837531.20
Mozambique	3178185.00	4420397	2485130
Lebanon	10257067.50	4334291.40	2274690
Grenada	33669480.38	3597573.20	167867.40
Romania	4819123	3412236.54	21934380.21
Fiji	3325048.06	2933592.51	5276020.91
Vietnam	468624	2801178	4720884.07
Morocco	181030	2513019	700247
Yugoslavia	171000	-	-
Venezuela	4361120.20	2480766.50	1258022.75
Cuba	245509.68	2399531.33	2155870.88
Guinea-Bissau	-52005	2250759.82	
ESTONIA	32670.00	2222535	760737
Iran	1492160	1979388	3366761
Ghana	588856.20	1964203.50	13299463.05

1	2	3	4
Myanmar	5860	1698493	301744.03
Lithuania	140055	1531166	1756945
Gambia	5860.00	--	642529
Yemen Arab Republic	140055.00	-	14661275
Malawi	1207330.00	1359348	566447
Kazakhstan	253601.00	1341067	1250683
Mongolia	1430033.02	1321618	2294974.50
Zambia	2887421	1273104.20	4466414
Belize	2887421.00	1146834	
Iraq	230765	1128400	1261200
Cape Verde Islands	230765.00	-	-
Zaire	652041	-	-
Ukraine	19980739	656703	448818
Maldives	652041	1024958	821453.40
Laos	195165	982805	-
Cambodia	7752.50	966076	1454915.88
Egypt	1558598.01	1020786	1855107.90
Namibia	18000	858000	1419625
Belarus	647878	801728	3382759.50
Cyprus	340726.25	781706.85	50563184.37
Zimbabwe	38714	661307	2676789
Seychelles	2243293	583165	597901
Guatemala	303	559517	338043.70
Ecuador	49045	405349	3266063
Guinea	52005	380007.49	289066
Macau	1029267.75	352623	363186.50

1	2	3	4
Sudan	259591	316572	100111
Tunisia	52005.00	284914	2538571
Comoros	1029267.75	270500	2101992
Latvia	204856	268522	789633
Brunei	113463.67	219577.20	286564.01
Ivory Coast	-	209735	12500
Jordan	1652368	205582	869563.40
Syria	210302	158967	10655
Togo	-	152206	406040
Anguilla	1271	147990	-
Libya	248343	141840	369173
Papua New Guinea	169389	128242.40	208688
Sierra Leone	-	-	389075.40
El Salvador	8667	123802.13	214737
Angola	700	100067	-
Benin	-	99900	-
Uruguay	39216.70	90828.45	501416
Bolivia	169389.00	88680	367674.40
Rwanda	89900	84528	-
Central African Republic	-	84041	-
Uzbekistan	700	81402	230549.92
Netherlands	9884670	74878	1903469
Antilles	-	-	-
Dominica	28956	73757.67	40659.90
Peru	8210	72695.95	204012.88
Cayman Islands	1738124	62355	756943
North Korea	70041.00	59605	818341

1	2	3	4
Algeria	1462208	55118	-
Tonga	9884670.00	50003	-
Nauru	877910	47870	-
Cameroon	195502	47415	-
Costa Rica	43109.61	44596.73	89122.16
Kampuchea	8210.00	-	-
Montserrat	1738124.00	-	-
Bosnia	1657833.12	42320	3130270
Palestine	323509	41487	-
Djibouti	1462208.00	40150	204653
Paraguay	22500	39750	676529
Caicos Islands	-	39385	-
New Caledonia	877910.00	37875	2000
St. Lucia	5001	30039.50	7955
Lesotho	-	18537	-
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	87978.69	14972.96	10092.25
Tajikistan	896068	14247	201193.48
Mauritania	-	14184	1466915
Gabon	2626784	3208	3000
Western Samoa	23909170	2701	313230
Congo	105315	1178.45	4200
Senegal	323083	1000	5397475.70
Tibet	1657833.12	19501784.96	8483001.95
Kyrgyzstan	5001.00	-	187068
Vanuatu	-	-	523872
Belize	23872	-	321948.30

1	2	3	4
Herzegovina	-	-	27377
Burkina Faso	896068.00		6000
Mongolia (People Rep)	-	-	42000
Liberia	-	-	2440
Cardine Mashal Islands	149571	-	-
Antigua and Barbuda	15000	-	-

Data for the year 2009-10 is under compilation.

Last date of Annual Return for the year 2010-11 is 31.12.2011

Statement-B

Foreign Contribution received by NGOs from Luxembourg and Liechtenstein

Year	Luxembourg (in Rs.)	Liechtenstein (in Rs.)
2006-2007	134409490	35799886
2007-2008	192725248	45410948
2008-2009	233059125	63677229

Data for the year 2009-10 is under compilation.

Last date of Annual Return for the year 2010-11 is 31.12.2011.

Organisations involved in various bomb blast cases

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

(a) the names of organisations said to be involved in Samjhauta Express bomb blast in 2007, Mecca Masjid blast, Ajmer Sharif bomb blast, blast in a cinema hall in Thane in 2008, Malegaon bomb blast, bomb blast in Goa in 2009, as per investigations carried out into these cases;

(b) the action taken by Government against the said organisations; and

(c) whether Government will ban such organisations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI

JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Name of no specific organization has been confirmed as yet in the investigations

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

into the Samjhauta bomb blast case, Mecca Masjid blast case and Ajmer Sharif bomb blast case. However, among the accused persons in these cases viz. Late Sunil Joshi and Swami Aseemanand, Shri Devendra Gupta and Shri Lokesh Sharma, who have been arrested and charge-sheeted, were reportedly earlier involved in the activities of Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh (RSS). This was revealed during the course of investigation and also from the confessional statements of Swami Aseemanand.

In the Goa blast case, the name of 'Sanatan Sanstha' has come up and, in the Malegaon case of 2008, the name of Abhinav Bharat has come up during investigations. In the bomb blast case of Malegaon 2006, as per the investigations conducted by ATS Mumbai and the CBI, Student Islamic Movement of India (SIMI) activists were involved. Presently, NIA is conducting further investigations in the above cases (except the bomb blast in a Cinema Hall in Thane in 2008 which is being, investigated by ATS, Mumbai).

(b) and (c) The matters are still under investigation. However, with reference to 'Sanatan Sanstha' and 'Abinav Bharat', as per available information, Maharashtra police has recommended to the Government of Maharashtra to include these organizations in the Schedule of Terrorist Organizations under Section 35 of the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, (UAPA) 1967. SIMI is included as a Terrorist organization under the UAPA, 1967.

Comprehensive law for unorganised labourers

*494. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) when Government is going to bring in a comprehensive law ensuring social and job security for unorganised labourers; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b) The Government has already enacted the Unorganised Workers' Social Security Act, 2008. The Act provides for constitution of National Social Security Board to recommend social security schemes viz life and

disability cover, health and maternity benefits, old age protection and any other benefit as may be determined by the Government for unorganized workers.

The Government launched the Rashtiriyā Swasthya Bima Yojana for BPL families (a unit of five) in the unorganized sector on 01.10.2007. The scheme became operational from 01.04.2008. Under the scheme, smart card based cashless health insurance cover of Rs. 30,000/- per family per annum on a family floater basis is provided.

To provide death and disability cover to rural landless households between the age group of the 18 to 59 years, the Government launched the "Aam Aadmi Bima Yojana" on 02.10.2007

Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension scheme provides for old age pension of Rs. 200 per month to persons above the age of 60 years and for the persons above the age of 80 years the amount of pension has been raised to Rs. 500 per month.

With a view to enhancing of livelihood security in rural areas, the Government enacted the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005 guaranteeing 100 days of wage employment in a financial year to rural households who volunteer to do unskilled manual work. The Government has also extended the Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) to such MGNREGA beneficiaries who have worked for more than 15 days during the preceding financial year.

The Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) addresses the urban poverty alleviation through gainful employment to the urban unemployed or underemployed poor.

Protected monuments in Bihar

*495. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of buildings and monuments declared protected by Government and their present status in the State of Bihar; and

(b) the year-wise details of fund allocation to the State of Bihar for upkeep of these buildings for the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) There are seventy monuments/sites declared as of national importance in the State of Bihar under Ancient Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958. The details These monuments/sites are conserved, preserved and maintained by way of structural repairs on need basis, as per archaeological norms, subject to availability of resources. These centrally protected monuments/sites are fairly in good state of preservation.

The expenditure incurred on conservation, preservation and

environmental development of centrally protected monuments/sites in the State of Bihar during the last three years and the current year, is as under:

Year	Expenditure (Rupees in Lakhs)
1	2
2008-09	294.83

1	2
2009-10	224.08
2010-11	249.60
2011-12	16.33
	(upto June'11)
	(Allocation: 300.00)

In addition to conservation, preservation, maintenance and development of environs in and around centrally protected monuments, providing tourist related amenities (e.g. drinking water, toilet blocks, facilities for physically challenged, pathways, cultural notice boards/signage, vehicle parking, cloak rooms, etc.) at the centrally protected monuments/sites are the regular activities which the Archaeological Survey of India undertakes as per needs and availability of resources.

Statement

List of Centrally Protected Monuments in Bihar under the jurisdiction of the Archaeological Survey of India

Sl.No.	Name of the Monument	Locality
District		
1	2	3
4		
1.	Tomb of Shamsheer Khan	Shamshernagar
2.	Ancient site of Vikramasila Monastery	Antichak
3.	Rock Temple	Golgong
4.	Patalpuri cave and land adjoining Bateshwar cave on the Patharghata hill	Madhorampur
5.	Rock sculptures	Patharghatta
6.	Ancient mound	Buxar
7.	Remains of ancient fort or Pachrukhi Garh locally known as Raja Bali Ka Garh	Balirajgarh
8.	Ruined fortress, Chankigarh	Chanki
		West

			Champaran
9.	Rampart of the fort and Stupa at	Marhia	West
	Nandangarh		Champaran

1	2	3	4
10.	Ruined fortress at Nandangarh	Marhia	West Champaran
11.	Vedic burial mounds	Marhia	West Champaran
12.	Vedic burial mounds	Pakri	West Champaran
13.	Fort ruins, tank and Stupa	Sagardih	East Champaran
14.	Buddhist Stupa	Tajpur Deur	Last Champaran
15.	Asoka column known as Laur pillar	Lauriya Areraj	East Champaran
16.	Asoka column	Lauriya Nandangarh	West Champaran
17.	Vedic burial mounds	Lauriya Nandangarh	West Champaran
18.	Ashoka column	Rampurwa	West Champaran
19.	Sculptures of various Hindu deities carved on the southern and eastern faces of some rocks and boulders of Kauwadol Hill	Kurisarai	Gaya
20.	Sculptures of various Hindu deities carved on the face of an isolated round boulder separated by a distance of 12 feet from the south- eastern corner of the Kauwadol Hill.	Kurisarai	Gaya
21.	Sculptures of various Hindu deities carved on the northern-eastern faces of some rocks of Kauwadol Hill.	Kurisarai	Gaya
22.	Sculptures of four Hindu deities one on each side of an oblong isolated boulder to the east of the Kauwadol Hill.	Kurisarai	Gaya

1	2	3	4
23.	The whole of the ancient ruins on which there are a colossal statue of Buddha, a few loose sculptures and thirteen sand stone pillars.	Kurisarai	Gaya
24.	The area generally known as 'Garh'	Kurkihar	Gaya
25.	Ancient Buddhistic image and other images and sculptures collected underneath a shed	Gunerī	Gaya
26.	Ancient mounds in the valley known as "Hasra Kol"?	Bishunpurtarwa, Hasra and Jagdishpur	Gaya
27.	Ancient mounds in the hill known as 'Sobhnath'	Bishunpurtarwa, Hasra and Jagdishpur	Gaya
28.	Siva temple	Konch	Gaya
29.	Ancient Stupa and other remains locally known as Sujata garh	Bakraur	Gaya
30.	Ancient Buddhistic image and sculptures collected underneath a shed	Ghejan	Jehanabad
31.	Gopi Cave	Barabar and Nagarjuni hills	Jehanabad
32.	Karan Chaupar Cave	Barabar and Nagarjuni hills	Jehanabad
33.	Lomas Rishi Cave	Barabar and Nagarjuni hills	Jehanabad
34.	Sudama Cave	Barabar and Nagarjuni hills	Jehanabad
35.	Vadathika Cave	Barabar and Nagarjuni hills	Jehanabad
36.	Vapiyaka Cave	Barabar and Nagarjuni hills	Jehanabad
37.	Visva Jhopa Cave	Barabar and Nagarjuni hills	Jehanabad

1	2	3	4
38.	Ancient monolithic pillar known as Lat	Lat	Jehanabad
39.	Asokan Column	Kolhua	Muzaffarpur
40.	Remains of the ramparts and the mound commonly known as the 'Queen's Palace' in the Killa	Bihar Sharif	Nalanda
41.	Tomb of Malik Ibrahim Bayu	Bihar Sharif	Nalanda
42.	Ancient remains known as Garh	Ghorakatora	Nalanda
43.	All mounds, structures and buildings enclosed in the acquired area	Nalanda	Nalanda
44.	Ancient mound	Bargaon	Nalanda
45.	Statue of Buddha	Jagdishpur	Nalanda
46.	i. All ancient structures and other monuments.	Rajgir	Nalanda
	ii. All ancient structures and all artificial ancient remains which are situated within a distance of half a mile of the said two ancient cities known as old and new Rajgriha.		
	iii. Walls of the two ancient cities known as old and new Rajgriha		
47.	Sculpture and Images	Datiana	Patna
48.	The grove known as "Bulandibagh"	Bulandipur	Patna
49.	The mound or stupa known as "Chhoti Paharai"	Chhoti Pahari	Patna
50.	Supposed site of the Palace of Asoka	Kumrahar	Patna
51.	Remains of wooden foundations and ancient Mauryan walls	Sandalpur	Patna
52.	Mounds known as the five stupas or "Panch Pahari"	Paharidih	Patna

1	2	3	4
53.	a. Ablution Tank, b. Mir Ashraf's Jama Mosque iii. Pucca well	Patna	Patna
54.	Tomb of Shah Makhadum Daulat Maneri and Ibrahim Khan	Maner	Patna
55.	Tank	Maner	Patna
56.	Ancient Mound and ruined brick walls together with adjacent land comprising part of survey plot No. 608 and 611	Maner	Patna
57.	Ancient Mound and ruined brick walls together with adjacent land comprising of survey plot No. 399	Maner	Patna
58.	Ancient mound	Buxar	Buxar
59.	Tomb of Hasan Shah Suri	Sasaram	Rohtas
60.	Tomb of Sher Shah Suri	Sasaram	Rohtas
61.	Rohtasgarh fort	Rohtasgarh	Rohtas
62.	Temple of Mundeswari Devi	Paura	Kaimur
63.	Tomb of Bakhtiar Khan	Malik Sarai	Kaimur
64.	Three rock inscriptions (Adjacent to Tara Chandi temple)	Sasaram	Rohtas
65.	Ancestral House of Dr. Rajendra Prasad, the First President of India	Jiradei	Siwan
66.	Remains of Ancient city	Manjhi	Saran
67.	Jami mosque	Hajipur	Vaishali
68.	Relic Stupa	Harpur Basant (Vaishali)	Vaishali
69.	Raja Vishal ka Garh	Vaishali	Vaishali
70.	Kanhaiya ji ka mandir	Bandarjhula	Kishanganj

Helicopters for anti-naxal operations

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

(a) whether it is a fact that seven helicopters were provided to carry the paramilitary forces personnel to the remotest locations of naxalite-affected areas of Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand;

(b) if so, the time when these helicopters were provided alongwith the number thereof which are still operational;

(c) the time when the helicopters were sent to the Hindustan Aeronautics Limited (HAL) for maintenance and the total time taken in their maintenance; and

(d) the impact on achievement of target by para-military forces due to non-availability of helicopters with them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) At present, a total of 09 helicopters off both Indian Air Force and Border Security Force have been provided to support the security forces deployed in Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected States. Out of these, 04 MM 7 helicopters of Indian Air Force are located at Chhattisgarh; 02 each at Raipur and Jagdalpur. Out of 05 Dhruva helicopters of BSF, 03 are placed at Raipur in Chhattisgarh and 02 at Ranchi in Jharkhand. These helicopters are available for use as per operational requirements in all LWE affected States.

(b) and (c) The four Indian Air Force helicopters have been operating since 20.12.2009. Whereas, the five BSF Dhruva helicopters were provided in a staggered manner from 24.09.2009 to 30.12.2010. Out of the above five Dhruva helicopters, at present 04 BSF Dhruva helicopters are serviceable and one helicopter which was located at Raipur has been sent to HAL Bangalore on 29.03.2011 for 500 hours servicing/inspection.

(d) The availability of helicopters, acts as an important force multiplier as helicopters are extremely useful to the security forces in casualty evacuation and movement of reinforcement in times of need.

Para-military troops needed to counter naxal threat

*497. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS

be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that according to Government's assessment it would need to deploy about 65,000 paramilitary troops to counter the threat from naxalites;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) how Government proposes to overcome this shortfall?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (c) The Government of India keeps the situation in all the Left Wing Extremism affected States under constant review. The Central Armed Police Force Battalions are inducted in these States to assist State police forces in anti-naxal operations, as per requirement projected by the affected States and the availability of forces. At present, 71 Battalions of Central Armed Police Forces, 01 Nagaland India Reserve Battalions and 09 Commando Battalions for Resolute Action (CoBRA) are deployed in naxal affected states to assist State police forces in anti-naxal operations.

More units to Gujarat under Namak Mazdoor Awas Yojana

*498. SHRI KANJIBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal is under consideration of Government to increase the number of Namak Mazdoor Awas Yojana units to the State of Gujarat;

(b) if so, by when a decision in this regard is likely to be taken; and

(c) whether Government is considering to enhance the unit cost area and assistance, if so, by when?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

Representation made by GILA

*499 SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received any representation submitted by the Government of India Librarians Association (GILA);

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

(c) how many of them have been implemented so far;

(d) the details of progress made after submission of the representations and the date of any reply by the Ministry in response to the Association's letter; and

(e) by when all the demands of GILA will be fulfilled/implemented by Government?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. The details of the demands made by Government of India Librarians Association (GILA) as enumerated in its letter dated 8th October, 2010 are as follows:-

1. Implementation of Review Committee Recommendations.
2. Creation of Library Cell and Formation of Indian Library Service.
3. Removal of VI CPC pay - structure anomalies in respect of Central Government Library Staff.
4. Grade Pay for LIA's be fixed at Rs. 4600/- instead of Rs. 4200/-
5. Grade Pay for ALIO's be fixed at Rs. 5400/- instead of Rs.4600/-

(c) to (e) On the basis of Review Committee Recommendations (March, 1989), a categorization formula for Government libraries was circulated by the Department of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance vide their OM No.19(1)/IC/86 dated 24.7.1990. Accordingly, libraries have been categorized and subsequently the Librarian/In-charge of library have been granted higher pay scale as prescribed in the OM.

The Department of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance vide their OM of 1990 also introduced uniform Pay Structure and Designations for Library Staff in Government Departments as recommended by the Review Committee.

The Department of Expenditure, Implementation Cell issued an OM No.21/3/2001-IC dated 21st February, 2002 raising the entry pay scale for departmental librarians possessing minimum qualifications of Bachelor of Library Science along a Graduate Degree to Rs. 5500-9000/- with effect from 1.1.1996 by merging the existing posts of Library and Information Assistant and Senior Library and Information Assistant which were in the respective pay scales of Rs. 5000-8000/- and Rs. 5500-9000/-. The minimum entry scale of Librarians in Government Libraries has accordingly been revised.

No decision has been taken regarding constitution of Central Library Service and creation of a Permanent Library Cell.

The proposal for the revision for the Grade Pay of Library and Information Assistant (LIA) and Assistant. Library and Information Officer (ALIO) has not been approved by the Government.

No decision has been taken regarding the minimum staff structure recommended for different categories of Libraries in the Review

Committee Report. The representatives of GILA have participated in the meetings held from time to time to discuss implementation of various recommendations regarding Government Libraries. It is not possible to fix a time limit for implementation of the demands of the Association.

Amount released to Punjab for modernising police force

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

(a) the amount released to the State of Punjab during each of the last three years for modernising the police force;

(b) whether Government proposes to allocate special funds to the sensitive border State of Punjab;

(c) whether Government of Punjab has approached Central Government in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) The following amounts have been released by the Ministry of Home Affairs to Punjab during the last three years i.e. 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 under the Scheme for Modernization of State Police Forces (MPF Scheme):-

Sl.No.	Financial Year	Amount released
		(Rs. in crore)
1.	2008-09	21.56
2.	2009-10	33.50
3.	2010-11	26.08

(b) to (d) There is no proposal under consideration in Ministry of Home Affairs to allocate special funds to Punjab for State Police. Under the MPF Scheme, release of funds to States is determined keeping in view, *inter-alia*, demands and security scenario in the States, utilization of Central funds released in previous years by the concerned States and overall availability of funds under the Scheme as per the allocation received from Ministry of Finance. During the financial year, 2010-11, the State Government of Punjab sought additional funds amounting to Rs. 1.20 crore for procuring Jammers for Punjab Police. Accordingly, an amount of Rs.1.20 crore was released to Punjab under the MPF Scheme in 2010-11 for purchase of 06 jammers. The amount of Rs.26.08 crore shown above includes Rs.1.20 crore released to the State for purchase of jammers.

For the current financial year 2011-12, the MPF Annual Action Plan proposal of Punjab projecting requirement of Rs.104.33 crore (including Central and State share) has been received and considered by the Ministry of Home Affairs in the meeting of the High Powered

Committee with State Government officers held on 19.08.2011. Based on the discussions in the meeting, the State Government of Punjab has been requested to send a modified Action Plan corresponding to last year's level of allocation of funds to the Ministry for approval.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Extension of DEPS

3721. SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) to what extent the extension of Duty Entitlement Passbook Scheme helped the exports for three months *i.e.*, upto June, 2011;

(b) to what extent the above extension helped in neutralizing the incidence of more customs duty on import content of export products;

(c) whether it is a fact that exporters are demanding further extension of the DEPS; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by Ministry in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b) India's exports have registered a growth of 45.7% during the period April-June 2011 (US \$ 79 billion) over the same period of last year. However, the actual contribution of DEPB on this growth cannot be estimated as DEPB is one of the duty neutralisation Schemes. DEPB neutralises the incidence of customs duty on import content of the export product.

(c) Yes Sir.

(d) The list of agencies/persons requesting for extension of DEPB is given in the Statement (See below). The Government has taken a view not to extend the DEPB beyond 30.9.2011.

Statement

List of references received from various EPCs/Boards/Association/Firms etc.

requesting for extension of DEPB Scheme

Sl.No.	Name of EPCs/Boards/Association/Firms
1	2
1.	Federation of Indian Export Organisations (FIEO)
2.	EEPC India

3. PHD Chamber of Commerce and Industry
 4. Confederation of Indian Industries (CII)
 5. Indian Chemical Council (ICC)
-

1	2
6.	The Synthetic and Rayon Textiles Export Promotion Council (Srtepc)
7	Pharmaceuticals Export Promotion Council (Pharmexcil)
8.	The Plastics Export Promotion Council (Through DOC)
9.	Basic Chemicals, Pharmaceuticals and Cosmetics Export Promotion Council (CHEMEXCIL)
10.	The Handloom Export Promotion council
11.	Export Promotion Council for Handicrafts
12.	Coir Board
13.	Coffee Board
14.	Automotive Tyer Manufacturers' Association (ATMA)
15	Indian Spinners' Association (ISA)
16.	ELCINA Electronic Industries Association of India
17.	Indian Chamber of Commerce Calcutta (I.C.C.)
18.	The Karnataka Planters' Association (KPA)
19.	The United Planters' Association of Southern India
20.	All India Association of Industries (AIAI) (through PMO)
21.	Federation of Gujarat Industries (FGI)
22.	Association of Indian Forging Industry (AIFI)
23.	Merchant Chamber of Commerce (MCC)
24.	The Oriental Chamber of Commerce (OCC)
25.	Society of Indian Automobile Manufacturers (SIAM)
26.	Chamber of Small Industry Associations (COSIA)
27.	Western U.P. Chamber of Commerce and Industry
28.	Rajasthan Chamber of Commerce and Industry (RCCI)
29.	Indian Drug Manufacturers' Association (IDMA)
30.	Automotive Component Manufacturers Association of India (ACMA)

1	2
32.	M/s. Mahindra and Mahindra (Through PMO)
33.	M/s. Bajaj Auto Ltd.
34.	M/s. Deccan Chronicle
35.	M/s. Technova Imaging Systems (P) Ltd.
36.	M/s. Ratan Polyplast
37.	M/s. Plastiblends India Ltd.
38.	M/s. Oleofine Organics (India) P. Ltd.
39.	M/s. Fune Organic Industries
40.	M/s. Pradipkumar Pharma P. Ltd.
41.	M/s. Cello International P. Ltd.
42.	M/s. Enaltec Labs P. Ltd.
43.	M/s. Nelion Exports
44.	M/s. Eastman International
45.	M/s. AMD Industries Ltd.
46.	Shri Harshad S. Bhayani and (through RA, Jammu (2)
47.	The Cotton Textiles Export Promotion Council
48.	CAPEXIL
49	The Northern India Textile Mills Association
50	M/s. Plastiblends India Ltd., Mumbai (Through PM office)
51	M/s. Ratan Polyplast (Through PM office)
52.	Association of Synthetic Fibre Industry (ASFI), New Delhi
53.	Shri T.A.S. Balagopal, Export Director of Tata Motors
54.	Shri Ramesh Verma, Modi Nagar

Energising bilateral trade ties

3722. SHRI T. M. SELVAGANAPATHI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government had decided to energise bilateral trade ties with many countries, including Russia;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government had entered into Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement (CECA) with many countries in the past; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. India is pursuing the policy of deepening and energising bilateral trade ties with various countries including Russia. The instruments of this policy include Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreements (CECA), Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreements (CEPA), Preferential Trade Agreements (PTA), Bilateral Trade Agreements (BTA), Free Trade Agreements etc.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreements (CECA), Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreements (CEPA) entered into with various countries include:-

1. A Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement (CECA) with Singapore in June, 2005.
2. A Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement (CECA) with Malaysia in February, 2011.
3. A Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreements (CEPA) with South Korea in August, 2009.
4. A Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (CEPA) with Japan in February, 2011.

Production and export of toxic leaded paints

3723. SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has banned production and use of toxic leaded paints in the country;

(b) whether Government is aware that paint companies in the country continue to produce and export toxic leaded paints to neighbouring countries;

(c) if so, the facts and details of how they have managed to export the same; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to ensure that the products which are banned in the country are not exported at any cost?

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

(b) and (c) Government is aware that paints with varying degrees of lead content are produced in the country, as there are no mandatory standards to regulate lead content in paints so far. Paints is not a restricted item for export.

(d) Does not arise.

Increase in trade deficit

3724. SHRI K.E. ISMAIL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that despite the economy's growth and the growth of exports, the trade deficit is increasing alarmingly;

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

(c) whether Government is considering to take measures to bring down the trade deficit;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether encouraging the domestic manufacturing industry for a greater output would play a role to bring down the deficit; and

(f) if so, the details thereof with Government measures on the issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) to (d) The Trade deficit in the last three years 2008-2009, 2009-2010 and 2010-2011 has been falling as shown below:

Values in Rs. crore				
S.No	Year	Export	Import	Trade Deficit
1.	2008-2009	8,40,755	13,74,436	-533,681
2.	2009-2010	8,45,534	13,63,736	-518,202
3.	2010-2011*	11,57,475	16,09,019	-451,544

*figures for 2010-11 are provisional and subject to change

(e) and (f) Domestic manufacturing industry is provided deemed export benefits, for specified categories of supplies, as given in Chapter 8 of Foreign Trade Policy. It helps in import substitution and thereby in bringing down the trade deficit.

Fall in industrial production growth rate

3725. SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA:

SHRI N.K. SINGH:

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

(a) whether the country's industrial production growth has fallen considerably in the past few months;

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

(c) whether Government has since taken any corrective measures to check the fall in industrial production growth; 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) Industrial growth measured in terms of Index of Industrial Production (IIP) improved from 2.5% in 2008-09 to 5.3% in 2009-10 and further to 8.2% in 2010-11. In the first quarter of current year, the growth moderated to 6.8% compared to a growth of 9.6% in the first quarter of the previous year. The moderation in the growth in the first quarter was largely on account of a moderation of growth in the mining sector. Consumer durables and intermediates within the manufacturing sector also witnessed moderation in growth. Hardening of interest rates to some extent affected the growth in these segments.

(c) and (d) The major focus areas for improving the industrial climate during the Eleventh Plan have been the creation of world class infrastructure; promotion and facilitation of industrial investment including the foreign direct investment; improvement in business environment; and development of industry relevant skills. The Union Budget 2011-12, has clearly indicated that for sustained growth of GDP and productive employment for younger generation, it is imperative that the growth in manufacturing sector picks up. Government is considering a manufacturing policy, which will bring down the compliance burden on the industry through self-regulation and help make Indian industry globally competitive. This will improve the growth rates for manufacturing and industry.

Assistance to States for infrastructure for exports

3726. DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Governments are assisted for Infrastructural Development of Export Schemes for creating appropriate infrastructures for the development and growth of exports; and

(b) if so, the State and sector-wise details of outcome?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY
(SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) Yes, Sir. Department of
Commerce is operating Assistance to States for Developing Export
Infrastructure and Allied Activities (ASIDE) scheme with the objective
to involve the States in their export effort by providing assistance
to the State

Governments/UT Administrations for creating appropriate infrastructure for the development and growth of exports. State Level Export Promotion Committee (SLEPC) under Chairmanship of the Chief Secretary of the State approves the project to be taken up under the State Component of the scheme as per approved purposes of the scheme.

(b) Under the scheme allocation to States/UTs is made by Department of Commerce on the basis of an approved allocation criteria as lump sum amount and not sector-wise. Details of state-wise funds released during last three years are given in the Statement.

Statement

Year-wise funds released made to the States/UTs under State Component of ASIDE Scheme

(Rs. in crores)

Sl.	State/UT No. (as on 2.9.11)	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	19.20	20.41	31.21475	40.82
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1.20	0.57	0.00	0.00
3.	Bihar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4.	Chandigarh	2.50	0.00	0.00	0.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	0.00	5.22	5.22	6.66
6.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Daman and Diu	0.00	2.42	2.42	0.00
8.	Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9.	Goa	5.70	5.41	5.41	7.13
10.	Gujarat	58.35	59.57	59.57	0.00
11.	Haryana	15.45	14.68	34.68	20.85
12.	Himachal Pradesh	6.00	5.70	5.70	0.00

13. Jammu and Kashmir	5.80	5.51	5.51	0.00
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1	2	3	4	5	6
14.	Jharkhand	5.50	5.22	0.00	0.00
15.	Karnataka	41.62	39.54	70.34475	52.39
16.	Kerala	9.75	9.26	9.26	9.26
17.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	1.0173	0.00
18.	Madhya Pradesh	14.80	14.06	14.06	11.08
19.	Maharashtra	80.00	81.22.	81.22	68.00
20.	Orissa	7.92	9.14	14.14	8.95
21.	Pondichery	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
22.	Punjab	13.40	12.73	12.73	16.26
23.	Rajasthan	13.53	12.85	29.3907	12.21
24.	Tamil Nadu	47.88	49.10	49.10	33.635
25.	Uttar Pradesh	22.10	20.99	20.99	20.99
26.	Uttaranchal	5.80	0.00	5.51	3.01
27.	West Bengal	20.10	19.09	29.89475	35.91
TOTAL		396.60	392.69	487.38225	347.155
North Eastern Region					
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	1.38	0.00
2.	Assam	13.83	13.83	13.83	13.83
3.	Manipur	2.27	2.27	2.27	2.27
4.	Mizoram	3.56	3.56	3.56	0.00
5.	Meghalaya	9.17	9.17.	9.17	5.805
6.	Nagaland	2.20	2.20	2.20	1.815
7.	Sikkim	2.20	2.20	2.20	1.345
8.	Tripura	8.01	8.01	8.01	10.04
TOTAL		41.24	41.24	42.62	35.105
GRAND TOTAL		437.84	433.93	530.00	382.26

Sector-wise projects sanctioned by States SLEPCs are as under:

Sl. No.	Sector	No. of Projects	Cost ASIDE	Cost State Govt.	Cost Pvt. Sector	Project Cost
1.	EPIP/EPZ/SEZ/Other business Zones	293 (26%)	1128.69 (16%)	720.87	5299.24 (75%)	7148.80
2.	Complementary infrastructure	511 (46%)	1985.52	1487.99	635.10	4108.26
3.	Info Tech	48 (4%)	274.91	1108.96	1409.89	2793.76
4.	Others which includes equity participation in infrastructure projects and other projects of national and regional importance	53 (5%)	61.2533	34.6187	59.3448	155.22
5.	Common Effluent Treatment Plant (CETP)	34 (3%)	21 1.078	133.487	581.875 (63%)	926.4399
6.	Development of Infrast- tructure for Export Promotion	95 (9%)	245.43 (48%)	169.01	99.64	514.08
7.	Port/Harbours	28 (3%)	83.73 (70%)	34.52	1.57	119.83
8.	Power Supply	47 (4%)	174.45	100.11	0.26	274.82
TOTAL		1109	4165.06	3789.57	8086.92	16041.21

Import/export of meat products

†3727. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN SHARMA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the countries from where meat is imported into India;

(b) names of the animals whose meat was imported from January, 2010 to June, 2011 alongwith quantum and value thereof;

(c) the quantities of meat exported from India from 2010 to January, 2011, the

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

names of animals and the quantum of meat that was exported and the profit earned from export of meat; 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 total value of meat imported into India during the period January, 2010 to June, 2011 is Rs. 9.80 crore (Provisional). Country-wise quantity of meat of various animals imported alongwith value is available in the DGCI&S publication in CD form namely 'Monthly Statistics of Foreign Trade of India' Volume-II latest available till January 2011, which is regularly sent to Parliament library by DGCI&S.

(c) and (d) The total value of meat exported from India during the period April, 2010 to January, 2011 is Rs. 7090.51 crore. Quantity of meat of various animals exported alongwith value is available in the DGCI&S publication in CD form namely 'Monthly Statistics of Foreign Trade of India' Volume-I for January 2011, which is regularly sent to Parliament library by DGCI&S.

Corrupt practices in Trade Marks Office

3728. SHRI A. ELAVARASAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Trade Marks Office, a key arm of the Intellectual Property Office that deals with patents, trade marks, design registration and Geographical Indications (GI) has been caught in controversies over allegations of bribery and unfair practice;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Intellectual Property Office has sought a CBI inquiry into the corrupt practices by some of the officials for misleading applicants by promising faster processing in return for extra payment; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken to reform the department and cleanse the system?

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

(b) Since 1998, the incidents where CBI has caught the officers of

the Trade Marks Registry in corruption related matters are given in the Statement (See below).

(c) Yes, Sir. One incident of irregular practice of filing trademark application by an employee of the Trade Marks Registry came to notice on 20.06.2011. He has been suspended for his misconduct. On preliminary inquiry, it was found that a few other junior officials were also following similar practice. The office of the Controller General of Patents, Designs and Trade

Marks has taken up the matter with CBI, Mumbai with the request that an inquiry be conducted into the illegal practices followed by the employees of the Trade Marks Registry, Mumbai.

(d) Following steps have been taken to reform the department and cleanse the system:

- (i) The processing of trademarks, industrial designs and patent application has been completely e-enabled during the last two years. Applications are taken up for examination strictly on seniority basis and through a system enabled process, which cannot be tampered with.
- (ii) Status of each application is available to the public through the official website of IPO thereby making the system transparent.
- (iii) A free public search system for trade marks has been put in place.
- (iv) E-filing system for patent and trademark applications has been in place since August, 2007.
- (v) Manual on practice and procedures for patents, industrial designs and Geographical Indications has been prepared and published for the benefits of user of the system thereby making IP system further transparent. The draft manual on Practice and Procedure for trademark is already available on the website.

Statement

Corrupt practices in Trade Marks Office

- (i) An Assistant Registrar of Trade Marks demanding and accepting illegal gratification was caught by CBI in March, 1998. He was placed under suspension immediately. Based on the findings of the inquiry report and advice of UPSC, major penalty was imposed of dismissal from service in August, 2005. However, he has challenged his dismissal, which is still pending in the court of law.

(ii) CBI caught an Examiner of Trade Marks in December, 2002. After an inquiry, he was removed from Government, service in November, 2009. The Special Judge in CBI convicted another Examiner of Trade Marks of criminal charges under the Prevention of Corruption Act. He was awarded a sentence of rigorous imprisonment of two years and a fine of Rs.50,000/-. He was dismissed from Government, service in December, 2007. However, his appeal is pending in the High Court.

(iii) A Deputy Registrar of Trade Marks was caught red handed for demanding and accepting the bribe in May, 2008. He was arrested and remanded to judicial custody.

He has been suspended from the Government service and CBI proceedings against him are ongoing. He reached the age of superannuation in July, 2011.

- (iv) Another Deputy Registrar of Trade Marks was arrested because of credible information of acquiring and possessing assets more than the known source of income leading to presumption of disproportionate assets. The officer was placed under suspension and proceedings against her are pending. She reached the age of superannuation in June, 2011.

Trade between India and Pakistan

3729. SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether during the recent meeting between the Foreign Ministers of India and Pakistan, there was any talk of enhancing trade between the two countries through the Wagha Border; and

(b) the quantum of trade between the two countries through the Wagha border in the last three years?

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

(b) The requisite trade data through Attari-Wagha border is given below:

Year	(Value in Rupees crore)			
	Attari Road Land Custom Station		Attari Rail Cargo Land Custom Station	
	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
2008-09	421.18	410.30	588.55	491.22
2009-10	395.92	798.05	417.89	640.36
2010-11	452.86	1170.46	306.31	892.23

Increasing manufacturing share in GDP

3730. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry proposes to increase the manufacturing share from 16- 17 per cent to 25-26 per cent of the GDP by 2020 on

priority, as millions of skilled workforce are expected to join the segment in the near future;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) to (c) The Union Budget 2011-12 has recognized that for sustained growth of GDP and productive employment for younger generation, it is imperative that the growth in manufacturing sector picks up. Government is formulating a Manufacturing Policy, which will bring down the compliance burden on the industry through self-regulation and help make Indian industry globally competitive and take the share of manufacturing in GDP from about 16% to 25% over a period of ten years.

Export of surplus foodgrains

3731. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Commerce has expressed serious concern over the continued wastage of huge quantities of foodgrains and strongly favoured taking up export to fetch remunerative prices to farmers for their produce;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto; and

(c) what steps Government would take not to accumulate grains over and above the buffer norms and export surplus grains?

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

(b) and (c) The export of foodgrains depends on availability of surplus over and above the requirement of buffer stock including strategic reserve, international demand and supply situation, quality standards in the importing countries, varieties traded and price competitiveness. The Empowered Group of Ministers (EGOM) on Food takes into account various factors including the stocks of food grains available in the country, surplus over and above the buffer stock norm and strategic reserve requirements, the concerns of food security, availability of food grains to common man at reasonable price and remunerative prices to the grower, on a continuous basis and decides on the export of food grains as and when required.

The Government allocated additional quantities of food grain for BPL families from time to time to release pressure on its storage. A quantity of 105.66 lakh tons of rice and wheat as additional allocation including 50 lakh tons for Below Poverty Line (BPL) families at BPL prices has been allocated by Government during previous year. Similarly, during the current year, the Government has made an *ad hoc* additional allocation of 50 lakh tons of rice and wheat for distribution to BPL families at BPL issue prices in all States and Union Territories. Further 50 lakh

tons has been allocated during the current year to APL families. However, because of the record production and procurement of rice and wheat this year, 280.07 lakh tons of rice and 373.12 lakh tons of wheat was available in the Central Pool stocks as on 1.7.2011.

In view of the above, the EGOM on Food, in its meeting held on 11.7.2011 approved the proposal to allow export of 10 lakh tons of non basmati rice from Private Account at an MEP of US\$400. The DGFT, vide notification no. 60(RE-2010)/2009-14 dated 19.7.2011 published the modalities for allowing the export of these 10 lakh tons of non basmati rice on private account and invited applications from private traders subject to various conditions mentioned therein. Consequent upon a stay order by the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi in W.P. No. 5237/2011 filed by Kannu Aditya (India) Limited Vs. Union of India, the operation and implementation of the allocation made in terms of Trade Notice no.13 dated 27.7.2011, was stayed till further directions.

The Government has also decided to export limited quantities of wheat/non basmati rice from time to time to various countries like Afghanistan, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Maldives, Bangladesh and Oman on diplomatic/humanitarian basis.

**Construction of Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Zone in
Gwalior-Chambal region**

†3732. SHRIMATI MAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal has been received from the Government of Madhya Pradesh for construction of Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Zone in Gwalior-Chambal region;

(b) if so, when the proposal was received alongwith present status thereof;

(c) whether any time limit has been fixed for disposal of the proposal;

(d) whether long delay in disposing of the proposal cause hindrance in developmental works; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY
(SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) to (e) A formal proposal has been received from the State Government of Madhya Pradesh vide their letter dated 15th July, 2011 for designating Morena area as Investment Node in Gwalior Region of Madhya Pradesh under the Delhi - Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC) Project. The State Government has been requested to make available adequate land, water and power in order to consider providing technical assistance for the development of a new node as is being done in other States.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Border trade from North-Eastern States

3733. SHRI MUKUT MITHI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated volume (in rupee or dollar terms) of the Border trade from the North-East States;

(b) the State-wise break-ups of volume of trade per border trade points in the North-East;

(c) whether Government has planned to open more border trade points in the North-East; and

(d) if so, details thereof?

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

Incentives for industrial sector in Bundelkhand region

†3734. SHRI GANGA CHARAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is contemplating of providing incentives to industrial sector with a view to remove unemployment and hunger in Bundelkhand region; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) There is no such proposal.

(b) Does not arise.

Meeting of the NPC

3735. SHRI RUDRA NARAYAN PANY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Minister is not able to give proper time to the meetings of the National Productivity Council (NPC);

(b) whether it is a fact that though he is the chairperson of the Council, he has not presided over a single meeting since a long period;

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

(d) what are the solutions for this problem?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

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

(b) to (d) As a result of the macro level changes that ensued from liberalization and globalization, NPC was required to work in a businesslike manner and hence there was the need to restructure its apex bodies. Various restructuring committees set up earlier suggested changes in the structure of the Council and its Governing Body. The view was that the revised structure should take into account the vastly changed business environment and the constitution should reflect the changed mix of stake holders. In view of the above, the Review Committee set up to look into the working of National Productivity Council in its report recommended a drastic reduction in the composition of the Council and the Governing Body from 75 members to 25 members and from 25 members to 9 members respectively. A meeting of the Council is pending its reconstitution.

Sites included in World Heritage List

3736. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Heritage Committee which met on 29 June, 2011 has included some more sites on the list;

(b) if so, the details of Indian sites recommended for consideration by India to the said Committee;

(c) the details of the sites included/considered in the list during the said meeting;
and

(d) the details of steps taken by Government for consideration of remaining sites in the said lists of the World Heritage Committee?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Serial Nomination of Western Ghats - a natural site was recommended for consideration by India to the said committee.

(c) No site from India has been included in the list during the said meeting. However, discussion on Serial Nomination of Western Ghats was done and some additional information was sought for which has been provided.

(d) Every year the Government sends nominations, received from various agencies, for sites to be included on the World Heritage List.

Committee to review functioning of ZCCs

3737. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has constituted a Committee to review the functioning of Zonal Cultural Centres (ZCCs) in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the said Committee has submitted its recommendations to Government;

(d) if so, the salient features thereof;

(e) whether Government has taken any steps for implementation of the recommendations of the Committee; and

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

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. In August, 2010, Ministry of Culture constituted a Committee on Zonal Cultural Centres (ZCCs) under the Chairmanship of Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar. Dr. Sitakant Mahapatra and Shri Amol Palekar were the other members of this Committee. The Committee was required to look into the functioning and performance of the seven ZCCs set up in the country.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The Committee has submitted its Report on 11th April, 2011, wherein it has made various recommendations for structural and functional changes in the existing set up of the ZCCs. These include restructuring of the Governing Body and Executive Board of the ZCCs; setting up of an Indian Council of Zonal Cultural Centres and a Folk and Tribal Akademi; enhancing of the existing Corpus Fund of the ZCCs; enhancing the remuneration of folk and tribal artistes; revamping the Guru Shishya Parampara Scheme; undertaking cultural propagation primarily in villages, mofussil areas and city slums; and organizing Apna Utsav and Yatras to mark the Silver Jubilee of the ZCCs.

(e) and (f) Before taking a view on the recommendations of the Committee, Ministry of Culture has forwarded the Report to all State Governments, ZCCs, concerned Ministries and organizations and also placed it on the website of the Ministry (www.indiaculture.nic.in) to seek views and comments of all the stakeholders.

Evolving norms for staffing pattern of libraries

3738. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to

state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Fifth Central Pay Commission (CPC) has recommended that the Department of Culture should evolve the norms for staffing pattern for each category of libraries attached to different Ministries and Departments in Government of India;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the composition of the High Powered Committee constituted in this regard;

(d) whether there is any representative from the Government of India Librarians Association (GILA) and librarian from Central Government Libraries (beneficiary libraries) working as members of the said committee; and

(e) the details of criteria for nominating/selecting the members of the said Committee?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (c) Yes sir. To examine the recommendations of the Fifth Central Pay Commission and to suggest categorization formula and staffing pattern in government libraries, a High Powered Committee consisting of the following was constituted in 2003:-

- | | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|
| 1. Shri A.R. Bandopadhyaya | -Chairman |
| 2. Joint Secretary (Culture) | -Member |
| 3. Director, National Library | -Member |
| 4. Director, Department of Expenditure | -Member |
| 5. Joint Secretary, Department of Personnel and Training | -Member |
| 6. Dr. H.K. Kaul, Director, Developing Library Network
(DELNET) | -Member |
| 7. Dr. K.K. Banerjee, Director, Raja Rammohan Roy
Library Foundation (RRRLF) | -Member |
| 8. Director, Central Secretariat Library
Secretary | -Member |

(d) There was no representative from the Government of India Librarians Association. However, Director, National Library, Director, RRRLF and Director, Central Secretariat Library represented the beneficiary libraries.

(e) The Committee was constituted with representatives from the Ministry of Finance, Department of Personnel and Training and Ministry of Culture.

Dilapidated condition of monuments in Tamil Nadu

3739. SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI: Will the Minister of CULTURE be

pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many monuments of historical importance being run and managed by the Archaeological Survey of India, (ASI) are in dilapidated condition in the State of Tamil Nadu;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps being taken by Government to renovate them; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government plans to undertake more excavations in the State of Tamil Nadu to discover more on the history of Tamils?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) No Sir. The protected monuments of Archaeological Survey of India in Tamil Nadu are in a good state of preservation. The conservation work on them is attended to, regularly.

(c) At present Archaeological Survey of India has no plan to undertake excavations in the State of Tamil Nadu.

Protection of Jahangir's grave in J and K by ASI

3740. PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is aware of the fact that one of the two graves of the Mughal emperor Jahangir is situated at Chingus (Rajouri), Jammu and Kashmir; and

(b) whether it is a fact that it is not being looked after by the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI)?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. It has not been declared centrally protected monument.

Progress of excavation projects

3741. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether several excavation projects were undertaken in the country during the Tenth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, whether Dholavira (Kutch, Gujarat) is one of them; and

(c) if so, the details of progress made by all the projects including Dholavira so far?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The details of the excavation undertaken by various agencies during the Tenth Five Year Plan are given in the Annexure [See Appendix 223 Annexure No. 24]

(c) The excavation projects including Dholavira conducted during the period under review have since been completed.

Permission to perform prayer in historical mosques

3742. SHRI AHMAD SAEED MALIHABADI: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Hon'ble Prime Minister has assured to give permission to perform prayer in historical mosques;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) the total number of mosques identified for the purpose, mosque-wise; and

(e) the steps taken so far, in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (e) Questions do not arise.

Special scheme for care of artists

3743. SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that Kuchipudi Exponent Guru Nataraja Ramakrishna, winner of several awards including Padmabhushan, passed away recently and had a pathetic end due to lack of financial support;

(b) whether Government will agree that while promotion and preservation of our art and culture is important, taking care of our legends and icons of culture in their old age, who are not second to any of our national monuments, is much more important especially when their financial position is bad; and

(c) whether Government would like to carve out a special scheme to tackle this issue and safeguard the self respect of our veterans?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) A Padmashree and a Sangeet Natak Akademi Fellow, Guru Nataraja Ramakrishna expired on 07.06.2011 at the age of 87. However, it would not be correct to say that he had a pathetic end due to lack of financial support.

Before his death, Guru Nataraja Ramakrishna was looked after well by his disciples and received hospital care, with assistance from the State Government, for over 10 days in Nizam's Institute of Medical Sciences, Hyderabad.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. Government of India is already administering a scheme of financial assistance to persons distinguished in letters, arts and such other walks of life, who may be in indigent circumstances and their dependents. Under this scheme, a financial assistance of Rs. 4000/- p.m. is paid to the artistes who have made

significant contribution to arts, letters, etc.; are not less than 58 years of age; and whose income (including income of the spouse) does not exceed Rs. 4000/- p.m.

Conservation of heritage monuments in Assam

3744. SHRIMATI NAZNIN FARUQUE: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of heritage monuments in Assam which are getting damaged;

(b) the amount provided for the maintenance of these heritage monuments by Government during the last three years; and

(c) whether Government has fixed any time-limit to improve the condition of these heritage monuments?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) No Madam. The protected monuments in Assam under Archaeological Survey of India are in a good state of preservation.

(b) The details of amount provided/expenditure incurred during the last three years for these monuments are as under:-

Sl.No.	Year	Expenditure incurred (Rs. in lakhs)
1.	2008-09	182.76
2.	2009-10	190.87
3.	2010-11	209.22

(c) Conservation work of the monuments is a continuous process and the same is attended regularly depending upon the availability of resources and need of the repairs.

**Encroachments on monuments of national importance
in Karnataka**

3745. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of monuments declared of national importance in Karnataka with details of each of them;

(b) how many of such monuments in the State face encroachments and have unauthorised/illegal constructed structures around them; and

(c) what action Government has taken to remove the encroachments and illegal construction from these monuments?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) The details of 507 centrally monuments/sites in Karnataka are given in the Annexure. [See Appendix 223 Annexure No. 25].

(b) There are instances of encroachment and unauthorized/illegal constructions on 59 centrally protected monuments in Karnataka.

(c) As and when an encroachment is noticed by the field office of Archaeological Survey of India, FIR is lodged with the local police followed by Show Cause Notice by the Archaeological Survey of India to the offender. As all the Superintending Archaeologist of the Circles are also

vested with the powers of Estate Officer. Action is also initiated under Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised occupants) Act, 1971, wherever applicable. Non compliance of the Show Cause Notice is followed by demolition order to the offender is well as the District Collector/Magistrate to cause removal of such encroachment within a specified period. In certain specific cases, ASI also files litigation against the encroachers before the Court of Law. Efforts have been made to remove the encroachments under the provisions of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act. Further, the Deputy Commissioners of the respective districts have been requested to demolish the illegal encroachments.

India-Turkey naval exercise

3746. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI:

SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the India-Turkey naval exercise has begun;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the objectives thereof and the amount spent in this regard so far?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (c) The Indian Navy undertook a Passage Exercise (PASSEX) with the Turkish Navy on 10th and 11th July, 2011 during the routine visit of Turkish Navy ship to Mumbai. The scope of this exercise included over the horizon targeting exercise, visual signaling exercise, manoeuvres by officers of the watch etc. The exercise was part of routine schedule of the participating naval units and no additional expenditure was incurred specifically for the exercise with Turkish navy.

Date of birth of General V.K. Singh

†3747. SHRI MOHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the date of birth recorded in the service book of General V.K. Singh, Chief of Army Staff and the number of days of service left on the basis of his date of birth; and
- (b) whether he has got some other date of birth recorded while

serving the army and which of his date of birth has been accepted by Government?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) and (b) The date of birth of General V.K. Singh, Chief of Army Staff, has been maintained as 10th May 1950 at the time of his selection as Corps Commander in 2006 as well as his subsequent promotions as Army Commander in 2008 and Chief of the Army Staff in 2010.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Accordingly, he is left with 8 months and 23 days of service as on date. However, a different date of birth finds mention in certain documents. Recently, Gen. V.K. Singh has filed a Statutory Complaint in the matter.

Removal of encroachments near Air Force properties

3748. SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA:

SHRI N.K. SINGH:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that encroachments near the notified areas near Air Force properties are increasing;

(b) if so, whether the encroachments near the notified Air Force properties may result in heavy casualties;

(c) if so, whether in view of security of IAF stations, Government proposes to remove all such illegal encroachments; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) and (b) There are cases of encroachments near the notified areas near Air Force installations. Such encroachments are a safety and security hazard both for the Air Force installations and the people living in the encroached area.

(c) and (d) Action is taken by the Air Force authorities to get the encroachments removed in accordance with the provisions of Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorized Occupants) Act, 1971. Where necessary, the matter is pursued in courts and also taken up with the appropriate State Government authorities.

Upgradation of arms used by MARCOS

3749. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any proposal for upgrading arms and weapons used by the Marine Commandos (MARCOS), post 26/11, in line with the US SEAL;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) how much of this has been implemented?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (c) Upgradation and induction of weapons and specialist equipment for the Marcos is an ongoing process in line with the best Special Forces necessary to maintain the required technological edge over the adversary.

Shortage of manpower in armed forces

3750. SARDAR SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to review the shortage of manpower in the Defence Forces; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) and (b) Review of shortage of manpower is an ongoing process and requisite steps which include fast track selection, publicity drives, improvement of service conditions etc. are taken on a continuous basis.

Acquisition of land in NE by armed forces

3751. SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Army has submitted any representation for acquiring land under use of human habitation, cultivation as well as tea garden and adjacent thereto, under reserve forest, wild life sanctuaries, National parks in North Eastern Region;

(b) if so, the State-wise details thereof and its present status alongwith land allocated in this regard; and

(c) the details of steps taken regarding compensation against acquisition of land under use of human habitation, cultivation as well as assessment made, measures being taken in case of acquiring land adjacent thereto, under reserve forest and wild life sanctuary in Assam?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) and (b) In principle approval for acquisition of 6495 acres land in Arunachal Pradesh and 2480.672 acres land in Assam was accorded for infrastructural development of the Army. Out of these, sanctions for acquisition of 230.93 acres land at Khonsa, 600 acres land at Pasighat and 358.42 acres land at Daporijo in Arunachal Pradesh have been issued so far.

(c) Ministry of Defence accords sanction for payment of compensation for acquisition of Private lands under the provisions of Land Acquisition Act, 1894. In addition to above, Resettlement and Rehabilitation Package as per National Resettlement and Rehabilitation Policy, 2007 as applicable is paid to Project Affected Families.

Providing air travel facilities to personnel of armed forces

†3752.SHRI MOTILAL VORA:

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether the Ministry has received any proposal from Army Headquarters for providing air travel services to personnel of armed forces upto the nearest airport to their home;

(b) whether it is a fact that above facility would help to reduce stress of the troops; and

(c) if so, the time by when decision on the Army Headquarters proposal would be taken?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (c) In consideration of various proposals from Army Headquarters, sanction has been accorded for hiring of 648 charter flights per year to extend Air Travel facility to personnel in Armed Forces to the following destinations:-

Sl.No.	Route	Total flights per year
1.	Delhi-Leh-Delhi	260
2.	Delhi-Srinagar-Delhi	208
3.	Delhi-Thoise-Delhi	104
4.	Kolkata-Imphal-Kolkata	52
5.	Chennai-Kolkata-Port Blair and Back	24
TOTAL:		648

These flights are expected to reduce travel time and reduce stress of the troops.

Upgradation of Harbour Protection Systems

3753. SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) keeping in view the 26/11 terror strike in Mumbai as well as May, 2011 attack on Karachi naval airbase by Taliban in Pakistan, what steps Government has taken for giving a major upgrade to its Harbour Protection Systems (HPSs); and

(b) whether naval bases in Mumbai, Vizag, Karwar, Kochi and Port

Blair are being upgraded, alongwith the ongoing security audit of ports, airfields, naval and offshore installation, etc., if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) and (b) Indian Navy has a detailed security plan for its bases, which is constantly reviewed in the light of threat perception. Procurement/upgradation of naval assets including coastal anti-submarine vessels is an on going process depending upon threat perception and Naval requirements.

Capacity augmentation of Brahmos Aerospace Industrial Unit

3754. SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Brahmos Aerospace Industrial Unit at Thiruvananthapuram is functioning normally;

(b) if so, the total annual turnover for the last three years; and

(c) whether any capacity augmentation is planned, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) Kerala Hitech Industries (Keltec), a State Government unit went through financial crisis and was under BIFR, when BrahMos Aerospace took over the Company in December, 2007. The Company has been revived and is functioning with current year order booking of ` 150 Crore.

(b) The annual turnover of the Company is steadily progressing and has crossed ` 60 Crore in the last three years.

(c) Investment have been made by Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) and Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO). Twenty-five High precision machines have been added, and a new Complex is being constructed in the adjacent Air Force land under the aegis of Defence Ministry.

Capacity of Vishakhapatnam naval base to protect coastal area

3755. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any navy base in Vishakhapatnam;

(b) what is the capacity of this base to protect the coastal area;

(c) how many ships it has and how much manpower it has, the details thereof;

(d) whether it is sufficient in comparison to the area covered by the naval forces; and

(e) what steps Government is taking to improve it?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (e) The Naval Base at Vishakhapatnam houses assets of Indian naval forces positioned for the surveillance and defence of the eastern seaboard of India. The Vizag naval base also houses the Naval Dockyard, Vishakhapatnam and all allied maintenance and administrative support facilities. Indian Navy is fully equipped to meet assessed security challenges. Enhancement of capacity of naval bases is an ongoing process based on threat perceptions, prevailing strategic and security environment etc.

Firing by DSC in Gun Carriage Factory at Jabalpur

3756. SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was a firing by Defence Security Corp (DSC) at Gun Carriage Factory (GCF), Jabalpur inside the factory on 21 January, 2011;

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

(c) whether GM had requisitioned the services of DSC to deal with an industrial problem;

(d) if so, whether the clearance for firing was given by GM; and

(e) if not, the reasons for intervention in matters relating to industrial relation by DSC?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. M.M. PALLAM RAJU): (a) Yes, Sir, there was a firing in the air by DSC personnel at Gun Carriage Factory, Jabalpur on 21st January, 2011.

(b) and (c) According to a report received from the Director General Ordnance Factories, there was an assembly of about 150 to 200 employees outside the Administrative Block of the factory. The situation seemed to go out of hand as the crowd tried to force its way through the cordon. An attempt was also made to snatch the rifle of a DSC Jawan. The Security Officer was pushed and he fell down. Under these circumstances, fearing damage to Government property the Security Officer, DSC, already deputed there, ordered firing. In this firing no one was injured.

(d) and (e) According to the report submitted by the Director General Ordnance Factories, the General Manager did not order for firing. The DSC did not intervene in the matters relating to industrial relations. They were only guarding the Government property and opened fire for protection of Government property.

Crash of Cheetah Helicopter in Nasik

3757. SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Cheetah Helicopter of the Army Aviation Corps crashed in the Nasik region on 2 February, 2011 killing both its pilots;

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

(c) the action Government proposes to take to ensure such incidents do not happen in the future?

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

(b) and (c) A Court of Inquiry (COI) has been ordered to investigate the causes of the accident. After the COI report is available, the Government will take appropriate action in this regard. In the meantime, based on preliminary investigations, technical instructions have been issued to prevent recurrence of such incidents.

Illegal entry of foreign fishermen

3758. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) details of incidents that have taken place during the last three years where the fishermen of Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Pakistan, Burma etc. have entered into Indian territory;

(b) how many have been arrested; and

(c) the details of steps Government is taking to stop these incidents?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) A total of 158 incidents have taken place in the last three years.

(b) A total of 1924 fishermen were arrested during the period.

(c) Regular aerial and surface surveillance/patrolling near the areas adjoining the maritime boundaries is maintained to deter such incidents.

Relief to workers of Rohtang tunnel project

3759. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that over 130 workers of Rohtang Tunnel project who had a close shave with death in the devastating Fingri nullah flash flood that killed eight of their co-workers on 21-22 night of this July, have been roughing it out barefoot as neither the district administration nor Border Road Organisation (BRO) and its contractor provided any relief to them so far;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action Government has taken against the responsible authorities;

(c) whether Government propose to compensate to next of kin of

deceased labourers; and

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

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) and (b) M/s Garg & Garg Co. Ropar, Punjab have been awarded Contract for execution of snow Gallery (Manali South Portal - 07) in the area coming under Rohtang Tunnel Project near South Portal. Due to cloud burst on intervening night of 20/21 July, 2011, huge debris rolled down from the hill top in two separate

streams at Km 5.76 on approach road to South Portal of Rohtang Tunnel, depositing debris on the construction site of the snow gallery. At the time of the happening, 130 of contractor's workers were deployed at the site. Border Roads Organisation, the contractor and the district administration took prompt action and saved the lives of 122 persons. 21 people were shifted to Manali Hospital immediately for their treatment. Due to alertness shown by various agencies the lives of many workers were saved.

(c) and (d) As per Contract Agreement, the contractor is responsible to pay compensation to next of kin of deceased under Workmen Compensation Act 1923. All workers deployed at site have been insured by the contractor. As immediate relief, Rs.40,000/- have been paid by the contractor to the kin of each of the deceased. All injured workers have been provided medical treatment and all medical expenses have been borne by the contractor.

Effect of MNC's undertaking port related activities

3760. MS. SUSHILA TIRIYA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is allowing foreign MNCs to undertake port related activities;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether this decision may expose defence secrets to foreign countries; and

(d) if so, the reasons for permitting MNCs to take over port projects?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) and (b) The guidelines for Private Sector Participation in port sector of 1996, permits Indian Private Sector firms to participate in PPP Projects. These guidelines also permit 100% Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) by foreign investor in Port Sector.

(c) and (d) Naval security clearance for Port related activities of MNCs are accorded on case to case basis as per the guidelines of Ministry of Defence and Ministry of Home Affairs with due consideration to national security issues.

Delay in purchase of artillery guns

3761. SHRI A. ELAVARASAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the much delayed purchase of crucial artillery guns which will replace the existing 20 years old Bofors guns in the Indian Army has been stalled again;

(b) whether it is a fact that it is the fifth time since 2002 that the process has hit a road block due to one reason or the other seriously impinging upon the army's capability to fire at the enemy and;

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

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) No, Sir. Replacement of the Bofors guns is not being envisaged.

(b) and (c) The process for procurement of 155mm/52 calibre Towed guns is underway in accordance with the Defence Procurement Procedure.

Steps to curtail import of Defence hardware and software

3762. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of steps being taken to curtail present 70 per cent import of Defence hardware and software ;

(b) what were the funds spent on procurement of military requirements separately from foreign and indigenous companies during 2006, 2007, 2008 and 2009; and

(c) whether full budgetary allocations for this purpose of modernization and upgradation of sophisticated defence were utilized or portion of the same was left unspent during 2006, 2007, 2008 and 2009?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) With a view to achieving greater self-reliance in Defence production, Government has announced Defence Production Policy in January, 2011. The 'Make' procedure was promulgated in 2006 to encourage indigenous development. Besides, the Government has included a new categorization 'Buy and Make (Indian)' in the Defence Procurement Procedure in November, 2009 to encourage indigenous production in the country.

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

Identification of companies for arms procurement

3763. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some prospective global armaments giants were identified during February, 2011 out of participants of 380 foreign and 295 Indian companies for procuring military hardware and software increasing requirements for building India's defence arsenal;

(b) if so, what is the break-up of such identified foreign and

Indian companies, and their estimated quantum of funds thereof for imports and domestic procurement; and

(c) whether supply of spare-parts and transfer of technology from foreign companies for a minimum period of ten years be made a mandatory clause of such contractual obligations backed by substantial bank guarantees?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Contracts for procurement of defence equipment are signed with Indian as well as foreign companies as per terms and conditions prescribed under Defence Procurement Procedure. The contracts contain provisions to ensure product support and supply of spare parts for the required period, as required. In foreign procurement cases, Transfer of Technology is sought, wherever required.

Coastal security

3764. SHRI N. BALAGANGA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether adequate coastal security is in place;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that an abandoned ship near Mumbai coast was not noticed by the Navy, Coast Guard, etc.; and

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the reasons therefor?

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

(c) and (d) On 31st July, 2011 merchant vessel MT Pavit was found grounded 1-2 meter depth in position 14 NM north of Colaba Point, Mumbai. MT Pavit was abandoned on 30th June, 2011 off the Oman coast and all the thirteen Indian crews were evacuated by Royal Navy ship and transferred to MT Jag Pushpa for disembarkation at Sikka Gujarat.

The Maritime Rescue Coordination Centre (MRCC) Mumbai remained in touch with the vessel throughout the ordeal till abandoning and requested the owner to monitor the vessel. However the owner informed MRCC that the vessel has already sunk.

An analysis carried out by Indian Navy has revealed that the reasons for non detection of MV Pavit could possibly be attributed to report of the vessel having been sunk, drift path of the ship through areas not covered by radar, prevailing monsoon weather (low and thick cloud base,

poor visibility, heavy rain, rough seas) in the area precluding satisfactory detection by radar or visual identification and MT Pavit was also not having operational Automatic Identification System (AIS) due to no power supply or batteries on the ship.

Crashes of MIG-21 fighter jets

3765. SHRI N. BALAGANGA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been crashes of MIG-21 recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the total number of MIG-21 crashes during the last two years, including this year, year-wise; and

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

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) and (b) A MIG-21 fighter aircraft of the Indian Air Force (IAF) recently crashed at Nal airfield, Rajasthan, on 2nd August, 2011, in which the pilot was killed. No civilian was killed or injured in the accident. The number of MIG-21 aircraft crashes of the IAF during the last two years (FY 2009-10 and 2010-11) and current year 2011-12 (upto 31.8.2011) is given below:

Financial Year	No. of IAF Mig-21 Aircraft Accidents
2009-10	04
2010-11	03
2011-12 (Upto 31.8.2011)	01

(c) Every IAF aircraft accident is thoroughly investigated by a Court of Inquiry (CoI) to ascertain the cause of accident and remedial measures are taken accordingly to check their recurrence in future. IAF has taken various measures relating to invigoration of aviation safety organisation, streamlining of accident/incident reporting procedure, analytical studies and quality audits of the aircraft fleets to identify vulnerable areas and institute remedial measures to reduce aircraft accidents. An Ornithology cell, for bird surveys at flying bases and bird prevention modules, has been established at the

Directorate of Aerospace Safety. All flying bases have been visited by senior Aviation safety personnel of the IAF to apprise and caution the operating units about the causes of the accidents and to get views towards enhancing aviation safety. Accident prevention programmes have been given an added thrust to identify risk prone/hazardous areas specific to the aircraft fleets and operational environment to ensure safe practices/procedures. Steps have been taken by the Government to train pilots to prevent accidents due to human error. These include increased use of simulators to practice procedures and emergency actions, focused and realistic training with additional emphasis on the critical

aspects of mission, introduction of Crew Resource Management and Operational Risk Management to enable safe mission launches, Aviation Psychology courses and introduction of Aerospace Safety capsules in the *ab initio* training of air crew.

Opening of Sainik Schools in A.P.

3766. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise number of Sainik Schools presently operating in the country;

(b) whether there is a proposal to open more such schools during the current and next plan period;

(c) the yardsticks to open Sainik Schools; and

(d) whether there is any plan to open one more Sainik School in Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) At present there are 24 Sainik Schools in the country. A Statement of the 24 Sainik Schools is given in the Statement (See below).

(b) to (d) Sainik schools are established on receipt of a request from the State Government that must also *inter-alia* agree to provide land for the school alongwith funds for the creation and maintenance of basic infrastructure, equipment and facilities.

A Memorandum of Agreement is also required to be signed by the State Government. The three Service Headquarters are also required to give a commitment to sparing suitable service officers for the posts of Principal, Headmaster and Registrar.

Proposals have been received from the State Governments of Orissa, Madhya Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh for setting up new Sainik Schools in Sambalpur, Sagar and Chittoor districts respectively. After site inspections by officers of the Ministry, 'In principle' approval has been accorded for setting up new Sainik Schools in these States. The State Governments have been requested to transfer the land, build up basic infrastructure and sign the Memorandum of Agreement.

Statement

Sainik Schools in the Country

Sl.No.	Name of Sainik School	State
1	2	3
1.	Sainik School Korukonda	Andhra Pradesh
2.	Sainik School Goalpara	Assam

1	2	3
3.	Sainik School Gopalganj	Bihar
4.	Sainik School Nalanda	Bihar
5.	Sainik School Ambikapur	Chhattisgarh
6.	Sainik School Balachadi	Gujarat
7.	Sainik School Kunjpura	Haryana
8.	Sainik School Rewari	Haryana
9.	Sainik School Sujanpur Tira	Himachal Pradesh
10.	Sainik School Nagrota	Jammu and Kashmir
11.	Sainik School Tilaiya	Jharkhand
12.	Sainik School Bijapur	Karnataka
13.	Sainik School Kodagu	Karnataka
14.	Sainik School Kazhakootam	Kerala
15.	Sainik School Rewa	Madhya Pradesh
16.	Sainik School Satara	Maharashtra
17.	Sainik School Imphal	Manipur
18.	Sainik School Punglwa	Nagaland
19.	Sainik School Bhubaneswar	Orissa
20.	Sainik School Kapurthala	Punjab
21.	Sainik School Chittorgarh	Rajasthan
22.	Sainik School Amaravathi Nagar	Tamil Nadu
23.	Sainik School Ghorakhal	Uttarakhand
24.	Sainik School Purulia	West Bengal

Acquisition of inferior quality fleet tanker

3767. PROF. ANIL KUMAR SAHANI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in order to maintain its approved force levels, Indian Navy's Ship-building plan envisaged addition of two fleet tankers (tanker) by 2008 and 2011 respectively and accordingly, a Request for

Proposal (RFP) was issued in 2005;

(b) whether Indian Navy awarded a contract for acquisition of a fleet tanker to Italian company even though the steel to be issued by the shipyard in construction did not meet Indian Navy technical specifications; and

(c) the reasons for sanctioning acquisition of inferior quality fleet tanker at a cost of Rs. 936.04 crore?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Steps to augment the fleet of submarines

3768. SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian Navy would be left with nine operational submarines by 2012 against the stated requirement of 30; and

(b) if so, the steps planned to augment the fleet?

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

(b) A programme for construction of six submarines is currently under way at Mazagon Dock Limited. Acceptance of Necessity for acquisition of another six submarines has also been accorded by the Defence Acquisition Council.

Objection against Andhra Pradesh's gas project in KG basin

3769. SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry is objecting to Andhra Pradesh's gas project in KG basin; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas has been informed that the project would interfere with the proposed long range Missile launching facility and an important project of the Navy.

Procurement of combat aircrafts

3770. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the cost incurred for procuring modern Combat Aircrafts for our forces;

(b) what are the factors which have contributed towards India's inability in producing state-of-the-art Combat Aircrafts for our defence needs; and

(c) the details of action plan of Government in making the country self sufficient in needs like that of Combat Aircrafts?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) Su-30 MKI aircraft and TEJAS Light Combat Aircraft are the major modern combat aircraft that have been contracted for induction into the Indian Air Force (IAF). The total cost of procurement of the Su-30 MKI is over ` 55,717 crore while the cost of procurement of the TEJAS Light Combat Aircraft is about ` 8691 crore.

(b) and (c) Capacity for design and manufacture of modern combat aircraft involves development of very high and sophisticated technology skills which is a gradual process. Technology denial regimes have thwarted this effort in the past. The Defence Procurement Procedure provides for procurement of aircraft and their subsequent manufacture in India. Hence, major aircraft procurement programme entail a mix of outright purchase from abroad and subsequent manufacture in India with increasing levels of indigenization. M/s Hindustan Aeronautics Limited (HAL) is already manufacturing the Su-30 MKI aircraft as well as the TEJAS Light Combat Aircraft for the IAF. Further, M/s HAL would also eventually be manufacturing the Medium Multi-Role Combat Aircraft (MMRCA) and Fifth Generation Fighter Aircraft (FGFA) planned for induction into the IAF.

Slow pace of military modernisation

†3771.SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI:

SHRI MOTILAL VORA:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for pace of military modernisation not picking up even after huge increase in defence budget;

(b) the steps taken by Government in its top priority of the modernisation of military; and

(c) whether the policy of developing indigenous techniques and increasing indigenous production, has been finalized?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) Sir, modernization of the Armed Forces is a continuous process based on threat perception, operational challenges, technological changes and available resources. Highest priority is being accorded to modernization of the Armed Forces which is proceeding at a fast pace.

(b) A well structured planning process is in place for capability development and modernization of the Armed Forces. As part of this process, the Government is implementing a focused plan to build up the capability of the Armed Forces by force accretions and force modernization. The process is based on a 15 year Long

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Term Integrated Perspective Plan (LTIPP), five year Services Capital Acquisition Plan and Annual Acquisition Plan.

(c) With a view to achieve greater self-reliance in Defence production, Government has announced Defence Production Policy in January, 2011. The 'Make' procedure was promulgated in 2006 to encourage indigenous development. Besides, the Government has included a new categorization 'Buy and Make (Indian)' in the Defence Procurement Procedure in November, 2009 to encourage indigenous production.

Fresh enquiry into killing of Swami Laxmananand

†3772. SHRI RUDRA NARAYAN PANY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Orissa High Court has ordered a fresh inquiry into the murder of Swami Laxmananand Saraswati which took place on Janmashtmi on 23 August, 2008 in the Kandhamal district of Orissa;

(b) if so, whether Government has initiated any action in this regard; and

(c) if so, the reasons for such type of order?

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

(b) to (c) Do not arise.

Drive to recruit tribal youths in security forces

3773. SHRI MANGALA KISAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government is aware that mostly tribal people are increasingly coming under the influence of Maoists and there is an urgent need to wean away them by initiating various Confidence Building Measures; and

(b) if so, whether Central Government would consider organising a special recruitment drive for recruitment of tribal youths in security forces with suitable modification in physical standards?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI

JITENDRA SINGH): (a) The CPI (Maoists) are targeting youth belonging to disadvantaged strata of the society, for recruitment to its armed cadres in their strongholds in Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected States. The Government is implementing several Central Sector/Centrally Sponsored Schemes/programmes for the socio-economic development of tribals. These schemes are also

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

being implemented in the LWE affected areas, in addition to various developmental schemes/programmes of different Central Ministries.

(b) There is no scheme of special recruitment drive for recruiting tribal youth in Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs). However, recruitment of constables (General Duty) in CAPFs is being done through Staff Selection Commission, wherein 20% vacancies in Border Guarding Forces and 40% vacancies in forces other than Border Guarding Forces are allotted to militancy affected areas, including LWE affected areas.

Loss of crops due to heavy rains in Maharashtra

3774. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that farmers of Maharashtra lost their crops due to heavy rains in the State recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the relief measures extended to the farmers by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) As per the information received from the Government of Maharashtra no crops loss has been reported due to heavy rains during south-west monsoon of 2011 in the State.

(c) Question does not arise.

Need for police reforms

†3775. DR. YOGENDRA P. TRIVEDI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government feels that there is a need of police reforms across the country as this system has become very old now;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) if so, whether Government proposes to bring a legislation for introducing some changes on the basis of reports submitted by the various committees in this regard so far; and

(d) if so, by when this legislation is likely to be enacted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI

MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (d) 'Police' and 'Law and Order" are the state subjects as per the VII Schedule to the Constitution. Police reforms is an ongoing process aimed at to effectively

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

deal with the crime and criminals, uphold human rights and safeguard the legitimate interests of one and all. Various Committees/Commissions in the past have made a number of important recommendations regarding police reforms which were forwarded to State Governments for appropriate action. A Committee was constituted by the Ministry of Home Affairs in December, 2004 to look into the status of implementation of recommendations of past committees/ Commissions. This Committee short-listed 49 recommendations from out of the recommendations of the previous Commission/Committees on Police Reforms as being crucial to the process of transforming the police into a professionally competent and service oriented organization. These 49 recommendations mainly pertain to:

- (i) improving professional standards of performance in urban as well rural police stations,
- (ii) emphasizing the internal security role of the police,
- (iii) addressing the problems of recruitment, training, career progression and service conditions of police personnel,
- (iv) tackling complaints against the police with regard to non registration of crime, arrests, etc. and
- (v) insulating police machinery from extraneous influences.

The report of the Review Committee was sent to all State Governments/UTs Administrations to initiate action on the recommendations concerning them.

Expert Committee to draft a New Model Police Act

As one of the recommendations of Review Committee was replacement of Police Act, 1861, the Ministry of Home Affairs set up an Expert Committee to draft a new Model Police Act in September, 2005. The Committee submitted a Model Police Act on 30th October, 2006.

The Model Act emphasized the need to have a professional police 'service' in a democratic society, which is efficient, effective, responsive to the needs of the people and accountable to the Rule of Law. The Act provided for social responsibilities of the police and emphasizes that the police would be governed by the principles of impartiality and human rights norms, with special attention to protection of weaker sections including minorities. It also contained a provision that the composition of the police would reflect social diversity.

A copy of draft Model Police Act as framed by the Committee was

sent to States/UTs for consideration and appropriate action on 31st October, 2006. A number of States have already either framed New Police Acts or amended their existing Acts. Police being a State subject, is governed by respective State Police Acts.

National Police Mission

Besides the above initiatives on Police reforms Government has set up National Police Mission with the broad objective of seeking to transform the police forces in the country into

effective instruments for maintenance of internal security and facing the challenges of the next century, by equipping them with the necessary material, intellectual and organization resources. The Mission is also tasked with the responsibility of creating a new vision for the Police. Six Micro Missions have been set up under the National Police Mission to achieve the objectives of the NPM pertaining to specific areas of Policing viz. Human Resource Development; community Policing, communication and Technology, Infrastructure, New Processes (Process engineering) and Proactive Policing and Visualizing future challenges. All of them encompass, as far as possible the entire canvas of Policing.

Supreme Court Judgment on police reforms

Notwithstanding this position, in the W.P. (Civil) No. 310/96 Prakash Singh and others Vs Union of India and others, the Hon'ble Supreme Court in its judgment dated 22.9.2006 has also directed State Governments/UTs for implementation of its various directions. It is yet another major thrust for implementing most important reforms in police. The Supreme Court's directions are primarily directed towards the State Governments. The Hon'ble Court is itself looking into the status of implementation of its directions.

Amount spent on security and prosecution of accused of bomb blast cases

†3776. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN SHARMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the accused in Parliament attack, Mumbai bomb blast, Ahmedabad, Jaipur and other metros etc. cases and the time since when they are lodged in the jails;

(b) the amount spent so far on their security and prosecution; and

(c) the number of cases in which court has delivered final verdict and the action taken on the verdicts of the courts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (c) No such data is centrally maintained as Law and Order is the State subject as per the VII Schedule of the Constitution. However, as per available inputs, the details of arrested accused are as under:-

Mumbai

I. Mumbai railway Serial Bomb Blast case-2006. Names of arrested Accused and Date of arrest.

1. Kamal Ahmed Mohammed Vakil Ansari (20.7.2006)

2. Dr. Tanveer Ahmed Mohd. Ibrahim Ansari (23.7.2006)
3. Mohd. Faisal Ataur Rehman Shaikh (27.7.2006)
4. Ehtesham Kutubuddin Siddiqui (12.8.2006)

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

5. Mohammad Majid Mohammad Shafi (28.9.2006)
6. Shaikh Mohammad Ali Alam Shaikh (29.9.2006)
7. Mohammad Sajid Margub Ansari (29.9.2006)
8. Abdul wahid Din Mohammad Sheikh (29.9.2006)
9. Muzzammil Ataur Rehman Shaikh (30.9.2006)
10. Suhail Mehmood Shaikh (30.9.2006)
11. Zameer Ahmed Latifur Rehman Shaikh (30.9.2006)
12. Naveed Hussain Khan s/o Rasheed Hussain Khan (30.9.2006)
13. Asif Khan Bashir Khan @Junaid@Abdla (3.10.2006)

Since then all the arrested accused are in jail.

II. Mumbai Terror Attack (26.11.2008)

3 arrested-Ajmal Kasab, Fahim Arshad Mohammad Yusuf Ansari and Sabauddin Ahmed Shabbir Ahmad Shaikh. Ajmal Kasab was sentenced to the death by Special Court on 6.5.2010 whereas the other two were acquitted on 3.5.2010 by Trial Court. On February 21st 2011, the Hon'ble Bombay High Court upheld the death sentence awarded by the trial Court to Ajmal Kasab. Md. Kasab has filed an appeal against the order of High Court in the Hon'ble Supreme Court, which is pending. The appeal filed by the Prosecution against the acquittal of Fahim Ansari and Sabauddin Shaikh was rejected. The second appeal has been filed by the Prosecution in the Hon'ble Supreme Court which is still pending.

III. Serial Bomb Blasts 13.7.2011 Mumbai Blasts- No arrest made yet.

Pune

IV. German Bakery, Pune Bomb Blast case in 2010

Mirza Himmayat Inayat Baig (arrested on 7.9.2010).

Delhi

V. Parliament Attack in 2001

1. Mohammad Afzal (arrested on 15.12.2001 and still in jail)
2. Shaukat Hussain Guru (arrested on 15.12.2001 and still in jail)
3. Syed Abdul Rehman Gilani (arrested on 15.12.2001 and acquitted on 29.10.2003)
4. Smt. Navjot Sandhu@Afshan Guru (arrested on 15.12.2001 and acquitted on 29.10.2003)

In a Parliament attack case, Hon'ble Supreme Court has given final verdict on 4.8.2005 and 22.9.2005.

VI. Bomb Blast at Mehrauli, New Delhi on 29th March, 2010 - No arrest.

VII. Bomb Blast near Delhi High Court on 25.5.2011-No arrest.

VIII. Firing/Bomb Blast near Jama Masjid, New Delhi on 9.9.2010-No arrest.

Bengaluru

IX. Bomb Blast at Chinnaswamy Stadium, Bangalore on 17.4.2010 - No arrest.

Varanasi

X. Bomb blast at Sheetlaghat, Varanasi on 7.12.2010 - No arrest.

Bomb blast outside Delhi High Court

†3777.SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI:

SHRI MOTILAL VORA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the persons found involved in bomb blasts outside the Delhi High Court on 25 May, 2011;

(b) whether intelligence agencies and Delhi Police had an advance input on it;

(c) whether it is also a fact that bomb making material was found outside the Gargi College in Delhi on 30 May, 2011; and

(d) whether Government would take necessary steps to establish coordination among all agencies and make them alert and vigilant in view of the failure of the intelligence agencies in both the above cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) Sir, no person has been found involved in bomb blasts outside the Delhi High Court on 25 May, 2011.

(b) No input regarding the bomb blast outside the Delhi High Court was received by the intelligence agencies and the Delhi Police.

(c) No, Sir. It was a fake bomb that was placed in cylindrical hollow piece of card board.

(d) An executive order has been issued on 31.12.2008 under which Multi-Agency Centre (MAC) has been obliged to share intelligence with all other agencies including the agencies of the State Governments and Union Territories. Likewise, all other agencies have been obliged to share intelligence with MAC. Representatives of the Member Agencies of the MAC meet regularly to undertake threat assessment. Action has also

been completed for establishment of online, dedicated and secure connectivity between all the designated Members of MAC and the Subsidiary Multi-Agency Centres (SMACs) in 30 important identified locations. Upgradation and strengthening of capabilities of intelligence agencies, is a continuous process. The strength of Intelligence Bureau has also been augmented.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Programmes undertaken under BADP

3778. SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the programmes undertaken under Border Area Development Programme (BADP);

(b) the year-wise and sector-wise amount spent in Tenth Plan and so far in Eleventh Plan for the programme;

(c) the year-wise and sector-wise targets set and results achieved;

(d) whether any case of misuse of funds came to the notice and if so, the action taken thereon;

(e) whether any case of illegal migrants availing the benefits have come to surface; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the action taken to prevent such misuse?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) Government of India has been implementing a Border Area Development Programme (BADP) through the State Governments as a part of a comprehensive approach to Border Management. The developmental activities under BADP relate to social infrastructure, link roads, employment generation, education, health, agriculture and allied sectors. The funds are provided to the States as a 100% non-lapsable Central grant for supplementing the State efforts.

The financial targets, allocation and release of funds to the States for undertaking the developmental activities in the identified border blocks under BADP is fixed by Government of India. During Tenth Five Year Plan the budgetary allocation under BADP was Rs. 1754.14 crore and in Eleventh Five Year Plan i.e. from 2007-08 to 2011-12 is Rs. 3441 crore. State-wise details for the amount spent, year-wise are given in the Statement-I A and B (See below). State Governments had undertaken developmental activities under this programme in various sectors namely: (i) Roads (ii) Education (iii) Social infrastructure (iv) Agriculture (v) Health (vi) Power (vii) Security and other allied sectors. During Tenth Five Year Plan, utilization of funds was not maintained specifically sector-wise. However, sector-wise break up of utilization of funds under BADP by the States during the Eleventh Five year plan from 2007-08 to 2010-11 has been given in the Statement-II A, B, C and D (See below).

(c) Government of India sets year-wise financial targets as fund allocation which is given in the Statement-I (A) and I (B) (See below). Sector-wise achievement from 2007-08 to 2010-11 is given in the Statement-II A, B, C, and D (See below).

(d) Yes Sir, implementation of BADP is the primary responsibility of State Governments. Complaints received regarding misuse of funds are sent to the State Governments for appropriate action at their level.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) Does not arise.

Statement-I

*(A) Details of allocation, release and utilization of funds under BADP
during
the year 2002-03 to 2006-07 (Tenth Five Year Plan)*

States	2002-03			2003-04		
	Allocation	Release	Expendi- ture	Allocation	Release	Expendi- ture
Arunachal Pradesh	1351.00	1351.00	1351.00	900.00	900.00	900.00
Assam	748.00	748.00	748.00	748.00	748.00	748.00
Bihar	728.00	728.00	728.00	728.00	728.00	728.00
Gujrat	1026.00	1026.00	1026.00	684.00	684.00	684.00
Himachal Pradesh	1098.00	1098.00	1098.00	416.00	416.00	416.00
Jammu and Kashmir	10000.00	10000.00	10000.00	10000.00	10000.00	10000.00
Manipur	416.00	416.00	416.00	277.00	277.00	277.00
Meghalaya	800.00	800.00	800.00	705.00	705.00	705.00
Mizoram	1632.00	1632.00	1632.00	1248.00	1248.00	1248.00
Nagaland	446.00	446.00	446.00	416.00	416.00	416.00
Punjab	1008.00	1008.00	1008.00	1008.00	1008.00	1008.00
Rajasthan	4032.00	4032.00	4032.00	3032.00	3032.00	3032.00
Sikkim	572.00	572.00	572.00	572.00	572.00	572.00
Tripura	1819.00	1819.00	1819.00	1296.00	1296.00	1296.00
Uttar Pradesh	1745.00	1745.00	1745.00	832.00	832.00	832.00
Uttarakhand	523.00	523.00	523.00	416.00	416.00	416.00
West Bengal	4556.00	4556.00	4556.00	2637.00	2637.00	2637.00
TOTAL	32500.00	32500.00	32500.00	25915.00	25915.00	25915.00

2004-05			2005-06			2006-07		
Allocation	Release	Expendi-	Allocation	Release	Expendi-	Allocation	Release	
Expendi-		ture		ture			ture	
ture								
1351.00	1351.00	1351.00	1935.49	1935.49	1935.49	4498.00	4498.00	4498.00
998.00	998.00	998.00	1081.00	1081.00	1081.00	2338.34	2338.34	2338.34
728.00	728.00	728.00	1693.00	1693.00	1693.00	3119.00	3119.00	3119.00
1313.06	1313.06	1313.06	1106.00	1106.00	1106.00	2096.00	2096.00	2096.00
1148.96	1148.96	1148.96	642.047	642.047	642.047	1269.00	1269.00	1269.00
8695.00	8695.00	8695.00	9999.97	9999.97	9999.97	9793.05	9793.05	9793.05
555.00	555.00	555.00	592.00	592.00	592.00	1250.00	1250.00	1250.00
900.00	900.00	900.00	494.00	494.00	494.00	1313.36	1313.36	1313.36
1556.00	1556.00	1556.00	903.48	903.48	903.48	2262.00	2262.00	2262.00
416.00	416.00	416.00	456.00	456.00	456.00	1577.00	1577.00	1577.00
992.51	992.51	992.51	1308.00	1308.00	1308.00	3641.12	3641.12	3641.12
3695.29	3695.29	3695.29	3835.00	3835.00	3835.00	5731.36	5731.36	5731.36
1256.20	1256.20	1256.20	622.00	622.00	622.00	1566.04	1566.04	1566.04
2109.60	2109.60	2109.60	1296.00	1296.00	1296.00	2678.48	2678.48	2678.48
1654.70	1654.70	1654.70	1399.01	1399.01	1399.01	2231.00	2231.00	2231.00
1389.94	1389.94	1389.94	977.00	977.00	977.00	871.00	871.00	871.00
3739.95	3739.95	3739.95	4160.00	4160.00	4160.00	5765.25	5765.25	5765.25
32499.21	32499.21	32499.21	32500.00	32500.00	32500.00	52000.00	52000.00	52000.00
52000.00								

*(B) Details of allocation, release and utilization of funds under BADP
during
the year 2007-08 to 2011-12 (Eleventh Five Year Plan)*

As on 30.8.2011 (Rs. in Lakh)

States	2007-08			2008-09		
	Allocation	Release	Utiliza- tion	Allocation	Release	Utiliza- tion
Arunachal Pradesh	6608.00	6608.00	6608.00	7965.62	7965.62	7965.62
Assam	1969.00	1969.00	1969.00	2106.87	2106.87	2106.87
Bihar	3172.00	3172.00	3172.00	3358.80	3358.80	3358.80
Gujarat	2249.72	2249.72	2249.72	2144.48	2144.48	2144.48
Himachal Pradesh	1119.00	1119.00	1119.00	1297.00	1297.00	1297.00
Jammu and Kashmir	10583.00	10583.00	10583.00	10394.88	10394.88	10394.88
Manipur	1244.63	1244.63	1244.63	1533.37	1533.37	1533.37
Meghalaya	1127.80	1127.80	1127.80	1267.00	1267.00	1267.00
Mizoram	2086.00	2086.00	2086.00	2535.00	2535.00	2535.00
Nagaland	1000.00	1000.00	1000.00	2674.47	2674.47	2674.47
Punjab	2173.94	2173.94	2173.94	2218.00	2218.00	2218.00
Rajasthan	7659.00	7659.00	7659.00	8916.23	8916.23	8916.23
Sikkim	1000.00	1000.00	1000.00	1150.00	1150.00	1150.00
Tripura	2282.89	2282.89	2282.89	2604.11	2604.11	2604.11
Uttar Pradesh	2369.15	2369.15	2369.15	2385.52	2385.52	2385.52
Uttarakhand	1191.82	1191.82	1191.82	1915.90	1915.90	1915.90
West Bengal	10164.05	10164.05	8979.00	9032.75	9032.75	8207.34
TOTAL	58000.00	58000.00	56814.95	63500.00	63500.00	62674.59
Kept as contingencies						
TOTAL						

2009-10			2010-11			2011-12			
Allocation	Release	Utiliza-	Allocation	Release	Utiliza-	Allocation		Release	
Utiliza-		tion		tion				tion	
tion									
6647.45	6647.45	6647.45	6690.50	6690.50	3142.85	8573.00	7579.08	-	
2395.62	2395.62	1212.51	4800.00	4800.00	1139.50	3161.00	1661.79	-	
3660.00	3660.00	3660.00	3196.28	3196.28	1665.55	5577.00	4675.30	-	
3269.00	3269.00	2461.21	2840.00	2840.00	1512.31	4164.00	2375.95	-	
1276.00	1276.00	1276.00	1280.00	1280.00	-	2000.00	1654.65	-	
9877.74	9877.74	9501.81	10700.00	10700.00	9674.67	12500.00	9434.07	-	
2086.00	2086.00	1347.02	1843.00	1843.00	712.00	2000.00	1060.32	-	
1647.19	1647.19	1377.19	2202.00	2202.00	1287.08	2000.00	1364.77	-	
2494.42	2494.42	2494.42	2930.00	2930.00	2506.00	3702.00	3331.80	-	
1950.00	1950.00	1950.00	2500.00	2500.00	-	1800.00	1620.00	-	
2978.00	2978.00	2203.00	2225.00	2225.00	1418.72	3292.00	1778.32	-	
9296.00	9296.00	7580.70	8696.00	8696.00	-	11409.00	8552.80	-	
1520.50	1520.50	1084.17	2000.00	2000.00	407.52	1800.00	1126.17	-	
3005.89	3005.89	2989.46	3579.00	3579.00	2104.28	4126.00	3624.29	-	
2995.23	2995.23	2291.40	3365.57	3365.57	10.00	4546.00	3086.84	-	
2178.80	2178.80	2176.20	2461.00	2461.00	1573.12	3298.00	2922.65	-	
6222.16	6222.16	5153.45	7791.61	7791.61	3918.82	14291.00	7885.94	-	
63500.00	63500.00	55405.99	69100.00	69100.00	31072.42	88239.00	63734.74	-	
									1761.00
									90000.00

Statement-II

(A) Statement showing the Sector-wise utilization of funds by State Government during 2007-08

Position as on 31.3.2008

(Rs in Lakh)

Name of States	Road Sector	Education	Social Sector	Agriculture	Health	Power	Security	Specific Area Scheme	Indus Project	Misc.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Arunachal Pradesh	2782.74	1157.47	735.92	395.65	509.42	-	263.84	-	-	762.96	6608.00
Assam	503.62	121.00	209.50	114.75	101.50	50.18	201.70	619.75	-	47.00	1969.00
Bihar	2161.70	-	331.07	10.00	-	116.88	401.70	149.00	-	1.65	3172.00
Gujarat	836.90	161.50	54.50	788.00	78.00	57.50	108.90	-	-	164.42	2249.72
Himachal Pradesh	656.74	23.23	142.00	271.03	-	-	26.00	-	-	-	1119.00
Jammu and Kashmir	5049.20	441.84	216.97	874.34	268.07	407.97	651.00	-	-	2673.61	10583.00
Manipur	178.50	25.00	633.50	144.50	27.50	-	112.00	123.63	-	-	1244.63
Meghalaya	535.05	149.93	47.04	87.02	10.95	-	82.32	-	-	215.49	1127.80
Mizoram	818.50	337.50	390.50	96.50	16.00	6.00	57.00	-	-	364.00	2086.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Nagaland	551.00	94.50	61.00	52.00	21.50	-	-	200.00	-	20.00	1000.00
Punjab	129.03	20.48	248.85	117.78	31.48	38.68	117.70	800.00	669.94	-	2173.94
Rajasthan	1722.58	404.07	525.48	1722.38	377.83	190.08	636.57	1732.30	-	347.71	7659.00
Sikkim	128.31	22.80	124.44	390.87	85.00	120.00	76.20	-	-	52.38	1000.00
Tripura	1135.79	318.58	240.57	187.48	63.63	105.94	129.19	-	-	101.71	2282.89
Uttar Pradesh	1750.60	-	-	383.01	22.04	28.67	184.83	-	-	-	2369.15
Uttarakhand	840.80	50.48	21.50	47.87	34.21	11.30	185.66	-	-	-	1191.82
West Bengal	4862.33	1232.66	190.00	204.64	305.26	230.00	816.39	1780.72	-	542.05	10164.05
TOTAL	24643.39	4561.04	4172.84	5887.82	1952.39	1363.20	4051.00	5405.40	669.94	5292.98	58000.00

*(B) Details of the Sector-wise utilization of funds by
State Government during 2008-09*

Position as on 31.3.2009

(Rs in Lakh)

Name of States	Road Sector	Education	Social Sector	Agriculture	Health	Power	Security	Specific Area Scheme	Indus Project	Misc.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Arunachal Pradesh	4312.60	983.90	573.60	932.02	205.30	-	577.20	-	-	381.00	7965.62
Assam	1371.44	200.41	150.04	65.00	-	-	245.28	-	-	74.70	2106.87
Bihar	2319.53	76.46	379.60	-	7.00	47.00	148.05	-	-	381.16	3358.80
Gujarat	723.08	150.00	213.80	523.96	80.90	209.00	243.74	-	-	-	2144.48
Himachal Pradesh	562.33	62.00	111.00	281.67	65.00	95.00	105.00	-	-	15.00	1297.00
Jammu and Kashmir	5147.41	412.12	1363.33	622.63	443.51	-	507.00	525.00	1000.00	373.88	10394.88
Manipur	466.25	182.87	302.40	204.50	65.28	-	130.00	-	-	182.07	1533.37
Meghalaya	627.67	264.70	92.05	218.58	-	-	64.00	-	-	-	1267.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Mizoram	871.70	424.60	593.70	387.00	68.50	-	111.50	-	-	78.00	2535.00
Nagaland	1298.47	104.00	633.50	27.00	220.00	-	-	200.00	-	191.50	2674.47
Punjab	1370.06	258.42	198.30	138.32	28.80	-	224.10	-	-	-	2218.00
Rajasthan	5301.77	738.06	810.85	598.73	594.35	-	872.47	-	-	-	8916.23
Sikkim	520.56	5.00	284.46	199.98	-	-	140.00	-	-	-	1150.00
Tripura	946.65	278.91	578.62	381.75	141.70	-	-	276.48	-	-	2604.11
Uttar Pradesh	1857.55	43.06	-	148.49	52.00	27.13	232.28	-	-	25.01	2385.52
Uttarakhand	1166.28	158.30	108.96	167.45	36.01	-	228.57	-	-	50.33	1915.90
West Bengal	3236.18	1271.36	405.40	835.13	229.80	-	1054.39	-	-	2000.49	9032.75
TOTAL	32099.53	5614.17	6799.61	5732.21	2238.15	378.13	4883.58	1001.48	1000.00	3753.14	63500.00

*(C) Details of the Sector-wise utilization of funds by
State Government during 2009-10*

Position as on 31.3.2010

(Rs in Lakhs)

Name of States	Road Sector	Education	Social Sector	Agriculture	Health	Power	Security	Specific Area Scheme	Indus Project	Misc.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Arunachal Pradesh	2700.50	1326.08	572.22	1192.41	154.00	-	518.18	-	-	184.06	6647.45
Assam	1465.92	297.30	374.59	-	5.27	-	221.27	-	-	31.27	2395.62
Bihar	2282.85	237.70	687.96	58.27	33.00	-	360.22	-	-	-	3660.00
Gujarat	1566.22	397.64	419.67	693.53	7.50	-	184.44	-	-	-	3269.00
Himachal Pradesh	308.62	83.00	95.00	179.95	50.00	60.43	128.00	371.00	-	-	1276.00
Jammu and Kashmir	3716.15	423.79	1772.43	471.39	546.83	391.15	434.78	487.78	587.78	1045.66	9877.74
Manipur	1320.00	152.00	249.00	202.00	42.00	-	106.85	-	-	14.15	2086.00
Meghalaya	951.03	225.12	140.52	80.06	64.30	-	149.00	-	-	37.16	1647.19

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Mizoram	1074.00	411.50	435.42	289.50	167.00	-	43.00	-	-	74.00	2494.42
Nagaland	375.00	103.00	420.00	584.00	52.00	-	-	100.00	-	316.00	1950.00
Punjab	1953.93	395.00	299.92	116.23	34.00	-	178.92	-	-	-	2978.00
Rajasthan	2601.05	1821.05	948.05	554.75	369.35	416.75	806.15	-	-	1778.85	9296.00
Sikkim	920.00	207.00	-	370.50	-	-	10.00	-	-	13.00	1520.50
Tripura	880.04	750.78	614.66	178.59	61.20	-	372.62	-	-	148.00	3005.89
Uttar Pradesh	1557.97	271.58	186.92	256.53	148.07	259.05	110.25	-	-	204.86	2995.23
Uttarakhand	1317.12	296.80	269.42	165.68	40.00	-	42.60	-	-	47.18	2178.80
West Bengal	4028.83	653.65	227.27	328.26	210.05	31.14	362.90	-	-	380.06	6222.16
TOTAL	29019.23	8052.99	7713.05	5721.65	1984.57	1158.52	4029.18	958.78	587.78	4274.25	63500.00

(D) Details of the Sector-wise utilization of funds by
State Government during 2010-11

Position as on 31.3.2011

(Rs in Lakhs)

Name of States	Road Sector	Education	Social Sector	Agriculture	Health	Power	Security	Specific Area Scheme	Indus Project	Misc.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Arunachal Pradesh	2545.70	1250.78	862.98	1101.55	267.33	-	181.35	-	-	480.81	6690.50
Assam	3314.52	377.03	490.32	122.50	60.00	28.06	241.00	-	-	166.57	4800.00
Bihar	2464.73	167.60	177.55	50.00	9.50	-	206.95	-	-	119.95	3196.28
Gujarat	927.83	341.92	282.57	690.08	47.00	117.60	253.00	-	-	180.00	2840.00
Himachal Pradesh	400.00	300.00	90.00	146.00	65.00	118.00	161.00	-	-	-	1280.00
Jammu and Kashmir	3728.37	436.00	2484.65	483.61	558.98	403.37	447.00	500.00	600.00	1058.02	10700.00
Manipur	1049.00	136.00	236.00	206.00	28.00	60.00	120.00	-	-	8.00	1843.00
Meghalaya	1349.00	234.74	408.00	106.84	4.82	-	80.00	-	-	18.60	2202.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Mizoram	1455.91	449.00	500.50	184.00	121.00	21.00	145.00	-	-	53.59	2930.00
Nagaland	1176.00	253.00	472.00	51.00	30.00	-	-	500.00	-	18.00	2500.00
Punjab	1468.16	104.55	344.85	41.95	15.50	-	217.09	-	-	32.90	2225.00
Rajasthan	2144.30	829.20	2975.37	764.00	370.90	744.18	868.05	-	-	-	8696.00
Sikkim	687.08	145.00	640.54	273.37	6.00	84.00	110.57	-	-	53.44	2000.00
Tripura	1450.34	618.55	520.25	318.19	152.70	-	312.62	-	-	206.35	3579.00
Uttar Pradesh	2328.04	-	451.20	163.00	25.57	185.34	172.42	-	-	40.00	3365.57
Uttarakhand	1173.92	225.63	494.89	281.41	91.90	-	161.47	-	-	31.78	2461.00
West Bengal	5839.56	544.45	541.55	371.95	75.00	5.14	400.00	-	-	14.00	7791.65
TOTAL	33502.46	6413.45	11973.22	5355.45	1929.20	1766.69	4077.52	1000.00	600.00	2482.01	69100.00

Human trafficking

3779. SHRI N.K. SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether cases of human trafficking including prostitution, organised flesh trade and sex tourism, have been reported from various parts of the country in the last two years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) has conducted any study in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken to combat human trafficking?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) Instances of alleged human trafficking have been reported. As per inputs provided by National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), the total number of cases registered under the total crime of Human Trafficking during the period 2007, 2008 and 2009 were 3991, 3029 and 2848 respectively. State/UT wise details is given in the Statement (See below).

(c) and (d) National Human Rights Commission had conducted an Action Research on Trafficking in Women and Children in India. On the basis of Action Research, NHRC had prepared plan of Action that was sent to all States/UTs. Later it prepared an Integrated Plan of Action to Prevent and Combat Human Trafficking with Special Focus on Children and Women alongwith Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of Women and Child Development and National Commission for Women.

'Police' and 'Public Order' being State subjects, the primary responsibility for preventing and combating the crime of human trafficking lies with the State Governments. However, Government of India has adopted a multi-pronged approach to combat human trafficking setting up of Anti Trafficking Nodal Cell in Ministry of Home Affairs; launching of Certificate Course on Anti Human Trafficking by Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU) in partnership with MHA and implementing a comprehensive scheme for strengthening law enforcement response by establishing integrated Anti Human Trafficking Units and Training of Trainers. In this regard, Ministry of Home Affairs has released funds to the tune of Rs. 8.72 crores in the year 2010-11.

Ministry of Women and Child Development also runs shelter based homes, such as Short Stay-Homes, Swadhar Homes for women in difficult circumstances including trafficked victims.

Statement

*Cases Registered (CR), Cases Chargesheeted (CS), Cases Convicted (CN), Persons Arrested (PAR),
Persons Chargesheeted (PCS) and persons convicted (PCV) for total crimes committed under
Human Trafficking during 2007-2009.*

Sl. No.	State/UT	2007						2008						2009					
		CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1.	Andhra Pradesh	660	648	143	1807	1691	366	408	420	77	1257	1340	251	309	321	218	1070	1119	200
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	21	20	6	52	46	15	27	25	10	62	90	17	38	18	0	62	37	0
4.	Bihar	120	98	9	192	157	17	106	88	14	189	156	21	129	65	11	161	133	24
5.	Chhattisgarh	17	17	1	76	76	6	8	8	1	18	18	3	14	13	1	49	42	3
6.	Goa	10	7	3	27	22	6	14	12	12	42	34	43	23	19	10	73	44	17
7.	Gujarat	69	68	0	248	285	0	59	55	3	214	209	5	44	39	1	202	192	10
8.	Haryana	88	91	15	353	361	27	77	81	21	361	360	117	90	83	19	391	375	93
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2	1	0	3	1	0	3	1	1	13	2	1	11	11	0	29	41	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	2	0	9	10	0	4	4	0	10	10	0	6	5	0	19	18	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
11. Jharkhand		39	32	3	80	73	4	66	42	5	142	122	13	7	20	10	66	46	22
12. Karnataka		620	620	396	1911	1877	877	520	517	215	1671	1657	575	336	319	150	1341	1243	322
13. Kerala		223	205	48	544	515	174	200	208	134	438	518	197	328	331	182	666	654	248
14. Madhya Pradesh		37	38	4	137	137	39	30	22	5	78	61	3	22	24	7	82	99	9
15. Maharashtra		366	368	35	1328	1326	59	366	346	62	1470	1296	144	344	386	92	1537	1744	200
16. Manipur		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17. Meghalaya		9	1	0	1	1	0	3	1	0	14	1	0	5	4	0	5	5	0
18. Mizoram		0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1
19. Nagaland		4	3	5	20	3	3	1	1	1	10	1	1	3	5	5	24	17	18
20. Orissa		40	51	3	131	129	24	29	36	3	107	82	15	15	16	3	57	56	7
21. Punjab		45	49	11	145	227	35	43	45	12	168	157	28	62	50	11	234	183	38
22. Rajasthan		92	92	13	321	321	22	72	70	65	253	253	41	63	60	21	216	213	107
23. Sikkim		2	1	0	11	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	3	0
24. Tamil Nadu		1201	1051	893	1973	1829	1282	688	732	809	1280	1207	1032	716	718	463	1269	1403	820
25. Tripura		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	28	15	4	29	8	4
26. Uttar Pradesh		50	49	26	308	278	140	57	47	37	383	375	276	39	37	21	201	186	176

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
27. Uttarakhand		10	7	2	61	45	10	5	5	6	22	28	20	6	5	5	29	3	9
28. West Bengal		182	147	22	339	294	14	163	116	12	303	244	20	160	86	9	295	216	17
TOTAL STATE		3908	3666	1638	10077	9708	3120	2950	2883	1505	8506	8222	2823	2800	2651	1244	8110	8116	2345
29. Andaman and Nicobar Islands		1	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	1	0	1	2	0	1
30. Chandigarh		5	7	1	21	27	2	7	2	0	35	3	0	4	6	0	14	33	0
31. Dadra and Nagar Haveli		2	0	0	6	0	0	3	4	0	22	20	0	0	1	0		8	0
32. Daman and Diu		5	0	0	28	0	0	6	6	0	30	48	0	4	2	0	27	11	0
33. Delhi UT		65	97	76	220	225	112	60	50	40	162	289	119	30	34	31	79	107	80
34. Lakshadweep		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35. Puducherry			5	5	24	24	21	3	3	1	19	19	7	9	9	3	32	32	12
TOTAL UT		83	109	82	301	276	135	79	66	41	268	381	126	48	52	35	154	191	93
ALL INDIA TOTAL		3991	3775	1720	10378	9984	3255	3029	2949	1546	8774	8603	2949	2848	2703	1279	8264	8307	2438

Source: Crime in India.

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

ISI agents in the country

†3780. SHRI KAPTAN SINGH SOLANKI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 262 agents of Pakistan's intelligence agency ISI are active throughout the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has formulated any scheme for identifying them and taking appropriate action against them; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) No, Sir. Does not arise.

(c) to (d) The Government has been pursuing a well coordinated and multi-pronged approach to tackle the activities of ISI. These *inter-alia* includes strengthening border management to check illegal cross border activities, strengthening the State and the Central intelligence machinery, close interaction and coordination between different agencies of the Centre and the State Governments for neutralizing plans of militants and ISI/anti-national elements, modernization and upgradation of police and security forces with advanced sophisticated weapons and communication system.

Organisations spreading lawlessness through home grown terrorists

†3781. SHRI RAMCHANDRA PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has now received information on certain organisations spreading lawlessness through home grown terrorists in the country;

(b) if so, the facts in this regard alongwith the names of these organisations;

(c) whether these organisations are getting support from across the border; and

(d) if so, the facts thereof and the names of the organisations banned by Government from the type mentioned above?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI

JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (c) Yes Sir. The terror incidents, as per the police investigations, which were the handiwork of Indian Mujahidin are Triple Bomb Blasts Gorakhpur (May 22,2007); Twin Bomb Blasts, Hyderabad (August 25, 2007); Serial Bomb Blasts, Varanasi, Faizabad and Lucknow

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Court (Nov. 23, 2007): Bomb Blasts in Jaipur (May 13, 2008), Serial Bomb Blasts in Ahmedabad (July 26, 2008); and Serial Blasts in Delhi (Sept. 13, 2008).

The other terror incidents viz. Chinnaswamy Stadium, Bangalore (April 17, 2010), Jama Masjid, Delhi (Sept. 19, 2010), Sheetla Ghat, Varanasi (Dec. 07, 2010) Delhi High Court (May 25, 2011) and Serial Blasts in Mumbai (July 13, 2011) are still under investigation. In German Bakery Bomb Blast case (Feb 13, 2010) at Pune, one accused has been arrested. Further according to investigations till date three terror incidents viz. Mecca Masjid, Hyderabad blast (May 18, 2007), Ajmer Shrief dargah blast (Oct. 11, 2007) and Samjhauta train blast (Feb. 18, 2007) cases are the handiworks of radical Hindu groups. There are about 79 insurgent groups, including splinter groups, active in the North Eastern region of the country. The available information suggests that top leaders of some of the insurgent groups in the North-Eastern region also have links with the neighbouring countries. Court assistance to indigenour terror groups from across the border has been reported.

(d) List of Terrorist Organizations under Section 35 of Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 is given in the Statement-I (See below) and Unlawful Organizations under Section 3 of Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 is given in the Statement-II (See below).

Statement-I

*List of terrorist organisations under Section 35 of Unlawful
Activities
(Prevention) Act, 1967*

1. Babbar Khalsa International
2. Khalistan Commando Force
3. Khalistan Zindabad Force
4. International Sikh Youth Federation
5. Lashkar-e-Taiba/Pasban-e-Ahle Hadis
6. Jaish-e-Mohammad/Tahrik-e-Furqan
7. Harkat-ul-Mujahideen/Harkat-ul-Ansar/Harkat-ul-Jehad-e-Islami

8. Hizb-ul-Mujahideen/Hizb-ul-Mujahideen Pir Panjal Regiment
9. Al-Umar-Mujahideen
10. Jammu and Kashmir Islamic Front
11. United Liberation Front of Assam (ULFA)
12. National Democratic Front of Bodoland (NDFB)
13. People's Liberation Army (PLA)

14. United National Liberation Front (UNLF)
15. People's Revolutionary Party of Kangleipak (PREPAK)
16. Kangleipak Communist Party (KCP)
17. Kanglei Yaol Kanba Lup (KYKL)
18. Manipur People's Liberation Front (MPLF)
19. All Tripura Tiger Force
20. National Liberation Front of Tripura
21. Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE)
22. Students Islamic Movement of India
23. Deendar Anjuman
24. Communist Party of India (Marxist-Leninist) - People's War, All its formations and front organizations.
25. Maoist Communist Centre (MCC), All its formations and Front Organisations.
26. Al Badr
27. Jamiat-ul-Mujahideen
28. Al-Qaida
29. Dukhtaran-e-Millat (DEM)
30. Tamil Nadu Liberation Army (TNLA)
31. Tamil National Retrieval Troops (TNRT)
32. Akhil Bharat Nepali Ekta Samaj (ABNES)
33. Organisations listed in the Schedule to the U.N. Prevention and Suppression of Terrorism (Implementation of Security Council Resolutions) Order, 2007 made under section 2 of the United Nations (Security Council) Act, 1947 (43 of 1947) and amended from time to time.
34. Communist Party of India (Maoist) all its formations and front organisations.
35. Indian Mujahideen and all its formations and front organisations.

Statement-II

*'Unlawful Organisations' under Section 3 of Unlawful Activities
(Prevention) Act, 1967*

1. Students Islamic Movement of India (SIMI)

2. United Liberation Front of Assam (ULFA)
3. National Democratic Front of Bodoland (NDFB)
4. Dima Halam Daogah (Joel) DHD(J)
5. Meitei Extremist Organisation consisting the following:-
 - (a) Peoples' Liberation Army (PLA)
 - (b) United National Liberation Front (UNLF)
 - (c) Peoples' Revolutionary Party of Kangleipak (PREPAK)
 - (d) Kangleipak Communist Party (KCP)
 - (e) Kanglei Yaol Kanba Lup (KYKL)
 - (f) Manipur People's Liberation Front (MPLF)
 - (g) Revolutionary Peoples' Front (RPF)
6. All Tripura Tiger Force (ATTF)
7. National Liberation Front of Tripura (NLFT)
8. Hynniewtre National Liberation Council (HNLC)
9. Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam.

Protection of cities from earthquake disaster

†3782. SHRI RAMCHANDRA PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that 58.6 per cent of country's land is highly earthquake prone;
- (b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that around 38 cities of the country are extremely earthquake prone;
- (d) if so, the facts thereof alongwith the names of these cities; and
- (e) the steps taken by Government so far to protect these cities from potential earthquake disaster?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. As per seismic map of

India (IS:1893, 2002) prepared by Bureau of Indian Standards 58.6 %
areas of the country falls under earthquake

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

zone V (very high risk), IV (high risk) and III (moderate risk). Realizing the threat of damage likely to be caused due to earthquake the Guidelines for Management of Earthquake has been issued during 2007 by National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) for improving earthquake preparedness, public awareness on earthquake risk and vulnerability on earthquake prone areas and improving the enforcement and compliance on earthquake resistant building codes and other safety provisions. These guidelines were widely circulated among Ministries of Government of India, States and Union Territories for its adoption to minimize the loss of life and property due to earthquake.

(c) and (d) List of 30 important towns falling under seismic zone V and IV as given in IS-1893 is given in the Statement (See below).

(e) The structural safety of buildings including safety from earthquakes is a matter dealt with by the building bye-laws which is a state subject. The Central Government has circulated model building bye laws which has safety norms to be observed for saving the buildings from earthquakes.

Government has also sent advisories to State Governments and Union Territory Administrations from time to time to take up various disaster mitigation and preparedness measures by way of adoption of modern building bye-laws to ensure seismic resistant construction.

Statement

List of 30 cities in Seismic Zone V and IV

Sl.No.	Town	Zone
1	2	3
1.	Almora	IV
2.	Ambala	IV
3.	Amritsar	IV
4.	Bahraich	IV
5.	Barauni	IV
6.	Bhuj	V
7.	Bulandshahar	IV
8.	Chandigarh	IV

9.	Darbhangā	V
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10.	Darjeeling	IV
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1	2	3
11.	Dehradun	IV
12.	Delhi	IV
13.	Gangtok	IV
14.	Guwahati	V
15.	Gorakhpur	IV
16.	Imphal	V
17.	Jorhat	V
18.	Kohima	V
19.	Ludhiana	IV
20..	Mandi	V
21.	Monghyr	IV
22.	Moradabad	IV
23.	Nainital	IV
24.	Patna	IV
25.	Pilibhit	IV
26.	Roorkee	IV
27.	Sadiya	V
28.	Shimla	IV
29.	Srinagar	V
30.	Tezpur	V

Including more women officers in State police forces

3783. SHRI N.K. SINGH:

SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has asked the States/UTs to include more women officers in their police force who can also be encouraged to evolve into antihuman trafficking personnel;

(b) if so, the response of the State Governments/UTs in this regard;

(c) the details of the human trafficking cases came to the notice of Government during the last two years; and

(d) the manner in which such cases have been handled and disposed of?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India has issued an Advisory dated 4th September, 2009 wherein States have been advised to increase the overall representation of women in Police Forces at all levels so that they constitute about 33% of the police.

As far as Human Trafficking is concerned, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India has sanctioned a sum of Rs. 8.72 crores for establishment of 115 Anti Human Trafficking Units (AHTUs) under its comprehensive scheme. Each AHTU has the composition of seven staff members which includes one Inspector, two Sub-Inspectors, Two Head Constables and Two Constables. States/UTs have been requested to include women police officers in AHTUs.

(c) and (d) As per inputs provided by National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), the total number of cases registered under the total crime of Human Trafficking during the period 2007, 2008 and 2009 were 3991, 3029 and 2848 respectively. State/UT wise details are given in the Statement. [Refer to the Statement Appended to the Answer to USQ No. 3779 (Part a & b)]

These cases are registered, investigated and prosecuted as per provisions of law.

Cases pending with NHRC

3784. SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases pending with National Human Rights Commission (NHRC), New Delhi;

(b) the State-wise details of the cases from 2010 till the month of June, 2011;

(c) the cases that were disposed of during the last three years; and

(d) the details thereof alongwith action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) State-wise details of the cases pending out of the cases registered by NHRC during the year 2010-11 and 2011-12 (upto June, 2011) are given in the Statement (See below).

(c) and (d) During the period from 1.4.2008 to 30.6.2011, the number of cases disposed of by the NHRC, including cases carried forward from previous years is as mentioned below:-

(i) Dismissed in Limini	:	190103
(ii) Disposed with directions	:	47,243
(iii)	Closed	upon
Consideration of reports	:	35,420
(iv) Transferred to State Human Rights Commissions.	:	
26,499		

Statement

*Details of Cases pending for the year 2010-11 and 2011-12
(upto June, 2011)*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2010-11 Cases Pending	2011-12 Cases Pending
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	89	45
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	7	4
3.	Assam	119	32
4.	Bihar	90	59
5.	Goa	6	10
6.	Gujarat	67	44
7.	Haryana	166	138
8.	Himachal Pradesh	13	4
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	35	9
10.	Karnataka	31	12
11.	Kerala	24	21
12.	Madhya Pradesh	62	53
13.	Maharashtra	109	66
14.	Manipur	31	15
15.	Meghalaya	15	3
16.	Mizoram	10	3
17.	Nagaland	4	0
18.	Orissa	166	82

1	2	3	4
20.	Rajasthan	93	53
21.	Sikkim	1	0
22.	Tamil Nadu	76	38
23.	Tripura	11	6
24.	Uttar Pradesh	940	774
25.	West Bengal	88	43
26.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	3
27.	Chandigarh	7	6
28.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	0
29.	Daman and Diu	0	0
30.	Delhi	197	285
31.	Lakshadweep	0	0
32.	Puducherry	0	3
33.	Chhattisgarh	56	38
34.	Jharkhand	93	57
35.	Uttarakhand	70	55
TOTAL		2718	1987

Assent to Bills of Maharashtra

3785. SHRI GOVINDRAO ADIK:

SHRI SANJAY RAUT:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Maharashtra has requested for obtaining the assent of the Hon'ble President to the Maharashtra Municipal Corporations, Municipal Councils and the Maharashtra Regional and Town Planning (Amendment) Bill, 2010, the Maharashtra Municipal Corporations, Municipal Councils (Second Amendment) Bill, 2010;

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

(c) the reasons for the delay and by when Maharashtra Government will get the assent to these Bills?

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

(b) and (c) The President has since assented to the Maharashtra Municipal Corporations and Municipal Councils (Second Amendment) Bill, 2010 on 3.8.2011.

The State Legislations are examined from three angles viz. (i) repugnancy with Central Laws, (ii) deviation from National or Central Policy and (iii) legal and Constitutional validity. Whenever necessary, the State Governments are advised to modify/amend provision of such legislations keeping the above in view. With a view to expeditiously arrive at a decision, discussions are also held with State Governments and Ministries/Departments of the Government of India.

Bringing Delhi Traffic Police under Delhi Government

3786. SHRI JAI PRAKASH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Delhi Government has urged upon the Union Government to transfer Traffic Police to it in the light of the recommendations made by the Second Administration Reform Commission;

(b) if so, whether the proposal has been examined; and

(c) by what time, Government would come out with its decision in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c) No proposal regarding transfer of Delhi Traffic Police to Delhi Government is under consideration.

Proposal to set up forensic lab in Haryana

3787. SHRI SHADI LAL BATRA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has any proposal to set up state-of-the-art forensic lab for helping investigating agencies in Haryana;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) There is no such proposal under consideration of the Government.

(b) to (c) Does not arise.

Voluntary retirement by CRPF personnel

3788. SHRI KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF) personnel took voluntary retirement in the year 2009 and 2010;

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

(c) whether Government has taken any steps to control such cases;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the other measures taken by Government to check such cases and improve the working condition of CRPF personnel?

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

(b) Only few Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF) Personnel took voluntary retirement. The details of the personnel proceeded on voluntary retirement during 2009 and 2010 are as under:-

Number of Personnel took voluntary retirement

2009	3587
2010	2812

Generally, the CAPF personnel have cited personal/domestic problems as reasons for seeking voluntary retirement.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Following steps have been taken by the Government to deal with the situation:-

i. implementing a transparent leave policy;

ii. Regular interaction, both formal and informal, among Commanders, officers and troops;

iii. Revamping of grievances redressal machinery;

iv. Provision of basic amenities/facilities for troops and their families;

(e) Following other measures have been taken by the Government to deal with the situation.

i. Better medical facilities for troops and their families.

ii. Increased Risk, Hardship and other allowances;

iii. Provision of STD telephone facilities to the troops to facilitate being in touch with their family members and to reduce tension in the remote locations;

- iv. Yoga classes for better stress management;
- v. Recreational and sports facilities etc.;
- vi. Central Police Canteen facilities to the troops and their families; etc.

Removing black films from vehicles in Delhi

†3789. SHRIMATI BIMLA KASHYAP SOOD: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the reason behind most of the grave crimes such as theft, dacoity, murder and rape happening in Delhi is vehicles with dark tinted glasses;

(b) if so, whether Government is taking concrete steps to remove black films from all tinted glasses vehicles including those of common man and VIPs in Delhi;

(c) if so, by when and who would be kept outside its ambit;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the number of such cases that came to light since 2009-10, till date and the action taken by the police thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) Sir, no such data has been maintained.

(b) to (d) Delhi Traffic Police has adopted Central Motor Vehicles Rules, 1989 and enforces the provisions regarding the use of tinted glass/dark films in motor vehicles under Rule 100(2) of Central Motor Vehicles Rules, 1989.

(e) One case has been registered vide FIR No. 215/10 dated 09.06.2009 u/s 365/376/34 IPC PS Vijay Vihar in which dark tinted glass vehicle was involved.

Funds to States for improving fire safety

3790. SHRI PARSHOTTAM KHODABHAI RUPALA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received any representation to provide funds to State Governments to improve fire safety and allied services particularly in urban areas as there is steep hike in urbanization and local self Government does not have financial resources;

(b) if so, the action taken in this regard;

(c) how much funds have been allocated to Gujarat during last three years in this regard; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) what further action is proposed to be taken to open branch of National Fire College, Nagpur in Gujarat for providing trained manpower?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) Fire Services is a State subject. As such, it is the primary responsibility of the State Governments/Municipal bodies to allocate sufficient resources for improving fire safety and allied Services. The Government of India in order to supplement the efforts of the State Governments had requested all the State Government to submit project proposal for modernizing Fire Services in their States. On the basis of the proposals received from State Governments a Centrally Sponsored Scheme at a cost of Rs. 200 crore has been sanctioned for Strengthening of Fire and Emergency Services in the Country to be implemented during 2009-12.

(c) Under the Scheme an amount of Rs. 12.50 crore has been allocated to the State of Gujarat out of which an amount of Rs. 3.29 crore has already been released.

(d) Ahmadabad Fire Training Centre, Gujarat has already been identified as Regional Training Centre to conduct sub-officers course of National Fire Service College, Nagpur.

Number of refugees living in India

3791. SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the exact number of refugees living in camps across India, especially in the State of Tamil Nadu;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total allocation of funds towards rehabilitation projects aimed at refugees in 2011 annual budget; and

(d) whether Government has considered providing citizenship status to those refugees who have resided in the country for more than twenty years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) The Government of Tamil Nadu has reported that, as on 30.08.2011, the total number of refugees from Sri Lanka

staying in 114 camps in the State is 68,634.

(c) For rehabilitation of refugees from Sri Lanka, a provision of Rs. 30 crore has been made in 2011-12.

(d) The refugees from Sri Lanka are eligible for grant of Indian citizenship under the Indian citizenship Act, 1955 on grounds such as marriage to an Indian, either parent being Indian etc.

Including lightening in the list of natural calamity

†3792. SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that hundreds of people die every year in the country due to lightening;

(b) whether it is also a fact that lightening is still not included in the list of natural calamity due to which affected families do not get any relief; and

(c) if answers to above parts are in the affirmative, the steps being taken to include lightening in the list of natural calamity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c) Yes Sir. However, this Ministry is not maintaining the information relating to the number of deaths which occur in the country due to lightening.

The event of lightening is not one of the eligible natural calamity for relief under the State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF)/National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF). The State Governments are required to provide relief from their Plan/own resources, to the people affected due to lightening.

The issue of inclusion of specific calamities in the list of identified natural calamities for the purpose of incurring expenditure from the relief funds has been deliberated by the successive Finance Commissions.

The 13th Finance Commission (for the period 2010-15), have also *inter-alia* considered the proposal of State Government for inclusion of certain proposed new calamities including lightening in the notified list of natural calamities entitled for funding under SDRF and NDRF. However the Commission has not recommended any new calamity in the existing list of natural calamities comprising of cyclone, drought, earthquake, tsunami, fire, flood, hailstorm, landslide, avalanche, cloud burst and pest attack, qualifying for assistance from SDRF and NDRF. As such, the concerned State Governments are required to provide assistance for relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction from their Plan/own resources, to the population affected by the natural calamities other than notified natural as above.

Scheme for development in border areas

3793. SHRI BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has proposed a scheme for development of 12 districts and 100 blocks in border areas;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

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

(c) the number of districts of Punjab that have been taken up
under the scheme and by when this scheme will be launched?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c) No, sir. No new scheme is being considered by the Government of India for development of 12 districts and 100 blocks in border areas. However, Government of India has been implementing a Border Area Development Programme (BADP) through the State Governments as a part of a comprehensive approach to Border Management in 358 identified border blocks of 96 districts of 17 States, which constitutes international land border with neighbouring countries. The main objective of the BADP is to meet the special developmental needs of the people living in remote and inaccessible areas with the entire essential infrastructure through convergence of Central/State/BADP/Local schemes and participatory approach. 19 border blocks of 4 districts of State of Punjab are covered under this programme.

**No administrative system to issue SC/ST and OBCs
certificates in Chandigarh**

†3794. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that persons belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes (SC/ST) and Other Backward Classes (OBCs) are not issued the caste certificate in Union Territory of Chandigarh;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether there is no administrative system for issuing caste certificate in Chandigarh; and

(d) if so, whether Central Government would issue appropriate guidelines to Chandigarh administration to make arrangement for issuing caste certificate to the persons of SC/ST and OBCs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) In the Union Territory of Chandigarh Scheduled Caste certificates are issued to:-

(i) Those persons who have residence proof on or before 01.11.1966;

(ii) The migrants on the production of such a certificate issued to their father/mother by the prescribed authority in their State of origin.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Scheduled Tribe certificates are not issued as here is no tribal area in the Union Territory of Chandigarh and no caste/community has been declared as Scheduled Tribe.

Other Backward Classes certificates are issued to those persons who have residence proof on or before 08.09.1993.

(c) There is a proper administrative system for issuing caste certificates in the Union Territory of Chandigarh. The caste certificates are issued by the District Magistrate/Sub Divisional Magistrate in the Union Territory of Chandigarh.

(d) Does not arise in view of (c) above.

Cases of forgery in visa documents

3795. SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether cases of forgery in visa and travel documents have risen over past three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of existing safeguards in place to check these impracticities;

(d) whether Government is looking to introduce technological measures to prevent ghost identities; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. There is marginal increase in detection of cases of forgery in visa and travel documents by Indians over the past three years. However, cases of detection of forgery by foreigners in visa and travel documents has decreased marginally. The details of cases of forged visas detected in the country during the last three years and upto June, 2011 (Bureau of Immigration controlled airports) are given below:

INDIANS

Type of forgery	2008	2009	2010	2011 (upto 30.6.2011)
1	2	3	4	5
Photo-substitution	147	86	160	47

Page Substitution	57	63	37	05
Arrival/Departure POE,	111	88	41	18
ECNR Stamp Forgery				

1	2	3	4	5
Impersonation	131	67	35	15
Forgery in Visa	178	264	27	185
Forgery in Passport	93	125	123	22
Others	148	261	441	229
TOTAL	865	954	864	521

FOREIGNERS

Type of forgery	2008	2009	2010	2011 (upto 30.6.2011)
Photo-substitution	45	84	81	34
Page Substitution	33	14	11	01
Arrival/Departure stamp forgery	05	12	11	04
Impersonation	84	21	21	04
Forgery in Visa	69	36	35	21
Forgery in Passport	27	30	38	03
PP obtained fraudulently	19	46	33	09
Others	99	95	81	38
TOTAL	381	338	311	114

(c) To ascertain the genuineness of the travel document including visa, the immigration officer are provided with gadgets like Questionable Document Examiner (QDX) Machine, PRMs, Ultra Violet Lamps and Magnifying Glasses. Further, specimen copies of the travel document and visas for comparison are also provided for time to time. Detection of forgeries in travel documents is also a part of training curriculum of the counter officers.

(d) and (e) The scheme of Immigration, Visa Foreigners Registration and Tracking (IVFRT) has been initiated under Mission Mode Project of

National e-Governance Action Plan (NeGAP) IVFRT Project is being implemented through NIC. The salient objectives of the IVFRT Project *inter-alia* includes capturing of metrics, ghost image etc.

Protecting coastal areas

3796. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has realized vulnerability of coastal areas of the country, particularly highly industrialized coastal belt of Gujarat, in view of terrorist attacks of 26/11 in Mumbai and recent attacks of 13/7 and how is it planning to protect coastal areas of industrial belts like Jamnagar, Dahej, Hazira and Kutch in Gujarat having vital installations of critical industries established with huge capital outlay;

(b) whether these vital installations of coastal areas of Gujarat are under terror threat;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) what action is being taken by Government to safeguard such vital installations and people in these regions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) Yes, Sir. Subsequent to the Mumbai incident of 26/11, the entire coastal security scenario of the country has been subjected to multi-level, inter-ministerial review by the Government of India and several important decisions/initiatives have been taken. The Indian Navy has been designated as the authority responsible for overall maritime security which includes coastal security and offshore security. The Indian Coast Guard has been additionally designated as the authority responsible for coastal security in territorial waters including areas to be patrolled by Coastal Police. The Director General Coast Guard has been designated as Commander Coastal Command responsible for overall coordination between Central and State agencies in all matter relating to coastal security.

(b) and (c) Inputs continue to indicate threat to vital installations located alongwith coastal areas of Gujarat.

(d) security inspection of vital installations is being conducted on regular basis and the management concerned/State Government is also being sensitized to take suitable security measures.

Recommendation of NHRC on undertrials in jails

3797. SHRI AVTAR SINGH KARIMPURI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) has made any recommendation on the status of undertrials held in various jails in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) The National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) has issued guidelines from time to time to States/UTs on the problems of under-trials prisoners. The details thereof include (i) regular holding of special courts in jails and its monitoring by the Chief Justice/Sr. Judge of the High Court; (ii) Monthly Review of the cases of the under-trials; (iii) Release of under-trials on personal bonds; and (iv) Regular visit of District and Session Judge to jails within their jurisdiction as an ex-officio visitor, as per provision of Jail Manuals of the States.

(c) "Police" is a State subject under the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution and it is primarily responsibility of the State Governments to take effective measures in this regard.

Increase in illegal Bangladeshis in Delhi and neighbouring cities

†3798. SHRI KAPTAN SINGH SOLANKI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the number of Bangladeshis living illegally in the capital of the country and its neighbouring cities has increased;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has formulated any policy in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and whether these Bangladeshis are a threat to the national security?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (d) No such increase in the number of Bangladeshis living illegally in the capital and its neighbouring cities has been noticed. As and when any Bangladeshi is found living illegally, he is deported back to Bangladesh.

Naxal affected areas in Maharashtra

3799. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to

state:

(a) which are the naxal affected areas in the State of Maharashtra;

(b) whether it is a fact that these areas are very backward in the State;

(c) what steps Central and State Government of Maharashtra have initiated for joint anti naxalite operations in these areas and for more focus on the development aspect of these areas;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) whether any rehabilitation measures have also been extended to those naxalites who wish to surrender in these areas of the State; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (e) 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects and action with respect to maintenance of law and order lies primarily in the domain of the concerned State Governments, who deal with various issues related to naxalite activities in the states. The Central Government closely monitors the situation and supplements the efforts of the State Governments.

On the basis of violence profile, presently three districts of Maharashtra viz. Chandrapur, Gadchiroli and Gondia are included under the Security Related Expenditure (SRE) Scheme, which is meant for reimbursing the expenditure incurred by the State Governments on anti-naxal operations.

To supplement the efforts of the Government of Maharashtra, the Central Government has, *inter-alia*, provided 04 Bns of CRPF and 01 unit of Commando Battalion for Resolute Action (CoBRA); sanctioned 03 India Reserve (IR) Bns; provided assistance for modernization and upgradation of the State Police and their intelligence apparatus under the Scheme for Modernization of State Police Forces (MPF Scheme); reimbursed security-related expenditure under the SRE Scheme and provided assistance for filling up critical infrastructure gaps under the Scheme for Special Infrastructure in Left Wing Extremism affected States (SIS). Also, the Central Government is providing assistance to the State Governments including Maharashtra for development works through a wide range of flagship schemes of different Central Ministries.

In order to bring naxalites into the mainstream, the States have their own surrender and rehabilitation policies. The Government of India has approved revised guidelines for surrender-cum-rehabilitation of naxalites in the naxal affected States which, *inter-alia*, provides for an immediate grant of Rs. 1.5 lakh, a monthly stipend of Rs. 2000 for three years and vocational training and incentives for surrender of weapons.

Killing by naxalites in Rohtas, Bihar

3800. SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be

pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that five persons have been killed by naxalites in Rohtas district of Bihar on 30 July, 2011;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any compensation has been announced to the next of kin of victims;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(f) the reasons why Government is unable to check continuous attack and killing by naxalites in different parts of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) On 30 July, 2011, CPI (Maoist) killed 03 persons in Banda village, district Rohtas, Bihar, for their alleged anti-Maoist activities as well as for their alleged "association" with police.

(c) to (e) The Government of India under Security Related Expenditure (SRE) Scheme provides *ex-gratia* payment of Rs. 1 lakh to the family of civilians killed due to naxal attack. In addition, an amount of Rs. 3 lakhs is given as central assistance to the Next of Kin of civilian victims under the 'Central Scheme for Assistance to civilians victims of Terrorist/Communal/ Naxal violence' Besides this, the State Governments have their own policy for payment of *ex-gratia* to the families of civilians killed in naxal attacks.

(f) The level of naxal violence has declined this year, However, 'Police' and 'Public Order' being State subjects, action with respect to maintenance of law and order lies primarily in the domain of the concerned State Governments, who deal with the various issues related to naxalite activities. 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.

Sealing of international border in North-East

3801. SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that international border in the North-Eastern Region including Assam has not been fenced and there is no flood light facilities in the border roads and riverine international border is still open:

(b) if so, the details whether Government is planning to complete the task for sealing of the international border in the North Eastern

Region;

(c) whether Government is aware that the construction company has given away our land to Bangladesh during implementation of border fencing works in the Karimganj area; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) Along Indo-Bangladesh Border, Government has sanctioned

3436 km of fencing and 3117 km of flood light which includes 230 km of fencing and 214 km of flood light in Assam. Till date, 2760 km of fencing and 712 km of flood light has been completed. The balance feasible works are in progress. The riverine border is dominated by the Border Security Force by traditional methods.

Further there is no programme of fencing and flood lighting on other international borders in North Eastern region bordering Bhutan, Nepal, China and Myanmar except about 10 km from BP No. 79 to BP No. 81 on Indo-Myanmar Border.

(c) to (d) During the implementation of border fencing works, no land has been given away to the Bangladesh by the construction company along Indo-Bangladesh Border including Karimganj area.

**Setting up of a Museum in the name of Shri Brahmanand,
a freedom fighter**

†3802. SHRI GANGA CHARAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of contribution made by great freedom fighter Shri Brahmanand in freedom struggle, who was a resident of district Hamirpur in UP;

(b) whether Government contemplates on setting up a museum (in Parliament) on his name or installing a statue in Delhi;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) The list of freedom fighters who have been sanctioned samman pension and the contribution made by such persons in the freedom struggle have not been compiled.

(b) Proposals for setting up a museum in Parliament in the name of Shri Brahmanand and for installing his statue in Delhi have not been received.

(c) and (d) Does not arise.

Amendment in Dowry Act

†3803. DR. RAM PRAKASH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the anti dowry law is misused many times; and

(b) if so, whether Government would consider to amend this law?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) Ministry of Home Affairs in consultation with Ministry of Women and Child Development have issued a advisory dated 20th October, 2009 to all the State Governments/UTs to adhere to the procedures laid down by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in the case of D.K. Basu Vs. State of West Bengal (CRI CWP No. 539/86), wherein it is suggested that reconciliation and mediation between the warring spouses should be given utmost priority and booking charges under section 498 A IPC should only be attempted when all methods of reconciliation fails and there is *prima facie* evidence to proceed under section 498A of IPC.

Non-availability of mobile toilets for women in CPMFs

†3804. SHRIMATI MAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the complaints received regarding the non-availability of mobile toilets at the posting places of women in Central Para-Military Forces;

(b) whether it is a fact that due to non-availability of mobile toilets, women personnels have to suffer a lot of health related problems; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to ensure availability of mobile toilets at all posting places of women personnel?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) No Sir. As per information received from Central Para-Military Forces, no complaints have been received regarding non-availability of mobile toilets at the posting places of women in Central Para Military Forces.

(b) No, such problem has been reported.

(c) Instructions have been issued to DsG to modify sufficient number of vehicles on requirement basis to provide mobile toilets to meet the requirement of women personnel during movement from one place to another and during picketing duties. Mobile chemical toilets have been fabricated in the rear of Heavy Buses. Toilets facilities are also made available for the use of women employees by pitching of proper tents with commode in areas where appropriate locations are not available.

Missing Kashmiris

3805. SHRI RANJITSINH VIJAYSINH MOHITE PATIL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has come across about a news-item about the disappeared 10,000 Kashmiris who were picked up, taken for interrogation, beaten and tortured in the last two decades and their fate is still unknown;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether the issue of these 'missing Kashmiris' has never been addressed by Government causing great anxiety amongst the family members; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. There have been allegations reported in press from time to time against SFs about Kashmiris missing from the Valley. State Government has been apprised of the matter.

Dosi Meters to cities for disaster management preparedness

3806. SHRI BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has decided to provide Dosi Meters, which measures radiation, to 35 cities in the country as a step towards disaster management preparedness; and

(b) if so, the details in this regard with the names of the cities that are going to get Dosi Meters and the criteria followed for their selection?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The National Guidelines for Management of Nuclear and Radiological Emergencies prepared by National Disaster Management Authority stipulate that in addition to the existing 18 specialized Emergency Response Centers (ERCs) established by Department of Atomic Energy, Additional Emergency Response Centers (AERCs) in the form of Mobile Radiation Detection Systems are to be located in the Major Cities in the country. These centers have been identified for equipping with appropriate radiation detection instruments including Digital Dosimeters for Personal Protection in the following Capital Cities/Cities with population of more than 10 lakh:

Chennai, Kolkata, Mumbai, New Delhi, Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Hyderabad, Agra, Bhopal, Guwahati, Indore, Jaipur, Kanpur, Lucknow, Madurai, Nagpur, Patna, Pune, Surat, Vadodara, Bhubaneswar, Dehradun, Jodhpur, Ludhiana, Mysore, Nasik, Raipur, Ranchi, Rohtak, Shillong, Shimla, Srinagar, Thiruvananthapuram, Varanasi, Vishakhapatnam, .

Bill related to enemy properties

†3807. SHRI RANJITSINH VIJAYSINH MOHITE PATIL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bill related to enemy properties, under which Indian heirs of those people who migrated to Pakistan after partition will be able to acquire the

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

right of succession of their properties, will be introduced in the Parliament after being considered by the Standing Committee of the Ministry of Home Affairs;

(b) if so, whether there is a possibility of introducing this Bill in this Monsoon Session; and

(c) if not, whether the Standing Committee of the Ministry of Home Affairs will consider it urgently and introduce it in the Parliament as soon as possible so that the fate of enemy properties may be decided which is still hanging in balance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (c) The Enemy Property (Amendment and Validation) Second Bill, 2010 was introduced in Lok Sabha on the 15th November, 2010. Subsequently, it was referred to Department related Parliamentary Standing Committee for examination. The report of this Committee has not yet been submitted. Therefore, it is not possible to indicate the date by when the Bill on this matter would be introduced.

Measures to check the trade of drugs

†3808. SHRI KALRAJ MISHRA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the market of drugs in Manipur is flourishing rapidly and the gangs active here supply drugs across the nation from Manipur and Guwahati has also become a big market of the drugs of Manipur; and

(b) if so, the measures being taken by Government to check the trade of drugs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) There are no specific reports to suggest that market of drugs in Manipur and Guwahati are flourishing rapidly. However, Government has taken a number of steps to prevent illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs which, *inter-alia*, include intensive, preventive and interdiction efforts along known drug routes; strict surveillance and enforcement at import and export points; improved coordination between various drug law enforcement agencies, strengthening of the intelligence apparatus to improve the

collection, analysis and dissemination of operational intelligence; identification and destruction of illicit poppy cultivation; conducting training programmes for law enforcement officials for upgrading their skills to combat drug trafficking; financial assistance to eligible States for strengthening their narcotic units, financial investigation against the accused and seizure of their properties; and implementation of a scheme of monetary rewards for information leading to seizure of narcotic drugs.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Cases of human rights violation by police

†3809. SHRI SHANTA KUMAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of human rights violation by police, registered during the year 2010-11; and

(b) the State-wise details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) The State-wise number of cases about alleged police atrocities registered by National Human Rights Commission during 2010-11 are given in the Statement (See below).

Statement

State-wise number of cases of Human Rights Violation by Police

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Number of Cases Registered during 2010-11
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	294
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	14
3.	Assam	129
4.	Bihar	928
5.	Goa	22
6.	Gujarat	353
7.	Haryana	1289
8.	Himachal Pradesh	33
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	70
10.	Karnataka	184
11.	Kerala	107
12.	Madhya Pradesh	652
13.	Maharashtra	513
14.	Manipur	30

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

1	2	3
15.	Meghalaya	15
16.	Mizoram	6
17.	Nagaland	3
18.	Orissa	303
19.	Punjab	365
20.	Rajasthan	951
21.	Sikkim	0
22.	Tamil Nadu	465
23.	Tripura	9
24.	Uttar Pradesh	18990
25.	West Bengal	283
26.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2
27.	Chandigarh	50
28.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3
29.	Daman and Diu	5
30.	Delhi	1841
31.	Lakshadweep	0
32.	Puducherry	15
33.	Chhattisgarh	132
34.	Jharkhand	520
35.	Uttarakhand	590
TOTAL		29166

Visa on Arrival facility to attract tourists

3810. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether to attract more foreign tourists to India, Government has launched a scheme of Visa on Arrival for citizens of some selected

countries;

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

(c) the number of citizens of various such countries availed the said scheme since its inception?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. In order to promote tourism, Tourist Visa on Arrival (TVOA) scheme was introduced for the nationals of five countries, namely, Japan, Singapore, Finland, Luxembourg and New Zealand with effect from 01.01.2010 for one year. The scheme has been found to be useful by the foreign nationals. The Government of India has extended the Tourist Visa on Arrival (TVOA) scheme for the nationals of above mentioned five countries. Further, TVOA scheme has been introduced for the nationals of Cambodia, Laos, Vietnam and Philippines with effect from 01.01.2011; and for the nationals of Myanmar and Indonesia with effect from 28.01.2011.

The TVOA is allowed for a maximum validity of 30 days with single entry facility by the Immigration Officers at Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai and Kolkata Airports on payment of a fee of US \$ 60/- or equivalent amount in Indian rupees per passenger (including children). TVOA is allowed for a maximum of two times in a calendar year to a foreigner with a minimum gap of two months between each visit. TVOA shall be non-extendable and non-convertible.

The foreigners of above mentioned countries may also avail of TVOA for upto 30 days for medical treatment, for casual business or to visit friends/relatives, etc. The TVOA facility is not applicable to the holders of Diplomatic/Official Passports. Further, TVOA shall not be granted to the foreigners who have permanent residence or occupation in India. Such persons can visit India on normal visa, as applicable.

(c) 13042 nationals of above mentioned countries availed the TVOA facility upto July, 2011.

Maoists from Nepal to Bengal forming armed squads

†3811. SHRI SHREEGOPAL VYAS: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Maoists coming to Bengal from Nepal have formed armed squads;

(b) whether the Nepal Government has released many prisoners and announced withdrawal of cases against thousands without any condition

after holding negotiations with Maoists there;

(c) whether despite that they have started organising themselves again; and

(d) the precautions being taken by the Central Government in the light of these circumstances?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (d) There are no intelligence inputs indicating that the Maoists from Nepal are coming to Bengal and forming armed squads. There is also no information that the Government of Nepal has released many prisoners and announced withdrawal of cases against thousands without any condition after holding negotiations with the Maoists. Security along the Indo-Nepal border has been strengthened by the Government with the deployment of SSB along the border.

Resignation by officers and staff in CRPF

†3812.SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI:

SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of officers and staff have resigned from Central Reserve Police Force in recent years;

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

(c) the details of the complaints regarding promotion and service facilities put-forth by the officers and staff of Central Reserve Police Force during last three years; and

(d) the steps being taken by Government to deal with this problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) A few number of personnel have resigned from Central reserve Police force in the recent past. Details of the personnel who tendered resignation during last three years are as under:-

Years	No. of personnel tendered resignation
2008	271
2009	269
2010	359

(c) and (d) As reported by CRPF, there is no specific complaint regarding promotions and service facilities put-forth by the officers and staff of Central Reserve Police Force during last three years. However, representations regarding promotion and service facilities as

and when received, are attended to as per the extant rules and instructions. Specific mechanisms are also in place in the force to address the grievances and complaints of officers and staff of CRPF.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Proposal for modernisation of prisons from MP

†3813. SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a proposal for modernisation of prisons from Madhya Pradesh administration, is pending with the Ministry since 2007;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) by when a decision on this pending proposal is likely to be taken and the proposed amount likely to be released?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (c) a proposal from the Government of Madhya Pradesh was received for consideration under second phase of scheme of Modernisation of Prisons. In order to provide further financial assistance to States for construction of new jails, technological upgradation of prisons and for various correctional reform programme in prisons, proposal for second phase was formulated and placed before the Committee of Non-plan Expenditure in Ministry of finance in September, 2009. However, the same was not approved by the Ministry of Finance in CNE meeting due to funds constraints.

Caste census

3814. DR. BARUN MUKHERJI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Union Government has accepted the proposal to conducted caste census;

(b) if so, what time-frame has been fixed to complete the caste census and what is its present status;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the Union Government later decided to club the caste census with the poverty survey to be done by the State Government;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) how the caste census is ultimately coming up and when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI

JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government of India has decided that a Socio-Economic and Caste Census (SECC) will be completed during June-December, 2011 in phased manner in all States/Union Territories of India.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

The SECC is currently in progress in five States/UTs of Tripura, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Daman and Diu, Puducherry and Chandigarh. The Schedule for the remaining States/UTs has been drawn up in consultation with them.

(c) and (d) The Government of India has decided that a combined survey called "Socio Economic and Caste Census (SECC)" would be conducted across the country in a phased manner from June to December, 2011. The field work will be conducted by the respective State/UT Governments. The Ministry of Rural Development and the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation in the Government of India are the nodal Ministries in rural and urban areas respectively for this combined exercise. The Office of the Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India is rendering complete logistic and technical support. The SECC would provide the socio-economic profile alongwith the caste-wise count.

(e) The methodology to conduct SECC has been so designed that the complete socio-economic profile of all castes/tribes including the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes will be available. After the field operations are over, the data will be made available to the Office of the Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India, who would generate the caste-wise tabulations. This would be put before the Expert Committees at National and State levels (to be set up by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs and Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment) for categorization and classification. The processes are scientifically designed and would ensure both quantitative and qualitative coverage.

Peace process with ULFA

3815. SHRIMATI NAZNIN FARUQUE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the peace process between ULFA and Central Government is going

on;

(b) how much time it will take to complete the process; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to bring Paresh Barua, Commander in Chief of ULFA on the negotiation table?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) United Liberation Front of Asom (ULFA) has submitted a 12 point broad framework for talks on 5.8.2011. Action has been initiated for holding talks with ULFA.

(c) While ULFA has come forward for peace talks with the Government, a faction led by Paresh Barua, self-styled commander-in-chief of ULFA is opposing the ongoing talks. Government has always shown willingness to enter into dialogue with any group, which is willing to abjure the path of violence and place its demand within the framework of the Constitution of

India. No response from Paresh Barua, self-styled Commander-in-Chief of ULFA has been received in this regard so far.

Phone tapping of Ministers and top officials

3816. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the cases of phone tapping of Ministers and top officials have come to notice;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reasons for tapping of phones?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) In 2010, 'Outlook' magazine published allegations about phone tapping. Union Home Minister in his statement in the Lok Sabha on 26th April, 2010 had *inter-alia* informed the Hon'ble House that "I wish to state categorically that no telephone tapping or eavesdropping on political leaders was authorized by the previous UPA Government. Nor has the present UPA Government authorized any such activity."

(b) and (c) In view of the above, does not arise.

Demands of Anna Hazare

†3817. SHRI MOHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Anna Hazare has made a declaration to sit on fast in Delhi;

(b) whether he has been permitted to sit on fast and if so, the details of his major demands; and

(c) whether Government is considering his demands?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c) An application was received by the Delhi Police from India Against Corruption seeking permission for Anna Hazare's fast from 16.08.2011, and a conditional permission was given for holding fast and dharna at Ramlila Ground from 18.08.2011.

The Jan Lokpal Bill, 2011 as circulated by the team of Shri Anna Hazare alongwith Bills and suggestions on Lokpal, received from other organizations/individuals is under consideration of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Personnel, Public Grievances, Law and Justice.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Assistance to States affected by torrential rains

3818. SARDAR SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether recent torrential rains in the month of August, 2011 have caused havoc in States like Punjab, Jammu and Kashmir, Haryana and West Bengal resulting in huge loss of life, property and crops;

(b) whether Government has received any report from concerned States in this regard; and

(c) the nature of assistance Government has provided to affected States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c) The details of losses in various sectors as reported by the States of Punjab, Jammu and Kashmir, Haryana and West Bengal due to heavy rains/floods rain-oriented calamities during the south-west monsoon 2011 is given as under:-

States	lives lost (in lakh ha.)	Cattle lost (No.)	HousesCrops (No.)	area affected (No.)
Punjab	38	379	2460	0.77
J & K	NR	NR	NR	NR
Haryana	NR	NR	NR	0.005
West Bengal	167	263	524626	1.23

NR= not reported.

With regard to the assistance, it is mentioned that State Governments concerned are initially required to undertake relief operations in the wake of natural calamity out of the corpus of the State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) already placed at their disposal. In case of a calamity of 'severe nature' when available resources under the SDRF account are inadequate, additional assistance is extended from the National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) after following the laid down procedure. The logistic support provided by Government of India to these States, are in the form of deployment of specialist teams of National Disaster Response Force alongwith necessary search and rescue equipments including boats for rescue and response activities.

Complaints against land mafia and property dealers in Delhi

†3819. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in Delhi complaint against the land mafias and property dealers are on

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

the rise during the year 2011 regarding taking-over the possession of houses and plots by them from their owners by using weapons and forcing these owners to sign the sale deeds;

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

(c) the number of such cases registered in Bawana police station and the action taken so far on these cases;

(d) whether Government proposes to get investigation of these cases done by the crime branch;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

Funds released to States under disaster management

3820. SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise details of funds released towards disaster management, relief rehabilitation as well as restoration of damaged roads, bridges and embankment to the Government of Assam and other States during last three years; and

(b) the details of utilization and achievement made by the State Government of Assam on the above funds as well as the preventive measures taken and infrastructure developed for better management during disaster in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (b) As per the existing Scheme of Financing Relief Expenditure, the expenditure from the State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) and National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) are meant for providing immediate relief to the victims of the notified natural calamities and for repair/restoration of immediate nature of damaged infrastructure as per items and norms approved by the Government of India. The funds for the mitigation and reconstruction are required to be met out of overall development plan funds of the Centre and the States.

Allocation and releases of funds from SDRF/NDRF to the States including Assam during the last three years are given in the Statement

(See below).

As per the scheme of SDRF the State Government is responsible to ensure that money drawn from the SDRF account is actually utilized for the purposes for which the SDRF has been set up and only on item of expenditure and as per norms approved by the GoI. The State Accountant General is required to monitor the expenditure as per the items and norms of assistance. The Comptroller and Auditor General of India causes audit of SDRF every year in terms of the scheme of the SDRF.

Statement

State-wise details of allocation and releases of CRF/SDRF and NCCF/NDRF during the years 2008-09 to 2011-12

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	State	Allocation under CRF/SDRF				Centre's share of CRF/ SDRF released				Released from NCCF/NDRF			
		2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (till date)	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (till date)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	398.31	418.22	508.84	534.28	298.73	313.670	481.63@	100.355	29.82	685.81	582.11	257.61
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	30.87	31.81	36.74	38.58	23.15	23.86	33.07	0.00	26.40	32.29	97.24	0.00
3.	Assam	210.63	217.06	263.77	276.96	157.97	162.80	237.39	0.00	300.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4.	Bihar	162.48	167.45	334.49	351.21	121.86	125.59	250.87	0.00	1000.00	267.48	368.01	0.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	121.91	125.62	151.32	158.89	45.72	139.935#	56.745*	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6.	Goa	2.44	2.56	2.96	3.11	1.83	1.92	1.11*	0.00	0.00	4.04	0.00	0.00
7.	Gujarat	284.77	299.00	502.12	527.23	315.29#	224.25	376.59	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8.	Haryana	143.99	151.18	192.90	202.55	54.00	167.385	72.34*	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9.	Himachal Pradesh	109.87	113.21	130.76	137.30	103.63	63.69	117.68	0.00	40.33	14.58	149.95	0.00
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	94.33	97.21	172.46	181.08	35.38	108.275#	77.605*	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
11.	Jharkhand	137.55	141.75	259.45	272.42	51.58157.89	#194.59		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
12. Karnataka		132.73	139.36	160.96	169.01	99.55	104.52	120.72	63.38	189.11	1594.36	0.00	0.00
13. Kerala		98.98	103.91	131.08	137.63	74.23	77.93	98.31	0.00	9.48	0.00	12.78	0.00
14. Madhya Pradesh		277.39	285.88	392.75	412.39	208.04	214.41	371.88	0.00	0.00	40.53	0.00	0.00
15. Maharashtra		258.04	270.94	442.69	464.82	0.00*	488.895	366.01@	0.00	0.00	182.10	310.48	0.00
16. Manipur		6.05	6.25	7.22	7.58	4.48#	6.96	3.25*	0.00	5.45	0.91	0.00	0.00
17. Meghalaya		12.31	12.68	14.65	15.38	9.23	9.51	6.595*	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
18. Mizoram		7.19	7.40	8.55	8.98	0.00*	10.941#	3.85*	0.00	49.60	0.00	4.566	0.00
19. Nagaland		4.16	4.30	4.97	5.22	3.12	3.22	2.235*	0.00	0.00	8.47	0.00	0.00
20. Orissa		328.97	339.03	391.58	411.16	324.50@	176.504	293.69	154.19	98.87	0.00	560.17	0.00
21. Punjab		169.04	177.49	222.92	234.07	126.78	133.12	83.595	83.595#	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
22. Rajasthan		481.16	505.21	600.66	630.69	360.87	378.90	225.25	461.76#	0.00	115.12	0.00	0.00
23. Sikkim		19.13	19.70	22.75	23.89	14.35	14.78	10.24	20.99#	8.36	0.00	0.00	0.00
24. Tamil Nadu		242.03	254.13	293.52	308.20	229.17	142.95	220.14	0.00	522.51	0.00	317.17	0.00
25. Tripura		14.03	14.44	19.31	20.28	10.37#	16.09	8.69*	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
26. Uttar Pradesh		322.87	332.75	385.39	404.66	242.15	249.55	289.04	0.00	0.00	148.96	554.26	0.00
27. Uttarakhand		100.67	101.85	117.66	123.54	112.47#	76.39	105.89	0.00	0.00	0.00	517.66	0.00
28. West Bengal		256.09	263.92	304.83	320.07	192.07	197.93	228.62	120.025	0.00	166.869	704.85	0.00
TOTAL		4427.99	4604.31	6077.30	6381.18	3220.48	3791.865	4337.64	1004.29	2279.92	3261.519	4179.25	257.61

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

Amount released to States under NCCF and CRF

3821. SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of total outlay, amount released and utilization made on the grant from National Calamity Contingency Fund (NCCF) and Calamity Relief Fund (CRF) by various States during last three years, till date as well as criteria fixed for the grant in this regard; and

(b) the year-wise details of Central assistance including *ex-gratia* granted to Assam alongwith extent of damage to life, property, livelihood and crops by floods and erosion during last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) Details of State-wise allocation and releases of funds from Calamity Relief Fund (CRF) now State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) and National Calamity Contingency Fund (NCCF) now National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) during the last three years and till date are given in the Statement. [Refer to the Statement Appended to the Answer to USQ No. 3820 (Part (a) and (b))].

Allocations of the total outlay of CRF/SDRF have been made based on the recommendations of the successive Finance Commission. While allocating the funds to various States for a period of five years, the factors considered include the expenditure incurred by the State Government on relief operations during last 10 years, vulnerability of the State to natural calamities and economic status of the State.

(b) The year-wise detail of Central assistance to Assam is given in the above mentioned Statement. The details of assistance provided on the ground under various items including *ex-gratia* granted, from the CRF now SDRF and NCCF now NDRF is not maintained by the Ministry of Home Affairs.

The extent of damage as reported by the State Government of Assam due to heavy rains/floods during last three years and current year is given as

under:-

Years	Lives lost	Cattle lost (No.)	HousesCrops (No.)	area affected (No.)
(in lakh ha.)				
1	2	3	4	5
2008-09	40	8004	91367	3.14

1	2	3	4	5
2009-10	8	12	240	0.298
2010-11	57	3623	383408	1.87
2011-12 (till date)	12	—	297	0.42

Poor condition of prisons in India

3822. SHRI KALRAJ MISHRA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether poor condition of prisons in India have been cited as one of the reasons denying extradition of the accused in the "Purulia arms dropping case";

(b) if so, whether Government has gone into maintenance of the prisons' condition in the country; and

(c) the steps taken/being taken to improve the conditions of prisons to international standards?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. "Prisons" is a state subject under List II of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India and Prison Administration is primarily the responsibility of the respective State Governments. However, the Central Government has given a head start to the prison reforms in the country by providing funds to the State Governments for creating infrastructure in jails through the first phase of Scheme of Modernization of Prisons from 2002-03 to 2008-09. Total funds provided were Rs. 1800 crore on matching basis with States in the ratio 75:25. The scheme ended on 31.3.2009. The Government of India has, however, issued comprehensive advisory to State Governments on all aspect of prison administration (17.07.2009). In all 16 advisories have been issued by the Government of India which are monitored for better prison administration in the country.

Recommendation of NAC on Communal Violence Bill

3823. SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be

pleased to state:

(a) the details of recommendations made by the National Advisory
Council (NAC) on
the proposed Communal Violence (Prevention Control and Rehabilitation
of Victims)
Bill;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Ministry is not happy with the recommendations of the NAC; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Regarding the Communal Violence (Prevention Control and Rehabilitation of Victims) Bill, 2005, the National Advisory Council (NAC) in its meeting dated 14.7.2010 recommended that there was a need for a fresh draft Bill on the subject. On 25.7.2011 the NAC has forwarded a draft Bill titled "Prevention of Communal and Targeted Violence (Access to Justice and Reparations) Bill, 2011 for consideration of this Ministry.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Enhancing allocation under SRE

3824. SHRI MANGALA KISAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that there is an urgent need to wean away the tribal people by initiating various confidence building measures; and

(b) if so, whether Government considers enhancing allotment under the head 'community policing' to Rs. 10.00 lakh per district from present Rs. 5.00 Lakh under Security-related Expenditure Scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) The Government is implementing several Central Sector/Centrally Sponsored Schemes/Programmes for the socio-economic development of Scheduled Tribes. A list of major schemes/programmes of the Government, for the welfare and development of Scheduled Tribes is given in the Statement (See below). In addition, the Scheduled Tribes are also getting benefit of various other flagship programmes such as Supplementary Nutrition (ICDS), Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, Road Connectivity (PMGSY), Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, Housing (Indira Awas Yojana),

Health (NRHM), Electrification (RGGVY), Drinking Water Supply, Ashram Schools and Forest Rights Act.

(b) There is a proposal to enhance the unit cost of 'community policing' from Rs. 5 lakh per district per year to Rs. 10 lakh per district per year under the Security- related Expenditure (SRE) Scheme applicable to the Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected States.

Statement

Major Schemes/Programmes of the Government for the Welfare and Development of Scheduled Tribes

Central Sector Schemes

1. Grant-in-Aid to NGOs for Scheduled Tribes including Coaching and Allied and award for exemplary service.
2. Vocational Training in Tribal Areas
3. Educational Complex in Low Literacy Pockets
4. Grant-in-Aid to State Tribal Development Cooperative Corporation for Minor Forest Produce.
5. Development Primitive Tribal Groups
6. Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship for Scheduled Tribe Students
7. Scheme of Institute of Excellence/Top Class Institute
8. National Overseas Scholarships for Scheduled Tribes
9. Investment in TRIFED

Centrally Sponsored Schemes

10. Schemes of Post-Matric, Book Bank and Upgradation of Merit of Scheduled Tribe Students
11. Girls Hostel and Boys Hostel for Scheduled Tribes
12. Ashram Schools in Tribal Sub-Plan Areas
13. Research Information and Mass Education, Tribal Festival and Others
14. Information and Technology

Special Area Programme

15. Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub Plan
16. Grant-in-Aid under Article 275(1) of the Constitution

Privacy issues involved in NATGRID

3825. DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the project "National Intelligence Grid" (NATGRID) is

implemented on time-bound basis;

(b) if so, the hesitation of certain departments on the issue of "privacy of citizen" has been addressed and safety measures from misuse looked into; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and how are they being addressed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) National Intelligence Grid (NATGRID) is conceptualized as a constantly evolving tool that will mature over several horizons with additional functionalities and enhancements over a period of time. The Foundation and Horizon 1 of NATGRID should be set up in 24 months.

(b) to (c) NATGRID's security framework has been designed to protect secrecy and privacy of information within the NATGRID system. All extant legal regimes regarding privacy *ipso-facto* applies to NATGRID. Further, adequate safety measures will be built in into the system in consultation with all concerned to ensure utmost security of informations. The NATGRID system has been designed covering the implementation of template driven investigation process which capture key elements like "why the information is required", "who is asking", "the purpose for which it will be used" etc.

Houses for urban poor

3826. SHRI SYED AZEEZ PASHA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has decided that urban poor getting assistance for construction of their own homes have to deposit 10 per cent of the total assistance;

(b) the number of urban poor provided houses under various schemes in the country, during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise and the total funds incurred thereon;

(c) the number of houses sanctioned for urban poor in the country as on 31 July, 2011, State-wise and Union Territory-wise;

(d) the details of the projects under which these houses have been sanctioned;
and

(e) the total outlay involved therein?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) The guidelines of Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) and Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) components of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban

Renewal Mission (JNNURM) stipulate a minimum of 12% beneficiary contribution, which in the case of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe/Backward Classes (BC)/Other Backward Classes/ Physically Handicapped and other weaker sections is 10%.

(b) State-wise details of number of houses sanctioned for urban poor/slum dwellers and the funds sanctioned under BSUP and IHSDP during each of the last three years and the current year are given in Statement-I and II respectively.

(c) State-wise and Union-Territory-wise details of houses sanctioned for urban poor 2011 under BSUP and IHSDP as on 31st July, are given in the Statement-III (See below).

(d) and (e) Additional Central Assistance is provided to States/Union Territories to take up housing and related infrastructure projects for the urban poor/slum dwellers under BSUP and IHSDP. Under the Sub-Mission Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP), Additional Central Assistance (ACA) is provided to 65 select cities of national importance for undertaking affordable housing and basic amenities to the urban poor. Similar facilities are also provided in other cities/towns under the Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP). The total outlay (Additional Central Assistance allocation) of BSUP and IHSDP for 7 -year Mission period (2005-2012) is Rs. 16,356.35 crore and Rs. 6828.31 crore respectively. So far, 501 projects with an outlay of Rs. 29,906.53 crore have been sanctioned for construction/ upgradation of 10,60,446 Dwelling Units in 64 cities under BSUP. Under IHSDP, 1035 projects with an outlay of Rs. 11,007.93 crore have been sanctioned for construction/upgradation of 5,55,329 Dwelling Units in 872 cities/towns.

Statement-I

JNNURN

Basic Service to the Urban Poor (Sub Mission II)

Sl. 2010 No.	Name of State/UT	No. of Projects	Total Project Cost Approved	Central Share Approved	Total no. of Dwelling unit approved (new+up- gradation)	No. of Projects	Total Project Cost Approved
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	17	1302.40	650.50	40699		
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	45.15	40.59	752		
3.	Assam	1	54.49	49.04	1028		
4.	Bihar	9	342.27	133.22	7776		
5.	Chhattisgarh	1	28.79	23.03	888	1	42.25
6.	Chandigarh						
7.	Delhi	2	127.32	52.8	2848		
8.	Goa						
9.	Gujarat	3	168.02	78.75	7580	3	273.06
10.	Haryana						
11.	Himachal Pradesh						

12. Jammu and Kashmir	3	57.22	49.56	1469
13. Jharkhand	6	175.38	118.69	5008
14. Karnataka	11	236.91	134.99	6272
15. Kerala	1	39.55	31.18	1369
16. Madhya Pradesh	3	183.98	87.59	8157

(Status as on 4-8-2011)

(Rs. in Crores)

2009-2010		2010-2011		2011-2012	
Central Total	No. of Projects	Total Central	Total No. of Projects	Total Central	Total No. of Projects
Share no. of Projects	Approved Dwelling	Cost Approved Dwelling	Share no. of Projects	Cost Approved Dwelling	Share no. of Projects
Dwelling	unit approved (new+up-gradation)	Approved	unit approved (new+up-gradation)	Approved	unit approved (new+up-gradation)
9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18		

29.77 1136

7 1905.13 893.88 35940 2 512.10 227.82 8660

130.72 10960 2 27.61 12.49 544 1 1.31 0.64 0

3 159.71 77.15 4498

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
17. Maharashtra		19	1739.27	834.00	32506	5	943.11
18. Meghalaya		1	21.30	16.58	168		
19. Manipur		1	51.23	43.91	1250		
20. Mizoram		2	56.99	51.20	688		
21. Orissa		1	7.45	5.41	192		
22. Punjab							
23. Puducherry						1	92.00
24. Sikkim		2	30.33	26.26	202		
25. Nagaland							
26. Rajasthan							
27. Tamil Nadu		27	193.21	94.44	5711		
28. Tripura							
29. Uttar Pradesh		55	1893.13	937.76	46240		
30. Uttarakhand		4	13.24	9.93	249	4	49.91
31. West Bengal		15	881.74	440.87	24872		
TOTAL		185	7649.37	3910.30	195924	14	1400.3

Projects approved upto 113th CSMC Meeting held on 12.07.2011.

Statement-II

Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP)

Sl. 2010 No.	Name of State/UT	2008-092009-
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		No. of Projects Approved	Total Project Cost Approved	Central Share Approved (Revised)	Total no. of Dwelling unit approved (new+up- gradation)	No. of Projects Approved	Total Project Cost Approved		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
1. Andhra Pradesh		20	451.87	271.98	18639				
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
467.99	14323					3	191.42	86.25	3904
50.89	1660								
		3	405.63	183.09	17814				
		Additional	11.67	5.40	0	1	11.28	4.80	225
37.33	1026								
		12	710.33	355.17	15240				
716.70	29105	27	3220.08	1527.18	74036	7	716.11	319.51	12789

(Status as on 4-8-2011)

(Rs. in Crores)

2009-2010

2010-2011

2011-2012

Central Total No. of Total Central Total No. of Total Central Total
Share no. ofProjects ProjectShare no. ofProjects ProjectShare no. of
ApprovedDwellingApprovedCost ApprovedDwellingApprovedCost Approved
Dwelling

unit Approved unit Approved unit
approved approved approved
(new+up- (new+up- (new+up-
gradation) gradation) gradation)

9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

2. Arunachal Pradesh	1	9.95	8.96	176	0	
3. Assam	3	28.76	23.38	1974	1	17.92
4. Bihar	6	113.39	64.21	3264	4	81.10
5. Chhattisgarh	4	49.10	36.82	3076		
6. Goa			0.00			
7. Gujarat	9	114.58	73.22	6364	6	39.71
8. Haryana	3	33.42	26.74	1785		
9. Himachal Pradesh	3	31.90	20.88	800		
10. Jammu and Kashmir	15	42.60	34.50	3408	12	
25.72						
11. Jharkhand	6	123.67	72.39	6576		
12. Karnataka**	9	138.81	76.93	4184		
13. Kerala	11	55.50	42.18	5800	16	
80.59						
14. Madhya Pradesh	4	28.48	21.88	1708	7	
48.90						
15. Maharashtra	58	1228.73	812.60	51678	1	
30.50						
16. Manipur	1	10.83	8.33	663	3	
16.04						
17. Meghalaya	2	19.66	13.46	456		
18. Mizoram	7	31.00	23.57	1450		

19.	Nagaland			0.00		1
2.39						
20.	Orissa	16	184.06	123.30	7709	1
16.99						
21.	Punjab	1	21.01	8.22	720	
22.	Rajasthan	4	83.37	52.12	3214	5
81.85						
23.	Sikkim			0.00		1
19.91						
24.	Tamil Nadu	52	249.24	184.17	15500	2
40.97						
25.	Tripura	2	20.01	17.60	1150	2
16.44						
26.	Uttar Pradesh	124	771.75	509.10	29733	10
160.35						
27.	Uttarakhand			0.00		19
155.42						
28.	West Bengal	34	377.09	297.60	19706	26
159.61						
29.	Delhi			0.00		

9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	0								
13.73	1301								
38.51	3192	5	156.63	67.40	5986				
17.13	3655								
		2	17.38	11.71	338				
17.86	608	13	36.88	29.72	953				
		3	74.59	43.35	3676				
55.29	7636								
28.87	1869	5	26.46	16.78	1104	4	16.68	10.96	667
20.19	1488					21	528.96	326.21	21396
11.66	1063								
0.60	265								
9.45	456	2	8.17	5.42	316				
		11	253.01	99.76	5326				
45.94	3215	18	304.28	196.00	12647				
17.92	39								
18.73	2322								
14.11	1565								
100.63	5456	15	299.77	177.76	8479	6	59.92	33.7	1495
87.66	4801								
117.72	7580								
	0								

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
30.		Puducherry			0.00		
31.		A&N Islands	1	9.88	8.90	0	
32.		Chandigarh			0.00		
33.		D&N Haveli			0.00		1
	5.24						
34.		Lakshadweep			0.00		
35.		Daman and Diu			0.00		
TOTAL		396	4228.66	2833.04	189733	118	999.65

Statement-III

Details of Houses sanctioned under BSUP and IHSDP

Sl. No.	Name of the State	number of dwelling units Approved (new+Upgradation) under BSUP	Number of dwelling units Approved (new+Upgradation) under IHSDP
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	134694	47896
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	852	176
3.	A&N Island	0	40
4.	Assam	2260	8668
5.	Bihar	22372	18942
6.	Chhattisgarh	30000	17922
7.	Chandigarh	25728	0
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	144
9.	Daman and Diu	0	16
10.	Delhi	74312	0
11.	Goa	155	0
12.	Gujarat	105312	28424
13.	Haryana	3248	16426

9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
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2.89 144

618.89	46655	74	1177.2	647.90	38825	31	605.56	370.87	23558
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1	2	3	4
14.	Himachal Pradesh	636	1954
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	6677	7623
16.	Jharkhand	16724	11544
17.	Karnataka	28118	17237
18.	Kerala	23577	26295
19.	Madhya Pradesh	41446	22510
20.	Mizoram	1096	1950
21.	Rajasthan	23151	41719
22.	Meghalaya	768	912
23.	Manipur	1250	2829
24.	Maharashtra	186745	102219
25.	Nagaland	3504	2761
26.	Orissa	2508	13365
27.	Punjab	5152	9984
28.	Puducherry	2964	432
29.	Sikkim	254	39
30.	Tamil Nadu	91318	37585
31.	Tripura	256	3115

1	2	3	4
32.	Uttar Pradesh	68217	47399
33.	Uttarakhand	1799	5032
34.	West Bengal	155353	60171
TOTAL		1060446	555329

Allotment of houses built by CGEWHO

3827. SHRI MAHENDRA MOHAN: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that employees of Central Government Employees Welfare Housing Organisation (CGEWHO) are placed in the priority list-I for the allotment of houses built by CGEWHO and also that this society is registered under Societies Registration Act, 1856;

(b) if so, whether employees of other Central Government societies registered under the same Act are also placed in the priority list-I;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) how many employees are there in CGEWHO and how many of them have been allotted houses so far, provide details, scheme-wise including applicants and allotments?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) Yes, Sir. Employees of CGEWHO with a minimum of one year of service are eligible as per Priority list-I for allotment of dwelling units built by CGEWHO. CGEWHO is a Society registered under Societies Registration Act of 1860.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Employees of other Central Government Societies are covered under Priority II as per eligibility criteria of CGEWHO Rules. Governing Council of CGEWHO is empowered to frame/amend Rules.

(d) There are 43 employees in CGEWHO. So far, 11 employees have been allotted dwelling units, which are as under:-

Sl. No.	Name of Housing Project	No. of houses	Name of employee to whom dwelling unit
---------	-------------------------	---------------	----------------------------------------

		allotted	allotted (S/Shri)
1	2	3	4
1.	Gurgaon Phase-1	04	1. Ajay Kr. Sharma

1	2	3	4
			2. Utam Singh.
			3. Hari Bahadur
			4. Baburam
2.	Noida Phase-II	01	1. Sunil Kumar
3.	Noida Phase-III	01	1. A.K. Purswani
4.	Noida Phase-IV	02	1. Sanjeev Sharma
			2. Rajesh Katoch
5.	Panchkula Phase-I	01	1. Sh P.K. Wadhwa
6.	Lucknow	01	1. Ajay Shukla
7.	Chennai Phase-II	01	1. B. Sankar

Urban poor living along railway tracks

3828. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the country is witness to substantial number of urban poor living along the railway tracks under illegal and risky conditions;

(b) the State-wise estimate of such population and what has been the rise in such dwellers in the last few years; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to ensure that people are not forced to live along railway tracks in Indian cities?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (c) There is no data for urban population living along railway tracks available with Government at present. However, the Census of India, 2001 had estimated 19,43,766 houseless population throughout the country out of them 7,78,599 are urban houseless population.

State-wise details of urban houseless population are given in the Statement (See below).

Indian Railways has approximately 10.65 lakh acres of land, out of which about 2424 acres of land, which constitutes 0.23% of total land

holding, is under encroachment.

In order to ensure that people are not forced to live along railway tracks and other similar subhuman conditions of habitat in urban areas, Central Government is supporting construction of housing for poor sections of the society through various programmatic interventions viz.,

- Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) has been launched with a budget of ` 5,000 crores to cover about 250 cities. Under the Scheme 50% of the cost (90% in case of North Eastern States) of provision of basic civic and social infrastructure and amenities and of housing in slums would be borne by the Centre, including operation and maintenance of assets created under this scheme. The Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation 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 (RAY) in cooperation of the concerned State Governments.
- The Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), supports provision of housing and basic services to urban poor under Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) and the Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHS DP).
- The Interest Subsidy Scheme for Housing the Urban Poor (ISHUP) provides for interest subsidy of 5% on housing loans upto Rs. 1 lakh to the Economically Weaker Sections (EWS) and Low Income Groups (LIG).
- Under the scheme of Affordable Housing in Partnership (AHP) central support at the rate of Rs 50,000 per unit of affordable dwelling unit or 25% of the cost of civic infrastructure, whichever is lower would be provided.

Statement

*Details of Houseless Households and Population by residence-India,
States/Uts-2001*

Sl. No.	India/States/UT's	T/R/U	Houseless Households	Population
1	2	3	4	5
	India	Total	447585	1943766
		Rural	259775	1165167
		Urban	187810	778599

1	Jammu and Kashmir	Total	2123	12751
		Rural	1641	10129
		Urban	482	2622

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Himachal Pradesh	Total	1634	8364
		Rural	1356	7047
		Urban	278	1317
3	Punjab	Total	8579	46958
		Rural	4065	23549
		Urban	4514	23409
4	Chandigarh	Total	757	2,722
		Rural	32	41
		Urban	725	2681
5	Uttarakhand	Total	2940	14703
		Rural	1942	10768
		Urban	998	3935
6	Haryana	Total	11860	59360
		Rural	6806	35384
		Urban	5054	23976
7	Delhi	Total	10044	24966
		Rural	235	1063
		Urban	9809	23903
8	Rajasthan	Total	27196	143497
		Rural	16194	87866
		Urban	11002	55631
9	Uttar Pradesh	Total	43033	201029
		Rural	21800	104387
		Urban	21233	96642
10	Bihar	Total	6940	42498
		Rural	4235	29768
		Urban	2705	12730

1	2	3	4	5
11.	Sikkim	Total	80	286
		Rural	55	228
		Urban	25	58
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	Total	105	442
		Rural	82	360
		Urban	23	82
13.	Nagaland	Total	452	2002
		Rural	260	1254
		Urban	192	748
14.	Manipur	Total	555	2897
		Rural	462	2525
		Urban	93	372
15.	Mizoram	Total	72	336
		Rural	15	73
		Urban	57	263
16.	Tripura	Total	246	857
		Rural	162	670
		Urban	84	187
17.	Meghalaya	Total	380	1827
		Rural	333	1644
		Urban	47	183
18.	Assam	Total	3126	13355
		Rural	2571	10989
		Urban	555	2366
19.	West Bengal	Total	19385	110535
		Rural	5337	19726
		Urban	14048	90809

1	2	3	4	5
20.	Jharkhand	Total	2559	10887
		Rural	1585	6998
		Urban	974	3889
21.	Orissa	Total	13044	42871
		Rural	7998	31039
		Urban	5046	11832
22.	Chhattisgarh	Total	7504	28772
		Rural	5611	22558
		Urban	1893	6214
23.	Madhya Pradesh	Total	53489	231246
		Rural	37827	169376
		Urban	15662	61870
24.	Gujarat	Total	48095	220786
		Rural	31409	148691
		Urban	16686	72095
25.	Daman and Diu	Total	227	1071
		Rural	135	659
		Urban	92	412
26.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Total	305	1471
		Rural	255	1261
		Urban	50	210
27.	Maharashtra	Total	87474	340924
		Rural	56880	236412
		Urban	30594	104512
28.	Andhra Pradesh	Total	40818	163938
		Rural	24167	97101
		Urban	16651	66837

1	2	3	4	5
29. Karnataka	Total	26057	102226	
	Rural	14690	61898	
	Urban	11367	40328	
30. Goa	Total	1393	5280	
	Rural	701	2991	
	Urban	692	2289	
31. Lakshadweep	Total	-	-	
	Rural	-	-	
	Urban	-	-	
32. Kerala	Total	5654	16533	
	Rural	2885	9096	
	Urban	2769	7437	
33. Tamil Nadu	Total	20532	86472	
	Rural	7913	29344	
	Urban	12619	57128	
34. Puducherry	Total	710	1662	
	Rural	81	194	
	Urban	629	1468	
35. Andaman and Nicobar Island	Total	217	242	
	Rural	55	78	
	Urban	162	164	

Source: Primary Census Abstract, Census of India 2001.

Scheme for basic services for urban poor

3829. SHRI JAI PRAKASH NARAYAN SINGH: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering to introduce a scheme for basic services for urban poor at a cost of Rs. 49.62 crore;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has received a proposal from the State Government of Jharkhand for water supply for Adityapur sewerage project; and

(d) if so, the present status of the proposal and by when Government will clear the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) The Government launched the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) on December 3, 2005 to assist States/Union Territories to take up housing and related infrastructure projects for the urban poor/slum dwellers. Under the Sub-Mission Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP), Additional Central Assistance (ACA) is provided to 65 select cities of national importance for undertaking affordable housing and basic amenities to the urban poor. Similar facilities are also provided in other cities/towns under the Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP). The Additional Central Assistance allocation of BSUP and IHSDP for 7-year Mission period (2005-2012) is Rs. 16,356.35 Crore and Rs. 6828.31 Crore respectively.

(c) and (d) Ministry of Urban Development, the nodal Ministry for sanction of urban infrastructure and governance projects under JNNURM received Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) for water supply and sewerage for Jamshedpur city. However, the projects were returned to the State Government due to technical deficiencies in the DPRs.

Spending under JNNURM and IHSDP

3830. DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state the State-wise details of actual spending under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP)?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): Based on utilisation certificates received from States, the State-wise details of utilisation of funds under Basic Services to Urban Poor (BSUP) and Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) components of the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) are given in the Statement.

Statement

State-wise details of utilisation of funds for JNNURM under BSUP and IHSDP

(Based on UC Processed)

(Upto 25th August, 2011)

Sl. No.	State/UT	7-Year New-Allocation			Total Central Share Approved			ACA Released			ACA Utilised		
		BSUP	IHSDP	Total	BSUP	IHSDP	Total	BSUP	IHSDP	TOTAL	BSUP	IHSDP	TOTAL
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	27.29	27.29	0.00	13.64	13.64	0.00	5.53	5.53	0.00	0.00	0.00
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1547.42	764.57	2311.99	1496.32	783.10	2279.42	1053.97	614.37	1668.34	764.27	267.83	1032.10
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	43.95	24.52	68.47	43.95	8.96	52.91	12.67	4.48	17.15	1.68	0.00	1.68
4.	Assam	121.94	67.25	189.19	97.60	70.22	167.82	48.80	35.11	83.91	24.40	0.00	24.40
5.	Bihar	531.54	168.07	699.61	312.76	229.88	542.64	78.19	105.35	159.43	0.00	0.00	0.00
6.	Chandigarh	446.13	0.00	446.13	396.13	0.00	396.13	227.22	0.00	227.22	174.06	0.00	174.06
7.	Chhattisgarh	385.21	158.83	544.04	364.99	158.83	523.82	169.29	118.31	287.60	78.05	55.68	133.72
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	20.56	20.56	0.00	3.34	3.34	0.00	1.67	1.67	0.00	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
9.	Daman and Diu	0.00	21.97	21.97	0.00	0.58	0.58	0.00	0.29	0.29	0.00	0.00	0.00
10.	Delhi	1481.28	0.00	1481.28	1469.43	0.00	1469.43	357.19	0.00	357.19	74.93	0.00	74.93
11.	Goa	11.43	35.79	47.22	4.60	0.00	4.60	1.15	0.00	1.15	0.00	0.00	0.00
12.	Gujarat	1015.56	256.25	1271.81	827.38	243.20	1070.58	656.68	125.81	782.49	457.94	33.32	491.26
13.	Haryana	57.31	209.70	267.01	31.18	209.70	240.88	31.18	124.66	155.84	23.38	39.61	63.00
14.	Himachal Pradesh	31.29	37.07	68.36	18.27	48.79	67.06	4.57	24.39	28.96	0.00	0.00	0.00
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	140.18	117.34	257.52	134.44	114.32	248.76	36.80	44.91	81.71	3.19	20.97	24.16
16.	Jharkhand	351.09	136.00	487.09	328.74	131.33	460.07	82.18	55.05	137.23	0.00	0.00	0.00
17.	Karnataka	407.97	222.69	630.66	407.97	222.56	630.53	214.46	171.30	385.76	137.32	98.99	236.31
18..	Kerala	250.00	198.83	448.83	233.56	201.60	435.16	125.37	130.70	256.07	66.98	39.67	
	106.65												
19..	Lakshadweep	0.00	21.03	21.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	0.00												
20.	Madhya Pradesh	351.10	276.64	627.74	344.26	249.56	593.82	193.74	124.88	318.62	107.68	12.48	120.16
21.	Maharashtra	3372.56	1130.60	4503.16	3320.56	1431.32	4687.61	1453.03	683.69	2136.72	641.08	67.98	709.05
22.	Manipur	43.91	32.35	76.26	43.91	32.35	76.26	10.98	22.52	33.50	0.00	6.18	6.18

23. Meghalaya		40.35	28.97	69.32	40.35	22.43	62.78	16.03	11.21	27.24	11.89	0.00	11.89
24. Mizoram		80.11	29.78	109.89	80.11	29.78	109.89	27.26	14.89	42.15	7.23	0.00	7.23
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
25. Nagaland		105.60	44.14	149.74	105.60	44.74	150.34	79.20	29.92	109.12	52.80	7.25	60.05
26. Orissa		78.74	176.33	255.07	54.18	197.30	251.48	23.49	95.33	118.82	9.95	9.01	18.96
27. Puducherry		83.20	26.95	110.15	83.20	5.48	88.68	22.93	2.74	25.67	2.13	0.00	2.13
28. Punjab		444.46	172.56	617.02	36.15	133.54	169.69	26.39	66.77	93.16	17.35	0.00	17.35
29. Rajasthan		383.46	424.56	808.02	267.65	533.59	801.24	85.47	312.69	398.16	21.14	47.69	68.83
30. Sikkim		29.06	20.90	49.96	29.06	17.92	46.98	15.23	8.96	24.19	7.96	0.00	7.96
31. Tamil Nadu		1107.80	349.38	1457.18	1041.80	372.10	1413.90	605.35	316.55	921.90	344.91	141.12	486.03
32. Tripura		23.66	28.36	52.02	13.96	38.05	52.01	13.96	34.55	48.51	10.47	15.52	25.99
33. Uttar Pradesh		1165.22	854.41	2019.63	1149.04	846.08	1995.12	640.16	484.25	1123.76	382.50	148.61	531.12
34. Uttarakhand		97.84	63.58	161.42	65.33	90.57	155.90	17.61	45.28	62.89	2.57	7.77	10.34
35. West Bengal		2126.98	681.04	2808.02	1962.59	826.59	2789.18	797.98	503.50	1227.54	361.66	205.15	566.81
TOTAL		16356.35	6828.31	23184.66	14804.86	7311.42	22116.28	7128.53	4319.66	11448.19	3787.51	1224.85	5012.36

Allocation for urban poverty alleviation schemes

3831. DR. T.N. SEEMA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise and scheme-wise total amount allocated/released by Government for urban poverty alleviation schemes during the last five years;

(b) out of this, the total amount utilized by each State; and

(c) the inflation adjusted increase in the average monthly earnings of the urban poor in the last five years?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) The Scheme-wise details are given in the Statement (See below).

(c) The data is not available in the Ministry.

Statement

Scheme-wise amount allocated/released for Urban Poverty Alleviation Schemes

(i) 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 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.

Under RAY, Fifty percent (50 %) of the cost of provision of basic civic and social infrastructure and amenities and of housing, including rental housing, and transit housing for in-situ redevelopment - in slums would be borne by the Centre, including operation and maintenance of assets created under this scheme. For the North

Eastern and Special Category States the share of the Centre would be 90% including the cost of land acquisition, if required.

The Ministry has released assistance of Rs. 99.98 crores for undertaking preparatory activities in 157 cities across 34 states and union territories under the Slum Free City Planning Scheme, the preparatory phase of RAY. The list of 157 cities to which funds have been released for undertaking preparatory activities under Slum Free City Planning Scheme *i.e.* the preparatory phase of RAY is given in the Statement-I (See below). And the funds utilized under Slum Free

City Planning Scheme under Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) are given in the Statement-II
(See below).

(ii) The details of central funds released and expenditure under Swarna Jayanti Shahri Rozgar Yojana are given in the Statement-III
(See below).

(iii) The State-wise Additional Central Assistance (ACA) released and utilized during the last five years under Basic Services to Urban Poor (BSUP) and Integrated Housing and Slum Improvement Programme (IHSDP) are given in the Statement-IV (See below).

Statement-I

*The list of 157 cities to which funds have been released for undertaking preparatory activities under Slum Free City Planning (SFCP) Scheme
i.e. the preparatory phase of RAY*

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Amount Released (Rs. in lakhs)/ Number of cities	Cities - Fund released for SFCP
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	472.72 (10 cities)	1 Greater Hyderabad Mpl. Corp (GHMC)
		2nd Installment of	2 Greater
	Vishakhapatnam		969.40 lakhs
	Mpl. Corp (GVMC)		released in March
		2011	3 Vijayawada
			4 Tirupati
			5 Guntur
			6 Nellore
			7 Kurnool
			8 Rajamundry
			9 Warangal
			10 Kakinada
2.	Arunachal	111.29 (2 cities)	11 Naharlagun

	Pradesh		12	Itanagar
3.	Assam	76.34 (1 city)	13	Guwahati
4.	Bihar	191,59 (4 cities)	14	Patna

1	2	3	4
			15 Gaya
			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 and Kashmir	236.80 (6 cities)		38 Jammu
			39 Srinagar
			40 Anantanag

1	2	3	4
			41 Udampur
			42 Barahmulla
			43 Kathua
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

1	2	3	4
16.	Maharashtra	944.67 (16 cities)	68 Greater Mumbai
			69 Pune
			70 Nagpur
			71 Nasik
			72 Aurangabad
			73 Solapur
			74 Bhiwandi
			75 Amravati
			76 Kolhapur
			77 Sangli-Miraj Kupwada
			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

1	2	3	4
20.	Nagaland	108.03 (2 cities)	94 Kohima
			95 Dimapur
21.	Orissa	184.12(5 cities)	96 Bhubaneswar
			97 Puri
			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.	Tamil Nadu	480.14 (9 cities)	115 Chennai MCorp
			116 Coimbatore
			117 Madurai
			118 Tiruchirappalli
			119 Salem

1	2	3	4
			120 Tiruppur
			121 Tiruneiveli
			122 Erode
			123 Vellore
27. Tripura	54.68 (1 city)		124 Agartala
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. Uttarakhand	114.63 (3 cities)		143 Dehradun
			144 Nainital
			145 Haridwar
30. West Bengal	423.27 (4 cities)		146 Kolkata

1	2	3	4
			147 Asansol
			148 Durgapur
			149 Siliguri (Part)
31. Daman and Diu	58.06 (2 city)	150 Daman	
		151 Diu	
32. Dadra and Nagar Haveli (UT)	43.45 (2 city)	152 Silvassa	
		153 Amli	
33. Andaman and Nicobar Islands (UT)	76.18 (1 city)	154 Portblair	
34. Lakshadweep (UT)	38.94 (3 cities)	155 Amini	
		156 Kavaratti	
		157 Minicoy	

Statement-II

Funds utilized under Slum Free City Planning Scheme under Rajiv Awas Yojana

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Amount UC (in Rupees)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	14,42,12,000/-
2.	Orissa	1,68,79,818/-
3.	Rajasthan	2,00,17,782/-
4.	Tamil Nadu	50,54,000/-
5.	West Bengal	49,47,661/-
6.	Gujarat	18,31,200/-

Statement-III

*State-wise Total Central Funds Released and Expenditure under Swarna Jayanti
Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) for the Last 5 years*

(Rs. in Lakhs)			
Sl. No.	State/UT	Central Actual Funds released	Expenditure (central share)*
1	2	3	4

1.	Andhra Pradesh	17298.12	13152.48
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1	2	3	4
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	501.04	456.24
3.	Assam	9638.97	5290.98
4.	Bihar	6689.87	4997.95
5.	Chhattisgarh	4160.55	2742.24
6.	Goa	0.00	0.00
7.	Gujarat	6831.60	4297.62
8.	Haryana	3698.68	4186.50
9.	Himachal Pradesh	91.51	29.36
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1090.45	939.52
11.	Jharkhand	1295.78	1331.80
12.	Karnataka	17624.24	12861.54
13.	Kerala	3709.03	3003.62
14.	Madhya Pradesh	20554.77	16567.84
15.	Maharashtra	37869.63	31242.76
16.	Manipur	1653.30	2356.85
17.	Meghalaya	543.20	97.65
18.	Mizoram	2128.35	1140.64
19.	Nagaland	1319.06	613.93
20.	Orissa	6812.59	4535.25
21.	Punjab	415.47	218.64
22.	Rajasthan	8504.77	3761.27
23.	Sikkim	430.85	231.90
24.	Tamil Nadu	16911.55	11139.90
25.	Tripura	897.45	396.18
26.	Uttarakhand	2046.33	1260.94
27.	Uttar Pradesh	31645.76	26970.13
28.	West Bengal	8326.14	6862.49

1	2	3	4
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	18.75	78.41
30.	Chandigarh	39.26	282.24
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	26.37	24.67
32.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00
33.	Delhi	0.00	188.35
34.	Puducherry	164.46	300.74
TOTAL		212937.90	161560.63

*SJSRY being an ongoing Scheme the difference (Excess/Less) between funds released and lies received are due to its cumulative effects.

Statement-IV

*The State-wise ACA released and utilised under BSUP and IHSDP
(Based on UC Processed)*

(Rs. in crores)
Upto 25th August, 2011)

Sl. No.	State/UT	ACA Released			ACA Utilised		
		BSUP	IHSDP	Total	BSUP	IHSDP	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	5.53	5.53	0.00	0.00	0.00
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1053.97	614.37	1668.34	764.27	267.83	1032.10
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	12.67	4.48	17.15	1.68	0.00	1.68
4.	Assam	48.80	35.11	83.91	24.40	0.00	24.40
5.	Bihar	78.19	105.35	159.43	0.00	0.00	0.00
6.	Chandigarh	227.22	0.00	227.22	174.06	0.00	174.06
7.	Chhattisgarh	169.29	118.31	287.60	78.05	55.68	133.72
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	1.67	1.67	0.00	0.00	0.00
9.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.29	0.29	0.00	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
10. Delhi		357.19	0.00	357.19	74.93	0.00	74.93
11. Goa		1.15	0.00	1.15	0.00	0.00	0.00
12. Gujarat		656.68	125.81	782.49	457.94	33.32	491.26
13. Haryana		31.18	124.66	155.84	23.38	39.61	63.00
14. Himachal Pradesh		4.57	24.39	28.96	0.00	0.00	0.00
15. Jammu and Kashmir		36.80	44.91	81.71	3.19	20.97	24.16
16. Jharkhand		82.18	55.05	137.23	0.00	0.00	0.00
17. Karnataka		214.46	171.30	385.76	137.32	98.99	236.31
18. Kerala		125.37	130.70	256.07	66.98	39.67	106.65
19. Lakshadweep		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
20. Madhya Pradesh		193.74	124.88	318.62	107.68	12.48	120.16
21. Maharashtra		1453.03	683.69	2136.72	641.08	67.98	709.05
22. Manipur		10.98	22.52	33.50	0.00	6.18	6.18
23. Meghalaya		16.03	11.21	27.24	11.89	0.00	11.89
24. Mizoram		27.26	14.89	42.15	7.23	0.00	7.23
25. Nagaland		79.20	29.92	109.12	52.80	7.25	60.05
26. Orissa		23.49	95.33	118.82	9.95	9.01	18.96
27. Puducherry		22.93	2.74	25.67	2.13	0.00	2.13
28. Punjab		26.39	66.77	93.16	17.35	0.00	17.35
29. Rajasthan		85.47	312.69	398.16	21.14	47.69	68.83
30. Sikkim		15.23	8.96	24.19	7.96	0.00	7.96
31. Tamil Nadu		605.35	316.55	921.90	344.91	141.12	486.03
32. Tripura		13.96	34.55	48.51	10.47	15.52	25.99
33. Uttar Pradesh		640.16	484.25	1123.76	382.50	148.61	531.12
34. Uttarakhand		17.61	45.28	62.89	2.57	7.77	10.34
35. West Bengal		797.98	503.50	1227.54	361.66	205.15	566.81
TOTAL		7128.53	4319.66	11448.19	3787.51	1224.85	5012.36

Implementation of "Slum Free India" scheme under RAY

3832. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has since achieved any success in the implementation of "Slum Free India" scheme under Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY);

(b) if so, whether various State Governments have submitted implementation reports to the Union Government; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and by when the scheme is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (c) 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. Rajiv Awas Yojana is proposed to be launched in two phases. Rajiv Awas Yojana will be run in a Mission mode. 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. Phase-II will cover the remaining period of the Twelfth Five Year Plan (2013-17). The Scheme is expected to initially 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 are in various stages of initiating preparatory activities. No funds have been sanctioned for any projects.

BPL in urban areas

3833. SHRI AVINASH PANDE: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has estimated the number of persons living below poverty line in urban areas;

(b) if so, the details of the same for the last five years;

(c) whether Government has taken steps to provide employment to urban people for controlling poverty in urban areas;

(d) if so, the State-wise details of the steps taken and funds allocated for the same;

(e) whether Government is considering the suggestions of 43rd

session of Indian Labour Conference to extend Employment Guarantee Scheme to urban areas;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) As per the Tendulkar Committee Report on Estimates of Poverty, the estimated number of urban people living below poverty line in the year 2004-05 was 807.60 lakhs. Poverty figure for the last five years is not available.

(c) and (d) With a view to ameliorate the living conditions of the urban poor, Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation is implementing an urban poverty alleviation programme named Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) on all India basis, with effect from 1.12.1997. The scheme strives to provide gainful employment to the urban unemployed and under-employed poor, through encouraging the setting up of self employment ventures by the urban poor living below the poverty line, skills training and also through providing wage employment by utilizing their labour for construction of socially and economically useful public assets. The State-wise budget allocation made under the Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) for the current year is given in the Statement (See below).

(e) No, Sir.

(f) Does not arise.

(g) The Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation has comprehensively revamped the scheme of Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) with effect from 2009-2010. The revamped SJSRY scheme is aimed at providing 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.

Statement

State-wise budget allocation made under the Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) for the current year

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UTs	Tentative Fund Allocation 2011-12
1	2	3

1.	Andhra Pradesh	4827.60
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3158.72
3.	Assam	1342.71
4.	Bihar	115.29

1	2	3
5.	Chhattisgarh	3843.37
6.	Goa	1597.70
7.	Gujarat	109.54
8.	Haryana	293.30
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1627.99
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	4874.28
11.	Jharkhand	1376.53
12.	Karnataka	5719.08
13.	Kerala	10304.04
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2083.28
15.	Maharashtra	2275.11
16.	Manipur	4187.60
17.	Meghalaya	6346.09
18.	Mizoram	11119.01
19.	Nagaland	583.96
20.	Orissa	5764.81
21.	Punjab	3274.79
22.	Rajasthan	259.97
23.	Sikkim	799.30
24.	Tamil Nadu	469.49
25.	Tripura	358.74
26.	Uttarakhand	269.06
27.	Uttar Pradesh	44.84
28.	West Bengal	523.81
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	350.00
30.	Chandigarh	150.00
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	23.34

1	2	3
32.	Daman and Diu	147.13
33.	Delhi	17.30
34.	Puducherry	12.23
TOTAL		78250.00

Schemes implemented for slum dwellers and urban poor

3834. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the schemes implemented for slum dwellers and urban poor;

(b) the cities selected under these schemes;

(c) whether it is a fact that funds sanctioned under these schemes has been diverted by the State Governments;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps Government is taking for proper utilization of funds?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) The scheme-wise details are given in the Statement-I (See below).

(b) The cities selected under various schemes are given in the Statement-II (See below).

(c) and (d) No, Sir, the Ministry has not been received any information diversion of funds by the State Government.

(e) The details are given in the Statement-III (See below).

Statement-I

The Scheme-wise details for Slum dwellers and urban poor

- (i) Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation is implementing Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) throughout the country, aimed at providing gainful employment to the urban unemployed and under-employed poor, through

encouraging the setting up of self employment ventures by the urban poor living below the poverty line, skills training and also through providing wage employment by utilizing their labour for construction of socially and economically useful public assets. The scheme has been comprehensively revamped with effect from 2009-2010.

(ii) 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 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.

Under the Scheme, Fifty percent (50 %) of the cost of provision of basic civic and social infrastructure and amenities and of housing, including rental housing, and transit housing for in-situ redevelopment - in slums would be borne by the Centre, including operation and maintenance of assets created under this scheme. For the North Eastern and Special Category States the share of the Centre would be 90% including the cost of land acquisition, if required.

The Affordable Housing in Partnership Scheme, which is intended to encourage public private partnerships for the creation of affordable housing stock is being dovetailed into RAY. Under this scheme central support will be provided at the rate of Rs 50,000 per unit of affordable dwelling unit or 25% of the cost of civic infrastructure (external and internal), whichever is lower.

(iii) The Government of India launched the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) on 3rd December, 2005 to assist cities and towns in taking up housing and infrastructural facilities for the urban poor in 65 cities/towns in the country under the Basic Services to the

Urban Poor Programme (BSUP) for the urban poor in the country.

- (iv) The Interest Subsidy Scheme for Housing the Urban Poor (ISHUP) provides interest subsidy on housing loans to the Economically Weaker Sections (EWS) and Low Income Group (LIG) as part of credit-enablement measures and encourages those households to avail of loan facilities through Commercial Banks/Housing Finance Companies for the purpose of construction/acquisition of houses and avail 5% subsidy in interest payment for loans upto Rs. 1 lakh. The loan repayment period would be 15-20 years. Households with monthly income of upto Rs. 3,300 (now revised Rs. 5,000) are classified as EWS while those with monthly income

between 3301 and 7300 (now revised between Rs. 5001 to Rs. 10,000/-) are termed LIG. This is a demand driven scheme.

Statement-II

(i) The list of 157 cities to which funds have been released for undertaking preparatory activities under Slum Free City

Planning (SFCP) Scheme

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Amount Released (Rs. in lakhs)/ Number of cities	Cities - Fund released for SFCP
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	472.72 (10 cities)	1 Greater Hyderabad Mpl. Corp (GHMC)
		2nd Instalment of	2 Greater
	Vishakhapatnam		969.40 lakhs
	Mpl. Corp (GVMC)		released in March
		2011	3 Vijayawada
			4 Tirupati
			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
			15 Gaya
			16 Bhagalpur

1	2	3	4
			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 and Kashmir	236.80 (6 cities)	38 Jammu
			39 Srinagar
			40 Anantanag

1	2	3	4
			41 Udampur
			42 Barahmulla
			43 Kathua
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

1	2	3	4
16.	Maharashtra	944.67 (16 cities)	68 Greater Mumbai
			69 Pune
			70 Nagpur
			71 Nasik
			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

1	2	3	4
20.	Nagaland	108.03 (2 cities)	94 Kohima
			95 Dimapur
21.	Orissa	184.12(5 cities)	96 Bhubaneswar
			97 Puri
			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.	Tamil Nadu	480.14 (9 cities)	115 Chennai MCorp
			116 Coimbatore
			117 Madurai
			118 Tiruchirappalli
			119 Salem

1	2	3	4
			120 Tiruppur
			121 Tiruneiveli
			122 Erode
			123 Vellore
27. Tripura	54.68 (1 city)		124 Agartala
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. Uttarakhand	114.63 (3 cities)		143 Dehradun
			144 Nainital
			145 Haridwar
30. West Bengal	423.27 (4 cities)		146 Kolkata

1	2	3	4
			147 Asansol
			148 Durgapur
			149 Siliguri (Part)
31. Daman and Diu	58.06 (2 city)	150 Daman	
		151 Diu	
32. Dadra and Nagar	43.45 (2 city)	152 Silvassa	
	Haveli (UT)	153 Amli	
33. Andaman and Nicobar	76.18 (1 city)	154 Portblair	
	Islands (UT)		
34. Lakshadweep	38.94	155 Amini	
(UT)	(3 cities)	156 Kavaratti	
		157 Minicoy	

(ii) The City-wise details of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) are given in the Annexure. [See Appendix 223 Annexure No. 26]

(iii) Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation is implementing Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) throughout the country. City/town-wise data not available at the central level.

(iv) Cumulatively as on 03-08-2011, 7805 beneficiaries in Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu have been covered under Interest Subsidy Scheme for Housing the Urban Poor (ISHUP). This is a demand driven scheme.

Statement-III

Steps the Government is taking for proper utilization of funds

(i) The restructured Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) scheme is implemented and monitored through designated State Level Nodal Agencies in each States/UTs. State Level

Monitoring Committee headed by the Secretary in charge of Urban Local Bodies/State Urban Development Agency, having members from Line Departments, Banks, Micro-Finance Institutions, Civil Society

Organisations and other stakeholders are set up to effectively guide and monitor the Scheme. At the National level, a Steering Committee headed by Secretary in the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation and having members from the States/UTs, Ministry of Finance, other Ministries, Reserve Bank of India and other stakeholders steers and monitors the Scheme. State/UT Governments are required to submit quarterly physical and financial progress reports and utilization certificates to the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation regarding proper utilization of Central funds as per the guidelines of the scheme. Apart from these the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation also holds national/regional/state level reviews to monitor the scheme implementation from time to time.

(ii) Government has issued advisory to States for taking necessary steps to expedite the commissioning/implementation of projects which can be started after sorting out the present difficulties and submit an action plan for proper utilization of funds sanction Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) and Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM).

(iii) Interest Subsidy Scheme for Housing the Urban Poor (ISHUP) is a demand driven scheme.

Minimum wage for beedi workers in UP and Bihar

3835. SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the present minimum wage for beedi workers in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar;

(b) the actual minimum wage being given to them;

(c) the details of the problems of beedi workers identified in these States;

(d) the details of the schemes being implemented for the welfare of beedi workers in these States; and

(e) the details of complaints received in this regard?

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

(a) and (b) According to information furnished by State Government of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar, the minimum wage for Beedi workers ranges from Rs. 103.85 per day for unskilled workers and Rs. 142.31 per day for skilled workers in Uttar Pradesh. In Bihar the minimum wages for beedi

workers ranges between Rs. 125/- per day for unskilled workers to Rs. 194/- per day for Highly Skilled workers. The actual minimum wage being paid to Beedi workers in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar is not available.

(c) Certain problems of beedi workers have been identified which include less payment of wages, rejection of rolled beedies by the agent/thekedhars, health related problems due to continuous exposure to tobacco etc.

(d) There are various schemes being implemented for the welfare of Beedi workers in the States of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar such as health care related schemes, Group-housing schemes, education assistance for children, social-security, recreation and training schemes.

(e) According to information furnished by the State Government, minor complaints of mismanagement were noticed and same were redressed on priority basis in the State of Uttar Pradesh.

The State Government of Bihar has not reported cases of complaints.

ESIC starting medical college in Kollam district, Kerala

3836. SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Employees States Insurance Corporation (ESIC) is starting a medical college in Kollam district, Kerala;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) by when the institution will start functioning as per the schedule?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Medical College is proposed to be set up at ESIC Hospital Complex, Paripally.

(c) The Institute will start functioning after fulfilling the regulatory requirements of infrastructure and grant of letter of Permission (LOP) by Medical

Council
(MCI).

of

India

Unemployment allowance to unemployed youths

3837. SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND
EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of increasing trend of unemployment in the country indicating, if so, whether any survey has been conducted by the Labour Bureau in this regard;

(b) the number of educated, uneducated, skilled, unskilled youths registered with the Employment Exchanges, State-wise and year-wise during the last three years, till date;

(c) the steps being taken by Government to reduce unemployment in the country; and

(d) whether Government proposes to give any "Unemployment Allowance" to unemployed youths in the country?

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 last two most recent surveys, unemployment rate estimated on usual status basis has marginally declined from 2.3% in 2004-05 to 2.0% in 2009-10. First household survey on employment and unemployment was conducted by Labour Bureau, Shimla for 2009-10.

(b) Details of state-wise number of educated and uneducated job-seekers (men and women) registered with the Employment Exchanges in the country as on 31st December during the years 2006, 2007 and 2008 are given in the Statement (See below).

(c) Government of India is fully aware of the magnitude of unemployment problem prevailing in the country and to tackle this problem, the Government has undertaken skill development in a big way. In order to achieve this objective, the coordinated Action Plan for Skill Development has set a target of 500 million skilled persons by the year 2022, and all concerned Ministries and Departments have been mandated to undertake skill development programmes accordingly. All the Government Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) are being

modernized. New Government and Private ITIs are set up to augment training capacity. A new scheme, titled Skill Development Initiative has been started to train one million persons in five years and then one million every year in short term modular employable skills. In addition, Government has also been implementing various employment generation programmes and some of the important ones are: Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana, Swarnajayanti Gram Swarajgar Yojana, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act and Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme.

(d) There is no such proposal under consideration of the Government of India.

Statement

*State-wise number of educated and uneducated job seekers (men and women)
registered with the Employment Exchanges in the country as on
31st December during the years*

(In thousand)

State/UT	Educated			Uneducated		
	2006	2007	2008	2006	2007	2008
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	1576.7	1559.0	1399.6	841.9	790.9	789.4
Arunachal Pradesh	15.1	3.1	17.4	15.1	29.1	15.7
Assam	1214.0	1277.4	1320.7	629.2	660.9	693.2
Bihar	1461.9	990.7	915.6	285.2	318.9	8.6
Chhattisgarh	904.5	967.8	1026.9	146.4	129.9	202.8
Delhi	385.3	385.3	381.5	171.6	66.2	125.4
Goa	87.3	86.2	85.7	14.5	15.1	14.2
Gujarat	709.4	714.6	759.3	92.1	94.2	87.0
Haryana	940.5	820.4	752.3	179.9	183.8	172.0
Himachal Pradesh	591.2	708.7	708.7	174.8	66.7	100.5
Jammu and Kashmir	69.9	79.2	77.0	35.7	27.7	12.2
Jharkhand	843.3	839.0	755.1	410.9	273.2	248.7
Karnataka	861.8	632.3	437.4	281.7	327.3	212.4
Kerala	3219.4	3414.7	3575.6	557.9	634.5	584.7
Madhya Pradesh	1584.1	1475.0	1513.2	422.0	365.6	405.5
Maharashtra	3054.5	2724.2	2338.2	597.7	642.3	816.2
Manipur	375.6	368.8	411.3	204.3	228.2	226.9
Meghalaya	20.9	21.5	20.1	11.2	9.8	9.4
Mizoram	26.4	15.4	29.3	18.5	33.9	25.6
Nagaland	25.8	26.7	27.6	16.8	19.3	21.1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Orissa	755.9	673.4	696.4	135.4	145.7	120.3
Punjab	434.4	317.4	292.0	19.9	117.9	112.6
Rajasthan	619.5	702.4	726.0	160.1	171.1	150.7
Sikkim*						
Tamil Nadu	3046.9	4654.3	3453.3	1211.9	186.8	1819.3
Tripura	199.2	212.7	254.6	228.0	229.9	196.7
Uttarakhand	398.4	402.8	428.1	65.7	77.6	60.5
Uttar Pradesh	2752.4	3008.5	2890.4	358.2	335.0	274.1
West Bengal	4276.0	3308.0	3698.0	3426.3	3091.8	2301.3
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	19.9	20.1	23.2	20.1	20.1	17.6
Chandigarh	29.8	28.1	23.8	22.2	20.7	19.6
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	4.2	4.8	5.4	2.3	1.7	2.6
Daman and Diu	4.8	5.0	5.2	6.1	5.9	5.7
Lakshadweep	7.8	8.6	10.7	3.4	2.6	3.0
Puducherry	174.4	193.7	194.6	7.8	0.0	5.7
GRAND TOTAL	30691.1	30649.6	29253.8	10774.9	9324.4	9861.1

Note: @ less than 50.

Figure may not tally due to rounding off.

*No Employment Exchange is functioning in this State

ESI hospitals being allowed for treatment of general public

3838. SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has identified few Employees State Insurance (ESI) Hospitals, which are being allowed for treatment of general public also; and

(b) if so, which are these ESI Hospitals in the country?

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

(a) Yes, Sir. The Employees State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) has decided that facilities in ESI

Hospital having bed occupancy of less than 60% can be opened to non Insured Persons (IIPs) on payment of user charges.

(b) For utilization of spare capacity in Employees State Insurance (ESI) Hospitals, a scheme has been framed and circulated to all concerned for implementation.

Amendment to Contract Labour Act, 1970

3839. SHRI R.C. SINGH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is planning to amend the Contract Labour Act, 1970 to ensure a fair deal for contract workers;

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

(c) how the above amendment ensures equal wages, facilities and benefits like regular employees?

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

(a) to (c) A proposal to amend the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970 is under consideration of the Government.

Reviewing labour laws

3840. SHRI R.C. SINGH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry is reviewing some of the labour laws, which are standing as obstacles for employment generation, welfare of labour force, etc.;

(b) if so, the details of laws that the Ministry proposes to review;

(c) whether any decision has been taken in the Indian Labour Congress held recently with regard to the above; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b) Review of labour laws is a continuous process and amendments are made in labour laws from time to time in order to, *inter-alia*, promote employment generation, welfare of labour force, etc. Recent amendments carried out include those under the Payment of Wages Act, 1936, the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965, the Apprentices Act, 1961, the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972, the Employees' State

Insurance Act, 1948, the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, the Plantation Labour Act, 1951 and the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923. In addition the Government has introduced the Labour Laws (Exemption from Furnishing Returns and Maintaining of Registers by Certain Establishments) Amendment Bill, 2011 and the Mines (Amendment) Bill, 2011.

(c) and (d) In the 43rd Session of Indian Labour Conference held during 23-24 November, 2010 several recommendations were made these include, statutory fixation of National Floor Level Minimum Wage, strengthening social dialogue, strict implementation of labour laws, devising broad based social security, strengthening of labour enforcement machinery, amendments in the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970, payment of minimum wages to MGNREGA workers, and various measures for promoting skill development and training etc.

Unorganised workers covered under RSBY

3841. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise details of unorganised workers in the country who have already been covered by Rastriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) and what is the contribution of Central Government, State Government and workers;

(b) whether construction workers, forest workers, rag pickers, street venders, rickshaw pullers, head loaders, home based workers, servant employed for the house hold works, agricultural workers, MNREGA workers, shops and commercial establishment workers are included in this scheme;

(c) whether it is a fact that some hospitals are not entertaining the Rastriya Swasthya Bima Yojana Card; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) and (b) State-wise number of Below Poverty Line (BPL) families in unorganized sector covered under Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) is given in the Statement (See below). The premium under RSBY is shared in the ratio of 75:25 between Central and State Government. In case of States of North East region and Jammu and Kashmir, the ratio is 90:10. The workers have to pay Rs. 30 as Registration/Renewal fee.

The scheme has been extended to building and other construction workers registered with Welfare Boards constituted under the Building and other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment and Condition

of Service) Act, 1996, street vendors, beedi workers, MGNREGA beneficiaries who have worked for more than 15 days during the preceding financial year and domestic workers.

(c) and (d) The beneficiary having smart card is entitled to benefits under the scheme at empanelled hospitals.

Statement

State-wise details of unorganised workers under RSBY

Sl. No.	Name of the State and Union Territories	Number of smart cards issued as on 31.08.2011
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	33,851
2.	Assam	2,04,548
3.	Bihar	58,18,191
4.	Chandigarh	4,913
5.	Chhattisgarh	15,23,833
6.	Delhi	1,44,518
7.	Goa	0
8.	Gujarat	18,20,241
9.	Haryana	6,15,364
10.	Himachal Pradesh	2,37,946
11.	Jharkhand	14,12,081
12.	Karnataka	1,57,405
13.	Kerala	17,48,471
14.	Maharashtra	17,96,515
15.	Manipur	18,259
16.	Meghalaya	61,947
17.	Mizoram	19,670
18.	Nagaland	78,154
19.	Orissa	4,17,285
20.	Punjab	2,20,316
21.	Tamil Nadu	0
22.	Tripura	2,58,402
23.	Uttar Pradesh	35,40,941
24.	Uttarakhand	3,26,568
25.	West Bengal	38,04,791
	TOTAL	2,42,64,210

Children employed in MNC seed farms and Bt. Cotton farms

3842. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of children including tribal children are being employed in various MNC seed farms and Bt. Cotton farms;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Central Government is actively considering to take any step to stop the practice and free the children;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) and (b) No specific complaint has been received. Moreover, employment of children in Bt. Cotton farms is not prohibited under the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986.

(c) to (e) The State Government is the appropriate authority in enforcing the provisions laid down in Part-III of the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986. The Government regularly monitors the enforcement of the provisions of Act.

Ratio of female and male work force in agriculture sector

3843. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise estimated number of women and men workers who do not own land but are engaged as agricultural labourers in the country;

(b) the per thousand distribution of female and male work force in agriculture sector;

(c) the contribution of this work force in national income; and

(d) the social security measures undertaken by Government for the above work force?

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

(a) and (b) The State-wise number of landless agricultural workers (men and women) is given in the Statement (See below). The per thousand distribution of female and male workforce in agriculture sector is 463 and 536 respectively.

(c) As per Economic Survey, 2010-11, the agriculture sector accounts for 12.3% of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in 2009-10.

(d) With a view to providing social security to unorganized workers, including agricultural workers, the Government enacted the "Unorganised Workers' Social Security Act, 2008". The Act provides for constitution of National Social Security Board to recommend social security schemes viz. life and disability cover, health and maternity benefits, old age protection and any other benefit as may be determined by the Government for unorganized workers.

The Government launched the Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana to provide smart card based cashless health insurance cover of Rs. 30,000/- per annum on family floater basis to BPL families (a unit of five) in the unorganised sector, including agricultural labourers. The scheme became operational from 01.04.2008. The scheme is presently being implemented in 25 States/UTs and more than 2.4 crore smart cards have been issued as on 31.08.2011. Remaining States are in the process of implementing the scheme.

The Aam Admi Bima Yojana (AABY) was launched on 02.10.2007 with a view to providing insurance cover to the head of family or one earning member of rural landless households between the age of 18 years and 59 years. Under the scheme, the head of the family or an earning member of the family is eligible to receive the benefits of Rs. 30,000/- in case of natural death, Rs.75,000/- accidental death, Rs. 75000/- for total permanent disability (loss of two eyes or two limbs or loss of one eye or one limb in accident) and Rs. 37,500/- for partial permanent disability (loss of one eye and one limb in accident). AABY also includes Shiksha Sahyog Yojana (SSY), a free add-on benefit of scholarship of Rs. 100 per month up to a maximum of two children of the beneficiaries studying between class IX and XIII. More than 1.78 lives have been covered as on 31.07.2011

The Government has been implementing Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension which has been expanded by revising the criteria of eligibility. All citizens above the age of 60 years and living below poverty line are eligible for benefits under the scheme. For persons above the age of 80 years, the amount of pension has been raised from Rs. 200 to Rs. 500 per month.

Statement

Details of State-wise male and female agricultural workers

(Source, Census 2001)

Sl.No	Name of the State/UTs	Number of Agricultural labourers		
		Male	Female	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6453741	7378411	13832152

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	10329	8511	18840
3.	Assam	832508	431024	1263532
4.	Bihar	8730251	4687493	13417744
5.	Chhattisgarh	1262559	1828799	3091358
6.	Goa	15970	19836	35806
7.	Gujarat	25039651	2652007	5161658
8.	Haryana	717133	561688	1278821
9.	Himachal Pradesh	55658	38513	94171
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	190339	56082	246421
11.	Jharkhand	1485322	1365975	2851297
12.	Karnataka	2620927	3606015	6226942
13.	Kerala	1078354	542497	1620851
14.	Madhya Pradesh	3518368	3882302	7400670
15.	Maharashtra	4924034	5891228	10815262
16.	Manipur	4998	63702	113630
17.	Meghalaya	90888	80806	171694
18.	Mizoram	12775	14008	26783
19.	Nagaland	15985	14922	30907
20.	Orissa	2587196	24111908	4999104
21.	Punjab	1104140	385721	1489861
22.	Rajasthan	1055332	1468387	2523719
23.	Sikkim	8762	8238	17000
24.	Tamil Nadu	4256360	4381270	8637630
25.	Tripura	162640	113492	276132
26.	Uttar Pradesh	8245599	5155312	13400911
27.	Uttarakhand	190494	69189	259683
28.	West Bengal	5080236	2282721	7362957

1	2	3	4	5
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	4043	1126	5169
30.	Chandigarh	461	102	563
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	5429	9286	14715
32.	Daman and Diu	347	976	1323
33.	Delhi	11224	4549	15773
34.	Lakshadweep	00	00	00
35.	Puducherry	42117	30134	72251
TOTAL		57329100	49446230	106775330

*NOTE: India and Manipur figures exclude Mao Maram, Paomata and Purul sub-divs. of Senapati District in Manipur State as census results were cancelled due to administrative and technical reasons.

Action against companies employing children

†3844. SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether large number of children are engaged in most of the companies, factories, restaurants and shops of the country and only children work in them;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government is proactive or proposes to formulate a stringent law against these companies, shops and restaurants; 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) As per the 2001 Census, there were 1.26 crore working children in the country in the age group of 5-14, out of which approximately 12 lakhs children were working in the hazardous occupations/processes.

(c) and (d) The Child Labour (Prohibition and 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 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/-.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Bringing unskilled workers under the ambit of PF and ESI

3845. SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the labour courts in the country have become irrelevant because of the employment conditions prevailing in the country;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government is considering to bring unskilled workers under the ambit of PF and ESI;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether it is also a fact that Government is considering to revise the limit for investment into PF?

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

(a) As per section 7 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, 'the appropriate Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, constitute one or more Labour Courts for the adjudication of industrial disputes and for performing such other functions as may be assigned to them under this Act'. Thus, the primary function of Labour Courts is to adjudicate on industrial disputes. So long as industrial disputes continue to exist, labour courts are relevant.

(b) and (c) The Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 is applicable to all employees working in such establishments which are employing 20 or more workers and is falling under any of the Schedule Heads or class of establishments notified by the Central Government and getting wages upto Rs. 6500/- per month without any reference of being skilled or unskilled. The Act is uniformly applicable all over India except in the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

The Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 applies to factories employing 10 or more persons and certain specified establishments such as shops, hotels and restaurants, cinemas and preview theatres, road motor transport undertakings and newspaper establishments etc. employing 10/20 or more persons. Employees of such factories/establishments drawing wages upto Rs. 15000/- per month are covered under the scheme. The Act does not make any distinction between skilled or unskilled workers.

(d) There is no such proposal. However, Government is contributing 1.16% in Employees' Pension Scheme, 1995.

Pensioners in the EPF 95 pension scheme

3846. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the number of pensioners in the Employees Pension Fund (EPF) 95 pension scheme;

(b) the details of amount paid as pension to the pensioners as on 31 March, 2011; and

(c) the year-wise pension payment since 1995, till date?

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

(a) The number of pensioners under the Employees' Pension Scheme, 1995 as on 31.03.2011, is 35,25,971.

(b) The amount paid as pension during the year 2010-2011 is Rs.3,839.48 crore (unaudited).

(c) The year-wise pension payment since 1995 till date is given below:

Year	Amount (Rs. in crore)
1995-96	150.14
1996-97	182.14
1997-98	271.55
1998-99	385.92
1999-00	580.47
2000-01	777.52
2001-02	995.89
2002-03	1,209.63
2003-04	1,496.88
2004-05	1,717.93
2005-06	1,955.95
2006-07	2,324.23,
2007-08	2,727.97
2008-09	3,120.84
2009-10	3,488.41
2010-11	3,839.48 (Unaudited)
TOTAL	25,224.96

Weavers leaving their ancestral profession

3847. SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has conducted any survey to ascertain the real number of handloom weavers leaving their ancestral profession during the current financial year;

(b) if so, the State-wise details of the number of handloom weavers who left their job and shifted to other profession during the current financial year;

(c) the reasons identified behind their shifting to other profession; and

(d) the remedies devised to root out the problems of handloom weavers by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) No Sir. This Ministry, however, has recently got conducted Third National Handloom Census (2009-10) to ascertain actual numbers of Weavers and Allied workers across the country. The number of Handloom weavers and allied workers in the country is 43.31 lakh as per Third Handloom Census of India (2009-10). The State-wise details are given in the Statement (See below).

(c) Factors identified for the difficulties faced by the Handloom Sector, *inter-alia*, include, (i) competition with mechanized sector such as mill and powerloom sectors, (ii) decline of handloom corporations/Apex Cooperative Societies, (iii) high cost of credit and low disbursement of credit for the handloom weavers, (iv) Choking of cooperative credit lines due to debt over-dues, and (v) marketing problems etc.

(d) For the development of Handloom Sector and welfare of Handloom weavers, five Schemes are under implementation, which are (i) Integrated Handlooms Development Scheme, (ii) Handloom Weavers' Comprehensive Welfare Scheme (iii) Marketing and Export Promotion Scheme (iv) Mill Gate Price Scheme and (v) Diversified Handloom Development Scheme.

Further, in the Budget speech delivered on 28.02.2011, the Finance Minister has announced a financial package in the Annual Budget 2011-12. The package, with a financial implication of Rs. 3000 crores, benefits more than 15000 handloom weavers cooperative societies.

Statement

Number of Handloom Weavers as per Handloom Census

Sl.No.Names of State(s)		No. of Weavers (2009-10)
(1)	(2)	(3)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	355838
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	33041

(1)	(2)	(3)
3.	Assam	1643453
4.	Bihar	43392
5.	Chhattisgarh	8191
6.	Delhi	2738
7.	Gujarat	11009
8.	Goa	0
9.	Haryana	7967
10.	Himachal Pradesh	13458
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	33209
12.	Jharkhand	21160
13.	Karnataka	89256
14.	Kerala	14679
15.	Madhya Pradesh	14761
16.	Maharashtra	3418
17.	Manipur	218753
18.	Meghalaya	13612
19.	Mizoram	43528
20.	Nagaland	66490
21.	Orissa	114106
22.	Puducherry	2803
23.	Punjab	2636
24.	Rajasthan	31958
25.	Sikkim	568
26.	Tamil Nadu	352321
27.	Tripura	137177
28.	Uttar Pradesh	257783
29.	Uttarakhand	15468
30.	West Bengal	779103
	ALL INDIA	4331876

Restructuring textile policy

3848. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has been actively considering to restructure its textile policies for infrastructural development;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has sought cooperation from major international players to collaborate with the Indian textile industry; and

(d) if so, the details of international players who have shown interest in Indian Textile Industry and to what extent the target of the growth of the textile industry is to be achieved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAAKA LAKSHMI): (a) Government in the Eleventh Five Year Plan has restructured the Technology Upgradation Funds Scheme (TUFs), the Scheme for Integrated Textiles Park (SITP) and formulated the National Fibre Policy.

(b) Government has enhanced allocation under restructured TUFs from Rs. 8000 crores to Rs. 15404 crores to catalyze investments in hitherto low investment areas like processing, weaving, knitting, technical textiles and skill centres. Under the SITP scheme, Rs. 400 crores allocation were made for sanction of new Integrated Textiles Parks. The National Fibre Policy has been formulated as a fibre neutral policy in a decadal perspective to attract to 1.76 lac crores of investment in the next decade.

(c) Ministry of Textiles has held road shows in the year 2009-10 in several countries to attract Foreign Direct Investment in Textile sector.

(d) The road shows promoted business to business relations to enhance FDI in the Textiles sector in India. Investments on Textiles sectors are in automatic route.

Role of NIFT in improving market prospects for handloom sector

3849. SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the results obtained by involving National Institute of Fashion Technology in improving handloom designs and whether there has been any assessment so far;

(b) how much funds have been given to NIFT, in relation to handloom sector;

(c) what is the role of NIFT in improving the market prospects for handloom products;

(d) whether it is a fact that NIFT itself has become a conduit for unauthorised copying of handloom designs;

(e) what measures are being taken by Government to protect handloom designs from unauthorised copying; and

(f) whether a separate Act or law is being contemplated to protect handloom designs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAAKA LAKSHMI): (a) National Institute of Fashion Technology (NIFT) is an educational institute imparting knowledge to the students in the fields of Design, Management and Technology. It *inter-alia*, undertakes projects from Government and non Government, organizations that seek assistance from NIFT in the field of design, capacity building, technological upgradation and marketing. It also undertakes projects with an objective to impart knowledge to artisans related to crafts, market intelligence and apprise them of new and latest trends resulting in their improved marketing prospects as a part of cluster activity.

(b) NIFT is implementing 11 projects sanctioned by Office of Development Commissioner (Handloom) for providing inputs on various aspects of handlooms. For this purpose, the Office of Development Commissioner (Handloom) has released Rs. 04.21 crores to NIFT across its different Centres in India.

(c) NIFT is not involved in production or marketing of handlooms.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) The Geographical Indications of Goods (Registration and Protection) Act, 1999 provides legal protection to Geographical Indications of goods etc. and prevents their unauthorized use by others.

(f) No, Sir.

Reopening of textile units in Tirupur, T.N.

3850. SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN:

SHRI D. RAJA:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that over 700 textile units in Tirupur, Tamil Nadu engaged mainly in dyeing and bleaching have been shut since January, 2010 on a Madras High Court order saying these units were polluting the Noyyal river;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the number of workers rendered unemployed and loss of textile exports thereby; and

(c) what remedial measures are being taken so as to reopen these closed units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAAKA LAKSHMI): (a) Yes, Sir. In pursuance of the orders of Madras High Court, water and power

supply to 18 CETPs with 754 dyeing and bleaching units and 68 IETPs was disconnected as they did not fulfil zero liquid discharge conditions for effluent treatment.

(b) Tirupur Exporters Association has represented to Government that export revenues of Rs. 1100 crore were lost and job losses of nearly 100,000 workers has taken place, due to closure of Dyeing units in Tirupur.

(c) The Government in consultation with the Government of Tamil Nadu has constituted a 12 member High Level Inter Ministerial Committee under the Chairpersonship of Secretary (Textiles) to address the financial, environmental and textiles related issues of the Tirupur textiles Industry.

Special package for textile industry in Orissa

†3851. SHRI RUDRA NARAYAN PANY: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Orissa Government has recently demanded a special package from the Central Government for the development of textile industry;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, whether Central Government is considering to give any special package to the State on its own?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAAKA LAKSHMI): (a) No, Sir.

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

(c) No, Sir. No special package exclusively for the state of Orissa is under consideration of the Central Government for development of textile industry. However, the Government takes initiatives for the development of textile industry that are equally applicable to the state of Orissa.

Seats for women weavers in training programmes

3852. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN:

SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is allocating some seats for women weavers in various training programmes and also take appropriate steps for allocating separate budget for the training programmes meant for women weavers across the country particularly in the SC/ST/OBC areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the views of each State Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAACA LAKSHMI): (a) to (c) No Sir, the Office of Development Commissioner (Handlooms) is not allocating seats exclusively for women weavers. Training of weavers is an integral part of Integrated Handloom Development Scheme (IHDS). Under this component, the year-wise details of beneficiaries (both men and women) who have received training are as follows:-

Year	Total
2007-08	18275
2008-09	16565
2009-10	6652
2010-11	10254

(d) So far, we have not received any proposal from State Governments requesting for allocating seats exclusively for women weavers in training programmes.

Problems of textile industry

†3853. MISS ANUSUIYA UIKEY: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that cloth/textile industry is facing problem recently;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the number of workers affected by the hardships being faced by cloth/textile industries;

(d) if so, the steps taken by Government to bail out cloth/textile industries to overcome from the problems; and

(e) if answers to (a) to (d) are in negative, whether Government will take necessary measures by examining the problems of cloth industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAACA LAKSHMI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Some of the main reasons cited into the representations received from various textile associations include domestic and international circumstances, supply and demand mis-match,

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

huge inventory of finished goods piling up, increase in the prices of cotton yarn, imposition of 10% excise duty on Branded Readymade Garments and madeups etc. In the handloom sector, reasons include heavy competition from mill and powerloom sector and choking of credit lines etc.

(c) While no direct estimate of resultant hardship to workers is available, the total workers on the rolls of 532 closed cotton/man-made fibre textile mills (Non-SSI) in the country as on 31.07.2011 stood at 2,85,377.

(d) The Government is pursuing several schemes that *inter-alia* include Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (TUFS), Integrated Skill Development Scheme, Scheme for Integrated Textile Parks (SITP), Development of Mega Clusters, FDI Promotion Scheme, Common Compliance Code Scheme, Duty Draw Back Scheme, participation in international fairs and exhibitions under the Marketing Development Assistance and Market Access Initiatives Schemes etc. Further export of cotton yarn has been placed under Open General Licence (OGL) and the benefits under Duty Entitlement Pass Book Scheme (DEPB) has been restored for Cotton and Cotton yarn exports w.e.f. 01.10.2010 and 01.04.2011 respectively.

(e) Does not arise in view of reply to part (a) to (d) above.

Vacancies of yoga teachers in NDMC schools

3854. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of vacancies of yoga teachers in NDMC schools as on date;

(b) whether it is a fact that some of the yoga teachers have been posted to assist senior officers of education department of NDMC and given facilities of higher type of accommodation etc.;

(c) if so, the details thereof and justification of posting them with the education department;

(d) the rules under which the posting has been done; and

(e) the action taken/proposed to be taken against the erring officers in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) New Delhi Municipal Council (NDMC) has informed that there is no vacancy of yoga teachers in NDMC Schools, as some yoga teachers have become surplus due to finalization of number of post after merger of some schools.

(b) and (c) In order to effectively utilise the services of surplus teachers, NDMC has assigned duties of two yoga teachers at Headquarters, NDMC. The higher type of

accommodation has been given to some employees with the approval of the competent authority and on payment of higher licence fees.

(d) All the employees of NDMC are liable to work at any place within the area of jurisdiction of NDMC. In the case of yoga teachers, as mentioned above, the posting has been done with the approval of the competent authority so as to effectively utilise the services of surplus teachers.

(e) Does not arise in view of the position explained above.

Bringing cotton and yarn under Essential Commodities Act

3855. SHRI GOVINDRAO ADIK:

SHRI SANJAY RAUT:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is seriously considering to bring cotton and yarn under Essential Commodities Act and prescribe a suitable stock limit for it;

(b) if so, the details of the consideration in this regard as large number of spinning mills and powerloom industries are facing difficulties towards greater fluctuation of raw material; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAAKA LAKSHMI): (a) The Cotton Advisory Board (CAB) met on August 30, 2011 to formulate a balance sheet for 2011-12 cotton season. CAB estimated production of 355 lakh bales, consumption of 264 lakh bales, export of 70 lakh bales and closing stock of 56.5 lakh bales for cotton season 2011-12. Even after identifying exportable surplus at 70.00 lakh bales, the country have availability of 56.5 lakh bales of cotton at the end of the season.

(b) No representations in this regard have been received from industry associations since April, 2011.

(c) Does not arise in view of above.

Incentives for setting up small scale textile units

3856. SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state the details of incentives in place for rural entrepreneurs who

want to set up small scale textile units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAAKA LAKSHMI): Incentives under various schemes to set up Small scale textile units are available to rural as well as non-rural entrepreneurs. Some of the main Schemes *inter-alia*, include Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme, Integrated Skill Development Scheme, Development of

Statement-I

Budget allocation and expenditure during Eleventh Five Year Plan

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	2007-08			2008-09			2009-10			2010-11			2011-12	
		B.E. final grant Exp.			B.E. final grant Exp.			B.E. final grant Exp.			B.E. final grant Exp.			B.E. Exp. Upto August 2011	
1	Baba Saheb Ambedkar Hastshilp Vikas Yojana	44.00	34.57	34.19	60.09	44.39	41.93	60.09	56.07	55.53	72.82	58.90	49.49	65.00	8.76
2.	Design and Technical Development	11.00	10.96	10.35	14.00	18.62	17.14	14.00	16.13	15.92	16.73	19.29	17.89	16.00	
3.	Marketing Support and Services	42.00	34.71	34.40	52.96	48.58	46.85	52.96	49.20	48.85	75.00	64.50	55.99	65.00	10.16
4.	Handicrafts Artisans Comprehensive Welfare Scheme	96.00	71.39	71.17	71.6	86.52	84.77	71.60	70.59	69.58	84.11	50.54	26.86	69.00	
5.	Research and Development	6.00	2.05	2.03	9.13	6.11	4.96	9.13	5.95	5.17	12.00	12.00	6.85	8.25	0.06
6.	Human Resource Development	6.00	5.20	4.64	6.22	4.72	4.01	6.22	7.80	7.17	19.34	19.34	16.68	17.75	4.36
7.	Integrated Development Package for J&K	5.00	4.00	4.04	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	
8.	Infrastructure (Capital)	10.00	3.00	2.03	6.00	3.22	6.42	6.00	3.76	2.82	6.00	7.35	4.64	4.00	

Total	220.00	165.88	162.85	220.00	212.16	206.08	220.00	209.50	205.04	286.00	231.92	178.40	245.00	24.53
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NOTE : Expenditure including grant-in-aid and other charges.

Statement-II

*State-wise, Year-wise funds released under Handicrafts Schemes
during Eleventh Plan*

Rs. In Lakhs					
Sl.No.	State	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	521.46	1031.71	642.39	481.96
2.	A & N Island	1.20	0.00	0.00	9.40
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	118.77	89.57	57.%	36.33
4.	Assam	666.12	1299.77	1430.00	1470.28
5.	Bihar	95.68	124.14	238.15	248.66
6.	Chandigarh	0.50	0.75	0.00	59.79
7.	Chhattisgarh	38.88	64.73	49.67	95.76
8.	Delhi	1027.31	1798.25	2795.24	3229.56
9.	Goa	21.87	25.07	132.98	90.06
10.	Gujarat	558.92	757.73	543.53	542.54
11.	Haryana	95.44	103.42	189.21	162.98
12.	Himachal Pradesh	154.63	199.78	178.86	157.69
13.	Jharkhand	98.58	75.68	161.70	151.57
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	592.84	472.51	517.00	487.51
15.	Karnataka	223.04	410.11	177.07	227.39
16.	Kerala	128.03	279.83	128.01	149.45
17.	Madhya Pradesh	307.36	376.93	535.35	855.43
18.	Maharashtra	112.11	464.42	226.43	310.25
19.	Manipur	354.11	432.40	748.34	965.96
20.	Meghalaya	14.17	19.03	8.32	26.38
21.	Mizoram	8.78	104.19	21.98	9.27
22.	Nagaland	128.56	235.39	277.35	192.38

1	2	3	4	5	6
23. Orissa		476.81	288.54	470.04	631.57
24. Punjab		112.76	91.17	180.10	259.66
25. Puducherry		23.19	43.90	29.85	23.76
26. Rajasthan		171.00	432.12	402.84	445.81
27. Sikkim		64.25	12.65	42.08	34.55
28. Tamil Nadu		155.40	416.51	346.25	493.46
29. Tripura		75.61	102.98	696.32	131.12
30. Uttar Pradesh		2078.69	1737.27	1647.88	2550.89
31. Uttarakhand		144.89	70.68	214.61	202.96
32. West Bengal		172.04	337.77	373.66	332.52
33. Daman and Diu		0.00	0.62	0.00	0.00
All States		7117.00	8489.20	6797.00	2686.00
TOTAL		15860.00	20388.82	20260.17	17752.90

Note : Figures for the Year 2007-08 to 2010-11 are for Development Work only and Figures for 2011-12 upto August, 2011 are yet to be compiled.

Increase in wholesale price of raw cotton

3858. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that the wholesale price of raw cotton have increased manifold in the past few months;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the cotton growers in the country are not even willing to sell cotton to Government owned Cotton Corporation of India (CCI) at a Minimum Support Price; and

(d) if so, how Government is going to check the price rise of raw cotton and its availability in the markets at a reasonable price?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. Cotton price rise is in accordance with market fundamentals and international volatility in

cotton prices. The price situation for 2010-11 cotton season is given in the Statement-I (See below). Cotton price have moderated from April, 2011 and currently stand at Rs. 36500/- per candy.

(c) Cotton prices had been ruling above MSP level from the beginning of the cottons season 2010-11. The opening cotton prices in medium staple and long staple group had been higher by around 60% and 28% respectively over MSP. In the wake of high cotton prices in cotton season 2010-11, the cotton farmers received better and attractive prices for their produce as against MSPs and preferred to sell their produce at prices higher than MSPs.

(d) As price moderation has already taken place, no further policy interventions are necessary.

Statement

*Fortnightly Movement of Cotlook A Index vis-a-vis S-6 :
2010-11 Cotton season*

Date	Price of S-6 in Rs. candy spot	Conversion Factor (Exch. Rate x 7.84) to per candy	Conversion of S-6 price in US C/lb	Cotlook A (CFR) in US Cents/ lb
1	2	3	4	5
01/10/2010	37700	350.21	107.65	114.00
15/10/2010	41000	345.82	118.56	128.60
29/10/2010	43000	349.12	123.17	141.50
15/11/2010	42500	345.67	122.95	162.60
30/11/2010	42000	361.03	116.33	146.75
15/12/2010	39800	354.60	112.24	173.30
31/12/2010	43000	351.55	122.32	171.95
14/01/2011	43900	354.84	123.72	172.60
31/01/2011	48800	360.09	135.52	193.25
15/02/2011	58500	356.25	164.21	214.90
28/02/2011	58000	354.76	163.49	216.30
08/03/2011	58500	352.49	165.96	243.65
15/03/2011	59000	354.68	166.35	226.60
31/03/2011	61500	350.21	175.61	221.95
15/04/2011	57800	348.64	165.79	219.45

03/05/2011	49000	347.86	140.86	173.10
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1	2	3	4	5
16/05/2011	45000	352.96	127.49	160.95
31/05/2011	46000	352.96	130.33	164.75
15/06/2011	43000	350.13	122.81	NQ
30/06/2011	38000	350.76	108.34	NQ
15/07/2011	33500	348.96	96.00	NQ
29/07/11	30800	346.14	88.98	NQ
16/08/11	35500	354.60	100.11	NQ
30/08/11	36500	360.72	101.19	NQ

(1 candy = 355.62 kgs)

Handloom units facing threat of closure

3859. SHRI SYED AZEEZ PASHA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of handloom units are facing threat of closure;

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

(c) whether Government proposes to provide a package for reviving the handloom sector in the country; and

(d) if so, the State-wise details thereof alongwith the funds earmarked for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) As per Handloom Census 2009-10, there are 27,85,227 number of handloom units in the country. There is no report that a large number of handloom units are facing threat of closure. However, the handloom sector is facing stiff competition from powerloom and mechanised sector.

(c) and (d) The Government of India, Ministry of Textiles, is constantly making concerted efforts for the well being of the handloom weavers. The Government of India is already implementing five Plan schemes through the Development Commissioner for Handlooms during the Eleventh Plan, keeping in mind the welfare requirements, for providing need based interventions for holistic and sustainable development of the handloom sector. Two of these schemes are implemented through the State Governments. The details of these five schemes are given below:

- (i) **Integrated Handloom Development Scheme:** provides need based inputs to clusters of 300-500 handlooms or Groups of 10 - 100 weavers for making them self sustainable by providing them financial assistance for margin money, new looms and accessories, skill upgradation, marketing opportunities and for construction of

worksheds etc. So far, 542 Cluster projects and 1789 Group Approach projects have been sanctioned during the Eleventh Five Year Plan.

- (ii) **Marketing and Export Promotion Scheme:** provides platform to the weavers and their organizations to participate in the domestic as well as international trade events and sell their products directly to the buyers. So far, 2527 marketing events have been sanctioned during the Eleventh Five Year Plan.
- (iii) **Handloom Weavers Comprehensive Welfare Scheme:** This comprises of two separate schemes viz. the Health Insurance Scheme (HIS) for providing Health Insurance to the Handloom weavers and Mahatma Gandhi Bunkar Bima Yojana (MGBBY) for providing Life Insurance Cover in case of natural/accidental death, total/partial disability due to accident. Under Health Insurance Scheme, 16.11 lakh families of handloom weavers and workers were covered during the policy period of 2009-10. During the policy period 2010-11, 7.07 lakh weavers' families have been covered so far out of the proposed 17.97 lakh families of handloom weavers and workers. Under MGBBY, 5.11 lakh handloom weavers were enrolled during 2009-10 and 5.21 lakh handloom weavers were enrolled during 2010-11.
- (iv) **Mill Gate Price Scheme:** This scheme makes available all types of yarn at Mill Gate Price to the eligible handloom agencies to facilitate regular supply of basic raw material to the handloom weavers and to optimize their employment potential. During the Eleventh Plan, so far, 3893.62 lakh kg of yarn valuing Rs. 3783.58 crore has been supplied to the handloom weavers under the Scheme.
- (v) **Diversified Handloom Development Scheme:** This scheme provides assistance for technological and skill-upgradation of weavers for design and product development through 25 Weavers' Service Centres and 05 Indian Institutes of Handloom Technology all over the country to improve the productivity and earnings of the handloom weavers.

Under Integrated Handloom Cluster Development Scheme (IHCDS), 20 handloom clusters covering 5000 looms with **project cost of Rs 2 crore each**, sanctioned in 2006-07, are also under implementation.

In addition to the above schemes, **Comprehensive Handloom Cluster Development Scheme** (CHCDS) has been introduced in 2008-09 with an objective to empower handloom weavers and build their capacity to enhance competitiveness of their products in the domestic as well as global market in a sustainable and reliant manner. The scheme covers clearly identifiable geographical locations with at least 25,000 looms in which Government of India's financial support would be upto Rs.70 crore. Four such Mega Handloom Clusters have been sanctioned so far at Varanasi (Uttar Pradesh), Sivasagar (Assam), Virudhunagar (Tamil Nadu) and Murshidabad (West Bengal).

The State-wise release of funds during Eleventh Plan is given in the
Statement
(See below).

Statement

*Details of releases made during 2007-2008, 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 (upto 25.07.2011)
to various States under different Handloom Plan Schemes*

(Rs. in Crores)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Integrated Handloom Development Scheme					Marketing and Export Promotion Scheme				
		2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	16.78	6.22	11.11	13.93	1.02	0.95	1.87	2.10	2.04	1.14
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1.50	3.21	1.76	1.88	0.00	0.03	0.02	0.00	1.75	0.00
3.	Assam	7.85	3.12	4.54	10.25	0.19	1.43	2.10	4.11	5.73	0.74
4.	Bihar	0.88	1.04	0.00	1.78	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.05	0.04	0.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	0.92	0.61	0.00	2.59	0.16	0.42	0.17	0.37	1.12	0.24
6.	Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.16	3.01	0.00	0.49	0.37	0.61	0.16	0.03
7.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8.	Gujarat	1.14	0.75	0.97	0.77	0.00	0.27	0.26	0.76	0.27	0.53
9.	Haryana	0.05	0.00	0.43	0.47	0.02	0.13	0.37	0.28	0.33	0.00
10.	Himachal Pradesh	0.77	0.76	1.39	2.44	0.39	0.17	0.26	0.51	0.61	0.00
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	1.43	1.32	1.92	0.00	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.28	0.00
12.	Jharkhand	1.69	2.83	4.11	3.84	5.40	0.00	0.04	0.02	0.18	0.00
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13.	Karnataka	8.76	5.74	0.74	1.73	1.05	0.70	1.44	1.20	1.37	0.26
14.	Kerala	6.24	6.43	2.30	1.24	2.78	0.18	0.23	0.00	0.00	0.00
15.	Madhya Pradesh	1.46	2.13	0.54	3.09	1.53	0.86	0.12	0.68	0.93	0.00

16. Maharashtra	0.00	0.00	0.16	3.10	0.44	1.09	1.89	1.37	0.99	0.45
17. Manipur	6.02	2.86	0.00	6.17	0.00	0.10	0.35	0.47	1.64	0.08
18. Meghalaya	0.83	0.55	3.42	2.61	0.65	0.17	0.06	0.89	0.42	0.09
19. Mizoram	0.00	0.00	0.90	1.97	0.28	0.51	0.34	0.00	0.05	0.00
20. Nagaland	1.94	2.43	10.58	8.02	6.13	0.87	2.06	3.73	2.33	0.76
21. Orissa	3.98	5.70	5.27	7.12	3.36	1.15	1.07	0.74	1.09	0.00
22. Puducherry	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
23. Punjab	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
24. Rajasthan	0.26	0.54	0.15	1.72	0.20	0.64	0.44	0.73	0.38	0.00
25. Sikkim	0.00	0.37	0.00	0.47	0.00	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.13	0.00
26. Tamil Nadu	29.77	41.75	50.15	48.68	6.66	0.62	1.54	0.80	1.44	0.00
27. Tripura	1.36	1.28	0.85	2.98	0.00	0.04	0.09	0.36	0.44	0.00
28. Uttar Pradesh	2.36	4.28	3.06	13.06	8.45	1.35	2.36	1.73	2.09	0.26
29. Uttarakhand	0.90	1.57	0.15	3.06	0.00	0.15	0.46	0.45	0.43	0.09
30. West Bengal	4.05	5.01	2.94	9.02	4.67	0.51	1.06	0.60	1.80	0.00
TOTAL	99.51	100.61	107.00	156.92	43.38	13.00	19.02	22.60	28.04	4.67

Workers unemployed due to closure of textile mills

3860. SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI:

SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise number of textile mills closed during last three years and current year so far;

(b) the State-wise details of the number of weavers unemployed due to closure of these textile mills;

(c) the State-wise details of new textile mills set up by the Ministry during last three years and current year so far;

(d) whether Government has announced economic packages for rehabilitation of weavers who were unemployed due to closure of these mills during last three years and current year so far; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) As per the available records, 127 cotton manmade fibre textile mills Non-SSI) having 41118 workers were closed during the last 3 years. The figures for the current year are being collected and will be furnished later. The State-wise details are given in the Statement (See below).

(c) Ministry of Textiles does not set up any textile mills in the Country. Government provides conducive atmosphere for setting up new textiles mills.

(d) and (e) Government of India under Textile Workers Rehabilitation Fund Scheme (TWRFS) provides interim relief to the textile workers rendered unemployed as a consequence of permanent closure of any particular portion or entire textile unit in the private sector. Assistance under the Scheme is payable to eligible workers for the purpose of enabling them to settle in another employment.

Statement

*State wise details of cotton man made fibre textile mills
closed during the three years*

Sl. No.	State	No. of mills closed	Total no. of workers closed mills
1	2	3	4

1.	Andhra Pradesh	4	892
2.	Assam	0	0

1	2	3	4
3.	Bihar	2	401
4.	Chhattisgarh	0	0
5.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	720
6.	Daman and Diu	1	180
7.	Gujarat	16	7235
8.	Haryana	14	920
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1	169
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0
11.	Karnataka	9	8079
12.	Kerala	3	1494
13.	Madhya Pradesh	9	3220
14.	Maharashtra	2	947
15.	Manipur	0	0
16.	Orissa	1	20
17.	Puducherry	0	0
18.	Punjab	7	1307
19.	Rajasthan	4	1307
20.	Tamil Nadu	43	11757
21.	Uttar Pradesh	8	1412
22.	Uttaranchal	0	0
23.	West Bengal	2	1058
TOTAL		127	41118

Losses suffered by textile units

3861. SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of loss suffered by textile units in 2010-2011; and

(b) what have been the reasons for the losses suffered?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAAKA LAKSHMI): (a) Government has no data in respect of the total amount of losses suffered by textiles units in 2010-11.

(b) Some representations have been received from Spinning units and from Dyeing units in Tirupur mentioning that they have suffered losses due to volatility in raw material prices and closure of dyeing units in Tirupur due to orders of High Court, Madras in 2011-12 first quarter.

CPWD service centres not attending to complaints

3862. SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the working of different service centres of CPWD in the capital is not satisfactory and complaints are not attended properly and promptly;

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

(c) the names of CPWD service centres in the capital alongwith the staff posted there;

(d) since when each of staff is posted in those service centres; and

(e) the details of complaints of Central Government employees pending with CPWD service centre in respect of quarters at Laxmibai Nagar, New Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) Details are given in the Annexure [See Appendix 223 Annexure No. 27]

(e) Details are given in the Statement (See below).

Statement

A. Major pending complaints 01.04.2010 to 31.03.2011 in respect of quarters of Laxmibai Nagar, New Delhi

Sl.	Date of	Complaint	Complaint	Quarter	Remarks by
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No.	Complaint	Number			Service Centre
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	28/03/2011 04:23 PM	1519347	Miscellaneous	921	Main Iron door req

1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	28/03/2011 04:22 PM	1519343	Miscellaneous	921	Bathroom door need to be change
3.	28/03/2011 04:22 PM	1519340	Painter required	921	
4.	7/3/2011 10:29	1442572	Miscellaneous	923	toilet drain piped damaged so need to be change
5.	1/3/2011 11:41	1425359	Miscellaneous	904	kitchen slab need to be replace
6.	1/3/2011 11:40	1425353	Miscellaneous	904	seepage In bedroom roof its very emergency required grating req
7.	28/02/2011 02:02 PM	1422246	White washing	904	
8.	28/02/2011 01:59 PM	1422244	Miscellaneous	904	Kitchen slab has broken need to be change
9.	29/01/2011 11:07 AM	1312122	Leaking Roof	936	Roof Grouting req
10.	15/01/2011 12:24 PM	1266797	Vegetation to be removed from Roof/Building	926	
11.	11/1/2011 10:17	1249655	Wall tiles repair	933	
12.	30/12/2010 04:02 PM	1212571	Miscellaneous	929	roof wala water tank new required hai extra
13.	10/12/2010 14:47	1146652	Miscellaneous	919	major work rain water pipe to be change and plaster repair
14.	8/12/2010 10:09	1136401	Miscellaneous	932	New tank req

1	2	3	4	5	6
15.	3/12/2010 10:01	1115533	Miscellaneous	929	req another roof water tank urgently
16.	13/10/2010 11:19 AM	900416	White washing	921	
17.	28/09/2010 01:19 PM	830214	Miscellaneous	924	plaster bathroom all roof req

B. Major pending complaints 01.04.2011 to 28.08.2011

Sl. No.	Date of Complaint	Complaint Number	Complaint	Quarter	Remarks by Service Centre
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	5/8/2011 12:12	2056773	Miscellaneous	921	grill door to be provided Minor complaint has been converted to major complaint no 325776
2.	5/8/2011 12:11	2056770	Door need to be changed	921	Minor complaint has been converted to major complaint no 325769
3.	1/8/2011 9:49	2033509	Polish or painting required	921	Minor complaint has been converted to major complaint no 321114
4.	26/07/2011 06:34 PM	2010569	Mason's work	918	wc ceiling plaster req Minor complaint has been converted to major complaint no 318794
5.	26/07/2011	1986884	Leaking Roof	913	Leaking Roof Minor com-

	04:27 PM				plaint has been converted to major complaint no 323983
6.	12/7/2011	1945644	Miscellaneous	929	water tank required Minor complaint has been converted to major complaint no 306556
	11:26				

1	2	3	4	5	6
7.	12/7/2011 11:25	1945630	Plaster repair	926	seepage plaster req Major work Minor complaint has been converted to major complaint no 308225
8.	5/7/2011 8:34	1913149	Wiremesh broken	935	Welding work Minor complaint has been converted to major complaint no 303495
9.	5/7/2011 8:33	1913145	Termite treatment	935	Minor complaint has been converted to major complaint no 303505
10.	29/06/2011 12:15 PM	1889424	Window need to be changed	935	Minor complaint has been converted to major complaint no 297988
11.	29/06/2011 12:13 PM	1889409	Polish or painting required	935	Minor complaint has been converted to major complaint no 298006
12.	27/06/2011 04:24 PM	1879988	Miscellaneous	913	drain pipe broken need to be repair Minor complaint has been converted to major complaint no 304311
13.	25/06/2011 05:20 PM	1874924	Miscellaneous	916	drain pipe need to be change Minor complaint has been converted to major complaint no 295351
14.	25/06/2011	1874923	Miscellaneous	916	window glass reqd.

	05:19 PM				Minor complaint has been converted to major complaint no 295350
15.	27/05/2011 12:06 PM	1757553	Miscellaneous	913	TWO VANTIELATER LAGVANAY HAI Minor complaint has been converted to major complaint no 277074
16.	14/05/2011 04:56 PM	1708513	Sink waste pipe broken	924	kitchen sink broken need to be change

1	2	3	4	5	6
17.	3/5/2011 22:45	1663139	Glass pane broken	916	Minor complaint has been, converted to major complaint no 259808
18.	23/04/2011 11:52 AM	1608977	Drain Blocked (Outside House)	933	sewer to be made Minor complaint has been converted to major complaint no 252382
19.	14/04/2011 05:21 PM	1577253	brain blocked (Inside House)	933	bathroom line to be changed Minor complaint has been converted to major complaint no 247515
20.	17/04/2011 11:17 AM	1577252	Miscellaneous	933	Bathroom line to be change Minor complaint has been converted to major complaint no 251363
21.	11/4/2011 12:45	1567914	Miscellaneous	935	Two ventilators need to be change Minor complaint has been converted to major complaint no 244615

C. Category : Electrical

List of Complaints Lodged from 01/01/2010 to 16/08/2011

Sl. No.	Date of Complaints	Complaint	Quarter	Assigned to	Status	Date Attended
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	7/5/2010	Exhaust fan faulty	936	Ram Avtar	Attended	13/05/2010
2.	14/05/2010	Fan not working	923	Ram Avtar	Attended	29/05/2010
3.	14/05/2010	Wireman required	923	Ram Avtar	Attended	19/05/2010
4.	21/05/2010	No current/power (Inside House)	929	Ram Avtar	Attended	1/6/2010
5.	25/05/2010	Fan not working	918	Man Singh	Attended	4/6/2010
6.	25/05/2010	Socket or switch faulty	918	Ram Avtar	Attended	5/6/2010
7.	28/05/2010	Wireman required	934	Man Singh	Attended	4/6/2010
8.	30/05/2010	Wireman required	913	Ram Avtar	Attended	4/6/2010
9.	30/05/2010	Sparking or short Circuit	913	Ram Avtar	Attended	4/6/2010
10.	3/7/2010	Fan not working	916	Ram Avtar	Attended	5/6/2010
11.	19/07/2010	Socket or switch faulty	919	Mukesh Kumar	Attended	16/07/2010
12.	19/07/2010	Regulator faulty	928	Mukesh Kumar	Attended	31/10/2010
13.	19/07/2010	Fan not working	928	Mukesh Kumar	Attended	31/10/2010

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
14.	20/07/2010	Socket or switch faulty	919	wire man	Attended	31/07/2010
15.	30/07/2010	Sparking or short Circuit	923	Mukesh Kumar	Attended	3/8/2010
16.	7/8/2010	Bell faulty	936	wire man	Attended	31/08/2010
17.	12/8/2010	Sparking or short Circuit	923	wire man	Attended	6/9/2010
18.	13/08/2010	Bell faulty	936	wire man	Attended	31/08/2010
19.	16/08/2010	Socket or switch faulty	920	wire man	Attended	6/9/2010
20.	20/08/2010	No current/power (Inside House)	936	wire man	Attended	6/9/2010
21.	20/08/2010	Socket or switch faulty	936	wire man	Attended	6/9/2010
22.	3/9/2010	Other complaints	936	wire man	Attended	9/9/2010
23.	17/09/2010	No current/power (Inside House)	936	wire man	Attended	21/09/2010
24.	17/09/2010	Other complaints	916	wire man	Attended	21/09/2010
25.	20/09/2010	Socket or switch faulty	936	wire man	Attended	23/09/2010
26.	23/09/2010	Other complaints	920	wire man	Attended	7/10/2010
27.	24/09/2010	No current/power (Inside House)	916	wire man	Attended	28/09/2010
28.	30/09/2010	Socket or switch faulty	936	wire man	Attended	7/10/2010
29.	8/10/2010	No current/power (Inside House)	936	wire man	Attended	18/10/2010

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
30.	8/10/2010	Socket or switch faulty	936	wire man	Attended	18/10/2010
31.	13/10/2010	Socket or switch faulty	931	wire man	Attended	22/10/2010
32.	13/10/2010	Replacement of Tube	921	wire man	Attended	22/10/2010
33.	16/10/2010	No current/power (Inside House)	916	wire man	Attended	22/10/2010
34.	15/10/2010	Fan not working	919	wire man	Attended	20/10/2010
35.	6/12/2010	Leakage of Current	931	wire man	Attended	10/12/2010
36.	14/12/2010	Bell faulty	924	wire man	Attended	22/12/2010
37.	16/12/2010	Miscellaneous	922	wire man	Attended	30/12/2010
38.	24/12/2010	Wireman required	924	wire man	Attended	30/12/2010
39.	24/12/2010	Socket or switch faulty	924	wire man	Attended	30/12/2010
40.	24/12/2010	Leakage of Current	931	wire man	Attended	30/12/2010
41.	31/12/2010	Leakage of Current	931	Mahenrdra Singh	Attended	6/1/2011
42.	6/1/2011	Other Complaints	916	Mahenrdra Singh	Attended	6/1/2011
43.	6/1/2011	No current/power (portion of House)	919	Mahenrdra Singh	Attended	12/1/2011
44.	6/1/2011	Leakage of Current	931	Mahenrdra Singh	Attended	12/1/2011
45.	8/1/2011	Miscellaneous	916	Mahenrdra Singh	Attended	14/01/2011

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
46.	12/1/2011	Socket or switch faulty	944	Mahenrdra Singh	Attended	14/01/2011
47.	13/01/2011	Socket or switch faulty	924	Mahenrdra Singh	Attended	14/01/2011
48.	13/01/2011	Socket or switch faulty	936	Mahenrdra Singh	Attended	18/01/2011
49.	13/01/2011	Replacement of Tube	936	Mahenrdra Singh	Attended	14/01/2011
50.	15/01/2011	Regulator faulty	934	Mahenrdra Singh	Attended	21/01/2011
51.	15/01/2011	Other complaints	934	Mahenrdra Singh	Attended	21/01/2011
52.	17/01/2011	Street Light/Compound Light not working	934	Mahenrdra Singh	Attended	21/01/2011
53.	17/01/2011	Staircase/Common area Light repair	934	Mahenrdra Singh	Attended	21/01/2011
54.	21/01/2011	Other Components	936	Narayan Das	Attended	24/01/2011
55.	21/01/2011	Bell faulty	936	Narayan Das	Attended	24/01/2011
56.	29/01/2011	Miscellaneous	936	Mahendra Singh	Attended	4/2/2011
57.	29/01/2011	Bell faulty	936	Mahendra Singh	Attended	4/2/2011
58.	31/01/2011	Socket or switch faulty	916	Mahendra Singh	Attended	4/2/2011
59.	23/02/2011	Replacement of Tube	916	Mahendra Singh	Attended	26/02/2011
60.	11/3/2011	Bell faulty	919	Mahendra Singh	Attended	15/03/2011
61.	12/3/2011	Other complaints	916	Mahendra Singh	Attended	16/03/2011

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
62.	18/03/2011	Other complaints	916	Mahendra Singh	Attended	18/03/2011
63.	19/03/2011	Regulator faulty	934	Mahendra Singh	Attended	23/03/2011
64.	23/03/2011	Miscellaneous	916	Mahendra Singh	Attended	25/03/2011
65.	26/03/2011	Miscellaneous	934	Mahendra Singh	Attended	29/03/2011
66.	26/03/2011	Regulator faulty	926	Mahendra Singh	Attended	28/03/2011
67.	26/03/2011	faulty	926	Mahendra Singh	Attended	28/03/2011
68.	26/03/2011	Miscellaneous	926	Mahendra Singh	Allottee	
69.	29/03/2011	Replacement of Tube	916	Mahendra Singh	Attended	29/03/2011
70.	1/4/2011	Fan not working	935	Kamla Prasad	Attended	5/4/2011
71.	13/04/2011	Replacement of Tube	929	Devi Singh	Allottee	
72.	24/04/2011	Fan not working	924	Mahendra Singh	Attended	26/03/2011
73.	24/04/2011	Wireman required	922	Ramphalmeena	Attended	25/04/2011
74.	24/04/2011	Replacement of bulb	924	Ramphalmeena	Attended	29/04/2011
75.	3/5/2011	Fan not working	921	Ramphalmeena	Attended	4/5/2011
76.	5/5/2011	Socket or switch faulty	934	Mahendra Singh	Attended	6/5/2011
77.	11/5/2011	Sparking or Short Circuit	930	Ramphalmeena	Attended	12/5/2011

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
78.	13/05/2011	Socket or switch faulty	934	Ramphalmeena	Attended	13/05/2011
79.	23/05/2011	Socket or switch faulty	919	Ramphalmeena	Attended	23/05/2011
80.	24/05/2011	Fan not working	922	Ramphalmeena	Attended	25/05/2011
81.	27/05/2011	Fan not working	913	Ramphalmeena	Attended	1/6/2011
82.	27/05/2011	Miscellaneous	913	Kamla Prasad	Attended	28/05/2011
83.	1/6/2011	Bell faulty	918	Ramphalmeena	Attended	7/6/2011
84.	2/6/2011	Fan not working	915	Ramphalmeena	Attended	3/6/2011
85.	13/06/2011	Fan not working	935	Kamla Prasad	Attended	18/06/2011
86.	17/06/2011	Socket or switch faulty	913	Ramphalmeena	Attended	18/06/2011
87.	22/06/2011	Miscellaneous	924	Ramphalmeena	Attended	28/06/2011
88.	25/06/2011	Miscellaneous	916	Ramphalmeena	Attended	28/06/2011
89.	29/06/2011	Regulator faulty	935	Ramphalmeena	Attended	29/16/2011
90.	30/06/2011	Socket or switch faulty	924	Ramphalmeena	Attended	1/7/2011
91.	3/7/2011	Socket or switch faulty	933	Kamla Prasad	Attended	4/7/2011
92.	3/7/2011	Wireman required	933	Kamla Prasad	Attended	5/7/2011
93.	5/7/2011	Fan not working	921	Kamla Prasad	Attended	6/7/2011

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
94.	17/07/2011	Belt faulty	929	Ramphalmeena	Attended	18/07/2011
95.	17/07/2011	Fan not working	929	Ramphalmeena	Allottee	
96.	18/07/2011	Fan not working	929	Ramphalmeena	Attended	19/07/2011
97.	18/07/2011	Staircase/Common area Light repair	930	Ramphalmeena	Attended	19/07/2011
98.	19/07/2011	Other Complaints	916	Ramphalmeena	Attended	21/07/2011
99.	21/07/2011	Regulatory faulty	913	Ramphalmeena	Periodic/Upgra-	
100.	21/07/2011	Socket or switch faulty	913	Ramphalmeena	dation	
101.	26/07/2011	Belt faulty	913	Moti Lal	Attended	27/07/2011
102.	26/07/2011	Socket or switch faulty	913	Moti Lal	Attended	27/07/2011
103.	26/07/2011	Wireman required	913	Moti Lal	Attended	27/07/2011
104.	29/07/2011	Socket or switch faulty	934	Ramphalmeena	Attended	29/07/2011
105.	30/07/2011	Socket or switch faulty	922	Ramphalmeena	Attended	1/8/2011
106.	30/07/2011	Replacement of Tube	916	Ramphalmeena	Attended	3/8/2011
107.	4/8/2011	Socket or switch faulty	913	Ramphalmeena	Attended	4/8/2011
108.	7/8/2011	Fan not working	934	Ramphalmeena	Attended	8/8/2011
109.	10/8/2011	Regulator faulty	934	Ramphalmeena	Attended	10/8/2011
110.	10/8/2011	Bell faulty	924	Ramphalmeena	Attended	10/8/2011

Delay in completion of units due to rise in input costs

3863. SHRI KALRAJ MISHRA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) in a recent study by Prop Equity on real estate sector reveals that almost 4,80,000 units could face executive delays during 2011-2013 because of inputs costs going by 18 per cent in the last two years and 4.80 lakh homes won't be delivered on time, the delayed possession are causing poor investors sleepless nights; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken by Government to ensure timely delivery of possession to poor investors?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) 'Land' and 'Colonisation' being State subjects, the primary responsibility for regulating/controlling the Real Estate Industry rests with the State Governments.

However, in order to promote planned development of colonies and to protect consumer interest, the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation in consultation with various stakeholders drafted a Model Real Estate (Regulation of Development) Bill 20__ and the same was put on the website of the Ministry. Comments/suggestions on the draft bill were invited from public and other stakeholders including State Governments and Union Territory administrations. Series of workshops with representatives of the State Governments and other stakeholders were held and the opinion of Ministry of Law and Justice was sought as to whether it would be appropriate for Parliament to legislate on the matter; and in keeping with its advice, the bill is now being redrafted as a Central legislation.

Extension of metroline from Noida 32 to Vaishali

†3864. SHRI JAI PRAKASH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for non-inclusion of metroline from Noida 32 to Vaishali by Government in the third phase of metroline construction by Delhi Metro Rail Corporation despite suggestions received thereon from the Government of Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) the time by when approval of the extension would be given by

Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT
(SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) Delhi Metro Rail Corporation (DMRC) Ltd. has
reported that at the instance of Ghaziabad Development Authority
(GDA), DMRC had sent Terms of Reference (ToR) for preparation of
Detailed Project Report (DPR) for a metro connection from Vaishali to

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

CISF Indirapuram (NH-24). At the request of NOIDA Authority, DMRC had submitted another ToR for preparation of DPR for a metro connection from NOIDA Sector 32 to Sector 62 (NH-24). However, no further communication has been received by DMRC from the aforesaid authorities till date.

(b) Does not arise.

Schemes for basic facilities and infrastructure development in urban areas

†3865. SHRI MEGHRAJ JAIN:

SHRI RAGHUNANDAN SHARMA:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the schemes being run for basic facilities and infrastructure development in the urban areas;

(b) the scheme-wise details of the criteria for including cities under the schemes mentioned at (a) above;

(c) whether State Government of Madhya Pradesh has submitted any proposal to the Central Government under these schemes; and

(d) if so, the details of the said proposals, cities for which the same has been submitted, action taken thereon and amount released to Madhya Pradesh for each proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) and (b) The details of schemes being run in the Ministry of Urban Development for basic facilities and infrastructure development in the urban areas are as follows :-

- (i) Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), a reform driven scheme was launched on 3rd December, 2005 with the objective of fast track development of cities across the country, focusing on bringing about efficiency in urban infrastructure service delivery mechanisms, community participation and accountability of Urban Local Bodies and Parastatal agencies towards citizens and to ensure sustainable development of select 65 cities during the Mission period 2005-12. Under Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG) Sub-Mission of JNNURM, 65 Cities/Urban Agglomerations (UAs) have been selected on the basis of population as per census 2001 and as per norms/criteria mentioned below:-

Category	Norms/Criteria	No. of Cities
1	2	3

A. Cities/Urban Agglomerations (UAs) **with 4 million** 7
plus population as per 2001 Census

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

1	2	3
B.	Cities/UEs with 1 million plus but less than 4 million population as per 2001 Census	28
C.	Selected cities/UEs (State Capitals and other cities/UEs of religious/historic and tourist importance)	30

(ii) Under Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns Scheme (UIDSSMT), one of the sub-components of JNNURM, all cities/towns as per 2001 census except cities/towns covered under UIG, are eligible to be covered. The components for assistance under the Scheme include all urban infrastructure development projects including water supply and sanitation.

(iii) Other than JNNURM, there are schemes like 10% lumpsum assistance in the north-eastern States, North Eastern Region Urban Development Programme (NERUDP) for north eastern States and Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme in Satellite Towns (UIDSST) around seven mega cities, for basic facilities and infrastructure development in the urban areas.

(c) and (d) Under Urban Infrastructure Governance (UIG) Sub-Mission of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), 23 project have been approved for Madhya Pradesh, with the approved cost of Rs 2459.22 crore with Additional Central Assistance (ACA) of Rs. 1259.20 crore. An amount of Rs 598.03 crore has been released till now. The Project-wise and city-wise details are given in the Statement-I (See below).

Under UIDSSMT, State Level Steering Committee (SLSC) of Madhya Pradesh has recommended 70 projects with the approved cost of Rs 1517.29 crore, out of which 47 projects have been sanctioned with the approved cost of Rs. 762.58 crore with ACA of Rs. 610.06 crore. An amount of Rs. 352.64 crore has been released till now. The Project-wise and city-wise details are given in the Statement-II (See below).

Statement-I

Details of city-wise projects under UIG sub-mission of JNNRUM in Madhya Pradesh

Sl. No.	City	Sector	Project Name	Approved Cost (Rs. in Lakhs)	Additional Central Assistance (ACA) committed (Rs. in Lakhs)	ACA Released (Rs. in Lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Bhopal	Water Supply	Water Supply to Gas affected areas	1418.31	709.00	638.25
2.	Bhopal	Urban Renewal	Renewal of Basic Infrastructure in Categorised Scrap Mart in Bhopal	811.00	405.50	364.95
3.	Bhopal	Urban Renewal	Renewal of Upgradation of Basic Infrastructure in M.P. Nagar, Bhopal	1894.00	947.00	852.30
4.	Bhopal	Drainage/Storm Water Drains	Channelisation of Nallah (Storm Water Drain)	3057.00	1528.50	993.54
5.	Bhopal	Mass Rapid Transport System	Pilot Corridor (New Market to University) for Bus Rapid Transit System (21.715 km long)	24712.00	11888.00	7727.20
6.	Bhopal	Water Supply	Narmada Water Supply Project for Bhopal	30604.16	15302.08	13774.87

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
7.	Indore	Water Supply	Yeshwant Sagar Water Supply System Augmentation Scheme	2375.00	1187.50	1187.75
8.	Indore	Sewerage	Indore Sewerage Project	30717.00	15358.50	9983.01
9.	Indore	Mass Rapid Transport System	Bus Rapid Transport System-PILOT PROJECT	9845.00	4922.50	3199.66
10.	Indore	Roads/Flyovers/RoB	Construction of 8 important roads at Indore	4083.35	2041.68	2041.68
11.	Indore	Roads/Flyovers/RoB	Development of Link Road from White Church to By Pass Road	1966.34	983.17	639.06
12.	Indore	Roads/Flyovers/RoB	Development of Master Plan Link Road MR-9, Indore	3974.64	1987.32	1291.76
13.	Indore	Solid Waste Management	Solid Waste Management for Indore	4324.66	2162.33	1621.74
14.	Indore	Roads/Flyovers/RoB	RoB at Juni Indore Railway Crossing, Indore city	631.00	315.50	283.97
15.	Jabalpur	Sewerage	Sewerage and Sewage Treatment Project Phase-I	7801.00	3900.50	975.00
16.	Jabalpur	Sewerage	Sewerage and Sewage Treatment Project Phase-II	7081.00	3540.50	885.00
17.	Ujjain	Water Supply	Reorganisation of Water Supply scheme	6686.44	5349.15	2139.65
18.	Bhopal	Water Supply	Water Supply Distribution Network of Bhopal	41545.64	20772.82	5193.20

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
19.	Indore	Parking	Construction of multi-level parking at 20 different locations in Indore	5600.00	2800.00	
	700.00					
20.	Jabalpur	Water Supply	Rehabilitation of existing pumping stations at Ranjhi, Fagua and construction of new pumping stations at Bhongadwar WTP.	1406.00	703.00	
	281.20					
21.	Ujjain	Development of Heritage Areas	Restoration Conservation and Development of Mahakal and Gopai Viraseat Kshetra	4739.00	3791.20	947.80
22.	Jabalpur	Drainage/Storm Water Drains	DPR of storm Water Drains (including Omti Nallah) at Jabalpur City for Development for infrastructure services.	32649.00	16324.50	4081.12
23.	Indore	Mass Rapid	Riverside Corridor of Indore BRTS Phase-I Transport System	18000.00	9000.00	0.00
TOTAL:				245921.54	125920.25	59802.71

Statement-II

Details of Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) on Madhya Pradesh

Sl. No.	Name of Towns/cities	Scheme/Name of component	Approved Cost	Total eligible Central Share	Total release
1	2	3	4	5	6
MADHYA PRADESH					(Rs. in)
1.	Biaora	Water supply	709.47	567.58	283.79
2.	Budhni	Water supply	194.60	155.68	77.84
3.		Sewerage	195.05	156.04	78.02
4.	Chhatarpur	Water supply	1593.80	1275.04	637.52
5.		Water supply	874.20	699.36	699.36
6.		Urban Renewal	62.35	49.88	49.88
7.	Damoh	Gajanan distribution system Upgradation	130.17	104.14	104.138
8.		Water Bodies	53.00	42.40	21.2
9.		Road	418.97	335.18	167.588
10.	Garhakota	Water Supply@	596.36	477.09	477.09
11.		Road	143.76	115.01	115.01
12.		Water Supply	1467.83	1174.26	587.132
13.	Itarsi	Sewerage	708.43	566.74	283.372
14.		Road	844.57	675.66	350.5
15.	Jaora	Water Supply	663.00	530.40	265.2
16.		Sewerage	294.25	235.40	117.7
17.	Malajkhand	Water Supply\$	525.42	420.34	420.34
18.		Drain	27.60	22.08	22.08
19.	Mandsaur	Source Augmentation of water supply	1552.45	1241.96	620.98

1	2	3	4	5	6
20.	Panna	Water Supply	1808.37	1446.70	723.35
21.	Rehli	Water supply	602.75	482.20	482.2
22.	Rehti	Sewerage	143.48	114.78	57.392
23.	Rewa	Water supply	1427.87	1142.30	571.15
24.	Sanawad	Water supply	729.68	583.74	583.74
25.	Shu Jaipur	Water supply	1745.32	1396.26	698.13
26.	Sironj	Water Supply	622.95	498.36	498.36
27.	Tikamgarh	Water supply	983.18	786.54	393.272
28.		Water supply	1557.52	1246.02	623.008
29.	Vidisha	Sewerage	218.00	174.40	87.2
30.		Road	73.58	58.86	58.862
31.	Dabra	Water Supply (source augmentation)	1112.1	889.68	906.36
32.	Water Supply	(Augmentation Water Supply)	1441.84	1153.47	598.36
33.	Sehore	Water Supply	1454.52	1163.62	603.63
34.	Ratlam	Water Supply	3265.1	2612.08	1355.02
35.	Shivpuri	Water Supply	5964.66	4771.73	2475.33
36.	Aastha	Water Supply	980.40	784.32	406.87
37.	Khandwa	Water Supply	10672.30	8537.84	4268.92
38.	Rehti	Water Supply	276.48	221.18	110.592
39.	Nasrullaganj (Sehore)	Water Supply	488.96	391.17	195.584
40.	Dewas	Water Supply*	5837.00	4669.60	4669.6
41.	Hoshangabad	Water Supply	1615.26	1292.21	646.1
42.	Agar	Water Supply	1005.80	804.64	402.32
43.	Gwalior	Sewerage	6650.00	5320.00	2660

1	2	3	4	5	6
44.	Shajapur	Water Supply	996.00	796.80	398.4
45.	Harda	Water Supply	1787.00	1429.60	714.8
46.	Sagar	Sewerage	7661.55	6129.24	3064.62
47.	Katni	Water Supply	4080.95	3264.76	1632.38
TOTAL		33 47	76257.90	61006.33	35264.29

Allocation of land to contractors by CPWD

3866. SHRI BHARATSINH PRABHATSINH PARMAR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) who has authorized allocation of land to contractors for construction of temporary/permanent/houses/warehouses by the CPWD in R.K. Puram, Sector-wise and CGHC, Vasant Vihar, New Delhi;

(b) if so, details thereof with name of contractors and plinth area, duration of such construction/stay;

(c) whether such allocation of Government land is permitted under rules, if so, the details thereof;

(d) how much unauthorized or temporary constructions for accommodating labourers and storage of construction materials has been made by contractors on Government land; and

(e) whether CPWD has provided electricity and water in these areas and charges for providing such facilities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) to (d) No contractor is allowed to construct temporary/permanent structures for housing the labourers. However, as per terms and conditions of the agreements, contractor is allowed to construct temporary stores measuring not more than 360 Sqm. for storing material at site. For security of store, two persons (without family) are also allowed to stay. 50% quantity of the material is required to be procured by the contractor before start of the work for checking and testing of the quality of the material as per provisions of the contract. Details of temporary stores constructed by contractors in R.K. Puram and Vasant Vihar, Govt, colonies are given

in the Statement (*See below*).

(e) Electricity and water is arranged by the agency on its own through local body.

Statement

Colony-wise details of temporary stores constructed by contractors

Sl. Name of contractors and No. details		Plinth area and Duration		
1	2	3		
SECTOR - 1, R.K. PURAM				
1.	Sh. M.P. Singh	Area-100 Sqm.		
		Duration	19/07/11	to
	18/02/12			
2.	Sh. Anil Kumar	Area-150 Sqm.		
		Duration	28/12/09	to
	30/09/11			
SECTOR - 2, R.K. PURAM				
1.	Sh. Nathu Ram	Area-100 Sqm.		
		Duration	07/07/11	to
	06/03/12			
SECTOR - 3, R.K. PURAM				
1.	Sh. Arun Kumar	Area-250 Sqm.		
		24/06/11 to 23/12/11		
2.	Sh. N.D.Sharma	300 Sqm.		
		Duration	04/04/10	to
	30/10/11			
SECTOR - 4, R.K. PURAM				
1	Sh. Vijay Singh	Area-50 Sqm.		
		Duration	28/06/11	to
	27/03/12			
2	Sh. Ram Prasad Singh	Area-200 Sqm.		
		Duration	19/07/11	to
	18/02/12			
SECTOR-5, R.K. PURAM				
1.	M/s Chittoria Construction Co.	Area-39.84	Sqm.	dt.
	25.06.2011			
2.	M/s R.K. Bansal & Co.	Area-18.40	Sqm.	dt.
	07.06.2011			

3.	M/s D.P. Malik	Area-31.20	Sqm.	dt.
	20.06.2011			
4.	Mr. Puran Chand	Area-50.26	Sqm.	dt.
	02.08.2011			
5.	Mr. Lekh Raj Mahawar	Area-11.90	Sqm.	dt.
	10.03.2011			
SECTOR-7, R.K. PURAM				
1.	M/s Khurana Construction Co.	Area-48.60	Sqm.	dt.
	17.06.2011			

1	2	3		
2.	M/s R.K. Bansal & Co. 07.06.2011	Area-21.00	Sqm.	dt.
3.	M/s D.P. Malik 07.07.2011	Area-18.00	Sqm.	dt.
4.	Mr. Lekhraj Mahawar 07.06.2011	Area-35.00	Sqm.	dt.
5.	Mr. Haris Chander 23.08.2011	Area-20.00	Sqm.	dt.
6.	Mr. Bansal Builder 04.10.2011	Area-26.25	Sqm.	dt.
7.	M/s Chittoria Construction. 15.07.2011	Area-18.00	Sqm.	dt.
SECTOR-8, R.K. PURAM				
1.	M/s Chittoria Construction Co. 2010	Area-106.88	Sqm.	dt. April,
2.	Mr. Arun Kumar 2010	Area-126.63	Sqm.	dt. April,
3.	M/s Khurana Construction. 25.07.2011	Area-58.00	Sqm.	dt.
4.	Mr. Mohammed Israel 27.07.2011	Area-36.00	Sqm.	dt.
SECTOR-9, R.K. PURAM				
1.	Mr. Sohan Lai Chittoria 2011	Area-78.00	Sqm.	dt. May,
2.	Mr. Zaheer Ahmed 2011	Area-15.00	Sqm.	dt. June,
SECTOR-12, R.K. PURAM				
1.	M/s Arun & Co. (Three works under progress)	Area-6 x 4 m 10x3 m 15x4m		June, 08 to June, 12
2.	M/s Kripa Ram Decorators	Area-12 x 15 m		August, 08 to Feb, 12
3.	M/s Jamshed Ali & Co.	Area-8 x 3 m 5 x 6 m		Oct, 10 to March, 12

- | | | |
|----|------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|
| 4. | M/s D.R. Sharma & Sons
(Two works under progress) | Area-8 x 3 m 10 x4 m
Dec, 10 to Oct, 11 |
| 5. | M/s K.P.Singh & Co. | Area-15 x 15 m
June, 08 to March, 12 |
| 6. | Sh. Ram Sahai | Area-15 x 7 m 20 x 10 m
August, 08 to March, 12 |

VASANT VIHAR COMPLEX

- | | | |
|----|----------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. | M/S Garg Enterprises | Area-250 Sqm.
Duration 06/07/11 to
05/01/12 |
|----|----------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|
-

1	2	3
2.	Sh. Anil Gambhir	Area-240 Sqm.
		Duration 03/07/11 to
	02/01/12	
3.	M/s Satish Chand Rajesh Kumar	Area-230 Sqm.
		Duration 26/06/11 to
	25/03/12	
4.	M/s Sharif Ahmed	Area-110 Sqm.
		Duration 26/07/11 to
	25/04/12	
5.	M/s Rajat Const.	Area-110 Sqm.
		Duration 21/04/10 to
	20/10/11	
6.	M/s United Builders	Area-100 Sqm.
		Duration 19/01/11 to
	30/09/11	

Note: The works are in progress and structures shall be removed on completion of works.

Problems faced by Delhi Metro passengers due to technical snags

†3867. SHRI BALAVANT ALIAS BAL APTE: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether passengers are facing a lot of problems due to incidents of technical snags taking place, often at various routes of Delhi Metro during the last two years;

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

(c) the remedial measures to be taken by Delhi Metro to make the system foolproof for smooth running of metro services?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) to (c) Delhi Metro Rail Corporation (DMRC) Ltd. has reported that it is making constant endeavour to provide punctual, reliable, safe and comfortable commuting to all commuters with DMRC maintaining punctuality of more than 99.5% during recent months.

However, the failures resulting in trip kilometer cancellations are a few (from August 2009 to July 2011, 0.08% trip kilometers cancelled over scheduled trip kilometers). Standard preventive corrective maintenance processes have already been adopted to prevent failures.

Supply of contaminated water in Delhi

3868. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether Government is aware that contaminated water is being supplied in various parts of the National Capital Territory of Delhi;

(b) if so, whether the Central Government has intervened in the matter in view of the fact that Delhi is the national capital territory and such incidents should not occur here; and

(c) the steps being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) Delhi Jal Board (DJB) has informed that there have been reports of contamination from some parts of Delhi. Delhi Development Authority has informed that it is supplying water in a few housing pockets directly and no such incident of supply of contaminated water has been reported in these pockets.

(b) Supply of drinking water in the National Capital Territory of Delhi is the responsibility of DJB which is an autonomous body under Government of NCT of Delhi. DJB has informed that it has requisite system for addressing complaints of contamination.

(c) DJB has also informed that it has a network of 15 laboratories equipped with high quality equipments to test the water at various points such as Water Treatment Plants, Under Ground Reservoirs, etc. The drinking water being supplied conforms to standard norms prescribed by Bureau of Indian Standard. In addition to DJB, National Centre for Disease Control and National Environmental Engineering Research Institute also conduct independent testing of water samples at regular intervals. Daily 300 to 400 water samples are tested by DJB laboratories before releasing water into the system. The complaints regarding contamination received in the Central Control Room of DJB, Police Control Room and through SMS service are addressed promptly by the Zonal Engineers within the shortest possible time.

During monsoon season, the incidents of contamination are higher because of over flowing of drains and water logging in certain areas of Delhi.

Commuters travelling in Delhi Metro

3869. SHRI SHADI LAL BATRA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of metro trips per day by Delhi Metro and the actual commuters per day;

(b) whether Government is aware of the huge rush at metro stations especially Rajiv Gandhi Chowk and Central Secretariat;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the efforts being made by Government to tackle massive rush on line number 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 during peak hours; and

(e) whether the transition from four to six/eight coaches will help decongest busy stations and efforts to ensure safety of passengers through rolling stock, signalling, ATP and other system?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) Delhi Metro Rail Corporation (DMRC) Ltd. has reported that the number of metro train trips per day is 2542 and average daily ridership for the month of August, 2011 is 16,88,370.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The average daily ridership at Rajiv Chowk and Central Secretariat Metro stations is 4,58,206 and 1,39,622 respectively.

(d) The efforts being made by DMRC to tackle massive rush on line number 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 during peak hours are as follows:-

(i) Induction of more number of trains commensurate with the rising ridership to improve frequency of trains.

(ii) Conversion of 4 car trains to 6 car trains to enhance passenger comfort.

(iii) Induction plan of 8 car trains.

(e) Yes, Sir.

Installation of main gate and window in Laxmibai Nagar

†3870. SHRI AVTAR SINGH KARIMPURI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that grating iron gates have not been installed at the main door in type-III quarters of Laxmibai Nagar whereas iron gates have been installed in other types of quarters of the colony;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the windows of the said quarters are lying broken;

(c) if so, by when Government is going to install the main iron gate and windows;

(d) whether Government is aware that stairs of these quarters have not been renovated and no electric fittings have been done; and

(e) the action being contemplated to be taken against the concerned Junior Engineer for not giving proper attention to the maintenance of these quarters?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT
(SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) Grating iron gates have been installed in 12
quarters out
of 24 Type-III quarters in Laxmibai Nagar and work is in progress in
the remaining 12 quarters.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) Four complaints of broken window have been received.

(c) 12 Nos. grill doors and damaged windows shall be fixed/replaced by end of October, 2011.

(d) Yes, Sir. The renovation is to be undertaken in next financial year.

(e) There is no complaint against the Junior Engineer, however he is already under order of transfer.

Fund for development of Hajipur city

†3871. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a certain amount was allocated for the development of Hajipur city of Bihar during the tenure of UPA-I Government; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the progress made in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) and (b) Under Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Town (UDSSMT). only State-wise allocation has been made. The State Level Sanctioning Committee (SLSC) of Bihar in its meeting held on 19.01.2009 approved a Sewerage Project for Hajipur Town at a cost of Rs. 89.72 crore, which was subsequently withdrawn by the State Government for taking it up under National Ganga Basin Authority (NGRBA) programme of Ministry of Environment and Forests.

Funding of metro rail system

3872. DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) in how many cities, construction of Metro Rail System is currently going on;

(b) the details of fund allocations including loans for construction of Metro system; in each city; and

(c) whether concerned State Governments are bearing any percentage of the cost for construction of Metro system, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT
(SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) to (c) The cities where construction of Metro
Rail Projects is currently going on in which financial commitment is
there from Government of India, alongwith details of funding pattern
including loans and their percentage to the cost for construction of
projects are given in the Statement.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement

Details of funding of Metro Rail System

Sl. No.	Project	Length (km.)	Cost (Rs. in crore)	Funding Plan and Percentage (Rs. in crore)			
1	2	3	4	5			
1.	Delhi MRTS Phase III	103.0550	35,242.00	Equity GoI	-	3748.50	10.635%
				Equity GNCTD	-	3748.50	10.635%
				Sub. Debt GoI	-	2550.00	7.235%
				Sub. Debt GNCTD	-	2550.00	7.235%
				JICA loan	-	4097.00	40.000%
				Property development	-	1586.00	4.500%
				Grant by DDA	-	1500.00	4.260%
				Loan from IIFCL and or such other Financial Institutions	-	5462.00	15.500%
				TOTAL	-	35242.00	
2.	Extension of Delhi Metro to YMCA Chowk, Faridabad (Haryana)	13.875	2494.00	Land GoH	-	85.00	3.41%
				Grant GoH	-	1311.20	52.57%
1	2	3	4	5			

				Grant GoI	-	327.80	13.14%
				Rolling Stock by DMRC	-	400.00	16.04%
				Central Taxes			
				GoI	-	208.80	8.37%
				GoH	-	52.20	2.09%
				State Taxes	-	109.00	4.38%
				(to be exempted or reimbursed by GOH)			
				TOTAL	-	2494.00	
3.	Bangalore Metro (Karnataka)	42.3	11609.00	Equity GoI	-	1634.91	14.08%
				Equity GoK	-	1634.91	14.08%
				Sub. Debt GoI	-	1089.94	9.39%
				Central taxes			
				Sub. Debt GoK	-	1637.91	14.11%
				Addl. Interest Free			
				Sub-Debt GoK	-	579.56	4.99%

1	2	3	4	5
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Sr. Term Debt

				Including JICA loan	-	4904.74	42.25%
				Sr. Term Debt			
				By GoK	-	130.01	1.12%
				TOTAL	-	11609.00	100%
4. Kolkata East-West Metro				Equity GoI	-	701.50	14.39%
Corridor (West Bengal)				Equity GoWB	-	701.50	14.39%
				Sub.Debt GoI	-	467.50	9.60%
				Central taxes			
Howrah Maidan to	14.67	4874.58		Sub. Debt GoWB	-	751.14	15.40%
Salt Lake Sector-V				JICA loan	-	252.94	46.22%
				TOTAL	-	4874.58	
5. Chennai Metro (Tamil Nadu)	45.046	14600.00		Equity GoI	-	2190.00	15%
				Equity GoTN	-	2190.00	15%
				Sub.Debt GoI	-	730.00	5%

1	2	3	4	5
Washermanpet to Chennai Airport	23.085		Central taxes	
			Sub. Debt GoTN	- 844.00 5.78%
			JICA loan	- 8646.00 59.22%

Chennai Central to St. Thomas Mount	21.961			TOTAL	-	14600.00	
6. Mumbai Metro Line-1 (Maharashtra)				Equity Reliance	-	354.00	15.02%
				Equity Connex	-	26.00	1.10%
				Equity MMRDA	-	134.00	5.68%
				Debt	-	1192.00	50.60%
Versova-Andheri-Ghatkopar	11.07	2356.00		VGF grant GoI	-	471.00	20.00%
				VGF grant GoM	-	179.00	7.60%
				TOTAL	-	2356.00	
7. Hyderabad Metro (Andhra Pradesh)	71.16	12132		GOI (VGF)	-	1458.00	12.01%
				GoAP	-	1980.00	16.33%

1	2	3	4	5			
				PPP Partner	-	8694.00	71.66%
				TOTAL	-	12132.00	

Note: In addition, stage-I of Jaipur metro rail project and a private metro project at Gurgaon are being undertaken without any financial assistance from Govt, of India.

Abbreviations:-

GoI	-	Government of India
GNCTD	-	Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi
GoH	-	Government of Haryana
GoK	-	Government of Karnataka/Kerala
GoAP	-	Government of Andhra Pradesh
GoWB	-	Government of West Bengal
GoM	-	Government of Maharashtra
DMRC	-	Delhi Metro Rail Corporation Ltd.
DDA	-	Delhi Development Authority
MMRDA	-	Mumbai Metropolitan Regional Development Authority
JICA	-	Japan International Cooperation Agency
Sub. Debt	-	Subordinate Debt
PPP	-	Public Private Partnership
VGf	-	Viability Gap Funding

Pending proposal from Madhya Pradesh Government

†3873. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the proposals of various schemes of Government of Madhya Pradesh are pending with the Ministry;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the proposals out of them on which decision has been taken and the proposals which are yet to be decided and by when a decision is likely to be taken on all remaining proposals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Under Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT), 23 projects approved by the State Level Steering Committee (SLSC) at a cost of Rs. 754.72 crore, involving central share of Rs. 603.77 crore for Madhya Pradesh, could not be considered for release, as the State of Madhya Pradesh has already exhausted its Mission allocation of Rs. 438.43 crore.

Under Information System Improvement Plan (ISIP) component of the Capacity Building for Urban Local Bodies (CBULB) Scheme, three proposals have been received from the Government of Madhya Pradesh for the cities of Ujjain, Indore and Bhopal, which could not be approved on account of lack of funds under the Scheme.

Special space for dumping of garbage

†3874. SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether garbage remains littered everywhere in most of the small cities of the country due to lack of dumping space;

(b) if so, whether Government has formulated/is formulating any scheme/policy to provide special dumping space or yard in small cities of the country to lift/dump garbage; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT

(SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) Yes, Sir. The littering of garbage remains everywhere in most of the small cities of the country which is not only due to lack of dumping space, but also due to financial constraints and inadequate capacity of the Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) to manage the municipal solid waste generated from these cities as well as lack of public awareness.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) and (c) Keeping in view the land and financial constraints faced by most of the small and large cities for creating sanitary landfill on individual basis for disposing of the municipal solid waste, the Ministry formulated a Guidance Note for Municipal Solid Waste Management on a Regional Basis in March, 2011. It was sent to the state governments on 13th April, 2011. The guidance note provides guidance on policy, institutional facility for treatment and disposal of municipal solid waste in sanitary landfill on regional/shared basis. Municipal solid waste management projects with regional landfill facility proposed by group of small and large cities, which are eligible under Urban Infrastructure Governance (UIG) and Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) components of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) can be considered by the Ministry for central assistance under JNNURM.

Sale or use of Khelgaon flats built during CWG

†875. SHRI JAI PRAKASH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the steps being taken by Delhi Development Authority regarding sale or use of flats for any other work, built at Khelgaon during the Commonwealth Games in Delhi;

(b) whether by taking *suo moto* cognizance Government has directed the Delhi Development Authority to take appropriate steps against misuse of these flats; and

(c) if so, the details of progress therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) to (c) DDA has informed that a number of requests have been received from Central Government/State Government Departments and Public Sector Undertakings etc. for allotment of these flats to them and therefore, a decision was taken by the DDA in its meeting held on 26.5.2011 for allotment of flats in the Commonwealth Games Village to the Central Government/State Government Departments and Public Sector Undertakings etc. However, Delhi Development Authority (Management and Disposal of Housing Estates) Regulations, 1968, which regulates the disposal of flats in DDA did not have a

provision to allot flats to Central Government/State Government Departments and Public Sector Undertakings etc. Therefore, a proposal of DDA to amend the DDA (Management and Disposal of Housing Estates) Regulations, 1968, was approved by the Ministry of Urban Development to enable DDA to dispose of these flats to Central Government/State Government Departments and Public Sector Undertakings etc.

†riginal notice of the question was received in Hindi.

DDA has also informed that to get an idea of prevailing market rates, around 100 flats of all categories would be put to auction/through sealed bidding process for these Hats. These Hats will be used for residential purposes only. DDA has further informed that action will be taken on misuse, if any, as per law.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

Fighter Planes Crashes

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

(a) whether the Indian Air Force has lost multiple fighter planes due to crashes since January, 2011;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) how many aircrafts above the age of 30 years have been lost due to accidents in the last two years;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) what percentage of crashes in the IAF over the last two years has been due to technical defects; and

(f) what plans Government have in place to tackle the issue?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) and (b) Since January, 2011, and upto 30th August, 2011, the Indian Air Force (IAF) has lost 4 fighter aircrafts due to crashes. The details of these 4 crashes are as follows:

Sl. No.	Date of accident	Aircraft Type	Pilot Killed	Service Personnel Killed	Civilians Killed/Injured
1.	4th February, 2011	MiG 21 Bison	Nil	Nil	Nil/Nil
2.	1st March, 2011	MiG 21	Nil	Nil	Nil/Nil
3.	2nd August, 2011	MiG 21	1	Nil	Nil/Nil
4.	4th August, 2011	Jaguar	1	Nil	1/1

(c) Details of IAF aircrafts above the age of 30 years that have been lost due to accidents in the last two years (since 2009-10 and upto 30.8.2011) is given below:

Sl. No.	Date of Accident	Aircraft Type	Date of Manufacture	Calendar life on date of accident
1.	19th February, 2010	MiG 21	August, 1973	36 years 6 months
2.	1st March, 2011	MiG 21	September, 1974	36 years 5 months
3.	2nd August, 2011	MiG 21	May, 1973	38 years 3 months

(e) During the last two years (since 2009-10 and upto 30.8.2011), approximately 46% of the aircraft crashes in the IAF have been due to Technical Defects.

(f) Every IAF aircraft accident is thoroughly investigated by a Court of Inquiry (CoI) to ascertain the cause of accident and remedial measures are taken accordingly to check their recurrence in future. IAF has taken various measures relating to invigoration of aviation safety organisation, streamlining of accident/incident reporting procedure, analytical studies and quality audits of the aircraft fleets to identify vulnerable areas and institute remedial measures to reduce aircraft accidents. Ornithology cell, which carries out bird surveys at flying bases and suggests bird prevention modules, has been established at the Directorate of Aerospace Safety. All flying bases have been visited by senior aviation safety personnel of the IAF to apprise and caution the operating units about the causes of the accidents and to get views towards enhancing aviation safety. Accident prevention programmes have been given an added thrust to identify risk prone/hazardous areas specific to the aircraft fleets and operational environment to ensure safe practices/procedures. Steps have been taken by the Government to train pilots to prevent accidents due to human error. These include increased use of simulators to practice procedures and emergency actions, focused and realistic training with additional emphasis on the critical aspects of mission, introduction of Crew Resource Management and Operational Risk Management to enable safe mission launches, Aviation Psychology courses and introduction of Aerospace Safety capsules in the *ab initio* training of air crew. The training requirements and safety concerns of pilots are pursued on high priority.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please don't show this. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA (Assam): Sir, ...(*Interruptions*)...

Notifications of the Ministry of Labour and Employment

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE):
Sir, I lay on the Table, under subsection (2) of Section 7 of the
Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952, a
copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the
Ministry of Labour and Employment:—

(1) S.O. 1809 (E), dated the 5th August, 2011, publishing the Employees' Pension (Amendment) Scheme, 2011.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5101/15/11]

S.O. 1810 (E), dated the 5th August, 2011, publishing the Employees' Deposit-Linked Insurance (Second Amendment) Scheme, 2011.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5102/15/11]

...(Interruptions)...

I. Reports and Accounts (2009-10) of various Museums and related papers.

II. Reports and Accounts (2009-10) of SCZCC, Nagpur and related papers.

III. MOU between Government of India and HPL.

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:-

- I. (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Allahabad Museum, 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 Museum.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5115/15/11]

- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Museum Institute of History of Art, Conservation and Museology, 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 Institute.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (ii)(a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5114/15/11]

- II. (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the South Central Zone Cultural Centre (SCZCC), Nagpur, 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 (iii) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5113/15/11]

III. Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation) and the Hindustan Prefab Limited (HPL), for the year 2011-12.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5038/15/11]

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Sir, ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA (Jharkhand): Sir, when the Prime Minister will come tomorrow we must get an opportunity to get the information as to what happened in Bangladesh whether he had agreed to forgo the land of Assam to Bangladesh or not. That opportunity should be given tomorrow. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Sir, ...(Interruptions)...

I. Notification of the Ministry of Home Affairs.

II. Annual Assessment Report (2009-2010).

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): Sir, I lay on the Table—

I. (i) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Home Affairs, under Section 389 of the New Delhi Municipal Council Act, 1994:—

- (1) F.No. 4/15/2006/UD/4409, dated the 5th May, 2011, publishing the New Delhi Municipal Council (Classification of Cinema Theatres) Bye-Laws, 2011.
- (2) F.No. 4/3/2008/UD/3356, dated the 24th February, 2009, publishing the New Delhi Municipal Council (Determination of Annual Rent) Bye-Laws, 2009, alongwith delay statement.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5041/15/11]

- (3) F. No. 64(3)/2008/UD/Pt.1/7669, dated the 21st July, 2011, publishing Corrigendum to the Notification No.F.4/3/2008-UD/3356, dated the 24th February, 2009.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5272/15/11]

- (4) F. No. 4(3)/2008/UD/P&I/7659, dated the 21st July, 2011, publishing Corrigendum to the Notification

No.F.4/3/2008-UD/3356, dated the 24th February,
2009.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5273/15/11]

(ii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Home Affairs Notification No S.O. 2689 (E), dated the 1st November, 2010, appointing the 2nd November, 2010, as the date on which the provisions of Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Act, 2010, shall come into force, under sub-section (2) of Section 1 of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Act, 2010, alongwith delay statement.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5116/15/11]

II. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Forty-first Annual Assessment Report, for the year 2009-10, regarding Programme for accelerating the spread and development of Hindi and its progressive use for the various official purposes of the Union and its implementation.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5117/15/11]

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Sir, ...(Interruptions)...

Notification of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY
(SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): Sir, I lay on the Table—

(i) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Department of Commerce), under sub-section (3) of Section 17 of the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963:—

(1) S.O. 143 (E), dated the 21st January, 2011, publishing the Export of Fresh, Frozen and Processed Fish and Fishery Products (Quality Control and Inspection and Monitoring) Amendment Rules, 2011.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5221/15/11]

(2) S.O. 1626 (E), dated the 14th July, 2011, rescinding Notification
No. S.O. 1422, dated the 20th May, 1978.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5007/15/11]

(3) S.O. 1627 (E), dated the 14th July, 2011, publishing the Export of Fruit Products (Quality Control and Inspection) Amendment Rules, 2011.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5007/15/11]

(ii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Commerce and

Industry (Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion)
Notification No. S.O. 1678 (E), dated the 21st July, 2011,
declaring Ammonium Nitrate as an Explosive, under sub-section
(8) of Section 18 of the Explosives Act, 1884.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5220/15/11]

...(Interruptions)...

Notification of the Ministry of Defence

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. M.M. PALLAM RAJU): Sir, I lay on the Table, under Section 43 of the Armed Forces Tribunal Act, 2007, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Defence Notification No. S.R.O. 05 (E), dated the 29th July, 2011, publishing Armed Forces Tribunal (Procedure) Amendment Rules, 2011.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5108/15/11]

...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We will discuss it. You give a notice.

...(Interruptions)...

Report and Accounts (2008-09) of RLDA, New Delhi and related papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:-

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Rail Land Development Authority (RLDA), New Delhi, for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Authority.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5222/15/11]

...(Interruptions)...

I. Notifications of the Ministry of Home Affairs.

II. Report (2011) of the Committee of Parliament on official Language.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): Sir, I lay on the Table-

- I. (i) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Home Affairs, under sub-section (3) of Section 18 of the Central Reserve Police Force Act, 1949:-

- (1) G.S.R. 356 (E), dated the 2nd May, 2011, publishing the Central Reserve Police Force Group 'C' (General Duty/Technical/Tradesmen) Cadre Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 2011.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5055/15/11]

- (2) G.S.R. 478 (E), dated the 22nd June, 2011, publishing the Central Reserve Police Force Sub-Inspector (Stenographer), Inspector (Stenographer) and Subedar Major (Stenographer) Amendment Recruitment Rules, 2011.
- (3) G.S.R. 479 (E), dated the 22nd June, 2011, publishing the Central Reserve Police Force Inspector (Hindi Translator) and Subedar Major (Hindi Translator) Amendment Recruitment Rules, 2011.
- (4) G.S.R. 480 (E), dated the 22nd June, 2011, publishing the Central Reserve Police Force Sub-Inspector (Ministerial), Inspector (Ministerial) and Subedar Major (Ministerial) Amendment Recruitment Rules, 2011.

[Placed in Library. For (2) to (4) See No. L.T. 5124/15/11]

(ii) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Home Affairs, under sub-section (3) of Section 155 of the Sashastra Seema Bal Act, 2007:-

- (1) G.S.R. 1033 (E), dated the 31st December, 2010, publishing the Sashastra Seema Bal (Printing Press) Service, Group 'C' Posts Recruitment Rules, 2010 alongwith delay statement.
- (2) No G.S.R. 100 (E), dated the 18th February, 2011, publishing the Ministry of Home Affairs, Sashastra Seema Bal Combatised Tradesmen Cadre Group 'C' Posts Recruitment Rules, 2011, alongwith delay statement.
- (3) G.S.R. 201 (E), dated the 9th March, 2011, publishing corrigendum to Notification No. G.S.R 1033 (E), dated the 31st December, 2010, alongwith delay statement.
- (4) G.S.R. 521 (E), dated the 8th July, 2011, publishing the Sashastra Seema Bal (Combatised) Pioneer Cadre Group 'C' Posts Recruitment Rules, 2011.

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (4) See No. L.T. 5052/15/11]

(iii) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Home Affairs, under sub-

section (3) of Section 141 of the Border Security Force Act, 1968:-

- (1) G.S.R.57, dated the 5th February, 2011, publishing the Border Security Force (Combatised Ministerial Cadre), Group 'A', Group 'B' and Group 'C' Posts, Recruitment Rules, 2011.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5053/15/11]

(2) G.S.R. 169, dated the 4th June, 2011, publishing the Border Security Force, Constable (Tradesman), Group 'C' Posts, Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 2011.

(3) G.S.R. 175, dated the 11th June, 2011, publishing the Border Security Force, Headquarters, Head Constable (Draftsman), Group 'C' Post, Recruitment Rules, 2011.

[Placed in Library. For (2) and (3) See No. L.T. 5125/15/11]

(iv) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Home Affairs (Department of Official Languages) Notification No. G.S.R. 145, dated the 14th May, 2011, publishing the Official Languages (Use for Official Purposes of the Union) Amendment Rules, 2011, under subsection (2) of Section 8 of the Official Languages Act, 1963.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5126/15/11]

II. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ninth Part of the Report of the Committee of Parliament on Official Language, for the year 2011, under sub-section (3) of Section 4 of the Official Languages Act, 1963.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5049/15/11]

Report (2011-12) of the CAG of India

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): Sir, I lay on the Table, under clause (1) of article 151 of the Constitution, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India - Audit Report No.9 of 2011-12 on Corporate Social Responsibility in Coal India Limited. (Ends)

...(Interruptions)...

MESSAGES FROM LOK SABHA

(I) Motion Re. Extension of time for presentation of Report of Joint Committee

(II) The Constitution (One Hundred and Thirteenth Amendment) Bill, 2010

(III) The Orissa (Alteration of Name) Bill, 2010.

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I have to report to the House the following messages received from the Lok Sabha, signed by the Secretary-General of the Lok Sabha:-

(I)

"I am directed to inform you that Lok Sabha, at its sitting held on Tuesday, the 6th September, 2011, adopted the following motion:-

"That this House do extend upto the last day of the Budget Session 2012, the time for presentation of the report of the Joint Committee to examine matters relating to allocation and pricing of telecom licences and spectrum".

(II)

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 101 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I am directed to inform you that the following amendments made by Rajya Sabha in the Constitution (One Hundred and Thirteenth Amendment) Bill, 2010 at its sitting held on the 24th March, 2011, were taken into consideration and agreed to by Lok Sabha and the Bill, as amended and passed by Rajya Sabha, was passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 6th September, 2011, in accordance with the provisions of article 368 of the Constitution of India:-

ENACTING FORMULA

1. That at page 1, line 1, *for* the word "Sixty-first", the word "Sixty-second" be *substituted*.

CLAUSE 1

1. That at page 1, line 3 *for* the figure "2010", the figure "2011" be *substituted*."

(III)

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 101 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I am directed to inform you that the following amendments made by Rajya Sabha in the Orissa (Alteration of Name) Bill, 2010 at its sitting held on the 24th March, 2011, were taken into consideration and agreed to by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 6th September, 2011.

ENACTING FORMULA

1. That at page 1, line 1, *for* the word "Sixty-first", the word "Sixty-second" be *substituted*.

CLAUSE 1

1. That at page 1, line 3 *for* the figure "2010", the figure "2011" be *substituted*."

REPORTS OF THE COMMITTEE ON PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

SHRI TARIQ ANWAR (Maharashtra): Sir, I present the following Reports (in English and Hindi) of the Committee on Papers Laid on the Table:-

- (i) One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Report regarding laying of the Annual Reports and Audited Accounts of the Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development (RGNIYD), Sriperumbudur, Tamil Nadu; All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE), New Delhi; and Central Information Commission, New Delhi; and
- (ii) One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Report regarding laying of the Annual Reports and Audited Accounts of Nehru Memorial Museum and Library (NMML), New Delhi; Sree Chitra Tirunal Institute for Medical Sciences and Technology (SCTIMST), Thiruvananthapuram; and STCL, Bangalore.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PETITIONS

श्री भगत सिंह कोश्यारी (उत्तराखंड) : महोदय , मैं भारतीय दंड संहिता , 1860 की धारा 498क में संशोधन किए जाने की प्रार्थना करने वाली याचिका के संबंध में याचिका समिति का एक सौ चालीसवाँ प्रतिवेदन (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) प्रस्तुत करता हूँ।

**REPORTS OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE WELFARE OF
SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES**

SHRI K.B. SHANAPPA (Karnataka): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Reports of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (2011-12):-

- (i) Fourteenth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in their Sixth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on the subject 'Reservation for and Employment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in South Western Railway (SWR)' relating to the Ministry of Railways (Railway Board); and
- (ii) Fifteenth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in their Tenth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on the subject 'Reservation for and Employment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in

Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited (BHEL)' relating to the
Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises
(Department of Heavy Industry).

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN

श्रीमती माया सहि (मध्य प्रदेश) : महोदय , मैं 'आशा की
कार्य दशा ' वषिय पर महिलाओं को शक्तियां

प्रदान करने संबंधी समिति के चौथे प्रतिवेदन में
 अंतर्विष्ट सफ़िरिशों पर सरकार द्वारा की गई कार्रवाई
 संबंधी समिति के ग्यारहवें प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति
 (अंग्रेज़ी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखती हूँ।

SPECIAL MENTIONS

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now we shall take up Special Mentions.
 ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA (Assam): Sir, ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU (Karnataka): Sir, some Members are agitated.
 The Chair should give them some solution.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I was about to take it. ...(Interruptions)

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, you are taking Special mentions.

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Sir, ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You gave a notice for a matter to be raised in
 the Zero Hour. It was admitted. But today Zero Hour mentions could not
 be taken up. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: But, you have taken up the Special
 Mentions. ...(Interruptions) Sir, give them an assurance.
 ...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You can give Zero Hour notice for tomorrow.
 ...(Interruptions)

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, let us take it up tomorrow. But, give
 them an assurance. ...(Interruptions)

श्री उपसभापति : नोटिस तो देना है। Let Special Mentions be
 laid. ...(Interruptions) After the Statement of the Minister.
 ...(Interruptions)

**Demand to take measures for treatment, rehabilitation and compensation
 to
 the workers of mines and factories suffering from "Silicosis"**

श्रीमती हेमा मालिनी (कर्नाटक) : देश के कई हिस्सों में बड़ी तादाद में पत्थरों की खदानों और कारखानों में काम करने वाले मजदूर सिलिकोसिस बीमारी से पीड़ित हैं। यह बीमारी मजदूरों को धीरे-धीरे मौत की तरफ ले जाती है और बड़ी तादाद में इस बीमारी से देश में मजदूरों की प्रतिवर्ष मृत्यु हो जाती है। सिलियम कणों और टूटे पत्थरों की धूल की वजह से पत्थरों की खदानों और कारखानों में काम करने वाले मजदूरों को सिलिकोसिस की बीमारी होती है। यह बीमारी मजदूरों को धीरे-धीरे मौत की तरफ ले जाती है। एक अध्ययन के मुताबिक राजस्थान के जोधपुर में हर महीने औसतन तीस लाख मजदूरों की मृत्यु सिलिकोसिस से हो रही है। वहीं झारखंड में कृशरों और खदानों में काम कर रहे सैकड़ों मजदूर हर साल इस

बीमारी की चपेट में आ जाते हैं। गुजरात के पत्थर के कारखानों और मध्य प्रदेश के सीमेंट के कारखानों में भी मजदूरों में सलिकोसिस की पुष्टि हुई है। कर्णाटक की खदानों में भी ऐसा मामला सामने आया है, जसिमें मजदूरों में सलिकोसिस की पुष्टि हुई है, परंतु मजदूरों को इससे बचाव के लिये न तो सरकार द्वारा कोई ठोस प्रयास किया गया है और न ही खदानों एवं कारखानों के मालिकों को इसकी चिन्ता है।

अतः सरकार से मेरी मांग है कि इन मजदूरों को सलिकोसिस से बचाव के लिये तथा इस बीमारी से मृत व प्रभावित व्यक्ति और उनके परिवार को मुआवजा देने एवं पुनर्वास किये जाने हेतु सरकार द्वारा ठोस प्रयास किये जाने की आवश्यकता है।

Demand to take steps to bring electoral reforms in the country

DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE (Maharashtra): New version of Lokpal Bill will soon be introduced in Parliament. Hopefully, the Lokpal legislation will be an effective tool to curb corruption. But, will it uproot corruption completely? No. Our next step should be electoral reforms.

Elections are invariably corrupt. They are fought by corrupt means. Money is the mantra of electioneering today. Contesting an election is a kind of gambling. All unfair and corrupt practices are resorted to. 'Notes for Votes' is the dictum of electioneering these days.

Today, the *aam aadmi* cannot think even in his dreams to contest the election of a village panchayat. As a matter of fact, democracy is meant for his welfare. A democratic Government may be the Government of the people and for the people. But it cannot be the Government by the people in this situation. Democracy becomes meaningless if the *aam aadmi* cannot climb the steps of the Parliament or the State Assembly as an elected member. If he cannot, then democracy cannot be described as the Government of the people, by the people and for the people.

Elections should disseminate democratic values among the people. But, today, values have been banished from the political life. Today, we find a dichotomy between the ruling class and the masses. Electoral reforms are essential. Why should not we have a debate on the proposition of Right to Reject and Right to Recall? The Right to Reject seems to be feasible.

I urge upon the Government to initiate the process of electoral

reforms immediately.

**Demand to take steps and for conservation and renovation of
Bharat temple in Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh**

श्री कलराज मशि (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय , उत्तर प्रदेश के वाशिंगटन में भारत माता का मंदिर 1936 में स्थापित किया गया था। इसका उद्घाटन राष्ट्रपिता महात्मा गाँधी ने किया था। इस मंदिर में किसी देवी-देवता की मूर्तियों के स्थान पर संगमरमर से उभरा हुआ भारत का एक मानचित्र है। इसका उद्घाटन करते समय बापू ने कहा था, “इस तीर्थ का उद्घाटन करते समय मेरे मन में जो भावनाएं उमड़ रही हैं, उसको मैं शब्दों में व्यक्त नहीं कर पा रहा हूँ” अपनी स्थापना के 75 वर्ष पूरा करने वाला यह मंदिर राष्ट्र का अनूठा अराधना स्थल ,

राष्ट्रीयता की प्रेरणा का वल्लिखण केंद्र और एकता का प्रतीक है। भारत माता मंदिर देशी-वदेशी पर्यटकों एवं सभी के लिए आकर्षण का केंद्र बना हुआ है। मंदिर के मुख्य द्वार पर पूरा "वंदे मातरम्" गीत अंकित है। परंतु यह मंदिर संरक्षण के अभाव में क्षतिग्रस्त हो रहा है। प्रकाश की व्यवस्था न होने के कारण यह मंदिर शाम को ही बंद करना पड़ता है। मंदिर में लक्षियों का इतिहास प्रदर्शित करने वाले कई चित्र मंदिर की दीवारों पर अंकित हैं, जो अब धीरे-धीरे मटित जा रहे हैं। राष्ट्रीय एकता व सम्प्रभुता की प्रतीक इस धरोहर को बचाना अत्यंत आवश्यक है।

अतः मेरा सुझाव है कि सरकार इस मंदिर को संरक्षण प्रदान करे।

Demand for preservation and proper utilization of the Amarda Airstrip in Orissa

MS. SUSHILA TIRIYA (Orissa): In 1940, during the British rule, Amarda-Airstrip which was built to face the Second World War, from where the British defence used to launch, take up the bomber and other such aircraft, was and is the largest in Asia, having 70 k.m. runway within the area of 800 acres of land.

During the Second World War, this airfield was the routeway of Nationalist Armies of China to fight against the Japanese through the North East over Arunachal and East Tibet.

The British Royal Air Force, B-24 liberator four engine bombers EW-225, EW-247, all fighter planes were based at Amarda Road Airfield. Air Fighting Training Institute was also there for flying exercise.

The strong inbuilt airstrip is still fit and ready to be used but is neglected and lying unused. The whole infrastructure, runways, hangers and other basic needs stands free from encroachment. But it cannot remain safe if the Government of India will not take it over.

This structural resource can be used as a Defence training base, as it is closely situated to Chandipur, Koleikonda Defence Airbase.

According to my knowledge, after verification of the airfield, the then Defence Minister had a proposal and sanctioned a Defence training

academy to meet the present need of the Air Force but it was shifted to other place, this national property can be utilized for the national interest. As this entire area is situated in the tribal populated area, this tribal talent can be also streamlined. So, I demand for preservation and utilization of the airstrip as a Defence Training Institute or an Air Training Academy must be established to train youths.

**Demand to replace the defective water meters of the residents of
Sector 9, R.K. Puram in Delhi**

श्रीमती झरना दास बैद्य (त्रिपुरा) : महोदय , मैं आपके माध्यम से पानी के बंद या खराब मीटरों की समस्या की ओर ध्यान दिलाना चाहती हूँ , जिसके परिणामस्वरूप दिल्ली में मुख्यतः सेक्टर 9,

रामकृष्णपुरम कालोनी में रहने वाले नक्सियों के पानी के बलि बहुत अधिक आ रहे हैं। इन मीटरों की रीडिंग नहीं होती है तथा मीटर खराब हो गए हैं, इस सबके बावजूद जल बोर्ड बलि ज्यादा चार्ज कर रहा है। आर.के. पुरम एक सरकारी कालोनी है। वहां जल-कर ही जमा होता है, परन्तु दिल्ली जल बोर्ड की गलती से वहां सीवर चार्ज भी बलियों में लगा कर भेजा जा रहा है, जो सरासर गलत है। बगैर सीवर चार्ज के बलि जमा नहीं हो पा रहे हैं।

मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से मांग करूंगी कि सैक्टर 9, आर.के. पुरम कालोनी में पानी के बंद या खराब मीटरों को तुरंत बदलवाया जाए व सीवर-कर हटा कर, मीटर की सही रीडिंग करके सभी नक्सियों को बलि भेजे जाएं। समस्या का तुरंत नसिकरण किया जाए।

Demand to make strict laws to check the increasing number of accidents due to rash driving in the country

श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार कश्यप (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, शहरीकरण के परिणामस्वरूप हमारे देश में सड़कों पर वाहनों की संख्या में तेजी से बढ़ोतरी हुई है। सरकारी वाहनों के साथ-साथ गैर-सरकारी (नज्जी) वाहनों की संख्या में हो रही अत्यधिक वृद्धि से पैदल यात्रियों तथा सड़क का उपयोग करने वाले अन्य व्यक्तियों के लिए सड़कें बहुत ही असुरक्षित बन गई हैं। लोगों द्वारा शराब के नशे में उताव लेपन से तथा उपेक्षापूर्ण ढंग से वाहनों के चलाने से यह समस्या और अधिक बढ़ जाती है। हमारे देश में सड़क दुर्घटनाओं के परिणामस्वरूप प्रति वर्ष लाखों लोगों की मृत्यु होती है। इस खतरे ने वशिष्ठ रूप से महानगरों में चस्तिजनक रूप धारण कर लिया है। यातायात के संकेतकों तथा अनुदेशों का उल्लंघन करने, तेज रफ्तार से वाहन चलाने के कारण सड़कों पर होने वाली झड़पें, नशे में वाहन चलाने आदि की घटनाएं आम हो गई हैं और दैनिक - प्रतिदिन उनकी संख्या में वृद्धि हो रही है।

सड़क दुर्घटनाओं की बढ़ती हुई संख्या को लेकर जनता में व्यापक रूप से रोष व्याप्त है। वर्तमान दण्डात्मक उपबन्धों के अधीन इन अपराधों पर भारतीय दण्ड संहिता की धारा 279, 284 और 304क के अधीन कार्यवाही की जाती है और इन कृत्यों के लिए दण्डात्मक दण्ड कए गए अपराध की गम्भीरता के समनुरूप नहीं होता है। किसी कठोर कानून का अभाव में उतावलेपन से तथा उपेक्षापूर्ण ढंग से वाहन चलाने वाले व्यक्ति आसानी से छूट जाते हैं। इसी प्रकार की स्थिति नशे में वाहन चलाने

में लप्ति व्यक्तियों के मामले में है। उतावलेपन से तथा उपेक्षापूर्ण ढंग से अथवा नशे की हाज़त में वाहन चलाने में लप्ति व्यक्ति ज़ाम-बूझ कर सड़क पर चलने वाले अपने साथियों के जीवन को संकट में डालते हैं और इसलिए उनके साथ सख्ती से नज़िरे ज़ामे की आवश्यकता है। अतः अब यह उचित समय है कि भारतीय दण्ड संहिता, 1860 में संशोधन करके एक ऐसा कठोर क़ानून लाया जाए, जो इस प्रकार के अपराधों के लिये भयप्रतिकारी के रूप में काम कर सके। यह अपराध संज्ञेय और गैर-जमानती हो और उसमें मृत्यु-दण्ड अथवा आजीवन क़ा़वास की सज़ा के प्रावधान के साथ-ही-साथ वह जुर्माने का भी दाव्य हो।

Concern over the huge losses incurred due to failed trials to introduce double decker air conditioned trains in Howrah-Asansol route

SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE (West Bengal): Sir, in her Budget Speech, the Union Minister for Railways had promised to introduce a air-conditioned double-decker train on the Howrah-Assansol route. Accordingly, the Rail Coach Factory, Kapurthala produced a ten-bogie A.C. double-decker train at a cost of Rs.50 crores. The Railway Designs and Standards

Organization had designed it. It is learnt that the train was put on trial run ten times, but it had failed miserably during those trial runs. On every occasion, when on trial run, the train brushed against platforms. In August, 2010, the Eastern Railway authorities put the train on trial runs at an average speed of 130-160 km. per hour, but it was found that the train was brushing against platforms due to horizontal oscillation. According to Railway authorities, this was due to a fault in its design. The Railways tried to run the train at lower speeds, but it could not check its brushing against platforms. So, the railway authorities cut down platforms' size and shifted the line in order to create sufficient gap between the train and the platforms. Still, the train faulted at 19 stations. Though the Safety Commissioner, Railways, suggested running the train at a lower speed, the Chief Safety Commissioner disagreed. So, the new train has been dumped at the Howrah car shed and Rs.50 crores have been wasted. Who is responsible for this colossal loss?

Sir, I would request the Government to clarify its stand on this matter.

Demand to make laws for protection of the rights of domestic labourers in the country

श्रीमती माया सहि (मध्य प्रदेश): महोदय, देश में आज बड़े पैमाने पर घरेलू श्रमिक काम कर रहे हैं। इन कामकाजी लोगों के अच्छे कामकाज की बदौलत शहरों के भागदौड़ वाले रहन-सहन में बड़े वर्ग को काफ़ी सहूलियतें मिलती हैं। परन्तु, दुख की बात है कि घरेलू श्रमिकों के लिए सामाजिक सुरक्षा, स्वास्थ्य सुविधाएं, काम के उचित घंटे, साप्ताहिक अवकाश, उचित न्यौजान और सेवा की शर्तों एवं जीवन-यापन के लिए उचित मजदूरी जैसी विभिन्न बातों की देखरेख के लिए देश में राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर कोई कानून नहीं है।

वर्ष 2010 में दिल्ली हाई कोर्ट ने ऐसे घरेलू श्रमिकों के लिए राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर कानून बनाने की बात कही थी, पर इस दिशा में सरकार द्वारा क़्या कदम उठाए गए हैं, इसकी कोई जानकारी नहीं है। ऐसे कानून को बनाने के लिए विभिन्न संस्थाएं और समाजसेवी मांग करते रहे हैं।

भारत ने 16 जून, 2010 को अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय श्रम संगठन के 100वें कॉन्फ्रेंस में घरेलू श्रमिकों के लिए बेहतर कामकाज

और उनकी दयनीय स्थिति में सुधार तथा उच्च सेवा शर्तों एवं उनसे जुड़े विभिन्न बन्धुओं में सुधारात्मक परिवर्तन हेतु सफ़िरिश की थी। इसे घरेलू श्रमिक कन्वेंशन , 2011 के नाम से जाना जाता है। इस कॉन्फ़्रेंस में भारत के साथ विश्व के कई देशों ने भाग लिया था, जिनकी साझा सफ़िरिशों को भी देश में लागू करने में सरकार तत्पर नहीं है।

मेरी मांग है कि सरकार प्राथमिकता के आधार पर घरेलू श्रमिकों की दयनीय परिस्थिति को ध्यान में रखकर राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर कानून बना कर उनके अधिकारों को संरक्षण प्रदान करे और उनके साथ आने वाली समस्याओं का समाधान करे।

Demand to provide additional fertilizers to the State of Chhattisgarh

श्री मोती लाल वोरा (छत्तीसगढ़): महोदय, छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य में खाद की भारी कमी हो गयी है। चालू खरीफ फसल के लिए जरूरी खाद खत्म हो गयी है। मार्कफेड के द्वारा 4 लाख 87 हजार 557 मीट्रिक टन की बक्री की जा चुकी है। छत्तीसगढ़ में चालू खरीफ की फसल के लिए लगभग 1 लाख 40 हजार मीट्रिक टन खाद की कमी की जानकारी मिली है, जिसमें यूरिया 13 हजार, डीएपी लगभग 44,600 और एमओपी लगभग

20 हजार 500 मीट्रिक टन है। मार्कफेड द्वारा भी केन्द्र सरकार से अतिरिक्त खाद छत्तीसगढ़ के लिए उपलब्ध कराने की मांग की गयी है, कस्ति कोई व्यवस्था न होने के कारण उसने भी हाथ खड़े कर दिये हैं। छत्तीसगढ़ के किसानों को यूरिया, डीएपी तथा एमओपी खाद की अत्यंत आवश्यकता है।

मेरा केन्द्र सरकार से अनुरोध है कि वह छत्तीसगढ़ के किसानों को आवश्यक खाद उपलब्ध कराने की दृष्टि में अविलम्ब आवश्यक कार्यवाही कर किसानों को राहत पहुंचाये।

**Demand to set up a Medical College and Hospital in Mahanadi Coal
Fields
region in Orissa**

श्री उद्गनारायण पाणि (उड़ीसा) : महोदय, उड़ीसा स्थित महानदी कोल फील्ड्स लि. यानी एम.सी.एल. गत तीन वर्षों में भारत में सब से ज्यादा कोयला उत्पादन करने वाली कम्पनी है। इस कम्पनी ने 2008-09 में 96.336 मिलियन टन, 2009-10 में 104.079 मिलियन टन और 2010-11 में अब तक 100.280 मिलियन टन कोयला उत्पादन किया है। देश में अगर पूरी कोल इंडिया कम्पनी का अब तक का उत्पादन 431.322 मिलियन टन है, उसमें से केवल एम.सी.एल. का उत्पादन 100.280 मिलियन टन अर्थात् 21 प्रतिशत है। उसी प्रकार 2009-10 में सी.आई.एल. का कुल उत्पादन 431.259 मिलियन टन रहा, वहीं एम.सी.एल. का अंश 104.079 मिलियन टन का था। महोदय, दुख की बात यह है कि एम.सी.एल. में कर्मचारियों की संख्या दूसरी सब्सिडरीज की तुलना में बहुत कम है। एम.सी.एल. की तीनों फील्ड्स अर्थात् तालचेर, इबेभैलि (बर्जरोज नगर) एवं बसुंधरा (सुंदरगढ़) - इन सभी में वसिथापितों को नौकरी दाने एवं पुनर्वास कराने में घोर अवहेलना की जाती है। एक तरफ उत्पादन बढ़ाने का लक्ष्य ज्यादा कए जाते वक्त उत्पादित कोयले को उपयुक्त उपाय से परविहन न कए जाते से जो भस्म प्रकार की समस्या उत्पन्न होती है, उस के प्रति ध्यान नहीं दिया जाना और अधिक दुर्भाग्य की बात है। हाल में महामारी डेंगु फैलने का यह मुख्य कारण है। तालचेर फील्ड्स में कर्मचारियों ने अधिक लगन से काम कर के कोयले का उत्पादन बढ़ाया है, लेकिन उत्पादित कोयला स्टॉक बढ़ जाने एवं उस में अपने आप आग लग जाने से वायुमंडल में तापमान बढ़ जाता है। विशेषज्ञों के अनुसार इस प्रकार के बढ़ते हुए तापमान में डेंगु के मच्छर प्रबल होते हैं।

महोदय , हाल के महीने में इस प्रकार की दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण स्थिति उत्पन्न हुई है जसि से कि तालचर फील्ड्स में शुरू हुए डेंगु के कारण अब तक 30 अमूल्य जानें गयी हैं। वहां के एक कर्मचारी नेता श्री बुलेश सामंत की भी इसी रोग के कारण मृत्यु हो गयी है और व्यापक संख्या में कर्मचारी अभी भी इस बीमारी से आक्रांत हैं। महोदय , सर्वाधिक कोयला उत्पादन करने वाले क्षेत्र से भारी संख्या में कर्मचारी सामान्य ज्वर आदि के कारण दूर -दराज के स्थान को refer कए जाएं , यह शोभनीय नहीं है। तालचर में चिकित्सीय सुविधा तो दूर की बात है , वहां पैरा -मेडिकल स्टाफ की कमी से भी कर्मचारी त्रस्त हैं। मेडिकल कॉलेज और अस्पताल स्थापना की घोषणा महज घोषणा ही रह गयी है। अतः इस विशेष उल्लेख के माध्यम से मैं सरकार से यह पुरजोर मांग कर रहा हूं कि सर्वाधिक कोयला उत्पादन करने वाले एम.सी.एल. की तालचर फील्ड्स में मेडिकल कॉलेज और अस्पताल स्थापित करने के कार्य को त्वरित गति दी जाए।

**Demand to take measures to strengthen the Panchayati Raj
Institutions in Jharkhand**

श्री परिमल नथवानी (झारखंड) : उपसभापति जी, झारखंड में पंचायती राज की जड़ें मजबूत नहीं हैं। झारखंड नवंबर , 2000 में राज्य बना। झारखंड पंचायती राज अधिनियम 2001 में बना। यहां पुरा थम पंचायती

चुनाव 2006 में होने थे, जो कामूनी वविद के चलते 2010 में ही हो सके। इससे पहले यहां पंचायती चुनाव सन् 1979 में हुए थे, जब वह अविभक्त बहिर राज्य का हिस्सा था। झारखंड अधिकांशतः आदिवासी बहुल क्षेत्र है और विकास की मुख्य धारा से वल्लिग है। दस सालों तक पंचायती चुनाव न होने के कारण उसने करीब 4000 करोड़ रुपए का नुकसान उठाया है। अब चूंकि 13वें वल्लिग आयोग ने वर्ष 2014-15 तक की अवधि के लिए पंचायती राज की संस्थाओं के लिए 1,517 करोड़ रुपए का प्रवधान किया है। मेरा केन्द्र से अनुरोध है कि वह नयिमानुसार वार्षिक आधार पर साल में दो बार राज्य को निर्धारित धनराशि उपलब्ध कराए और यह सुनिश्चित करे कि राज्य यह धनराशि पंचायतों में आवंटित करे, ताकि प्रदेश के आखिरी आम आदमी को पंचायती राज व्यवस्था के जरिए विकास का लाभ मिले। केन्द्र झारखंड में पंचायती राज व्यवस्था और संबद्ध संस्थाओं के परिचालन पर वशिष नयिरानी रखे, ग्रामजनों को इनकी उपयोगिता के बारे में शक्ति करे, जनहित में इस फंड का समुचित उपयोग सुनिश्चित करे और सरकारी अधिकारियों एवम् स्थानिक पदाधिकारियों को प्रशिक्षित करने के कदम उठाए ताकि झारखंड में पंचायती राज व्यवस्था देश के अन्य विकसित राज्यों के समकक्ष और सक्षम बन सके।

Demand to exempt the backward regions like Telangana from the provisions of the Mines Act, 2011

SHRI SYED AZEEZ PASHA (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, the proposed Mines Act of 2011 is causing anxieties to backward parts of the country like Telangana, Vidarbha, etc., amongst other changes; the Mines Act of 2011 has proposed draconian targets. Once the Act is passed, all small mines and quarries will not sustain their present ownership or leasehold rights.

Recent experience has shown that when Governments deleted small people from any business and allowed big business to compete, we find the entire sector comes under the control of 3 or 4 big people through a cartel. The Act will encourage consolidation of mineral wealth and removal of all small players. That is why the big mining giants are encouraging this law.

In Telangana, small people have been working in mines from time immemorial. There are no big iron ore mines in Telangana. They cannot raise huge capital to compete with giant companies and will be ousted

by big capital.

The objectives behind this law seem to be to encourage consolidation and ouster of all small entrepreneurs from the mines sector. As it is, the resources of Telangana have been captured by outside interests, causing great disquiet. If even petty mines and quarries are taken away and handed over to big business houses, this will cause further misery.

Let backward areas like Telangana be exempted from the trash clauses of this Act which will destroy self-employment in rural areas. There should be a 20-year exemption for places like Telangana. Government should also reconsider giving unlimited retrospective power under Mines Act of 2011.

**Demand to make strict laws to stop the business of spurious medicines
in the country**

श्रीमती कुसुम राय (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, सरकार ने दो वर्ष पूर्व बाज़ार में नकली दवाओं को रोकने के लिए कड़े कानून बनाने की घोषणा की थी। इसके बावजूद नकली दवाइयां बाज़ार में धड़ले से बिकि रही हैं। इंडियन मेडिकल एसोसिएशन (IMA) के अनुसार देश में बकिने वाली 25 से 30 प्रतिशत दवाएं नकली हैं। यह बहुत ही चिंताजनक है। विशेषज्ञों के अनुसार नकली दवाओं के इस्तेमाल से न सिर्फ़ कई प्रकार के साउंड-इफ़ेक्ट हो सकते हैं, बल्कि नकली दवाओं का उपयोग मरीज़ के लिए ज़ामलेवा साबित हो सकता है।

दिल्ली मेडिकल एसोसिएशन के अनुसार इन नकली दवाओं में बीमारी से लड़ने वाले तत्वों की जगह पर खतरनाक पाउडर होते हैं। सही तत्वों के स्थान पर मेटल या मट्टी जैसे तत्व मिलाए जाते हैं। ज़बिसे तुष्या, पेट, कब्ज़ी व लीवर पर बहुत ही बुरा असर पड़ता है। कई बार एनाफाइलोक्सिस से मरीज़ की मौत हो सकती है।

इंडियन मेडिकल एसोसिएशन के अनुसार बाज़ार में नकली दवाओं का मुख्य कारण इश कंट्रोल डिपार्टमेंट की निष्क्रियता है। अगर नकली कारोबार के खिलाफ सख्त कार्यवाही होती, तो नकली दवा के कारोबार पर रोक लगाई जा सकती थी।

मैं सदन के माध्यम से सरकार से मांग करती हूँ कि नकली दवाओं के खिलाफ सख्त कानून शीघ्र ही बनाए व इस कारोबार से जुड़े लोगों के खिलाफ सख्त कार्यवाही की जाए।

**Demand to shift Republic Day parade venue from Delhi to
other State capitals on rotational basis**

SHRI AMBETH RAJAN (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, every year, the Republic Day parade, which is nation's prestigious celebration, is organised in Delhi with a Chief Guest, usually from foreign country. It showcases our military might, tradition, cultural diversity, progress, etc. The parade consists of contingents of the Army, the Navy, the Air Force, the para-military forces and the NCC in ceremonial uniforms with bands playing martial tunes. Tableaux of Ministries of Central Government, States and Union Territories are displayed. Exservicemen, students perform cultural programmes, drills and other activities. Huge

resources and hefty amount is spent on this extravaganza by the Central Government.

Preparations start during the months of November-December, that is, at the peak of winter and security restrictions curtail people's movement leading to traffic congestion. Most of the Central Government offices are located around the route on which the Republic Day parade takes place. Delhi itself is put under surveillance and security alert is at its zenith. Delhites are put to great inconvenience during preparation, rehearsals, parade and the beating retreat ceremony.

In view of the above, there is a need to shift the Republic Day parade out of the National Capital and organise it in various State capitals on rotational basis as in the case of major events like Asiad, Olympics and Commonwealth Games. This will pave way for refurbishing, rebuilding

and constructing new buildings in the State capitals and will be useful to people residing in particular regions to see the traditional parade. It will reduce the financial burden of the Union Government and will provide an opportunity for the Chief Guest from foreign country to know more about India.

Demand to abolish the Armed Forces Special Powers Act in Manipur

श्री रामविलास पासवान (बहिर) : महोदय , मणिपुर देश का सीमावर्ती राज्य है। मणिपुर के इम्फाल में आर्म्ड फोर्स स्पेशल पॉवर एक्ट को समाप्त करने हेतु ईरोम शर्मीला , जो मणिपुर के लोगों की आवाज बन गयी हैं , पछिले 11 साल से अनशन पर हैं। उनकी सिर्फ एक मांग है कि आर्म्ड फोर्स स्पेशल पॉवर एक्ट को हटाया जाए।

ईरोम शर्मीला की यह मांग मणिपुर की आम जनता की आवाज बन गयी है। सरकार को सकारात्मक पहल कर ईरोम शर्मीला द्वारा कहे जा रहे अनशन को समाप्त कराने के लिये तुरंत कार्यवाही करनी चाहिए , जिससे मणिपुर के लोगों का आक्रोश शांत हो सके और व भयमुक्त जीवन जी सकें।

Concern over alarming scenario of marital violence

DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA (Rajasthan): Sir, adolescent marriage and domestic violence are two widely prevalent but unacknowledged practices. Recent studies on the married life of adolescent girls reveal a chilling link between the two. Anita Raj of Boston University School of Public Health found that adolescent marriage appears to be directly correlated with increased violence at home; emotional, physical and sexual, practiced both by the husband and the in-laws. It is unabated even during pregnancy and motherhood. Female children born to under-age mothers suffer from higher risks of dying before they reach their fifth birthday.

Study, published in the International Journal of Gynecology and Obstetrics, of over 10,000 married women aged 20 to 24 years showed that 43 per cent of under-age married women said that they had been subject to marital violence, while 24 per cent of adult married women reported such events. Severe, life-threatening violence was

experienced by 16 per cent of under-age married women compared to 6 per cent of adult-married women.

Physical and non-physical abuse by husbands and in-laws continued during pregnancy and while nursing new-borns. The study documents give hair-raising accounts of denial of food and healthcare, beatings, and forced drudgery by the marital household. Violence by other family members was more likely when husbands were violent towards the wife.

In view of alarming scenario, I would urge the hon'ble Minister for Women and Child Development to take urgent corrective steps.

**Demand to take effective safety measures on the route
of Konkan Railway**

DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR (Nominated): Sir, since beginning, the Konkan Railway has been subjected to frequent disruptions, particularly during the Monsoon period. Heavy and continuous rain, on some occasions, is and shall remain a permanent geographical and climatic feature of the region. This results in the collapse of big land slabs and stones straight on the tracks. During the current Monsoon season, the frequency and severity of the disruptions due to the above mentioned reason was on a bigger scale, resulting into a complete closure of the traffic for a few days. Fortunately, no human casualty has taken place.

Since the boat service in the Konkan region was closed three decades ago and the State transport service takes more time, besides being relatively costly, Konkan Railway has emerged as the most preferred mode of travel for the people of the region. Rail travel is also considered relatively safe.

It is, therefore, necessary to take urgent steps for adopting permanent safety measures alongwith the Konkan Railway route. One additional and crucial factor needs to be mentioned. The rail track passes through a number of tunnels, some of which are much longer, and their roofs lack solid construction. As a result, the possible collapse of the land slabs on the train or tracks while passing through the tunnels would spell disaster.

Therefore, on behalf of the people living in the Konkan region, I sincerely appeal to the Government and the Railway Ministry, in particular, to provide safety measures on the Konkan Railway route to avoid avoidable inconveniences and damages.

**Demand to give financial package to the flood hit State
of Uttar Pradesh**

श्री महेंद्र मोहन (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय , मैं सदन का ध्यान उत्तर प्रदेश में आई बाढ़ के संबंध में आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूँ। महोदय , गंगा और रामगंगा में आई भीषण बाढ़ से उत्तर प्रदेश के कई जिले प्रभावित हुए हैं। सरकारी सूखों के अनुसार प्रदेश में बाढ़ से अब तक 77 लोगों की मृत्यु हो चुकी

हैं तथा चार लाख से ज्यादा लोग प्रभावित हैं। तमाम गांवों के लोगों को अपनी छतों पर शरण लेने के लिये मजबूर होना पड़ रहा है तथा लोगों का अनाज , फसलें पूरी तरह से बर्बाद हो चुकी हैं और घरों में पानी घुस आने से घर के सामान से लेकर खाने की सामग्री तक नष्ट हो चुकी है। महोदय , कामपुर , हरदोई , बाराबंकी , गोंडा , सीतापुर , लखीमपुर , बलरामपुर और सद्धार्थनगर जिलों में हालात बहुत खराब हैं। कामपुर में गंगा के प्रभाव में आने वाले जिलों से लोगों का पलायन शुरू हो गया है। मेरा सरकार से अनुरोध है कि प्रभावित गांवों में तुरन्त सहायता पहुंचाई जाए। बाढ़ के दौरान तथा बाढ़ में महामारी और संक्रामक रोगों का दौरा शुरू होता है। इससे बचाव के लिये सरकार को तुरन्त कदम उठाना चाहिए और प्रभावित लोगों के लिये केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा शीघ्र ही वस्तीय पैकेज की घोषणा की जाए। धन्यवाद।

**Demand to take steps for abolition of death penalty
in the country**

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, we are a country known for our ethical values, moral conduct and penchant for peace and yet the draconian and inhuman practice of death penalty plagues our society and it is prescribed as a punishment by the Indian courts. As we have adhered to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) and are a signatory to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), we, in our pursuit of becoming a progressive society, must adopt a liberal and more humanitarian view towards the highly debated issue. Several countries such as Australia, Germany, France and UK and 90 other nations despite their high crime rates have completely abolished the death penalty. Israel, Brazil, Kazakhstan and seven other countries have abolished death penalty for ordinary crimes. Russia, Sri Lanka, South Korea and 32 other countries have declared a *de facto* ban on death penalty. It is the responsibility of the civil society and the judiciary to adopt a method of punishment that differentiates us from the offenders. Instead of being proportionate to the crime, the solution lies in the rehabilitation process of such criminals and not in their killing. The mercy pleas kept pending for years lead to prolonged anguish, hope and despair, and the agony of uncertainty. The consequence of such suffering on the mental, emotional, physical integrity and health of not only the convict but also his family members should never be allowed in a civilized society. It is high time that death penalty was abolished.

**Demand to make effective policy to check the increasing air pollution
in the Metro cities of the country**

श्री अवतार सहि करीमपुरी (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं आपका ध्यान अति महत्वपूर्ण वषिय देश के महानगरों में एयर पॉल्यूशन से बढ़ते हुए खतरों की तरफ आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूँ। अभी हाल ही में एक महानगर, दिल्ली में एक सर्वे में पाया गया है कि लगभग 69 लाख गाड़ियां दिल्ली व एन.सी.आर. क्षेत्र में रोज़ दौड़ती हैं, जो कि 20 साल पहले मात्र 9 लाख थीं। अभी केवल महज 20 वर्षों में ही गाड़ियों से उत्सर्जित होने वाले प्रदूषण में नाइट्रोजन आक्साइड, कार्बन मोनोआक्साइड, सल्फर आक्साइड, फार्मलडिहाइड और धात्विक पदार्थ जैसे लेड इत्यादि व अन् य हानिकारक पदार्थों की मात्रा इतनी बढ़ गई है

किं जन स्वास्थ्य के लिये भयावह स्थिति पैदा हो गई है। इन
 हानिकारक गैसों व पदार्थों से मनुष्यों में सांस की
 बीमारी, अस्थमा और फेफड़े के कैंसर जैसी घातक बीमारियां
 बहुतायत में पैदा हो रही हैं। देश के सबसे बड़े मेडिकल
 इंस्टीट्यूट एम्स ने भी बताया है कि प्रत्येक वर्ष फेफड़े
 के कैंसर के मरीजों में 2-3 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हो रही है।
 यही के कैंसर रोग विशेषज्ञ का मानना है कि कुछ वर्ष पहले
 एक लाख कैंसर रोगियों में 14-15 रोगी फेफड़े के कैंसर के रोगी
 पाए जाते थे। अब यही आंकड़ा 14-15 से बढ़कर 1300 फेफड़े के कैंसर
 रोगी प्रति एक लाख कैंसर रोगियों में हो गया है। सबसे गंभीर
 वजह यह है कि पहले फेफड़े के कैंसर के रोगी बहुतायत में
 सिगरेट, बीड़ी व धूम्रपान करने वाले व एल्कोहल इत्यादि लेने
 वाले होते थे, लेकिन नये सर्वेक्षण से यह खुलासा हुआ है कि
 धूम्रपान करने वाले कम बल्कि इन शहरों में बसि धूम्रपान के
 सामान्य जीवन जीने वाले लोग बहुत अधिक पीड़ित हैं।

अतः यह स्पष्ट हो चुका है कि देश के महानगरों में नाइट्रोजन आक्साइड , कार्बन मोनोआक्साइड , सल्फर आक्साइड , फार्मलडिहाइड और धात्विक पदार्थ की मात्रा खतरे की सीमा को पार कर चुकी है। इस पॉल्यूशन को फैलाने का काम 70 प्रतिशत तो केवल सड़क पर दौड़ने वाली गाड़ियाँ ही कर देती हैं , बाकी बचा शेष 30 प्रतिशत काम कोयला , केरोसीन , उपले , जामवर व पेड़ -पौधों के अवशेष को जलाने से पूरा हो जाता है। एयर पॉल्यूशन से न केवल जन-स्वास्थ्य का नुकसान हो रहा है , अपितु ग्लोबल वार्मिंग भी इसी की देन है अर्थात् पर्यावरण को भी भारी नुकसान हो रहा है।

इसलिए मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से अनुरोध करता हूँ कि वह देश के महानगरों में एयर पॉल्यूशन इससे भी ज्यादा भयावह स्थिति में पहुंचे , उससे पहले समय रहते कोई ठोस व कारगर नीति बनाकर त्वरित गति से बढ़ते हुए एयर पॉल्यूशन को रोकने का काम करे। धन्यवाद।

Demand to connect the Rohdu Region of Himachal Pradesh with the Railway Network

श्रीमती बमिला कश्यप सूद (हमिचल प्रदेश) : महोदय , हमिचल की अर्थव्यवस्था सेब तथा आलू की फसल पर काफी हद तक निर्भर करती है , परन्तु सड़कों की हालत इतनी खराब है कि करोड़ों का सेब , आलू समय पर मंडी नहीं पहुंच पाता है और अधिकांश सड़क दुर्घटनाएं होती हैं। मैं रेल मंत्री जी से मांग करती हूँ कि कालका -शमिला रेल लाइन को आगे रोहडू तक बढ़ाया जाए तो हजारों , लाखों किसानों का करोड़ों का नुकसान होने से बच सकता है। यह क्षेत्र पर्यटन की दृष्टि से भी अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण है। इस क्षेत्र में पर्यटन की अपार संभावनाएं हैं , परन्तु रेल मंत्रालय इसके लिये गंभीर नहीं है। देश को आजाद हुए 64 वर्ष हो गए, परन्तु केन्द्र सरकार का ध्यान इस क्षेत्र की ओर कभी नहीं गया। जबकि इस क्षेत्र के माननीय सांसद समय-समय पर माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान इस ओर दिलाते रहे हैं , परन्तु परिणाम शून्य ही रहा है।

महोदय , मैं यह स्पष्ट करना चाहूंगी कि यदि कालका -शमिला रेल लाइन को आगे रोहडू तक बढ़ाने में कठिनाई लगती है , तो इस रेल लाइन को देहरादून वाया तडिनी -आराकोट होते हुए , रोहडू तक आसानी से पहुंचाया जा सकता है। इस रेल मार्ग से न केवल

हमिचल प्रदेश को बल्कि उत्तराखंड को भी फायदा पहुंचेगा और
रेलवे को भी राजस्व मिलेगा।

अतः मेरा मंत्री जी से विशेष अनुरोध है कि देहरा दून वाया
तड़िनी -आराकोट होसे हुए रोहडू तक रेल
मार्ग का सर्वे करवा कर, जल्द से जल्द इस दुर्गम क्षेत्र के
विकास के लिये जरूरी कदम उठाने की कृपा
करें।

**Demand to take steps to stop the exploitation of tribal women in
the cities of the country**

सुश्री अनुसुइया उइके (मध्य प्रदेश) : मैं इस विशेष
उल्लेख के माध्यम से भारत सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित करना
चाहता हूं कि आदिवासी बाहुल्य जनसंख्या वाले प्रदेशों से
रोजगार की तलाश में काफी संख्या में आदिवासी लड़कियां ,
महिलाएं एवं युवा वर्ग राजधानी दिल्ली काम की तलाश में आते
हैं , जहाँ वे काम देखे वालों , असामाजिक तत्वों के हाथों
दैहिक शोषण /उत्पीड़न के शिकार हो रहे हैं। आदिवासियों के
धर्मान्तरण का भी प्रयास किया जाता है।

अनुमानित है कि उड़ीसा के बोझांगीर जिले से 30,000 महिलाओं का प्रतिवर्ष महानगरों की ओर पलायन हो रहा है। झारखंड में 12,300 महिलाओं की तीन वर्षों में गुम्बशुदगी दर्ज हुई है, जसिमें 77% आदिवासी महिलाएं हैं एवं इनमें से अधिकांश का पता नहीं लग पाया है।

पलायन सुमियोजित तरीके से, काम दखाने के नाम पर, जसिमें दलाल /मुकदम की बड़ी भूमिका होती है, जो आदिवासी महिलाओं, युवकों के परिवारों को कुछ राशि देकर महिलाओं /युवकों को बड़ी संख्या में महानगरों में ले जाते हैं, जहाँ उन्हें फैक्ट्रियों अथवा मजबूर होकर घरेलू नौकरानी, कन्सट्रक्शन वर्कर के रूप में काम करना पड़ता है।

दलालों द्वारा नयिकताओं से बड़ी रकम लेकर युवतियों को मात्र 3000-4000 रुपये मासिक दिया जाता है। उनके आवास, भोजन, स्वास्थ्य, शिक्षा की व्यवस्था व कार्य के घंटे निर्धारित नहीं होते हैं।

मेश सरकार से अनुरोध है कि ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों से जो आदिवासी महिलाएं एवं बच्चे महानगरों में आकर काम करते हैं उनके पंजीयन रहने के लिए कामकाजी महिलाओं के समान हॉस्टलों, अधिकारों के प्रति जागरूकता के लिए प्रशिक्षण, काम तथा वेतन सुनिश्चित किए जाएं, ताकि वे सम्मान से जीवन व्यतीत कर सकें।

श्री उद्गनारायण पाणि (उड़ीसा) : उपसभापति महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस वशिष उल्लेख से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

Demand to apply frequent increase in the rate of interest on Home Loans to the fresh applicants only

PROF. P.J. KURIEN (Kerala): Sir, the Reserve Bank of India has hiked interest rates of home loans and other loans many times in the recent past in order to ostensibly contain inflation. However, when they increase the interest rates, banks charge increased rates for all the existing loanees. Those who take loan have their own home budget and schedule the period of repayment. When the interest rates on the existing loanees are enhanced repeatedly, their plans of repayment go topsy-turvy, often leading to default in payments and recovery proceedings.

In fact, the RBI should make such increase in the interest rates applicable to fresh loanees, who take loans after taking into account the current rate and period of repayment. Charging at enhanced interest rates on the existing loanees is unfair and unjust.

I would request the hon. Finance Minister to take up this matter with the RBI so that such repeated interest rate hikes do not affect the existing loan holders adversely.

**Demand to encourage the use of bovine products to protect their
slaughter and enhance the prosperity of farmers**

श्री श्रीगोपाल व्यास (छत्तीसगढ़) : महोदय , भारत में पशुधन सबसे अधिक है। इनमें गौवंश के वध पर अधिकांश राज्यों में प्रतिबंध है। फिर भी अवैध कत्ल व आवाजाही जारी है। ऋण से दबे किसान चाहते हुए भी

दूध न देसे वाली गाय व बूढ़े बैलों को बेचते हैं परन्तु पछिले कुछ वर्षों में अनेक शोध व प्रयोगों के परिणामस्वरूप दूध के अलावा गो-उत्पादों से न केवल जीवनरक्षक दवाएं, वरन अनेक घरेलू उपयोग की वस्तुएं बनाई जा रही हैं, जैसे गो-मूत्र से अर्क, फ्लायल, नील, हैण्डवाश, ग्लास क्लीनर, नेत्र ज्योति, घनवटी, अन्न सुरक्षा, खुरका, मुँहपका, आदि रोगों की दवाएँ, वभिन्न कीट नष्टिक, आफ्टर शेव लोशन, मरहम, बाम आदि। इनमें फ्लायल आदि ऐसे हैं, जिनमें गो-मूत्र का 5 गुण प्रति लीटर से अधिक मूल्य प्राप्त हो सकता है। गो-मूत्र आधारित बैटरी से कम शक्ति के वद्युत बल्ब जला कर पढ़ने लायक रोशनी, मोबाइल चार्जिंग, आदि प्रौद्योगिक संस्थानों में सज्जि हो रहे हैं। सूखे गोबर से बनने वाले मच्छर क्वायल, डिस्टेम्पर, स्नान टॉकिया, फेस पाउडर, समिधा, मूर्तियाँ, गमले, दंतमंजन, कागज, टाइल्स, आदि ऐसे पदार्थ हैं, जिनसे गोबर भी 5 गुण कल्लो के मूल्य पर बिक सकता है। बैलों से चलने वाले यंत्र और खाद की उपयोगिता सबको ज्ञात है। उपरोक्त व संबंधित वस्तुओं पर इप्लोमा कार्यक्रम भी चलाए जा रहे हैं।

मेरा सरकार से नविदन है कि वह उपरोक्त सभी कामों को देश भर में प्रोत्साहित करे, सहायता दे एवं प्रचार-प्रसार करे, ताकि देश में स्वावलंबन, पर्यावरण अनुकूलता व संपन्नता बढ़े।

Demand to give permission for the visit of 17th Karmapa to Rumtek Monastery in Sikkim

SHRI O.T. LEPCHA (Sikkim): Mr. Deputy Chairman, I wish to bring to the notice of the House a very important matter connected with the aspirations and feelings of the thousands of people living in Sikkim. His Holiness Ugyen Trinley Dorge, the 17th Karmapa, who is at present living in Dharamshala has a number of followers in Sikkim. His traditional seat is at Rumtek Monastery in Sikkim. However, in view of some controversy the Central Government is not allowing him to take his seat at Rumtek. In view of this decision of the Central Government, thousands of his followers are being deprived of 'darshan' and blessings of His Holiness. The public, the monks, Buddhist Organisations and even the Government of the State have requested that the 17th Karmapa may be allowed to visit Sikkim on religious ceremonies or otherwise to give blessings to his devotees. The Chief

Minister of the State has himself written to the Prime Minister in this regard. His followers are now demanding that if, in view of the controversy involved in the Rumtek Monastery, it is not possible to allow Karmapa to take his seat there, he may be permitted to visit either the Ralong Monastery or the Phudong Monastery for 'darshan' and blessings. This demand is being raised by the representatives of the monasteries and Buddhist organizations with the support of the State Government for quite some time on several occasions at various fora. However, unfortunately no progress has been made in the matter.

I request the Central Government to permit the visit of His Holiness 17th Karmapa to Sikkim keeping in view of the religious sentiments of the people there.

RE: DISCUSSION ON INDIA-BANGLADESH AGREEMENT

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, the Indian Institute of Information Technology, Design and Manufacturing, Kancheepuram Bill, 2011. ...(*Interruptions*)... मॉनिस्टर के स्टेटमेंट के बाद ...(*व्यवधान*)...

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA (Assam): No, Sir. ...(*Interruptions*)... Allow us. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU (Karnataka): Sir, please allow them. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: No, Sir. Please allow us to speak. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. ..(*Interruptions*)... Please sit down. One of you can speak.

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Mr Deputy Chairman, Sir, I want to raise a very serious issue in the House. This is related to the sovereignty of our country. Yesterday, an agreement has been signed between India and Bangladesh. The Government of India is going to hand over Assam's land to Bangladesh. This is a very serious matter. We totally oppose handing over of Assam's land to Bangladesh. ..(*Interruptions*)... We want that there should be peace. We want that better development should be there in the neighbouring country, but not at the cost of the people of Assam, not at the cost of land of Assam. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let the Government reply.

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Before partition of the country the then India tried to hand over Assam to Bangladesh. At that time, there was a big movement against that decision. With the help of Mahatma Gandhi we rescued ourselves and became a part of India. Again today...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please don't go into the details. You have not submitted any documentary evidence. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: To save us ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There is no documentary evidence. In spite of that I have permitted. You just request. That is all.

..(*Interruptions*)... Please sit down. Okay, okay. (*Interruptions*)...
In the morning also, we told you that you have not given any
documentary evidence. ...(*Interruptions*)... Please sit down.

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Please allow me to speak. It is a
very serious issue.

SHRI M VENKAIAH NAIDU: Let there be a statement from the Government
tomorrow. It is a very serious matter. ..(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr Venkaiah Naiduji, Mr Baishya has mentioned it. The Government has taken a note of it. If the Government feels that they want to give a statement, they can do so.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: The Parliamentary Affairs Minister is here, he can react. ..(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: This is not the way. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS (Assam): We cannot give Assam's land to Bangladesh. ..(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Minister wants to make a statement. ...(Interruptions).. What is this? ..(Interruptions)... What is this? Mr. Deepak आप बैठिए ... (व्यवधान) ...

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): Sir, the Government has answered questions in Parliament on the issue of undemarcated boundary, adverse possession and enclaves. These problems have been with us for many, many years; and a historic agreement has been signed where these problems are being resolved. Upon the Prime Minister's return, the Government will make a comprehensive statement on these issues. Then, the hon. Members can express their views. ...(Interruptions)... Sit down. I am answering. No interest of India has been sacrificed. India's interests have been fully secured. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: When an assurance has been given that a statement will be made why are you raising it again? Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)...

GOVERNMENT BILLS

The Indian Institute of Information Technology, Design and Manufacturing, Kancheepuram Bill, 2011

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): Mr Deputy Chairman, I move:

That the Bill to declare the Indian Institute of Information Technology, Design and Manufacturing, Kancheepuram, in the State of Tamil Nadu to be an institution of national importance and to provide for its incorporation and for matters connected therewith, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

The question was proposed.

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM (Andhra Pradesh): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, the hon. Minister should provide for reservation in the National Institute for SCs and STs. He should include this provision in the Bill. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री वीर सहि (उत्तर प्रदेश) : पहले आरक्षण की व्यवस्था करो ... (व्यवधान) ... पहले आरक्षण की व्यवस्था हो, फिर यह बिल पास हो ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मश्रा (उत्तर प्रदेश) : रजिर्वेशन के बारे में कुछ बात की जाए। ... (व्यवधान) ... सब जगह आरक्षण खत्म कर दिया है ... (व्यवधान) ...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. ... (Interruptions) ... The Minister is going to..... (Interruptions) ...

श्री वीर सहि : इसमें आरक्षण करो, तब यह वधियक पास होगा। ... (व्यवधान) ...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Would you like to clarify or do you want to say something? ... (Interruptions) ... Would you like to clarify? ... (Interruptions) ... He has to say something ... (Interruptions) ...

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मश्रा : सर, ऐसे इसे पास नहीं कराना चाहिए, पहले इस पर डिस्कशन होना चाहिए। ... (व्यवधान) ... आरक्षण है या नहीं, इस पर चर्चा होनी चाहिए। ... (व्यवधान) ...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Leader of the Opposition. ... (Interruptions) ... The Leader of the Opposition. ... (Interruptions) ...

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Sir, ... (Interruptions) ...

श्री उपसभापति : वीर सहि जी, आप बात करने दीजिए। ... (व्यवधान) ... क्लैरिफिकेशन ... (व्यवधान) ...

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Sit down. ... (Interruptions) ... Sit down. Sit down. ... (Interruptions) ...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Minister would like to clarify. Please sit down.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: The triple IT. ... (Interruptions) ...

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मश्रा : सर, इस पर डिस्कशन होना चाहिए। Because BJP and Congress joined together, it should not be..... (Interruptions) ... इस तरह से पास नहीं होगा। ... (व्यवधान) ... इस पर डिस्कशन होगा। ... (व्यवधान) ... ऐसे पास नहीं होगा, इस पर चर्चा होगी, इस पर डिस्कशन होगा, आरक्षण की बात होगी, यह ऐसे पास नहीं होगा। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री उपसभापति : प्लीज़ बैठिए ... बैठिए।

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): You are right, Mr. Mishra.
...(Interruptions)... Sir, let us have a discussion on this.
...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Minister is going to clarify.

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मश्रा : इन्होंने तय कर लिया , उन्होंने
तय कर लिया , इस तरीके से बिल पास नहीं होगा। ... (व्यवधान) ...

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)... Please sit
down. I am making a statement. ...(Interruptions)... I am making a
statement. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House is adjourned for fifteen minutes.

The House then adjourned at seventeen minutes past
two of the clock.

The House reassembled at thirty-one minutes past two of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Leader of the Opposition wants to say something.

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Sir, since a large number of Members of the House want to be assured of the fact that the Government policy with regard to the SC, ST and OBC reservations will apply to this institution, will the Minister be kind enough to clarify to the House and to assure the House with regard to the position?

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA: Sir, before the hon. Minister says something, I would like to submit that it is shown in this Bill that it is going to declare the Indian Institute of Information Technology, Design and Manufacturing in the State of Tamil Nadu as a national institute. Now, what will be the effect of this? Today, you may upgrade it. We have no objection. After upgradation as national institutes, what is the present position with respect to reservation in those institutes? As soon as you make them as national institutes, you say that they have got autonomy. After getting autonomy, the effect is the same as what happens in the IITs. Let us take the example of IIT, Delhi. It is not that our Members are agitated on reservation for nothing. We have reason for getting agitated. When such Bills come, going by past history, we know what happens. Let us see the position in IIT, Delhi. In IIT, Delhi the position, as on today, is that out of 478 faculty members – since the hon. Minister is here he may correct me if I am wrong – only one person belongs to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes has been appointed. This is the position in the IIT, Delhi which is a national institute. What I am saying is not based on hearsay; it is based on information given in writing to us. This says that there is only one Scheduled Caste and one Scheduled Tribe in the total strength of 478 faculty members. This is the effect once it becomes a national institute. Apart from this, the other information which has been given in writing to us with respect to IIT, Delhi says that, between 1995 and 2010, 2000 Scheduled

Caste, Scheduled Tribe and OBC persons have been chucked out of the faculties. These 2,000 students who have been chucked out belong only to these categories. Actually this is the situation, you want to upgrade an institute only to make it a national institute and after making it a national institute you bring it into a position where the strength of these categories will become zero. Presently at the every high levels, whether it is the Supreme Court or the High Courts or these national institutes, the strength of these categories is zero. As I have said earlier, since there is no reservation in the High Courts, the effect is that we have zero representation in the High Court of Allahabad today, as far as Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are concerned. The same situation is there in the IIT, Delhi where out of 478 faculty

members only one each belongs to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes is there. I am giving the example only of Delhi. But the same situation exists in all the institutes which have been upgraded and made as national institutes. It is said that the Government is upgrading them, and, therefore, everybody should be happy and we should pass such Bills by thumping of the tables. This cannot be done, unless you clarify this and tell us how you are going to bring in reservation and how you are going to enforce this reservation. Merely giving us an assurance by saying that reservation will be taken care of, is not going to help us and is not going to satisfy us. You have to bring it; you have to bring a specific provision that these vacancies will be filled and then only we will be satisfied.

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, when a bomb blast has taken place in the National Capital, we are discussing this Bill. It shows the urgency of the Bill. I admit that. Having said that, I must point out that I agree with Shri Misra. We are making it an institute of national importance. After that what happens? We are happy that the Kacheepuram Institute becomes an institute of national importance. The Bill itself says in the Statement of Objects and Reasons, "Further this will enable the growth of the Institute by having more autonomy in academic, administrative and financial matters". When you give autonomy, how do you implement the policy of reservation for SC, ST and OBC? In all the institutes of national importance, or IITs the reservation policy is not effectively implemented. At faculty level in IITs, the performance of implementation of reservation policy is very dismal, very much distressing. As he has rightly said, through the RTI, it has been brought out to the knowledge of the whole nation that 2,000 students have been denied PHDs and they have been thrown out of IITs. Every student is coming to us. This is a serious issue. When the Government decides to make some institute as an institute of national importance, then the Government should take note as to how the State policy of reservation is going to be implemented. How are the interests of SCs, STs and OBCs going to be protected? The Government may say now, "Yes, we assure you that

reservation policy will be put in practice effectively". But in practice, it does not happen. What is the guarantee of implementing this policy effectively in the interest of SCs, STs and OBCs?

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA: Sir, I have one correction to make. I had said that in the IIT, Delhi there was one SC and one ST. I stand corrected. It is only one SC and one OBC. There is no ST.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri T.K.Rangarajan. Please be brief. We are not starting a debate.

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I will make only four points. There is a problem for those who have passed in the first batch. They have to be given certificates and

degrees. Who is responsible for that? That is why this Ordinance came. Therefore, accountability needs to be fixed in this regard.

Secondly, the policy of the Government regarding 'deemed universities' and 'institutes of national importance' needs to be clarified. Thirdly, this Bill has been tabled by the Government. Would the courses offered in these institutions be of a self-financing nature? Would the board of an institute have power to stipulate fees at any level? Would the reservation for SC, ST and OBC students apply to these institutes? These issues have to be discussed threadbare.

Fourthly, there needs to be full clarity and consistency regarding the criteria for 'deemed universities' as well as 'institutes of national importance' so that they are not conferred arbitrarily. Therefore, this Bill should not be passed in haste and be referred to the Standing Committee on HRD. The decision on the legislation, however, needs to be taken soon keeping in mind the interests of the first batch of students who have already passed out. Final decision should

be taken in a manner so that the students' interests are well protected. But the Bill cannot be passed in haste on the basis of that consideration alone, since the major policy issue is involved.

श्री रामविलास पासवान (बहिर) : उपसभापति महोदय, इस सदन को चिन्ता इसलिए है कि जो यहां से रजिर्वेशन एक्ट पास हुआ था, उस एक्ट में से 44 इंस्टीट्यूट्स, जो national importance के थे, उनको बाहर रख दिया गया था। जो रजिर्वेशन बलि यहां पर आया था, जो रजिर्वेशन बलि यहां से पास हुआ था, उसके परव्यु से national importance के 44 इंस्टीट्यूट्स को बाहर रख दिया गया था और उसी मुद्दे के ऊपर दूसरे सदन में अमेंडमेंट दिया गया था कि उनको भी रजिर्वेशन एक्ट के अंदर रखा जाए और जिसके कारण वह अभी तक पास नहीं हो पाया है। यह 45वां इंस्टीट्यूट होगा, जिसको रजिर्वेशन के एक्ट से बाहर रखा जाएगा। यदि इसका भी fate वही होगा, जो यह दुर्भाग्य की बात है। इसलिए हम यह जामना चाहते हैं कि जो रजिर्वेशन एक्ट यहां से पास हुआ, उसमें जिन 44 इंस्टीट्यूट्स को, जो national importance के थे, जिनको रजिर्वेशन के परव्यु से अलग रखा गया, क्या सरकार उनमें भी रजिर्वेशन लागू करेगी और इसमें भी रजिर्वेशन लागू करेगी ?

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, realizing two important things, it becomes very important on the part of us to welcome this Bill. One is that the situation outside is very tense because of the bomb blast outside the Delhi High Court. At the same time, if this Bill is not passed during this Session, then, the Ordinance will lapse. Sir, an Ordinance was promulgated by the President to declare the Indian Institute of Information Technology, Design and Manufacturing, Kancheepuram, as an institution of national importance because in this Institute, which was set up in 2007 in Kancheepuram, students, who had joined then, have now passed out. Those students have to be given degree certificates. Since this Institute cannot be declared as a Deemed University under the UGC Act, those students, who have passed out, want to join other higher institutions or go to foreign universities, and it becomes very important that they

have to be awarded degrees. On that basis, this Institute has to be given the status of national importance. Now the President promulgated an Ordinance, and this Bill has been brought to replace this Ordinance. Sir, we support this. What I would like to urge upon, and I stand with everybody, that there is an apprehension across the country that reservation is only on paper, but in experience, in many of the institutions, especially, in Central institutions, it is not put into practice. That is the main grievance which every one of us has. So, we need a solid assurance from the Minister that on no account will reservations to the SCs, STs and the OBCs be affected in Central institutions. That is what we want to emphasise very much. Sir, this Bill has to be passed. At the same time, we expect this solid assurance from the Minister that on no account will reservations to students belonging to these sections be affected in future.

श्री मोहम्मद अदीब (उत्तर प्रदेश) : सर, अभी मंत्री जी ने बताया कि एक एस.सी. और एक ओबी.सी. को वहां रजिर्वेशन दिया गया है। इस मुद्दे में 20 करोड़ मुसलमान रहते हैं, वे सफर करते हैं, उनका ज़िक्र क्यों नहीं किया जा रहा है?

جناب محمد ادیب (اتر پردیش): سر، ابھی مینسٹر جی نے بتایا کہ ایک ایس۔سی۔ اور ایک

او بی۔سی۔ کو وہاں رزرویشن دیا گیا ہے۔ اس ملک میں 20 کروڑ مسلمان رہتے ہیں، وہ سفر

کرتے ہیں، ان کا ذکر کیوں نہیں کیا جا رہا ہے؟

श्री उपसभापति : ठीक है।

श्री मोहम्मद अदीब : उनका रजिर्वेशन कहां जाएगा, अगर ऐसे ही रजिर्वेशन करते रहेंगे। ... (समय की घंटी) ... सचचर कमिटी ने यह कहा है कि मुसलमान उनसे भी पीछे हैं।

جناب محمد ادیب: ان کا رزرویشن کہاں جائے گا؟ ... (وقت کی گھنٹی) ... اگر ایسے ہی

رزرویشن کرتے رہیں گے۔ سچر کمیٹی نے یہ کہا ہے کہ مسلمان ان سے بھی پیچھے ہیں۔

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I think the common issue is there, and if the

Minister clarifies. ...(Interruptions)

श्री मोहम्मद अदीब : अगर उनके लखे रजिर्वेशन होगा , तो
हमारे लखे क्यो नही होगा ?

جناب محمد ادیب: اگر ان کے لئے رزرویشن ہوگا، تو ہمارے لئے کیوں نہیں ہوگا؟

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Minister, please clarify this...(Interruptions) Please listen to him. If you are not satisfied, then, I will call you.

†[]Transliteration in Urdu Script.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Sir, at the outset, I want to join the distinguished Members of this august House who have expressed their very genuine concern about the fact that we have not been able to ensure that the appropriate representation of SCs, STs as well as OBCs is not put into practice in educational institutions. There are two separate issues. One is the issue of law, that is, whether reservation applies or not. And the second issue is the issue of practice. Even if the law allows reservation, the question is, in practice, how many SCs, how many STs and how many OBCs, actually, get the benefit of that reservation? These are two separate issues. On the first issue, I want to clarify and assure this House that the moment this Institute becomes an institution of national importance, it joins those categories of institutions which require reservation of SCs, STs as well as OBCs. So, no hon. Member of this House should have any doubt that these reservations do not apply to this particular institution...(Interruptions)

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मश्रा : यह प्रेक्टिकली होता है या नहीं ? ... (व्यवधान) ... क्या अभी तक रजिर्वेशन है ? ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री उपसभापति : वे प्रेक्टिकल की बात बोल रहे हैं। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री कपिल सब्बिल : अभी तक IITs में रजिर्वेशन है और बाकी सब Institutions ऑफनेशनल इम्पोर्टन्स में भी है। आप जो बात कह रहे हैं, वह सही कह रहे हैं जो बलि लोक सभा में गया था, वह अभी पारित नहीं हुआ है और वह इसीलिए नहीं हुआ है कि वहां वरिध हुआ। जो 44 Institutions हैं, उनमें भी रजिर्वेशन बलि लाना चाहिए, लेकिन अभी सरकार लोक सभा में वह बलि नहीं लाई है और इसीलिए वह बलि लोक सभा में पारित भी नहीं हुआ है। ... (व्यवधान) ...

मैं तीसरी बात यह कहना चाहता हूं कि आपकी बात बिल्कुल सही है। पछिली बार जब दिल्ली यूनिवर्सिटी के बारे में चर्चा हुई, तब यह कहा गया कि यदि सुप्रीम कोर्ट के judgment को देखा जाए और 10 परसेंट का वेरिेशन किया जाए, तो कोई OBC का स्टूडेंट तो 27 परसेंट में आएगा ही नहीं। हमने VC को बुलाकर आदेश दिया कि OBC की सीट जनरल category में नहीं जानी चाहिए, उसका पालन भी हुआ। आज के

दबि कोई भी OBC की सीट जनरल category में नहीं गई है। यह सरकार प्रतिबद्ध है कि सरकार की जो रजिर्वेशन पॉलिसी है, यह उसको केवल लागू ही नहीं करेगी बल्कि यह भी देखेगी कि SC, ST और OBCs का रजिर्वेशन हो और इन-प्रैक्टिस में हो। मैं आपके साथ हूँ और मैं आपकी भावनाओं से जुड़ना चाहता हूँ ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मश्रा : क्या IIT दिल्ली इससे बाहर है ? ... (व्यवधान) ... आप उस फैक्ट् टी के बारे में बताइए ? ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री कपिल सब्बिल : दिल्ली इससे बल्कि भी बाहर नहीं है। आजयहां चर्चा हो रही है, ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री उपसभापति : ठीक है, आप एश्योरेंस दे रहे हैं। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री वीर सहि : एक SC की सीट भर गई तो क्या रजिर्वेशन पूरा हो गया ? ... (व्यवधान) ... जितनी सीटें बची हैं, वे पूरी करिए। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री अवतार सहि करीमपुरी (उत्तर प्रदेश) : सर,
...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : आप इस तरह से मत करिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मश्रा : सर, कहने की बात दूसरी है, यह सरकार implementation के मामले में शैड्यूल कॉस्ट के बल्लिकुल वरिध में है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री कपिल सब्बिल : यह बल्लिकुल गलत है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री वीर सहि : सर, ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : आप लोग बैठिए। ...(व्यवधान)... आप लोग क्लेरिफिकेशन चाहते थे, क्लेरिफिकेशन मल्लि गया है और साथ में एशयोरेंस भी मल्लि गया है। ...(व्यवधान)... आप क्या चाहते हैं ? ...(व्यवधान)... देखिए, आपको क्लेरिफिकेशन की जरूरत थी, क्लेरिफिकेशन दे दिया है और एशयोरेंस भी मल्लि गया है। अब इसके बाद ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री वीर सहि : क्या इससे रजिर्वेशन पूरा हो गया ? ...(व्यवधान)... इन्होंने 27 परसेंट रजिर्वेशन पूरा क्यों नहीं किया ?...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मश्रा : आप से यह request है कि आप यह कहें कि आप इस एक्ट में प्रोविजन करेंगे कि शैड्यूल कॉस्ट, शैड्यूल ड ट्राइब्स और बैकवर्ड क्लास के इतने faculty के मेम्बर्स appoint होंगे और उनकी जगह आप किसी दूसरे को नहीं देंगे। आप कह रहे हैं कि आप शैड्यूल कॉस्ट के हत्ति में काम करते हैं। आप शैड्यूल कॉस्ट के हत्ति में कत्तिना काम करते हैं, यह सबको मालूम है। आपकी यह बात सभी को उजागर है कि शैड्यूल के बारे में आपकी क्या मानसिकता है। हम सभी लोग इसको अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... इसलिए इस पर खाली एशयोरेंस से काम नहीं चलेगा। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: These are two separate issues. There is the issue of admissions; there is the issue of faculty. These are two separate issues. The reservation policy applies to admissions in institutions. There is no reservation policy which applies to faculty. On that, we can have a discussion. ...(Interruptions)

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मश्रा : यह बात तो सामने है। ...(व्यवधान)... ये क्या कह रहे हैं ? ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Oh! I am sorry. ...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House is adjourned for half-an-hour.

The House then adjourned at fifty minutes
past two of the clock.

**RE. DEMAND FOR STATEMENT BY MINISTER ON THE
BOMB BLAST NEAR DELHI HIGH COURT**

The House reassembled at twenty minutes past three of the clock,
MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU (Karnataka): I would like to know from the
Chair as to why the House was adjourned in the morning. Sir, the House
was adjourned because we all were sad

about the incident that happened in front of the Delhi High Court this morning. It was assured to the House that after knowing the facts, the hon. Home Minister will come and make a statement. We all assembled. But now we are discussing the other issues, getting into controversies and thereby sending a wrong message across the country.

So, I request you to please advise the Home Minister to first make a statement, and, then, if there is time, we can think of other things.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: One minute. We are deferring the other three Bills. But there is a small Bill, the Customs (Amendment and Validation) Bill, 2011. So, just cooperate to pass it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: What about this, Sir? On such an important issue, ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It will be done in 5 minutes. It has been agreed. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Why can't it be done afterwards? What will happen afterwards? ...*(Interruptions)*... Please try to understand. ...*(Interruptions)*... What will happen afterwards? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please. Mr. Venkaiah Naidu, please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: The entire country is looking to us. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Home Minister is definitely making the statement. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: The Lok Sabha is adjourned. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let the Home Minister make the statement. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is done because of the urgency.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: There is no urgency, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*... There is nothing more urgent than this. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We have discussed it. ...(*Interruptions*)...
Please cooperate. Please cooperate. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: We have been patiently waiting for it.
...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I agree with you. The Home Minister is here.
In 5 minutes, he will make the statement. Please. Mr. Namo Narain
Meena. ...(*Interruptions*)...

The Customs (Amendment and Validation) Bill, 2011

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): Sir, I beg to move:

That the Bill further to amend the Customs Act, 1962, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we shall take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA: Sir, I beg to move:

That the Bill be returned.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, the hon. Minister to make the Statement.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

On Bomb blast near Delhi High Court

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, it is with profound sorrow and regret that I inform the House of a bomb blast that took place this morning in Delhi.

At about 10.14 a.m., a high intensity blast occurred between gate No. 4 and gate No.5 of the Delhi High Court. There is a reception centre between the two gates where passes are issued. The bomb blast took place just outside the reception centre. It is suspected that the bomb was placed in a briefcase.

According to last reports, 11 people have died and 59 have been injured. Most of the injured have been removed to Dr. RML Hospital. Some have been removed to AIIMS and other nearby hospitals. Some of the injured have suffered serious injuries. About 17 others with minor injuries are being treated at the dispensary of the High Court.

The scene of the incident was cordoned off immediately. Ambulances reached the scene and removed the injured within 20 minutes.

A CFSL team is at the place of the incident. Teams from the NIA and

NSG are also at the place of the incident. A post blast investigation team of the Delhi Police is also carrying out investigations.

I visited the place of the incident at about 1 p.m. I met the Hon'ble Chief Justice and other Hon'ble Judges of the High Court as well as the leaders of the Bar. The briefcase was placed next to a parapet wall that marked the space where visitors gather to collect their passes. The bomb blast has left a crater that points to the high intensity of the blast.

Delhi is a target of terrorist groups. When Parliament is in session and during certain other times of the year, Delhi is placed on high alert. Intelligence agencies constantly share intelligence inputs with Delhi Police. Intelligence pertaining to threats emanating from certain groups was shared with Delhi Police in July, 2011. At this stage, it is not possible to identify the group that caused the bomb blast today.

In the last few years, several measures have been taken to strengthen Delhi Police. Despite the capacity that has been built and despite Delhi Police remaining on high alert, the tragic incident occurred today. The objective of terrorist groups is to strike fear and to destabilize the country. We are clear in our mind that there is no cause that can justify terrorist acts. Government unequivocally condemns the terrorist attack that took place today. The investigation of the case will be entrusted to the NIA, and I am told, the notification was issued a short while ago.

On behalf of the Government, I offer my sincere condolences to the families of those who lost their lives. I offer my sympathies to those who have been injured and assure the House that we will extend the best medical treatment to the injured. At this point of time, I appeal to the House and to the people of the country that we must remain resolute and united. We must not show any vacillation. We shall never be intimidated by terrorist groups. We are determined to track down the perpetrators of this horrific crime and bring them to justice.

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Sir, I stand here with a deep sense of sorrow and grief for all those who have lost their lives in the barbaric and cruel terrorist attack that took place outside the Delhi High Court today. For both the Home Minister and me, and also for some other Members, this has traditionally been our place of work and, therefore, our sense of sorrow and concern is even higher because of what has happened.

Sir, to the members of the bereaved families, we express our grief and sorrow. And I hope that the Government is taking adequate care to make sure that proper relief in terms of medical attention is being provided to all those who are injured because of this attack.

Sir, I also stand here with a sense of anger. The anger is not really aimed at any one individual or Government or, for that matter, any particular institution; it is at the kind of a helpless situation we are being pushed into. Have we become so vulnerable that terrorist groups can almost strike at will? Therefore, this is an occasion for us to remember what the hon. Home Minister has said just now, that we stay united and we speak in one language. But, at the same

time, we must show our deep concern to the kind of institutions and systems that we have to build to fight this menace and we must show our determination in speaking and acting in one voice against this huge problem that the Indian society today is confronted with.

Sir, this is an occasion today for all of us – and I am responding to

the statement that the hon. Home Minister has made – to speak in one voice, unitedly, against this terror and to think in terms of the adequate steps that are required to be taken so that the guilty in these incidents are brought to book. When they are punished, it acts as a deterrent for any future actors in this game. Also, our systems, including our quick response systems and Intelligence machinery need to be further strengthened so that the occurrence of these incidents could be prevented.

Sir, once again, I express my deep sense of sorrow and grief for those who have been injured and those who have lost their lives in this act of terror.

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I, on behalf of my Party, I extend deep condolences and grief to the bereaved families and to those who are injured. All of us here stand behind the Government on this occasion unitedly. We would support every move taken by them for the purposes of meeting the present situation where in the terrorist attack has taken place right in the heart of the nation, at Delhi, and that too, at a place where they had carried out a similar act just three months ago. This is all the more reason that we should, at this moment, stand united and stay with the actions being taken, with the request to the Government that so far as the bereaved families and the injured are concerned, adequate compensation – which will be not a compensation for the lives lost, but would provide at least some solace to the bereaved families – should be given to them immediately and the injured should be given all proper facilities. I would like to make a further request to all of us here, that VVIPs should restrain themselves from going to the hospitals where the injured are being treated. We keep visiting hospitals where the injured are being treated, but the doctors and administration taking care of them and everybody, including the security personnel,

would get affected by the movements. At this moment we must avoid doing that.

With this, I, on my behalf and on my Party's behalf, convey deep condolences to the bereaved families.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): Sir, I join the entire House and the entire country in expressing my deep outrage and condemnation at this terrorist blast. I would also like to categorically convey my deep-felt condolences and grief to those who have lost their lives and to those who have suffered. The Home Minister has assured us that they will be taken care of properly and, I hope, the Government will do all that is necessary in that direction. It is absolutely

correct, Sir, that terrorism knows neither a religion, nor a caste nor a region. It is a menace that has to be unitedly overcome and we simply put it as anti-national and something that cannot be tolerated. So, the zero tolerance that we will have for the terrorism has to come into action in such a way that the measures that are taken subsequently will act as a very stern deterrent to any such group. Yes, we have discussed this issue in the past after the 26/11 attack. A new organization was created and the Home Minister has said that that organization has been entrusted to investigate this thing. But whatever else is required, this needs to be strengthened. That is why I, with a sense of anger and anguish, condemn this attack. India cannot afford to give this impression that human life for us is much cheaper than anywhere else in the world. That is something we cannot afford. For that, whatever is required needs to be done. We will fully support the Government's endeavour. I once again join the House and the country in expressing both our condemnation and condolences.

DR. V. MAITREYAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, on behalf of AIADMK, I offer our heart-felt condolences to the bereaved families and sympathies for the injured. We strongly condemn this terrorist act which is barbaric. We appeal to the Government to give adequate and generous compensation to the bereaved families and the best medical treatment to the people who have been injured. We understand that this is not an occasion to score brownie points. We are united in our fight against terrorism.

श्री शविनन्द तिवारी (बहिर) : उपसभापति महोदय , आज की घटना की मैं घोर नब्बिदा करता हूँ। मैं अपनी ओर से और अपनी पार्टी , जनता दल यूनाइटेड की ओर से इस घटना की नब्बिदा करता हूँ। मैं मानता हूँ कि इस तरह की कार्रवाई देश को अस्थिर करने के लिये , देश की एकता और अखण्डता पर चोट पहुंचाने के लिये की जाती है। खास कर, मुम्बई की घटना के बाद गृह मंत्री जी ने और सरकार ने एक नया संगठन बनाया , जिससे यह उम्मीद पैदा हुई कि हमारे देश की जो Intelligence Agency है तथा इस तरह की घटनाओं के खिलाफ कार्रवाई करने वाली जो एजेंसी बनाई गई है , वह सक्षम ढंग से इस पर कार्रवाई करेगी। लेकिन , हम लोगों को इस बारे में भी सोचना चाहिए कि हमारे Intelligence Agency में कौन -सी ऐसी कमी रह गई है , कौन -सी ऐसी कमजोरी है , जिसकी वजह से हमारी नजर

पहले वहां नहीं जा पाती हैं , जहां इस तरह का काम हो रहा है।

पहले हमारे देश में जो आतंकवादी घटनाएं होती थीं , तो उनके बारे में हम लोग मान कर चलते थे कि terrorism बाहर से हमारे यहां एक्सपोर्ट हो रहा है , लेकिन पछिले कुछ वर्षों में यह बात सामने आई कि Terrorist ग्रुप्स हमारे समाज के अंदर से पैदा हो रहे हैं। हम लोगों को यह बात देखनी चाहिए कि यह जो development हुआ कि हमारे देश के अंदर से जो terrorist groups पैदा हो रहे हैं , उनके पीछे क्या कारण हैं और उसको भी दूर करने के बारे में social और political level पर हम लोगों को काम करना चाहिए। इसके साथ-साथ , हमारी intelligence और सरकार की व्यवस्था में जो कमजोरी हैं , उसको भी दूर करना चाहिए। मैं उम्मीद करता हूं कि मृतक के जो परिवार हैं , सरकार उनको बढ़िया से compensate करेगी और जो घायल

हैं , उनके इलाज में किसी तरह की कोताही नहीं बरती जाएगी।
इसी के साथ मैं इस घटना की पुनः नब्बिा करते हुए इस सदन की
भाबना के साथ अपनी भाबना को व्यक्त करता हूँ।

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, my Party joins the entire House to condemn this bomb blast in the strongest possible terms. My Party also expresses profound condolences to the families of those who have been killed and expresses its profound sympathies to those who have been injured. I wish the Government takes adequate measures to compensate these families. Having said that, Sir, I would say that whoever might be behind this bomb blast, their sinister design appears to be to disrupt peace and harmony in the country. At the time when the Parliament is in session, if some forces think that by these barbaric acts of terror, they can weaken India, we should give a strong message; India can never be weakened by such acts of terror. I wish the Government takes adequate steps to identify the culprits and put down this terrorism which has emerged as a menace. I do state my Party's position that our Party will give its full support to the Government, and I hope the entire House gives its support to the Government, to take adequate steps to curb this menace of terrorism.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, on behalf of my Party, the DMK, I convey my heartfelt condolence to the families of those who have lost their precious lives and sympathies to those injured. Sir, the purpose of the terrorist groups is to destabilise our country's economy, to infuse fear in the minds of the people and the foreign investors that India is not a secure place. Sir, the Government is making all its efforts. While we appreciate the fact that terrorist incidents have come down, we have to see that even one such incident does not occur in future. Sir, making use of this occasion, I appeal to the people of this country to kindly extend their cooperation to the security staff at sensitive spots. In some places, people do not cooperate with the security staff which makes them helpless. So, it is the responsibility of one and all in the country, as well as the political parties, to extend their cooperation to the Government because any more incident cannot be tolerated and the common citizens must feel secure. Again, I assure that our Party will give the fullest

cooperation to the Government for its effective steps, and again I express my condolences to the victims.

श्री तारिक अनवर (महाराष्ट्र) : उपसभापति महोदय , मैं भी अपनी ओर से और अपनी पार्टी एनसीपी की ओर से इस घबौनी घटना की भर्त्सना करता हूँ , नब्बिदा करता हूँ और मज़म्मत करता हूँ इस सदन की और पूरे देश की जो भाबना है , उससे अपने आपको जोड़ते हुए मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि इस कठिन समय में पूरा देश एकजुट होगा। हमारे मुल्क के खिलाफ जो एक नाफ़ाक साजिश है कि इस मुल्क को destabilise किया जाए , अस्थिरता पैदा की जाए ताकि हमारे देश का विकास अवरूद्ध हो सके , उस स्थिति में हम सब लोगों को एकजुट होना है और उन साजिश करने वालों को नाकामयाब करने के लिए हर संभव उपाय करना है। हम सरकार को यह आश्वासन देते हैं कि हमारी पार्टी और देश के तमाम लोग आज इस घटना की न सिर्फ़ भर्त्सना

और नब्बिदा करते हैं , बल्कि हम चाहते हैं कि ऐसे लोगों के खलिफ कठोर कार्रवाई की जाए ताकि उन आतंकवादियों को सबक हासिल हो और भविष्य में ऐसी घटना न हो जिससे हमारे देश के नर्दिष और मासूम लोगों की हत्या हो सके।

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY (West Bengal): Sir, on behalf of my party, All-India Trinamool Congress, I express my concern and anguish, the way the hon. Members have expressed, on the incident that took place in front of the Delhi High Court today. Our deepest condolences go to the members of the bereaved families. We condemn the incident in no uncertain terms but at the same time, we will have to prove that India will not bow down before the merchants of death, and, we must unearth the evil designs of the perpetrators of such ghastly show of terrorism that took place today. We do not know how long it will be continued because it is happening in quick successions, at regular intervals. Lastly, we should, once again, tell the entire world that no conspiracy against India will succeed and India is one and united.

SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA (Orissa): Sir, on behalf of my Party, Biju Janata Dal, I join my colleagues to express unequivocal condemnation of this ghastly incident which took place today in front of Delhi High Court. I also express my deep condolences for the people who lost their lives and also those who are injured.

I request the Government to give generous monetary compensation to the bereaved families who lost their loved ones, and, also to give proper medical treatment to the people who are injured.

I would like to advise the Government to take more resolute steps to check terrorism, which is the main danger to our national security and national integration. We should also tell the terrorists and the conspirators that by this type of ghastly incidents, they cannot threaten our country or break our unity. We have proved our unity and patriotism in the past, and, now, also, we, the entire India stands united in the interest of its people.

श्री रामविलास पासवान (बहिर) : महोदय , मैं अपनी पार्टी लोक जन शक्ति की तरफ से आजहुई बम ब्लास्ट की घटना के प्रति जहां गहरी चिन्ता , संवेदना प्रकट करता हूँ वहीं इस की घोर नब्बि भी करता हूँ महोदय , मैं पूरे सदन की भावना के साथ

हूँ महोदय , आजदेश और पूरी दुनिया को यह संदेश जाना चाहिए कि terrorism को किसी भी तरह बर्दाश्त नहीं किया जा सकता। इस मौके पर मैं यही कहना चाहूंगा कि जब भी कोई बम ब्लास्ट होता है तो एक समुदाय विशेष के ऊपर उंगली उठती है , उस को टारगेट किया जाता है , ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिए।

DR. BHARATKUMAR RAUT (Maharashtra): Thank you, Sir. I join the House in condemning this attack, and, on behalf of my Party, I deplore this act of terrorism. Sir, I come from Mumbai, and, we have been subjected to repeated terrorist attacks since 1993, and, therefore, I know what it means to lose your near and dear ones or innocent people in an act of terrorism.

Sir, I hope that we should not be reduced to a soft target of the terrorists, and, most of the terrorism which happens from outside the country. I hope and pray that this is the last incidence of terrorism attack on my mother land.

श्री राजनीति प्रसाद (बहिर) : महोदय , मैं अपनी पार्टी राष्ट्रीय जनता दल की ओर से आज हुई बम ब्लास्ट की घटना की नद्वि करता हूं और मृत्तकों के प्रति संवेदना प्रकट करता हूं। मैं मांग करता हूं कि इस घटना की पूरी छामबीन होनी चाहिए और ऐसा अटैक दोबारा न हो , इस बारे में भी वचिर कथिा जाम्ना चाहिए।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned to meet tomorrow at 11.00 a.m.

The House then adjourned at forty-five minutes past three of the clock
till
eleven of the clock on Thursday, the 8th September, 2011.