

Vol. 223

No. 16

Wednesday

24 August, 2011

2 Bhadra, 1932 (Saka)

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

RAJYA SABHA

OFFICIAL REPORT

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RAJYA SABHA

Wednesday, 24th August, 2011/2 Bhadra, 1933 (Saka)

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

OBITUARY REFERENCE

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, I have to refer with profound sorrow to the passing away of Shri Rafique Alam, a former Member of this House, on the 3rd of April, 2011, at the age of 82 years.

Born at Kashibari, in Purnea, Bihar, in June, 1929, Shri Rafique Alam had his education at Russel High School, Kishanganj High School, Purnea, and Aligarh Muslim University.

An agriculturist, Shri Rafique Alam was associated with several education institutions in Purnea district of Bihar. Shri Rafique Alam was the recipient of the National Integration Award, 1988.

Shri Alam began his legislative career as a Member of the Bihar Legislative Assembly in 1962 and was a Member of that Assembly from 1962 to 1967 and, again, from 1969 to 1980. He served as Cabinet Minister in the Government of Bihar for several terms, holding portfolios of Transport, Local Self-Government, Irrigation, Housing, Jails, Animal Husbandry, Fishery and Wakf, PWD, Rural Reconstruction and Panchayati Raj.

Shri Rafique Alam represented the State of Bihar in this House from April, 1982 to April, 1988, and, again, from April, 1988 to April, 1994. Shri Rafique Alam also served as Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas from February to June, 1988; as Minister of State in the Ministry of Textiles from 1988 to 1989, and as Minister of State (Independent Charge) in the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare from July to November, 1989 in the Union Council of Ministers. He was the Chairman of Committee on Petitions, Rajya Sabha, from 1986 to 1988. Shri Rafique Alam was also the Leader of the Indian Haj Goodwill Delegation in 1988.

In the passing away of Shri Rafique Alam, the country has lost an able administrator and a distinguished parliamentarian.

We deeply mourn the passing away of Shri Rafique Alam.

I request hon. Members to rise in their places and observe silence as a mark of respect to the departed.

(Hon. Members then stood in silence for one minute.)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Secretary-General will convey to the members of the bereaved family our deep sense of sorrow and sympathy.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTION

*301. The questioner Shrimati Vasanthi Stanley was absent.

Delay in allotment of houses to Scheduled Castes in Tamil Nadu

*301. SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been a delay in allotting houses to Scheduled Castes in Tamil Nadu;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) by when Government proposes to complete the process;

(d) whether damages to the houses were due to lack of security; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (e) A Statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

(a) to (e) Housing/Slum development is a State-subject, it is up to the State Governments to plan, execute and allot houses in their respective housing projects to beneficiaries including Scheduled Castes (SCs).

As ascertained from the Housing and Urban Development Department of Government of Tamil Nadu there were no cases of delay in allotment of houses to Scheduled Castes or damages to the houses due to lack of security in the urban areas of Tamil Nadu.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Q.No. 301. Member is not present.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Any supplementary on Q. 301?

श्रीमती वल्लिव ठाकुर : सर, यह प्रश्न तमिलनाडु के बारे में है। मंत्री महोदया ने भी कहा है कि सड़क इसको देखती है। लेकिन मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदया से जामना चाहती हूँ कि

इनकी मन्त्रिस्ट्री इसके लिये कसिना बजट रखती है और स्टेट्स को कसि तरह से और कसि आधार पर यह बजट दिया जाता है? क्योंकि, यह स्कीम भी यू.पी.ए. सरकार की एक स्कीम थी, मेनफ्रिस्टो में एक प्रोग्राम था कि इन लोगों को घर बनाकर देंगे।

कुमारी शैलजा : सर, हालांकि यह प्रश्न केवल तमिलनाडु से संबंध रखता है। लेकिन मैं बताना चाहूंगी कि हमारी जो स्कीम है, चाहे वह जवाहर लाल नेहरू मशिन रहा हो या आने वाले समय में राजीव आवास योजना होगी, तो हम स्टेट्स को उनकी पॉपुलेशन के आधार पर बजट एलोकेट करते हैं। स्टेट फरि हमें प्रोजेक्ट देता है और फरि हम यहां से उस प्रोजेक्ट को क्लियर करते हैं। उसके आधार पर, फरि शहर में बसने वाले गरीब लोगों के लिये मकान बनाकर दिये जाते हैं। जो शहरों में बसने वाले गरीब लोग हैं, उनमें ज्यादातर ऐसे हैं, जो शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट, शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स बैकवर्ड क्लासिज के हैं या women headed household हैं और हम उनको ज्यादा प्रायोरिटी देते हैं।

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर : सर, माननीय मंत्री जी ने मेरे सवाल का जवाब नहीं दिया है। मैंने उनसे पूछा था कि इसके अंदर टोटल बजट कतिना रखा गया है? ... (व्यवधान) ...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Will you make the information available to the hon. Member?

KUMARI SELJA: Sir, I will make it available to the hon. Member.

DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Sir, although it is a State subject, this is a vital issue and a national problem. Will the Minister furnish State-wise break-up list which contains all details to the entire nation?

KUMARI SELJA: Sir, I will supply it to the hon. Member.

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Sir, housing is a very essential item in a welfare administration. On more than one occasion we find that the beneficiaries have to shell out from their pocket because of the cost escalation. Is there any proposal to increase the cost of the housing unit meant for the weaker sections by the Ministry? This is essential. If there is no such plan, will the Ministry increase the unit cost? We would like to know this from the hon. Minister.

KUMARI SELJA: Sir, under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission, for smaller and medium towns we have kept a cap of Rs.80,000 and Rs.1,00,000 for the construction of a house, as the total cost of the house. Under the new schemes, we realise that, perhaps, because of the cost escalations sometimes it is very difficulty for them to keep to this cap. So, under the Rajiv Awas Yojana we have proposed that from the Government of India we will give a grant of 50 per cent of the cost of the house under any particular project. But we have not kept any cap on the cost of a particular dwelling unit.

*302. The questioner Shri Narendra Kumar Kashyap was absent.

Restructuring of Ordnance Factories

*302. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the quality of arms, ammunitions, etc. manufactured by the ordnance factories is not up to the desired level and their cost of production is also very high;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons for opening up defence production to private sector; and

(d) whether Government proposes to restructure and modernise the ordnance factories to prevent private sector entry in defence production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. M.M. PALLAM RAJU): (a) Ordnance Factories manufacture arms and ammunition strictly in accordance with the laid down quality specifications. After production, these products are subjected to rigorous quality checks. They are issued to the indenter only after having been inspected and accepted by the Inspecting Authority specifically nominated by the indenter. Ordnance Factories have a well established quality control mechanism which is supplemented by the quality assurance procedures of the Directorate General of Quality Assurance which is the Inspecting Authority. In respect of the large majority of products supplied by Ordnance Factories, no defects have been brought to notice. Wherever defects are reported, there is an established mechanism to conduct a defect investigation and to prevent recurrence of such defects. The cost of production of products made by the Ordnance Factories is also reasonable, and continuous efforts are made by the factories to reduce costs and to improve quality.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Defence industry was opened up to the private sector by the Government in 2001 as part of overall policy to achieve self reliance in the Defence Sector through indigenisation.

(d) Government is making continuous efforts to modernize Ordnance Factories and to improve their functioning. There is no intention to prevent the entry of the private sector into defence production.

SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE: Sir, my question is that the Minister says that the weapons which are made are of high quality. I want to point out first that the webley .32, which is obsolete outside and which is not made outside by the Webleys also, is made here and they are charging Rs.65,000. Sir, the 303 weapon, which is an old model and which is also obsolete everywhere, we are making in the IOF. He says they are the latest weapons. My specific question is: Why can't we have collaboration with the top manufacturers so that we can get good weaponry and at a much less cost than the IOF like the bruno, manliccher schoenauer and all others which are available in the market? We have to go running to other countries to get them. Can't we

have collaboration with the private sector or with the IOF so that we have the best weaponry which is manufactured outside India?

DR. M. M. PALLAM RAJU: Sir, as far as the requirements of the Armed Forces are concerned, the Ordnance Factories have been doing a pretty good job. Whatever shortcomings

were there in the weapons, they have been rectified periodically. Now, as you know, defence manufacturing is a highly capital-intensive industry. To move into the next generation of weapons, both the defence PSUs including the ordnance factories and the private sector are open to get into collaborations. We have also given 116 licenses for companies in the private sector to get into defence manufacturing. If they choose to get into that stream, that is also an option. But we will definitely take up the hon. Member's suggestion. Nevertheless, the weapons that we have, there is always a constant quest to improvise the quality of the weapons that we supply to the Armed Forces.

श्री नरेश चन्द्र अग्रवाल : मान्यवर , प्रश्न में यह पूछा गया है कि रक्षा उत्पादन को गैर सरकारी क्षेत्र में खोलने के क्या कारण हैं ? माननीय मंत्री जी ने जवाब दिया है कि रक्षा क्षेत्र में आत्मनिर्भरता प्राप्त करने के लिए इसे नज्दी क्षेत्र में खोला है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि नज्दी क्षेत्र प्राइवेट सेक्टर में खोलने के बाद कतिना इन्वेस्टमेंट हुआ है ? नज्दी क्षेत्र में देसे के बाद उन्होंने हमें कतिने वेपन्स आत्मनिर्भरता के लिए दिए हैं ?

मैं दूसरी बात यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि नज्दी क्षेत्र की लागत और आर्डिनेंस फैक्ट्री की लागत में कतिना अंतर है ?

DR. M.M. PALLAM RAJU: Sir, since 2001, there has been a conscious effort to involve the private sector. So far, like I have said earlier, 116 licenses have been given in various streams for the private sector to manufacture. The private sector has the freedom to get into joint ventures and collaborations. Then the policy is also constantly reviewed every year to increasingly give scope for the private sector. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री नरेश चन्द्र अग्रवाल : माननीय सभापति जी, मेरा प्रश्न कुछ है और जवाब कुछ आ रहा है। ... (व्यवधान) ... मैं खेत की बात कर रहा हूँ, वे खलिहान की बात कर रहे हैं।

श्री सभापति : आप सर्फ़ी सवाल पूछिए। ... (व्यवधान) ... एक मिनट , आप थोड़ा सब्र कीजिए।

DR. M.M. PALLAM RAJU: I am coming to that. Contrary to the perception, there are a lot of suppliers from the private sector who contribute to the overall manufacturing effort. Now we are also encouraging them to get into integration aspects which will increase the quantum of participation by the private sector. I will not be able to put an exact figure, but the participation of the private sector is quite substantial.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Mohd. Ali Khan.

श्री नरेश चन्द्र अग्रवाल : मान्यवर , यह महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न है ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री सभापति : प्लीज़ , अब आप दूसरों को chance दीजिए। ... (व्यवधान) ... अगर जवाब satisfactory नहीं है , तो आप मंत्री को लखिए। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री नरेश चन्द्र अग्रवाल : मान्यवर , अगर हमें प्रश्न का सही जवाब नहीं मिलेगा तो यहां प्रश्न पूछना महज औपचारिकता की होगी। ... (व्यवधान) ... मुझे आपका संरक्षण चाहिए। ... (व्यवधान) ...

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is only a supplementary question. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am sorry. आप बैठ जाइए।

श्री मोहम्मद अली खान : सर, मैं आन्ध्र प्रदेश से तालुक रखता हूँ सरकार का जो यह डिपॉजिट है कि डिपॉजिट को तन्जीम -ए-जदीद , करना , उनको ठीक ढंग से चलाना , मैं इसका स्वागत करता हूँ मैं मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि आन्ध्र प्रदेश में , Medak में एक डिपॉजिट फैक्ट्री है , क्या इसकी तन्जीम -ए-जदीद की जा रही है ? यदि की

جناب محمد علی خان : سر، میں آندھرا پردیش سے تعلق رکھتا ہوں۔ سرکار کا یہ

ڈسپوز ہے کہ ڈیفینس فیکٹریوں کو تنظیم جدید کرنا، ان کو ٹھیک ڈھنگ سے چلانا، میں اس کا स्वागत کرتا ہوں۔ میں منتری جی سے یہ جاننا چاہتا ہوں کہ آندھرا پردیش میں Medak میں ایک ڈیفینس فیکٹری ہے، کیا اس کی تنظیم جدید کی جا رہی ہے؟ اگر کی جا رہی ہے تو اس کو کتنا فائننس اسسٹنس دیں گے، اگر نہیں کی جا رہی ہے، تو اس کو نہ کرنے کی کیا وجہ ہے؟

जा रही है तो इसको कतिना फाइनेंस एसिस्टेंस देंगे , अगर नहीं की जा रही है , तो इसको न करने की क्या वजह है ?

SAHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL: Sir, we want to know how much is the investment. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is a supplementary question. That is all.

DR. M.M. PALLAM RAJU: Sir, one of the ordnance factories which manufactures BMPs is located in Andhra Pradesh. It is having substantial orders. More orders are coming. This factory is doing well.

Death of workers due to occupational diseases

*303. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) how many workers died in accidents in different industries in different sectors in the country during the last three years, State-wise;

(b) how many occupational diseases are identified in our country and how many occupational diseases diagnostic centres are there to diagnose the occupational diseases; and

(c) whether it is a fact that the number of workers dying due to

occupational diseases is the highest in India and, if so, the details thereof?

†[]Transliteration in Urdu Script.

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE):
(a) A Statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

(a) As per the available information received from the Chief Inspectors of Factories of the State Governments, the State-wise and Sector-wise details of deaths due to accidents in different industries/manufacturing sectors covered under the Factories Act, 1948 during the year 2007, 2008 and 2009 are given in Statement-I and Statement-II respectively (See below).

(b) As per Section 89 of the Factories Act, 1948, there are 29 occupational diseases listed in the Third Schedule which is given in Statement-III (See below).

The list of occupational diseases notified under sub-section (1) of Section 25 of the Mines Act, 1952 is given in Statement-IV (See below).

The list of Occupational Diseases notified under the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 is placed in Statement-V (See below).

The Industrial Medicine Division of the Central Labour Institute, under the Directorate General of Factory Advice Service and Labour Institutes (DGFASLI), Mumbai has a facility known as "National Referral Diagnostic Centre" to diagnose occupational diseases.

As regards mining sector, all the major mining companies in Coal, Metal and Oil Sectors have their own Occupational Health Centres for conducting statutory medical examinations. Most of the occupational diseases are diagnosed in those Centres and reported to Directorate General of Mines Safety (DGMS). As referral centres few Premier National Institutes like National Institute of Occupational Health (NIOH) Ahmedabad (with its Regional Occupational Health Centres) and National Institute of Miners' Health (NIMH), Nagpur deal with confirmation of cases of occupational diseases referred to them.

Employees' State Insurance Corporation is running five Occupational Diseases Centers at Delhi, Chennai, Mumbai, Indore and Joka.

(c) The comparative information relating to workers dying due to occupational diseases in the Country and Other Countries is not available.

Statement

State-wise number of fatalities/death due to accidents in Industries

manufacturing sector for the year 2007, 2008 and 2009 (P)

State	2007	2008	2009
1	2	3	4
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	NA	0	0

1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	153	166	165
Assam	11	15	7
Bihar	0	6	7
Chandigarh	NA	2	0
Daman & Diu and Dadra & Nagar Haveli	NA	9	1
Goa	10	7	10
Gujarat	222	176	168
Haryana	NA	47	NA
Himachal Pradesh	8	6	NA
Jammu and Kashmir	1	4	2
Jharkhand	21	23	36
Karnataka	69	94	75
Kerala	22	15	17
Madhya Pradesh	NA	40	51
Maharashtra	132	218	211
Meghalaya	2	0	0
Orissa	83	81	122
Puducherry	7	1	8
Punjab	NA	39	35
Rajasthan	55	49	56
Tamil Nadu	66	67	137
Tripura	1	0	2
Uttar Pradesh	66	68	61
Uttaranchal	19	12	22
West Bengal	68	78	65
Chhattisgarh	NA	NA	49

1	2	3	4
Delhi (NCR)	NA	NA	8
TOTAL	1016	1223	1315

Note: *There are no registered factories in Arunachal Pradesh, Lakshadweep, Mizoram and Sikkim;

P : Provisional

Source: Data collected by DGFASLI through correspondence with Chief Inspector of Factories of States/UTs

NA : Not Available

Statement

*Sector-wise fatalities/deaths due to accidents in different Industries/
Manufacturing sectors for the year 2007, 2008, and 2009 (P)*

Sl.No.	Industry/Sector	2007	2008	2009
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Agriculture Hunting and related service Activities	NA	4	NA
2.	Collection Purification of water	2	1	1
3.	Defense	NA	4	1
4.	Electricity Gas Steam and Hot water supply ³⁷		65	73
5.	Mfg of basic metals	247	270	301
6.	Mfg of Chemical and Chemical Products	117	151	179
7.	Mfg of Coke, Refined Petroleum Products and Nuclear Fuels	51	24	45
8.	Mfg of Electrical Machinery and Apparatus NEC	20	17	12
9.	Mfg of Fabricated Metal products Except Machinery and Equipment	64	48	60
10.	Mfg of food products and Beverages	91	161	148
11.	Mfg of furniture, manufacturing NEC	20	21	13
12.	Mfg of Machinery and Equipment NEC	31	37	45

1	2	3	4	5
13.	Mfg of Medical precision and optical Instruments	0	3	2
14.	Mfg of Motor vehicles, trailers and semi trailers	8	17	11
15.	Mfg of Office Accounting and Computing Machinery	1	1	5
16.	Mfg of other Non Metallic Mineral Products	90	116	113
17.	Mfg of other transport equipment	17	19	22
18.	Mfg of paper and paper products	56	52	55
19.	Mfg of Radio, TV and communication Equipment and Apparatus	2	0	2
20.	Mfg of Rubber and. Plastic products	17	27	23
21.	Mfg of Textile	104	103	89
22.	Mfg of Tobacco Products	0	7	4
23.	Mfg of Wearing apparel, Dressing and Dyeing of Fur	4	7	0
24.	Mfg of Wood and Wood and Cork Products except furniture	6	16	13
25.	Mining of coal and lignite; extraction of peat	NA	1	16
26.	Other Mining and Quarrying	3	5	3
27.	Other service activities	1	9	20
28.	Public Administration and Defense; compulsory social security	1	1	0
29.	Publishing, Printing and Reproduction of Recorded Media	NA	4	20
30.	Recycling	0	1	12
31.	Research and development	NA	1	2
32.	Retail trade except of motor vehicles and motor cycles; repair	5	2	1

1	2	3	4	5
33.	Sale maintenance and repair of motor vehicles motor cycles, retail	8	20	8
34.	Supporting an auxiliary transport activities; 3		2	2
35.	Tanning and Dressing of Leather, Mfg of Luggage, Handbags saddlery	8	4	8
36.	Water transport	1	0	NA
37.	Wholesale trade and commission trade, except of motor vehicles	1	2	1
38.	Construction	1	NA	4
TOTAL Number of fatal injuries		1016	1223	1315

There are no registered factories in Arunachal Pradesh, Lakshadweep, Mizoram and Sikkim;

P Provisional

Source: Data collected by DGFASLI through correspondence with Chief Inspector of Factories of States/UTs

NA : Not Available

Statement-III

List of notifiable diseases under the Factories Act, 1948

1. Lead poisoning including poisoning by any preparation or compound of lead or their sequelae.
2. Lead tetra-ethyl poisoning.
3. Phosphorous poisoning or its sequelae.
4. Mercury poisoning or its sequelae.
5. Manganese poisoning or its sequelae.
6. Arsenic poisoning or its sequelae.
7. Poisoning by nitrous fumes.
8. Carbon bisulphide poisoning.
9. Benzene poisoning, including poisoning by any of its homologues, their nitro or amido derivatives or its sequelae.
10. Chrome ulceration or its sequelae.

11. Anthrax.
12. Silicosis.
13. Poisoning by halogens or halogen derivatives of the hydrocarbons, of the aliphatic series.
14. Pathological manifestation due to : -
 - a. radium or other radioactive substances.
 - b. X-rays.
15. Primary epitheliomatous cancer of the skin.
16. Toxic anaemia.
17. Toxic jaundice due to poisonous substances.
18. Oil acne or dermatitis due to mineral oils and compounds containing mineral oil base.
19. Byssionosis.
20. Asbestosis.
21. Occupational or contact dermatitis caused by direct contact with chemical and paints. These are of types, that is, primary irritants and allergic sensitizers.
22. Noise induced hearing loss (exposure to high noise levels).
23. Beryllium poisoning.
24. Carbon monoxide.
25. Coal miners' pneumoconiosis.
26. Phosgene poisoning.
27. Occupational cancer.
28. Isocyanates poisoning.
29. Toxic nephritis.

Statement-IV

List of notified Occupational diseases under the Mines Act, 1952

- (i) Silicosis
- (ii) Pneumoconiosis
- (iii) Manganese Poisoning - Nervous type

- (iv) Asbestosis
- (v) Cancer of lung or the stomach or the pleura and peritoneum
(i.e. Mesothelioma)
- (vi) Noise induced hearing loss
- (vii) Contact Dermatitis caused by direct contact with
chemicals.
- (viii) Pathological manifestations due to radium or radioactive
substances.

Statement-V

(THE THIRD SCHEDULE)

(See section 52A)

LIST OF OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES

No.	Occupational disease	Employment
1	2	3

PART A

- | | | |
|----|--|---|
| 1. | Infectious and parasitic diseases contracted in an occupation where there is a particular risk of contamination to | (a) All work involving exposure to health or laboratory work;
(b) All work involving exposure to veterinarian/work;
(c) Work relating to handling animals, animal carcasses, part of such carcasses, or merchandise which may have been contaminated by animals or animal carcasses;
(d) Other work carrying a particular risk of contamination. |
| 2. | Diseases caused by work in the risk compressed air | All work involving exposure to concerned. |
| 3. | Diseases caused by Iqad or its | All work involving exposure to |

the risk

toxic compounds

concerned.

4. Poisoning by nitrous fumes
the risk

All work involving exposure to
concerned.

5. Poisoning by organ phosphorus
the risk
compounds.

All work involving exposure to
concerned.

1	2	3
PART B		
1. Diseases caused by phosphorus the or its toxic compounds	All work involving exposure to compounds concerned.	
2. Diseases caused by mercury or the risk its toxic compounds	All work involving exposure to concerned.	
3. Diseases caused by benzene or the risk its toxic homologues	All work involving exposure to concerned.	
4. Diseases caused by nitro and the risk amido toxic derivatives of benzene or its homologues.	All work involving exposure to concerned.	
5. Diseases caused by chromium or the risk its toxic compounds	All work involving exposure to concerned.	
6. Diseases caused by arsenic or the risk its toxic compounds	All work involving exposure to concerned.	
7. Diseases caused by radioactive the substances and ionising radiationsaction of radioactive substances or	All work involving exposure to ionising radiations.	
8. Primary epithelomatous cancer of to the risk the skin caused by tar, pitch, bitumen, mineral oil, anthracene, or the compounds, products of residues of these substances	All work involving exposure concerned.	
9. Diseases caused by the toxic the risk halogen derivatives of hydrocarbons (of the aliphatic and aromatic series)	All work involving exposure to concerned.	
10. Diseases caused by carbon the risk	All work involving exposure to	

	disulphide	concerned.
11.	Occupational cataract due to the risk infra-red radiations	All work involving exposure to concerned.
12.	Diseases caused by manganese the risk or its toxic compounds	All work involving exposure to concerned.
13.	Skin diseases caused by physical, to the risk chemical or biological agents not included in other items	All work involving exposure concerned.

1	2	3
14.	Hearing impairment caused by the risk noise	All work involving exposure to concerned.
15.	Poisoning by dinitrophenol or a homologue or by substituted or dinitrophenol or by the salts of such substances	All work involving exposure to action of radioactive substances ionising radiations.
16.	Diseases caused by beryllium or the risk its toxic compounds	All work involving exposure to concerned.
17.	Diseases caused by cadmium or the risk its toxic compounds	All work involving exposure to concerned.
18.	Occupational asthma caused by the risk recognised sensitising agents inherent to the work process	All work involving exposure to concerned.
19.	Diseases caused by fluorine or the risk its toxic compounds	All work involving exposure to concerned.
20.	Diseases caused by nitro-glycerine to the risk or other nitroacid esters	All work involving exposure to concerned.
21.	Diseases caused by alcohols and the risk ketones.	All work involving exposure to concerned.
22.	Diseases caused by asphyxiants: the carbon monoxide, and its toxic derivatives, hydrogen sulfide	All work involving exposure to action of radioactive substances ionising radiations.
23.	Lung cancer and mesotheliomas the risk caused by asbestos.	All work involving exposure to concerned.
24.	Primary neoplasm of the epithelial	All work involving exposure

to the risk
lining of the urinary bladder or concerned.
the kidney or the ureter

PART C

1. Pneumoconioses caused by All work involving exposure to
 the risk
 sclerogenic mineral dust (silicosis, concerned.
 anthracosilicosis asbestosis) and
 silico-tuberculosis provided that
 silicosis is an essential factor in
 causing the resultant incapacity
 or death
-

1	2	3
2.	Bagassosis	All work involving exposure to the risk concerned.
3.	Bronchopulmonary diseases caused by cotton, flax hemp and sisal dust (Byssinosis)	All work involving exposure to the risk concerned.
4.	Extrinsic allergic alveelitis caused by the inhalation of organic dusts	All work involving exposure to the risk concerned.
5.	Bronchopulmonary diseases caused by hard metals	All work involving exposure to the risk concerned

SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Sir, this question relates to 400 million workers in the whole of the country. The information given by the hon. Minister pertains only to the period from 2007 to 2009. What about the information pertaining to 2010 and 2011 (till date)? The Labour Department is supposed to have the up-to-date information about deaths, accidents, job losses, employment, unemployment and so on.

Sir, if you look at the information given by the hon. Minister, you will observe that the number of accidents and deaths has increased in Andhra, Gujarat, Maharashtra and Orissa in industries like basic metal, fruit products, etc. I want to know whether it is because of the fact that the employers are not maintaining the minimum health standards of workers, or, whether the case of State Governments are not taking appropriate steps for implementing the various statutes.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: Sir, the hon. Member is a very respected trade union leader. He knows that it is the Chief Inspector of Factories, in the case of factories, who is responsible for the implementation of the Factories Act; also, under the Mines Act, the Mines Inspectors implement it. The information available as of today pertains to 2007, 2008 and 2009. So far as 2010 is concerned, the information has been sought. Sir, 30th August is the last date for collecting the information for 2010. That is why that information is not included here. As soon as we get that information from the State Governments, we will provide it. But as far as 2007, 2008 and 2009 is concerned, I have provided full information.

Secondly, Sir, State-wise data has also been furnished, including the sectors in which the people have died in fatal and nonfatal

incidents. Sir, many State Governments have not provided the information. We have been writing to them repeatedly and we have been trying to get up-to-date information from them. As soon as we get the information for the year 2010, we will provide it.

SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Sir, if you look at the reply given by the hon. Minister, you will find that the number of deaths in accidents in the construction sector is only four whereas, I remember, the hon. Minister last year only had stated in reply to my question that in Delhi itself the number of deaths in accidents was 130. Sir, I wanted information particularly about the occupational diseases. No information has been given about that. It is very important. The only information that has been given is, "As per Section 89 of the Factories Act, 1948, there are 29 occupational diseases listed in the Third Schedule which is given at Annexure-III", whereas in developed countries like Sweden the number pertaining to occupational diseases runs into thousands. So, I want to know from the hon. Minister whether the Department has taken any appropriate action or whether it has engaged any agency to find out how many occupational diseases are there in the country. We have the ESI Corporation which has only four diagnostic centres in the whole of the country. Will the hon. Minister assure the House that the ESI Corporation will open, at least, one centre in each State to identify and diagnose the occupational diseases?

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: Sir, I just want to point out that the question of the hon. Member was: "(a) how many workers died in accidents in different industries in different sectors in the country during the last three years, State-wise". For that, I have furnished the detailed information. The question was not on how many people have died of occupational diseases. That is why that information has not been given here. The other thing that he had pointed out was that while more than 130 construction workers had died, I had mentioned a figure of only four. Sir, this figure of four was according to the Factories Act. Where factories were constructed, four people had died there. This question pertains to Factories Act and that is why this figure had been given, not regarding construction workers.

श्री आर सी . सहि : सर, मामनीय मंत्री जी accidents के जो तथ्य दए हैं , मैं दावे के साथ कह सकता हूँ कि वे भ्रमक हैं। Coal mining में 2008 में 93, 2009 में 92 और 2010 में 120 mining accidents हुए और Metal mining में 2008 में 70, 2009 में 50 और 2010 में 87 accidents हुए , यानी Mining के क्षेत्र में 2008 में कुल 163, 2009 में 142 और 2010 में 207 fatal accidents हुए हैं। Mining के supervisory staff, Director of Mine's Safety या Inspector of Mines, में काफ़ी कमी आ गई है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि इसको strengthen करने के लिए वे क्या सख्त कदम उठा रहे हैं ?

श्री मल्लिकार्जुन खरगे : सर, मैं यह कबूल करता हूँ कि

inspecting staff कम हैं। Economic hurdle होने की वजह से नए लोगों की भर्ती नहीं की जा रही है, लेकिन हम इस दशा में कोशिश कर रहे हैं। हमने आपको trends in incidence of accidents in mines के जो figures provide किए हैं, उनसे आपको यह मालूम

होगा। अगर आप 2010 का कुल figure देखेंगे , तो यह 17 है , 2009 में यह 22 है , यानी यह decreasing trend है।

जहां तक इसे supervise करने के लिए vacant posts का सवाल है , उन्हें fill up करने के लिए हम कोशिश करेंगे। जो भी existing inspectors हैं , हम उन्हें कहेंगे कि वे ज्यादा-से-ज्यादा factories को inspect करें।

श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना : सर, ज्यादातर काम राज्यों के ऊपर छोड़ दिया गया है , मतलब accidents, compensation, inspection वगैरह को राज्य सरकार देखेंगी। क्या केन्द्र के पास ऐसा कोई mechanism है कि जहाँ-जहाँ इतने accidents हुए हैं या उस एक्ट का implementation ठीक नहीं हुआ है , वह उसे monitor करे ? अगर नहीं , तो उसको monitor करने के लिए क्या सरकार कोई ऐसा mechanism develop करेगी , ताकि इसका first hand information मल्लि सके या अगर लॉ को change करना है , तो उसके लिए आपको कोई न कोई सुविधा हो ?

श्री मल्लिकार्जुन खरगे : आप यह जानते हैं कि 'Labour' subject Concurrent List में होने की वजह से Federal system of Government में स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स के पास जो भी powers हैं , हम उन्हें usurp नहीं कर सकते हैं। हम उन्हें ज्यादा-से-ज्यादा कह सके हैं , उन्हें direction दे सकते हैं और उन्हें letters लिख सकते हैं। हम यह कोशिश कर रहे हैं। जब कभी भी seminars होते हैं , meetings होती हैं , zonal meetings होती हैं , तो उनमें इन चीज़ों का ज़िक्र किया जाता है कि वे इन पर ज्यादा-से-ज्यादा ध्यान दें। Mines Act के ऊपर हम amendments लाए हैं , जस्टि राज्य सभा ने Standing Committee को भेजा हुआ है। अगर वे amendments आएँ , तो उनमें बहुत से changes आएँगे।

SHRI N. BALAGANGA: Sir, due to sudden accidental death the family of the deceased suffers badly. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government would advise the factories or organizations to appoint on compassionate grounds a son or a daughter of the deceased person.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: I will have to examine this.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Question No. 304. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, I had raised my hand. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Just one minute, please. We can take only three supplementaries. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, I had raised my hand to put a supplementary. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is the right.

...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is no right on supplementaries. Supplementaries are rotated round the House. ...(Interruptions)... Mr. Dhoot, please go ahead.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: What is this, Sir? ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Look, please. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, it is not correct. ...(*Interruptions*)...
I express my anguish here, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please.

Providing basic facilities in industrial areas

*304. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOT: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that severe lack of basic facilities like pucca roads, sewerage, road lights, parking, garbage management, water supply etc. in industrial areas is hampering the industrial growth of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action plan Government proposes to have in place for providing these basic facilities in industrial areas of the country within a time-frame?

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

Statement

(a) to (c) The availability of adequate infrastructure is a necessary prerequisite for industrial growth of the country. However, it is not possible to quantify its impact on industrial growth at aggregate level.

The basic amenities in the industrial areas are provided and maintained by the State Government or its agencies or local bodies who collect taxes/user charges for maintenance of these amenities.

SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOT: Sir, the hon. Minister has given a very good reply to my question, but, I have two queries. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether Government has done any survey about the existing industrial area and basic facilities available in such areas, in States and Union Territories. If yes, will he give us the details, State and Union Territory-wise and if not, will he assure the House that Government will undertake the exercise within a time frame because this is the basic thing to promote industrial development in the country?

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: The hon. Member has asked a very important question, relating to the inadequate infrastructure for the growth of industry in the country. As hon. Member would appreciate, industry development is a subject which is dealt with by the State Governments.

The State Governments identify the land which could be zoned for the industrial areas. Many States promote industrial areas or estates through industrial infrastructure corporations. Others

maintain basic facilities in industrial areas through user charges. As for the Government of India and Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion, we are concerned with the lack of adequate growth of the industry, particularly, the manufacturing industry in the country and these are issues which the Union Government has discussed with all stakeholders including the State Governments and the Chambers of Industry and Commerce. There are a number of schemes which the Central Government has come out with to support the States in the promotion of industrial growth. One such scheme is the industrial infrastructure upgradation scheme. Under this scheme, various projects are sanctioned for creation of basic facilities and infrastructure in the industrial areas and industrial parks. I can give all the details as to how much has been sanctioned. Total investment of more than Rs. 4000 crores has gone into these industrial projects with the assistance of the Central Government. Thirty eight such projects have been sanctioned, fourteen have been completed. Many of these are auto clusters, leather clusters, chemical clusters, gems and jewellery clusters. There is another scheme of the Government of India called the ASIDE scheme—Assistance to States for Development of Export Infrastructure and Allied Activities Scheme which is operated by the Department of Commerce. Under this scheme, in the last five years Rs. 3254 crores have been sanctioned and this scheme also assists for the creation of new Export Promotion Industrial Parks, setting up of the electronic and other related infrastructure and export conclaves and also inland container depots and container freights stations. When I refer to the first scheme, they are also for the common facilities in the clusters, including the effluent treatment plants in the Common Effluent Treatment Plants. There is one scheme which the Department of Micro and Small Industry has, i.e. for the cluster development for the MSMEs. The Ministry of Textiles has a scheme, the Integrated Textile Parks which is created by the Department of Textiles and there is also the issue of infrastructure creation which the Government is addressing through the Five Year Plans. In the Eleventh Five Year Plan, an amount of more than Rs.8 lakh crores, I have got the details, has been invested. In the next Five Year Plans...

MR. CHAIRMAN: The answer to the supplementary is much longer than the answer to the main question.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, I will give a....

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, we have to manage time. Please, put your second supplementary, please.

SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOT: I thank the hon. Minister that he has answered my second query also with the first query. Sir, I want to put one more

question. Since you have given me the chance to put one more question....

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have already got the answer to your second unasked question.

SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: No, Sir, more than half of the question is answered; half of the question is still to be answered. Mr. Chairman, Sir, road connectivity is very important for industrial area. Central Government releases funds for States under Central Road Funds. So, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he would convince his counterpart, the hon. Minister of Road Transport and Highways, to ask the State Governments to improve roads in industrial areas also when they submit their proposals to the Central Government under the CRF. If not, what are the reasons for that?

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, I will communicate this to my colleague and Minister concerned.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, it has been observed every now and then that there are no sufficient facilities such as pucca roads, sewerage, road lights, parking, garbage management and water supply in industrial areas. So, I would like to seek from the hon. Minister — even though it is a State Subject — a clarification. The hon. Minister replied that the Government of India is supplementing the efforts of the States with regard to providing infrastructure. But, I want a comprehensive reply from him on this. I would ask as to why the Government of India cannot build up some mechanism. You are the overall boss of the country. The Government of India must pay a special attention on providing facilities. Sir, facilities are required for the national growth. So, ultimately, it is the Central Government and the hon. Minister responsible for the industrial growth. The question is with regard to industrial growth. Therefore, what mechanism the Government is planning to provide infrastructure in industrial areas.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, with your permission, I would like to inform the hon. Member and the House that the Government of India has been seriously considering how to augment the industrial growth in the country, particularly with regard to the share of manufacturing in the GDP which is very low. Therefore, to create an Integrated Industrial Investment and Manufacturing Zones, the hon. Prime Minister Chaired a meeting of the National Manufacturing Council. In principle approval has been given to it and, very soon, the Cabinet will take the final view. India will have a National Manufacturing Policy which has its objective of raising the share of manufacture in the GDP of the country from the present 16 per cent to 26 per

cent and also creating 100 million jobs in 10 years. Sir, in these NMIZs, assistance for trunk infrastructure will be given by the Government of India and the States will bring equity in the form of land. I am sure, once this policy is rolled out and implemented, it will be transformed for the industrial growth in the country.

The second thing which I wanted to share with the hon. Member is about the Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor Project. There are infrastructural constraints. This is what the question is all about. That issue would be addressed, to a large extent, through the industrial corridors. There, again, all clearances have been obtained and the Cabinet Note has been moved. The DMIC passes through seven States. We also proposed to develop seven smart industrial cities covering Delhi, Haryana, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Gujarat. There is also a similar corridor which is being proposed for the Southern India.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, in some places the Government is acquiring land and providing infrastructure for industry. In some places the industries themselves are managing infrastructure and acquiring land. I would like to know what steps the Government have taken to ensure that rights of farmers, agriculture workers and land owners are protected while acquiring land and providing infrastructure for industry. And, whether there is any specific direction given by Government to companies for practicing corporate social responsibility. If yes, the details may be given.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, as I mentioned earlier, industrial development is a subject which primarily falls within the domain of the States. Land is also a State Subject. Identification of land, loaning of land and compensation and rehabilitation falls within their purview. The concerned Ministry is presently engaged in finalizing a Land Acquisition Bill. And, the hon. Minister and colleague is on record. So, I shall not be in a position to say anything at this stage on the land acquisition policy which will come soon. But, the State Governments have the primary responsibility in this respect.

श्री रामदास अग्रवाल : सभापति महोदय , मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि हम सब इस बात को अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं और यह समाचारों में भी आता है कि जतिने इंडिस्ट्रियल एरियाज़ बने हुए हैं , उनमें ज्यादातर की हालत बहुत खराब है वहां पर जो बेसिक amenities चाहिए , वे वहां पर नहीं हैं , इस बात को आप भी जानते हैं मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या केवल केन्द्र सरकार का दायित्व इतना ही है कि इंडिस्ट्रियल एरिया बन जाए और उसके बाद वह अपने हाथ झाड़ ले ? मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या केन्द्र सरकार राज्य सरकारों को गाइडेंस देगी , इंस्ट्रक्शन्स देगी कि इंडिस्ट्रियल एरिया बनाने के पहले उन्हें उस एरिया के अंदर जो बेसिक amenities हैं , उनको प्रोवाइड करने के लिए , उन पर कम्पलेशन होना चाहिए , अन्यथा वहां पर जो उद्योग लगाता है , वह व्यक्ति वहां जाकर पछताता है और फरि बाद मैं जगह-जगह पर उसको

रोमा पड़ता है। मैं आपसे नविदन करना चाहता हूँ कि आप इस बात का जवाब दें कि क्या केन्द्र सरकार इंडस्ट्रियल एस्टेट बनाने के पहले स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को डायरेक्शन देगी कि वह नश्चित तौर पर इन बेसिक amenities को वहां पर प्रोवाइड कराएं और उसके बाद इंड स्ट्रियल एरिया को काम करने के लिए allow करें ?

श्री आनन्द शर्मा : सर, केन्द्र की सरकार राज्य की सरकारों से वधिर -वधिर करती है। उन्हें सुझाव देती हैं और उनके सुझाव स्वीकार भी करती है। राष्ट्र के लिये यह आवश्यक है कि विकास और औद्योगिकीकरण पूरे देश के अंदर हो, इससे रोजगार भी पैदा हो और उसके विकास का लाभ आमजनता तक पहुंचे। जहां तक बेसिक amenities का प्रश्न है, मैंने उसका पहले वस्तुतः उल्लेख इसी प्रश्न के उत्तर में किया और जो स्कीम्स केन्द्र सरकार की हैं, उनका भी उल्लेख किया, जबकि माध्यम से इंडस्ट्रियल इन्फ्रा स्ट्रक्चर, चाहे वह इंडस्ट्रियल जोम्स हैं, केन्द्र की तरफ से उनको मदद दी जाती है या राज्य से अगर कोई प्रयोजन आता है, इस स्कीम के तहत 75 परसेंट जो उसका पैसा है, उसको केन्द्र सरकार देती है। इंडस्ट्रीज की एसोसिएशन क्लस्टर्स में अपनी SPV बनाती हैं और राज्य सरकार तथा इंडस्ट्री एसोसिएशन मिलकर बाकी का 25 प्रतिशत पैसा देती है। जहां तक स्पेशल कैटेगरी स्टेट है, नार्थ-ईस्टर्न स्टेट्स हैं, वहां पर केन्द्र की तरफ से यह पैसा दिया जाता है, बाकी राज्य सरकारों को भी इसमें अपनी ज़िम्मेदारी नभानी चाहिए, जो आपने आज कहा है, वह राज्य सरकार के कार्य क्षेत्र में है, उसमें उनको भी अपना योगदान देना है।

श्री रामदास अग्रवाल : सर, अगर दस प्रतिशत भी राज्य सरकारें नहीं देती हैं, तो आप इसके लिये क्या करेंगे ? केवल दस प्रतिशत सहयोग भी राज्य सरकारें नहीं देती हैं और आप 90 प्रतिशत सहयोग देते हैं। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री कलराज मथि : सर, उसकी मॉनिटरिंग का सिस्टम क्या है ? ... (व्यवधान) ...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Question No. 305. ... (Interruptions) ...

श्री वक्रिम वर्मा : सर, मैंने प्रश्न पूछने के लिये सबसे पहले हाथ उठाया। यह सबसे बड़ा इंडस्ट्रियल एरिया है और उसकी हालत बहुत खराब है। हम इस बारे में प्रश्न पूछना चाहते हैं और हम शुरू से हाथ उठाकर रखते हैं। ... (व्यवधान) ... सर, आप प्रश्न पूछने का अवसर ही नहीं देते हैं। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री सभापति : देखिए, मैं सफ़ि तीन प्रश्न ले सकता हूँ। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री वक्रिम वर्मा : वहां पर पूरे हिन्दुस्तान के लोग हैं। ... (व्यवधान) ...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, ... (Interruptions) ...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Just one minute. ... (Interruptions) ... Just one minute. ... (Interruptions) ...

श्री वक्रिम वर्मा : मैं वहां से एम.एल.ए. रहा हूँ।

...(व्यवधान)... सर, आप मुझे प्रश्न पूछने दीजिए।
...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति : नहीं , नहीं , आप सवाल नहीं पूछ रहे हैं , वह एक क्लेरिफिकेशन दे रहे हैं।

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, I can only inform the hon. Member that I am in regular correspondence with the hon. Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh on that particular issue. We are monitoring it and I will write to the hon. Member about this.

Resolving boundary dispute with Bangladesh

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

(a) whether the boundary dispute between India and Bangladesh is continuing since past few decades;

(b) if so, whether to resolve the vexed boundary dispute between both the countries, any new approach has been developed;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the time by when boundary dispute with Bangladesh is likely to be resolved permanently?

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

Statement

(a) Issues related to land boundary between India and Bangladesh, including un-demarcated stretches of about 6.1 km., exchange of enclaves, and territories in adverse possession, are being negotiated between the two countries. The maritime boundary between India and Bangladesh is pending arbitration.

(b) to (d) In January, 2010, during the visit of the Prime Minister of Bangladesh to India, both the Prime Ministers of India and Bangladesh agreed to comprehensively address all outstanding issues keeping in view the spirit of the 1974 Land Boundary Agreement (LBA). They had also agreed to convene the India-Bangladesh Joint Boundary Working Group (JBWG) to take the process forward. Both Prime Ministers agreed upon the need to amicably demarcate the maritime boundary between India and Bangladesh. They noted the initiation of proceedings under Annex VII of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS). The 4th meeting of the JBWG was held in New Delhi on November 10-11, 2010. The two sides, *inter-alia*, discussed the long pending issues related to the land boundary. Both sides agreed to work constructively towards resolving differences to demarcate the land boundary; jointly take steps necessary to facilitate the process of exchange of enclaves; and to jointly access the areas of adverse possession. Joint headcount of the enclaves was completed from July 14-17, 2011.

SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA: I would like to put one question to the hon. Minister. What is the time-frame that is being envisaged for trying to resolve both the land and the maritime dispute which is

under arbitration? Since there has been some progress in demarcating the land borders, I want to know from the hon. Minister whether there is any possibility of this announcement coming to coincide with the hon. Prime Minister's forthcoming visit. And, also,

would the resolution of this border dispute require the transfer of only territory or territory and people?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please put one question only.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, on the maritime boundary, it would not be possible for the Government to give any time-line. On October 8, 2009, Bangladesh had given notice and the matter is now before the International Arbitration Tribunal. India has time to submit its counter memorial. After that the Tribunal will have to take up the matter. Therefore, it is not possible to indicate a time-line.

On the land issues, I think, there is a good possibility that the matters will be resolved when the Prime Minister visits Bangladesh later next month. I think, it may not be appropriate for me to make any announcement as such.

SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA: Sir, as regards the joint headcount of the enclaves, what is the total number after the joint headcount and what is the nature of compensation that is being provided to any enclave resident who wishes to be settled in India if his or her enclave is absorbed by Bangladesh?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, the enclaves have been identified. Bangladesh has 51 enclaves inside the Indian territory and India has 111 enclaves inside the Bangladesh territory. Under article 3 of the 1974 Agreement, after the enclaves are mutually transferred as per whatever agreement is reached, the people in the area shall be given the right of staying on where they are as nationals of the State to which the areas are transferred. That option is given to the people.

Now, as far as the number of people is concerned, the number in both categories of enclaves is not very large. In fact, there is a popular misconception that the numbers are large. The total number in all the enclaves put together is only 51,590.

SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: Sir, we have many disputed lands on the Indo-Bangladesh border, such as Lathitilla-Dumabari. We hope that this dispute would be resolved when the delegation led by the hon. Prime Minister visits the region. I would like to know about some 50 acres of land, including a tea garden, that has been given to Bangladesh for construction of the Bhongir line in the Karimganj area. The hon. Minister of State had issued a Press Note on the issue. Something has been happening on the South Samba and other regions also. So, land has been given away to Bangladesh. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he has made any inquiry into this matter, and if not, then, I would like to request the hon. Minister to make an inquiry

into the matter and let us know what action has been taken against illegal works being carried out by construction companies like the NBCC.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, I am not aware of the case that the hon. Member is referring to. He has given brief particulars and has mentioned the name of a company. I would certainly look into it and reply to him.

श्री वनिय कटियार : सभापति महोदय , भारत और बंगलादेश की सीमा पर बाढ़ लगाने का काम काफी हद तक पूरा हो चुका है , लेकिन फरि भी बहुत से स्थानों पर भूसीमा का सीमांकन न होने के कारण वह भाग खुला हुआ है। वहां पर नदियाँ में बाढ़ लगाने की व्यवस्था और उनका सीमांकन ठीक ढंग से नहीं हो पाया है। मैं पछिले दिनों कई सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में गया हूँ और मैंने वहां के अधिकारियों से जानकारी भी प्राप्त की है। मैं आपसे यह जामना चाहता हूँ कि इस भूसीमा के सीमांकन का हल न होने के कारण , अभी तक इस देश के अंदर कतिने बंगलादेशी घुसपैठिए आ गए हैं , उनकी कतिनी संख्या है और उनको यहां से नक़िलाने की क्या व्यवस्था है ?

श्री सभापति : आपसर्फ़ि सवाल पूछिए।

श्री वनिय कटियार : सभापति जी , मैंने सवाल ही पूछा है। मैंने यह सवाल पूछा है कि कहीं पर जो भूसीमांकन नहीं हो पाया है और जो नदियाँ खाली पड़ी हैं ...। उसके कारण से भारत के अंदर बंगलादेशी घुसपैठिए चले आ रहे हैं जो बंगलादेशी घुसपैठिए चले आ रहे हैं , उनकी देश के अंदर कतिनी संख्या है और इनको नक़िलाने के लए आपने क्या व्यवस्था सोची है ?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, I don't think it is correct to link the undemarcated border with the influx of immigrants from Bangladesh, and I submit with respect that to call an immigrant as an infiltrator also may not be correct because infiltration is used in a very different context in connection with militancy.

Now, the undemarcated border is only 6.1 kilometre. The 6.1 kilometre border lies in three segments. As I said, there is a good possibility that these matters will be resolved when the Prime Minister visits Bangladesh, and I think, whatever announcement is to be made should be made by the External Affairs Minister or the Prime Minister. It may not be appropriate for me...(Interruptions). Just a minute; I am answering. As far as illegal immigration from Bangladesh is concerned, yes, that is a problem. People from Bangladesh cross over and enter into India. While large numbers come on Visas, a small number does come illegally...(Interruptions).

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, allow the Minister to complete the answer.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: We apprehend them on the international border. I have the numbers that are apprehended at international border - in

2008 - 3,175; in 2009 - 2,460; in 2010 - 1,600; in 2011 up to July - 453. But, I readily concede that a large number of people have come across the border and they have not been apprehended. I concede that. This is a very long border. It is a difficult border. We have a large number of BOPs. We are increasing the number

of BOPs by almost 50 per cent. We are trying to strengthen the border, but given the nature of the terrain, the fact that people on either side of the border belong to the same racial and language group, there are great difficulties in identifying illegal immigrants. The problem of illegal immigration from Bangladesh has been with us for many years. There are no easy solutions, but we are doing our very best to stop illegal immigration.

SHRI THOMAS SANGMA: Sir, I represent the State of Meghalaya which shares a large part of its border with Bangladesh. The whole southern part of our State has border with Bangladesh. Sir, I am given to understand that the border fencing is done with a setback of 150 yards from the border pillars. The border fencing is being done with a setback of 150 yards in many parts. But, due to the difficulty of the terrain, in many places, the fencing is being undertaken even beyond the setback of 150 yards. In some places, it is almost 500 metres; almost a kilometre. As a result, we are losing a lot of land to Bangladesh and Bangladesh is not constructing any border from their side.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is the question?

SHRI THOMAS SANGMA: So, in one way, Bangladesh is gaining more land and we are losing lot of land. Why are there different sets of guidelines in respect of border fencing at different places? At Chinese border, in Sikkim, we have seen that fencing is done at zero point. But, at Bangladesh border, we have a setback of 150 yards. Why do we have separate set of systems for border fencing in regard to China, Pakistan, or, Bangladesh? Will the hon. Minister assure this House that we will have same set of rules?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: There are no different standards. Between India and Bangladesh, when we started this fencing project, the agreement was that fencing will be constructed beyond 150 yards from the international border. Now, in some places, we have asked that we should be allowed to erect the fencing within 150 yards. It is wrong to say, and, I think, this misconception should be corrected, that if the fence is erected at 150 yards, the land on the other side of the fence belongs to Bangladesh. It is completely wrong. That land is Indian land. There are gates, there are BOPs, there are BOPs, and, people ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please listen to the answer. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Given the good and friendly relations, and, the improving relations between the two countries, let us not say or

do anything which will harm the relations between the two countries. If there is a specific doubt, I am willing to clarify it. My learned friend, the External Affairs Minister will clarify it. That land belongs to India. The same thing applies to the Punjab border. I am aware of the fencing work in Punjab. It was started in 1986 when I was

the Minister of State. The land on the other side of the fence up to the international border is as much Indian land as the land on this side of the fence. There are gates; the gates are regulated. Access is provided and cultivation takes place.

Now, as far as the cases where we want to build the fence within 150 yards, we have identified a certain number of patches where we want to do that. Sir, 46 patches have been prioritized. In 34 patches, joint inspection between India and Bangladesh has been completed. Work has commenced in 27 cases, and, in the remaining cases, work will commence. Wherever we want to build fence within 150 yards, we go through a procedure. It is a slow procedure. It is a procedure that requires negotiations with Bangladesh but we are addressing those problems where the fence has to be put up within 150 yards of the IBB.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No. 306. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Sir, the Minister has not replied. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, Mr. Baishya. ...(*Interruptions*)... Please. ...(*Interruptions*)... We are running out of time. Please.

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Sir, the question was about the border dispute between India and Bangladesh. The reply has been given only for the land dispute between Bangladesh and India. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Baishya, please sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: *

MR. CHAIRMAN: This will not go on record. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: *

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are taking precious time of the House. ...(*Interruptions*)... This is not going on record. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Sir, there should be a half-an-hour Discussion. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please raise the question with the Minister separately. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: Sir, this is an important issue. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Sir, please have a half-an-hour

discussion. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Okay. Give notice for it. ...(*Interruptions*)...
Please take your seats. Now, Shri Mysura Reddy.

*Not recorded.

MoU between India and China

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

(a) whether the MoU entered into between India and China in the early part of last year ensures that China would import much more of its requirement of value added goods from India;

(b) if so, the details of goods that China imported from India since signing of the MoU; and

(c) the increase in the export of value added goods to China compared to the previous year?

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

Statement

(a) Yes Sir. A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on expansion of Trade and Economic Cooperation between India and China was signed on 19th January, 2010 in Beijing. The MoU provides that the Chinese side will strive to import as much of its requirement of value added goods from India as possible.

(b) The details of the goods that China imported from India since the signing of the MoU are Statement-I (See below).

(c) There is increase in the export of some value added goods to China as compared to the previous year. A list of such goods alongwith the percentage increase is Statement-II (See below).

Statement-I

Principal Commodities that China imported from India since the signing of the MoU

Values in US \$ Million	
Commodity	2010-11*
1	2
Non-Ferrous Metals	5,479.84
Iron ore	4,319.32
Cotton raw incld. waste	1,574.56
Other ores and minerals	1,482.46

1	2
Ferro Alloys	955.94
Petroleum (Crude and Products)	704.31
Plastic and Linoleum Products	517.91
Dyes/Intmdtes and Coar Tar Cheml.	452.68
Processed Minerals	365.46
Machinery and Instruments	351.07
Cotton Yarn, Fabrics, Madeupsetc	328.78
Other Commodites	319.84
Marine Products	280.42
Electronic Goods	272.77
Oil Meals	242.55
Inorganic/Organic/Agro Chemls	216.47
Castor oil	213.41
Spices	176.34
Prmry and semi-fnshd Iron and STL	152.81
Drugs, Phrmcutes and Fine Chemls	132.6
Residl Chemicl and Allied Prdcts	93
Gems and Jewellery	83.39
Manufactures of Metals	71.74
GLS/GLSWR/CERMCS/REFTRS/CMNT/	66.18
Finished Leather	66.3
Transport Equipments	61.92
Cosmetics/Toiletries etc.	50.02
GUERGUM MEAL	45.48
Manmade Yarn, Fabrics, Madeups	43.7
Sesame Seeds	34.4
Manmade Staple Fibre	2565

1	2
RMG Cotton incl Accessories	23.29
Groundnut	19.24
MICA	18.51
COIR & COIR Manufactures	18.32
Rubr Mfd, Prdcts Excpt Footwr	16.15
Paints/Enamels/varnishes etc.	12.76
Machine Tools	10.62
Aluminium other than prdcts	7.9
Paper/Wood Products	6.68
Iron and STL BAR/ROD etc.	5.93
Silk Waste	5.77
Residual Engineering Items	5.76
Natrl silk yarn, Fabrics, Madeup	5.65
Other Cereals	5.64
Tea	5.5
Sugar	4.48
Misc. Processed Items	4.03
Wollen Yarn, Fabrics, Madeups etc.	3.63
Leather goods	3.46
Carpet (Excl. Silk) Handmade	3.45
Handcrfs (Excl. Handmade Crpts)	3.37
Project Goods	2.67
Shellac	2.49
Fresh Fruits	2.43
Footwear of Leather	2.37
RMG Manmade Fibres	1.95
Cashew Nut Shell Liquid	1.9

1	2
Processed Fruits and Juices	1.5
Jute Mfs. excluding floor cvrns	1.51
RMG of other Textile Matrl.	1.43
Dairy Products	1.19
RMG Wool	0.76
RMG Silk	0.58
Sports Goods	0.54
Coffee	0.47
Tobacco Unmanufactured	0.4
Jute Yarn	0.36
Processed Vegetables	0.28
Tobacco Manufactured	0.22
Leather Garments	0.21
Floricltr Products	0.19
Saddlery and Harnes	0.18
Floor covering of Jute	0.14
Comp. Software in Physical form	0.13
Fruits/Vegetable Seeds	0.12
Leather Footwear Components	0.1
Meat and Preparations	0.09
Spirit and Beverages	0.07
Pulses	0.07
Jute Hessian	0.06
Other Jute Manufactures	0.05
Rice (other than Basmati)	0.05
Footwear of Rubber/Canvas etc.	0.05
Silk Carpet	0.01

1	2
Fresh Vegetables	0.01
Cashew	0.01
TOTAL	19,396.08

Data Source: DGCIS, Kolkata

*Figures of 2010-11 are provisional.

Statement-II

Value Added Goods Exports from India to China in 2010-11 as compared to the previous year.

Commodity	2009-10	2010-11*	%Growth
1	2	3	4
Dyes/intmdtes and COAR TAR Cheml.	217.87	452.68	107.78
Processed Minerals	139.6	365 46	161.79
Cotton Yarn, Fabrics, Madeup etc.	155.9	328.78	110.89
Electronic Goods	250.23	272.77	9
Spices	103.25	176.34	70.8
Prmry. and Semi-Fnshd Iron and STL	25.8	152.81	492.21
Residl. Chemicl. and Allied Prdcts.	68.04	93	36.67
Manufactures of Metals	37.56	71.74	91.01
Finished Leather	46.1	66.3	43.83
Transport Equipments	37.92	61.92	63.3
Cosmetcis/Toiletries etc.	40.06	50.02	24.85
Manmade Yarn, Fabrics, Madeups	23.12	43.7	88.97
Manmade Staple Fibre	13.05	25.65	96.5
RMG Cotton incl Accessories	13.62	23.29	71.01
Coir and Coir Manufactures	13.08	18.32	40.03
Rubr. Mfd. Prdcts. Excpt. Footwr.	11.54	16.15	40

1	2	3	4
Paints/Enamels/Varnishes etc.	7.22	12.76	76.77
Paper/Wood Products	3.91	6.68	7078
Iron and STL BAR/ROD etc.	3.9	5.93	52.05
Residual Engineering items	3.71	5.76	55.18
Natrl. Silk Yarn, Fabrics, Madeup	3.22	565	75.3
Sugar	0	4.48	1,65,825.93
Misc. processed items	1.34	4.03	200.85
Leather Goods	0.53	3.46	552.22
Carpet (Excl. Silk) Handmade	2.48	3.45	38.9
Footwear of Leather	1.39	2.37	70.45
RMG Manmade Fibres	0.84	1.95	132.06
Jute Mfs. excluding Floor Cvrng.	0.51	1.51	196.84
RMG of other Textile Matrl.	0.87	1.43	63.64
Dairy Products	0.46	1.19	159.52
RMG Wool	0.27	0.76	181.11
RMG Silk	0.23	0.58	156.09
Sports Goods	0.45	0.54	20.61
Jute Yarn	0.04	0.36	829.53
Leather Footwear Components	0.07	0.1	37.38
Jute Hessian	0	0.06	5,354.55
TOTAL	1,228.18	2,281.98	85.8

Data Source: DGCIS, Kolkata

*Figures of 2010-11 are provisional.

SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY: Sir, as per the Minister's statement, there is no doubt that exports of value added goods to China have increased from US \$ 1,228.18 million in 2009-10 to US \$ 2,281.98 million in 2010-11 but it is a comparative statement from 2009-10 to 2010-11. My question is: what is the total value added goods trade deficit, and, what steps have been taken by the Ministry to fill this gap?

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, I have provided all the information about the commodities which are imported by India and the commodities which are exported by India. This MoU, which the hon. Member is referring to, was signed at the time of the Eighth Joint Economic Group Meeting between India and China in Beijing in January, 2010, and, the primary objective, therefore, has been to address the larger issue of deficits. There has been a 66 per cent increase in the value added goods exports to China after the signing of this MoU. It has gone up from US \$ 1.22 billion to US \$ 2.28 billion. I can provide the information separately to the Members about the value added goods, but if I have to name a few, these are fabrics, made ups, electronic goods, primary and semi-finished iron, chemical and allied products, transport equipment besides the others. When it comes to overall trade, it is skewed. There is a huge deficit of 20.8 billion dollars and India is concerned about this huge trade deficit. We had taken it up with my counterpart and the Government of China. We were hoping that through this MoU, we would be able to address this deficit component. But, so far, there has not been much improvement in addressing the deficit, because we primarily are exporting raw material and importing semi-finished or finished goods.

SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY: Sir, as the Minister stated, our exports to China mainly include iron ore, cotton, raw material, and other ores and minerals and these are detrimental to India's future. In view of this, whichever goods we are importing, is there any proposal before the Government in this regard? Because it was already taken up by the Prime Minister during his visit to China. There are series of measures to broad-base and balance our trade. Which are those series of measures which the Government is going to take up to fill this huge trade deficit? Also, what are the measures that the Government is taking regarding iron ore and cotton to have value-addition and afterwards exporting them to China? What are the steps that you are taking?

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, I have said and given this information to the hon. House that 50 per cent of India's exports are comprised of iron ore. That is what the concern is. And I used the expression that our trade with China is definitely skewed. I have given the information of those products which we are exporting to China. The measures were discussed with the Government of China both during the visit of the Chinese Prime Minister to India and also on the margins of the East Asia Summit our Prime Minister raised this issue very strongly. The last such occasion was the recent BRICS Summit in Sanya, China. At the time of the JEG, this matter was raised officially and a memorandum as such was given. China had assured that there would be

increase in market access in IT and IT-enabled services for the Indian companies and also for the Indian pharmaceutical and drug companies, particularly when it comes to official Government

contracts or orders for pharmaceutical products. Unfortunately, that has yet to be fully translated, and the progress as such is not satisfactory, so we have raised it again with the Chinese Government.

SHRI GOVINDRAO ADIK: Sir, it is good that the hon. Minister is the Minister for both Commerce and Industry. Nowadays we see that in Indian markets a lot of Chinese goods are coming in a big way. In fact, Indian markets are flooded with Chinese goods right from the consumables to electronic and engineering goods. It is affecting our industry in a big way. Chinese goods are sold in Indian market at a cheaper rate than Indian items and that is affecting the industrial sector of the country. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he is aware of it. And if he is, what are the measures they are going to take?

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, the Government is monitoring the imports and steps are taken. There are various measures which are available. Even under the WTO Agreement's anti-dumping duties and safeguards duties, the Government of India in the last one year had stopped the import of mobile phones, which did not have the IMEI numbers, toys, which did not meet our safety standards, and the CDMA receivers from China. When there is such a complaint, there is a search and then action is also initiated by the Government. I can assure the House that the Government is alert to this development.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS

Committee to examine issue of missing children

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

(a) whether Government/National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) has constituted any Committee to examine the issue of missing children in the country;

(b) if so, whether the said Committee has submitted its report and if so, the details of recommendations made therein;

(c) the present status of the recommendations made by the Committee; and

(d) by when all the recommendations are likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (d) NHRC constituted a Committee on 12th

February, 2007 to make an in-depth examination of the issue of missing children and suggest measures to facilitate tracing and restoring missing children back to their families or to agencies/support systems

where they could be taken care of and protected. The recommendations made by the Committee *inter-alia* are:

- Issue of missing children to be accorded utmost priority by all stakeholders,
- Establishing missing persons squad / desks in police stations,
- Proactive role of district administration in child care and protection,
- Involving PRIs/NGOs,
- Creating National Data Base and Monitoring and Tracking System by NCRB,
- Establishing a Child Helpline by Ministry of Women and Child Development, and
- Sensitisation and training of all stake holders, especially, law enforcement agencies, etc.

A copy of the recommendations of the Committee was sent to State Governments/Union Territories Administrations for suitable action.

Development in unauthorised colonies of Delhi

*308. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of steps being taken for development in unauthorised colonies of Delhi;

(b) whether there is any plan regarding provision of drinking water, sewerage etc.; and

(c) the details of the plan regarding provisioning of other community services?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) Government of India issued Revised Guidelines in 2007 for regularization of unauthorized colonies inhabited by non-affluent sections. DDA notified Regulations for regularization of unauthorized colonies on 24.3.2008 and 16.6.2008. The work related to regularization, including preparation and implementation of development works involving agencies concerned would be undertaken, coordinated, monitored and supervised by Government of NCT of Delhi.

The details of steps taken by the GNCTD for the development of unauthorized colonies are as follows:

- 1639 Applications were received from Residents Welfare Associations (RWAs) for regularisation of unauthorised colonies in Delhi Government.
- For 1218 Unauthorised Colonies, Provisional Regularisation Certificates were issued.

- 1639 Applications received from RWAs were forwarded to various Government agencies like Municipal Corporation of Delhi (MCD), Delhi Development Authority (DDA), Archaeological Survey of India (ASI), Forest Department, and Revenue Department for scrutiny/verification.
- For 1018 colonies, clearances were received from the above agencies.
- Lay Out Plans of 120 colonies were scrutinized by MCD (Town Planning Deptt).
- Tentative boundaries were prepared for 51 unauthorised colonies by Government of NCT of Delhi.

DEVELOPMENT WORKS UNDERTAKEN UNDER VARIOUS SCHEMES ARE AS UNDER:

Government of NCT of Delhi has indicated that it is providing basic civic amenities like construction of roads and drains, water supply, sewerage, sanitation, street lights and electrification. The funds are provided to the concerned agencies since 1998 for providing these facilities in unauthorized colonies. An amount of Rs. 3,376 crore has been released to the MCD, Delhi Jal Board and other departmental agencies since 1998 till date.

(b) Yes, Sir. The development works include the provision of drinking water and sewerage.

(c) Other community services like construction of roads, drains, street lights etc. are also covered under the schemes by GNCTD.

GNCTD has indicated that an allocation of Rs.2,800.00 crore was kept for the development of unauthorized colonies under the Plan scheme of "Provision of Essential Services in unauthorized colonies" in the Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11,2011-12).

In the financial year 2010-11, an allocation of Rs.749.00 crore has been made. Estimate amounting to Rs. 171.06 crore have been sanctioned from April, 2010 to 31.01.2011 for construction of roads and drains, laying of water lines, sewerage, street lighting, sanitation, electricity.

In the financial year 2011-12, a provision of Rs.697.50 crore (approx.) have been made for providing the civic amenities.

Unauthorised tapping of phone calls

*309. SHRI AVTAR SINGH KARIMPURI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS

be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any plan to prevent unauthorised tapping of phones including scanning of all mobile calls;

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) the extent to which this plan would be effective to control such phone tapplings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (d) Section 5(2) of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 and 419A of the Indian Telegraph (Amendment) Rules 2007 clearly prescribe the process of interception, grounds for interception and the designated competent authority. Any interception undertaken in contravention of these Act/Rules is illegal. Section 6 of the Indian Wireless Act, 1933 and Section 24 and 26 of Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 prescribe penalties for unauthorized phone tapping/interception or possession of equipments thereof. The Central Government keeps updating the internal Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs)/instructions for processing, executing and conducting oversight of such interceptions. Recently, on 19.05.2011, based on views of an Inter-Ministerial Group, these SOPs have been revised/updated to deal both with changing technology and ensuring a strict compliance of Rule 419A. The central intelligence agencies had brought out the fact that 'multichannel GSM/CDMA receivers, transmitters and trans-receivers' are dual use equipments. To ensure proper verification, such equipment has been removed from the 'Open General License' (OGL) list vide Department of Commerce Notification No. 53/2009-14 dated 15.07.2010.

Textile Parks

*310. MS. MABEL REBELLO: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise, year-wise and size-wise details of Textile Parks established during the last three years;

(b) why States which specialise in natural yarn, like Kosa are not given any such Parks and encouraged to produce special yarn and silk;

(c) whether it is not a fact that without any support by Government, such fabric may disappear altogether in few years' time; and

(d) the remedial action Government proposes to take during the next three years?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILE (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): (a) The details of Textiles Parks established in the Country, State-wise, year-wise and size-wise sanctioned during the last three years are as under:-

Year 2008-09

Project Name	State	Project Size (Rs. in crores)
1	2	3
RJD Integrated Textile Park, Surat	Gujarat	121.36

1	2	3
Deesan Infrastructure Pvt. Ltd., Dhule	Maharashtra	139.23
Asmeeta Infratech Pvt. Ltd., Bhiwandi	Maharashtra	200.80
Islampur Integrated Textile Park Pvt. Ltd., Islampur	Maharashtra	102.40
Latur Integrated Textile Park Pvt. Ltd., Latur	Maharashtra	102.61
Purna Global Textile Park Ltd., Hingoli	Maharashtra	91.80
Jaipur Integrated Texcraft Park Pvt. Ltd., Bagru	Rajasthan	45.28
Bharat Fabtex and Corporate Park Pvt. Ltd., Pali	Rajasthan	103.08
Rhythm Textile and Apparel Park Ltd., Nawansaher	Punjab	125.46
Ludhiana Integrated Textile Park Ltd., Ludhiana	Punjab	116.19
CLC Textile Park Pvt. Ltd., Chhindwara	Madhya Pradesh	88.92
Year 2009-10		
Vaigai Hi-Tech Weaving Park, Theni	Tamil Nadu	61.01
Year 2010-11		
Kanchipuram AACM Handloom Silk Park, Kanchipuram	Tamil Nadu	83.83

(b) and (c) Two silk parks have been sanctioned, under the Scheme for Integrated Textile Parks:

(1) Doddabalapur Integrated Textile Park at a cost of Rs.84.82 crores in Karnataka

(2) Kanchipuram AACM Handloom Silk Park at a cost of Rs.83.83 crores in Tamil Nadu.

The Scheme for Integrated Textile Parks is not location specific, but is a demand driven scheme and investment decisions are based on commercial viability. Government is providing support for development of Tasar Silk (Popularly known as Kosa Silk) through the Catalytic Development Programme being implemented by the Central Silk Board.

(d) Government has approved a budgetary allocation of Rs.400 crores for establishment of new Textile Parks under the Scheme for Integrated Textile Parks. So far 55 proposals have been received for establishing new Integrated Textile Park. However, no proposal for

establishment of a Kosa Silk Park has been received. The strategic approach proposed for the Twelfth Five Year Plan envisages development of vanaya silk including Tasar in the Country.

Identification of Land Ports

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

(a) whether Government has identified Land Ports to be established in different parts of international borders; and

(b) if so, the time schedule to complete the work and trade flow expected through such ports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) Yes Sir, the Government has identified 13 locations for setting up Integrated Check Posts *i.e.* ICPs (Land Ports) on the international borders of India. The details are as below:

Phase-1

No.	Location	State	Border
1.	Attari	Punjab	India-Pakistan
2.	Raxaul	Bihar	India-Nepal
3.	Jogbani	Bihar	India-Nepal
4.	Agartala	Tripura	India-Bangladesh
5.	Petrapole	West Bengal	India-Bangladesh
6.	Dawki	Meghalaya	India-Bangladesh
7.	Moreh	Manipur	India-Myanmar

Phase - II

8.	Hili	West Bengal	India-Bangladesh
9.	Chandrabangha	West Bengal	India-Bangladesh
10.	Sutarkhandi	Assam	India-Bangladesh
11.	Kawarpuchia	Mizoram	India-Bangladesh
12.	Sunauli	Uttar Pradesh	India-Nepal
13.	Rupaidiha	Uttar Pradesh	India-Nepal

(b) Construction of ICPs is being taken up in phases. The work on the Integrated Check Posts at Attari, Raxaul, Jogbani and Agartala has already commenced. The construction work of Petrapole will commence in

the month of August, 2012.

The scheduled date of completion of physical infrastructure is as below:

- (i) ICP at Attari – August, 2011
- (ii) ICP at Raxaul – December, 2011
- (iii) ICP at Jogbani – June, 2012
- (iv) ICP at Agartala – June, 2012

Trade flow for ICPs under construction, initially estimated, is at Annexure. Establishment of ICPs with better facilities are also expected to catalyse bilateral trade relations and lead to increase in volume of trade.

ICP ATTARI

PASSENGER TRAFFIC

(No. of daily passengers)

Sl.No.	DESCRIPTION	2011-12	2015-16	2020-21	2030-31
1.	By Bus	188	280	401	401
2.	On Foot	231	231	231	231
3.	By Personal Vehicle	10	10	10	10
TOTAL		429	531	642	642

GOODS TRAFFIC

(No. of daily trucks)

Sl.No.	DESCRIPTION	2011-12	2015-16	2020-21	2025-26
	2030-31				
1.	Export	186	238	303	352
2.	Import	131	167	214	248

ICP JOGBANI

(Peak hour daily traffic)

Sl.No.	Vehicle Category	2012-13	2015-16	2020-21	2025-26
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Bus	4	4	4	5

2.	Truck	34	38	46	56
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1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Container	11	13	16	19
4.	Tempo and Matador	4	5	6	8
5.	Car/Jeep	24	26	29	32
6.	Tractor and Trailer	15	17	21	26
7.	3 - Wheeler	5	5	6	6
8.	Scooter/M. Cycle	152	162	181	203
9.	Animal Driven	5	6	7	8
10.	Cycle/Rickshaw	1466	1567	1752	1958

ICP RAXAUL

(Peak hour daily traffic)

Sl.No.	Vehicle Category	2012-13	2015-16	2020-21	2025-26
1.	Bus	4	4	4	5
2.	Truck	167	188	226	271
3.	Container Traffic	13	14	18	21
4.	Tempo and Matador	18	21	26	33
5.	Car/Jeep	56	60	67	74
6.	Tractor and Trailer	14	17	21	25
7.	3 - Wheeler	79	84	94	105
8.	Scooter/M. Cycle	405	433	484	541
9.	Animal Driven	162	180	208	241
10.	Cycle/Rickshaw	2416	2583	2887	3226

ICP AGARTALA

PASSENGER TRAFFIC

(No. of daily passengers)

Year	Indian		Bangladeshi		Total per day	
	Exit	Entry	Exit	Entry	Exit	Entry
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2012-13	23	23	19	16	42	39

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2019-20	46	46	40	33	86	79
2024-25	59	59	50	42	109	101
2029-30	75	75	64	54	139	129

GOODS TRAFFIC

Year	Trucks per day		
	Incoming	Outgoing	Total
2012-13	5	5	10
2019-20	20	20	40
2024-25	32	32	64
2029-30	52	52	104

Review of progress of RAY

*312. SHRI JAI PRAKASH: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has reviewed the progress made by the Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) till date;

(b) whether Government has recently held any dialogue with the States to push forward the plan to make the country Jhuggi free;

(c) if so, the suggestions made by the States in this regard; and

(d) Government's viewpoint with regard to them?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) has been approved on 2nd June, 2011. This Ministry has held two meetings with the State officials and State Ministers of Housing, Urban Development, Municipal Affairs/Local Self Government on 24th June, 2011 and 30th July, 2011 respectively.

(c) The States have endorsed the inclusive approach of the scheme and gave the following main suggestions:

1. Inclusion of more cities under RAY;
2. Enhanced central funding;

3. Simplification in the guidelines of the Affordable Housing in Partnership scheme;

4. Policy on development of slums existing on Central Government land;

(d) The point-wise response is as under:

1. The Ministry has released assistance of Rs 99.98 crore 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. RAY is expected to initially cover 250 cities across the entire country by the end of the Twelfth Five Year Plan.
2. Under RAY 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 funding pattern is not proposed to be revised.
3. The Ministry is examining the issue of simplification of the Affordable Housing in Partnership scheme guidelines.
4. The Ministry has taken up the matter of development of slums on land belonging to the Central Government with the concerned Central Ministries to arrive at an inclusive policy solution.

Freedom fighters receiving pension in U.P. and Bihar

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

(a) the district-wise details of the number of freedom fighters in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar, receiving pension from Central Government;

(b) the details of eligibility conditions for the said scheme relaxed in case of certain Movements;

(c) whether Government would amend the Pension Scheme, 1980 with respect to freedom fighters to include freedom fighters receiving pension from State Governments but not from Central Government as Central Pensioners, in view of their small numbers; and

(d) if not, the reasons for discrimination between State and Central Pensioners, who sacrificed their lives for the independence of

the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
(SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) The data of freedom fighters and their
eligible dependents

drawing Central samman pension from the Public Sector Banks and Treasuries has been uploaded on website of the Ministry of Home Affairs. District/State-wise details are not maintained.

(b) Under the relaxed eligibility criteria of Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme, 1980 the freedom fighters who had participated in Goa Liberation Movement during 1954-1955 and had been sanctioned State freedom fighter pension by the Governments of Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Goa, Haryana, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh by 01.08.2002 are eligible for the sanction of central samman pension. The freedom fighters who had participated during other phases of Goa Liberation Movement and who fulfilled the eligibility criteria under the Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension, 1980, have also been sanctioned Samman Pension. During the Hyderabad Liberation Movement a large number of people had participated in border camps situated on the borders of the erstwhile Hyderabad State to wage struggle against the Nizam for the merger of the Hyderabad State with the Union of India. The people who participated in border camps for a minimum period of six months upto 15.09.1948 i.e. before the Police action in the Hyderabad are eligible for grant of samman pension, on the recommendation of the committee of eminent freedom fighters and the State Government of Andhra Pradesh.

(c) to (d) A number of State Governments also grant freedom fighter pension under their own schemes which contain different provisions relating to eligibility and evidentiary requirements. The eligibility conditions and evidentiary requirements adopted by different States/UTs for grant of freedom fighters pension under State/UT schemes vary from State to State and also from Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme, 1980. The State pensioners are also eligible for the grant of Central pension provided they fulfill the eligibility conditions and evidentiary requirements of the Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme, 1980. At present there is no proposal to amend/relax the eligibility criteria of Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme, 1980.

Printech Park Cluster, Kanakapura, Bengaluru

*314. DR. VIJAY MALLYA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Karnataka in its letter dated 8 April, 2010 to the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (DIPP) has sought in principle approval to the establishment of Printech Park Cluster at Kanakapura, Bengaluru (Rural District) at a total project cost of Rs. 62 crore; and

(b) if so, by when Government will communicate its approval to the
State
Government?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): (a) Yes, Sir. A proposal for the Printech Park Cluster at Harohalli Industrial Area, Kanakapura Taluk, Bangalore with the project cost of Rs. 62.00 crore under Industrial Infrastructure Upgradation Scheme (IIUS) was received in April, 2010.

(b) The entire Eleventh Five Year Plan allocation for Industrial Infrastructure Upgradation Scheme (IIUS) has been committed for existing clusters. Therefore, it is not possible to consider any new proposal at this stage.

Creation of employment opportunities

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

(a) whether Government has made any assessment about the number of labourers likely to be employed in organized and unorganized sector in the next five years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government proposes to create adequate employment opportunities during the next five years; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) and (b) Twelfth Five Year Plan is under formulation and assessment about the number of persons likely to be employed during next five years will be made while finalizing the plan. However, Quinquennial Survey conducted by National Sample Survey Office in 2009-10 revealed that 465.5 million persons on usual status basis were employed during 2009-10 out of which 28.1 million were in organized and the remaining 437.4 million were estimated to be in the unorganized sector.

(c) and (d) Focus of the 12th Plan (2012-17) would be on faster, sustainable and more inclusive growth. The inclusive growth would support creation of adequate livelihood opportunities. During the Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-12), a number of employment oriented schemes such as Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY), Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) and Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) etc. are under implementation resulting in employment generation. In addition to the above, the overall expansion of the Indian economy and enhancement of GDP growth over the years has significantly contributed towards enlarging employment throughout the country. Vocational training and empowerment of people

through education and skill development enable greater employability of people.

Deputing three IR Battalions in Gujarat

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

(a) whether the Central Government has received any request from Government of Gujarat to depute three troops of India Reserve Battalion Force; and

(b) if so, the necessary steps taken by the Central Government in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (b) The Government of Gujarat vide letter dated 27.01.2010, has requested for sanction of three IR Battalions to be established one each at Viramgam of District Ahmedabad, Kaneri of District Junagarh and Kalgam of District Valsad.

At present, there is no proposal to sanction more IR Battalions to the States.

PSUs working under the Ministry

*317. SHRI O.T. LEPCHA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the names and locations of Central Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) working under the Ministry;

(b) the number of contract/casual labourers appointed therein during the last three years;

(c) the areas/jobs in which these contract/casual labourers were appointed;

(d) the number of contract/casual labourers who were regularized during the last three years;

(e) the mechanism adopted to ensure minimum wages to these workers;

(f) the mechanism to ensure that the provisions of various labour laws are not violated by contractors and others; and

(g) the action taken in case of complaints against the violations by contractors?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): (a) There are six Public Sector Undertakings working under Ministry of Commerce and Industry, viz.:-

Sl.No.	Name of the PSU	Corporate Office
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1	2	3
1.	State Trading Corporation of Tolstoy Marg, New Delhi-110001.	Jawahar Vyapar Bhawan, India Limited (STC)

1	2	3
2.	MMTC Limited,	Core-1, SCOPE Complex, Lodhi Road, New Delhi -110 003
3.	PEC Limited	'Hansalya', 15-Barakhamba Road, New Delhi.
4.	STCL Limited (Subsidiary of the STC of India Ltd.)	No.7A. "STC Trade Centre", 3rd Floor, Nandini Layout, Bangalore - 560 096.
5.	India Trade Promotion Organisation (ITPO)	Pragati Bhawan, Pragati Maidan, New Delhi
6.	Export Credit Guarantee Corporation (ECGC)	Express Towers, 10th Floor, Nariman Point, Mumbai -400 021.

(b) PSUs have not directly appointed any contract/casual employee during the last three years. However in the last three years, the services of 485 contract workers were utilized through various contractors by PSUs under the Ministry.

(c) The contract workers are generally engaged for security, housekeeping, horticulture, pantry, etc.

(d) None was regularised.

(e) Contract workers engaged through contractors are paid wages as per Minimum Wages Act. To ensure that workers receive full wages, wages to contract workers are disbursed in the presence of PSUs representatives.

(f) At the time of agreement with outsourcing agencies, it is ensured that the contractor has a valid licence and also registration with the ESI and EPF organisations. A written agreement is entered into between the Company and the contractor covering scope of job, legal obligation, payment terms, other terms and conditions etc. As per the payment clause, a contractor prefers his monthly bill on the basis of minimum wages for workers including EPF and ESI contribution paid for the workers. In case of non-compliance of contractual obligations by contractors, the contract provides for pre-mature termination of contract.

(g) Does not arise as complaints on violations by contractors have

not been received by PSUs.

Committee for implementation of JNNURM projects

*318. PROF. ANIL KUMAR SAHANI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government appointed an eight member Committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. Issar Ahluwalia to ascertain the implementation of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) projects etc.;

(b) whether the said Committee has submitted its report to Government and, if so, the details of findings and recommendations of the said Committee; and

(c) whether Government has agreed with the findings and recommendations of the said Committee and, if so, the action taken to implement the said recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) Government of India had appointed a ten member High Powered Expert Committee (HPEC) under the chairmanship of Dr. Isher Judge Ahluwalia for estimating investment requirements for urban infrastructure services.

(b) Yes, Sir. Executive Summary of report containing findings and recommendation of the HPEC committee is annexed.

(c) A Sub Group was set up under the chairmanship of Dr. Isher Judge Ahluwalia to prepare a model for operationalizing the recommendations contained in the HPEC report. The Sub Group has given a roadmap for the improvement of urban governance and service delivery.

Report on Indian Urban Infrastructure and Services
By High Powered Expert Committee Chaired by Dr. Isher Ahluwalia
March, 2011

A. Summary and Recommendations

1. India is urbanising. This transition, which will see India's urban population reach a figure close to 600 million by 2031, is not simply a shift of demographics. It places cities and towns at the centre of India's development trajectory. In the coming decades, the urban sector will play a critical role in the structural transformation of the Indian economy and in sustaining the high rates of economic growth. Ensuring high quality public services for all in the cities and towns of India is an end in itself, but it will also facilitate the full realisation of India's economic potential.
2. This Report comes to the conclusion that India's economic growth momentum cannot be sustained if urbanisation is not actively facilitated. Nor can poverty be addressed if the needs of the urban poor are isolated from the broader

challenges of managing urbanisation. Cities will have to become the engines of national development. India cannot afford to get its urban strategy wrong, but it cannot get it right without bringing about a fundamental shift in the mindset which separates rural from the urban.

3. The Report argues that the challenge of managing urbanisation will have to be addressed through a combination of increased investment, strengthening the framework for governance and financing, and a comprehensive capacity building programme at all levels of government.
4. At the centre of this approach is the role of cities and towns in an interdependent federal system. The Committee is of the view that India's municipal corporations, municipalities and nagar panchayats, commonly known as urban local bodies (ULBs) need to be strengthened as local self-government with clear functions, independent financial resources, and autonomy to take decisions on investment and service delivery. They must also be made accountable to citizens. Elements of this shift are already present in the local government framework as reflected in the 74th Constitutional Amendment, the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), and the emphasis placed on the urban sector by the Thirteenth Central Finance Commission.
5. This Report makes a case for a comprehensive framework of urban policy and planning. The key elements of this framework are:
 - Increasing investment in urban infrastructure from 0.7 per cent of GDP in 2011-12 to 1.1 percent by 2031-32
 - In association, increasing spending on maintaining assets old and new
 - Engaging in renewal and redevelopment of urban areas including slums
 - Improving regional and metropolitan planning with integration of land use and transportation
 - Ensuring access to services for all including the poor to meet the recommended norms
 - Reforming systems of service delivery
 - Improving governance of cities and towns by a unified command under a Mayor
 - Strengthening and securing the financial base of ULBs
 - State Governments providing an enabling environment for ULBs to discharge their enhanced responsibilities

- Government of India launching a New Improved JNNURM (NIJNNURM) that focuses on capacity building and supports urban reforms within a programme approach

B. Summary

The major conclusions emerging from the documentation and analysis in the Report are presented below.

A.1 Urbanisation and Economic Growth

6. Only 30 per cent of India's population lives in urban areas. This is much lower than in China, Indonesia, South Korea, Mexico, and Brazil. Some of this may be due to much lower per capita incomes in India. The Committee's projections suggest that India's urban population as presently defined will be close to 600 million by 2031, more than double that in 2001. Already the number of metropolitan cities with population of 1 million and above has increased from 35 in 2001 to 50 in 2011 and is expected to increase further to 87 by 2031. The expanding size of Indian cities will happen in many cases through a process of peripheral expansion, with smaller municipalities and large villages surrounding the core city becoming part of the large metropolitan area.
7. Three decades of rapid economic growth would normally have propelled migration from rural areas but growth in India has not had this effect thus far. This is because industrialisation has been capital intensive and the services boom fuelled by the knowledge economy has also been skill intensive. A few cities of India have acted as centres of knowledge and innovation. As more cities provide economies of agglomeration and scale for clusters of industries and other non-agricultural economic activity, the urban sector will become the principal engine for stimulating national economic growth. Industrialisation will absorb more people as India advances further in its integration with the world economy. At the present juncture, India faces the challenge of continuing on its high growth trajectory while making growth more broad-based and labour-intensive.
8. The fortunes of the agricultural sector are crucially linked to the manner in which growth in the industry and services sectors unfolds. People living in rural areas typically tap the opportunities that cities provide for employment, entrepreneurial avenues, learning, and monetary repatriation. As urbanisation grows, demand for food items other than

foodgrains, *i.e.* vegetables, lentils, milk, eggs, etc., also grows. This leads to investments in infrastructure, logistics, processing, packaging,

and organised retailing. These investments and other economic inter-linkages connect and build synergy between rural and urban centres. Of course, government policy should also focus on enhancing the productive potential of the rural economy. This Report maintains that India's urban future promises to be an inclusive one, with the benefits extending to rural areas as well. Already, there is evidence to suggest that rising standards of living in India's urban areas in the post-reform period have had significant distributional effects favouring the country's rural poor.

A.2 *The State of Service Delivery*

9. Cities and towns of India are visibly deficient in the quality of services they provide, even to the existing population. Considering that the Indian economy is now one of the fastest growing economies in the world, and standards are rising, current service levels are too low relative to the needs of urban households. They are also low relative to what will be required to sustain the economic productivity of cities and towns.
10. The Committee believes that public services such as drinking water, sewerage, solid waste management, roads, and street lights must be accessible to one and all to achieve the goals of inclusion. At the same time, they must meet the service norms as set out by the Ministry of Urban Development in 2008 to ensure the contribution of cities to economic growth. To achieve both inclusion and economic growth will, however, require shifting the focus of policy from creating physical infrastructure to delivering services. The challenge is to focus on reforming governance for service delivery. Without this, additional capital investments in urban infrastructure will not result in improvements in service delivery.
11. The Committee has taken note of the situation with respect to low income housing and public transportation. The scarcity of affordable housing drives the poor and some non-poor to slums and most of these settlements lack even basic water and sanitation facilities. On average, 25 per cent of the population in many Indian cities lives in slums; in Greater Mumbai, slum dwellers account for 54 per cent of the total population. Not all slum dwellers are poor, and the complexity of these challenges is reviewed in the context of urban planning, infrastructure development and public service delivery for all.

12. The challenge of urbanisation in India is to ensure service delivery at the enhanced minimum standards that are necessary when planning ahead. This is particularly so

in a situation when even the current urban population is inadequately served and total urban population is likely to increase by at least 250 million.

A.3 Estimates of Investment for Urban Infrastructure

13. This Committee's terms of reference specified that it should estimate investment requirements for eight major sectors of urban infrastructure over the period 2008-20, and suggest ways of financing the massive infrastructure deficit in the urban sector along with ensuring improved service delivery that meets the new specified norms.
14. The Committee has interpreted its mandate in a broad manner by covering all areas of urban infrastructure and extending the period to 2031. It has prepared detailed estimates of investment for eight sectors, *i.e.* water supply, sewerage, solid waste management, storm water drains, urban roads, urban transport, traffic support infrastructure, and street lighting. The Committee has also prepared an estimate of investment in urban infrastructure as a whole by suitably scaling up the estimates for these sectors. However, these would not cover the requirements of primary health, primary education, and electricity distribution, which are outside the terms of reference of the Committee.
15. The Committee has made projections for the period from the Twelfth Five Year Plan to the Fifteenth Five Year Plan, *i.e.* 2012-31. Given the volatility of land prices, the estimates do not include the cost of land acquisition.
16. The investment for urban infrastructure over the 20-year period is estimated at Rs. 39.2 lakh crore at 2009-10 prices. Of this, Rs. 17.3 lakh crore (or 44 per cent) is accounted for by urban roads. The backlog for this sector is very large, ranging from 50 per cent to 80 per cent across the cities of India. Sectors delivering urban services such as water supply, sewerage, solid waste management, and storm water drains will need Rs. 8 lakh crore (or 20 per cent). The Committee has made explicit provision of Rs. 4 lakh crore towards investment in renewal and redevelopment including slums.
17. Recognising that the focus of policy should be on provision of public services which flow from infrastructure assets and not merely on creating the assets, the Committee has

highlighted the importance of operations and maintenance (O&M) for the upkeep of the assets. The O&M requirements for new and old assets are projected at Rs. 19.9 lakh crore over the 20-year period.

A.4 Governance

18. The Committee believes that governance is the weakest and most crucial link which needs to be repaired to bring about the urban transformation so urgently needed in India. Financing the large sums required to meet the investment needs of urban infrastructure is crucially dependent on the reform of institutions and the capacity of those who run the institutions for service delivery and revenue generation. The Committee is of the view that large expenditures on Indian cities and towns have to be combined with better governance structures, strong political and administrative will to collect taxes and user charges, and improved capacity to deliver. Cities must be empowered, financially strengthened, and efficiently governed to respond to the needs of their citizens and to contribute to the growth momentum.
19. The municipal entities need to be strengthened as local governments with 'own' sources of revenue, predictable formula-based transfers from state governments, and other transfers from the Government of India and state governments to help them discharge the larger responsibilities assigned to them by the 74th Constitutional Amendment. Improved tax revenues combined with rational user charges will enable cities to leverage their own resources to incur debt and also access new forms of financing through public private partnership (PPP). Only then can they augment the urban infrastructure base, provide improved quality of services on a sustainable basis to their residents, and contribute to the growth momentum of the Indian economy.

A.5 Financing

20. Urban local governments in India are among the weakest in the world both in terms of capacity to raise resources and financial autonomy. While transfers from state governments and the Government of India have increased in recent years, the tax bases of ULBs are narrow and inflexible and lack buoyancy, and they have also not been able to levy rational user charges for the services they deliver.
21. ULBs can borrow from the market only within limits and with explicit approval of the state government. However, this has mostly not been a binding constraint since the real challenge in accessing external finance has been the precarious state

of their own finances and poor governance.

22. The Committee believes that in view of the importance of urban infrastructure for economic growth and inclusion, the Government of India and state governments will

have to step in, both by providing substantial funds and by facilitating the use of additional mechanisms for funding, which will require the strengthening of own finances of ULBs. The latter, in turn, requires reforms in governance at all levels.

23. The Government of India will have to take a leadership role in financing a major part of the programme and, at the same time, facilitate and encourage the involvement of state governments and ULBs. State governments will have to contribute by way of a constitutionally mandated revenue-sharing arrangement with the ULBs. On their part, the ULBs will carry out reforms in governance and financing to deliver public services of specified norms to all including the poor. This should be done within a framework of accountability. Rising aspirations of the increasing numbers of people in urban India will make further demands on ULBs, and community participation will be an important factor in ensuring accountability.

Effect of downgrading of US on India's exports

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the downgrading of US is likely to affect India's exports;

(b) if so, what is the likely impact; and

(c) the steps being taken or proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): (a) On 5th August, 2011, international credit rating agency Standard and Poor's downgraded the US credit rating by one notch from AAA to AA+. The downgrade appears unlikely to have any significant impact on Indian exports.

(b) Other things remaining the same, lower credit ratings tend to raise borrowing costs for the downgraded entity. With regard to the US Government, no significant impact is discernible at this time and, in general, analysts are not predicting any major impact in the future. In the circumstances secondary impacts like upward pressure on interest rates and adverse impact on US demand for goods and services, including that for Indian exports to the US, are also not likely to be significant. Consequently the impact on the global economy and India's

overall exports also appears unlikely to be significant. It is, however, pertinent that the global economic scenario is complex, and is impacted by a multitude of factors that go beyond the immediate issue of the US downgrade.

(c) India's foreign trade policy includes comprehensive measures to safeguard and promote Indian exports.

Liberhan Commission Report

†*320. SHRIMATI HEMA MALINI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry had submitted the Liberhan Commission Report to CBI for further action, but CBI has turned down the Report as unfit for taking action, as reported in the 'Dainik Jagaran' dated 22 May, 2011;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, what is the factual position?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (c) Following the submission of the Report of Liberhan Ayodhya Commission of Inquiry, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India, had asked CBI vide its letter No. 71013/5/09-AY dated 27.11.2009 to take necessary steps to expedite the hearing of case Nos.197/92, 198/92 and 47 other cases pending in the Special Courts of Rae Bareilly and Lucknow. CBI took appropriate steps and informed the Government of the steps taken. Vide D.O. letter No. 71013/5/2009-AY dated 23.12.2009, the CBI were also requested to examine and take further action on certain paragraphs of the report of the Commission, regarding, *inter-alia*, collection transfer and receipt of monies that funded the campaign that eventually resulted in destruction of disputed structure, and roles and criminal liabilities of 68 persons indicted in the Report of Liberhan Ayodhya Commission of Inquiry.

CBI submitted a report to the Ministry of Home Affairs. The Ministry of Home Affairs has made further observations and asked for a response from the CBI. The matter is under examination by the CBI.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Andhra Pradesh on top in SEZs

2326. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Andhra Pradesh is on the top in SEZs compared to other States; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the business recorded like

exports and imports from such SEZs during the Eleventh Five Year Plan period, year-wise?

†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) A total of 585 proposals for setting up SEZs have been approved in the country. 381 of such SEZ projects have been notified for the country as a whole. Of these, Andhra Pradesh accounts for 109 formally approved projects and 75 notified SEZs. 36 SEZs in Andhra Pradesh are currently exporting. Visakhapatnam SEZ was set up by the Central Government prior to the enactment of SEZ Act, 2005.

(b) As on 30th June, 2011, investments of Rs. 16,154 crore have been made in these SEZs in Andhra Pradesh and direct employment for 83,603 persons has been generated. Year-wise exports and imports from the SEZs located in Andhra Pradesh are as follows:-

(Export in Rs. crore)

Years	Exports	Imports
2007-08	1,329.70	—
2008-09	3,121.80	4,840.16
2009-10	5,663.66	2,614.16
2010-11	13,363.32	6,760.91
2011-12	4170.67	1640.65
(up to 30.6.2011)		

Non-implementation of SAFTA by Pakistan

2327. SHRI A. ELAVARASAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Pakistan offers tariff concession to India only on the small positive list of items it allows to be imported from India, but not on all products agreed to under South Asian Free Trade Agreement (SAFTA);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether India is expected to ask Pakistan to implement SAFTA in spirit and offer it the same concession it offers to all other SAARC members; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Pakistan maintains a 'Positive List' of 1945 items which are

allowed to be imported from India. Under SAFTA, Pakistan operates a sensitive list (negative list) of 1169 items.

(c) Yes Sir.

(d) This issue is being discussed at the ongoing rounds of bilateral trade talks between India and Pakistan. At the Commerce Secretary level talks in April, 2011, Pakistan side has in-principle agreed to move from 'Positive List' to 'Negative List' trade regime. Pakistan has also recognized that grant of MFN status to India would help in expanding the bilateral trade relations.

Policies to increase manufacturing share

2328. SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that as per the United Nations Industrial Development Organisation, India is one of the world's 10 largest manufacturing countries;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what policies and programmes Government is formulating to increase its manufacturing share which is just 1.8 per cent of the total world's output?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. According to the International Yearbook of Industrial Statistics, 2011 of the United Nation Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO) India is one of the world's ten largest manufacturing countries.

(c) The major focus areas for improving the manufacturing growth have been the creation of world class infrastructure and devising regulatory mechanism to reduce transaction costs; promotion and facilitation of industrial investment including the foreign direct investment; improvement in business environment; development of industrial infrastructure through public private initiatives; 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 and improve its share in global manufacturing value added.

Export of cashew nuts

2329. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) what is the quantum of export of cashew nuts from the country, per year;

- (b) the value thereof in terms of rupees earned by the country;
- (c) the State-wise share of exports and value thereof;
- (d) whether any scheme has been evolved by Government to boost the export; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b) The total quantity and monetary value of cashew (HS Code No. 0801-100, 210.220, 290) exported during the last three years are as under:-

Year	Qty. (in M.T.)	Value (in Rs. Crs.)
2008-09	125486	2895.11
2009-10	117453	2797.92
2010-11 (Apr-Dec)	67792	1920.96

Source: DGCIS

(c) The State-wise share of exports and value is not maintained centrally.

(d) and (e) The Cashew Export Promotion Council of India under the Department of Commerce has initiated various programmes including participation in International food fairs, International conventions and Seminars, sponsoring trade delegations, market surveys, disseminating trade enquiries and market information, publishing statistics and journals, organizing Buyer Seller Meets etc. It is also implementing schemes to promote cashew exports by assisting the exporters to improve processing technology, quality of cashew kernels etc. under the schemes of Department of Commerce namely, Marketing Development Assistance (MDA), Market Assessment Initiatives (MAI), Assistance to States for Infrastructure Development of Exports (ASIDE) in addition to its Plan Schemes for the cashew exporters.

Besides, the registered exporters are eligible for other schemes of the Department of Commerce including Duty Entitlement Passbook Scheme (DEPB) and Vishesh Krishi and Gram Udyog Yojana (VKGUY).

Relaxation of continuity norms for SEZs

2330. SHRI A. ELAVARASAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has suggested low-cost alternatives such as skywalks to developers for ensuring continuity within Special Economic

Zones, (SEZs) that have roads or railway line running through it;

(b) if so, the details thereof and whether many SEZ developers have requested Government for relaxation in continuity norms since the revenue department is very particular about continuity issue as there is danger of revenue leakage from the Tax Free Zone; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) Requests have been received from time to time from some Developers, regarding relaxation of contiguity norms. Each such case has been considered by the Board of Approval (BOA) on merit. Depending on the technical feasibility and in consultation with Department of Revenue, the BOA in suitable cases allowed establishment of contiguity by dedicated security gates, over bridges, skywalks, underpasses etc. with fencing as per the provisions of the SEZ Rules so as to prevent any revenue leakage. Tax benefits are not allowed to the Developer for the measures taken to establish contiguity.

(b) as above.

(c) as above.

SEZs approved and notified in AP

2331. SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Special Economic Zones (SEZs) approved and notified till now in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) out of total land allotted to each of SEZs in Andhra Pradesh, how much is agricultural land; and

(c) how many SEZs in Andhra Pradesh have deviated from their desired objectives and what action Government has taken against defaulting companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) In addition to Visakhapatnam SEZ set up by the Central Government prior to the enactment of SEZ Act, 2005, in the State of Andhra Pradesh, a total of 109 proposals have been accorded formal approval out of which 75 have been notified.

(b) The total land area involved in the notified SEZs is 12258.32 hectares. Out of this, about 14.6% land was agricultural land.

- (c) The main objectives of the SEZ Scheme are:
 - (a) generation of additional economic activity;
 - (b) promotion of exports of goods and services;

(c) promotion of investment from domestic and foreign sources;

(d) creation of employment opportunities;

(e) development of infrastructure facilities.

The SEZ units are under obligation to achieve positive Net Foreign Exchange (NFE) earnings to be calculated cumulatively for a period of 5 years from the commencement of production, failing which the units shall be liable for penal action under the provisions of the Foreign Trade (Development and Regulation) Act, 1992. No significant cases of deviation from the desired objectives have been reported in SEZs in Andhra Pradesh.

Reduction in customs duty for import of rubber

2332. DR. T.N. SEEMA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken any decision to reduce the customs duty for import of natural rubber;

(b) what is the quantity of natural rubber proposed to be imported;

(c) whether Government has consulted Rubber Board about this additional import; and

(d) whether Government has received any representation against this import?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) to (d) Yes Sir. The Government has allowed import of a limited quantity of 40,000 MT of dry form of rubber at a reduced duty of 7.5%.

Increase in import duty on apples

2333. SHRI RAJNITI PRASAD: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to raise the import duty on apple to safeguard the interests of apple growing States, especially Himachal Pradesh;

(b) if so, by when steps are likely to be taken;

(c) whether it is also a fact that countries like China have flooded Indian market with cheap varieties of apple resulting huge losses to apple farmers; and

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

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.

Indo-US trade

2334. SHRI RANJITSINH VIJAYSINH MOHITE PATIL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that USA now has become the biggest trade partner of India;

(b) if so, the quantum of Indo-US trade in dollar terms as of now;

(c) whether US Secretary of State visited India in July only with the view of developing economic relations and both the countries are moving forward with a target of taking bilateral trade to almost 88 billion dollar annually; and

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

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

(b) Bilateral trade between India and the United States during 2009-10 and 2010-11 is as under:-

In USD Million			
Sl.No.	Exports/Imports	2009-2010	2010-11
1.	Exports	19,535.49	25,672.85
2.	Imports	16,973.68	18,529.96
3.	Total trade	36,509.17	44,202.81

(Source: Department of Commerce-NIC)

(c) and (d) During the Second India - US Strategic Dialogue held in July, 2011 with U.S. Secretary of State, Hillary Clinton, the two sides lauded the growth in trade and investment flows in both directions. They welcomed the increase and the balanced and positive growth in bilateral trade in 2010. They also acknowledged the enormous potential for further expansion and reiterated their commitment to take steps to expand trade ties further.

Increase in tobacco barns for Virginia tobacco sector

2335. SHRI SYED AZEEZ PASHA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that the Tobacco Board must increase the number of tobacco barns for the Virginia tobacco sector;

(b) whether it is a fact that Government is not assisting the upgradation of the tobacco sector;

(c) what are the reasons for the step motherly treatment of the Virginia tobacco economy;

(d) what steps will be taken to make Virginia tobacco exports competitive; and

(e) the reasons for neglect of the Southern-Centre Virginia tobacco economy by Government in 2009-10 and 2010-11?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) Sir, the existing Barn capacity is sufficient to cure the FCV crop that is being authorized by the Tobacco Board.

(b) No Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) and (e) Making Virginia Tobacco exports competitive is a continuous process. The Tobacco Board is extending several services to the FCV Tobacco industry for the upgradation and development of the tobacco sector, including (1) reorienting the production of tobacco regularly to meet the changing international demands by enhancing the quality and productivity of Virginia tobacco grown in India through extension activities; (2) addressing the concerns of customers regarding elimination of Non Tobacco Related Matters (NTRMs) product integrity, reduction of pesticide residue levels and traceability to meet the global standards through education and awareness programmes for farmers; (3) participation in international trade fairs and exhibitions, organizing delegation of trade and exporters to various countries, inviting trade delegations from important markets and periodic interface and exchange of views with the Indian leaf tobacco industry, international merchants and exporters; (4) incentive under DEPB scheme to the tobacco exports. All these activities were undertaken in 2009-10 and 2010-11 also.

Ban on tea factories from procuring leaves from agents

2336. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the tea factories are barred from procuring leaves from agents and will have to get the same from small tea growers; and

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

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

(b) Does not arise.

Popularizing lesser known ancient temples

2337. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to popularize several lesser known ancient temples in the country including Himachal Pradesh;

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

(c) whether Government has decided to protect and maintain schools which are being run in ancient temples/historical monuments since their commencement; and

(d) if so, the State-wise details thereof including Himachal Pradesh and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) The Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) is in charge of protection and maintenance of 3,676 centrally protected monuments/sites including temples which have been declared so under the provisions of Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958 in the country. The State-wise abstract of centrally protected monuments/sites is at Statement-I (See below). The list of centrally protected monuments in Himachal Pradesh is at Statement-II (See below).

(c) and (d) There is no such proposal.

Statement-I

*List of Centrally Protected monuments under the
Archaeological Survey of India*

Sl.No.	Name of State	Nos. of Monuments
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	137
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	03
3.	Assam	55
4.	Bihar	70
5.	Chhattisgarh	47
6.	Daman and Diu (U.T.)	12
7.	Goa	21
8.	Gujarat	202
9.	Haryana	90
10.	Himachal Pradesh	40

1	2	3
12.	Jharkhand	12
13.	Karnataka	507
14.	Kerala	26
15.	Madhya Pradesh	292
16.	Maharashtra	285
17.	Manipur	01
18.	Meghalaya	08
19.	Nagaland	04
20.	N.C.T. Delhi	174
21.	Orissa	78
22.	Pondicherry (U.T.)	07
23.	Punjab	33
24.	Rajasthan	162
25.	Sikkim	03
26.	Tamil Nadu	413
27.	Tripura	08
28.	Uttar Pradesh	742
29.	Uttaranchal	042
30.	West Bengal	133
TOTAL		3676

Statement-II

List of centrally protected Monuments in Himachal Pradesh

Sl.No.	Name of the Monument/Site	Location	District
1	2	3	4
1.	Ganesh temple	Bharmaur	Chamba
2.	Laxmi (Lakhana) Devi temple	Bharmaur	Chamba

1	2	3	4
3.	Mani Mahesh temple	Bharmaur	Chamba
4.	Nar Singh temple	Bharmaur	Chamba
5.	Shri Bajreshwari temple, Badrinath	Chamba	Chamba .
6.	Shri Bansi Gopal temple	Chamba	Chamba
7.	Shri Chamunda temple	Chamba	Chamba
8.	Shri Hari Ram temple	Chamba	Chamba
9.	Shri Laxmi Narian group of temple in Mohalla Hathnala	Chamba	Chamba
10.	Rock sculptures depicting Sita Ram, Hanuman etc.	Chamba	Chamba
11.	Shri Sita Ram temple in Mohalla Bangota	Chamba	Chamba
12.	Shri Shakti Devi temple	Chhatrari	Chamba
13.	Champavati Temple, Himachal Pradesh	Chamba	Chamba
14.	Katoch Palace	Tira Sujanpur	Hamirpur
15.	Narbadeshwar temple including the paintings therein as well as subsidiary shrines within the compound wall	Sujanpur	Hamirpur
16.	Temple	Ashapur	Kangra
17.	Temple of Baijnath	Baijnath	Kangra
18.	Temple of Sidhnath	Baijnath	Kangra
19.	Buddhist stupa known as Bhim-ka-Tila Chaitru		Kangra
20.	Ruined fort	Kangra	Kangra
21.	Rock inscription	Khanyara	Kangra
22.	Fort	Kotla	Kangra
23.	Rock cut temple with sculptures	Masrur	Kangra
24.	Ruined fort	Nurpur	Kangra
25.	Rock inscription	Pathiar	Kangra
26.	Lord Eligin's tomb	Dharamshala	Kangra

1	2	3	4
27.	Temple of Basheshar Mahadev at Hat	Bajaura	Kullu
28.	Temple of Gauri Shankar with sculptures	Dasa	Kullu
29.	A Miniature stone shiva temple	Jagatsukh	Kullu
30.	Temple of Gauri Shankar with sculptures	Naggar	Kullu
31.	Hidamba Devi temple	Manali	Kullu
32.	Buddhist Monastery Spiti	Tabo	Lahaul &
33.	Phoo Gumphu Spiti	Tabo	Lahaul &
34.	Mirkula Devi temple Spiti	Udaipur (Lahaul)	Lahaul &
35.	Barsela Monuments	Mandi	Mandi
36.	Panchvaktra Temple	Mandi	Mandi
37.	Trilokinath Temple	Mandi	Mandi
38.	Ardhnareshwar Templef	Mandi	Mandi
39.	Shiva temple	Mangarh	Sirmaur
40.	Vice Regal Lodge (Rashtrapati Niwas) Shimla		Shimla

Not making relics excavated from Ayodhya Janam Bhoomi public

†2338. SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state the reasons for not making public the old relics obtained from excavation on Ayodhya Janam Bhoomi?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): The matter of the old relics obtained from excavation at Ayodhya Janam Bhoomi is under the custody of Special Full Bench of Allahabad High Court, Lucknow and is therefore *sub-judice*.

Vacant posts in IGNCA Trust

2339. PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are several vacancies in the Trust of Indira Gandhi National Centre for the Arts (IGNCA); and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, what steps are being taken to have a full complement of trustees?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) As per Clause-7 of the Deed of Declaration of Indira Gandhi National Centre for the Arts (IGNCA), the total number of Trustees shall not be less than seven and not more than twenty one. At present, ten trustees are on the Board.

Establishing Rabindranath Tagore Modern Art Museum at Indore

†2340. SHRIMATI MAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposals regarding establishing Rabindranath Tagore Modern Art Museum in Indore and upgradation of Rabindra Bhavan Auditorium, Bhopal have been received from Madhya Pradesh Government;

(b) if so, its present status and the reasons for pendency of the proposal received from the State Government;

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

(d) whether due to long delay in disposal of proposals, development related works are hampered; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The Government of Madhya Pradesh has submitted/ proposals for setting up of Rabindranath Tagore Modern Art Museum at Indore and upgrading Rabindra Bhavan Sabhagrih at Bhopal as part of commemoration of 150th Birth Anniversary of Rabindranath Tagore. Details in relation to the proposal for setting up of Rabindranath Tagore Modern Art Museum at Indore are awaited from Government of Madhya Pradesh. As regards the proposal for upgrading Rabindra Bhavan Sabhagrih at Bhopal, a meeting of the National Appraisal Committee has been fixed for 29th August, 2011 to consider various proposals for Tagore Cultural Complexes, including the said proposal.

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

Expansion of Karwar naval base

2341. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes for the expansion of Karwar naval base;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

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

(c) whether Government has identified the areas which will be covered under the said expansion plan;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the details of estimated expenditure likely to be incurred thereon; and

(f) by when the expansion project of Karwar base will start and completed for operation?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (f) Yes, Sir. The matter is under consideration of the Government.

Illegal appointment in small arms factory at Kanpur

2342. SHRI MOTILAL VORA:

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken cognizance of cases of illegal appointment in Small Arms Factory (SAF) at Kanpur;

(b) if so, the number of illegal appointments and the period during which they were made;

(c) the authority under whose order these appointments were made and how these appointments were made without an advertisement;

(d) whether Government will also examine if any confidential information had been leaked from the factory; and

(e) if so, action taken against the guilty?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. M.M. PALLAM RAJU): (a) No case of illegal appointment has come to notice in Small Arms Factory (SAF), Kanpur.

(b) to (e) Does not arise.

Pilots killed in MIG-21 crashes

2343. SHRI MOHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the alternative for the unabated accidents of MIG-21 planes of the Air Force and the number of MIG-21 crashed while taking off in the last three years;

(b) the number of pilots and employees martyred in these MIG-21

plane accidents and the number of common citizens killed where these accidents took place; and

(c) whether any compensation is paid by the Indian Air Force to owners of the farms and places where these planes accidents take place, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) Review of existing fleet and upgradation and induction of new fleet is a continuous process and is reviewed by the Government keeping in view the operational requirements of the Air Force. During the last three years, 2 MIG-21 aircrafts of the Indian Air Force (IAF) have crashed during take off.

(b) Neither any pilot nor Service personnel was killed in these MIG-21 accidents. Also, no civilian was killed.

(c) Compensation for loss of/damage to civilian property due to Indian Air Force Aircraft accidents is paid by the Government as per extant rules.

Self-sufficiency in arms production

2344. SHRI PARSHOTTAM KHODABHAI RUPALA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) what action has been taken by the Ministry to increase defence and arms production in our country as we are not self-sufficient in arms production and despite the fact that we have talented scientists and engineers;

(b) whether the Ministry is aware that the State Government of Gujarat has shown its willingness to develop defence industry in Gujarat;

(c) if so, whether the Ministry has consulted with Gujarat for development of defence industry; and

(d) the details of target set by the Ministry for sufficient domestic arms production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. M.M. PALLAM RAJU): (a) The Ministry of Defence has been taking various steps for achieving self-reliance in defence production. A 'Make Procedure' was introduced as part of the Defence Procurement Procedure in 2006 to encourage indigenous development and manufacture of defence equipment, and action is in progress for the development of some major equipment under this category. A Defence Production Policy has also been introduced from January, 2011 with the objective of strengthening indigenous capability in defence production and achieving self-reliance. The policy includes various steps for encouraging indigenous

design, development and manufacture of defence equipment by both the public sector and the private sector. It would also encourage and facilitate research and development projects as well as manufacture of defence products by MSMEs. The Offset Procedure introduced as part of DPP 2006 is also aimed at strengthening indigenous capabilities.

(b) and (c) As per the information available with the Department of Defence Production, no reference has been received from the Government of Gujarat for developing defence industry in that State.

(d) As per the target set for 2011-12, the Ordnance Factories would issue arms, ammunitions and products worth ` 11,700/- crore, while for the 9 Defence Public Sector Undertakings a target of ` 31,590/- crore has been set for sales/value of production.

Initiation of second phase of coastal security

2345. SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken in the first phase of coastal security in the country;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Ministry has started second phase of coastal security;

(c) if so, the aims and objectives of the second phase;

(d) whether the Ministry feels that only 1,000 Sagar Prahari Bal is sufficient for offshore patrolling; and

(e) if not, what proposals the Ministry has to increase its strength?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) Consequent to the terrorist attack on Mumbai in November 2008, the Coastal security apparatus in the country was reviewed by the Cabinet Committee on Security on 16th February, 2009 and the following steps were taken:-

(i) Joint Operation Centers (JOC) have been set up at Mumbai, Visakhapatnam, Kochi and Port Blair, jointly manned and operated by the Navy and Coast Guard.

(ii) Establishment of a National Command, Control, Communication and Intelligence Network for a real-time maritime domain awareness linking operations rooms of the Navy and Coast Guard, both at the field and the apex levels.

(iii) Action has been initiated for formation of 'Sagar Prahari Bal' for the for protection duties for Indian Navy comprising of 1000 men and 80 Fast Interceptor Crafts.

(iv) Surface and air surveillance has been enhanced by Indian Navy

and Coast Guard Ships and aircraft along the coast and in all offshore development areas.

- (v) Coastal security Exercises are conducted regularly on the east and west coasts.

(vi) Awareness drives have been conducted by the Navy and the Coast Guard to sensitize the Fishing communities on issues related to security threats from sea.

(vii) Long term measures include setting up of a Coastal Radar Station change and Auto Identification System (AIS).

(viii) Under Coastal Security Scheme steps have been taken for strengthening of Marine Police Force of coastal states and Union Territories.

(b) and (c) Second Phase of Coastal Security Scheme is envisaged with the objective of bridging the gaps in the present Coastal Security system with a view to strengthen it further.

(d) and (e) The Sagar Prahari Bal has been raised by the Navy for force protection, security of naval bases and co-located Vulnerable Assets (VAs) and Vulnerable Points (VPs). The sanctioned manpower of 1000 personnel is for these roles/tasks.

Lifting of ban on export of ALH

2346. SHRI RANJITSINH VIJAYSINH MOHITE PATIL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Hindustan Aeronautics Limited (HAL) plans to sell its Advanced Light Helicopters (ALH) to South America Countries like Columbia, Brazil and Chile but would not because of Government's ban on helicopter export;

(b) if so, whether Government has put some ban on helicopter exports;

(c) whether Government has received any request from HAL to take a liberal view in lifting the ban on exports imposed on it; and

(d) if so, what are the regulations and by when this ban is likely to be lifted thus making the HAL to supply its product in the foreign market?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. M.M. PALLAM RAJU): (a) Hindustan Aeronautics Limited (HAL) has identified South American Region as one of its target market for promotion of Dhruv-Advanced Light Helicopter. With bagging of export order from Ecuadorian Air Force against stiff global competition, Dhruv helicopter has made a footprint in South America. HAL has supplied seven Dhruv helicopters to Ecuador and is in the process of setting up

a Regional Maintenance Centre for Dhruv to cover after-sales Logistic support in the entire Latin American Region.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d) Do not apply.

Shortfall in production of indigenous naval warships

2347. SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) of India has reportedly come down heavily on defence PSUs tasked with the responsibility of indigenous construction of naval warships in the country as till date, only one frigate of P-17 has been commissioned against the expected 9 ships by August, 2010;

(b) if so, what are the reasons for productivity of Indian shipyards falling alarmingly behind global standards; and

(c) what measures are being taken by the Defence PSUs to meet country's requirement by producing more indigenous naval warships?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. M.M. PALLAM RAJU): (a) Sir, the CAG has conducted a performance audit of the indigenous construction of Indian naval warships, and has presented a Report to the Parliament in March, 2011. While acknowledging that India has attained credible capacity in warship building over the years, the Report also includes a number of observations and recommendations relating to more efficient project management, better coordination amongst various agencies involved in the process, and improved financial controls.

(b) The Report does not contain any observations on an alarming fall in the productivity of Indian shipyards. It acknowledges that warship building, on its own, is a complex, time-consuming and iterative activity. This situation becomes more complex as a result of our dependency on foreign sources for procurement of major weapons and sensors, and also our aspirations for increased indigenous content in Indian warships, leading to delays in the process of delivery of ships.

(c) To meet the growing requirements of indigenous shipbuilding and to adopt modern shipbuilding methods, Defence PSUs have embarked on yard modernization projects with the support of the Ministry of Defence. Further, initiatives have also been taken by Defence PSUs with support of the Ministry to induct modern build technologies for faster construction of naval warships.

Scam in re-settlement/rehabilitation of ex-servicemen

2348. SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Ministry is facing a biggest defence scam revolving around giving re-settlement/rehabilitation facilities in the name of ex-servicemen;

(b) whether Directorate General Resettlement (DGR) seems more than hand in glove in these murky deals, allegedly facilitating and orchestrating the whole scam by submitting fake documents;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the action taken by Government to punish guilty persons involved therein; and

(e) what preventive measures are taken to stop such scams in future?

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

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

Elimination of bottlenecks in DPP

2349. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in spite of allocation of huge budget for Defence, the pace of military modernization is not adequate;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of factors acting as obstacle that hinder procurement of modern equipments for armed forces; and

(d) how Government propose to reduce and ultimately eliminate procedural delays and bottlenecks in Defence Procurement Procedures (DPP)?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) 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) to (d) The modernization is undertaken through procurement of defence equipment/platforms in accordance with the provisions of Defence Procurement Procedure (DPP). However, delays sometimes occur in defence procurement projects due to several reasons such as insufficient and limited vendor base, non conformity of the offers to the Request for Proposal (RFP) conditions, field trials, complexities in contract negotiations, limited indigenous capability and long lead time for indigenization etc. Further, the market for state-of-the-art defence equipment and platforms being circumscribed by denial regimes, limited availability of required type of material, complexities in construction and manufacturing involving integration of large number of systems, assemblies and sub-assemblies also cause delays. To

counter systemic and institutional delays, procedures and process are continuously refined on the basis of experience gained during the procurement process. All procurements are guided by the Defence Procurement Procedure (DPP) and time-lines given therein.

IAF objection on construction of hotels near air base in Delhi

†2350. SHRI KAPTAN SINGH SOLANKI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian Air Force has raised objections on construction of hotels and multi-storeyed buildings near its air base in Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the policy of Government in this regard;

(d) whether these projects have been constructed ignoring the rules; and

(e) if so, whether Government has fixed any accountability in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) and (b) Objections has been raised by Air Force Station, Rajokri, in respect of constructions by Dhawan Farm (now named as Mapple Emerald), Chawla Farm and Bhatia Farm in close proximity to the Air Force Station.

(c) Under Section 3 & 7 of the Works of Defence Act, 1903, restrictions have been imposed by the Government upon the use and enjoyment of land in the vicinity of Air Force installations/establishment as specified in Gazette Notification issued by the Government from time to time. Under Indian Air Force Act, 1934, clearance is also to be obtained from concerned authorities for buildings proposed to be constructed around Air Force aerodromes.

(d) and (c) The constructions by Dhawn Farm (now named Mapple Emerald), Chawla Farm and Bhatia Farm falls within the 100m restricted zone of Air Force Station, Rajokri. The matter has been taken up by the Air Force Station with the concerned local authorities.

Anti piracy operations against Somali pirates

2351. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian Navy has recently

successfully conducted anti piracy operations against Somali pirates who have threatened the sea trade;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) which are the other nations cooperating with India against anti piracy operations?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. 26 Indian Navy ships have been deputed in the Gulf of Aden since October, 2008.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

A total of 1731 ships have been escorted. Indian Navy has prevented 34 piracy attempts. A total of 120 pirates have been apprehended and 73 fishermen and crew rescued in 4 operations of Navy in East Arabian Sea in 2011.

(c) Indian Navy is cooperating with several other Navies in countering piracy in Gulf of Aden and the Arabian Sea.

Rescue of Chinese Vessel

2352. SHRI R.C. SINGH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian Navy recently rescued a Chinese Vessel, MV Fucheng, from pirates' clutches; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) and (b) The Indian Navy, played a role in the rescue of Chinese vessel MV Full City from pirates on 5th May 2011 when, a message of pirate attack on MV Full City vide MERCURY Net was relayed to Indian Naval Maritime Patrol Aircraft (MPA) carrying out search in the area. Indian Naval Ship Tabar, was also directed to close the area at best speed. The pirates had boarded MV Full City but the crew locked themselves in the citadel/safe house. The Indian Naval aircraft arrived on the scene immediately and observed a pirate mother ship next to MV Full City and a skiff alongside the ship. The aircraft made a number of low passes over the ship and strongly warned the pirates on radio, to leave the merchant ship immediately as other Indian naval warships were closing the area. The aircraft observed that the warning had the desired effect and the skiff was seen leaving the ship along with the pirates and heading for its mother ship nearby. Meanwhile a helicopter, launched from a Turkish warship Giresun and F-18 aircraft from the US aircraft carrier also overflew MV Full City. A boarding team from Giresun boarded MV Full City and confirmed that the pirates had already left the merchant ship.

Investigations into Adarsh Housing Society scam

2353. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the investigations in Adarsh Housing Society scam has been completed;

(b) if so, what are the findings; and

(c) what action has Government taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (c) Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) had registered a Preliminary Enquiry on 15.11.2010 into the alleged irregularities in the allotment of land to Adarsh Cooperative Housing Society in Mumbai and

construction of High rise building on it. The Preliminary Enquiry has been completed and a regular case has been registered on 29.1.2011 against 13 accused persons under various sections of Indian Penal Code and Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 on the basis of outcome of Preliminary Enquiry. Investigation is in progress.

Delay in delivery of arms from Russia

2354. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Navy had placed an order for three Talwar class frigates with Russia in 2006 with the delivery date fixed in 2011 for the first ship;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the State run Russian arms exporter, Rosoboronexport publicly said that the deliveries of the ships would be delayed;

(d) whether almost all the defence deals with Russia has been hit by the delays including aircraft carrier Marshal Gorshkov;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether Government has tried to find out the causes of delays and has a talk with Russia; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (g) A contract was signed with Rosoboronexport, Russia in 2006 for acquisition of three Talwar Class follow-on ships and the delivery schedule for these three ships was April, 2011, October, 2011 and April, 2012. Rosoboronexport has intimated that the delivery of the ships would be delayed as follows: 1st Ship - 12 months, 2nd Ship - 11 months and 3rd Ship - 14 months.

Two major cases of shipbuilding projects with Rosoboronexport, Russia namely, Gorshkov and Talwar Class follow-on ships have been delayed.

The induction of the Gorshkov/Vikramaditya was re-scheduled due to the necessity to carry out additional works such as renewal of almost all equipment/systems, hull structures, cabling, and application of long-life paint to afford greater protection to the ship's steel plating and formulation of a detailed scope of harbour/sea trials/aircrafts trials. The delivery date of the ship has been revised to December, 2012.

The Russian side has brought out that the delays in the Talwar Class follow-on ships are primarily on account of non-availability of adequate skilled manpower at the shipyard to undertake concurrent construction of these vessels, and the delays in delivery of Russian origin equipment to the shipyard.

Issues relating to supply of defence equipment/platforms from Russia are taken up on a regular basis in various bilateral fora which include High Level Monitoring Committee (HLMC) meeting, Indo-Russian Inter-governmental Commission on Military Technical Cooperation (IRIGCMTC) meetings and in the Project Review Meetings.

Security failure along West Coast

2355. SHRI N. BALAGANGA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any security/intelligence failure along the western coast of the country, due to which a ghost ship went undetected for 100 hours;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is a three-tier security ring in existence to prevent untoward incidents;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by Government to tighten the security apparatus along western coast?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) and (b) On 31st July, 2011 merchant vessels MT Pavit was found grounded 1-2 meter depth in position 14 NM north of Colaba Point, Mumbai. Inputs indicated that this ship is a bonafide vessel which has Indian crew. M/s Pavit Shipping Lines, Dubai are the registered owners. The vessel was abandoned on 30th June, 2011 off Oman due to engine failure and ingress of water. The crew were evacuated by Royal Navy and transferred to MT Jag Pushpa for disembarkment at Sikka, Gujarat. The Maritime Rescue Coordination Centre Mumbai remained in touch with the vessel through out the ordeal till abandoning and thereafter requested the owner to monitor the vessel. The owners informed that the vessel had already sunk as reported by UK Maritime Trade Organisation. Therefore the vessel is unlikely to have security implications.

(c) to (e) Government has initiated several measures to strengthen Coastal Security, which includes improving surveillance mechanism and enhanced patrolling by following an integrated approach. Joint operational exercises are conducted on regular basis among Navy, Coast Guard, Coastal Police, Customs and others to check the effectiveness of this approach adopted for security of coastal areas including island territories. Further, continuous review and monitoring of various mechanisms have been established by the Government at

different levels, involving various agencies, including the State/Union Territory authorities. The intelligence mechanism has also been streamlined through the creation of Joint Operation Centers and multi-agency coordination mechanism. Installation of radars covering the country's entire coastline and islands is also an essential part of this process.

Crashes of fighter air planes

2356. SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the accidents of fighter planes have increased during the last three years as compared to the previous period;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of fighter planes that crashed during the last three years and the makes thereof;

(d) how many pilots lost their life and how many were disabled permanently, because of the crashes; and

(e) whether Government has developed any strategy to overcome these regular accidents and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) and (b) During the last three years (2008-2009 to 2010-2011) and the current year 2011-12 (up to 17.8.2011), a total of 26 fighter planes of Indian Air Force (IAF) had crashed. During the preceding three year period of 2005-06 to 2007-08, 20 IAF fighter planes had crashed. Year-wise details are given below:

Year	No. of IAF fighter aircraft crashes
2005-2006	6
2006-2007	8
2007-2008	6
2008-2009	8
2009-2010	10
2010-2011	6
2011-2012	2
(upto 17.8.2011)	

(c) and (d) During the last three years (2008-09 to 2010-11) and current year 2011-12 (upto 17.8.2011), 26 fighter planes of the IAF crashed. The makes of these fighter planes were MiGs, Su-30 MKI and Jaguar. Six pilots were killed in these crashes.

(e) Every IAF aircraft accident is thoroughly investigated by a Court of Inquiry (CoI) to ascertain the cause of accident and remedial

measures are taken accordingly to check their recurrence in future.
Apart from this, IAF has taken various measures relating to
invigoration of

aviation safety organization, 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 Flight 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 also been taken by Government to train pilots to prevent accidents due to human error. These include increased use of simulators to practice procedures and emergency action, 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 aircrew.

Review of coastal assets

2357. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to conduct review of coastal assets including Indian Navy and nuclear installations in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the objectives for such review;

(d) whether Government has fixed any time-frame by when such review will be completed;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the agency authorized to conduct such review?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (f) Review and upgradation of assets of Indian Navy and Coast Guard is a continuous and ongoing process in view of the constantly changing security environment.

A second phase of coastal security scheme is envisaged to bridge the gaps in the existing arrangement and further strengthen coastal security.

Non-payment of salaries to employees of Hindustan Shipyard Ltd.

2358. SHRI NANDI YELLAIAH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether merger of Hindustan Shipyard Limited, Visakhapatnam with Indian Navy had been completed;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) the total amount of arrears of salaries due as on date to workers of Hindustan Shipyard Limited, Visakhapatnam;

(d) whether the arrears of salaries will be paid to workers; and

(e) if so, the immediate period during which arrears of salaries will be paid to the workers of Hindustan Shipyard Limited?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. M.M. PALLAM RAJU): (a) and (b) Government has already transferred Hindustan Shipyard Limited (HSL), which was earlier under the Ministry of Shipping to the Department of Defence Production, Ministry of Defence by way of amendment of the Allocation of Business Rules on 23rd February, 2010.

(c) Rs.51.43 crores approximately is due as arrears upto April, 2011 towards pay revision w.e.f. 1.1.2009. The revised salaries are being paid from May, 2011.

(d) and (e) HSL is not in a healthy financial situation. As on 31.3.2011 this Shipyard has accumulated losses of Rs.930.10 crores and the negative net worth of Rs. 628.01 crores. In the wage revision settlement entered into with the Union by the Management of HSL, it was agreed that payment of arrears on account of revision will be made based on the improvement in the financial position of the Company.

Civil operations at Naval Airport at Karwar

2359. DR. VIJAY MALLYA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the State Government of Karnataka has approached the Ministry to give permission for civil operations at the Naval Air port at Karwar;

(b) whether the State Government have already offered to provide additional land for commencing civil operations;

(c) if so, why proposal has not been agreed to so far; and

(d) whether Government would consider the proposal of the State Government favourably at the earliest?

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

(b) No firm proposal regarding additional land for commencing civil operations has been received from the State Government.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

Discrepancies in land records

2360. PROF. ANIL KUMAR SAHANI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether discrepancies were found in the figures of A-1 land as mentioned in land calculation sheets prepared by Local Military Authorities (LMAs) for the purpose of local management for keeping land records of A-1 land in General Land Register and Military Land Register;

(b) whether the land area in the records of LMAs was higher by 12769.86 acres in respect of 9 stations and lesser by 9427.77 acres in the remaining stations, compared to the records of Defence Estate Office (DEOs); and

(c) the measures taken to correct land records?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (c) As per the existing rules, Defence Estates Officers (DEOs) maintain records of all defence lands and they are the source of authentic records. Local Military Authorities (LMAs) obtain these records from the Defence Estates Officers and when in doubt, contact the Defence Estates Officers for its resolution. In order to verify land holdings on ground, Ministry has sanctioned a project in February, 2011, to be implemented in a period of 3 years, for survey, demarcation and verification of Defence lands.

Transfer of land to MIHAN Project, Nagpur

2361. SHRI GOVINDRAO ADIK:

SHRI SANJAY RAUT:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Maharashtra has requested for the early approval of Government for the MoU signed for the transfer/exchange of land to the Multi-Modal International Hub Airport (MIHAN) Project, Nagpur;

(b) if so, the details of the proposal and Government's response thereto; and

(c) the reasons for the delay to grant land to the MIHAN Project, Nagpur and by when it will be sanctioned?

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

(b) For development of the existing airport at Nagpur into a Multi-Modal International Hub Airport (MIHAN), Maharashtra Government has proposed for transfer of 278 hectares of land under the possession of Air Force Station, Nagpur, in lieu of which 400 hectares of land is to be transferred by the State Government to the Indian Air Force (IAF). The proposal has been agreed 'in principle' to by the IAF.

(c) Finalisation of draft MoU for the transfer/exchange of land between IAF and Maharashtra Airport Development Company (MADC), a Government of Maharashtra company, is pending due to Airport Authority of India's claim of ownership/lease rent in respect of over 288.74 acres of land at Nagpur airport which is presently under the possession of IAF.

Strategic depth of Karwar naval base

2362. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government proposes to have major expansion of the strategic Karwar, India's third major naval base after Mumbai and Visakhapatnam, naval base in Karnataka;

(b) whether the expansion is being made to base some other frontline warships/aircraft carriers/submarines there;

(c) whether the expansion is going to provide India with much needed strategic depth and operational flexibility; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. The matter is under consideration of the Government.

Investigation into sinking of cargo vessels

2363. SHRI JAI PRAKASH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has conducted investigation into the incidents of sinking of cargo vessels, M.V. Wisdom and M.V. Pavit at Mumbai's Juhu beach on 11th June and 31st July, 2011 respectively;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the further steps being taken by Government to check the occurrences of such incidents even after modernizing the monitoring system of Indian Coast Guard post 26/11 Mumbai terror attacks?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) and (b) The two cargo vessels MV Wisdom and MT Pavit ran aground off Mumbai coast during June-July 2011. MV Wisdom, being towed from Colombo to Alang for dismantling lost tow approximately 12 nm west of Mumbai harbour and due to prevalent adverse sea conditions finally ran aground at Juhu beach on the night of 11th June, 2011.

MT Pavit was abandoned on 30th June, 2011 off Oman coast due to engine breakdown and ingress of water. All 13 Indian crew were rescued by Royal Navy warship 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.

(c) Government has initiated several measures to strengthen Coastal Security, which includes improving surveillance mechanism and enhanced patrolling by following an integrated approach. Joint operational exercises are conducted on regular basis among Navy, Coast Guard, Coastal Police, Customs and others to check the effectiveness of this approach adopted for security of coastal areas including island territories. Further, continuous review and monitoring of various mechanisms have been established by the Government at different levels, involving various agencies, including the State/Union Territory authorities. The intelligence mechanism has also been streamlined through the creation of Joint Operation Centers and multi-agency coordination mechanism. Installation of radars covering the country's entire coastline and islands is also an essential part of this process.

Achievements of National Service Scheme

†2364. SHRIMATI HEMA MALINI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that National Crime Records Bureau has revealed that 38 per cent people committing suicide in the country fall in the age group of 15-29 years;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the achievements of 'National Service Scheme' during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) The percentage of people who committed suicide in the age group of 15-29 years during the years 2008, 2009 and 2010 was 35.7%, 34.5% and 35.3% respectively. The age group-wise details of persons who committed suicides in the country during the years 2008, 2009 and 2010 are attached at Statement-I (See below).

(c) The National Service Scheme (NSS) aims at arousing social consciousness of the youth with an overall objective of 'personality development of the students through community service'. The achievement of 'National Service Scheme' during the last three years *i.e.* 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 are attached at Statement-II.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement-I

*Distribution of suicidal deaths by age group during
2008, 2009 and 2010*

Year	Upto 14 yrs.	15-29 yrs.	30-44 yrs.	45-59 yrs.	Above 60 yrs.	Total
2008	2381	44652	43562	25192	9230	125017
2009	2951	43920	43488	26603	10189	127151
2010*	3130	47625	44846	27889	11109	134599

*'Provisional data.

Statement-II

*Achievements under National Service Scheme (NSS) during
the year 2008-09*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Special Camps	Adopted Village	Blood Donation	Tree Plantation	Pulse Polio (Children benefited)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	825	3000	23416	211221	1232441
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	15	61	0	1385	246
3.	Assam	225	160	0	0	0
4.	Bihar	196	305	1168	49176	56296
5.	Chhattisgarh	732	778	1500	116524	44572
6.	Goa	70	70	1951	7401	5585
7.	Gujarat	1438	1438	3149	13770	22522
8.	Haryana	759	170	8905	3230	54720
9.	Himachal Pradesh	387	655	1093	93298	15200
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	112	120	475	14621	65000
11.	Jharkhand	65	122	1487	23109	16698

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
12.	Karnataka	2204	2590	1225	360350	455186
13.	Kerala	700	750	10303	709565	97309
14.	Madhya Pradesh	836	932	2870	52566	92711
15.	Maharashtra	1490	1490	64000	270000	210000
16.	Manipur	17	60	130	2750	1230
17.	Meghalaya	11	36	113	1000	200
18.	Mizoram	231	240	2899	3445	46780
19.	Nagaland	51	52	232	7175	8050
20.	Orissa	1325	1325	1154	4662	578
21.	Punjab	469	864	1829	30943	27932
22.	Rajasthan	1554	1600	5976	193650	83000
23.	Sikkim	125	125	350	12500	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	4918	4670	35144	195944	136020
25.	Tripura	142	160	3800	13000	50000
26.	Uttar Pradesh	1842	1902	2363	150518	244169
27.	Uttarakhand	585	569	420	33812	63254
28.	West Bengal	589	845	9394	46038	29819
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0
30.	Chandigarh	75	64	1275	16270	90750
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	12	12	0	0	0
32.	Daman and Diu	11	11	0	0	0
33.	Lakshadweep	0	6	0	0	250
34.	Puducherry	101	126	425	3850	36950
35.	Delhi	0	0	2908	0	63203
TOTAL		22112	25308	189954	2641773	3250671

*Achievements under National Service Scheme (NSS) during
the year 2009-10*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Special Camps	Adopted Village	Blood Donation	Tree Plantation	Pulse Polio (Children benefited)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	591	3256	2774	49239	649017
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1100	61	158	2600	350
3.	Assam	3	176	0	0	0
4.	Bihar	76	250	587	20500	13570
5.	Chhattisgarh	552	610	1420	43871	22318
6.	Goa	61	61	473	1185	11204
7.	Gujarat	897	897	834	45328	9317
8.	Haryana	131	131	6489	47700	13090
9.	Himachal Pradesh	642	630	13	200250	16025
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	147	147	177	52000	77000
11.	Jharkhand	21	85	70	7010	3250
12.	Karnataka	1262	3001	737	195100	825581
13.	Kerala	885	800	5621	105897	23000
14.	Madhya Pradesh	502	502	0	30762	0
15.	Maharashtra	1258	1258	45350	106890	518213
16.	Manipur	1000	20	250	2000	0
17.	Meghalaya	1600	36	163	1500	0
18.	Mizoram	8650	235	1572	3217	6800
19.	Nagaland	3527	45	754	5850	5000
20.	Orissa	961	961	955	6500	0
21.	Punjab	89	595	1056	28630	34629

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
22. Rajasthan		1455	1600	6809	260000	80000
23. Sikkim		45	125	140	7000	0
24. Tamil Nadu		2565	4687	21987	111063	81213
25. Tripura		3172	34	2380	10000	2200
26. Uttar Pradesh		793	794	208	18552	8550
27. Uttarakhand		235	235	373	4599	40000
28. West Bengal		197	197	4613	22104	11016
29. Andaman and Nicobar Islands		0	0	0	0	0
30. Chandigarh		36	69	1426	3750	447650
31. Dadra and Nagar Haveli		6	6	0	0	0
32. Daman and Diu		3	3	0	0	0
33. Lakshadweep		0	13	0	0	600
34. Puducherry		54	126	440	5075	39000
35. Delhi		1	0	50	100	1000
TOTAL		32517	21646	107879	1398272	2939593

*Achievements under National Service Scheme (NSS) during
the year 2010-11*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Special Camps	Adopted Village	Blood Donation	Tree Plantation	Pulse Polio (Children benefited)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1095	3256	19775	244824	1114894
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	50	65	36	2400	450
3.	Assam	0	102	24	0	1428
4.	Bihar	92	331	660	23383	28363

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
5.	Chhattisgarh	522	755	1406	98284	45477
6.	Goa	78	80	200	1000	300
7.	Gujarat	1013	1308	1500	672000	85000
8.	Haryana	714	855	9168	19465	54720
9.	Himachal Pradesh	638	660	780	84985	11117
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	65	80	1400	45350	113
11.	Jharkhand	34	199	854	14160	1174
12.	Karnataka	2605	2625	7100	200100	116010
13.	Kerala	1117	800	1825	485000	25000
14.	Madhya Pradesh	854	859	8008	59947	193341
15.	Maharashtra	1907	1890	52806	390000	192969
16.	Manipur	4	38	166	1450	200
17.	Meghalaya	15	106	121	530	2865
18.	Mizoram	81	120	3120	2835	3420
19.	Nagaland	21	34	490	12050	1200
20.	Orissa	1047	1709	1675	25228	150
21.	Punjab	427	97	3824	45612	24072
22.	Rajasthan	1696	1700	7000	295000	52000
23.	Sikkim	125	125	310	12512	25000
24.	Tamil Nadu	4450	4686	70061	478794	242156
25.	Tripura	114	44	19	22000	16000
26.	Uttar Pradesh	2245	2291	1933	135245	186982
27.	Uttarakhand	643	651	17676	248227	41187
28.	West Bengal	653	829	8698	52394	12430
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
30. Chandigarh		131	78	2923	10000	54500
31. Dadra and Nagar Haveli		8	16	120	1600	7000
32. Daman and Diu		14	8	83	1300	1500
33. Lakshadweep		8	7	0	200	0
34. Puducherry		73	175	650	15000	6000
35. Delhi		6	550	3055	5200	6320
TOTAL		22545	27129	227466	3706075	2553338

Loss to crops due to natural calamities

†2365. SHRI MEGHRAJ JAIN:

SHRI RAGHUNANDAN SHARMA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the farmers have incurred loss of crops due to natural calamities like flood, drought and hailstorms in the year 2010 and 2011;

(b) if so, the State-wise details of natural calamities; and

(c) whether any group of ministers or any group of officers was sent to States by Government to make first hand assessment of the loss?

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

(b) to (c) The details of States affected by natural calamities during the year 2010 and 2011 and visit by the Inter-Ministerial Central Team (IMCT) to the affected States during 2009-10 and 2010-11, for an on-the-spot assessment of damage and requirement of funds are given at Statement-I and II.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement-I

State-wise assessment of assistance made by Inter-Ministerial Central Teams and approved by Government of India in the wake of Cyclonic storms, floods, cloudburst, hailstorms and landslides during the years 2009-10 and 2010-11

(Rs. in crore)

Sl.No.	States	2009-10				2010-11			
		Name of calamity	Assistance assessed by IMCT	Assistance approved by GOI from		Name of calamity	Assistance assessed by IMCT	Assistance approved by GOI from	
				NDRF*	NRDWP			NDRF*	NRDWP
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Floods	1185.41	606.88	69.785	Cyclonic storm/floods	930.20#	735.65	18.025
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—	Floods/landslides	170.71	123.49	32.00
3.	Assam	—	—	—	—	Floods/storm	206.17	206.17	—
4.	Bihar	—	—	—	—	Thunderstorm	26.98	26.926	—
5.	Goa	Floods	4.68	2.49	0.50	—	—	—	—
6.	Haryana	—	—	—	—	Floods	65.91	65.91	0.90
7.	Himachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—	Flood/ landslides	295.597	242.73	27.56
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	—	—	—	—	Cloudburst	45.06	45.06	11.10

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
9. Karnataka	Floods	2130.06\$	1501.82	8.16	Floods		197.79	197.75	8.66
10. Kerala	Floods	116.90	61.36	1.85	Floods/landslides		28.45	22.20	2.40
11. Maharashtra	Floods	279.287	188.78	3.94	—		—	—	—
12. Mizoram	—	—	—	—	Cyclonic storm/ hailstorms		9.14	6.249	—
13. Orissa	Floods	82.88	39.32	—	—		—	—	—
14. Tamil Nadu	—	—	—	—	Floods		512.81	508.69	0.436
15. Uttar Pradesh	—	—	—	—	Floods		874.40	869.40	5.00
16. Uttarakhand	—	—	—	—	Floods/ landslides		817.91	624.07	71.10
17. West Bengal	Cyclonic storm 'Aila'	765.86	516.859	—	Thunderstorm		111.02	107.59	0.07
18. Puducherry	Floods	0.77	0.35	—	Cyclonic storm 'Laila'	0.607	0.607	0.607	—

*Subject to the adjustment of balance available in the SDRF account for instant calamity.

\$This includes two memoranda, submitted by State Government.

@ The State Government has not submitted memorandum to GOI during current financial year for additional assistance so far.

#This includes four memoranda, submitted by State Government.

NRDWP = National Rural Drinking Water Programme.

(Note: - It is mentioned that the State Government in their memorandum had also projected requirement for items

outside the purview of SDRF and NDRF norms. Accordingly, no assistance has been considered for those items).

Statement-II

State-wise assessment of assessment made by Inter-Ministerial Central Teams and approved by Government of India in the wake of drought during the years 2009-10 and 2010-11

(Rs. in crore)					
Sl. No.	Name of State	Drought of 2009-10			
Drought of 2010-11					
	Assistance assessed by IMCT	Assistance approved by GOI*	Assistance assessed by IMCT	Assistance approved by GOI*	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1837.10	575.30	-	-
2.	Assam	95.59	89.94	-	-
3.	Bihar	910.21	1163.64	650.80	1459.54
4.	Gujarat	-	-	321.35\$	277.30\$
5.	Himachal Pradesh	178.32	88.93	-	-
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	167.28	156.77	-	-
7.	Jharkhand	139.52	200.955	833.54	855.30
8.	Karnataka	260.52	116.49	-	-
9.	Kerala	33.02#	33.02#	-	-
10.	Madhya Pradesh	317.61	246.31	-	-
11.	Maharashtra	1288.25	671.88	492.90\$	529.61\$
12.	Manipur	22.09	14.57	-	-
13.	Nagaland	20.26	21.12	-	-
14.	Orissa	294.75	151.92	407.52 438.87\$	376.55 438.87\$
15.	Rajasthan	3421.59	1034.84	-	-
16.	Uttar Pradesh	1685.215	515.05	-	-
17.	West Bengal	-	-	1163.09	724.99

This includes hailstorm. \$ Including unseasonal rains.

*Subject to the adjustment of 75% of available balance in the SDRF account on concerned State Government, for instant calamity.

(Note: - It is mentioned that the State Government in their memorandum had also projected requirement for items outside the purview of SDRF

and NDRF norms. Accordingly, no assistance has been considered for those items).

Development of centralized intelligence sharing mechanism

2366. SHRI KALRAJ MISHRA:

SHRI D. RAJA:

SHRI K.E. ISMAIL:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government had announced after 26/11 attack on Mumbai that it will develop a centralized intelligence sharing among the various intelligence agencies in 2008;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the Ministry failed miserably in its efforts to build such mechanisms;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of steps to establish that mechanism expeditiously?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (e) 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 agencies of the state Governments, 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. The strength of Intelligence Bureau has also been augmented.

The Multi-Agency Centre in the Intelligence Bureau has strengthened and re-organized to enable it to function on 24x7 basis.

Action has also been completed for establishment of online, dedicated and secure connectivity between all the designated Members of Multi-Agency Centre (MAC), MAC and the Subsidiary Multi-Agency Centers (SMACs) in 30 important identified locations.

Up-gradation and strengthening of capabilities of intelligence agencies, is a continuous process.

Close connection of IM with Al-Qaeda

†2367. SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI:

SHRI MOTILAL VORA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received information regarding close connections of Indian Mujahiddin (IM) with Al-Qaeda;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether there is any possibility of role of Indian Mujahiddin and Al-Qaeda in Varanasi blast; and

(c) whether Government will make intelligence agencies effective to deal with this situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) No information is available regarding close connections of Indian Mujahiddin (IM) and Al-Qaeda.

(b) Indian Mujahiddin is suspected to be involved in Varanasi blast (December, 07, 2010). However, no information about the role of the Al-Qaeda in the said blast is available.

(c) 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 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. The strength of Intelligence Bureau has also been augmented.

The Multi-Agency Centre in the Intelligence Bureau has been strengthened and re-organised to enable it to function on 24x7 basis.

Action has also been completed for establishment of online, dedicated and secure connectivity between all the designated Members of Multi-Agency Centre (MAC) and the Subsidiary Multi-Agency Centre (SMACs) in 30 important identified locations.

Upgradation and strengthening of capabilities of intelligence agencies, is a continuous process.

Missing children in Delhi

†2368. SHRI MOTILAL VORA:

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that the incidents of children going missing are taking place regularly in Delhi;

(b) the number of children gone missing in Delhi during the last

one year and the number of children out of them who have been found;

(c) the number of cases of children gone missing from juvenile home in Delhi during the last three years; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) the steps taken by Government to check the incidents of kidnapping of children?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) The details of children gone missing in Delhi during the year 2010 and 2011 (upto 31.07.2011) and the number of children out of them, who have been found are given below:

Year	Number of missing children	Number of children found
2010	5091	3937
2011 (upto 31.07.2011)	3025	2040

(c) The details of cases of children gone missing from juvenile home in Delhi during the last three years are given below:

Year	Cases reported	Number of missing children
2008	05	25
2000	52	146
2010	34	108

(d) The steps taken by the Delhi Police to check the incidents of kidnapping of children are as follows:

(i) The Standing Order No. 252/09, which is regarding the duties of the Police in case of missing children, has been revised in light of the observations of Hon'ble Delhi High Court in a matter regarding missing children.

(ii) Concerned staff of Delhi Police is briefed regularly and action is taken as per the Standing Order by the police station, as and when any such case is reported.

(iii) Additional Commissioners of Police/Deputy Commissioners of Police have been instructed to closely supervise and monitor the progress in the tracing of missing children as per the Standing Order.

(iv) Delhi Police has also established Anti-Human Trafficking Units

(AHTUs) in all districts and has formulated SOP in respect of missing children, which mandates prompt registration of FIRs and proper follow up of investigation of these cases.

- (v) A Missing Person Desk has been constituted in each police station and the Inspector (Investigation) acts as the Registering Officer of this Desk and the nominated

Juvenile Welfare Officers are its members. The Inspector (Investigation) ensures that immediate action is initiated as per the Standing Order on receipt of a complaint, and complete records are maintained regarding efforts made by them to trace the missing child. SHOs and senior officers regularly monitor/review the functioning of this desk.

Sending of Letter Rogatory

†2369. SHRI RAM JETHMALANI:

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that hundreds of Letter Rogatory from country have been sent to several countries of the world;

(b) if so, the actual number of the letters sent and the time since when these letters have been pending without any action;

(c) whether reminders for taking early action on these letters have been sent by the Government of India; and

(d) if so, the total number of reminders sent and the total money spent thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) 226 Letter Rogatories sent by the Government of India through diplomatic channels to various countries are pending for execution. A Statement of pending Letters Rogatory is annexed.

(c) and (d) Quarterly reminders are being sent by the Government of India to the concerned Foreign Governments through Diplomatic Channels. As these LRs and subsequent reminders are sent through diplomatic channels, separate cost on these cannot be worked out.

Statement

LRS pending aboard as on 31.05.2011

Sl. No.	Name of the Country	No. of LRs pending	Earliest Pendency to Latest Pendency
1	2	3	4
1.	Australia	05	2002 to 2010

2.	Bahamas	02	2001 to 2009
3.	Bahrain	02	2006 and 2011

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

1	2	3	4
4.	Bangladesh	03	2001 to 2004
5.	Belgium	02	2009
6.	Benin	01	2000
7.	British Virgin Islands	02	2009
8.	Canada	05	2000 to 2011
9.	Cayman Island	01	2009
10.	Cook Islands	03	2007
11.	Czech Republic	01	2009
12.	Cyprus	01	2010
13.	Egypt	01	1999
14.	France	02	1993 to 2009
15.	Gambia	01	2000
16.	Germany	03	2005 to 2007
17.	Ghana	01	2007
18.	Greece	01	2004
19.	Guinea Bissau	01	2000
20.	Hong Kong	08	2002 to 2010
21.	Indonesia	01	2000
22.	Isle of Man	01	2009
23.	Israel	04	2000 to 2009
24.	Italy	02	2000 and 2010
25.	Ivory Coast	01	2000
26.	Japan	03	2000 to 2004
27.	Kenya	02	2000 to 2007
28.	Kuwait	04	2006 to 2007
29.	Latvia	02	2009 to 2011
30.	Lebanon	02	2000 to 2008

1	2	3	4
31.	Malaysia	04	2004 to 2008
32.	Mauritius	05	2004 to 2011
33.	Nepal	06	2010 to 2011
34.	Netherlands	02	2005 to 2007
35.	New Zealand	04	2008
36.	Nigeria	05	2009
37.	Oman	01	2006
38.	Pakistan	06	2005 to 2011
39.	Paraguay	01	2000
40.	Qatar	01	2007
41.	Russia	02	2003 to 2009
42.	Saudi Arabia	03	2003 to 2010
43.	Senegal	01	2000
44.	Singapore	06	2009 to 2011
45.	Slovakia (Republic of Slovakia)	01	2009
46.	South Africa	02	2002 and 2005
47.	Spain	01	2009
48.	South Korea	03	2010 to 2011
49.	Sri Lanka	04	2001 to 2004
50.	Sudan	01	2004
51.	Swaziland	01	2005
52.	Sweden	01	2010
53.	Switzerland	03	2007 to 2010
54.	Tanzania	01	2000
55.	Thailand	07	2002 to 2009
56.	Turkey	01	2008
57.	U.A.E.	36	2000 to 2011

1	2	3	4
58.	U.K.	26	2000 to 2011
59.	U.S.A.	22	2001 to 2011
60.	Uganda	01	2010
TOTAL		226	

Internal security to private sector companies

†2370.SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD:

SHRI RAMCHANDRA PRASAD SINGH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a proposal to assign the responsibility of internal security to the private sector companies;

(b) if so, the draft of the proposal; and

(c) the reasons which have driven Government to move the said proposal so as to bring it to effect?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (c) As per available information, no proposal to assign the responsibility of internal security to the Private Sector companies is under consideration with the Government.

However, private security agencies are allowed to provide security services to any industrial or business undertaking or a company or any other person or property within the provisions of the Private Security Agencies (Regulation), Act, 2005.

Financial assistance to M.P. for relief to farmers

†2371.SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

SHRI RUDRA NARAYAN PANY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that financial assistance has been sought by the Madhya Pradesh Government to provide immediate relief to the farmers of the State affected by natural calamity;

(b) if so, the details thereof and whether financial assistance has been declared by Government; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

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

The Government of Madhya Pradesh has sought financial assistance for crop loss due to cold wave and frost during 2010-11.

In this context it is mentioned that at present cold wave and frost are not eligible calamities for relief under State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF)/National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF). The issue of inclusion of any calamity in the list of notified natural calamities has traditionally been considered by the successive Finance Commissions. Presently, the natural calamities identified for the purpose of relief assistance are cyclone, drought, earthquake, fire, flood, tsunami, hailstorm, landslide, avalanche, cloud burst and pest attack. The Government of India has constituted a Group of Ministers (GoM) to look into the issue of inclusion of cold wave/frost as an eligible calamity for relief under SDRF/NDRF. The GoM has considered the matter and suggested constitution of a working group of agricultural scientists/experts to examine the issue of quantifying the damages caused by cold wave/frost for assistance as appropriate. The GoM has further suggested that pending a final view on inclusion of cold wave/frost an event eligible for relief under the SDRF/NDRF, the State of Madhya Pradesh should be considered for Additional Central Assistance (ACA) in respect of expenditure incurred for relief of farmers whose crops were damaged due to cold wave/frost during the winter of past financial year (2010-11). A Central Team of Agriculture experts/scientists has already visited the State to assess the damage and is expected to make appropriate recommendation for ACA.

Linking caste-based census with poor

†2372. SHRI SHIVANAND TIWARI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether decision for caste-based census in 2011 was taken on the demand of all the opposition parties;

(b) whether Government is linking caste-based census with census of poor as per news reports;

(c) whether it is a fact that linking caste-based census with census of poor will not yield true caste-based number and the actual

purpose will be defeated;

(d) whether Government does not want to carry out caste-based census under the census law as per the assurance given; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

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

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) No, Sir. In Socio Economic and caste Census 2011, the caste of all persons is being collected. Besides data on caste/tribe, the information on parameters such as occupation/activity, highest educational level completed, disability, religion, housing/dwelling, employment and income characteristics, assets, land owned etc. are also being collected in Rural Areas. In addition, specific details on main source of income/earning, chronic illness and amenities are also being collected in Urban Areas. As such, the count alongwith the Socio-economic profile of each caste would be available from Socio-economic and Caste Census 2011. The data collected in the SECC will also be used by the Ministry of Rural Development and Ministry of Housing and Poverty Alleviation to determine number of persons living below poverty line.

(c) In the pilot, operational procedure of SECC was tested in a few rural and urban EBs in the State of Haryana before launching on full scale. The caste returns in the Pilot Survey show that the castes encompassing all categories have been recorded. The said returns include various castes, communities including Scheduled Castes, OBCs/BCs etc. Pilot Survey reveals that coverage is complete and we get a comprehensive account of the population count.

(d) and (e) As per Census Act, 1948, details of individuals collected in the Census are confidential and can not be made public. In the SECC, it is proposed to publish all the details collected except religion and caste of individual in the local areas in order to bring transparency and invite claims and objections. This list would further be placed before the Gram Sabha in rural areas and in Ward/Committee in urban areas. In order to allow to such a process, the SECC is not being conducted under the Census Act and it has been taken up as a separate exercise.

Natural calamity rehabilitation fund in Lakshadweep

2373. SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN:
SHRI K.E. ISMAIL:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a natural calamity rehabilitation fund in the Union Territory of Lakshadweep; and

(b) if not, whether Union Government would take action to form such a fund?

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

(b) No proposal to form a natural calamity rehabilitation fund has been received from Administration of the Union Territory of Lakshadweep.

Amount spent on accused of bomb blast cases

†2374. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN SHARMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent on the security of the accused of Ajmer, Pune, Samjhauta Express blast etc. lodged in jails, and the types of facilities withdrawn and since when these facilities stand withdrawn to them;

(b) by when final judgment is to be pronounced in these cases; and

(c) the sections and grounds on which cases have been registered against these accused?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) 'Prison' is a State subject as per the VII Schedule of the Constitution of India. Expenditure on prison and prisoners is therefore incurred by the State Governments. Central Government thus does not maintain any account of the expenditure incurred on security and other heads on prisoners lodged in various jails across the country.

(b) to (c) As per available information, the chargesheets have been filed in the Ajmer, Pune, Samjhauta Express blast cases by the respective investigation agencies in the competent Courts. The relevant sections of the relevant Law/Acts have been invoked on the basis of offence(s) committed by the accused persons. The matters are *sub-judice*.

Status of peace talks with NSCN (IM)

2375. DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the current status of peace talks with the National Socialist Council of Nagaland (NSCN) in Nagaland;

(b) whether it is a fact that a broad agreement has been reached with this Group by persuading them to join the political mainstream;

(c) if so, will the Union Government assure that non-Naga Tribes are not adversely affected by such an agreement; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
(SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (d) Dialogue with Nationalist
Socialist Council of Nagaland (Isak/Muivah) (NSCN/IM) is continuing.
It is pre-mature at this stage to indicate the details in this regard.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

BPL category people in jails

†2376. SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that more than 90 per cent prisoners in different prisons of the country are of Below Poverty Line category;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether any study has been conducted so far to analyse its reasons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (c) "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.

Information relating to economic profile of the prisoners is not maintained centrally. No such study has been conducted centrally.

Releasing aid amount to Orissa for natural calamities

†2377. SHRI RUDRA NARAYAN PANY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the aid amount announced for Orissa for natural calamities such as flood and drought has been released by the Centre;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Centre has information on proper utilization of all Central grant by the State Government;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the steps Government proposes to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (e) The State of Orissa had been allocated an amount of Rs. 391.58 crore in the State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) account for the year 2010-11, comprising Rs. 293.69 crore as Central share and Rs. 97.89 crore as State share. Both the installments of Central share of State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) for the year 2010-11 amounting to Rs. 146.845 crore each were released on 30th June, 2010 and 7.1.2011 respectively. In addition, an amount of Rs. 560.17 crore (Rs. 301.48 crore for unseasonal rains of 2010 + Rs. 258.69 crore for drought of 2010) have been released from National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) on 24th March, 2011.

As per the scheme of State Disaster Response Fund (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

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

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 CRF/SDRF every year in terms of the scheme of the CRF/SDRF.

As per information available, the State Government had utilized an amount of Rs. 609.49 crore as on 31st March, 2011.

Fresh investigation into killing of Laxmananand

†2378. SHRI SHREEGOPAL VYAS: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether fresh investigation into the case of killing of Laxmananand in Kandhamal, has been ordered;

(b) whether disregard to a proposal passed for a religious place at Batticola forms the basis thereof; and

(c) if so, the details of the proposal?

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

(b) to (c) Do not arise.

Nepali speaking people in the country

†2379. SHRI SAMAN PATHAK: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the number of Nepali speaking people in the country, according to the Census Report of 2011;

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

(c) whether Nepali speaking people living permanently in India are linguistic minority in all States of the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether according to census report-2011, the number of Nepali speaking people in the country is the same as that of 2001?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) No Sir, the Census 2011 data in respect of language speakers is not yet released. The distribution of speakers of Nepali language for India. States and UTs as per Census 2001 is enclosed as Statement (See below).

(c) and (d) As per the census 2001, Nepali language is spoken by a minority of the population in all the States except Sikkim. Nepali is,

however, not the official language of the State of Sikkim.

(e) Since the number of Nepali speaking people as per Census 2011 is not available, hence, the comparison of Census 2001 and Census 2011 is not possible.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement

Distribution of Speakers of Nepali Language, India, States and Union Territories - 2001

Sl. No.	India/State/Union Territory	Total			Rural			Urban		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	INDIA	2,871,749	1,534,746	1,337,003	2,130,528	1,118,493	1,012,035	741,221	416,253	324,968
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	8,199	5,787	2,412	3,428	2,521	907	4,771	3,266	1,505
2.	Himachal Pradesh	70,272	42,346	27,926	57,682	34,395	23,287	12,590	7,951	4,639
3.	Punjab	19,778	13,328	6,450	7,556	5,363	2,193	12,222	7,965	4,257
4.	Chandigarh	5,390	3,516	1,874	946	600	346	4,444	2,916	1,528
5.	Uttaranchal	91,047	54,655	36,392	58,059	34,523	23,536	32,988	20,132	12,856
6.	Haryana	20,362	13,899	6,463	8,394	6,116	2,278	11,968	7,783	4,185
7.	Delhi	44,367	27,997	16,370	3,042	1,879	1,163	41,325	26,118	15,207
8.	Rajasthan	10,569	7,225	3,344	2,913	2,177	736	7,656	5,048	2,608
9.	Uttar Pradesh	263,982	145,106	118,876	204,364	110,609	93,755	59,618	34,497	25,121
10.	Bihar	18,763	9,861	8,902	13,592	7,119	6,473	5,171	2,742	2,429

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
11. Sikkim		338,606	174,068	164,538	307,545	158,299	149,246	31,061	15,769	15,292
12. Arunachal Pradesh		94,919	52,276	42,643	70,186	38,688	31,498	24,733	13,588	11,145
13. Nagaland		34,222	19,347	14,875	19,938	11,241	8,697	14,284	8,106	6,178
14. Manipur		45,998	24,539	21,459	41,763	22,261	19,502	4,235	2,278	1,957
15. Mizoram		8,948	5,429	3,519	1,210	987	223	7,738	4,442	3,296
16. Tripura		3,377	2,086	1,291	2,526	1,564	962	851	522	329
17. Meghalaya		52,155	28,385	23,770	21,095	12,122	8,973	31,060	16,263	14,797
18. Assam		564,790	293,122	271,668	503,057	259,781	243,276	61,733	33,341	28,392
19. West Bengal		1,022,725	514,596	508,129	776,257	389,186	387,071	246,468	125,410	121,058
20. Jharkhand		17,326	9,558	7,768	2,065	1,152	913	15,261	8,406	6,855
21. Orissa		9,927	5,850	4,077	1,489	939	550	8,438	4,911	3,527
22. Chhattisgarh		3,424	1,995	1,429	535	349	186	2,889	1,646	1,243
23. Madhya Pradesh		10,923	6,778	4,145	983	644	339	9,940	6,134	3,806
24. Gujarat		17,123	11,336	5,787	3,813	2,850	963	13,310	8,486	4,824
25. Daman and Diu		1,407	1,223	184	1,304	1,134	170	103	89	14

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
26. Dadra and Nagar Haveli		1,030	840	190	629	515	114	401	325	76
27. Maharashtra		63,480	41,028	22.452	7,279	5,229	2,050	56,201	35,799	20,402
28. Andhra Pradesh		8,233	5,025	3,208	2,776	1,809	967	5,457	3,216	2,241
29. Karnataka		10,038	6,661	3,377	2,987	2,311	676	7,051	4,350	2,701
30. Goa		2,135	1,478	657	827	599	228	1,308	879	429
31. Lakshadweep		3	1	2	0	0	0	3	1	2
32. Kerala		2,715	1,912	803	828	556	272	1,887	1,356	531
33. Tamil Nadu		4,323	2,719	1,604	953	628	325	3,370	2,091	1,279
34. Pondicherry		411	295	116	198	147	51	213	148	65
35. Andaman and Nicobar Islands		782	479	303	309	200	109	473	279	194

Notifying and filling backlog vacancies

2380. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether provision inserted vide the 81 Amendment to the Constitution is being followed in the Ministry for all groups i.e. Group A to Group D;

(b) whether backlog vacancies are notified and filled up every year;

(c) the reasons, if any, for not following the procedure; and

(d) the details of backlog vacancies filled during the past five years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (d) Recruitment to the posts falling under Group A, B and C categories viz., Central Secretariat Service (CSS)/Central Secretariat. Stenographers Service (CSSS) and Central Secretariat Clerical Service (CSCS), in the Ministry (Proper) are managed by Department of Personnel and Training (DOPT), which is the Cadre Controlling Authority in respect of these posts.

There are no backlog vacancies in erstwhile Group D posts during last five years in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Proper).

Migration from North-East to mega cities

2381. SHRI KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that migration from North-East to other mega cities has considerably increased;

(b) if so, the average increase in the last six years;

(c) the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to prevent this?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) Movement of citizens within the country is not a subject matter of control by the Government.

(c) and (d) In view of (a) above, does not arise.

Utilization of MPF funds by States

2382. SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government has sanctioned Rs. 1759 crores for modernization of police force as per recommendation of 13th Finance Commission;

(b) if so, the State-wise details of fund allocated and used; and

(c) whether the State of Maharashtra has utilized all the funds available under this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c) As per Ministry of Finance, the 13th Finance Commission (FC-XIII) has recommended Rs. 3676.00 crore for police training, up-gradation of training infrastructure and police housing as part of State specific grants. Details are annexed in a Statement (See below). Ministry of Finance has not released any grant for training/up-gradation of State Police so far.

Statement

13th Finance Commission recommendations for upgradation of police training infrastructure and police housing of the State Police

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of State	Amount	Brief of Scheme
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	113.00	(i) Rs. 13.00 crore to strengthen the training facilities at Premavathipet Hyderabad and at the regional headquarters in Visakhapatnam. (ii) Rs. 100 crore for up-gradation of the Police Training College at Warangal, shifting of the old Police Training College and Amberpat to Medak and establishing a new Police Training college at Karimnagar.
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	70.00	Construction of police stations with lock-ups, Type-II buildings and

bachelor barracks in 67 remote administrative headquarters.

3.	Assam	50.00	(i) Rs. 15 crore for Construction of junior staff quarters in hills/remote areas
			(ii) Rs. 35 crore for Construction of junior staff quarters in other areas.

1	2	3	4
		50.00	(i) Rs. 25 crore for construction of Police Academy (ii) Rs. 25 crore for setting up the Counter Insurgency and Jungle Warfare School.
4.	Bihar	206.00	To set up police academy at Rajgir to cater to Deputy Superintendent of police, Sub inspector and other ranks.
		106.00	Construction of lower subordinate quarters, barrack accommodation for constables and model police stations
5.	Chhattisgarh	42.00	To increase the training capacity of police training schools and strengthening the upcoming Police Academy at Chandkhuri and Counter Terrorism and Jungle Warfare at Kanker.
		250.00	Construction of accommodation for police personnel, especially constables, head-constables and non-gazetted officers.
6.	Gujarat	215.00	Strengthening infrastructure in the four police training establishments.
7.	Haryana	100.00	Support for strengthening the infrastructure of the police Department to conduct more effective training programmes. .
8.	Jharkhand	73.00	(i) Rs. 14 crore for establishment of Jharkhand Police Academy. (ii) Rs. 29 crore for up gradation of the Jungle Warfare

School.

(iii) Rs. 30 crore for enhancing
capacity of Constable Training
School at Padma.

225.00	Integrated police colonies to provide family accommodation to the police force posted in extremist affected areas
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1	2	3	4
9.	Karnataka	150.00	Setting up of range-level and district-level police training schools all over the state to create additional capacity for training its police personnel.
10.	Kerala	100.00	Providing Community Police Resources Centres, Tourist Protection and Police Assistance Centres, Senior Citizens Protection Scheme, Foreigner Facilitation Centres and construction of dormitories for policemen.
11.	Madhya Pradesh	180.00	To upgrade five police training centres and to establish a new basic constable school at Sagar in line with the standards and norms of the Bureau of Police Research and Development.
12.	Maharashtra.	223.00	Enhancing police training facilities through up-gradation of various police training schools, police academy and detective training schools.
13.	Manipur	84.00	Up-gradation of Manipur Police Training School (Pangei) to Manipur Police Training College (MPTC)
		23.00	Setting up of nine new police stations to strengthen police infrastructure in remote and rural areas.
14.	Meghalaya	50.00	To strengthen infrastructure for training of police personnel by setting up the Meghalaya Police Academy.

15. Mizoram	31.00	Construction of 24 police stations alongwith residential quarters and 15 outposts in the border areas
16. Nagaland	100.00	Construction of Type-I units for lower functionaries in remote areas.
17. Orissa	70.00	(i) Rs. 20 crore for establishment of basic training school for civil police at Bryee, Jagpur District.

1	2	3	4
			(ii) Rs. 30 crore for establishment of a basic training school for armed police at Burla, Sambalpur District.
			(iii) Rs. 20 crore for establishment of a new anti-extremist training school at Koraput/Rourkela.
18.	Punjab	200.00	Upgradation of training facilities for police personnel. .
19.	Rajasthan	100.00	Strengthening of training infrastructure for police, jails, home guards and civil defence.
20.	Sikkim	10.00	Setting up of police training centre at Yangang to augment training capacity, including additional residential accommodation and equipment.
		15.00	Construction of residential and non-residential buildings for police force.
21.	Tamil Nadu	100.00	Strengthening of infrastructure facilities.
22.	Tripura	10.00	To establish a police academy.
		75.00	Administrative blocks, barracks and staff quarters and other buildings for these battalions.
23.	Uttar Pradesh	132.00	Strengthening of the present training infrastructure and setting up of new police training centres.
		200.00	Construction of residential buildings for non-gazetted police officers.
24.	Uttarakhand	70.00	(i) Rs. 20 crore for construction

of Police Training centre.

(ii) Rs. 50 crore for construction of police stations and police outposts.

25. West Bengal	163.00	(i) Rs. 91 crore for augmentation of training capacity involving creation of training schools for 1600 additional personnel annually.
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1	2	3	4
			(ii) Rs. 72 crore for Subsidiary Police Training Schools for the Kolkata police to ramp up training facilities for 1500 additional personnel annually.
	90.00		Construction of 2000 units of residential accommodation for West Bengal and Kolkata police
	GRAND TOTAL	3676.00	

Shortage of IPS officers

2383. SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a huge shortage of IPS officers in the Ministry;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether IPS officers have been deputed to other Ministries and departments, including other public service organizations;

(d) whether there are many IPS officers who were on deputation to other Ministries and departments, including other public service organizations for more than five years or so;

(e) whether Government is planning to call back these IPS officers, considering the huge shortage of IPS officers in the Ministry; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) In so far as appointment of IPS officers in various Central Police Organizations (CPOs) under the Ministry of Home Affairs on deputation basis is concerned, there is shortage at DIG and SP levels. A statement showing the number of posts and vacancies at all levels, meant for IPS officers, in various CPOs is attached in a Statement (See below).

(c) Yes.

(d) Presently there are nine IPS officers who are on deputation to other Ministries and departments, including other public service organizations, for more than five years.

(e) and (f) No such decision has been taken.

Statement

Sanctioned Posts and vacancy position for IPS Officers in CPOs

Sl. No.	Name of Orgn.	DG	SDG	ADG	IG	DIG	SP
		Sanctioned Post	Vacancy	Sanctioned Post	Vacancy	Sanctioned Post	Vacancy
		Sanctioned Post	Vacancy	Sanctioned Post	Vacancy	Sanctioned Post	Vacancy
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
01.	BPR&D	01	-	-	-	-	-
02.	BSF	01	-	02	-	03	-
03.	CISF	01	-	-	-	02	-
04.	CRPF	01	-	03	-	03	-
05.	ITBP	01	-	-	-	01	-
06.	NICFS	-	-	-	-	-	-
07.	NCRB	01	-	-	-	-	-
08.	NPA	01	-	-	-	-	-
09.	NPM (BPR&D)	-	-	-	-	01	-

10.	NEPA	-	-	-	-	-	-	01	-	01	01	-	-
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
11.	SSB	01	-	-	-	01	-	05	-	16	11	-	-
12.	NDRF&CD	01	-	-	-	-	-	01	-	-	-	-	-
13.	NIA	01	-	-	-	01	-	02	-	05	-	15	5
14.	NSG	01	-	-	-	-	-	01	-	02	-	-	-
15.	IB	01	-	02	-	08	-	37	2	63	30	83	63
16.	NCB@	01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL		13	-	07	-	20	-	91	03	181	78	129	92

Blasts in Imphal

†2384. SHRI SHREEGOPAL VYAS: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the outfit which has been found responsible for executing blasts and consequential deaths a few days ago in Imphal;

(b) the details whether the persons executing the blasts had come from outside or they had links outside India; and

(c) the details whether a few of the groups in the North-East who are engaged in talks with Government are linked to these blasts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c) Reports indicate that suspected cadres of Nagaland based insurgent outfit 'National Socialist Council of Nagaland (Isak-Muivah)' (NSCN/IM) triggered a blast at Sangakpham (under Police Station Heingang), district Imphal East, Manipur on August 1, 2011 on a road near the District Council Hall located at Poumai Colony. Five persons were killed and six others were injured. NSCN/IM is having cease-fire agreement with the Government of India and peace talks with the outfit are continuing.

SC/ST people killed

†2385. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the State-wise details of the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe people killed in various States during the last four years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): As per the information provided by the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), the State-wise details of the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe people killed during 2007-09 is given in Statement-I and II respectively (See below). Updated data is available upto 2009 only.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement-I

Cases Registered (CR), Cases Chargesheeted (CS), Cases Convicted (CV), Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Chargesheeted (PCS) and Persons Convicted (PCV) under Murder against SCs during 2007-2009

Sl. No.	State	2007						2008						2009					
		CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1.	Andhra Pradesh	46	34	4	83	87	12	48	43	5	83	86	5	35	28	3	58	55	9
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	11	6	2	20	9	3	9	2	1	11	4	2	0	3	0	0	6	0
4.	Bihar	26	21	2	62	56	4	46	35	6	55	45	9	22	15	8	36	34	8
5.	Chhattisgarh	11	11	3	54	54	22	11	8	5	104	96	44	6	9	2	7	15	20
6.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	17	15	3	37	44	10	13	12	2	27	23	2	20	13	2	45	40	2
8.	Haryana	10	7	0	24	24	0	6	5	2	14	14	6	7	5	3	19	18	5
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	4

11. Jharkhand	13	4	0	0	1	0	7	2	1	12	12	1	5	6	4	12	9	4	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
12. Karnataka	15	17	0	38	59	0	27	27	2	41	31	4	38	37	2	81	85	3	
13. Kerala	3	0	2	6	0	5	3	6	1	24	20	3	3	2	0	16	11	0	
14. Madhya Pradesh	86	90	47	300	290	120	87	83	33	306	330	116	101	99	39	325	323	108	
15. Maharashtra	16	20	4	59	69	7	23	19	2	70	65	14	27	26	1	161	166	1	
16. Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
17. Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
18. Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
19. Nagaland	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
20. Orissa	13	7	1	13	15	3	17	20	0	18	17	0	25	18	2	34	33	2	
21. Punjab	2	1	0	7	7	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	3	2	0	10	6	0	
22. Rajasthan	53	40	12	105	105	38	53	31	10	69	67	17	65	41	15	109	111	27	
23. Sikkim	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	2	2	1	2	2	1	
24. Tamil Nadu	39	34	8	101	86	24	31	29	6	54	62	8	27	19	7	142	105	14	
25. Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
26. Uttar Pradesh	310	290	158	963	897	516	239	223	162	756	675	508	235	210	170	736	628	564	

27. Uttarakhand	1	1	0	6	6	0	4	4	3	8	8	6	2	1	0	6	2	0	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
28. West Bengal	1	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL STATE	673	599	248	1884	1809	766	626	551	243	1655	1558	749	624	537	260	1800	1650	772	
29. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30. Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32. Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33. Delhi UT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34. Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35. Puducherry	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL UT	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL ALL INDIA	674	600	248	1885	1810	766	626	552	243	1655	1569	749	624	537	260	1800	1650	772	

Source : Crime in India.

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

Statement-II

Cases Registered (CR), Cases Chargesheeted (CS), Cases Convicted (CV), Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Chargesheeted (PCS) and Persons Convicted (PCV) under Murder against STs during 2007-2009

Sl. No.	State	2007						2008						2009					
		CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1.	Andhra Pradesh	11	13	0	15	10	0	7	4	1	11	11	3	4	6	0	6	6	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	4	8	3	9	12	4	7	2	0	8	4	0	3	3	1	4	1	4
4.	Bihar	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	2	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	13	13	4	33	41	7	21	19	7	32	32	12	17	17	5	40	40	7
6.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	13	11	0	27	25	0	5	7	0	15	17	0	8	7	1	12	12	1
8.	Haryana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

10. Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
11. Jharkhand	20	20	2	18	18	3	4	2	0	7	7	0	6	4	7	17	13	8	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
12. Karnataka	1	1	0	16	16	0	3	3	0	8	8	0	2	2	0	12	12	0	
13. Kerala	2	2	2	4	5	10	1	2	0	5	2	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	
14. Madhya Pradesh	47	47	31	121	117	48	45	42	19	120	124	49	41	43	11	143	143	26	
15. Maharashtra	8	8	1	27	32	1	11	10	0	26	22	0	8	7	0	35	19	0	
16. Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
17. Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
18. Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
19. Nagaland	0	0	6	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
20. Orissa	2	3	2	7	7	3	6	5	3	9	9	5	14	9	0	23	23	0	
21. Punjab	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
22. Rajasthan	17	12	4	30	30	22	15	9	5	25	25	9	12	10	3	26	26	11	
23. Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	
24. Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
25. Tripura	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	

26. Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	3	3	0
27. Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
28. West Bengal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL STATE	140	140	55	309	315	109	127	106	35	268	262	78	118	113	30	324	304	59	
29. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	7	0	0	0	1	0	0	7	0	
30. Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
31. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
32. Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
33. Delhi UT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
34. Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
35. Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
TOTAL UT	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	7	0	0	0	1	0	0	7	0	
TOTAL ALL INDIA	140	140	55	309	315	109	128	106	35	275	262	78	118	114	30	324	311	59	

Source : Crime in India.

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

also.

Setting up of National Intelligence Grid

2386. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the setting up of the National Intelligence Grid has been delayed; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (b) National Intelligence Grid has been set up with an aim to create a facility that improves India's capability to counter internal security threats. 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. Cabinet Committee on Security (CCS) approved the setting up of NATGRID on 8.4.2010. As mandated by this CCS, a Detailed Project Report (DPR) on NATGRID was prepared. The CCS accorded its "in principle" approval to this DPR in its meeting held on 6.6.2011. As per the DPR and CCS approval thereon, the Foundation and Horizon 1 of NATGRID should be set up in 24 months.

Regulating sale/import of bomb making chemicals

2387. PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of explosions/blasts occurred in the country during the last two years due to terrorism;

(b) whether chemical analysis was done to determine the ingredients used in each blast;

(c) whether such ingredients and chemicals are freely available in India or can be imported;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) what action Government proposes to take to regulate sale/import of such chemicals so that they are not easily available to terrorists and anti-social elements?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
(SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) There was no major terrorist incident in the hinterland in the year 2009. Since 2010 as per the assessment of the Central Intelligence and State Police Agencies, terrorist action was responsible for the following two incidents of bomb blast in the hinterland, viz.,

- 13th February, 2010 - bomb blast at "German Bakery" in Pune.

- 13th July, 2011 - serial bomb blasts at Zaveri Bazar, Opera House and Dadar area of Mumbai.

Apart from the above two, in two separate incidents of firing and bomb blast on 9th Sept., 2010 near Jama Masjid, Delhi and on 7th December, 2010 at Sheetalaghat, Varanasi, responsibility has been claimed by some terrorist groups. This incidents as well as the claims are under investigation.

Lastly, incidents of bomb blasts which have been reported and are under investigation, in which no pointer/fact suggesting terrorist involvement is available, are:

- 29th March, 2010 - bomb blast at Mehrauli, New Delhi.
- 17th April, 2010 - bomb blast at Chinnaswamy Stadium, Bangalore.
- 25th May, 2011 - bomb blast near High Court in Delhi.

In all these incidents/bomb blasts, as per available information, in all, 45 persons were killed and 236 persons were injured.

(b) Yes Sir. In various cases of terrorist/bomb blasts such as the German Bakery bomb blast case of Pune and the bomb blast near Jama Masjid in Delhi, "Ammonium Nitrate" was found to have been used as one of the ingredients of the Improvised Explosive Charge. Ammonium Nitrate was also used in the recent Serial Bomb Blasts in Mumbai on 13.7.2011.

(c) to (e) The Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion, Ministry of Commerce and Industry has notified that Ammonium Nitrate or any combination containing more than 45% of Ammonium Nitrate by weight including emulsions, suspensions, melts or gels (with or without inorganic nitrate) shall be deemed to be an explosive within the meaning of the Explosive Act, 1884 (IV of 1884) so that a separate set of rules to regulate, manufacturer, storage, transport and sale of Ammonium Nitrate can be framed. Government of India has issued Notification No. S.O. 1678 (E) dated 21.7.2011 to this effect.

Rape with dalit women in U.P.

†2388. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be

pleased

to

state:

(a) the number of incidents of rape with dalit women reported during the last four years in Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) the number of accused of rape against whom action has been taken?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (b) As per the information provided by the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) the details of incidents of rape of dalit women during past three years in state of Uttar Pradesh and action taken thereof against the accused is given in a Statement (See below). Latest data available is upto 2009 only.

Statement

Cases Registered (CR), Cases Chargesheeted (CS), Cases Convicted (CV), Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Chargesheeted (PCS) and Persons Convicted (PCV) under Rape against SCs during 2007-2009

State	2007						2008					
	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
Uttar Pradesh	318	277	146	530	488	267	375	322	167	645	567	304
2009												
	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV						
Uttar Pradesh	317	251	141	547	428	247						

Source: Crime in India

Foreigners living in India

2389. SHRI KALRAJ MISHRA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken any steps to determine the number of foreigners living in India in different States in the process of Unique Identification Number drive;

(b) if so, the number of persons from border countries found to have infiltrated in different States; and

(c) the steps taken to deport or other wise send back such foreign nationals who have illegally identified themselves as Indian Nationals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c) The mandate of Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI) is to issue Unique Identification (Aadhaar) numbers to all the residents of India. This number is not a proof of citizenship. As per 2001 Census, the total migrants classified by place of last residence and duration of residence in place of enumeration is 51,55,423. Central Government is vested with powers to deport a foreign national under Section 3(2)(c) of the Foreigners Act 1946. These powers to identify and deport illegally staying foreign nationals have also been delegated to the State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations. Detection and deportation of such illegal immigrants is a continuous process.

Atrocities against women in North-East States

2390. SHRIMATI NAZNIN FARUQUE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the year-wise and State-wise details of North-East States regarding cases registered under 304B IPC (Dowry Death), Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961 Domestic Violence Act, 2005 and atrocities against women and rape cases during last three years;

(b) the disposal of above cases, percentage of challan/conviction;

(c) whether violence against women is on the increase; and

(d) if so, which are the worst three States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (d) As per the information provided by the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), year-wise, details of North East States regarding cases registered, cases charge sheeted, cases convicted, persons arrested, person charge sheeted and persons convicted under dowry death, Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961, atrocities against women and rape cases, and Domestic Violence act 2005 for the years 2007-09 is at Statement-I, II and III respectively.

Statement-I

Cases Registered (CR), Cases Chargesheeted (CS), Cases Convicted (CV), Cases Conviction Ratio (CVR), Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Chargesheeted (PCS) and Persons Convicted (PCV) under Dowry Deaths (Section 304B IPC) during 2007-2009

State	2007							2008							2009						
	CR	CS	CV	CVR	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	CVR	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	CVR	PAR	PCS	PCV
Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0
Assam	100	72	20	33.9	172	139	29	103	83	20	45.5	159	143	32	170	95	20	45.5	297	181	51
Manipur	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	1	0	0	-	1	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0
Meghalaya	2	1	0	-	4	1	0	2	1	0	-	2	3	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0
Mizoram	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0
Nagaland	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0
Tripura	36	21	11	35.5	42	40	23	16	31	2	13.3	31	27	5	29	27	7	33.3	60	57	14

Cases Registered (CR), Cases Chargesheeted (CS), Cases Convicted (CV), Cases Conviction Ratio (CVR), Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Chargesheeted (PCS) and Persons Convicted (PCV) under Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961 during 2007-2009

State	2007							2008							2009						
	CR	CS	CV	CVR	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	CVR	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	CVR	PAR	PCS	PCV
Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	9	0	0	0	-	0	0	0
Assam	16	21	13	44.8	75	40	23	11	13	4	18.2	14	21	19	40	29	2	33.3	33	28	3
Manipur	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0
Meghalaya	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0
Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0
Nagaland	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0
Tripura	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	1	0	0	-	0	0	0	2	2	0	-	2	2	0

Statement-II

*Number of Cases Registered, Cases Chargesheeted, Cases Convicted,
Persons Arrested, Persons Chargesheeted and Persons Convicted under
Protection of Women from
Domestic Violence Act 2005 during 2007*

State/UT	Cases Registered	Cases Charge- sheeted	Cases Convicted	Persons Arrested	Persons Charge- sheeted	Persons Convicted
Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
Assam	2	0	0	1	1	0
Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0
Meghalaya	5	5	0	13	5	0
Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0

Note: '*' indicates data not available.

'**' includes IPC cases also.

Data is provisional

*Number of Cases Registered, Cases Chargesheeted, Cases Convicted,
Persons Arrested, Persons Chargesheeted and Persons Convicted under
Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act 2005 during 2008*

State/UT	Cases Registered	Cases Charge- sheeted	Cases Convicted	Persons Arrested	Persons Charge- sheeted	Persons Convicted
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manipur	35	0	0	16	0	0
Meghalaya	5	5	2	29	6	2
Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0

Note: '*' indicates data not available.

Data is provisional

*Number of Cases Registered, Cases Chargesheeted, Cases Convicted,
Persons Arrested, Persons Chargesheeted and Persons Convicted
under Domestic Violence Act 2005 during 2009*

State/UT	Cases Registered	Cases Charge- sheeted	Cases Convicted	Persons Arrested	Persons Charge- sheeted	Persons Convicted
Arunachal Pradesh	13	8	3	12	8	3
Assam*						
Manipur	25	0	0	28	0	0
Meghalaya	23	28	0	76	45	0
Mizoram	4	4	1	4	4	1
Nagaland	6	6	3	6	6	3
Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0

Note: '*' indicates data not available.

Statement-III

*Cases Registered (CR), Cases Chargesheeted (CS), Cases Convicted (CV), Cases Conviction Ratio (CVR),
Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Chargesheeted (PCS) and Persons Convicted (PCV) under Rape
(Section 376 IPC) during 2007-2009*

State	2007							2008							2009						
	CR	CS	CV	CVR	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	CVR	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	CVR	PAR	PCS	PCV
Arunachal Pradesh	48	29	5	71.4	57	37	7	42	22	1	50.0	37	28	2	59	46	3	60.0	60	51	3
Assam	1437	904	191	29.1	1477	965	180	1438	988	94	16.0	1445	967	201	1631	1004	128	25.7	1644	1040	235
Manipur	20	2	0	0.0	12	2	0	38	6	0	-	19	6	0	31	5	0	-	22	7	0
Meghalaya	82	32	8	53.3	76	34	17	88	41	11	42.3	82	57	11	112	67	7	30.4	110	96	7
Mizoram	83	78	28	80.0	87	95	32	77	69	85	92.4	94	81	92	83	86	58	87.9	81	117	53
Nagaland	13	12	26	92.9	15	15	31	19	18	13	86.7	27	20	15	22	25	10	90.9	27	29	16
Tripura	157	180	30	19.2	165	161	56	204	185	23	27.4	210	173	21	190	169	24	25.0	336	169	24

*Cases Registered (CR), Cases Chargesheeted (CS), Cases Convicted (CV), Cases Conviction Ratio (CVR),
Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Chargesheeted (PCS) and Persons Convicted (PCV) under
Total Crimes against Women* during 2007-2009*

State	2007							2008							2009						
	CR	CS	CV	CVR	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	CVR	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	CVR	PAR	PCS	PCV
Arunachal Pradesh	185	128	16	48.5	203	155	20	175	122	18	58.1	180	139	25	164	147	25	55.6	182	158	25
Assam	6844	4148	821	22.8	8797	5755	851	8122	4776	436	16.5	8531	5814	1007	9721	5324	622	21.5	11810	6435	892
Manipur	188	3	1	12.5	133	3	1	211	6	0	-	147	6	0	194	8	0	-	183	10	0
Meghalaya	172	67	16	53.3	130	71	30	208	75	25	42.4	161	90	24	237	130	12	21.4	178	190	12
Mizoram	151	142	84	89.4	152	163	95	162	147	125	89.3	177	159	134	150	160	117	88.0	165	235	123
Nagaland	32	25	38	95.0	58	40	49	47	36	24	85.7	68	40	26	46	49	26	92.9	72	62	54
Tripura	1067	1078	133	16.2	1107	1175	222	1416	1292	97	17.6	1774	1517	90	1517	1406	87	13.5	2727	1910	121

Source: Crime in India.

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

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

Act), Dowry Prohibition Act, Indecent Representation of Women Act and Sati Prevention Act

Modernisation of police stations

2391. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has chalked out any plan for modernisation of police stations in the country;

(b) if so, whether Government proposes to give financial and material help to the State Government in this regard;

(c) the names of the States which have provided till date, internet, fax, scanning facilities in all their police stations; and

(d) whether Government proposes to provide modern vehicles to improve mobility of the police stations in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (d) "Police" is a State subject as per VII Schedule to the Constitution of India. As such, it is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments to modernize their police forces, including modernizing their police stations with the requisite equipment. Nevertheless, Government of India is implementing a Non-Plan Scheme for Modernization of State Police Forces (MPF Scheme) to supplement the efforts of the State Governments in this regard.

Under the MPF Scheme, funds have been released to States, *inter-alia*, for construction of residential and non-residential buildings, including police stations/out posts, procurement of modern vehicles, modern weaponry, communication system, develop training infrastructure facilities, forensic science facilities, strengthen intelligence branches and procure security equipment etc. The Ministry, however, does not maintain data regarding the names of States which have provided till date, internet, fax and scanning facilities in all their police stations.

Safeguarding coastal areas

2392. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has decided to safeguard

the Coastal areas of the country;

(b) if so, the details of the projects undertaken/implemented uptill now;

(c) whether some States have many more demands for infrastructure and machinery; and

(d) if so, the State-wise details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
(SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) 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 projects undertaken/implemented are:

- (i) The Coastal Security Scheme Phase-I which provides for 73 Police Stations, 97 Check Posts, 58 Out Posts 30 Barracks, 204 boats, 153 Jeeps and 312 Motorcycles has been implemented.
- (ii) Following a vulnerability/gap analysis and the inputs received from the Coast Guard and coastal States/Union Territories, a Coastal Security Scheme Phase-II has been approved and its implementation over a period of five years has commenced with effect from 1st April, 2011. The Scheme provides for 131 Marine Police Stations, 60 jetties, 10 marine operation centers, 180 boats, 35 RIBs (Rigid Inflatable Boats), 10 large vessels (A&N), 131 Four wheelers and 242 motorcycles.
- (iii) Ministry of Shipping is taking up compulsory registration of all types of vessels, i.e. fishing as well as non-fishing vessels, and also to ensure fitting/provision of Automatic Identification System (AIS) on these boats.
- (iv) Department of Fisheries is taking steps to issue biometric ID cards to all the fishermen.
- (v) The Registrar General of India (RGI) has been mandated to issue Multi- purpose National Identity Cards (MNICs) to the population in the coastal villages, including fishermen.
- (vi) The Coast Guard is creating a chain of radar sensors along the coastline. It is also setting up 9 additional coast guard stations on the western coastline of the country.
- (vii) A Sagar Prahari Bal with a special force comprising in 1000 personnel and 80 Fast Interceptor Crafts for force security protection of naval bases and co-located vulnerable areas and vulnerable points is also being raised/equipped.

(c) and (d) As per available records, State of Tamil Nadu has requested for 195 All Terrain Vehicles. State of Gujarat has requested for two coast guard stations at Hazira and Dahej.

SC direction to close A and N Trunk Road

2393. SHRI BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Supreme Court in one of its directions had directed that the Andaman and Nicobar Trunk Road passing through Jarwa land should be closed;

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

(c) whether it is a fact that Andaman and Nicobar Trunk Road has not been closed and heavy traffic is running on this road passing through Jarwa land; and

(d) if so, the reasons for not following the directions of Supreme Court?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (d) The Hon'ble Supreme Court in its order dated 07-05-2002 accepted the Report of Prof. Shekhar Singh and gave 19 specific directions which did not include direction to close the Andaman Trunk Road passing through Jarawa Reserve. Hon'ble Court in its direction at serial number 20 in the aforesaid order dated 07-05-2002 directed that specific actions shall be taken by Ministry of Environment and Forests/Andaman and Nicobar Administration on the other recommendations of Shri Shekhar Singh Report which had not been specifically dealt with in the above mentioned order and that Ministry of Environment and Forests and the Andaman and Nicobar Islands Administration shall file an affidavit within three months giving details of action taken by them on each of these recommendations.

2. Thus, Andaman and Nicobar Administration was required to take specific action on other recommendations of Prof. Shekhar Singh Report which, *inter-alia*, included recommendation with regard to closing of the Andaman Trunk Road to all vehicular traffic from Miletalak in South Andaman to the northern boundary of the S. Andaman Island and from Kadamtala (corresponding to Prolobjig camp No.3) in Middle Andaman upto Kaushalya Nagar (corresponding to Prolobjig camp No. 15).

3. Further, Andaman and Nicobar Administration was required to file an affidavit giving details of action taken by them on each of the other recommendations as directed by Hon'ble Supreme Court.

4. The Andaman and Nicobar Administration filed an I.A. NO.918 of 2003 in Hon'ble Supreme Court praying for variation of its order dated 07-05-2002. Hon'ble Supreme Court in the hearing held on 18-02-2005

further directed the Andaman and Nicobar Administration to file a Supplementary Affidavit. In the Supplementary Affidavit filed on 22-02-2005, Andaman and Nicobar Administration prayed to Hon'ble Supreme Court to permit the use of/movement through the Andaman Trunk Road, subject to certain safeguards. The case has not come up for hearing so far.

5. In view of the Affidavits filed by it in the Hon'ble Supreme Court, Andaman and Nicobar Administration is permitting traffic on Andaman Trunk Road passing through Jarawa Reserve in escorted convoys during day time only.

Violation of Lotteries Regulation in Kerala

2394. DR. T.N. SEEMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of the action taken by Government on the reports submitted by the Government of Kerala since 2006 onwards, about the violations of the Lotteries Regulation Act, 1998 and Lotteries Regulation Rules, 2010 by promoters/distributors/selling agents of paper based lotteries organized by Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh and Bhutan, who were operating in the State of Kerala; and

(b) whether Government intends to ban the lotteries organized by the above States in other States and the Royal Government of Bhutan in our country, in view of the violations and irregularities reported?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) The Government of Kerala had filed a representation on 18.6.2010 regarding violation of the provisions of the Lotteries (Regulation) Act, 1998 and the Lotteries (Regulation) Rules, 2010 by the lotteries run by State Government of Sikkim as well as the Royal Government of Bhutan. The Government of Kerala had sought intervention of the Central Government to ban the lotteries run by the State of Sikkim and the Royal Government of Bhutan. Accordingly, the matter was examined in the Ministry of Home Affairs and a Notice was given to the Government of Sikkim on 7.12.2010 in accordance with the Rules. As regards, complaints against Royal Government of Bhutan, the matter was taken up with the Royal Government of Bhutan through the Ministry of External Affairs where the concerns of the State Government of Kerala were conveyed to the Government of Bhutan. The Royal Government of Bhutan has since cancelled their agreement with their distributors and stopped operation of lotteries from 18th August, 2011. The irregularities complained against the lotteries of Sikkim have since been rectified by the Government of Sikkim.

Audited records of NGOs

2395. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of NGOs who had received foreign funds during 2006, 2007, 2008 and 2009;

(b) the quantum of foreign funds received, year-wise;

(c) whether such NGOs are submitting audited records as required under the existing laws;

(d) if not, the nature of action taken to ensure getting audited records;

and

(e) whether Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 2006 has resulted in harassment and encouraged corruption as is being apprehended by many NGOs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) The number of associations which have reported receipt of foreign contribution during the years 2005-06, 2006-07, 2007-08 and 2008-09 and the quantum of foreign contribution received by them are as under:-

Year	No. of NGOs reported receipt of foreign contribution	Amount of foreign contribution (Rs. in Crore)
2005-06	18650	7889.12
2006-07	19462	11111.12
2007-08	19247	9723.96
2008-09	20499	10837.49

(c) and (d) Associations, who are either registered or have been granted prior permission under the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act to receive foreign contribution, are required to submit annual returns in the prescribed form accompanied with a balance sheet and receipt and payment account, duly certified by a Chartered Accountant. This annual return is required to be submitted for each financial year within a period of nine months from the closure of the financial year i.e. by 31st December each year. The associations which have not submitted their annual returns for the years 2006-07, 2007-08 and 2008-09, have been served with notices to submit the same. There are provisions in the Act to deal with the offence of non-submission of annual returns.

(e) No, Sir. The Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 2010 and the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Rules, 2011 framed there under contain adequate provisions for transparent and accountable regimen to regulate the receipt and utilization of foreign contribution by any person.

Enhancing insurance premium amount under SRE Scheme

2396. SHRI MANGALA KISAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that present rate of insurance premium of Rs. 1000/- for each security personal under SRE Scheme is not adequate to attract Insurance Companies to come forward for Group Insurance Scheme; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken by Government to enhance the premium amount under SRE Scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) Under the Security Related (SRE) Scheme applicable to the Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected States, the Central Government, *inter-alia*, reimburses the cost of insurance premium of security personnel engaged in anti-naxal operations subjects to a ceiling of Rs. 1000/- per security personnel per annum. The State Governments are free to pay higher insurance premium from their own resources.

Objectives of establishing NIA

2397. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) when National Investigation Agency (NIA) was established and what was the objective of Government to established it;

(b) how much budget Government is spending on this agency; and

(c) how many cases the NIA has investigated since its creation and the details and result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) The National Investigation Agency (NIA) was established on 31st December, 2008, under the National Investigation Agency Act, 2008 at national level to investigate and prosecute offences affecting the sovereignty, security and integrity of India, security of State, friendly relations with foreign State and offences under Acts enacted to implement international treaties, agreements, conventions and resolutions of the United Nations, its agencies and other international organizations and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto. As per the National Investigation Agency Act, the Central Government can direct to NIA to investigate a case pertaining to scheduled offences.

(b) The total expenditure incurring on the functioning of NIA is as under:-

2008-09	50,09,180.00	
2009-10	12,03,10,573.00	
2010-11	19,63,34,923.00	
2011-12	8,55,76,026.00	(Upto
17.08.2011)		

(c) Since, creation of NIA, the Union Government handed over the investigation of 29 [Assam (02), Maharashtra (03), Delhi (03), Kerala (07), Goa (02), Manipur (03), Gujarat (01), Andhra Pradesh (02), Haryana (01), West Bengal (02), Rajasthan (01), Jammu and Kashmir (01) and Madhya Pradesh (01)] terrorism related cases to NIA. Out of these 29 cases, the chargesheets have been filed in 20 cases. In 2 of these cases, convictions have been secured in respect of 2 accused persons.

Crime against women in metro cities

†2398. SHRIMATI MAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of crimes committed against women in the metro cities of the country during the last three years;

(b) whether the incidents of crime differ in metropolitan cities; and

(c) if so, whether any study has been conducted to ascertain the reasons of difference and the steps required to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (c) As per the information provided by the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) metro city-wise details of cases registered, cases charge sheeted, cases convicted, persons arrested, person charge sheeted and persons convicted for crimes against women for the years 2007-09 is at Statement-I and provisional data for the year 2010 is at Statement-II respectively (See below). No such specific study has been conducted to ascertain the reasons.

As per Seventh Schedule, 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects under the Constitution, and as such the primary responsibility of prevention, detection, registration, investigation and prosecution of crimes, including crimes against women, lies with the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations. However, the Union Government attaches highest importance to the matter of prevention and control of crime against women. Ministry of Home Affairs has sent detailed advisories dated 4th September, 2009 to all State Governments/UTs, wherein they have been, *inter-alia*, advised to adopt appropriate measures for swift and salutary punishment to the persons found guilty of violence against women, improve the quality of investigations, minimize delays in investigations of crime against women, set up 'Crime against Women Cells' in districts, advised to undertake gender sensitization of the police personnel, special women courts and initiate steps for security of women working in night shifts at call centers. Majority of the States/ UTs have established 'Women Cells'. Some States/UTs have also set up 'All Women Police stations' at district level and 'Manila /children help desk' at police

station level.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement-I

Cases Registered for various crimes against Women in various cities during 2009

Sl. No.	City	Rape	Kidnapping and Abduction	Dowry Deaths	Molesta- tion	Sexual Harassment	Cruelty by Husband and Relatives	Importation of Girls	Immoral Traffic (P) Act	Dowry Prohibition Act	Indecent Representation of Women Act	Sati Prevention Act	Total Against Women
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Agra	16	127	37	48	68	294	0	7	0	0	0	597
2.	Ahmedabad	63	132	5	74	18	1169	0	13	0	0	0	1474
3.	Allahabad	6	41	10	12	30	142	0	4	2	0	0	247
4.	Amritsar	15	37	7	15	6	85	0	5	0	0	0	170
5.	Asansol	13	17	17	14	0	211	0	1	5	0	0	278
6.	Bengaluru	65	2	50	251	35	367	0	134	567	0	0	1471
7.	Bhopal	117	52	42	187	20	201	0	2	0	0	0	621
8.	Chennai	39	37	19	42	10	154	0	123	13	0	0	437
9.	Coimbatore	9	9	4	21	3	48	0	13	0	0	0	107
10.	Delhi (City)	404	1379	104	491	113	1177	0	27	6	0	0	3701

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
11. Dhanbad		5	23	10	5	0	11	0	0	14	0	0	68
12. Faridabad		35	62	17	26	4	179	0	3	2	0	0	328
13. Hyderabad		47	55	36	295	63	1363	0	37	0	0	0	1896
14. Indore		44	22	31	256	50	363	0	5	3	0	0	774
15. Jabalpur		76	16	9	84	19	48	0	0	19	0	0	271
16. Jaipur		69	189	20	102	0	573	0	15	1	44	0	1013
17. Jamshedpur		34	30	8	22	3	60	0	0	19	0	0	176
18. Kanpur		40	227	73	109	210	551	0	4	3	0	0	1217
19. Kochi		20	5	1	49	14	95	0	66	0	0	0	250
20. Kolkata		42	107	10	201	90	411	4	27	0	0	0	892
21. Lucknow		30	239	29	147	240	572	0	1	0	0	0	1258
22. Ludhiana		38	65	9	31	9	89	0	11	0	0	0	252
23. Madurai		3	10	4	7	19	67	0	31	0	0	0	141
24. Meerut		15	79	19	25	80	205	0	0	0	0	0	423
25. Mumbai		182	86	15	400	101	434	0	113	1	0	0	1332
26. Nagpur		45	52	7	60	39	232	0	20	7	0	0	462

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
27. Nasik		24	16	5	49	20	131	0	0	0	0	0	245
28. Patna		24	102	27	8	0	205	0	6	18	0	0	390
29. Pune		67	84	7	100	72	235	0	35	0	0	0	600
30. Rajkot		8	38	1	19	8	271	0	5	0	0	0	350
31. Surat		28	74	9	34	2	351	0	4	1	0	0	503
32. Vadodara		6	28	0	17	0	178	0	8	0	0	0	237
33. Varanasi		5	23	12	4	59	36	0	1	0	0	0	140
34. Vijayawada		23	53	17	177	198	433	0	35	0	0	0	936
35. Vishakhapatnam		39	26	13	95	54	481	0	18	0	0	0	726

Source: Crime in India.

Statement-II

Cases Registered for various crimes against Women in various cities during 2010 (Provisional)

Sl. No.	City	Rape	Kidnapping and Abduction	Dowry Deaths	Molesta- tion	Sexual Harassment	Cruelty by Husband and Relatives	Importation of Girls	Immoral Traffic (P) Act	Dowry Prohibition Act	Indecent Representation of Women Act	Sati Prevention Act	Total Against Women
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Agra	13	145	39	54	61	285	0	0	1	0	0	598
2.	Ahmedabad	49	177	12	73	9	1230	0	12	2	0	0	1564
3.	Allahabad	7	30	14	9	0	64	0	0	0	0	0	124
4.	Amritsar	24	43	10	10	4	87	0	14	0	0	0	192
5.	Asansol	18	13	19	13	0	310	0	1	0	0	0	374
6.	Bengaluru	65	29	52	308	50	398	0	111	557	0	0	1570
7.	Bhopal	73	53	25	21	139	191	1	3	0	0	0	506
8.	Chennai	47	30	16	45	23	125	0	134	0	0	0	420
9.	Coimbatore	15	10	1	35	1	45	0	24	0	0	0	131
10.	Delhi (City)	414	1422	112	550	73	1273	0	27	15	0	0	3886

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
11. Dhanbad		5	40	12	6	0	11	0	2	8	0	0	84
12. Faridabad		51	86	23	27	78	224	0	3	4	0	0	496
13. Hyderabad		45	41	44	171	60	1420	0	174	9	0	0	1964
14. Indore		69	23	26	211	47	259	2	1	1	0	0	639
15. Jabalpur		81	25	25	114	49	118	1	0	0	0	0	413
16. Jaipur		71	193	30	115	0	720	0	28	1	24	0	1182
17. Jamshedpur		16	25	13	6	1	22	0	1	58	0	0	142
18. Kanpur		42	263	92	118	7	447	0	0	0	0	0	969
19. Kochi		20	5	2	67	23	146	0	98	0	2	0	363
20. Kolkata		32	91	12	226	133	400	3	10	0	0	0	907
21. Lucknow		52	246	50	97	0	605	0	2	0	0	0	1052
22. Ludhiana		52	102	7	27	11	109	0	3	0	0	0	311
23. Madurai		3	9	11	12	20	69	0	62	0	0	0	186
24. Meerut		19	75	14	34	0	215	0	1	0	0	0	358
25. Mumbai		194	146	21	475	138	312	0	123	0	0	0	1409
26. Nagpur		58	34	8	87	48	175	0	14	8	0	0	432

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
27. Nasik		30	19	2	46	18	124	0	2	0	0	0	241
28. Patna		25	58	30	4	3	197	0	4	21	0	0	342
29. Pune		91	94	4	78	91	214	0	24	0	0	0	596
30. Rajkot		12	32	0	14	7	294	0	4	0	0	0	363
31. Surat		23	63	3	24	1	268	0	3	0	0	0	385
32. Vadodara		7	30	0	18	0	216	0	7	0	0	0	278
33. Varanasi		2	34	11	3	0	50	0	2	0	0	0	102
34. Vijayawada		25	65	17	172	219	626	0	26	0	0	0	1150
35. Vishakhapatnam		53	24	11	59	52	393	0	14	0	0	0	606

Source: Crime in India

Reimbursement of actual expenditure to Odisha under SRE

2399. SHRI MANGALA KISAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that actual expenditure made by Odisha Government under Security Related Expenditure Scheme is often restricted on flimsy grounds;

(b) if so, what steps have been taken or proposed to be taken to ensure full reimbursement of actual expenditure to the State Government by relaxing norms and formalities;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the annual advances released to Odisha Government under SRE Scheme is too meagre for which, State Government is depending heavily for day to day requirements; and

(d) whether Government would consider substantial enhancement in the annual advance to the State under SRE scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (d) The Central Government reimburses the expenditure incurred by the Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected States including Orissa, on anti naxal operations under the Security Related Expenditure (SRE) Scheme. The reimbursement is done on the basis of audit conducted by the audit teams sent to the States, after examining the bills, vouchers etc. in support of the claims made by the State Governments.

The details of funds released to the Government of Orissa during the last three years and the current year as advance under the SRE Scheme are given here under.

Year	Advance (Rs. in lakhs)
2008-09	339.07
2009-10	371.22
2010-11	4445.69
2011-12 (up to 31.07.2011)	2156.62

It can be seen that allocation to Orissa under the SRE Scheme has

increased consistently.

Talks with extremist/naxalite leaders

†2400. SHRI MOHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be
pleased to
state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether Government is trying to talk to the leaders of extremism-inspired movements of Nagaland, ULFA and Bodoland and resolve their problems;

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

(c) whether Government is ready to resolve the problems of naxalite movement by holding conversations with the leaders of naxalite movement and Marxist and Maoist organisations; and

(d) if so, by when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) 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. Dialogue with Nationalised Socialist Council of Nagaland (Isak/Muivah) (NSCN/IM) is continuing. It is pre-mature at this stage to indicate the details in this regard. The first round of talks between representatives of the Government of India, Government of Assam and United Liberation Front of Asom (ULFA) were held on February 10, 2011 at New Delhi. On 12th July, 2011, ULFA has announced to shun all forms of violence/armed campaign for an indefinite period. ULFA has submitted its charter of demands to the Union Home Minister on August 5, 2011 at New Delhi. Talks with National Democratic Front of Bodoland (NDFB/Progressive) is continuing to resolve the grievances of the Bodo people.

(c) and (d) The ideology of Communist Party of India (Maoist) (CPI/Maoist) is to overthrow the Indian State through armed struggle which is not acceptable. Therefore, the Government has given a call to CPI (Maoist) to abjure violence and come for talks. This has not been accepted by them, so far. Therefore, in such a scenario, no talks with CPI (Maoist) have taken place.

Inclusion of more districts under LWE

2401. SARDAR SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government provides special assistance to States where some districts have been identified under "Left Wing Extremism";

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government proposes to include more districts under

the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
(SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (c) The Government has approved an Integrated Action Plan (IAP) for implementation in 60 selected tribal and backward districts, including 48 LWE affected districts. A block grant of Rs. 25 crores and Rs. 30 crores per district has been allocated under

this Scheme during the financial years 2010-11 and 2011-12 respectively. The focus of this Scheme is on building public infrastructure and services. There is a proposal to include additional 20 LWE affected districts under the IAP.

Cases registered under section 304, IPC

2402. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the police is registering cases of road accidents under section 304 IPC;

(b) if so, how many cases of road accidents have been registered u/s 304 IPC by the Police, the State-wise details thereof;

(c) how many convictions have been resulted thereof, u/s 304 IPC in such cases; and

(d) whether Government will give direction to the States for registration of cases under proper provision of IPC?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Yes Sir. Police is registering the cases of road accidents under Section 304.

(b) The Union Government is not maintaining separate data on the cases of road accidents registered under Section 304 IPC.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects under the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India and therefore, the State Governments are primarily responsible for prevention, detection, registration and investigation of crime and for prosecuting the criminals through the machinery of their law enforcement agencies as also for protecting the life and property of the citizens.

List of fugitives to Pakistan

†2403. SHRIMATI HEMA MALINI:

SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Government has recently handed over a list of fugitives to Pakistan;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that a matter of goof-up in the

handed over list of fugitives has come to light; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. During the Home Secretary Level Talks between India and Pakistan which was held on 28-29 March, 2011 in New Delhi, Indian delegation handed over the list of Most Wanted Fugitives to the Pakistani Delegation. However, subsequently, it was discovered that two of those indicated as most wanted in the list had earlier been arrested by the Mumbai Police and the Mumbai Unit of CBI respectively, but they were also figured in the lists of most wanted fugitives which was handed over to Pakistan Delegation.

Life convicts languishing in jails

2404. DR. YOGENDRA P. TRIVEDI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many people are locked up in jails against whom death sentence is pronounced and upheld by High Court and there is no appeal to Supreme Court or the appeal to Supreme Court is dismissed;

(b) for how long they are languishing in jail; and

(c) whether Government proposes to resort to other methods of ending life like injection in the absence of adequate number of hangmen and hanging by neck has become outdated and cruel?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) No such data is maintained centrally. However, as informed by NCRB, 377 convicts are lodged in various jails facing death penalty in the country as on 31.12.2009.

(c) The Law commission of India has, *inter-alia*, recommended that section 354(5) of Cr.P.C. be amended by providing an alternative mode of execution of death sentence by administering lethal injection until the accused is dead. Criminal Law and Criminal Procedure are on the Concurrent list of Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India and the same are administered by the State Governments. Implementation of recommendations is subject to receipt of views of the State Governments and Central Government taking a holistic view on the recommendation and views of the State Government. No time frame can be fixed in this regard.

Mistake in list of fugitives given to Pakistan

2405. SHRI R.C. SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has tried to find out the mistakes which crept into the list of 50 most wanted fugitives given to Pakistan;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what action the Ministry has taken on the officials concerned for their laxity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (c) Yes Sir. During the Home Secretary Level Talks between India and Pakistan which was held on 28-29 March, 2011 in New Delhi, Indian delegation handed over the list of Most Wanted Fugitives to the Pakistani Delegation. However, subsequently, it was discovered that two of those indicated as most wanted in the list had earlier been arrested by the Mumbai Police and the Mumbai Unit of CBI respectively, but they were also figured in the lists of most wanted fugitives which was handed over to Pakistan Delegation. The concerned official responsible for such lapse has been placed under suspension and two of his supervisory officers have been transferred.

National Migration Policy

2406. DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has proposal to formulate 'National Migration Policy' covering regular and irregular migration;

(b) if so, is there any data collection to know how many irregular and regular migrations are happening in every State; and

(c) if not, what Government intends to do to meet International Convention requirement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) India, as a matter of policy, does not support any kind of illegal migration either into its own territory or illegal migration of its citizens to foreign territories. To facilitate orderly migration, India has a robust visa regime in place to enable lawful inward movement of persons including professionals and skilled work force, business persons, students and foreign tourists. Curbing illegal migration is also a priority. Existing institutional and legal mechanisms, strengthening of infrastructure to regulate/control cross-border movement and bilateral/multi-lateral consultations, etc. seek to address the

challenge of illegal cross-border movements.

(b) and (c) The Bureau of Immigration under Ministry of Home Affairs is the nodal agency for immigration matters. It also collects and maintains data about country- wise arrival, departure, port of entry and other information about the foreigners like nationality, purpose of visit etc. Data about State-wise registration of the foreigners is also maintained. Moreover, data about violation of immigration related laws by the foreigners, overstay, arrests and deportation of foreigners is also maintained.

Legalising betting in the country

2407. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that cases of cricket betting in various parts of the country were detected in the recent past and many persons were arrested by Police;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government proposes to legalise betting in the country to earn revenue, as is done in many countries; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (d) Betting is a State Subject under List-II (Item-34) of the Constitution of India and as such, State Governments/Union Territories are expected to regulate/legislate in the matter. Media reports indicate Cricket Betting in various parts of the country and appropriate action is required to be taken by respective State Governments/ Union Territories.

Modern gadgets and weapons for paramilitary forces

2408. SHRI AVTAR SINGH KARIMPURI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any plan to procure the modern gadgets and weapons for its para-military forces with in-built global positioning system (GPS);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the total expenditure and the estimated time by when such equipments and modern weapons are likely to be purchased and provided to these personnel?

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

(b) Details are as below:

(i) Seema Sashastra Bal (SSB) has installed four Vehicle Tracking System as per the requirement.

(ii) Border Security Force (BSF) has procured 6714 Global

positioning System (GPS) as separate equipment under Modernisation Budget and general budget for the field formations.

- (iii) National Security Guard (NSG) is likely to procure over 1000 digital radio sets with in-built GPS.

- (iv) SSB is likely to procure 1502 GPS units with UHF communication.
- (c) Not applicable.
- (i) BSF has equipped its troops with GPS as separate equipment for operational purpose at a total cost of Rs. 6,73,22,319.
- (ii) Supply order for the Digital Radio sets with in-built GPS for Rs. 2,97,92,081 has been placed by NSG and same are likely to be delivered to NSG by 20th September, 2011.
- (iii) Approximate financial implication for procuring 1502 GPS unit with UHF communication by SSB is Rs. 4 crore and the process is likely to be completed within next one year.
- (iv) Purchase of Modern Gadgets, Weapons and equipment including with in-built GPS for Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) is an on- going process. The expenditure and time depend on the technology and the operational requirements of the CAPFs. CRPF takes inputs from various institutions regarding the technological advancements.

Caste-based census

†2409. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the main points of the policy of caste-based census;
- (b) by when the caste-based census is likely to be completed; and
- (c) whether Government will consider to announce any time-bound programme for completing the caste-based census within a stipulated time-frame?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) The Union Cabinet decided on 19th May, 2011 that a combined survey called "Socio Economic and Caste Census (SECC)" will be conducted by the Government of India across the country in a phased manner from June to December, 2011. The State/UTs Governments are to conduct the SECC. 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.

In Socio Economic and Caste Census 2011, the caste of all persons is being collected. Besides data on caste/tribe, the information on parameters such as

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

occupation/activity, highest educational level completed, disability, religion, housing/dwelling, employment and income characteristics, assets, land owned etc. are also being collected in Rural areas. In addition, specific details on main source of income/earning, chronic illness and amenities are also being collected in Urban Areas.

After the data has been collected from the field, the Office of Registrar General and Census commissioner India would process the caste data and hand over the details of the castes/tribes returns to the proposed Expert Group constituted by the Central Government in consultation with the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment and the Ministry of Tribal Affairs for categorization and classification. As such, the count alongwith the Socio-economic profile of each caste would be available from Socio Economic and Caste Census 2011.

(b) The Socio Economic and Caste Census 2011 is to be completed in a phased manner from June to December, 2011 in all States/UTs of India.

(c) This exercise has commenced in the States of Tripura, Puducherry, Chandigarh, Daman and Diu and Dadra and Nagar Haveli. The schedule for the remaining State/UTs has also been finalized in consultation with the respective State/UT Government.

Crop loss due to rains and hailstorms in H.P.

2410. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that heavy rains and hailstorms in October, 2010 had damaged paddy crops and vegetable crops at certain places in Himachal Pradesh;

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

(c) whether Government has given compensation to those farmers who had suffered huge loss due to damage of their crops because of heavy rains and hailstorms;

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

(e) whether Government has formulated any concrete scheme to compensate such farmers of the country who lose their crops in this heavy rains

and hailstorms every year; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the stipulated time limit by when such farmers will get compensation for their loss?

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

The district-wise details are not being maintained by this Ministry.

As per the existing scheme of State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) the financial assistance in the wake of notified natural calamities is for immediate relief. The financial assistance is further supplemented from the National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) in cases of calamities of a 'severe nature'.

On receipt of memorandum from State Government an Inter Ministerial Central Team (IMCT) visited the State. Based on the report of the IMCT, recommendation of the Inter Ministerial Group (IMG), the government of India approved Rs.242.73 crore on 26th February, 2011 from NDRF subject to adjustment of 75% balance available in the SDRF and Rs. 27.56 crore from Special Component of National Rural Drinking Water Programme for damages caused in various sector including agriculture. After adjustment, an amount of Rs. 149.95 crore has accordingly been released from NDRF by the Ministry of Finance on 3rd March, 2011 from relief activities to the State Government. In addition , Rs. 117.68 crore as Central Share of SDRF has also been released to the State in two installments on 30th June, 2010 and on 20th September, 2010 for the year 2010-11.

(e) and (f) It is mentioned that at present the existing schemes of SDRF/NDRF provide for financial assistance towards relief and not for compensation of loss. Further the relief fund is to assist the affected persons to start their economic activities again and the relief is by way of gratuitous assistance as an immediate help to overcome the stress.

Under the existing scheme, the State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) is already placed at the disposal of the State Government and according to the magnitude of the event, in accordance with items and norms approved by the Government of India the State Government is responsible for undertaking relief activities on the ground. The guidelines provide for financial assistance from SDRF/NDRF for immediate relief to the victims of flood, hailstorms, avalanches, cyclone, cloudburst, drought, earthquake, fire, landslides, tsunami and pest attack.

Handing over of ULFA leader by Bangladesh

2411. SHRIMATI NAZIN FARUQUE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bangladesh has started the legal process to hand over ULFA leader Anup Setia to India;

(b) whether Prime Minister also handed over a list of 50 Indians allegedly hiding or detained in Bangladesh;

(c) if so, by when Bangladesh would hand over them to India; and

(d) the steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (d) Government has taken up security related issues including handing over of Anup Setia (United Liberation Front of Asom (ULFA) leader) and various Indian Insurgent Groups (MGs) leaders reportedly hiding or detained in Bangladesh, with the Government of Bangladesh. Government of Bangladesh has assured to take all possible measures to address the security concerns of India. Details of action initiated by the Government of Bangladesh for handing over of Anup Setia are not available. Hence, no specific time frame can be indicated in this regard. However, matter is being pursued with the Government of Bangladesh regularly.

Pakistan having fully trained Kashmiri fighters

2412. SHRI SANJAY RAUT:

SHRI GOVINDRAO ADIK:

SHRI RANJITSINH VIJAYSINH MOHITE PATIL:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention have been drawn towards any report that Pakistan has 12,000 to 14,000 fully trained Kashmiri fighters ready to enter into our country for terrorist activities; and

(b) if so, Government views and response thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) There are reports that around 2500 fully trained Kashmiri militants are ready to infiltrate into Jammu and Kashmir from across the border/LoC.

(b) The Government in tandem with the State Government have adopted a multipronged approach to contain cross border infiltration in Jammu and Kashmir, which includes, *inter-alia*, strengthening of border management and multi-tiered and multi-modal deployment along international border/line of control and infiltration routes, construction of border fencing, improved technology, weapons and equipment for security forces, improved intelligence and operational coordination, synergizing intelligence flow to check infiltration and pro-active action against the terrorists within the States. The counter infiltration efforts are reviewed periodically at various levels in the State Government, and in the Central Government.

The Government has adopted various counter terrorist methods to neutralise the efforts and capabilities of militants to disturb peace in the State. The Government has also encouraged policies to mainstream the youth and discourage the local youth from joining militancy.

Gorkhaland Territorial Administration Pact

2413. DR. BARUN MUKHERJI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Union Home Minister was present during the inking of the 'Gorkhaland Territorial Administration' pact between the West Bengal Government and the Gorkha Janamukti Morcha;

(b) if yes, does he endorse and justifies the title of the pact, particularly the word 'Gorkhaland'; and

(c) if yes, is he aware that the pact was signed keeping the West Bengal Assembly and the public in dark?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (c) 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 wherein Union Home Minister and Chief Minister West Bengal were also present.

The main objective of the agreement is to establish 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 people of the region.

The Government of West Bengal shall repeal the DGHC Act, 1988 along with formation of GTA to be constituted by an Act of the legislature.

Shortage of housing facilities in urban areas

2414. SHRI N.K. SINGH:

SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA:

Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has carried out any survey and developed any comprehensive strategy to counter the acute shortage of housing facilities in the urban areas of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether a technical group formed by Government to assess the urban housing shortage in the country has since submitted its recommendations;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the concrete steps Government has taken to meet the acute shortage of housing in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION
(KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) In the Census of India 2001 'Houseless Households' have been

(enumerated as households who do not live in buildings or census houses but live in the open on roadside, pavements, in Hume pipes, under flyovers and staircases, or in the open in places of worship, mandaps, railway platforms, etc.. The Census of India, 2001 estimated 1,87,810 houseless households throughout the country in urban areas. State-wise details of urban houseless households are annexed at Statement-I (See below).

The National Urban Housing and Habitat Policy (NUHHP) 2007 aims at promoting sustainable development of habitat in the country with a view to ensuring equitable supply of land shelter and services at affordable prices to all sections of the society in order to counter the acute shortage of housing facilities in the urban areas of the country.

(c) and (d) A Technical Group constituted by the Ministry to estimate housing shortage at the beginning of Eleventh Plan, has assessed the housing shortage as on 2007 as follows:

	As on 2007
1. Households (in Million)	66.30
2. Housing Stock (in Million)	58.83
2.1 Pucca	47.49
2.2 Semi Pucca	09.16
2.3 Kutcha	02.18
3. Excess of households over Housing Stock (in Million) (1-2)	07.47
4. Congestion factor (%)	19.11
4.1 Congestion in households (in Million)	12.67
5. Obsolescence factor (%)	3.60
5.1 Obsolescence in households (in Million)	02.39
6. Upgradation of Kutcha (in Million) (2.3)	02.18
7. Total Housing Shortage (3+4.1+5.1+6)	24.71

State-wise details of housing shortage estimated by the Technical Group are annexed at Statement-II (See below).

Further it was also estimated that the Housing requirement during Eleventh Plan period (2007-2012) will be 26.53 million. It was estimated as below:

Housing Shortage as the beginning of Eleventh Five Year Plan	24.71 million
Addition to household	8.71 million
Addition to housing stock	7.27 million
Upgradation of Kutchha houses	0.38 million
Total Housing Requirement during the Eleventh Plan period (2007-2012)	26.53 million

(24.71 + 8.71 + 0.38 - 7.27 = 26.53)

(e) To meet this huge shortage it is estimated that an expenditure of Rs. 6,00,000 crores for both housing and basic infrastructure is required.

The Central Government is supporting the construction of housing for poor sections of the society in urban areas through various programmatic interventions namely:

- The Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), launched by the Government in the year 2005 supports provision of housing and basic services to urban poor in slums in 65 specified cities under the Sub Mission Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) and in other cities and towns under the Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP). The schemes are demand driven and so far 16,12,503 Dwelling Units have been sanctioned for construction/upgradation in 936 cities/towns under BSUP and IHSDP components of JNNURM as on 12.07.2011.
- The Interest Subsidy Scheme for Housing the Urban Poor (ISHUP) provides for interest subsidy on housing loans to the Economically Weaker Sections (EWS) and Low Income Group (LIG) as part of credit-enablement measures and encourages those households to avail of loan facilities through Commercial Banks/Housing Finance Companies for the purposes of construction/acquisition of houses and avail 5% subsidy in interest payment for loans upto Rs. 1 lakh. Cumulatively, as on 03/08/2011, 7805 beneficiaries in Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu have been covered under the Scheme.

- The scheme of Affordable Housing in Partnership seeks assembly of land for construction of affordable housing and provides Central Government assistance towards provision of internal and external infrastructure connectivity. The scheme which was launched in 2009 with an outlay of ` 5000 crores, seeks construction of 1 million houses for EWS/LIG/Middle Income Group (MIG) with at least 25% for EWS Category.

- A new scheme 'Rajiv Awas Yojana' (RAY) has been launched on 02.06.2011. The Scheme will provide financial assistance to States that are willing to assign property rights to slum dwellers for provision of decent shelter and basic civic and social services for slum redevelopment, and for creation of affordable housing stock. 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.

Statement-I

*Houseless Households and Population by residence-India, States/Uts-
2001*

Sl.	India/States/UT's No.	T/R/U	Houseless	Population Households
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
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	2722

Rural	32	41
Urban	725	2681

1	2	3	4	5
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
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	48

1	2	3	4	5
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
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

1	2	3	4	5
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
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	-	-

1	2	3	4	5
32.	Kerala	Total	5654	16533
		Rural	2885	9096
		Urban	2769	7437
33.	Tamil Nadu	Total	20532	86472
		Rural	7913	29344
		Urban	12619	57128
34.	Pondicherry	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.

Statement-II

Urban Housing Shortage at the end of the Tenth Five Year Plan

The estimated housing shortage of 24.71 million has been divided amongst the States on the basis of the proportion of the number of households in the urban areas of State to the total number of households in the urban India as per the Census of India, 2001. The distribution of the housing shortage amongst the States as on 2007 is as follows:

(dwelling units in million)

State/UTs	Housing Shortage
1	2
Andhra Pradesh	1.95
Arunachal Pradesh	0.02

Assam	0.31
Bihar	0.59

1	2
Chhattisgarh	0.36
Goa	0.07
Gujarat	1.66
Haryana	0.52
Himachal Pradesh	0.06
Jammu and Kashmir	0.18
Jharkhand	0.47
Karnataka	1.63
Kerala	0.76
Madhya Pradesh	1.29
Maharashtra	3.72
Manipur	0.05
Meghalaya	0.04
Mizoram	0.04
Nagaland	0.03
Orissa	0.50
Punjab	0.69
Rajasthan	1.00
Sikkim	0.01
Tamil Nadu	2.82
Tripura	0.06
Uttaranchal	0.18
Uttar Pradesh	2.38
West Bengal	2.04
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.01
Chandigarh	0.08
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.01

1	2
Daman and Diu	0.01
Delhi	1.13
Lakshadweep	0.00
Pondicherry	0.06
ALL INDIA	24.71

State/UT-wise breakup of shortage in terms of different income groups is not available.

Slum population in the country

2415. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the first five States and first five metros having larger slum population in the country;

(b) the percentage increase in slum population during last three years;

(c) the reasons for increase in the slum population;

(d) whether Government has accelerated efforts towards slum development and rehabilitation; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) The first five States having largest slum population in the country as per Census 2001, are as follows:-

Sl. No.	State/UTs	Slum Population in 2001
1.	Maharashtra	11975943
2.	Andhra Pradesh	6268945
3.	Uttar Pradesh	5756004
4.	West Bengal	4663806
5.	Tamil Nadu	4240931

The five metros having largest slum population in the country as per Census 2001, are as follows:-

Sl. No.	Name of the Metro	Slum Population in 2001
1.	Greater Mumbai	6475440
2.	Delhi	1851231
3.	Kolkata	1485309
4.	Chennai	819873
5.	Nagpur	737219

(b) As the Census 2011 slum figures are not available, it is not possible to indicate the growth in the slum population.

(c) The existing urban planning models and urban land policies are one of the key reasons for growth of slums. The other major reasons are:-

- (i) Increased urbanization leading to pressure on the available land and infrastructure, especially for the poor.
- (ii) Natural increase in the population of urban poor and migration from rural areas and small towns to larger cities.
- (iii) Sky-rocketing land prices due to increasing demand for land and constraints on supply of land.
- (iv) Absence of programmes of affordable housing for the urban poor in most States.
- (v) Lack of availability of credit for low income housing.
- (vi) Increasing cost of construction.

(d) and (e) 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 with a budget of ₹ 5,000 crores. 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.

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.

Setting up of Laurie Baker International School of Habitat Studies

2416. SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN:

SHRI K.E. ISMAIL:

Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be
pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kerala State Nirmithi Kendra has submitted a proposal to Government through the Housing Department for setting up of Laurie Baker International School of Habitat Studies (La BIS HaS) with an outlay of Rs. 5 crore; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and Government's decision thereon?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) In March, 2009 the Government of Kerala addressed the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation regarding their proposal to ^ develop Laurie Baker Nirmithi Training Research Institute as a centre of excellence in the field of research related to cost-effective construction and to impart training in alternate building technology, at national/international level at a financial outlay of Rs. 5 crores. In June, 2009 Government of Kerala forwarded to Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation two project proposals by the Kerala State Nirmithi Kendra, (i) on establishment of Laurie Baker International School of Habitat Studies (LABISHAS) and (ii) project for Innovative Building Materials.

Presently there is no ongoing scheme under the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation for providing Central assistance for the proposal made by the Government of Kerala.

Central assistance for Kalavara shops in Kerala

2417. SHRI K.E. ISMAIL:

SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN:

Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of a unique initiative of the State Government of Kerala setting up of Kalavara Shops for making available elementary house building materials to poor people at affordable prices;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Kerala has requested for a Central assistance of Rs. 21 crore for upgradation of the existing Kalavara shops and for

starting 27 new Kalavaras; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION
(KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. Government is aware of a unique initiative of the Kerela State Government setting up of Kalavara Shops for making available elementary house building materials to poor people at affordable prices . Government of Kerala had made a request for

assistance of Rs. 21 crore for upgradation of the existing Kalavara shops and for starting 27 new Kalavaras, which are fair price shops set up by the State Government for selling building materials at reasonable prices to the poor.

The State Government was informed on 28.10.2009 that as against the State allocation of Rs. 449 crore of Additional Central Assistance (ACA) under Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) and Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP), about 380 crore have already been committed. The State Government was advised to submit appropriate proposals under the scheme as also the new scheme of "Affordable Housing in Partnership", where an allocation of Rs. 120.00 crore is available to the State.

Disparity in demand and supply for housing units for the urban poor

2418. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has failed to provide the required housing units to urban poor in the country;

(b) what is the disparity between the demand and supply of housing units in the country;

(c) the steps taken to improve the situation;

(d) whether there has been an increased dependency on private sector for providing housing facilities to the urban poor; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (d) The National Urban Housing and Habitat Policy (NUHHP) 2007 aims at promoting sustainable development of habitat in the country with a view to ensuring equitable supply of land shelter and services at affordable prices to all sections of the society. 'Land' and 'Colonisation' being State subjects, it is for the State Governments to pursue the initiatives under the NUHHP:2007.

A Technical Group constituted by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation to estimate housing shortage at the beginning of Eleventh Plan, has estimated housing shortage as on 2007 to be at 24.71 million dwelling units. It was also estimated that the Housing requirement during Eleventh Plan period (2007 - 2012) will be 26.53

million. It was estimated as below:

Housing Shortage as the beginning of Eleventh Five Year Plan		24.71 million
Addition to household		8.71 million
Addition to housing stock		7.27 million

Upgradation of Katcha houses	0.38 million
Total Housing Requirement during the Eleventh Plan period (2007-2012)	26.53 million

(24.71 + 8.71 + 0.38 - 7.27 = 26.53)

To meet this huge shortage it is estimated that an expenditure of Rs. 6,00,000 crores for both housing and basic infrastructure is required.

However, the Central Government is supporting the construction of housing for poor sections of the society in urban areas through various programmatic interventions namely:

- The Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), launched by the Government in the year 2005 supports provision of housing and basic services to urban poor in slums in 65 specified cities under the Sub Mission Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) and in other cities and towns under the Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP). The schemes are demand driven and so far 16,12,503 Dwelling Units have been sanctioned for construction/ upgradation in 936 cities/towns under BSUP and IHSDP components of JNNURM as on 12.07.2011.
- The Interest Subsidy Scheme for Housing the Urban Poor (ISHUP) provides for interest subsidy on housing loans to the Economically Weaker Sections (EWS) and Low Income Group (LIG) as part of credit-enablement measures and encourages those households to avail of loan facilities through Commercial Banks/Housing Finance Companies for the purposes of construction/acquisition of houses and avail 5% subsidy in interest payment for loans upto Rs. 1 lakh. Cumulatively, as on 03/08/2011, 7805 beneficiaries in Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu have been covered under the Scheme.
- The scheme of Affordable Housing in Partnership seeks assembly of land for construction of affordable housing and provides Central Government assistance towards provision of internal and external infrastructure connectivity. The scheme which was

launched in 2009 with an outlay of ` 5000 crores, seeks construction of 1 million houses for EWS/LIG/Middle Income Group (MIG) with at least 25% for EWS Category.

- A new scheme 'Rajiv Awas Yojana' (RAY) has been launched on 02.06.2011. The Scheme will provide financial assistance to States that are willing to assign property rights to slum dwellers for provision of decent shelter and basic civic and social services for slum redevelopment, and for creation of affordable housing stock. Fifty

per cent (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.

Given the magnitude of the housing shortage and budgetary constraints of both the Central and State Governments, it is amply clear that Public Sector efforts will not suffice in fulfilling the housing demand. In view of this scenario, the National Urban Housing and Habitat Policy, 2007 focuses the spotlight on multiple stakeholders namely, the Private Sector, the Cooperative Sector, the Industrial Sector for labour housing and the Services/Institutional Sector for employee housing. In this manner, the Policy seeks to promote various types of public-private partnerships for realizing the goal of "Affordable Housing for All".

Development of slums

2419. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the State-wise details of slum households in the country;
- (b) whether State Governments have sent proposals for development of slums;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the State-wise details of the works undertaken under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) for the development of slums?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) State-wise details of slum households and slum population estimates as per Census for 2001 are at Statement-I (See below).

(b) and (c) The details of proposals received from the State Governments for development of slums and the action taken thereon by way of sanctioning Additional Central Assistance for project proposals submitted under Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) and Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) components of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) are as under:

	Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) received		Projects approved		
	No. of DPRs received	Total Project Costs	No. of projects approved	Project cost approved	Central share committed
BSUP	587	38,522.42	501	29906.53	14804.86
IHSDP	1419	13166.64	1035	11007.92	7311.42

(d) State-wise details of dwelling units sanctioned, completed and those in progress so far under BSUP and IHSDP-components of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) are at Statement-II and Statement-III respectively.

Statement-I

State-wise details of dwelling units

State/UTs	Total Slum Households	Total Slum population
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	6268945	1324762
Assam	89962	17830
Bihar	818332	131099
Chhattisgarh	1097211	215685
Goa	18372	3881
Gujarat	1975853	386318
Haryana	1681117	323020
Jammu and Kashmir	373898	62507
Jharkhand	340915	61258
Karnataka	2330592	452114
Kerala	74865	14573
Madhya Pradesh	3776731	674143
Maharashtra	11975943	2375963
Meghalaya	109271	21542
Orissa	1089302	226408
Punjab	1483574	274570
Rajasthan	1563063	274427
Tamil Nadu	4240931	966162
Tripura	47645	10644
Uttar Pradesh	5756004	888267

Uttarakhand

350038

61557

1	2	3
West Bengal	4663806	915380
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	16244	3599
Chandigarh	107125	29086
Delhi	2029755	415637
Puducherry	92095	20287
ALL INDIA	52371589	10150719

Source: office of the Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India

Note: Slum population estimated for cities/towns having above 20,000
Populations and reported Slums in 2001 census.

Statement-II

Physical Progress Report - BSUP

Upto 30th June, 2011

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Dwelling Units Sanctioned	Dwelling Units in Progress	Dwelling Units Completed
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	134694	35388	86301
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	852	190	90
4.	Assam	2260	1908	352
5.	Bihar	22372	432	112
6.	Chandigarh (UT)	25728	10624	2112
7.	Chhattisgarh	30000	13090	0
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0
10.	Delhi	74312	5376	13528

1	2	3	4	5
11.	Goa	155	0	0
12.	Gujarat	105312	20967	69568
13.	Haryana	3248	118	2778
14.	Himachal Pradesh	636	176	0
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	6677	917	0
16.	Jharkhand	16724	358	0
17.	Karnataka	28118	11575	9685
18.	Kerala	23577	4526	9696
19.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	41446	21419	5844
21.	Maharashtra	186745	28237	43349
22.	Manipur	1250	643	0
23.	Meghalaya	768	456	128
24.	Mizoram	1096	936	0
25.	Nagaland	3504	242	1270
26.	Orissa	2508	1094	814
27.	Puducherry	2964	751	358
28.	Punjab	5152	4152	1000
29.	Rajasthan	23151	5824	755
30.	Sikkim	254	90	40
31.	Tamil Nadu	91318	32523	18561
32.	Tripura	256	0	256
33.	Uttar Pradesh	68217	21774	16105
34.	Uttarakhand	1799	120	63
35.	West Bengal	155353	26128	50679
GRAND TOTAL		1060446	250034	333444

Statement-III

Physical Progress Report - IHSDP

Upto 30th June, 2011

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Dwelling Units Sanctioned	Dwelling Units in Progress	Dwelling Units Completed
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	40	0	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	47896	26393	21503
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	176	0	0
4.	Assam	8668	372	1040
5.	Bihar	18942	3533	2002
6.	Chandigarh (UT)	0	0	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	17922	8434	1688
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	144	0	0
9.	Daman and Diu	16	2	14
10.	Delhi	0	0	0
11.	Goa	0	0	0
12.	Gujarat	28424	2655	3401
13.	Haryana	16426	2470	6035
14.	Himachal Pradesh	1954	456	0
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	7623	3702	31
16.	Jharkhand	11544	2602	0
17.	Karnataka	17237	5004	10559
18.	Kerala	26295	4335	11722
19.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	22510	7293	1269
21.	Maharashtra	102219	15754	10398

1	2	3	4	5
22.	Manipur	2829	1766	0
23.	Meghalaya	912	104	48
24.	Mizoram	1950	678	423
25.	Nagaland	2761	240	480
26.	Orissa	13365	5184	2209
27.	Puducherry	432	72	0
28.	Punjab	9984	4658	0
29.	Rajasthan	41719	8114	4486
30.	Sikkim	39	39	0
31.	Tamil Nadu	37585	11661	21228
32.	Tripura	3115	454	1069
33.	Uttar Pradesh	47399	17667	7795
34.	Uttarakhand	5032	2089	997
35.	West Bengal	60171	9272	31172
GRAND TOTAL		555329	145003	139569

JNNURM projects in Kanpur

2420. SHRI MAHENDRA MOHAN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has assured that the Members of Parliament (MPs) and the Members of Legislative Assembly (MLAs) will have a 'greater' say in the second phase of the JNNURM project implementation to achieve substantial results;

(b) if so, what mechanism has been devised by Government in this regard;

(c) whether Government are aware that 300 buses under JNNURM were deployed in Kanpur to make it pollution free, however most of them are idle due

to poor maintenance;
and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) and (b) The second phase of the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) has not been formalized so far. It has been decided to associate the Members of Parliament (MPs) and the Members of Legislative Assembly (MLAs) to review and monitor the progress of projects and the reforms under the present phase of JNNURM.

(c) As per information received from State Government, most of the buses sanctioned under JNNURM for Kanpur are on road. Only 5% of buses are scheduled for the purpose of maintenance according to norms of Uttar Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation.

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

Shortage of basic amenities to slum dwellers

2421. SHRI NATUJI HALAJI THAKOR: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of people living in cities' slums are facing acute shortage of basic amenities;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by Government to provide basic amenities to them;

(c) the State-wise estimated number of slum dwellers proposed to be provided dwelling units during the next five years under the Valmiki/Ambekar Housing Schemes; and

(d) the State-wise number of houses likely to be constructed annually and the time by when it is expected to be completed, and the steps taken to check the rise in slums and for environmental improvement of urban slums?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Government is aware that a large number of people living in cities slums are facing acute shortage of basic amenities. The Technical Group on Estimation of Housing Shortage under the Chairmanship of Prof. Amitabh Kundu constituted by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation estimated the total shortage of dwelling unit at the beginning of the Eleventh Plan Period i.e. 2007 as 247 lakhs. Out of this, about 99%

shortage estimated for the EWS/LIG category of the population living in the urban areas of the country. 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 viz.

security of tenure at affordable prices, improved housing, water supply, sanitation and ensuring delivery through convergence of other already existing universal services of the Government for education, health and social security to the urban poor. Similar facilities are also provided in other cities/towns under the Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP).

In accordance with the policy initiatives under JNNURM, the Government launched a scheme of Affordable Housing in Partnership (AHP) as a part of BSUP with an outlay of ` 5000 crores for construction of 1 million houses for Economically Weaker Sections (EWS)/Lower Income Group (LIG)/Medium Income Group (MIG) with atleast 25% for EWS category across the country.

In pursuance of the Government vision of creating Slum-free India, a new scheme of Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) has been launched on June 2, 2011. The scheme aims at providing Central support to States that are willing to assign property rights to slum-dwellers. AHP has now been dovetailed into Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY).

(c) and (d) Does not arise, as the scheme of Valmiki Ambedkar Awas Yojana (VAMBAY) has already been subsumed in IHSDP. State-wise details of projects, total project cost sanctioned, central share committed, dwelling units approved and Additional Central Assistance (ACA) released under IHSDP are given in Statement (See below).

Statement

Integrated Housing and Slums Development Programme (IHSDP)

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Total Projects Approved								
		No. of towns/ ULBs	Total No. of Projects Approved	Total Project Cost Approved	Total number of dwelling units Approved (new+Up-gradation)	Total Central Share	Total State Share Approved	1st Instalment (50% of Central Share approved)	2nd Instalment approved	Total ACA released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	56	77	1139.10	47896	783.10	355.99	382.28	267.83	614.37
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	1	9.95	176	8.96	1.00	4.48	0.00	4.48
3.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	2	15.15	40	13.64	1.52	6.82	0.00	5.53
4.	Assam	16	16	84.99	8668	70.22	14.77	35.11	0.00	35.11
5.	Bihar	23	25	431.85	18942	229.88	201.98	114.94	0.00	105.35
6.	Chhattisgarh	17	18	225.60	17922	158.83	66.78	79.41	55.68	118.31

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
7. Dadra and Nagar Haveli		1	2	5.74	144	3.34	2.40	1.67	0.00	1.67
8. Daman and Diu		1	1	0.69	16	0.58	0.11	0.29	0.00	0.29
9. Gujarat		37	38	381.78	28424	243.20	121.06	124.76	33.32	125.81
10. Haryana		14	18	272.26	16426	209.70	62.57	104.85	39.61	124.66
11. Himachal Pradesh		8	8	72.71	1954	48.79	23.93	24.39	0.00	24.39
12. Jammu and Kashmir		37	50	147.60	7623	114.32	28.43	54.39	20.97	44.91
13. Jharkhand		10	10	217.93	11544	131.33	86.60	62.79	0.00	55.05
14. Karnataka		32	34	404.00	17237	222.56	181.44	111.28	98.99	171.30
15. Kerala		45	53	273.32	26295	201.60	71.71	100.68	39.67	130.70
16. Madhya Pradesh		50	53	362.41	22510	249.56	112.85	124.84	12.48	124.88
17. Mizoram		6	8	39.27	1950	29.78	9.49	14.89	0.00	14.89
18. Rajasthan		51	57	804.96	41719	533.59	271.37	266.80	47.69	312.69
19. Meghalaya		3	3	41.48	912	22.43	19.05	11.21	0.00	11.21
20. Manipur		6	6	43.38	2829	32.35	10.08	16.33	6.18	22.52
21. Maharashtra		84	109	2148.18	102219	1431.32	718.57	715.37	67.98	683.69

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
22. Nagaland		2	2	90.13	2761	44.74	43.60	22.67	7.25	29.92
23. Orissa		31	34	292.84	13365	197.30	95.54	95.61	9.01	95.33
24. Punjab		9	14	316.43	9984	133.54	182.89	66.77	0.00	66.77
25. Puducherry		1	1	17.03	432	5.48	11.55	2.74	0.00	2.74
26. Sikkim		1	1	19.91	39	17.92	1.99	8.96	0.00	8.96
27. Tamil Nadu		83	84	515.88	37585	372.10	127.13	187.76	141.12	316.55
28. Tripura		5	5	43.64	3115	38.05	5.59	19.03	15.52	34.55
29. Uttar Pradesh		143	164	1325.10	47399	846.08	479.03	423.01	148.61	484.25
30. Uttarakhand		18	21	161.28	5032	90.57	70.71	45.28	7.77	45.28
31. West Bengal		81	120	1103.33	60171	826.59	276.25	413.37	205.15	503.50
TOTAL		873	1035	11007.93	555329	7311.42	3655.97	3642.78	1224.85	4319.64

JNNURM Projects Cell-NBO

Project Approved till 109th CSC meeting held on 12.07.2011

Urban homeless families in the country

2422. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any data regarding the urban homeless families in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the schemes operational in the country to achieve total housing requirement and the number of new houses that would be required/constructed during the next three years?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (c) The Census of India 2001 does not define homeless and instead 'Houseless Households' have been enumerated as households who do not live in buildings or census houses but live in the open on roadside, pavements, in Hume pipes, under flyovers and staircases, or in the open in places of worship, mandaps, railway platforms, etc.. The Census of India, 2001 estimated 1,87,810 houseless households throughout the country in urban areas. State-wise details of urban houseless households are given in Statement (See below).

The National Urban Housing and Habitat Policy (NUHHP) 2007 aims at promoting sustainable development of habitat in the country with a view to ensuring equitable supply of land shelter and services at affordable prices to all sections of the society. 'Land' and 'Colonisation' being State subjects, it is for the State Governments to pursue the initiatives under the NUHHP:2007.

However, the Central Government is supporting the construction of housing for poor sections of the society in urban areas through various programmatic interventions namely:

- The Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), launched by the Government in the year 2005 supports provision of housing and basic services to urban poor in slums in 65 specified cities under the Sub Mission Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) and in other cities and towns under the Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP). The schemes are demand driven and as on 04.08.2011, total 501

projects under BSUP with a total project cost of Rs. 29906.53 crores and 1035 projects under IHSDP with a total project cost of ` 7311.42 crores have been approved for construction of total 10,60,446 Dwelling Units and 5,55,329 Dwelling Units respectively.

- The Interest Subsidy Scheme for Housing the Urban Poor (ISHUP) provides for interest subsidy on housing loans to the Economically Weaker Sections (EWS) and

Low Income Group (LIG) as part of credit-enablement measures and encourages those households to avail of loan facilities through Commercial Banks/Housing Finance Companies for the purposes of construction/acquisition of houses and avail 5% subsidy in interest payment for loans upto ` 1 lakh. Cumulatively, as on 03/08/2011, 7805 beneficiaries in Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu have been covered under the Scheme. The scheme is operational up to end of Eleventh Five Year Plan Period (2011-12). Target for current year (2011-12) is to cover 13,500 houses. However, this is a demand driven scheme.

- The scheme of Affordable Housing in Partnership seeks assembly of land for construction of affordable housing and provides Central Government assistance towards provision of internal and external infrastructure connectivity. The scheme which was launched in 2009 with an outlay of ` 5000 crores, seeks construction of 1 million houses for EWS/LIG/Middle Income Group (MIG) with at least 25% for EWS Category.
- A new scheme 'Rajiv Awas Yojana' (RAY) has been launched on 02.06.2011. The Scheme will provide financial assistance to States that are willing to assign property rights to slum dwellers for provision of decent shelter and basic civic and social services for slum redevelopment, and for creation of affordable housing stock. Fifty per cent (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.

Statement

*Houseless Households and Population by residence-India, States/Uts-
2001*

Sl. India/States/UT's	T/R/U	Houseless	Population
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No.		Households		
1	2	3	4	5
	India	Total	447585	1943766
		Rural	259775	1165167
		Urban	187810	778599

1	2	3	4	5
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	Total	2123	12751
		Rural	1641	10129
		Urban	482	2622
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	2722
		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

1	2	3	4	5
10.	Bihar	Total	6940	42498
		Rural	4235	29768
		Urban	2705	12730
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

1	2	3	4	5
19.	West Bengal	Total	19385	110535
		Rural	5337	19726
		Urban	14048	90809
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

1	2	3	4	5
28.	Andhra Pradesh	Total	40818	163938
		Rural	24167	97101
		Urban	16651	66837
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.	Pondicherry	Total	710	1662
		Rural	81	194
		Urban	629	1468
35.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Total		217
	242			
		Rural	55	78
		Urban	162	164

Source: Primary Census Abstract, Census of India 2001.

Steps to bring down cost of houses in urban centres

2423. SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN

POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has taken any effort to bring down the cost of housing in urban centres during the last three years; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) The National Urban Housing and Habitat Policy 2007 lays, *inter-alia*, emphasis on promotion of cost effective, environment-friendly building materials and technology with a view to achieve savings in the use of scarce conventional materials like Cement, Steel, Burnt Bricks, Timber etc. that could bring down the cost of housing. The policy, further focuses on promoting and incentivizing decentralised production with the available local Building Materials.

Building Materials and Technology Promotion Council (BMTPC), an autonomous organization under the Ministry has been involved in propagation of cost effective, environment friendly Building Materials and Technologies through demonstration construction, organisation of seminars, capacity building programmes, exhibitions and awareness programmes on cost-effective technologies all over the country. A number of technologies developed by the R&D institutions and proved to be cost effective, environment friendly and sustainable such as flyash based bricks/ blocks, simple prefab system for slab/ roofing, ferrocement components, wood substitutes etc. are being promoted by BMTPC. Through the BMTPC, the Ministry is also encouraging development and use of locally available material like bamboo Engineered Bamboo Components and structures are being promoted in bamboo giving areas, especially in North-Eastern Region.

Using R&D institution's developed technologies, BMTPC has constructed few demonstration structures in different parts of the country which shows the reduction in the cost of construction .

BMTPC has also developed design package with alternate cost effective technologies for different regions of the country and has planned to showcase the cost effectiveness of the technologies with State Government's willingness and support for adoption at large scale.

Right to Housing

2424. PROF. ANIL KUMAR SAHANI: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is enacting Right to Housing law mandating minimum housing space of 24 sq meter to every homeless person and by when the law will be enforced;

(b) whether Government has identified the number of homeless persons in the country and if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise; and

(c) in how many years Delhi will become slum free?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (c) No Sir, Government is not contemplating enactment of Right to Housing law, mandating minimum housing space of 24 square meter to every homeless person because of foregoing reasons:

The National Urban Housing and Habitat Policy (NUHHP) 2007 aims at promoting sustainable development of habitat in the country with a view to ensuring equitable supply of land shelter and services at affordable prices to all sections of the society.

'Land' and 'Colonisation' being State subjects, it is for the State Governments to pursue the initiatives under the National Urban Housing and Habitat Policy (NUHHP): 2007 and no timeframe for facilitation of housing to all citizens can be assigned.

A Technical Group constituted by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation to estimate housing shortage at the beginning of Eleventh Plan, has estimated housing shortage as on 2007 to be at 24.71 million dwelling units and it was also estimated that the Housing requirement during Eleventh Plan period (2007 - 2012) will be 26.53 million. To meet this huge shortage it is estimated that an expenditure of Rs. 6,00,000 crores for both housing and basic infrastructure is required.

However, the Central Government is supporting the construction of housing for poor sections of the society in urban areas through various programmatic interventions namely:

- The Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), launched by the Government in the year 2005 supports provision of housing and basic services to urban poor in slums in 65 specified cities under the Sub Mission Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) and in other cities and towns under the Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP). The schemes are demand driven and so far 16,12,503 Dwelling Units have been sanctioned for

construction/upgradation in 936 cities/towns under BSUP and IHSDP components of JNNURM as on 12.07.2011.

- The Interest Subsidy Scheme for Housing the Urban Poor (ISHUP) provides for interest subsidy on housing loans to the Economically Weaker Sections (EWS) and Low Income Group (LIG) as part of credit-enablement measures and encourages those households to avail of loan facilities through Commercial Banks/Housing Finance Companies for the purposes of construction/acquisition of houses and avail 5% subsidy in interest payment for loans upto Rs. 1 lakh. Cumulatively, as on

03/08/2011, 7805 beneficiaries in Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu have been covered under the Scheme.

- The scheme of Affordable Housing in Partnership seeks assembly of land for construction of affordable housing and provides Central Government assistance towards provision of internal and external infrastructure connectivity. The scheme which was launched in 2009 with an outlay of Rs. 5000 crores, seeks construction of 1 million houses for EWS/LIG/Middle Income Group (MIG) with at least 25% for EWS Category.
- A new scheme 'Rajiv Awas Yojana' (RAY) has been launched on 02.06.2011. The Scheme will provide financial assistance to States that are willing to assign property rights to slum dwellers for provision of decent shelter and basic civic and social services for slum redevelopment, and for creation of affordable housing stock. 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 Census of India 2001 does not define homeless and instead 'Houseless Households' have been enumerated as households who do not live in buildings or census houses but live in the open on roadside, pavements, in Hume pipes, under flyovers and staircases, or in the open in places of worship, mandaps, railway platforms, etc.. The Census of India, 2001 estimated 19,43,766 houseless population throughout the country out of which 7,78,599 are in urban areas and 11,65,167 are in rural areas. State-wise details of urban houseless households are given in Statement (See below).

An amount of Rs. 981.96 lakhs has been released to Municipal Corporation of Delhi Area for undertaking preparatory activities under Slum Free City Planning Scheme i.e. the preparatory phase of "Rajiv Awas Yojana" (RAY). The Slum Free City Planning process involves the

steps of slum survey, Geographic Information System (GIS) mapping, Geographic Information System - Management Information System (GIS-MIS) integration and preparation of Slum Redevelopment/Rehabilitation Plans, Zonal Plans and Slum Free City Plans of Action which is a time taking exercise, dependent on the state's ability to mobilize the necessary technical and personnel resources. Further, as the scheme of RAY will progress at pace set by States/UTs and it is not possible to indicate the definite time frame to make Delhi slum free.

Statement

*Houseless Households and Population by residence-India, States/UTs-
2001*

Sl.	India/States/UT's No.	T/R/U	Houseless	Population Households
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
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	2722
		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

1	2	3	4	5
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
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	48
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

1	2	3	4	5
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
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

1	2	3	4	5
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
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.	Pondicherry	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.

Employment under SJSRY in Andhra Pradesh

2425. SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of unemployed and under employed poor have been provided gainful employment in Andhra Pradesh, district-wise, under Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) in the last three years, year-wise;

(b) whether any self-employment ventures have been supported to the above poor under the above scheme in Andhra Pradesh;

(c) if so, the details thereof, district-wise during the last three years, year-wise; and

(d) the changes Government has brought into the scheme to make it more effective?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (c) The number of persons provided gainful employment through assistance in setting up micro-enterprises under Urban Self Employment Programme (USEP) component of Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) in Andhra Pradesh during the last five years, as reported by the State Government, is as under:-

Year	Number of persons provided gainful employment under Urban Self Employment Programme
2008-09	29156
2009-10	8389
2010-11	22505

District-wise data is not maintained at Central Level.

(d) Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation has brought following changes in the scheme of Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) to make it more effective:-

- (i) For Special Category States (8 NER States and 3 other hilly States i.e. Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tripura, Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand), the funding pattern for the Scheme between Centre and the States, has been revised from 75 :25 to 90:10.

(ii) For the Beneficiaries under the Urban Self Employment Programme (USEP, the education limit criteria of "not educated beyond 9th standard" has been removed.

(iii) For Self Employment (Individual category), the project cost ceiling has been enhanced from the earlier Rs. 50000/- to Rs. 2.00 Lakhs and the subsidy has also been enhanced from the earlier 15% of the project cost (subject to a maximum of Rs. 7500/-) to 25% of project cost (subject to a maximum of Rs. 50,000/-).

- (iv) For Group Enterprises set up by urban poor women, the subsidy has been made as 35% of the project cost or Rs. 300,000/- or Rs. 60,000/- per member of the Group, whichever is less. The minimum number required to form a women group has been reduced from 10 to 5. The revolving fund entitlement per member has also been enhanced from the earlier Rs. 1000/- to Rs. 2000/-.
- (v) For Wage Employment, there will be flexibility in the material: labour ratio. 10% flexibility on either side on the 60: 40 ratio.
- (vi) The skills training component has been restructured. Quality skill training will be provided to the urban poor linked to certification, imparted preferably on Public-Private Partnership (PPP) mode, with involvement of reputed institutions like IITs, NITs, Poly-techniques, ITIs etc. The average expenditure ceiling per trainee has been enhanced from the Rs. 2600/- to Rs. 10000/-
- (vii) 3% of the total scheme allocation at the Central level will support special /innovative projects to implement a time-bound targeting to bring a specific number of BPL families above the poverty line.

Slum development under IHSDP

2426. SHRI AVTAR SINGH KARIMPURI: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) is being run in all cities of Punjab, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh;

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

(c) the slum development works undertaken by Government during each of the last three years and the current financial year in these States?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) State-wise, City-wise details of projects sanctioned under Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme in cities/towns of States of Punjab, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh are at

Statement-I, II and III respectively (See below).

(c) Slum development works undertaken by Government under Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) and Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) components of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), during each of the last three years and the current financial year in the States of Punjab, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh are at Statement-IV.

Statement-I

Integrated Housing and Slums Development Programme (IHSDP)

Total Projects Approved

Status as on 04.08.2011

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	No. of towns/ ULBs	Total No. of Projects Approved	Total Project Cost Approved	Total number of dwelling units Approved (new+Up-gradation)	Total Central Share	Total State Share Approved	1st Installment (50% of Central Share approved)	2nd Installment Approved	Total ACA Released	Date of CSC Meeting
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Punjab	Bhatinda Phase-I	1	26.32	592	9.89	16.43	4.94		4.94	22-Feb-11
2.	Punjab	Bhatinda Phase-II	1	59.85	1328	23.27	36.57	11.64		11.64	22-Feb-11
3.	Punjab	Budlada	1	17.92	384	6.90	11.02	3.45		3.45	22-Feb-11
4.	Punjab	Bhikhi (Ward- 5)	1	5.02	64	2.42	2.61	1.21		1.21	22-Feb-11
5.	Punjab	Bhikhi (Ward-12)	1	15.01	302	5.91	9.10	2.96		2.96	22-Feb-11
6.	Punjab	Bareta Phase-I	1	19.75	400	7.91	11.84	3.96		3.96	22-Feb-11

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
7.	Punjab	Bareta Phase-II	1	12.14	240	4.86	7.28	2.43		2.43	22-Feb-11
8.	Punjab	Jalandhar	1	12.35	1627	7.15	5.20	3.58		3.58	26-Sep-07
		Phase-I									
9.	Punjab	Jalandhar	1	30.05	2311	18.40	11.66	9.20		9.20	24-Jan-08
		Phase-II									
10.	Punjab	Mansa	1	12.99	240	5.37	7.62	2.68		2.68	22-Feb-11
11.	Punjab	Mour	1	30.47	672	11.74	18.73	5.87		5.87	22-Feb-11
12.	Punjab	Rajpura	1	21.01	720	8.22	12.79	4.11		4.11	30-Sep-08
13.	Punjab	Sardulgarh	1	34.52	704	1..08	20.44	7.04		7.04	22-Feb-11
		Phase-I									
14.	Punjab	Sardulgarh	1	19.03	400	7.41	11.62	3.71		3.71	22-Feb-11
		Phase-II									
TOTAL		9	14	316.43	9984	133.54	182.89	66.77	0.00	66.77	

Statement-II

Integrated Housing and Slums Development Programme (IHSDP)

Total Projects Approved

Status as on 04.08.2011

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	No. of towns/ ULBs	Total No. of Projects Approved	Total Project Cost Approved	Total number of dwelling units Approved (new+Up-gradation)	Total Central Share	Total State Share Approved	1st Installment (50% of Central Share Approved)	2nd Installment Approved	Total ACA Released	Date of CSC Meeting
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Haryana	Ambala city	1	15.40	495	12.32	3.08	6.16	6.16	9.24	28-Sep-06
2.	Haryana	Ambala Sadar	1	11.41	423	9.13	2.28	4.56	4.56	6.85	28-Aug-06
3.	Haryana	Ambala-Bandhu Nagar	1	3.17	192	2.53	0.63	1.27		1.27	28-Aug-06
4.	Haryana	Ambala-Naraingarh	1	7.19	611	5.76	1.44	2.88	2.88	4.32	28-Sep-06
5.	Haryana	Bhiwani	1	28.92	1679	23.14	5.78	11.57	11.57	17.35	28-Aug-06

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
6	Haryana	Dadri	1	12.11	423	9.69	2.42	4.84	4.84	7.27	28-Sep-06
7	Haryana	Hissar	1	26.81	1360	18.95	7.86	9.48		9.48	28-Nov-06
8	Haryana	Jagadhri	1	26.52	968	18.80	7.72	9.40		9.40	28-Nov-06
9	Haryana	Jhajjar	1	8.07	431	5.73	2.34	2.86		2.86	28-Nov-06
10	Haryana	Jind	1	18.67	933	14.93	3.73	7.47		7.47	28-Feb-09
11	Haryana	Kalka	1	2.59	130	2.07	0.52	1.04		1.04	28-Sep-06
12	Haryana	Ladwa	1	3.56	200	2.85	0.71	1.42		1.42	20-Feb-09
13	Haryana	Panchkula (Phase-I)	1	21.52	2388	17.22	4.30	8.61		8.61	28-Sep-06
14	Haryana	Panchkula (Phase-II)	1	22.09	2449	17.67	4.42	8.84		8.84	28-Sep-06
15	Haryana	Panchkula (Phase-II)	1	22.16	2457	17.3	4.43	8.86		8.86	28-Sep-06
16	Haryana	Pinjore	1	3.79	150	3.03	0.76	1.51		1.51	28-Sep-06
17	Haryana	Rewari	1	27.09	485	19.20	7.90	9.60	9.60	14.40	14-Dec-06
18	Haryana	Yamunanagar	1	11.20	652	8.96	2.24	4.48		4.48	20-Feb-09
TOTAL		14	18	272.26	16426	209.70	62.57	104.85	39.61	124.66	

Statement-III

Integrated Housing and Slums Development Programme (IHSDP)

Total Projects Approved

Status as on 04.08.2011

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	No. of towns/ ULBs	Total No. of Projects Approved	Total Project Cost Approved	Total number of dwelling units Approved (new+Up-gradation)	Total Central Share	Total State Share Approved	1st Installment (50% of Central Share Approved)	2nd Installment Approved	Total ACA Released	Date of CSC Meeting
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Uttar Pradesh 26-Feb-09		ACHALDA	1	3.59	132	2.38	1.20	1.19	1.19	2.38
2.	Uttar Pradesh 22-Oct-08		Adalsarai Kalpi	1	3.29	120	2.10	1.19	1.05	0.95	1.53
			town, Distt. Jalaun								
3.	Uttar Pradesh 28-Nov-06		Afzalgarh	1	2.57	184	1.96	0.61	0.98	0.98	1.96

4.	Uttar Pradesh	AJHUWA	1	3.45	144	2.28	1.17	1.14		1.14	
	24-Feb-09										
5.	Uttar Pradesh	Aligarh (Phase-I)	1	4.40	168	2.92	1.48	1.46	1.33	1.46	
	26-Nov-08										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
6.	Uttar Pradesh	Aligarh (Phase-II)	1	17.77	660	11.85	5.93	5.92	5.40	5.92	3-Feb-09
7.	Uttar Pradesh	Aligarh (Phase-III)	1	15.37	558	10.16	5.21	5.08	5.08	7.62	24-Feb-09
8.	Uttar Pradesh	Amraudha	1	1.79	72	1.18	0.61	0.59		0.59	16-Dec-08
9.	Uttar Pradesh	Amroha	1	3.13	115	2.06	1.07	1.03	1.03	1.03	26-Feb-09
10.	Uttar Pradesh	Antu	1	15.05	579	9.99	5.06	4.99		4.99	14-Feb-09
11.	Uttar Pradesh	Arthala	1	5.62	208	3.76	1.86	1.88	1.71	2.74	30-Sep-08
12.	Uttar Pradesh	Awagarh	1	2.59	96	1.72	0.86	0.86	0.79	1.26	16-Dec-08
13.	Uttar Pradesh	Azamgarh		12.65	465	8.39	4.26	4.20	4.20	4.20	21-Feb-09
14.	Uttar Pradesh	Akrampur City	1	12.88	345	6.99	5.89	3.49		3.49	17-Jan-11
15.	Uttar Pradesh	Bilariya Ganj	1	4.68	125	2.53	2.15	1.26			30-May-11
16.	Uttar Pradesh	Bachhrawan	1	11.40	284	7.02	4.39	3.51		3.51	17-Jan-11
17.	Uttar Pradesh	Seorahi (Ambedkar		2.00	100	1.32	0.68	0.66	0.66	0.66	19-Nov-09

Nagar) Phase-I											
18. Uttar Pradesh Seorahi (Malviya	1	2.00	81	1.36	0.64	0.68	0.68	0.68	0.68	19-Nov-09	
Nagar) Phase-II											
19. Uttar Pradesh BABARPUR	1	4.88	180	3.24	1.64	1.62	1.62	3.24	26-Feb-09		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
20. Uttar Pradesh Ballia	1	9.07	313	5.67	3.40	2.83		2.83	5-Mar-10		
21. Uttar Pradesh Banat	1	10.36	476	6.50	3.85	3.25	2.87	4.69	30-Jul-08		
22. Uttar Pradesh Baraut	1	4.41	208	3.00	1.41	1.50	1.34	1.50	30-Jul-08		
23. Uttar Pradesh Basiti	1	4.58	163	3.01	1.57	1.50	1.50	2.26	21-Feb-09		
24. Uttar Pradesh Beekapur, Distt. Faizabad	1	2.22	84	1.51	0.71	0.75	0.69	1.10	22-Oct-08		
25. Uttar Pradesh Belha	1	18.19	676	12.12	6.07	6.06		6.06	26-Feb-09		
26. Uttar Pradesh Bhatawali	1	5.43	199	3.60	1.83	1.80		1.80	24-Feb-09		
27. Uttar Pradesh Bhikampur	1	1.18	48	0.81	0.37	0.40	0.40	0.81	30-Sep-08		
28. Uttar Pradesh Bichhari, Mugalsarai 24-Feb-09		1	7.45	273	4.93	2.52	2.46	2.46			
29. Uttar Pradesh Bidhuna	1	14.73	600	9.98	4.76	4.99	4.99	9.98	30-Sep-08		

30. Uttar Pradesh	Bisanda, of Distt. Banda, U.P.	2.77	96	1.78	0.99	0.89		0.89	22-Oct-08		
31. Uttar Pradesh	Biswan, Distt. Sitapur 22-Oct-08	1	6.44	252	4.40	2.04	2.20	2.00	3.20		
32. Uttar Pradesh	Bithur, Distt. Kanpur 22-Oct-08	1	2.86	108	1.95	0.91	0.97	0.89	0.97		
33. Uttar Pradesh	Bugrasi Phase-I	1	3.65	192	2.64	1.01	1.32	1.17	1.90	30-Jul-08	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
34. Uttar Pradesh	Bugrasi Phase-II	1	9.26	239	4.99	4.27	2.50				30-May-11
35. Uttar Pradesh	Bulandshahar	1	23.87	750	14.85	9.02	7.42		7.42		25-May-10
36. Uttar Pradesh	Chakia	1	1.18	48	0.77	0.42	0.38	0.35	0.38		26-Nov-08
37. Uttar Pradesh	Chandauli (Phase-I)	1	6.88	263	4.50	2.38	2.25		2.25		22-Oct-08
38. Uttar Pradesh	Chandauli (Phase-II) 26-Nov-08	1	3.95	168	2.55	1.40	1.27				1.27
39. Uttar Pradesh	Chattari	1	2.69	112	1.95	0.73	0.98	0.89	1.42		30-Jul-08
40. Uttar Pradesh	Chhatta	1	1.55	48	0.96	0.59	0.48	0.48	0.96		30-Jul-08
41. Uttar Pradesh	Chibramau (Phase-I)	1	5.90	240	4.00	1.90	2.00	2.00	4.00		10-Dec-08
42. Uttar Pradesh	Chibramau (Phase-II)	1	15.91	648	10.80	5.12	5.40				5.40 3-

Feb-09

43.	Uttar Pradesh Chunar	1	5.97	216	3.91	2.05	1.96		1.96	3-Feb-09	
44.	Uttar Pradesh Dadri (Phase-I)	1	3.07	216	2.34	0.73	1.17	1.17	2.34	8-Dec-06	
45.	Uttar Pradesh Dadri (Phase-II)	1	17.43	637	11.54	5.89	5.77	5.77	5.77	21-Feb-09	
46.	Uttar Pradesh Dankaur	1	0.66	48	0.50	0.16	0.25	0.25	0.50	8-Dec-06	
47.	Uttar Pradesh Dasna	1	4.29	204	2.78	1.51	1.39	1.39	2.78	7-Mar-08	
48.	Uttar Pradesh Derapur	1	1.85	72	1.22	0.63	0.61		0.61	16-Dec-08	
49.	Uttar Pradesh Duddhi	1	15.48	451	8.05	7.42	4.03			30-May-11	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
50.	Uttar Pradesh DIBIYAPUR	1	1.75	72	1.15	0.60	0.57		0.57	26-Feb-09	
51.	Uttar Pradesh Etah	1	2.58	96	1.72	0.86	0.86	0.78	0.86	26-Nov-08	
52.	Uttar Pradesh Faizabad Phase-I	1	17.24	393	12.28	4.96	6.14	5.83	9.06	3-Feb-09	
53.	Uttar Pradesh Faizabad City, Phase-2 17-Jan-11		1	41.95	1197	25.31	16.64	12.65		12.65	
54.	Uttar Pradesh Farid Nagar	1	7.54	288	5.02	2.51	2.51	2.51	5.02	30-Sep-08	
55.	Uttar Pradesh Farrukhabad T.A.	1	1.89	72	1.28	0.61	0.64	0.58	0.64	16-Dec-08	
56.	Uttar Pradesh Fatehpur	1	5.17	216	3.31	1.86	1.66	1.66	1.66	21-Feb-09	

57. Uttar Pradesh Ghiror	1	16.10	450	9.62	6.48	4.81		4.81	4-Mar-11		
58. Uttar Pradesh Ghasiganj, Sultanpur 24-Feb-09		1	3.14	116	2.08	1.06	1.04		1.04		
59. Uttar Pradesh Ghaziabad	1	18.37	1236	14.00	4.37	7.00	7.00	14.00	28-Nov-06		
60. Uttar Pradesh Ghazipur	1	11.99	420	7.48	4.51	3.74		3.74	5-Mar-10		
61. Uttar Pradesh Ghorawal	1	15.42	656	9.40	6.02	4.70		4.70	16-Dec-08		
62. Uttar Pradesh Gokul	1	2.83	88	1.76	1.07	0.88	0.88	1.76	30-Jul-08		
63. Uttar Pradesh Gola town, Distt. Lakhimpur		3.12	120	2.13	0.98	1.07		1.07	22-Oct-08		
64. Uttar Pradesh Gopamau	1	3.80	144	2.53	1.27	1.26	1.15	1.26	16-Dec-08		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
65. Uttar Pradesh Gorakhpur Phase-I	1	16.75	611	11.09	5.66	5.54	5.54	8.32	21-Feb-09		
66. Uttar Pradesh Gorakhpur Phase-II	1	17.44	628	10.79	6.65	5.37		5.40	5-Mar-10		
67. Uttar Pradesh Gosaiganj	1	1.92	72	1.30	0.61	0.65	0.59	0.65	26-Nov-08		
68. Uttar Pradesh Hariharpur (Phase-I) 30-Jul-08		1	1.97	72	1.34	0.63	0.67		0.67		
69. Uttar Pradesh Hariharpur (Jawaharl Nagar) Phase-I		2.00	72	1.42	0.58	0.71	0.65	0.71	30-Sep-08		

70.	Uttar Pradesh Hariharpur (Patel Nagar) -Phase-III	1	1.84	60	1.29	0.55	0.64	0.59	0.64	30-Sep-08	
71.	Uttar Pradesh Hariharpur (Phase-IV)	1	8.47	252	5.72	2.75	2.86			2.86 3-Feb-09	
72.	Uttar Pradesh Hasanpur	1	0.81	36	0.53	0.27	0.27	0.27	0.27	24-Feb-09	
73.	Uttar Pradesh Hastinapur Phase-I	1	19.10	582	10.90	8.19	5.45	5.45	10.90	24-Feb-09	
74.	Uttar Pradesh Hastinapur Phase-III	1	13.18	306	7.66	5.53	3.83			30-May-11	
75.	Uttar Pradesh Hyderabad	1	4.21	168	2.79	1.41	1.40	1.40	2.79	28-Feb-09	
76.	Uttar Pradesh Jaswant Nagar (Phase-I)	1	6.02	240	4.11	1.91	2.06	1.86	2.99	26-Nov-08	
77.	Uttar Pradesh Jaswant Nagar (Phase-II)	1	5.66	228	3.72	1.94	1.86		1.86	24-Feb-09	
78.	Uttar Pradesh Jewar	1	6.70	272	4.32	2.38	2.16	1.94	3.13	3-Feb-09	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
79.	Uttar Pradesh Jhalu (Phase-I)	1	1.50	56	1.02	0.49	0.51	0.46	0.74	30-Sep-08	
80.	Uttar Pradesh Jhalu (Phase-II)	1	5.78	450	3.77	2.01	1.89	1.67	1.89	26-Nov-08	
81.	Uttar Pradesh Jhijnjhak	1	10.71	492	7.15	3.55	3.58		3.58	26-Nov-08	
82.	Uttar Pradesh Joya	1	0.93	42	0.61	0.32	0.31	0.31	0.31	24-Feb-09	

83.	Uttar Pradesh Kadaura town, distt. Jalaun		4.25	156	2.71	1.54	1.35	1.23	1.97	22-Oct-08	
84.	Uttar Pradesh Kakri	1	16.95	629	11.20	5.74	5.60	5.60	8.40	24-Feb-09	
85.	Uttar Pradesh Khanpur	1	2.21	96	1.61	0.61	0.80	0.80	1.61	30-Jul-08	
86.	Uttar Pradesh Kharkhuda	1	2.66	96	1.81	0.86	0.90	0.90	1.81	30-Sep-08	
87.	Uttar Pradesh Kichhaucha	1	1.88	72	1.24	0.64	0.62	0.62	0.93	14-Feb-09	
88.	Uttar Pradesh Kishni	1	21.04	748	13.06	7.99	6.53		6.53	5-Mar-10	
89.	Uttar Pradesh Kosi-Kalan	1	8.82	384	5.45	3.36	2.73		2.73	24-Feb-09	
90.	Uttar Pradesh Koeripur	1	6.08	180	3.63	2.45	1.82		1.82	17-Jan-11	
91.	Uttar Pradesh Kunda town, Distt. Pratapgarh	1	6.43	272	3.95	2.47	1.98		1.98	22-Oct-08	
92.	Uttar Pradesh Khurja	1	6.89	119	4.32	2.56	2.16			30-May-11	
93.	Uttar Pradesh Kuraon	1	4.97	209	3.24	1.73	1.62		1.62	14-Feb-09	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
94.	Uttar Pradesh Kurara, Distt- Hamirpur	1	3.58	132	2.29	1.30	1.14	1.04	1.66	22-Oct-08	
95.	Uttar Pradesh Lalganj	1	9.62	246	6.31	3.31	3.15		3.15	25-May-10	
96.	Uttar Pradesh Laar	1	28.01	1527	18.70	9.31	9.35	4.67	14.02	14-Feb-09	

97.	Uttar Pradesh Lal Gopalganj	1	8.03	396	5.11	2.92	2.56	2.56	2.56	14-Feb-09	
98.	Uttar Pradesh Lawar	1	8.38	359	5.36	3.02	2.68	2.68	5.36	28-Feb-09	
99.	Uttar Pradesh Mau City	1	19.22	479	10.73	8.49	5.37		5.37	17-Jan-11	
100.	Uttar Pradesh Mahavan	1	1.66	72	1.03	0.63	0.51	0.51	0.77	26-Feb-09	
101.	Uttar Pradesh Mahoba Town, Distt 22-Oct-08 Mahoba Uttar Pradesh			2.61	84	1.69	0.91	0.85	0.78	0.85	
102.	Uttar Pradesh Mahona	1	20.82	762	13.78	7.04	6.89	6.89	10.34	21-Feb-09	
103.	Uttar Pradesh Mahrajganj	1	11.42	399	7.10	4.33	3.55		3.55	5-Mar-10	
104.	Uttar Pradesh Malihabad	1	4.05	148	2.68	1.37	1.34	1.34	2.01	24-Feb-09	
105.	Uttar Pradesh Manik pur, distt. Chitrakoot Uttar Praesh	1	3.86	144	2.45	1.40	1.23		1.23	22-Oct-08	
106.	Uttar Pradesh Manjhanpur	1	3.19	120	2.13	1.06	1.07		1.07	14-Feb-09	
107.	Uttar Pradesh Mirzapur	1	20.71	536	14.27	6.44	7.14		7.14	3-Feb-09	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
108.	Uttar Pradesh Mirzapur City	1	25.52	853	16.31	9.21	8.16		8.16	5-Mar-10	
109.	Uttar Pradesh Mohammadabad	1	3.19	132	2.15	1.04	1.07	0.97	1.07	16-Dec-08	
110.	Uttar Pradesh Moradabad	1	1.31	48	0.87	0.44	0.43		0.43	26-Nov-08	

111.	Uttar Pradesh	Mughalsarai	1	4.22	168	2.75	1.47	1.37		1.37	26-Nov-08
112.	Uttar Pradesh	Musafir Khana	1	15.86	534	9.91	5.95	4.95		4.95	4-Mar-11
113.	Uttar Pradesh	Muzaffarnagar (03 slums)	1	10.44	255	6.15	4.29	3.08			30-May-11
114.	Uttar Pradesh	Nandgaon	1	6.93	224	4.27	2.66	2.14	2.14	4.27	30-Jul-08
115.	Uttar Pradesh	Naraini	1	2.10	72	1.35	0.75	0.68		0.68	26-Nov-08
116.	Uttar Pradesh	Nawabganj	1	1.38	48	0.87	0.51	0.43	0.40	0.43	30-Sep-08
117.	Uttar Pradesh	Nawabganj	1	3.60	144	2.39	1.21	1.19	1.19	2.39	28-Feb-09
118.	Uttar Pradesh	Nehtaur	1	0.70	48	0.53	0.17	0.27	0.27	0.53	28-Nov-06
119.	Uttar Pradesh	Nidhauri Kala	1	1.62	60	1.08	0.54	0.54	0.49	0.54	16-Dec-08
120.	Uttar Pradesh	Nuriya Husainpur, Husainpur. Distt. Pilibhit	1	25.37	886	15.76	9.61	7.88		7.88	5-Mar-10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
121.	Uttar Pradesh	Orai town (Lahariyapura) Distt. Jalun, Uttar Pradesh	1	7.16	288	4.50	2.66	2.25	2.02	3.26	22-Oct-08
122.	Uttar Pradesh	P.P. Ganj	1	19.02	544	11.29	7.72	5.65		5.65	25-Feb-11

123.	Uttar Pradesh	Pachperwa	1	1.02	48	0.77	0.25	0.38	0.35	0.56	30-Jul-08
124.	Uttar Pradesh	Parsadepur	1	34.50	1028	21.78	12.71	10.89		10.89	5-Mar-10
125.	Uttar Pradesh	Pali, Distt- Lalitpur,	1	3.92	144	2.50	1.42	1.25	1.13	1.25	22-Oct-08
		Uttar Pradesh									
126.	Uttar Pradesh	PHAPHOOND	1	1.50	60	0.98	0.51	0.49	0.49	0.98	26-Feb-09
127.	Uttar Pradesh	Pichhor near Bajrang	1	4.01	144	2.57	1.44	1.28	1.17	1.28	22-Oct-08
		Colony, Ditt Jhansi,									
		U.P.									
128.	Uttar Pradesh	Pratapgarh	1	14.13	531	9.41	4.73	4.70		4.70	21-Feb-09
129.	Uttar Pradesh	Padrauna	1	29.94	912	17.73	12.21	8.87		8.87	4-Mar-11
130.	Uttar Pradesh	Rabupura	1	0.84	72	0.64	0.20	0.32	0.32	0.64	8-Dec-06
131.	Uttar Pradesh	Raebareli (Phase-I)	1	1.52	100	1.16	0.36	0.58	0.58	1.16	8-Dec-06
132.	Uttar Pradesh	Raebareli (Phase-II)	1	20.85	353	14.87	5.98	7.43		7.43	30-Jul-08
133.	Uttar Pradesh	Ram Nagar	1	2.59	96	1.72	0.87	0.86	0.86	0.86	24-Feb-09
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

134. Uttar Pradesh Rampur (Phase-I)	1	4.14	156	2.69	1.45	1.35		1.35	14-Feb-09
135. Uttar Pradesh Rampur (Phase-II)	1	11.29	462	7.37	3.93	3.68		3.68	26-Feb-09
136. Uttar Pradesh Rasoolabad	1	5.24	216	3.59	1.65	1.79		1.79	26-Nov-08
137. Uttar Pradesh Raya	1	1.53	48	0.95	0.58	0.47	0.47	0.95	30-Jul-08
138. Uttar Pradesh Raibareli	1	37.38	1031	22.42	14.96	11.21		11.21	17-Jan-11
139. Uttar Pradesh Raibareli (07 slum) 25-Feb-11	1	19.19	429	12.08	7.10	6.04		6.04	
140. Uttar Pradesh Sadat	1	0.93	36	0.61	0.32	0.30		0.30	26-Nov-08
141. Uttar Pradesh Saharanpur (Phase-I) 30-Jul-08	1	3.90	208	2.54	1.37	1.27		1.27	
142. Uttar Pradesh Saharanpur (Phase-II) 28-Feb-09	1	11.75	456	7.32	4.43	3.66		3.66	
143. Uttar Pradesh Salarganj	1	7.93	336	5.40	2.53	2.70	2.43	2.70	30-Sep-08
144. Uttar Pradesh Sant Ravi Das Nagar 14-Feb-09	1	8.76	360	5.73	3.03	2.86		2.86	
145. Uttar Pradesh Sandila, Hardoi	1	8.00	252	4.68	3.33	2.34		2.34	5-Aug-10
146. Uttar Pradesh Saona	1	4.17	160	2.59	1.58	1.30	1.17	1.30	30-Sep-08
147. Uttar Pradesh Sarai Mir	1	3.85	144	2.56	1.29	1.28		1.28	16-Dec-08
148. Uttar Pradesh Saurikh	1	3.47	144	2.35	1.12	1.17	1.17	2.35	10-Dec-08

149.	Uttar Pradesh	Sehjanwa	1	1.94	72	1.18	0.76	0.59	0.59	1.18	30-Sep-08
150.	Uttar Pradesh	Shankargarh	1	9.17	407	5.93	3.24	2.97		2.97	14-Feb-09
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
151.	Uttar Pradesh	Shivli	1	3.33	132	2.15	1.18	1.07		1.07	24-Feb-09
152.	Uttar Pradesh	Shivrajpur	1	3.34	132	2.26	1.08	1.13	1.02	1.13	26-Nov-08
153.	Uttar Pradesh	Sikandra	1	5.28	204	3.42	1.86	1.71		1.71	24-Feb-09
154.	Uttar Pradesh	Singahi	1	3.13	108	2.01	1.12	1.01		1.01	14-Feb-09
155.	Uttar Pradesh	Thakurdwara Phase-I		1	5.57	210	3.69	1.88	1.85		1.85
		26-Nov-08									
156.	Uttar Pradesh	Thakurdwara Phase-II		1	29.26	846	15.20	14.06	7.60		7.60
		17-Jan-11									
157.	Uttar Pradesh	Tirwa	1	7.37	312	4.98	2.39	2.49		2.49	10-Dec-08
158.	Uttar Pradesh	Tirwa Khas	1	11.73	528	7.86	3.87	3.93		3.93	3-Feb-09
159.	Uttar Pradesh	Ugu	1	3.06	120	2.03	1.02	1.02	1.02	2.03	28-Feb-09
160.	Uttar Pradesh	Ujhani	1	1.29	128	0.98	0.31	0.49	0.49	0.98	8-Dec-06
161.	Uttar Pradesh	Umri Kala	1	7.79	306	5.11	2.68	2.55		2.55	26-Feb-09
162.	Uttar Pradesh	Unnao	1	2.51	96	1.72	0.79	0.86	0.86	1.72	26-Nov-08
163.	Uttar Pradesh	Utaraula	1	1.74	60	1.21	0.53	0.61	0.56	0.88	30-Sep-08

164.Uttar PradeshVrindavan	1	6.31	276	3.90	2.41	1.95	1.95	2.92	26-Feb-09
TOTAL	143	1325.10.	47399	846,08	479.03	423.01	148.61	484.25	

JNNURM Projects Cell-NBO

Project Approved till 109th CSC meeting held on 12.07.2011

Statement-IV

Slum development work undertaken by the Government under BSUP and IHSDP during last three years

(Rs. in Crore)

Name of State		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12	
		BSUP	IHSDP	BSUP	IHSDP	BSUP	IHSDP	BSUP	IHSDP
Punjab	No. of projects approved	0	1	0	0	0	11	0	0
	Project Cost approved	0	21.01	0	0	0	253.01	0	0
	ACA approved	0	8.22	0	0	0	99.76	0	0
	No. of DUs approved	0	720	0	0	0	5326	0	0
	ACA released	0	3.54	8.32	0	9.04	50.46	0	0
Haryana	No. of projects approved	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Project Cost approved	0	33.42	0	0	0	0	0	0
	ACA approved	0	26.74	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No. of DUs approved	0	1785	0	0	0	0	0	0
	ACA released	15.59	0	0	13.37	7.79	19.81	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	No. of projects approved	55	124	0	10	Addl.	15	1	6

Project Cost approved	1893.13	771.75	0	160.35	11.67	299.77	11.28	59.92
ACA approved	937.76	509.10	0	100.63	5.40	177.76	4.80	33.70
No. of DUs approved	46240	29733	0	5456	0	8479	225	1495
ACA released	235.57	256.50	71.14	18.49	284.49	198.20	0.65	0

Plight of labourers working in unorganised sector

†2427.SHRI MEGHRAJ JAIN:

SHRI RAGHUNANDAN SHARMA:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the plight of labourers working in unorganised sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken to improve their condition;

(c) whether Government has formulated any social security scheme and other welfare schemes for their upliftment; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (d) The Government is committed to providing social security to unorganized workers. Recognizing the need of providing social security to these workers, the Government has 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 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 for BPL families (a unit of five) in organized 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.,

More than 2.4 crore families have been covered under the scheme as on 31.07.2011.

To provide death and disability cover to rural landless households between the age group of the 18 to 59 years, the Government launched the "Aam Admi Bima Yojana" on 02.10.2007. More than 1.78 crore lives have been covered under the scheme as on 31.07.2011

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.

The Government is implementing various other social security schemes/ programmes for workers in the unorganised sector, such as Swarnjayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana, Swarn Jayanti Shahari Rojgar Yojana, Prime Minister's Employment

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Generation Programme, Mahatama Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005, Handloom Weavers' comprehensive Welfare Schemes, Handicraft Artisans' comprehensive Welfare Schemes, Pension to Mastercrafts persons, National Scheme for Welfare of Fishermen and Training and Extension, Janani Suraksha Yojana, National Family Benefits Scheme, Janshree Bima Yojana, New Pension Schemes (Swavalamban scheme) through various Ministries/Departments.

The Government has constituted Welfare Fund to provide welfare measures to the beedi workers and their family members. These include health care, housing assistance, education to children and group insurance etc.

Enhancing interest rate on EPF

2428. SHRI R.C. SINGH:

SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the employees and workers covered by Employees Provident Fund (EPF) are getting pensions now-a-days from EPF fund;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that pension holders do not get any relief like other pensions due to hike in prices of essential commodities as inflation remains high in the country;

(d) if so, whether Government is considering to increase the pension amount as it has enhanced the interest rate on EPF deposit; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) Employees and workers covered by the Employees' Provident Fund (EPF) are getting pension from the Employees' Pension Fund created under the Employees' Pension Scheme, 1995.

(b) On completion of 10 years of eligible service and attaining the age of at least 50 years, a member is entitled to get pension from the Employees' Pension Fund as per the provisions of the Employees'

Pension Scheme, 1995.

(c) Grant of relief under the Employees' Pension Scheme, 1995 is not linked with price rise, but is based on Annual Actuarial Valuation of the Employees' Pension Fund.

(d) There is no such proposal at present.

(e) Does not arise.

Hacking of the Ministry's website

†2429. SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI:

SHRI MOTILAL VORA:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Muskan Project in Bihar hacked the website of Ministry and uploaded the information pertaining to its projects in it;

(b) if so, when the website of the Ministry was hacked and when the Ministry came to know about it;

(c) when the Muskan Project loaded its project-related informations on the website and the extent of amount it duped from the unemployed; and

(d) the action taken by Government to repay the people the amount duped from them?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) The fact relating to the forgery came to the Notice of the Ministry of Labour and Employment in August, 2007. The Ministry had immediately brought the same to the notice of Government of Bihar and requested them to take necessary action in this matter. Government of Bihar have reported to have carried out necessary enquiry in this regard and requisite action are being taken by them.

Inclusion of beedi workers under RSBY

2430. SHRI K.E. ISMAIL:

SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) scheme is in vogue to cover workers engaged in various sectors;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government proposes to include beedi workers, domestic help workers into it;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE):
(a) to (d) The Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana, providing for smart
card

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

based cashless health insurance cover of RS. 30,000/- per annum on family floater basis to BPL families (a unit of five) in the unorganized sector, has since 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, MGNREGA beneficiaries who have worked for more than 15 days during the preceding financial year, beedi workers and domestic workers. It is the endeavour of the Government to cover other target groups in the unorganized sector in a phased manner.

(e) Does not arise.

National level Social Security Fund for unorganised workers

2431. DR. BHARATKUMAR RAUT:

MS. SUSHILA TIRIYA:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has cleared to set up a National level Social Security Fund for unorganized workers;

(b) the salient features of the benefits covered under the proposed scheme;

(c) the value of proposed fund, names of the segments of unorganized workers and the form of social security to be provided under the fund;

(d) the number of workers to be benefited under the scheme;

(e) who will be the custodian of the fund/or any board or committee that has been constituted to administer the fund; and

(f) the time by when proposed fund is to be constituted?

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

(a) and (f) Yes, Sir. The National Social Security Fund for unorganized sector workers has been constituted.

(b) The fund will support schemes for weavers, toddy tappers, rickshaw pullers, beedi workers etc.

(c) and (d) The initial allocation of National Social Security Fund was

Rs.1,000/- crore in Budget 2010-11. In addition to this, in Budget Estimates for

2011-12, a provision of Rs. 500/- crore has been made for transfer to the National Social Security Fund. The number of workers to be covered under the scheme would depend on the target group to be covered and nature of social security schemes to be formulated.

(e) Ministry of Finance is the custodian of the National Social Security Fund and the Ministry of Labour and Employment is the Nodal Ministry to administer the scheme.

Rehabilitation of child labourers

†2432. SHRI OM PRAKASH MATHUR: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of child labourers working in various industrial units in the country at present;

(b) the scheme of Government for their rehabilitation; and

(c) the number of such child labourers who have been sent to educational institutions from there?

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

(a) As per Census 2001, there were 1.26 crore working children in the country in the age group of 5-14, whereas in the Survey conducted by National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) in 2004-05, the number of working children were estimated at 90.75 lakh.

(b) The Government is implementing National Child Labour Project (NCLP) for rehabilitation of children withdrawn from work. Under the Project, children withdrawn from work are enrolled in the special schools, where they are provided with bridge education, vocational training, nutrition, stipend, health care, etc. before mainstreaming into formal education system.

(c) As per information available 7.05 lakh children have been mainstreamed into formal education system.

Locating and verification of child labourers

2433. SHRI SHADI LAL BATRA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has formulated any scheme for rehabilitation and education of the child labourers in the country;

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

(c) whether Government has envisaged the work of locating and verification of child labourers to some Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs);

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

(e) whether any complaint has been received by Government for discrepancies in identification and verification of child labour in various States particularly in Haryana and Uttar Pradesh;

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

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(g) the steps taken by Government to address these discrepancies?

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

(a) The Government is presently implementing National Child Labour Project (NCLP) Scheme in 266 districts of the country for rehabilitation of children withdrawn from work. Under the Project, children withdrawn from work are enrolled in the special schools, where they are provided with bridge education, vocational training, nutrition, stipend, health care, etc. before mainstreaming into formal education system.

(b) The State-wise details of coverage of NCLP scheme is given in Statement (See below).

(c) No, Sir.

(d) to (g) In view of the above do not arise.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of States	No. of Districts covered under NCLP scheme
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	20
2.	Assam	3
3.	Bihar	24
4.	Chhattisgarh	7
5.	Gujarat	9
6.	Haryana	3
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	2
8.	Jharkhand	8
9.	Karnataka	15
10.	Madhya Pradesh	21
11.	Maharashtra	15
12.	Nagaland	1
13.	Orissa	24
14.	Punjab	3

1	2	3
16.	Tamil Nadu	17
17.	Uttar Pradesh	47
18.	Uttarakhand	1
19.	West Bengal	18
20.	Delhi	1
TOTAL		266

Success of law to solve child labour problem

2434. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that according to Government's estimate, 12.6 million children under age 14 are working in various occupations in the country;

(b) if so, the details of steps Government has taken to stop Child Labour problem in the country;

(c) whether Government has achieved any success through the existing policies and acts during last three years; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) As per Census 2001, there were 1.26 crore working children in the country in the age group of 5-14.

(b) to (d) The Government of India has adopted a multi-pronged strategy for eradication of child labour which is as follows:

(i) A legislative action plan in the form of Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986.

(ii) Project-based action plan in areas of high concentration of Child Labour under National Child Labour Project Scheme.

(iii) Focus on general development programmes for the benefit of the families of Child Labour.

The above measures have yielded positive results in eradication of

child labour. During last three years, 298611 child labourers have been mainstreamed in formal education system through NCLP Project.

Implementation of EPFPS

†2435. MISS ANUSUIYA UIKEY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that "Employee Provident Fund Pension Scheme" (EPFPS) has been implemented by the Central Government since 1995 and the amount of pension has been increased time to time according to the price rise;

(b) if so, whether the orders have been issued by the Central Government after notifying the amendments made through pension improvement procedure, in the Gazette and whether the Government and semi-government employees of the States and the Centre are being paid the pension as per the scheme; and

(c) if notification and orders have not been issued, the reason therefor and by when these will be issued?

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

(a) The Employees' Pension Scheme, 1995 has been implemented by the Central Government since 1995. Increase in the form of relief for pension has been granted from time-to-time (total four times till date) in the following manner and the grant of pension has increased accordingly:

Rate of Relief	Granted w.e.f.
4% of original pension amount	15.11.1996
5.5.% of original pension amount	01.04.1998
4% of original pension amount	01.04.1999
4% of original pension amount	01.04.2000

Also, following categories of pension were increased w.e.f. 29.01.2000 in the following manner:

Category of Pension	Increased from	Increased to
Widow/Widower Pension	Rs. 250/-	Rs. 450/-
Children Pension	Rs. 115/-	Rs. 150/-
Orphan Pension	Rs. 170/-	Rs. 250/-

However, grant of increase/relief under Employees' Pension Scheme,

1995 is not linked with price rise. The grant of relief is based on
the Annual Actuarial Valuation of the Employees' Pension Fund.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) Notifications and orders have been issued by the Central Government for grant of relief/increase in pension as mentioned in reply to part (a) above. Further, Central Government and State Government employees' are not covered under the Employees' Pension Scheme, 1995. The Semi-Government employees of States and Central Government undertakings are being paid pension as per this Scheme, if, such undertakings are covered under the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952.

(c) Does not arise in view reply to part (b) above.

Opening of medical colleges in big ESI hospitals

2436. SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any plan for opening of Medical Colleges in their big Employees State Insurance (ESI) hospitals all over the country, which have occupied lot of lands; and

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

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

(a) Yes, Sir. The ESI Corporation has plans to open Medical Colleges in selected hospitals which meet the regulatory requirements of Medical Council of India, all over the country.

(b) Details of Medical Colleges proposed to be set up in ESI hospitals are given in Statement (See below).

Statement

Details of proposed ESI Medical Colleges in existing

ESI Scheme (ESIS)/ESI Corporation (ESIC) Hospitals

Sl.No.	State	Location of the Project		
1	2	3		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	ESIS	Hospital,	Sanathnagar, Hyderabad
2.	Gujarat	ESIS Hospital, Naroda		
3.	Haryana	ESIS Hospital, Faridabad		

4.	Karnataka	ESIC Hospital, Rajajinagar, Bangalore
5.	Kerala	ESIC Hospital, Kollam
6.	Maharashtra	ESIS Hospital, Mulund

1	2	3
7.	Madhya Pradesh	ESIC Hospital, Nanda Nagar, Indore
8.	New Delhi	ESIC Hospital, Basaidarapur
9.	Tamil Nadu	ESIC Hospital, KK Nagar, Chennai ESIS Hospital, Coimbatore
10.	West Bengal	ESIS Hospital, Baltikuri, Kolkata

ESIS Hospital (ESIS): Run by the State Government.

ESIC Hospital (ESIC): Run directly by the ESI Corporation.

Revision of wage ceiling under EPS, 1995

2437. SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Labour in its 39th report on Employees Pension Scheme, 1995 had recommended to revise the wage ceiling for coverage to Rs. 15000 per month;

(b) if so, whether the same has been accepted; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) In order to implement the above recommendation of the Committee, various options to neutralize the associated liability on Pension Fund due to this reason are being explored in consultation with experts.

Bonded labour in the country

2438. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of several cases of bonded labour in the country;

(b) what is Government's plan to make country a bonded labour free nation;

(c) the action taken against the perpetrators of this crime;

(d) whether there has also been cases where children have been engaged as bonded labour; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b) The Bonded Labour System has been abolished by law throughout the country with effect from 25th October, 1975 under the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Ordinance which was replaced by the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976. As and when existence of bonded labour is detected, such persons are identified for rehabilitation. According to the reports received from the State Governments, the total number of bonded labourers identified and released is 2,89,327 as on 31.3.2011.

The responsibility for rehabilitating the freed bonded labourers lies with the respective State Governments. In order to assist the State Governments in the task of rehabilitation of identified and released bonded labourers, a Centrally Sponsored Plan Scheme for Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour is in operation since May, 1978. Under the scheme, rehabilitation assistance @ Rs. 20,000/- per bonded labour is provided which is equally shared by the Central and State Government.

In collaboration with the ILO, the Central Government and State Government of Tamil Nadu have launched a pilot project in the State for the purpose of reducing vulnerability to bondage through promotion of decent work. Attempt is now being made to replicate this approach in some other states of the country.

As a result of concerted efforts made by the Government through various anti-poverty programmes, awareness, sensitization etc., the incidence of bonded labour has witnessed a down ward trend over the years.

(c) The Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976, provides for punishment for enforcement of bonded labour. The States/Union Territories are mandated to implement the provisions of the Act.

(d) and (e) Separate data is maintained in respect of child bonded labourers identified and released.

Bringing domestic servants within social security net

†2439. SHRI KAPTAN SINGH SOLANKI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been an increase in the number of cases of torture of domestic servants and keeping them

deprived of their rights;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the State-wise details of the labourers working as domestic servants in the country; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) whether Government proposes to bring these domestic servants within the purview of social security?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE):
(a) and (b) As 'Public Order' is a state subject, it is primarily the responsibility of the State Government to take necessary action for protecting people, including the domestic servants in the State. The domestic work falls under the purview of State sphere and State Governments are empowered to take action for protection of their rights.

(c) The State-wise details of labourers working as domestic servants in the country is not maintained. However as per National Sample Survey (NSS) 2004-05, there are about 47.50 lakh domestic workers in the country.

(d) The Government has enacted the Unorganized Workers' Social Security Act, 2008 for the social security and welfare of unorganized workers which includes domestic servants/workers.

Sexual harassment in work places

2440. SHRI AVINASH PANDE: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of sexual harassment cases in work places has increased/decreased over the past three years in India;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether data for the number of sexual harassment cases in work places is available for Delhi and NCR region; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE):
(a) to (d) Centralized data on the number of cases of sexual harassment is not maintained. The Government does not receive complaints directly as these are to be dealt by Complaints Committees constituted by the employers at their respective workplaces. However, not many cases of sexual harassment have been reported in the last three years. Only one case of sexual harassment has been reported in Central Sphere. The case was examined by sexual harassment committee of NTPC Dadri and was found to be false.

In Delhi two cases of sexual harassment have been reported during last three years. The details of these are as follows:

- (i) Smt. Neelam Vig in M/s Jassaram Hospital, Karol Bagh, New Delhi-The case is presently being examined by committee constituted by the management.

(ii) Smt. Bimla Bhatt of M/s Jaypee Sidharth Hotel, Rajendra Nagar, New Delhi- the management of Jaypee Siddharth Hotel has terminated the service of the accused in the charges of sexual harassment case.

No other case has been reported from the NCR region. However, The Protection of Women against Sexual Harassment at Work Place Bill, 2010 has been introduced in Lok Sabha on 7.12.2010 by Minister of Women and Child Development. The proposed legislation extends to the whole of India and applies to every workplace whether in public or private sector, whether organized or unorganized. The Bill also seeks to cover all women who are employed as well as those who enter the workplace as clients,, customers or apprentices besides the students and research scholars in colleges and universities and patients in hospitals.

Strategy and time-frame to abolish child labour

2441. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) what is the strategy and time-frame of Government to abolish the child labour in the country and whether Government has got the correct statistics of child labour, State-wise and industries-wise;

(b) whether the implementation of National Child Labour Project (NCLP) has really reduced the drop out of the children in the school and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the child labour school teachers and staff are getting monthly salary less than the minimum wages?

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

(a) Child Labour is a complex socio-economic problem, which needs sustained efforts over a long period of time. Considering the nature and magnitude of the problem, Government is following a sequential approach of first covering children working in hazardous occupations/processes. As per the Census 2001, there were 1.26 crore working children in the country in the age group of 5-14 years, the State-wise information is as per Statement-I (See below). As per unit level records of NSSO, 2004-05, sector-wise information in percentage terms is as per Statement-II (See below).

(b) As per Census 2001, there were 1.26 crore working children in the country in the age group of 5-14, whereas in the Survey conducted by National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) in 2004-05, the number of working children were estimated at 90.75 lakh.

(c) The teaching volunteers for the special schools and other staff of the project society are being paid consolidated amount of honorarium for their services, not monthly salary.

Statement

*State-wise distribution of working children according to 2001 Census
in the age group of 5-14 years*

Sl.No	Name of the State/UT	2001
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1363339
2.	Assam	351416
3.	Bihar	1117500
4.	Gujarat	485530
5.	Haryana	253491
6.	Himachal Pradesh	107774
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	175630
8.	Karnataka	822615
9.	Kerala	26156
10.	Madhya Pradesh	1065259
11.	Maharashtra	764075
12.	Chhattisgarh	364572
13.	Manipur	28836
14.	Meghalaya	53940
15.	Jharkhand	407200
16.	Uttarakhand	70183
17.	Nagaland	45874
18.	Orissa	377594
19.	Punjab	177268
20.	Rajasthan	1262570
21.	Sikkim	16457
22.	Tamil Nadu	418801
23.	Tripura	21756

1	2	3
24.	Uttar Pradesh	1927997
25.	West Bengal	857087
26.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1960
27.	Arunachal Pradesh	18482
28.	Chandigarh	3779
29.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	4274
30.	Delhi	41899
31.	Daman and Diu	729
32.	Goa	4138
33.	Lakshadweep	27
34.	Mizoram	26265
35.	Pondicherry	1904
TOTAL		12666377

Statement-II

Table 15 Sectoral Distribution of India's Child Labour, 2004-05

State	Agri.	Mining	Mfg.	Elec.	Cons.	Trade,	Trnsprt	Finance	Com.,	
	Total									
		and		Water		Hotel			Soc	
		Quar								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
A.P.	68.96	0.96	9.70	0.00	3.20	9.02	1.05	0.00	7.11	100
Assam	69.26	1.78	8.42	0.00	1.78	7.76	0.05	0.00	10.96	100
Bihar	71.84	0.00	11.16	0.00	0.00	15.49	0.07	0.38	1.05	100
Chhattisgarh	87.90	0.00	2.37	0.00	0.86	7.17	0.00	0.00	1.70	100
Delhi	0.00	0.00	11.08	0.00	0.00	57.83	0.00	0.00	31.09	100
Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.60	0.00	72.46	0.00	22.94	100
Gujarat	76.69	1.04	2.58	0.00	0.28	17.77	0.16	0.00	1.48	100

H.P.	87.42	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.71	1.21	0.00	4.66	100
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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Haryana	65.57	0.00	3.81	0.00	7.03	8.08	0.00	0.00	15.51	100
Jharkhand	65.28	0.00	14.63	0.00	4.25	12.08	0.66	0.26	2.84	100
Karnataka	82.60	0.22	9.27	0.00	1.19	5.73	0.70	0.00	0.30	100
Kerala	19.22	0.00	32.78	0.00	0.00	31.95	0.00	0.00	16.05	100
M.P.	82.89	0.00	9.93	0.00	1.50	4.33	0.00	0.00	1.34	100
Maharashtra	82.62	0.00	5.34	0.00	1.92	5.75	0.13	0.14	4.09	100
Orissa	73.18	0.88	17.36	0.00	3.25	3.34	0.91	0.00	1.08	100
Punjab	67.91	0.00	12.71	0.00	1.16	7.21	2.59	0.00	8.43	100
Rajasthan	75.78	0.00	9.60	0.19	2.94	7.26	0.05	3.74	0.44	100
T.N.	39.49	0.00	44.55	0.00	5.91	5.68	1.54	0.16	2.68	100
U.P.	61.24	0.00	25.34	0.00	0.40	9.73	0.68	0.50	2.11	100
Uttaranchal	80.73	0.00	4.72	0.00	5.24	9.31	0.00	0.00	0.00	100
W.B.	34.57	0.00	43.93	0.00	3.27	9.66	1.19	0.80	6.59	100
TOTAL	68.14	0.25	16.55	0.02	1.95	8.45	0.66	0.57	3.41	100

Source: Estimated from Unit Level Records of NSSO, 2004-05.

Revised targets for employment generation under Eleventh Plan

2442. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the targets set for employment generation under Eleventh Five Year Plan are likely to be revised in view of the current growth rate of Gross Domestic Product;

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

(c) the impact of the schemes/projects already launched for employment generation in the country during the above said plan period;

(d) whether evaluation of said schemes/projects have been carried out to assess the physical achievements made and formulate a plan accordingly in the future; and

(e) if so, the scheme/project-wise details thereof?

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

(a) and (b) There is no such proposal under consideration of the Government.

(c) During Eleventh Five Year Plan a number of employment oriented schemes like Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY), Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) and Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) etc. are under implementation resulting in employment generation. In addition to the above the overall expansion of the Indian economy and enhancement of GDP growth over the years significantly contributed for enlarging employment throughout the country. Vocational training and empowerment of people through education enables greater employability of people.

(d) and (e) The existing employment generation schemes are constantly reviewed and assessed for better performance.

(i) National Food for work programme has been subsumed in MGNREGA with effect from 02-02-2006 and Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY) in MGNREGA with effect from 01-04-2008. Recent studies indicate that MGNREGA has succeeded in bringing large numbers of women into paid work, many of them for the first time. This comprehensive empirical enquiry reports that MGNREGA also achieved success in empowering women, economically and socially. MGNREGA also had a significant positive impact on the conservation of natural resources of the nearly 50 lakh works taken up during 2010-11, around two third related to water conservation, resulting in a rise in the water table, especially in dry and arid regions. The scheme has also had significant implications for financial inclusion in rural areas as more than 9.5 crore saving accounts in banks and post offices have been opened for MGNREGA workers.

(ii) The Ministry of Rural Development has decided to re-design the ongoing SGSY into National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) to make it universal in application, focused in approach, and time bound for poverty eradication by 2014-15. The idea has been conceived as a cornerstone of national poverty reduction strategy. The objective of the mission is to reduce poverty among rural BPL by promoting diversified and gainful self-employment opportunities which would lead to an appreciable increase in income on sustainable basis. In the long run, it

will ensure broad based inclusive growth and reduced disparities by spreading out the benefits from the islands of growth across the regions, sectors and communities.

(iii) SJSRY has been comprehensively revamped with effect from 2009-10 based on the recommendations of an evaluation study.

(iv) Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) was started in 2008-09 after merging the existing Rural Employment Generation Programme (REGP) and Pradhan Mantri Rozgar Yojana (PMRY).

The physical achievements made under the employment generation schemes during 2007-08 to 2010-11 are given in Statement (See below).

Statement

Physical achievements made under employment generation schemes

Sl.No.	Name of Schemes	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1.	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA)				
	Person days of employment generated (in crore)	143.59	216.32	283.59	256.64
2.	Swaranjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY)\$				
	Total Swarozgaries Assisted (in lakh)	16.99	18.62	20.85	21.10
3.	Swarna Jayanti Shahri Rozgar YoJana (SJSRY)				
	(i) No. of Urban poor assisted for setting up individual and Group Micro Enterprises (in lakh)	1.81	1.84	1.51	1.57
	(ii) Number of Beneficiaries provided skill training (STEP-UP) (in lakh)	2.48	3.03	1.88	2.54
4.	Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP)*				
	Estimated Employment Generated (in lakh persons)	-	2.55	4.20	4.23

\$Swaranjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) has been restructured as the National Livelihood Mission (NRLM)

*Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) has been launched since August, 2008.

Labour force in the country

2443. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the estimated labour force in the country, category-wise;
- (b) how many of them are unemployed;
- (c) out of employed, how many are under-employed i.e. number of those employed but unable to earn sufficient income from their work to rise above the official poverty line;
- (d) the number of youth (15-29) jobseekers, at present and their educational level breakup; and
- (e) how Government is going to address above worrisome scenario?

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 most recent survey, details of estimated labour force on usual status basis for male and female residing in rural and urban areas in the country during 2009-10 are given below :

(in million)

Residence	Male	Female	Persons
Rural	233.48	107.13	340.61
Urban	107.42	26.95	134.37
TOTAL	340.90	134.08	474.98

(b) 9.50 million persons among the total estimated labour force of 474.98 million during 2009-10 were unemployed.

(c) Latest data available in the quinquennial labour force survey conducted during 2004-05 by National Sample Survey Office revealed that percentage of working poor (those employed but unable to earn sufficient income from their work to rise above the official poverty line) was estimated at around 22 per cent in the country on usual status basis (based on mixed recall period) during 2004-05.

(d) Number of youth job seekers in the age group of 15-29, all of whom may not necessarily be unemployed, registered with employment exchanges in the country as on 31st December, 2008 was 2.70 crore. Data relating to youth job seekers according to educational level are not maintained centrally.

(e) Government of India is fully aware of the magnitude of unemployment problem prevailing in the country, particularly, among the youth 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: Swarnajayanti Shahari Rojgar Yojana, Swarnajayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act and Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme.

Decline in labour force

2444. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that country's labour force has declined;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the reasons for the decline in work force; and
- (d) the steps Government is taking in this regard?

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, labour force estimated on usual status basis has increased from 469.94 million in 2004-05 to 474.98 million in 2009-10.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Estimated workforce on usual status basis in 2009-10 has increased by about 6.4 million from 459.10 million in 2004-05 to 465.48 million in 2009-10.

(d) Does not arise.

Child labour in carpet and bangle industries in U.P.

2445. SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI:

SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of child labourers rescued during the last three years,
year-wise and State-wise with particular reference to Andhra Pradesh
and Uttar Pradesh;

(b) whether as per the recent report of an NGO titled 'Capital corruption-child labour in India', the number of child labourers in India is 60 million;

(c) whether lakhs of child labourers are being employed in carpet and bangle industries of Bhadohi and Firozabad in U.P.;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to eradicate child labour in the country?

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

(a) The Government is implementing National Child Labour Project (NCLP) for rehabilitation of children rescued/ withdrawn from work. Under the Project, children rescued/withdrawn from work are enrolled in the special schools, where they are provided with bridge education, vocational training, nutrition, stipend, health care, etc. before mainstreaming into formal education system. As per the available information, the State-wise and year-wise details of number of child labourers rescued/withdrawn from work during 2007-08 to 2009-10 in the country is given in Statement-I (See below).

(b) No such report has been received in the Ministry of Labour and Employment, Government of India.

(c) and (d) No, Sir. However, as per the information received from the Government of Uttar Pradesh, 84 child labourers from hazardous occupations/processes and 35 child labourers in non-hazardous occupations/processes has been identified/rescued during last three years from Bhadohi. Similarly from Firozabad, 98 child labourers from hazardous occupations/processes and 260 child labourers from non-hazardous occupations/ processes has been identified/rescued during last three years.

(e) The Government of India has adopted a multi-pronged strategy for eradication of child labour which is as follows:

(i) A legislative action plan in the form of Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986.

(ii) Project-based action plan in areas of high concentration of

Child Labour under National Child Labour Project Scheme.

- (iii) Focus on general development programmes for the benefit of the families of Child Labour.

The above measures have yielded positive results in eradication of child labour.

Statement

State-wise details of Child Labour rescued/withdrawn

Sl. No.	State	No. of children rescued/withdrawn		
		2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
1	Assam	Nil	Nil	3685
2	Andhra Pradesh	11,501	10779	13689
3	Bihar	657	1126	7998
4	Chhattisgarh	3015	1674	1063
5.	Gujarat	620	845	1437
6	Haryana	Nil	1164	1354
7	Jammu and Kashmir	6	Nil	Nil
8	Jharkhand	617	4785	1816
9	Karnataka	4343	4549	3217
10	Maharashtra	3430	3495	5150
11	Madhya Pradesh	9692	9582	9692
12	Orissa	9661	10283	10585
13	Punjab	460	428	1023
14	Rajasthan	4155	11630	12326
15	Tamil Nadu	9215	7950	6321
16	Uttar Pradesh	9500	26390	40297
17	West Bengal	1092	3127	13187
18.	Delhi*	382	694	737
19	Kerala**	Nil	Nil	Nil
20.	Lakshadweep**	Nil	Nil	-
21.	Mizoram**	Nil	Nil	Nil
22.	Tripura**	Nil	Nil	Nil

*Schools are not operational

**Non-NCLP State

Construction workers and street vendor under RSBY

2446. SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that as per the Census 2001, there are nearly 1.5 crore building and other construction workers in the country;

(b) whether it is also a fact that as per the Census 2001, there are nearly 50 lakh street vendors in the country;

(c) whether the Ministry has any rough estimate of the building and other construction workers and street vendors in the country as of 2010;

(d) how many building and other construction workers and street vendors have been registered to get the benefit under Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana, State-wise; and

(e) what benefit the registered workers will get under RSBY?

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

(a) and (b) As per Census, 2001, there are about 1.41 crore Building and other construction workers and about 42.19 lakh street vendors in the country.

(c) The data of Census, 2011 is not yet available.

(d) 99,152 building and other construction workers have been registered for benefits under RSBY. The State-wise number is annexed. The Government of Haryana has registered 3167 street vendors for benefits under RSBY.

(e) The benefits under RSBY are as under :

(i) Smart card based cashless health insurance (hospitalization) cover of Rs. 30000/- per annum on family floater basis.

(ii) Coverage of all pre-existing diseases.

(iii) Hospitalisation expenses, taking care of most of the illnesses including maternity benefit,

(iv) Transportation cost of Rs. 100/- per visit with an overall limit of Rs. 1,000/- per annum within the limit of Rs. 30000/-.

Sl. No.	Name of the States/UTs.	No. of building and other construction workers registered
1	2	3
1.	Bihar	1,745
2.	Chhattisgarh	11,511

1	2	3
3.	Delhi	37,586
4.	Gujarat	31,167
5.	Haryana	17,143
TOTAL		99,152

Ensuring minimum wages in national capital

2447. MS. MABEL REBELLO: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that liftmen, sweepers and other menial workers are not getting minimum wages in Delhi;

(b) if so, how Government will ensure minimum wages;

(c) whether contract labourers are mainly responsible for this situation; and

(d) if so, what measures Government proposes to take to ensure minimum wages at least in national capital?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE):
(a) and (b) According to information provided by the Government of Delhi, complaints regarding non-payment of minimum wages are received from time to time. On receipt of such complaints, Labour Inspector is directed to investigate the matter/complaints and to ensure that minimum wages are paid. If minimum wages are still not paid, workmen are entitled to file a claim before the Authority under section 20 of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, who then decides the case and passes appropriate orders.

(c) and (d) All workers, including contract labourers, are entitled to minimum wages fixed for scheduled employments under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948. Whenever there are cases of non-payment of statutory wages, appropriate action is taken as described in (a) and (b) above.

Workers registered in unorganised sector welfare fund

2448. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) what is the utilization of Rs. 1000 crores fund allotted for unorganized workers welfare fund; and

(b) whether Government of India and States have already framed rules and how many workers have already registered in the unorganized sector welfare fund?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE):
(a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Child labourers in the country

2449. SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that at present there are more than six crore child labourers in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether around Rs. 1,20,000 crore is pocketed as profit by employers of child labour annually in India, an amount that is rarely reported as income to Government in order to evade taxes; and

(d) the steps taken/being taken by Government to stop exploitation of child labour?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE):
(a) and (b) As per 2001 census, the total number of working children between the age group of 5-14 years in the country was 1.26 crore,. However, in the Survey conducted by MSSO, in 2004-05 the number of working children were estimated at 90.75 lakhs.

(c) No such report has been received in the Ministry of Labour and Employment, Government of India.

(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/-.

Kosa research and development Institute at Kunti, Jharkhand

2450. MS. MABEL REBELLO: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) how does Kosa research and development centre located in Kunti district of Jharkhand assure that it trains and assists large number of tribals in LWE districts of its neighbourhood like Gumla, Simdega, Latehar etc.;

(b) how many families have benefited from this research and development centre in tribal districts mentioned above;

(c) how do they ensure that tribals get fair price for Kosa cocoon which they collect from jungles; and

(d) do they have forward linkage schemes to create employment and value addition to Kosa cocoons collected?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) The Government of India through Central Silk Board (CSB) has established Central Tasar Research and Training Institute (CTR&TI) at Nagri in Kunti district of Jharkhand to conduct R&D to cater to the needs of Tasar (Kosa) Silk Industry, a tribal based rural enterprise in the country. The institute provides state-of-art technological know how to farmers through its network of Regional Tasar Research Stations (RTRS) and Research Extension Centres (REC). One RTRS has been established in Dumka (Jharkhand) which is supported by REC at Hatgamaria (Jharkhand). One P4 station has started functioning at Chakradharpur (Jharkhand) to provide elite seeds to Basic Seed Multiplication Centres (BSMTCs) for multiplication. There are four BSMTCs in Jharkhand State located at Kharsawan, Deoghar, Dumka and Madhupur which are actively associated in tasar silkworm seed multiplication. CSB has also established Research Extension Centers in Maheshpurraj, Rajmahal, Gumla and Bhandara to provide technical guidance to farmers involved in mulberry sericulture in all districts of Jharkhand, especially Gumla, Simdega and Latehar.

The institute is actively associated in process of skill transferring and knowledge upgradation through Transfer of Technology (TOT) to ensure that scientific and technological developments are accessible to all farmers involved in tasar culture who can further develop and exploit the technology into new products. The institute has developed 55 technologies covering host plant improvement and protection, silkworm improvement and protection and Post cocoon technologies. Newly developed technologies are field tested and demonstrated in the farmers' field with the support of state Sericulture officials. Several Extension communication programmes viz. field days, farmers days, Farmers meet-cum-exhibitions, vichar Gosthi/Group Discussions and Tasar Krishi melas are organized to facilitate spread of technological awareness among the farmers.

The Central Silk Board is also implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme viz. "Catalytic Development Programme (CDP) in collaboration

with the Jharkhand Government from IX Plan onwards. Under Beneficiary Empowerment Programme of CDP, farmers and reelers are getting training in pre cocoon and post cocoon aspects. The training programmes are being conducted continuously covering 30 farmers per batch. Cluster training is organized for reeling and spinning programmes. During the year 2010-11, a total 7,348 beneficiaries (farmers, rearers, reelers and spinners) and officials were trained.

Further, under Special Swarnjayanti Grameen Swarozgar Yojna (SGSY) project, 10,455 tribals were trained in Left Wing Extremists districts especially Gumla, Simdega and Latehar.

Approximately 3,500 families have been benefited through different training and skill development programme in tasar (Kosa) culture during the year 2010-11.

(c) CSB has established a Tasar Raw Material Bank (RMB) at Chaibasa in Jharkhand with the objectives:- (i) to ensure economic and fair price to the primary tasar growers, (ii) to provide tasar cocoons, yarn, silk waste etc. to the actual users at a steady price and (iii) to ensure market price stability for tasar cocoons and raw silk.

The officials of RMB go to all cocoon markets and keep check on the price of the cocoons and ensure fair price to the poor tribal cocoon producers, so as to arrest their exploitation by the middle-men/mahajans. RMB also has two Sub-Depots functioning at Raigarh (MP) and Bhagalpur (Bihar), to provide local support for the main unit at Chaibasa. The RMB is working on commercial lines and it is purchasing tasar cocoons directly from the Tribal rearers in different weekly haats held in tribal arrears of Jharkhand/Bihar. RMB extends marketing support to Khadi and Village Industries Commissions, recognized Co-operative Societies, Voluntary Organisations/ NGOs, Pvt. Reelers, Weavers and to any other agencies associated with tasar activities. The RMB also sell cocoons as per the floor price fixed by the Tasar Cocoon Purchase Committee.

(d) CSB is organizing National Level Silk Exports through Silk Mark Organisation of India (SMOI), wherein the manufacturers and traders dealing with Tasar Silk are encouraged by participating and displaying their new products. During these expos, 30-35% stalls are allocated to Vanya silk traders and manufactures.

Setting up of new textile parks

2451. SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI:

SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise details of textile parks in the country;

(b) whether Government is contemplating to set up 25 new textile parks in the country;

(c) if so, the details of locations where these parks will be set

up, particularly in Uttar Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh;

(d) whether Government proposes to set up these new textile parks in the public private partnership mode; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES
(SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) The details of the Textile Parks in the Country, State-wise, is placed in Statement (See below).

(b) Government has approved a budgetary allocation of Rs.400 crores for setting up new Textiles Parks in the Country.

(c) The Scheme for Integrated Textile Parks is a demand driven scheme and investors decide investments based on commercial viability. Currently no Textile Parks are operational in Uttar Pradesh and 5 Textile Parks are operational in Andhra Pradesh.

(d) Yes Sir.

(e) Government finances 40% of cost of common facilities and infrastructure upto a limit of Rs. 40 crores under the Scheme for Integrated Textile Parks.

Statement

Scheme for Integrated Textile Parks (SITP)

Project Name	Location
1	2
Hyderabad Hi-tech Weaving Park	Mahboob Nagar
Hindupur Vyapar Apparel Park Limited	Ananthpur
Pochampally Handloom Park Limited	Pochampally
Brandix India Apparel City Private Limited	Vishakhapatnam
MAS Fabric (India) Park Ltd.	Nellore
(5) Andhra Pradesh Total	
Gujarat Eco Textile Park Limited	Surat
Mundra SEZ Textile and Apparel Park Limited	Kutch
Fairdeal Textile Park Pvt. Ltd.	Surat
Vraj Integrated Textile Park Limited	Kheda
Sayana Textile Park Ltd.	Surat
Surat Super Yarn Park Limited	Surat
RJD Integrated Textile Park	Surat
(7) Gujarat Total	
Metro Hi-Tech Cooperative Park Limited	Ichalkaranji
Pride India cooperative Textile park Limited	Ichalkaranji

1	2
Shri Dhairyashil Mane Textile Park Co-op Society Ltd.	Ichalkaranji
Deesan Infrastructure Pvt. Ltd.	Dhule
Asmeeta Infratech Pvt. Ltd.	Bhiwandi
Islampur Integrated Textile Park Pvt. Ltd.	Islampur
Latur Integrated Textile Park Pvt. Ltd.	Latur
Puma Global Textile Park Ltd.	Hingoli
(9) Maharashtra Total	
The Great Indian Linen and Textile Infrastructure Company	Perundurai
SIMA Textile Processing Centre	Cuddalore
Palladam Hi-Tech Weaving park	Palladam
Komarapalayam Hi-Tech Weaving Park Ltd.	Komarapalayam
Karur Integrated Textile Park	Karur
Madurai Integrated Textile Park Ltd.	Madurai
Vaigai HiTech weaving Park	Theni
Kanchipuram AACM Handloom Silk Park	Kanchipuram
(8) Tamil Nadu Total	
Jaipur Texweaving Park Limited	Kishangarh
Kishangarh Hi-Tech Textile Park Limited	Kishangarh
Next Gen Textile Park Pvt. Ltd.	Pali
Jaipur Integrated Texcraft Park Pvt. Ltd.	Bagru
Bharat Fabtex and Corporate Park Pvt. Ltd.	Pali
(5) Rajasthan Total	
Lotus Integrated Tex Park	Ludhiana
Rhythm Textile and Apparel Park Ltd.	Nawansaher
Ludhiana Integrated Textile Park Ltd.	Ludhiana
(3) Punjab	

1	2
EIGMEF Apparel Park Limited	Kolkata, West Bengal
Doddabalapur Integrated Textile Park Karnataka	Doddabalapur,
CLC Textile Park Pvt. Ltd.	Chhindwara, MP
TOTAL (40)	

Incentives to use agro textiles by farmers

2452. SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether farmers have been incentivized to use agro textiles for food security, crop protection etc.;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the budgetary allocation made; and

(d) whether Government plans to introduce any new programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Government has been promoting the use of Agro Textile products since the 8th Plan. Under the National Horticulture Mission (NHM), protected cultivation is one of the components under which the agro textiles/plastics are being promoted for Green House, Shade Net House, Plastic Tunnels and Plastic Mulching.

(c) The budgetary allocation made during 2011-12 for protected cultivation under NHM is Rs. 155.99 crore.

(d) There is no proposal to introduce new programmes under these components of NHM.

Powerloom products sold as handloom

2453. SHRI MAHENDRA MOHAN: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that handloom markets are under threat because powerloom products are being extensively sold as

handloom products;

(b) whether this is preventing the genuine handloom products from entering the market;

(c) whether Government strictly implements the Handloom (Reservation of Articles for Production) Act, 1985 and proper machinery should be set up for its enforcement; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) Yes Sir, the Government is aware that Powerloom Sector is in competition with handloom sector. However, to prevent sale of Powerloom products as handloom products, the Handlooms (Reservation of Articles for Production) Act, 1985 is implemented by the Ministry.

(b) The Enforcement Officers of the Office of the Development Commissioner for Handlooms, Regional Enforcement Officers and Weavers Service Centres regularly and frequently inspect the stalls at various National/State Level Expos to ensure sale of genuine handloom products in handloom exhibitions from time to time. The Handloom weavers are also encouraged to use Handloom Mark on genuine Handlooms Products.

(c) Yes Sir, the Government of India is strictly implementing the Handlooms (Reservation of Articles for Production) Act, 1985. Three Regional Offices of the Development Commissioner Handlooms at Chennai, Delhi and Ahmedabad and all 25 Weavers Service Centres conduct inspections of powerlooms units to implement the Handlooms (Reservation of Articles for Production) Act, 1985 all over India. In addition to this, Central Assistance is given to 9 State Governments to set up an Enforcement Machinery and to ensure there is no violation of the Handlooms (Reservation of Articles for Production) Act, 1985. The nine States in which Enforcement Machinery has been set up are Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal, Gujarat, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Haryana, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and Kerala. Presently the Government of India is funding the State Enforcement Machinery set up by the State Governments in 9 States.

(d) The details of powerlooms inspected to prevent violation of the Handlooms (Reservation of Articles for Production) Act, 1985, financial assistance released during the last three years are as follows:

Sl. Year No.	Powerlooms inspections	Financial Assistance released (Rs. in Lakh)
1. 2008-09	237111	350
2. 2009-10	251896	350

3.	2010-11	261071	350
4.	2011 (Upto July, 11)	59326	0.49

Revival package for cooperatives in handloom sector in Orissa

2454. SHRI PYARIMOHAN MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received a proposal on Orissa regarding a revival financial package for cooperatives in the handloom sector; and

(b) if so, the action taken on the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) No Sir. However, in his Budget Speech (2011-12), the Union Finance Minister has decided to provide Rs.3,000 crore of financial package to NABARD for covering nearly 15000 Cooperative Societies and 3 lakh weavers. The proposal, *inter-alia*, includes writing off over dues loans and interest of eligible weaver's Cooperative Societies and weavers concerned across the country including the State of Orissa.

New centres for sericulture production

†2455. SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is planning to establish new centres for sericulture production;

(b) the State-wise number of sericulture production centres in the country at present;

(c) whether silk cloths are more in demand in foreign countries; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) Government of India, through Central Silk Board (CSB), is implementing a special sericulture project under Centrally Sponsored Scheme viz. 'Catalytic Development Programme' (CDP) in collaboration with state sericulture departments of different States through cluster approach and has jointly developed 51 Clusters (45 pre-cocoon and 6 post cocoon) covering 16 States involving around 250-300 stakeholders in each Cluster. The main objective of this Cluster Development Programme is to bestow special attention for the improvement of productivity in all stages to produce high quality silk in the country. State-wise and sector-wise number of

such Sericulture Clusters are as under:-

Sl. No.	State	Pre-Cocoon Clusters	Post-Cocoon Clusters	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Karnataka	7	1	8
(Location to be finalized)				

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Tamil Nadu	6	1	7
3.	Andhra Pradesh	6	1	7
4.	Assam	4	1	5
5.	Meghalaya	1	-	1
6.	Mizoram	1	-	1
7.	Nagaland	1	-	1
8.	Manipur	2	-	2
9.	West Bengal	3	1	4
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	4	-	4
11.	Uttarakhand	2	-	2
12.	Himachal Pradesh	1	-	1
13.	Maharashtra	3	1	4
14.	Uttar Pradesh	1	-	1
15.	Orissa	2	-	2
16.	Chhattisgarh	1	-	1
GRAND TOTAL - 51 Clusters				

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. There is good demand of Silk cloths in Foreign countries and export earnings during the last three years (2008-09 to 2010-11) from export of natural Silk Yarn/Fabrics, Madeups, Readymade Silk Garments and Silk Carpets is given as under:-

Sl. Item of Exports No.	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11(P)
	Crore Rs.	Million US \$	Crore Rs.
	Million US \$	Crore Rs.	Million US \$
1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8
1. Natural Silk Yarn, 346.44 Fabrics, Made ups	2127.72	462.65	1971.98
	415.59	1578.40	

2. Readymade	986.57	214.52	854.95	180.18	1095.10	240.36
Garments						

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3.	Silk Carpets	58.67	12.76	40.59	8.55	15.84	3.48
4.	Silk waste	5.23	1.14	24.92	5.25	34.52	7.58
TOTAL		3178.19	691.06	2892.44	609.58	2723.86	597.86

Source: DGCI&S, Kolkata

Coupling upgraded technology with adequate and timely credit

2456. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is stressing on the need to couple upgraded technology with adequate and timely credit;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the present position thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (c) Yes Sir. Government had launched the back ended interest reimbursement/capital subsidy scheme called the Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (TUFS) on 01.04.1999 for a period of 5 years for upgradation of the textiles and Jute Industry. The scheme was continued in modified form w.e.f. 01.04.2007 to 28.06.2010. The scheme has again been launched in restructured form for the period 28.04.2011 to 31.03.2012. Since 1999, TUFS has catalyzed investment of Rs. 207747 crore. Government has revised the Eleventh Five Year Plan allocation in TUFS from Rs. 8000 crores to Rs. 15404 crores on March 31, 2011.

Blacklisting of Indian garment exporters for using child labour

2457. DR. PRABHAKAR KORE: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has been blacklisted for the third consecutive year by United States for engaging child labour in its garment export industry;

(b) whether the US blacklisting of Indian exporters will adversely affect the prospects of apparel/garment exports to other garment

exporting communities, including European Union; and

(c) if so, whether Government is taking up the matter with the US Government

reiterating its steps to eliminate child labour in a phased manner from its industrial/manufacturing sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES
(SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) Indian garments have been listed by the United States Department of Labor in the year 2009 and 2010 in their final determination of the Executive Order list No. 13126 and Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act (TVPRA) list, on grounds that the list of products might have been produced or manufactured by forced or indentured child labour.

(b) As per United States Department of Labor the TVPRA and EO lists are awareness generation list and do not act as Non Tariff Barriers. The impact of these finding has not been witnessed in apparel exports to other exporting countries.

(c) Government has engaged the US authorities through several meetings since 2009, with a view to get Indian garments off the US DoL lists. US DoL has also been furnished with the industry response to the final determination based on field level surveys. Meanwhile, the Apparel Exports Promotion Council (AEPC) has also commenced with implementing the Common Compliance Code, a Plan Scheme of Ministry of Textiles, for sensitizing the domestic industry on appropriate labour practices.

Increase in export ceiling of cotton

2458. DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has decided to increase the cotton export ceiling to 65 lakh bales from 55 lakh bales for the current year crop season;

(b) if so, whether textile mills in the country have appealed to Government to reconsider its decision to allow additional 10 lakh bales of cotton for the current year; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and reaction of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES
(SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (c) Government has placed cotton

exports on Open General Licence (OGL) without any quantity cap with effect from August 2, 2011.

Wide variation in prices of cotton

2459. SHRI AVINASH PANDE: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it a fact that prices of cotton in the season 2010-11 varied from as low as 28000 per candy to as high as 64000 per candy;

(b) if so, the major reasons for such wide variation; and

(c) what actions have been taken by Government in the financial year

2010-11 to stabilize the cotton market for the welfare of the farmer?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) The price map of domestic cotton prices in cotton season 2010-11 is given in Statement (See below).

(b) Cotton price rise is in accordance with market fundamentals and international volatility in cotton prices. International cotton prices reached a historical high of US \$ 234 cents/lb, the highest in the past 150 years before moderating in the later part of the season.

(c) During the cotton season 2010-11, Government had taken several steps to stabilize the cotton market including monitoring by an Informal Group of Ministers/ Committee of Secretaries, calibrating quantity caps on cotton exports and placing cotton export on Open General Licence (OGL) without any quantitative cap from August 2, 2011 to avoid supply side disruptions. These measures ensure price stability while balancing interests of cotton farmers and downstream textiles industry.

Statement

THE COTTON CORPORATION OF INDIA LTD., NAVI MUMBAI

Domestic sale prices of S-6 in Rs. per candy spot as announced by Cotton Association of India, Mumbai (CAI) and equivalent price in US C/lb

vis-a-vis average price of Cotlook A Index

Date	Price of S-6 In Rs. candy spot (Exch Rate x 7.84)	Conversion Factor to per candy	Conversion of S-6 price in US C/lb	Cotlook A (CFR) in US Cents/lb
1	2	3	4	5
03-01-11	42500	350.13	121.38	171.95
04-01-11	42500	351.08	121.06	170.90
05-01-11	42500	353.90	120.09	171.90
06-01-11	42200	354.76	118.95	173.55
07-01-11	42000	355.78	118.05	170.00
10-01-11	43000	356.33	120.67	169.25

11-01-11	43500	355.31	122.43	172.25
12-01-11	43300	353.98	122.32	176.25
13-01-11	43500	353.51	123.05	176.80

1	2	3	4	5
14-01-11	43900	354.84	123.72	172.60
17-01-11	44600	354.84	125.69	170.10
18-01-11	45000	354.84	126.82	170.10
19-01-11	45000	355.62	126.54	174.10
20-01-11	44800	355.62	125.98	177.10
21-01-11	44800	358.68	124.90	181.70
24-01-11	46300	357.27	129.59	185.70
25-01-11	47100	356.64	132.07	190.70
27-01-11	49400	356.96	138.39	194.50
28-01-11	50000	358.21	139.58	197.50
31-01-11	48800	360.09	135.52	193.25
01-02-11	49000	359.39	136.34	197.05
02-02-11	50000	357.27	139.95	201.05
03-02-11	52500	357.50	146.85	205.05
04-02-11	52500	357.74	146.75	201.55
07-02-11	53000	357.11	148.41	197.55
08-02-11	55500	355.78	156.00	203.75
09-02-11	56500	355.15	159.09	205.45
10-02-11	60000	357.11	168.02	209.75
11-02-11	59500	358.52	165.96	216.75
14-02-11	59000	356.96	165.28	217.30
15-02-11	58500	356.25	164.21	214.90
16-02-11	58500	356.25	164.21	219.50
17-02-11	58000	355.94	162.95	226.50
18-02-11	59000	354.21	166.57	233.50
21-02-11	58500	354.21	165.16	226.50
22-02-11	57300	353.66	162.02	226.50

1	2	3	4	5
23-02-11	56000	354.29	158.06	219.50
24-02-11	55000	355.62	154.66	215.75
25-02-11	54300	355.70	152.66	209.30
28-02-11	58000	354.76	163.49	216.30
01-03-11	59000	353.74	166.79	223.30
02-03-11	59000	353.74	166.79	225.50
03-03-11	59000	352.80	167.23	231.90
04-03-11	59500	352.49	168.80	236.25
07-03-11	58700	352.49	166.53	243.25
08-03-11	58500	352.49	165.96	243.65
09-03-11	57500	352.49	163.13	236.05
10-03-11	58200	352.49	165.11	233.25
11-03-11	58200	354.13	164.35	229.65
14-03-11	59200	353.98	167.24	233.40
15-03-11	59000	354.68	166.35	226.60
16-03-11	59000	354.21	166.57	219.60
17-03-11	59200	354.37	167.06	214.25
18-03-11	59500	353.58	168.28	221.05
21-03-11	59900	353.11	169.64	228.05
22-03-11	60200	353.27	170.41	228.15
23-03-11	60500	352.33	171.71	234.75
24-03-11	61000	350.92	173.83	230.75
25-03-11	61500	350.92	175.25	237.65
28-03-11	61500	351.00	175.21	233.45
29-03-11	61500	350.60	175.41	226.45
30-03-11	61500	350.92	175.25	223.45
31-03-11	61500	350.21	175.61	221.95

1	2	3	4	5
01-04-11	61500	350.21	175.61	227.75
04-04-11	61500	350.21	175.61	223.00
05-04-11	61500	359.39	171.12	223.00
06-04-11	61000	354.76	171.95	228.00
07-04-11	61000	346.84	175.87	234.40
08-04-11	61000	346.84	175.87	234.25
11-04-11	60800	346.84	175.30	228.55
13-04-11	58800	348.64	168.66	224.35
15-04-11	57800	348.64	165.79	219.45
18-04-11	56300	347.08	162.21	218.95
19-04-11	56000	349.90	160.05	218.95
20-04-11	56000	349.90	160.05	212.65
21-04-11	55000	347.23	158.40	206.35
25-04-11	55200	348.41	158.43	NQ
26-04-11	55200	349.51	157.94	196.15
27-04-11	55200	348.02	158.61	179.70
28-04-11-	53200	347.47	153.11	172.70
29-04-11	51700	347.94	148.59	NQ
02-05-11	50000	347.47	143.90	NQ
03-05-11	49000	347.86	140.86	173.10
04-05-11	49000	349.12	140.35	174.70
05-05-11	48000	349.12	137.49	168.70
06-05-11	46000	351.08	131.02	164.20
09-05-11	43500	350.29	124.18	163.50
10-05-11	43500	350.60	124.07	163.35
11-05-11	44000	350.45	125.55	166.65
12-05-11	45000	351.00	128.21	165.65

1	2	3	4	5
13-05-11	44000	351.86	125.05	160.55
16-05-11	45000	352.96	127.49	160.95
17-05-11	45000	352.96	127.49	163.65
18-05-11	45000	353.35	127.35	164.80
19-05-11	45000	352.41	127.69	167.55
20-05-11	46200	352.17	131.19	163.55
23-05-11	46500	354.52	131.16	163.55
24-05-11	47000	354.45	132.60	165.15
25-05-11	47000	355.78	132.10	165.55
26-05-11	47000	354.92	132.42	167.15
27-05-11	47200	354.37	133.19	163.35
30-05-11	46500	353.58	131.51	NQ
31-05-11	46000	352.96	130.33	164.75
01-06-11	46000	352.25	130.59	168.95
02-06-11	45500	352.17	129.20	170.80
03-06-11	45500	351.55	129.43	173.00
06-06-11	44000	351.08	125.33	171.50
07-06-11	44000	350.84	125.41	167.50
08-06-11	44000	349.66	125.84	160.50
09-06-11	44000	350.21	125.64	157.90
10-06-11	43500	350.68	124.04	NQ
13-06-11	43500	351.55	123.74	NQ
14-06-11	43500	350.92	123.96	NQ
15-06-11	43000	350.13	122.81	NQ
16-06-11	42000	352.02	119.31	NQ
17-06-11	40500	352.25	114.98	NQ
20-06 11	39000	352.96	11049	NQ

1	2	3	4	5
21-06-11	38000	352.02	107.95	NQ
22-06-11	38000	351.47	108.12	NQ
23-06-11	38000	352.17	107.90	NQ
24-06-11	38000	352.25	107.88	NQ
27-06-11	38000	353.51	107.49	NQ
28-06-11	38000	353.19	107.59	NQ
29-06-11	38000	352.09	107.93	NQ
30-06-11	38000	350.76	108.34	NQ
01-07-11	37500	352.09	106.51	NQ
02-07-11	37500	349.74	107.22	NQ
04-07-11	37500	348.49	107.61	NQ
05-07-11	37000	348.80	106.08	NQ
06-07-11	37000	348.02	106.32	NQ
07-07-11	37000	348.10	106.29	NQ
08-07-11	37000	347.55	106.46	NQ
11-07-11	36500	347.70	104.98	NQ
12-07-11	35500	350.29	101.34	NQ
13-07-11	34500	349.43	98.73	NQ
14-07-11	34000	349.12	97.39	NQ
15-07-11	33500	348.96	96.00	NQ
18-07-11	32000	349.35	91.60	NQ
19-07-11	31500	349.59	90.11	NQ
20-07-11	31000	348.57	88.93	NQ
21-07-11	31000	349.12	88.79	NQ
22-07-11	31000	347.78	89.14	NQ
25-07-11	30000	348.25	86.15	NQ
26-07-11	30000	347.31	86.38	NQ
27-07-11	30000	351.86	85.26	NQ

1	2	3	4	5
28-07-11	30300	345.90	87.60	NQ
29-07-11	30800	346.14	88.98	NQ
01-08-11	32000	345.35	92.66	NQ
02-08-11	32000	346.84	92.26	NQ
03-08-11	32700	347.94	93.98	NQ
04-08-11	34200	348.17	98.23	NQ
05-08-11	35000	350.84	99.76	NQ
08-08-11	34000	352.88	96.35	NQ
09-08-11	34000	354.13	96.01	NQ
10-08-11	34000	346.61	98.09	NQ
PRICE : CORRESPONDING PERIOD LAST YEAR				
10-08-10	30700	362.68	84.65	NQ

(1 candy=355.62 kgs)

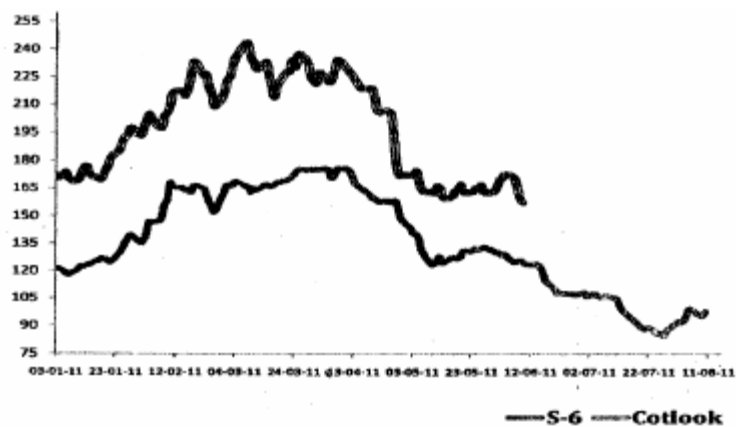
COMPARISON : CURRENT PRICE *VIS-A-VIS* OPENING PRICE (AS ON 01-10-10)

Increase/decrease	-3700	-9.56	-
in actual and In	-10%	-9%	-

COMPARISON: CURRENT PRICE *VIS-A-VIS* LAST YEAR PRICE

Increase In actual	3300	13.45	-
& In %tage term	11%	16%	-

Movement of S-6 prices *vis-a-vis* Cotlook Prices - 2010-11



Cloth bags an alternative to polythene

2460. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that cloth bags and prove an alternate of polythene;

(b) whether it is also a fact that their massive production can reduce the cost of these bags;

(c) whether it is also a fact that it may generate employment opportunities in large number; and

(d) if so, whether Government will consider to take meaningful initiative in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The Government of India has already taken various initiatives through National Jute Board (NJB) under Ministry of Textiles for establishing the supply chain for increase in production of jute carry and shopping bags in both organized and decentralized sector. To create awareness and to popularize use of low cost jute bags in place of plastic bags, National Jute Board organizes promotion events and awareness programmes in those States where plastic bags have been banned by the respective State Governments. National Jute Board also ties up retail activities in different States to make available the supply of jute bags to customers.

Mega Handloom Clusters in U.P.

2461. SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had decided to open Mega Handloom Clusters in the country;

(b) if so, how many have been opened so far and how many of them are in Uttar Pradesh;

(c) how these clusters are helping weavers and whether Government

has made an estimate of indebted weavers in U.P.; and

(d) if so, how Government proposes to help the weavers of U.P. and whether Government would announce any special package for weavers of U.P.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES
(SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Hon'ble Finance Minister in his annual Budget for the year 2008-09 had announced for taking up two Mega Handloom Clusters at

Varanasi (Uttar Pradesh) and Sivasagar (Assam) for their integrated and holistic development. To take up these mega handloom clusters, "Comprehensive Handloom Cluster Development Scheme (CHCDS)" was introduced in November 2008. During 2009-10, as announced by the Finance Minister in his Budget speech, two more Mega Handloom Clusters have been taken up at Virudhunagar (Tamil Nadu) and Murshidabad (West Bengal). The scheme covers clearly identifiable geographical locations with at least 25,000 handlooms in which Government of India's financial support would be upto Rs.70 crore.

(c) and (d) These clusters will help the weavers by way of Technology up-gradation, Product Diversification, Raw Material Bank, Credit, Market Development, Forward and Backward Linkages, Human Resource and Skill Development, Social Security, Physical Infrastructure, Export and Marketing, Margin Money for working Capital, Corpus Fund for Yarn Deport etc. providing suitable workplace to enable them to produce quality products with improved productivity, participation in exhibitions, Common Facility Centres, Marketing Centres, supply of Yarn, Dyes and Chemicals, etc.

The Finance Minister in his budget speech (2011-12) has provided a financial package worth Rs.3000 crore related to handloom weavers cooperative societies in all over the country including Uttar Pradesh. This package is designed to address problems of indebtedness of handloom weavers of the country including U.P. This package benefits approximately 15000 weavers' co-operative societies and 3 lakh weavers across the country including Uttar Pradesh by writing off their overdue loans and interest.

Capital subsidy scheme for powerloom units

2462. DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the capital subsidy scheme for powerloom units introduced by Government in 2003 but nearly 5 lakh powerloom units are not covered under this scheme;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the total number of powerloom units benefited under capital subsidy scheme during the last three years, State-wise; and

(c) the details of steps taken by Government for effective implementation of this scheme in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES
(SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) Government has launched Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (TUFS) for textile and jute industries w.e.f. 1.4.99. Under the said scheme, an option has been provided to the small scale textile and jute industries to avail 15% Credit linked Capital Subsidy (CLCS)/Margin Money Subsidy (MMS) in lieu of 5% interest reimbursement

under the Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme. An additional option has been provided to SSI powerloom units w.e.f. 6th November, 2003 to avail 20% Credit linked Capital Subsidy (CLCS)/Margin Money Subsidy (MMS) in lieu of 5% interest reimbursement/15% Capital subsidy under Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme. Under 20% CLCS/MMS for powerloom units, the subsidy of Rs.227.39 Crore has been sanctioned to 3056 units out of which the subsidy of Rs.218.25 Crore have been released to 2966 units upto 31.7.2011. The powerloom units have also availed subsidy under 5% interest reimbursement and 15% CLCS/MMS through the lending agencies/banks all over the country.

(b) State-wise subsidy released under 20% Credit linked Capital Subsidy (CLCS)/ Margin Money Subsidy (MMS) for the last three years is given in Statement (See below).

(c) Regional Offices of the Office of the Textile Commissioner and Powerloom Service Centres run by Textile Commissioner/Textile Research Associations (TRAs)/ State Government agencies are continuously conducting Seminars/Workshop/Awareness programmes with powerloom weavers/entrepreneurs, their associations, federations, Textile Industry Associations, lending agencies, State Governments etc. all over the country for creating awareness among them about the schemes for Powerloom Sector as well as Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme for development of powerloom sector.

Statement

Total number of powerloom units benefitted under Capital Subsidy Scheme under 20% CLCS/MMS for the last three year State-wise are as under

(Rs. in Crore)							
Sl. No.	State	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11	
		No. of units	Amount released	No. of units	Amount released	No. of units	Amount released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6	0.46	14	0.94	18	1.98
2.	Daman and Diu	2	0.36	-	-	-	-

3. Gujarat	72	3.63	29	2.41	52	3.13
4. Jharkhand	-	-	4	0.08	2	0.20
5. Haryana	10	0.61	1	0.11	1	0.02
6. Karnataka	6	0.17	10	0.81	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
7. Kerala		1	0.04	-	-	-	-
8. Madhya Pradesh		3	0.35	6	0.21	2	0.14
9. Maharashtra		228	22.10	211	20.94	121	10.35
10. Punjab		7	0.52	28	2.15	13	0.75
11. Rajasthan		8	0.31	6	0.43	2	0.7
12. Tamil Nadu		56	3.50	48	2.14	19	0.86
13. Uttar Pradesh		5	0.43	6	0.35	3	0.22
TOTAL		404	32.48	363	30.57	233	17.72

Interceptor Sewer project in Delhi

2463. SHRI N.K. SINGH:

SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Interceptor Sewer project to prevent untreated sewage from flowing into the Yamuna in Delhi has taken off;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the gaps between wastewater generation and treatment capacity in the country; and

(d) the plans to rectify the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) and (b) Delhi Jal Board (DJB) has informed that

the project of Interceptor Sewer has been awarded in first week of July, 2011. To complete the entire project in a time bound manner, the project has been divided into six packages depending on the location of existing Sewerage Treatment Plants and awarded to three different agencies. The project comprises of the following components:-

(i) Construction of Sewage Pumping Station at different locations to pump the sewage from interceptor Chamber to the nearest Sewage Treatment

Plant.

- (ii) Laying of Interceptor sewer pipes of dia meter varying from 600mm to 2400mm in a total length of 59 km. along three major drains (Najafgarh, Supplementary and Shadhara drains), through Micro Tunneling method.

(iii) Laying of rising mains in a length of 12 km. for sewage pumping stations to the respective sewage treatment plant.

(iv) Construction of Interceptor chambers at the mouth of sub drains falling out in to the above major drains.

(c) and (d) DJB has also informed that so far as Delhi is concerned the total quantity of waste water generated is around 670 Million Gallons per Day (MGD) where as the current treatment capacity of 18 sewerage treatment plants is around 513.4 MGD which is likely to be increased up to 623.4 MGD by the end of this year by constructing and commissioning sewage treatment plants at Kondli, Yamuna Vihar, Okhala and Kapashera. The Sewerage Treatment Plants at Pappankalan (20 MGD), Nilothi (20 MGD), Coronation (40 MGD). Delhi Gate (15 MGD) and Delhi Cantt. (8 MGD) have been proposed to meet the demand of growing populations by 2015. However, an International Consultant M/S AECOM has been appointed for preparation of sewerage master plan for year 2031.

Allotment to SC & ST employees under automated allotment system

2464. SHRI LALHMING LIANA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the month-wise number of SC/ST employees who have been allotted Type-IV residential quarters since the introduction of automated system of allotment of Government quarters till date;

(b) whether any special provision is made for the benefit of SC/ST employees under the new system;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) Information is given in Statement (See below).

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) 10% of vacancies in Type-I and II and 5% vacancies in Type-III and IV are reserved for allotment of accommodation to the SC and ST employees for initial allotment. SC/ST applicants are registered under the General Category also and they can give their choices under General, SC and ST category simultaneously. Rolling roster is followed to implement the reservation. Under the Automated System of Allotment,

every applicant is supposed to give his/her preferences for the vacancies put on offer and the allotment is made as per roster if the desired vacancy remains available till roster point is covered for SC/ST.

(d) Question does not arise.

Statement

Sl. No.	Month and Year	Allotments made to SC Employees	Allotments made to ST Employees
1.	January-2011	11	3
2.	February-2011	6	5
3.	March -2011	5	Nil
4.	April -2011	6	3
5.	May-2011	6	4
6.	June-2011	4	7
7.	July-2011	4	1
TOTAL		42	23

Allotment of lands to recognised political parties in Delhi

2465. SARDAR SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has allotted lands to eligible recognised political parties in Delhi for construction of their offices;

(b) if so, the names of political parties who have since been allotted lands indicating the areas of land, location-wise and date of allotment;

(c) whether the political parties have taken possession of lands after making full payments;

(d) the names of eligible political parties who have not been allotted lands so far;

(e) the reason in each case; and

(f) by when the allotment is likely to be made?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement indicating the details given in Statement (See below).

(c) Yes, Sir. However, possession has not been handed over to the All India Trinamool Congress due to encroachments on the allotted

land.

(d) The political parties who have applied for land but not so far/allotted land are mentioned below:-

1. Shiv Sena Parliamentary Party
2. Nationalist Congress Party
3. Bahujan Samaj Party

(e) 1. **Shiv Sena Parliamentary Party:** The Land Allotment Screening Committee (LASC) recommended allotment of land measuring 1008 sq.mts. at M.B. Road, Sector VI, New Delhi. However, Shiv Sena Parliamentary Party requested for allotment of land only at DDU Marg. Due to non availability of vacant land in the desired location, the request of Shiv Sena Parliamentary Party is still pending.

2. **Nationalist Congress Party:** Due to non availability of vacant land in the desired location, the request of Nationalist Congress Party is still pending.

3. **Bahujan Samaj Party:** Due to non availability of vacant land in the desired location, the request of Bahujan Samaj Party is still pending.

(f) As per procedure, the pending requests are considered by the Land Allotment Screening Committee (LASC) constituted for allotment of land. The LASC recommends cases for allotment of land taking into account the entitlement of the party, the availability of land and completion of all other procedural formalities. Thereafter, allotment is made after obtaining the approval of Competent Authority.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of Party	Location	Date of allotment	Area
1	2	3	4	5
1.	All India Congress Committee of Indian National Congress	Dr. Rajinder Prasad Road (as known as Jawahar Bhawan Trust)	08.09.1975 21.12.1976	4736.1 sq.yds. 4583.32 sq.yds.
		Kotla Road Pkt.9-A	19.11.2007	8093 sq.mts.
2.	Rashtriya Janata Dal	Kotla Road, 1904 sq.mts. 34, 57, 58 and 59	03.07.2007	Plot Nos.
3.	Communist Party of India (Marxist)	Market Road, Plot Nos. 27, 28 and 29	22.11.1983	1197.33 sq.mts.

	Kotla Road, Plot Nos. 11.12.2008	2534.46
sq.mts.		
	10, 11, 12 and 13	
4. Samajwadi Party	Vasant Kunj, Plot No.1 21.01.2009	1 Acre
5. Communist Party of India	Kotla Road, Plot No. 1502.12.1967	0.3 Acre

1	2	3	4
5			
6. Bharatiya Janata Party	Between	Dr.	Rajinder
08.03.2001	1.87 Acre		
(National Level)	Prasad Road Raisina		
	Road		
7. Janata Dal (United)	Vasant Vihar Plot No. 427.04.2010	2000 sq.mts.	
8. Bharatiya Janata Party	Kotla Road,	Plot	Nos.
12.05.2010	1060.80 sq.mts.		
(Delhi State)	4 & 5 alternative		
9. All India Anna	Pushp Vihar, M.B. Road, 30.07.2010	1008 sq.mts.	
Dravida Munnetra	Saket Plot Nos.13 & 25		
Kazhakhham			
10. Delhi Pradesh	Rouse Avenue, Plot	15.05.1987	1127.78
			sq.mts.
	Congress Committee	No. 2	
11. All India Trinamool	DDU Marg, Plot	01.03.2011	1000 sq.mts.
Congress	Nos. 2 & 3		

Allotment of land by DDA to schools and other institutions on concessional rates

2466. SHRI BALAVANT ALIAS BAL APTE: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has allotted lands to schools and other institutions on concessional rates and on priority basis;

(b) if so, the names of the institutions and the terms and conditions in this regard;

(c) the present status of compliance with the terms and conditions/norms;

(d) whether DDA has been unsuccessful in enforcing the said terms and conditions on these institutions; and

(e) if so, the details of stringent measures taken to enforce the terms and conditions/quota norms and the action taken against the institutions for violating these norms?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) Delhi Development Authority has reported that it has allotted land to schools and other institutions at Zonal Variant Rates approved by the Central Government.

(b) Details of allotment made since 01.01.2005 for schools and other institutions are given in Statement-I (See below). A copy of standard terms and conditions is given in Statement-II (See below).

(c) to (e) Allottees are required to adhere to the terms and conditions of allotment. Whenever any violation comes to the notice of DDA, appropriate action is taken as per the terms and conditions of allotment/lease deed.

Statement-I

*Details of allotment of land for Schools and other Institutions
with effect from 1.1.2005 to till date*

Sl. No.	Name of Institutions	Category of Institutional allotment	Area	Date of allotment
1	2	3	4	5
(a) Schools				
1.	Sr. Sec. School Madan Pur Khaddar, GNCTD	School	5184 Sqm. 6077 Sqm. 7581 Sqm.	01.6.2005
2.	Sr. Sec. School Sector-25, Rohini, GNCTD	-do-	4050 Sqm.	05.4.2005
3.	Sr. Sec. School Jasola Village, GNCTD	-do-	8000 Sqm.	09.9.2005
4.	Preeti Educational Society	Nursery School	800 Sqm.	10.7.2005
5.	Primary School Kalyan Vihar, MCD	-do-	4000 Sqm.	07.8.2006
6.	Sr. Sec. School Sector-16-B, Dwarka, GNCTD	-do-	8000 Sqm.	08.2.2006
7.	Primary School Pocket-3, Bindapur, MCD	-do-	3178 Sqm.	13.9.2006
8.	Sr. Sec. School Sector-16, Pocket-A,	-do-	2 Acre	20.9.2006

1	2	3	4	5
9.	Sr. Sec. School Sector-21, Rohini, GNCTD	-do-	2 Acre	20.9.2006
10.	Sr. Sec. School Sector-23, Rohini, GNCTD	-do-	2 Acre	20.9.2006
11.	Sr. Sec. School Sector-18, Rohini, GNCTD	-do-	2 Acre	20.9.2006
12.	Sr. Sec. School Sector-13, Dwarka, GNCTD	-do-	2 Acre	20.9.2006
13.	Sr. Sec. School Sector-22, Dwarka, GNCTD	-do-	2 Acre	20.9.2006
14.	Sr. Sec. School Sector-7, Dwarka, GNCTD	-do-	2 Acre	20.9.2006
15.	Sr. Sec. School Sector-15, Rohini, GNCTD	-do-	2 Acre	20.9.2006
16.	Primary School Pocket-5A, Sector-1, Dwarka, MCD	-do-	4000 Sqm.	04.7.2007
17.	Sr. Sec. Girls School Nasir Pur, GNCTD	-do-	8000 Sqm.	28.6.2007
18.	Sr. Sec. Boys School Nasir Pur, GNCTD	-do-	8000 Sqm.	28.6.2007
19.	Sr. Sec. School Village Sannoath, GNCTD	-do-	8000 Sqm.	19.6.2008
20.	Sr. Sec. School Buland Masjid, Shastri Park, GNCTD	-do-	8000 Sqm.	31.7.2008
21.	Primary School Pocket-4, Bindapur, Dwarka, MCD	-do-	2000 Sqm.	18.8.2008
22.	High Brow Education Society	Middle School	6000 Sqm.	27.7.2009
23.	Sr. Sec. School Sector-4, Rohini, GNCTD	-do-	6052 Sqm.	13.8.2010

1	2	3	4	5
24.	Sr. Sec. School Sector-16B, Dwarka, GNCTD	-do-	8000 Sqm.	27.9.2010
(b) Hospitals				
1.	Maternity Home (Madanpur Khader), DHS	Hospital	2532 Sqm.	19.1.2006
2.	Construction of Dispensary at Pocket-3, Bindapur, DHS	-do-	1273 Sqm.	03.8.2006
3.	200 Bedded Hospital at Hastsal, DHS	-do-	15139.15 Sqm.	16.6.2006
4.	Construction of Hospital (Sarita Vihar), DHS	-do-	6319 Sqm.	29.9.2006
5.	200 Bedded Hospital at Tri Nagar, DHS	-do-	1.6 Hect.	10.11.2006
6.	Construction of Dispensary at Bank Enclave, DHS	-do-	1000 Sqm.	27.10.2006
7.	Health Centre at Sector 4, Rohini, DHS	-do-	1000 Sqm.	20.2.2007
8.	Health Centre at Lahor Shashtri Park, DHS	-do-	1061 Sqm.	14.8.2007
9.	200 Bedded Hospital at Dakshinpuri, DHS	-do-	10000 Sqm.	21.5.2008
10.	Dispensary at Buland Masid Shashtri Park, DHS	-do-	1000 Sqm.	06.8.2008
11.	Dispensary in Vasant Gaon, DHS	-do-	1000 Sqm.	13.7.2009
12.	Health Centre at Gandhi Vihar	-do-	1000 Sqm.	08.6.2009
13.	Medical College in Sector-17, Dwarka, DHS	-do-	3.70 Hect	14.5.2010
14.	Dispensary at Sakarpur, DHS	-do-	1870 Sqm.	31.8.2010

1	2	3	4	5
(c) Community Hall				
1.	Community Hall at Sec. 4 Rohini, MCD	Community Hall	800 Sqm.	24.6.2005
2.	Community Hall at Sec. 16, Rohini, MCD	-do-	665 Sqm.	09.5.2005
3.	Community Hall at Sec. 3, Rohini, MCD	-do-	653.275 Sqm.	1.12.2006
4.	Community Hall at Sec. 7 Rohini, MCD	-do-	660 Sqm.	11.7.2006
5.	Community Hall at OCF Geeta Colony Block-12 East Delhi, MCD	-do-	1301 Sqm.	11.12.2006
6.	Community Hall at OCF Pkt. in CGHS Mandawali Fazalpur in AC 43, MCD	-do-	763.685 Sqm.	25.6.2007
7.	Community Hall at OCF Pkt in CGHS Mandawali Fazalpur near Patparganj Depot, MCD.	-do-	965.85 Sqm.	25.6.2007
8.	Community Hall at Geeta Colony, Block-10, MCD	-do-	2074 Sqm.	9.5.2008
9.	Community Hall at Gandhi Vihar, MCD	-do-	1100 Sqm.	1.7.2009
10.	Community Hall at East of Kailash, MCD	-do-	743.80 Sqm.	23.1.2009
11.	Community Hall at Mayur Vihar, New Kondli at Pkt 6 MIG Float, MCD	-do-	2042 Sqm.	3.9.2009
12.	Community Hall at Shalimar Village, MCD	-do-	1593.63 Sqm.	17.6.2009
13.	Community Hall at Sec.24, Rohini, MCD	-do-	1113.35 Sqm.	21.7.2009

1	2	3	4	5
14.	Community Hall at Vishwas Nagar, MCD	-do-	1700 Sqm.	15.1.2010
15.	Community Hall at Pkt A-7, Sec. 17, Rohini, MCD	-do-	669 Sqm.	16.2.2010
(d) Religious				
1.	Shri Vishnu Dharmik Sabha, Religious Keshav Puram		126 Sqm.	13.2.2006
2.	Raj Yoga Education and Research Foundation, Dilshad Garden	-do-	400 Sqm.	14.2.2006
3.	The Delhi Marthoma Delhi Church Society Regd., Dwarka	-do-	400.06 Sqm.	16.6.2006
4.	The Methodix Church in India, Rohini	-do-	402 Sqm.	13.7.2006
5.	Sant Nirankari Mandal Regd., Dwarka	-do-	400 Sqm.	11.9.2007
6.	The Delhi Orthodox Counsel, Church, Mayur Vihar, Ph-III	-do-	400 Sqm.	17.3.2008
7.	Raj Yoga Education and Research Foundation, Dwarka	-do-	400 Sqm.	24.3.2008
8.	The Delhi Marthoma Church, Mayur Vihar, Ph-III	-do-	340.80 Sqm.	25.4.2008
9.	Kalibari, Dwarka	-do-	400 Sqm.	19.9.2008
10.	Shri Guru Singh Sabha	-do-	400 Sqm.	25.9.2008
11.	Darsgah-E-Islamia Committee, Rohini	-do-	407.17 Sqm.	29.9.2008
12.	Sh. SS Jain Sabha, Rohini	-do-	378 Sqm.	06.11.2008
13.	Shri Sanatam Dharmshala, Rohini	-do-	395.58 Sqm.	07.11.2008
14.	Rohini Dharmik Sewa Samiti, Rohini	-do-	350 Sqm.	02.12.2008
15.	Arya Samaj Sainik Vihar, Pitampura	-do-	200 Sqm.	06.5.2009

1	2	3	4	5
16.	Ayyappa Sewa Samiti, Mayur Vihar	-do-	392.60 Sqm.	15.6.2009
17.	Sant Nirankari Mandal, Dwarka	-do-	400.06 Sqm.	19.9.2009
18.	Bengal Welfare and Cultural Association, Vasundhara	-do-	364.06 Sqm.	11.5.2010
19.	ISCON, Rohini	-do-	4000 Sqm.	23.6.2009
20.	Sri Jagan Nath Rohini Sewa Sangh	-do-	430.60 Sqm.	10.1.2011
21.	Sri Balaji Babosa Dharmik Society	-do-	400 Sqm.	11.1.2011
22.	Jinendra Charitable Society	-do-	400.50 Sqm.	25.2.2011
23.	Delhi Wakf Board	-do-	400 Sqm.	29.3.2011
24.	Agarwal Sabha Rohini	-do-	390 Sqm.	05.5.2011
(e) Other Institutions (Higher Institutions)				
1.	SAARC University at Madangir	Higher And Technical Institutions.	85.65 Acre	4.4.2009
2.	Law College at Sector-22 Dwarka	Higher And Technical Institutions.	8000 Sqm.	08.5.2009
3.	Ritanand Balved Education Foundation	Higher And Technical Institutions.	2000 Sqm.	3/6/2006
4.	Society For Employment And Carrier Counselling	Higher And Technical Institutions.	1479 Sqm.	3/28/2006
5.	Kamal Education And Welfare Society	Higher And Technical Institutions.	2021 Sqm.	6//8/2006
6.	Oil Industries Development Board	Higher And Technical Institutions.	6500 Sqm.	9/5/2006

1	2	3	4	5
7.	Rishi Aurobindo Educational Society	Higher And Technical Institutions.		11/15/2006
8.	Sky Vision Welfare Society	Higher And Technical Institutions.	2300 Sqm.	1/2/2007
9.	Spice Board	Higher And Technical Institutions.	936 Sqm.	11/21/2007
10.	The Missionary Of Charity	Higher And Technical Institutions.	1050 Sqm.	2/4/2008
11.	The Delhi Orthodox Diocesam Council	Higher And Technical Institutions.	461.60 Sqm.	12/21/2009
12.	International Medical Sciences Academy	Higher And Technical Institutions.	873 Sqm.	6/9/2010

Statement-II

Terms and conditions for allotment of land to any Private Organizations

1. The _____ shall be required to pay the cost of land measuring _____ Sqm. allotted for School building @_____ per acre with 2.5 % ground rent per annum of the total Premium (aggregate of the provisional land final premium). The allottee shall have to pay balance premium for the land as per rates determined by the Central Government under Rules-5 of DDA (Developed Nazul Land) Rules 1981, and within the time demanded by DDA. The rates of land determined by Central Government shall be binding upon the allottee shall not be called in question by it in any proceeding.
2. The land measuring _____ Sqm. is allotted to the Society for play field on temporary basis payment of nominal license fee @ Rs. _____ + _____ enhancement, per annum per acre.

3. The Ground Rent of the land shall be paid by the said Society from the date of handing over the possession of the plot/land area of the land/plot.

4. 5% of the total strength of the student would be given admission if recommended by the GNCTD, subject to normal test. Such students should be allowed free ship admission based on income criteria as decided by the Government of Delhi.
5. The _____ shall use the land for Sr. Sec. School failing which the land along with structure raised thereon will be resumed by the Govt./DDA.
6. The cost of land as demanded with provisional. The Society shall given an undertaking on non judicial stamp paper duly attested from the 1st Class Magistrate/Notary Public to the effect that the difference of cost of land as and when demanded by the Govt., of India and DDA shall be payable by the Society.
7. The Society shall shift the present existing school within _____ (two year) from the date of handing over the possession of the land/plot.
8. The DDA reserve its right to alter any terms and conditions its descriation.
9. The land shall be used by the Society for the construction of Sr. Sec. School and for no other purpose whatever. No residence except a small hut for chowkidar.
10. The building plan should be got approved from the local body/DDA before undertaking any construction of the land.
11. The Society shall complete the construction of (School Building) on the land within in a period of _____ (two year) from the date of handing over the possession of the land/plot.
12. The land shall be transferred/subleased to any other organization department by the Society without prior permission of the DDA obtained in writing.
13. The perpetual lease shall be executed by the Society own cost as and when called upon to do so.
14. The Society shall provide fencing and boundary wall immediately after taking over the possession of prevent the encroachment.
15. The person attending the school shall be required to take part in any religion/institution or to attend any religious worship

without his/her consent and no citizen shall be deprived of the admission on the school on ground of religion, face, case, language or any of them.

16. In the even-of de-recognition of school by the Directorate of Education, Delhi Administration or any other Competent Authority by Lessee shall be required to pay premium for the land allotted at the market rate prevailing on the date of de-recognition of the school or the land with superstructure fixtures, fitting etc. shall reverted to the Government of payment of composition as may decided by the Govt./DDA.

17. The school shall not increase the rates of tuition fee without the prior written sanction of Directorate of Education, GNCTD and shall follow the provision of Delhi school Education Act/Rule 1973 and other instructions issued from time to time.
18. The Society shall ensure that percentage of free ship from the tuition fee as laid down under Rules by the Delhi Administration from time to time is strictly complied with. They will ensure admission to the students belonging to weaker section to the extent of 25% and grant free ship to them.
19. The Delhi Administration will have two nominees on the Governing General Body of the Society.
20. The Society shall not refuse admission to the residents of the locality.
21. The Society follow the instructions of the Directorate of Education for minimum/maximum enrolment of students in the school new building constructed on land allotted by the Govt./DDA.
22. If the allotment is cancelled for breach of any terms and conditions of the allotment, the possession of the land with building if any will be handed over to the DDA by the allottee on the date and time given in the cancellation letter/Notice.
23. If the above terms and conditions are acceptable to Society, the acceptance there of with attested undertaking be sent to the undersigned along with 3rd copy of bank challan in favour of DDA for Rs._____/-(Premium Rs._____/-, Ground Rent Rs. ____/ - License fee and Rs._____/ - and documentation charges Rs._____/ -) within 60 days from the date of issue of this letter. The said amount can also be deposited in the State Bank of India/Central Bank of India situated at DDA office, Vikas Sadan and 3rd copy of the Challan may be sent to this office along with acceptance letter/undertaking within 60 days from the date of issue of demand-cum-allotment letter. Thereafter interest @ 18% per annum shall be chargeable upto 180 days from the date of issue of this demand-cum-allotment letter.

24. In case the payment and acceptance letter with required undertaking is not received with stipulated stated above, it will be presumed that Society is not interested in the allotment of the land and the offer of allotment will stand automatically cancelled/withdrawn.
25. The Society shall also abide by the terms and conditions given in the sponsorship letter and other conditions as may be imposed by the sponsorship authority from time to time.

26. The Society shall pay the cost of fencing/Boundary wall if any, as and when demand by DDA.

Standard terms and conditions for allotment of land to any Private Hospital

1. The Society/Hospital will furnish and undertaking on a non judicial stamp paper of _____ duly attested by 1st Class Magistrate/Notary Public to the effect that they will pay different of the cost of land on revised rates as may be decided by Govt, of India/DDA.
2. That the Hospital the serve as general Public Hospital with at least 25% of the beds reserved for free treatment for the weaker section of the society.
3. The OPD of the Hospital will provide free service to the patients falling in the indigent category.
4. The Hospital shall take part in the National Health Program for which _____ its services may be called by the Directorate of the Health Service/Ministry of Health.
5. The Hospital shall earmark, a separate area for Maternity and Child Health Center which will be available free of cost for the Community.
6. In case of surgical unit, hospital will provide facility for sterilization _____ on such payment as may be fixed by Delhi Govt/Govt, of India from time _____ to time.
7. The land shall be used by the society for the purpose of construction of Hospital and essential nursing and medical staff quarters and for no other purpose whatsoever.
8. The land shall not be transferred/sub-leased to any other organization by the society without prior permission of the DDA obtained in writing.
9. In case to violation of any of the conditions imposed the Delhi Govt./

Govt. of India would be free to resume the title of land.

10. The construction of the Hospital and essential staff quarters will have to be completed within a period of 2 years from the date of handing over the possession of plot.
11. The society shall be bound by the architectural controls as may be prescribed by the Director (Plg.)/Chief Architect, DDA.
12. The Hospital shall execute lease deed at thereon expense as and when called upon to do so.
13. The construction plan should be got approved from the local body/DDA before undertaking any construction on the plot.

Fault in underground water pipeline in Dwarka

2467. SHRI JAI PRAKASH NARAYAN SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is hardly any water flow of potable water in many DDA HIG/MIG flats which are located in the back row of Sector-13, Pocket-B, Dwarka, PH-II (Metro View Apartment);

(b) whether there is also some fault in underground water pipeline of Looping System through which water supply is made to flats;

(c) the steps taken to identify the problem and rectify it, and also to augment the supply of water;

(d) whether residents have approached the concerned officials many times and submitted representations in this regard; and

(e) the steps being taken to overcome the hardship being faced by the public?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) DDA has informed that it is not true that there is hardly any water flow of potable water in many DDA HIG/MIG Flats, which are located in the back row of Sector-13. Pocket-B. Dwarka Phase-II (Metro View Apartment). However, instances have been brought to the notice of DDA where household at back lanes get only 25-30 minutes supply against 1 hour 30 minutes supply from the source.

(b) DDA has also informed that the water supply line in Pocket-B. Sector-13 has been laid as per the approved scheme from Delhi Jal Board (DJB) and there is no fault in the underground water pipeline.

(c) Due to short supply of DIB water in Dwarka *i.e.* 3.5 Million Gallons per Day (MGD) against the demand of 8.0 MGD, the water received in the Under Ground Reservoir (UGR) water available in this pocket is insufficient to supply at a reasonable pressure. To rectify this problem, the water is augmented through tankers so that minimum requirement of water is made available even to the back row of flats of this pocket.

(d) DDA has further informed that the residents have represented a few times on the problem of inadequate water supply. Hardships being faced by the residents of this pocket have been overcome by adding additional quantity of water in UGR by increasing number of tankers as

per requirement.

Violation of reservation rules by CPWD in promotions

2468. SHRI PRAMOD KUREEL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the CPWD is not following the reservation policy for SCs/STs/OBCs by not adopting related standards at the time of promotion;

(b) whether recently in the matter of promotions from Assistant Engineers (Group B) to the post of Executive Engineers, there was a violation of reservation rules; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken by Government to rectify the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) There is no violation of reservation policy in the promotion of Assistant Engineers to the post of Executive Engineer in CPWD.

(c) Does not arise.

Migration from rural to urban areas

2469. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that according to the 2011 provisional census, more people are moving to cities and towns from rural areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the increase in the share of people living in urban areas; and

(d) how the rural migration to urban areas in India compares to that in developed countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) and (b) According to the office of the Registrar General analysis of migration data of Census (2011) is not available at present.

(c) The percentage of people living in urban areas has increased from 27.8% in 2001 to 31.16% in 2011.

(d) Level of urbanization in India is 31.8% which is lower than Europe (74%).

Upgradation of Government quarters

2470. SHRIMATI BIMLA KASHYAP SOOD: Will the Minister of URBAN

DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that most Government quarters of J and H Block in Kali Bari, New Delhi, have not been upgraded from 2009-10 to July, 2011;

(b) if so, the names, addresses and details thereof;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and by when they will be upgraded;
and

(d) the year-wise details of ``Annual Budget`` released for the maintenance of J and H Blocks for the years 2009-10 and 2011?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) 71 Nos. of quarters out of 360 in 'J' Block and 47 Nos. of quarters out of 360 in 'H' Block have been upgraded during the given period.

(b) Details are given in Statement-I (See below).

(c) Under the upgradation scheme, quarters are upgraded in phased manner, subject to availability of funds.

(d) The budget is not allotted colony-wise. The funds released for upgradation of quarters for various colonies under 'H' Division of CPWD which covers 'J' & 'H' Blocks in Kali Bari is given in Statement-II (See below).

Statement-I

Details of quarters upgraded in J&H Blocks, Kali Bari, New Delhi during 1.4.2009 to 31.7.2011.

Sl. No.	Service Centre No.	Name of Block	Nos. of Quarters	Quarter Nos.
1	242	J Block	71	J-554, 555, 556, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 568, 569, 572, 573, 579, 580, 581, 582, 585, 586, 588, 590, 593, 633, 635, 637, 643, 664, 668, 713, 721, 736, 762, 763, 764, 783, 789, 800, 807, 810, 812, 822, 823, 838, 841, 867, 868, 870, 871, 873, 875, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 894, 895, 896, 941, 942, 944, 946, 947, 950, 956, 267
2	243	H Block	47	H-193, 194, 196, 197, 198,

199, 200, 203, 207, 208, 210,
211, 212,213, 214,215,217,
218, 224,225, 226,
227,229,231, 234, 235,
236,237, 238,249, 256,270,
273, 303, 307, 349, 383,402,
427,435, 447, 454, 489, 505,
509, 541, 235.

Statement-II

*Details of funds allocated and utilized for upgradation of
Government quarters under 'H' Division of CPWD*

(Rs. in crores)

Sl.No.	Financial Year	Allocation	Expenditure
Budget Head-4216			
1.	2009-10	12.50	12.49
2.	2010-11	14.59	14.59
3.	Upto 07/11	09.70	08.19
Budget Head-2216			
1.	2009-10	05.45	05.45
2.	2010-11	01.95	01.95
3.	Upto 07/11	01.40	01.18

Note: 'H' Division of CPWD covers colonies namely Type-II at Hanuman Road,, BKS (Part-1 & 2), Sector-2, Kali Bari Marg, J, H, K, Blocks, D-Block, Albert Square , Foch Square, Sector-3, Sector-4, and Bungalows at Pandit Pant Marg, Mahadev Road, Gurudwara Rakabganj Road.

Cess for Labour Welfare Schemes by construction companies in NCR

2471. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether 1 per cent cess of labour welfare schemes paid by construction companies in National Capital Territory is being paid regularly;

(b) if so, the total amount thus paid during the years 2007, 2008 and 2009;

(c) whether such cess paying companies are consulted while launching labour welfare schemes; and

(d) whether it is a fact that Delhi Metro Rail Corporation is demanding back the unspent portion of their contribution of Rs. 126 crores for introducing their own labour-oriented schemes?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The total amount of cess collected during the last 3 years is as under:

Year	Amount of Cess collected (in Rs.)
2007-2008	Rs. 73,30,57,435
2008-2009	Rs. 103,40,66,592
2009-2010	Rs. 146,94,59,112
TOTAL:	Rs. 323,65,83,139

(c) No such consultation is required under the Act.

(d) Yes, Sir. But their demand cannot be acceded to because there is no provision under the Building and Other Construction Workers Welfare Cess Act, 1996.

Fund allocation to NE States under JNNURM

2472. SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise details of financial allocation made, amount released, utilization and achievement for the implementation of various components of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) in the North Eastern States for the last three years; and

(b) the State-wise details of projects for establishment of various infrastructures under JNNURM under consideration of the Ministry including the time by when these are likely to be sanctioned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) Details of State-wise financial allocation for North Eastern States and amount released for utilisation under Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG) Sub-Mission of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) is given in Statement-I (See below).

Details of State-wise financial allocation for North Eastern States and amount released for utilisation under Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) is given in Statement-I (See below).

(b) One Detailed Project Report (DPR) namely Storm Water Drainage at Kohima, Nagaland is under consideration under UIG Sub-Mission.

Under UIDSSMT, Two (2) projects of Assam, One (1) Project of Manipur and Four (4) Projects of Tripura have been received in the

Ministry. All these States have exhausted their Mission allocation under UIDSSMT and, therefore, these Projects cannot be considered for release. In respect of Nagaland, four technically cleared Projects are pending for want of specific priority by the State Government of Nagaland which can be accommodated within the remaining available allocation. In addition, Three (3) more projects which are not technically cleared are also pending.

Statement-I

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of State	Total Allocation	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
		for the Mission	Additional Central Assistance (ACA) Committed for the projects approved during the Mission period	ACA released for Utilisation Committed for the projects approved during the Mission period	ACA released for Utilisation Committed for the projects approved during the Mission period
	Utilisation	Period			
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	10740.00	8215.65	2053.91	0.00
2.	Assam	27320.00	0.00	6321.15	7112.41
3.	Manipur	15287.00	2308.34	0.00	9225.12
4.	Meghalaya	15668.00	19616.15	4904.04	0.00
5.	Mizoram	14822.00	0.00	0.00	756.82
6.	Nagaland	11628.00	0.00	389.26	4538.19
7.	Sikkim	10613.00	0.00	538.20	6535.49
8.	Tripura	14018.00	7043.40	1760.85	9000.00

TOTAL :	120096.00	37183.54	15967.41	29298.80	18376.22	0.00	3792.54
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Statement-II

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State	Mission	ACA released for	
	Allocation	projects sanctioned during the Mission Period		
		2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1. Arunachal Pradesh	746.00	1771.19	0.00	0.00
2. Assam	10129.00	6946.79	0.00	0.00
3. Manipur	1260.00	2200.95	0.00	0.00
4. Meghalaya	719.00	644.97	0.00	0.00
5. Mizoram	824.00	699.77	0.00	0.00
6. Nagaland	1028.00	0.00	190.75	0.00
7. Sikkim	120.00	1085.40	0.00	0.00
8. Tripura	1376.00	1577.38	0.00	0.00
TOTAL:	16202.00	14926.45	190.75	0.00

Reducing grant-in-aids for NGOs

2473. SHRI DHIRAJ PRASAD SAHU: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any plan to reduce their grant-in-aids in the next financial year for the NGOs working under the Ministry;

(b) if so, the reasons for reducing grant-in-aids to the NGOs;

(c) the budget under grant-in-aids to NGOs working under the Ministry in the last three financial years; and

(d) the details of grants already sanctioned during the last three financial years i.e. 2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-10?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) No, Sir,

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

(c) and (d) There is no fixed budget under grant-in-aids to the NGOs for the various schemes of the Ministry. The details of funds

released/sanctioned during the last three years are as under the subcomponents "Centres of Excellence in Urban Development" and "Research in

Urban and Regional Planning in Urban Development" of the Capacity Building for Urban Local Bodies (CBULB) scheme are as under:

Name of the Institution	Focus area of the CoE/ name of research project	Total amount Sanctioned	Funds released (` in lakhs)		
			2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Centre of Excellence in Urban Development					
Centre for Environment and Development (CED), Thiruvananthapuram	• Waste Water Management • Solid Waste Management	36.65	-	9.16	9.16
Centre for Science and Environment (CSE), New Delhi	Sustainable Water Management	20.75	83.00	-	20.75
Integrated Research and Action for Development (IRADe), New Delhi	Climate Change Vulnerability and Adaptation	15.54	-	3.89	3.89
The Energy and Resources Institute (TERI), New Delhi	• Area Sabhas • Green Building Course	54.00	-	13.5	13.5
Research in Urban and Regional Planning in Urban Development					
All India Institute of Local Self Governance (AIILSG), Ahmedabad	Research Study on concern and challenges of ULBs	-	7.50	7.48	-
All India Institute of Local Self Governance (AIILSG), Mumbai	Working of ward Committees	-	0.87	-	-

Non-attendance of complaints by CPWD Service Centre, R.K. Puram

2474. SHRIMATI BIMLA KASHYAP SOOD: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the residents of Sector VIII, R.K. Puram, New Delhi made a number of complaints to the CPWD Service Centre regarding

repair in their quarters regarding defective electric wiring and other civil work in 2010 and 2011;

(b) if so, the number of complaints made and the number of complaints attended, quarter-wise;

(c) whether Government is aware that some quarters are in dilapidated condition, particularly the ceiling of the house for which allottee of the quarter have made complaints; and

(d) the reasons for not attending the complaints after the lapse of several months?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) and (b) The details of complaints made and attended from 1.4.2010 to 31.7.2011 in respect of Sector-VIII, R.K. Puram, New Delhi are given as under:

No. of complaints received	No. of complaints attended	No. of complaints not related to CPWD	Complaints disowned by allottees
20263	16282	113	108

Out of these, 6 complaints were related to defective electric wiring.

(c) and (d) The quarters are 40-60 years old. Hence, some quarters require major repair which includes ceiling plaster also. The work is taken up in phases subject to availability of funds and this is an ongoing process.

Proposals from Assam under JNNURM

2475. SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has received proposals of projects from the State Government of Assam for establishment of various infrastructures and transportation in the towns other than Guwahati under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM);

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reasons for delay in sanction of projects and the time by

when these are likely to be sanctioned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT
(SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) to (c) Under Urban Infrastructure Development
Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT), a component of JNNURM, so
far 32 projects of 30 towns of Assam have been received from the State
of Assam. Of these, 30 projects of 28 towns at an

approved cost of Rs. 20783.30 lakh involving central commitment of Rs. 18952.866 lakh have been approved for release of funds and an amount of Rs. 9955.94 lakh has so far been released to the State. A statement showing details of these 30 projects is given in Statement (See below). Funds for the remaining two Water Supply projects at Karimganj and Doomdooma have not been technically cleared for want of technical compliance by the State and these can not be considered for release as the State of Assam has exhausted its entire seven year Mission allocation under UIDSSMT.

Statement

Status of UIDSSMT in Assam

(Rs. In lakhs)

Sl. No.	Town Name	Scheme	Approved Cost	ACA Committed	1st instl. Released	2nd instl. Released	Total ACA Released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Barpeta	D	1871.96	1712.84	870.46		870.46
2.	Barpeta Road	D	328.57	295.71	131.43		131.43
3.	Pathsala	D	503.06	460.30	233.93	226.37	460.30
4.	Serthebari	D	274.14	250.84	127.48		127.48
5.	Bokakhat	D	545.74	499.36	253.77	245.59	499.36
6.	Lakhipur (Cachar)	D	632.10	578.37	293.93		293.93
7.	Lakhipur (Cachar) WS		815.88	734.29	367.65		367.65
8.	Basugaon	D	756.09	691.82	351.58		351.58
9.	Dhubri	D	710.17	648.38	328.81		328.81
10.	Gauripur	D	547.64	501.09	254.65		254.65
11.	Sapatgram	D	565.06	517.03	262.76		262.76
12.	Chabua	D	226.91	204.22	90.76		90.76
13.	Lakhipur (Goalpara)	D	264.18	237.76	105.67		105.67
14.	Dergaon	D	1660.38	1515.92	768.74		768.74
15.	Hailakundi	D	783.64	717.03	364.39		364.39

16. Lala	D	612.21	558.95	283.45	283.45
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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
17.	Jorhat	D	1592.42	1457.07	740.48		740.48
18.	Titabar	D	828.85	758.40	385.41		385.41
19.	Hamren	D	226.47	203.82	90.59		90.59
20.	Howraghat	D	262.75	236.48	105.10		105.10
21.	Gosaigaon	D	201.98	181.78	80.79		80.79
22.	Marigaon	D	423.77	381.39	169.51		169.51
23.	Hojai	D	992.98	908.58	461.74		461.74
24.	Lanka	D	399.11	359.20	159.64		159.64
25.	Hojai	WS	1055.54	965.82	490.82		490.82
26.	Maibong	D	492.61	450.74	229.06		229.06
27.	Simaluguri	D	667.74	610.99	310.50		310.50
28.	Dhekiajuli	D	722.88	650.59	325.30		325.30
29.	Digboi	D	1074.97	983.59	499.86		499.86
30.	Udalguri	D	743.50	680.30	345.73		345.73
TOTAL		30	20783.30	18952.66	9483.98	471.96	9955.94

WS - Water Supply, D - Drain

Exemption of house tax to urbanised and rural villages of Delhi

2476. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the original residents of urbanised and rural villages in Delhi are exempted of house tax on their houses and plots;

(b) the details of people entitled for exemption of house tax in Delhi;

(c) the details of house tax imposed on the property being used commercially in the urbanised and rural villages;

(d) the number of people who are paying house tax under the Unit Area System; and

(e) the details of plans for those people who do not pay the house tax?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT
(SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) Municipal Corporation of Delhi (MCD) has informed that under section 114 of the Delhi Municipal Corporation Act (DMC Act), all lands and buildings in Delhi within the jurisdiction of MCD are liable to pay property tax. There is no exemption of house tax in the urbanised villages. However, in rural villages, exemption upto 200 sq. mtr. on prorata basis is available on property under self-residential use by the original owner or his legal heirs.

(b) The following properties are exempted from paying the property tax within the jurisdiction of MCD;

- (i) Vacant lands and buildings exclusively used for agricultural purposes in accordance with the guidelines prescribed in the bye-laws;
- (ii) any vacant land or building included in any village abadi. which is occupied for residential purposes by any original owner or his legal heir, subject to a maximum of one hundred square meters of covered space;
- (iii) vacant lands or buildings or portions thereof, exclusively used for the purposes of public worship;
- (iv) vacant land or buildings or portions thereof, exclusively occupied and used, with the approval of the Corporation for the purpose of public charity as may be specified in the bye-laws or for the purpose of medical relief to, or education of the poor, free of charge;
- (v) vacant lands or buildings exclusively used for the purpose of public burial or as cremation ground, or any other place used for the disposal of the dead, duly registered under PMC Act;
- (vi) such heritage lands or buildings as are specifically notified for exemption by the Corporation as also such premises as are so specified by the Archaeological Survey of India;
- (vii) vacant lands and buildings owned exclusively by war widows, gallantry award winners in Defence forces. Police and Para-military Forces as also civilians who have received bravery awards of the highest order

from the Government including Annual Bravery Awards given by the President:

- (viii) vacant lands and buildings owned by, or vested in the Corporation but not leased out or rented out and in respect of which the property tax, if levied, would, under the provisions of DMC Act, be leviable primarily on the Corporation. However, u/s 115 (3) of the DMC Act, the Corporation may levy on such vacant lands and covered space of buildings as are exempt from the property tax, service charge on such

scale, as may be provided under DMC Act or as prescribed by the Corporation, provided that the service charge so levied shall not be less than seventy five per cent, of the amount that would have been payable as property tax for the covered space of the building or the vacant land.

New Delhi Municipal Council (NDMC) has informed that in respect of NDMC area, exemption from property tax is available on lands and buildings exclusively occupied and used as place of public worship or by a society or body for charitable purposes viz. relief of poor, education and medical relief and the society or body is substantially supported through voluntary contributions and is not generating surpluses.

(c) MCD has also informed that the property tax is the same in the urbanised and rural villages on properties being used commercially. NDMC has informed that the property tax in NDMC area is levied under New Delhi Municipal Council (Determination of Annual Rent) Bye Laws of 2009.

(d) MCD has informed that under the Unit Area System, 10,35,451 property owners paid the property tax for the financial year 2010-2011. In NDMC area tax is not payable under Unit Area Method,

(e) MCD has further informed that survey of properties in the unauthorised colonies was undertaken by it in financial year 2010-2011 and 18.6 lakh properties have been covered in different areas MCD is now identifying the non files and issuing notices to such defaulters to file Property tax Returns and to pay property tax, MCD is liaising with Survey of India to get colonies wise data of properties as per Delhi State Special Data Infrastructure project and is willing to use the data for identification of non files and to enforce compliance.

NDMC has informed that those who have not paying property tax under New Annual Rent Bye Laws 2009 and are still paying tax under House Tax Bye Laws of 1962 as amended, notices under section 72 of the NDMC Act have been issued for revising the existing rateable value, wherever required.

Fixation of pay of Foreman (Elect.) in CPWD

2477. SHRI RAJNIT PRASAD: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for not implementing the recommendation of Central Sixth Pay Commission in respect of Foreman (Electrical) in the Central Public Works Department (CPWD) regarding fixation of their pay in the scale of pay of Rs. 7450-11500 and a grade pay of Rs. 4600/-;

(b) whether it is a fact that earlier, the pay scale of Foreman (Electrical) was higher than that of JEs;

(c) the reasons for reducing their scales afterwards and lowering it below than that of JE; and

(d) by when Government will consider removing this anomaly and give them justice?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) There is no such recommendation of the 6th Central Pay Commission in respect of Foreman (Elect) in CPWD.

(b) No. Prior to implementation of 6th CPC the pay scale of Foreman (Elect.) was Rs. 4500-7000 and JE was Rs. 5000-8000

(c) and (d) Not applicable in view of replies at (a) and (b) above.

Funds released to State Governments under UIDSSMT/UG

2478. SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the funds released to the State Governments during the last three years for their small and medium sized towns and cities under Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns/Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIDSSMT/UG);

(b) whether the funds allocated under this scheme are being fully utilized by State Governments; and

(c) if so, the plan-wise/city-wise details of the funds spent particularly in all the small and medium-sized towns/cities of Maharashtra?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) and (b) State-wise and Year-wise statement showing the details of funds released for utilization during last three years for the projects sanctioned during the Mission period under Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) and Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UG) components of Jawaharlal National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) are given in Statement-I and Statement-II respectively (See below).

(c) Project-wise/city-wise details of funds released for utilization for the projects sanctioned during the Mission period for Maharashtra under UIDSSMT and UIG components of JNNURM are enclosed at Statement-III and Statement-IV respectively.

Statement-I

*UIDSSMT: State-wise year-wise status of funds released for utilization
as on 31.07.11 (Last 3 years)*

(Rs in Lakhs)				
Sl. No.	State	2008-09 ACA released for utilization for projects sanctioned during Mission period	2009-10 ACA released for utilization for projects sanctioned during Mission period	2010-11 ACA released utilization for projects sanctioned during Mission period
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	75586.14	476.88	43079.00
2.	Assam	6946.79	0.00	0.00
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1771.19	0.00	0.00
4.	Bihar	4342.50	0.00	0.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	0.00	0.00	2447.76
6.	Goa	0.00	0.00	337.20
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	26.00	719.89	0.00
8.	Daman and Diu	31.00	0.00	0.00
9.	Gujarat	12169.72	0.00	4651.09
10.	Haryana	2524.58	0.00	0.00
11.	Himachal Pradesh	85.59	0.00	345.82
12.	Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	0.00
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	1508.92	0.00	4020.85
14.	Kerala	8783.42	0.00	0.00
15.	Karnataka	14891.23	0.00	17662.95
16.	Madhya Pradesh	12973.95	0.00	3871.53
17.	Maharashtra	88262.02	14072.30	22781.21
18.	Manipur	2200.95	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5
19. Meghalaya		644.97	0.00	0.00
20. Mizoram		699.77	0.00	0.00
21. Nagaland		0.00	190.75	0.00
22. Orissa		4410.38	0.00	90.37
23. Punjab		8367.20	0.00	1982.00
24. Puducherry		0.00	1567.20	0.00
25. Rajasthan		19181.70	0.00	0.00
26. Sikkim		1085.40	0.00	0.00
27. Tripura		1577.38	0.00	0.00
28. Tamil Nadu		29231.75	1935.35	2135.61
29. Uttar Pradesh		16865.73	10918.80	16933.84
30. Uttarakhand		2469.30	0.00	0.00
31. West Bengal		11388.41	0.00	2005.51
TOTAL:		328025.99	29881.17	122344.74

Statement-II

*UIG: State-wise year-wise status of funds released for utilisation
as on 31.07.2011 (Last 3 years)*

(Rs in Lakhs)

Name of State	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
	ACA released for utilization for projects sanctioned during Mission period	ACA released for utilization for projects sanctioned during Mission period	ACA released utilization for projects sanctioned during Mission period
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	18898.95	27385.07	15569.86
Arunachal Pradesh	2053.91	2006.94	0.00

1	2	3	4
Assam	6321.15	7112.41	3792.54
Bihar	1955.62	7441.39	0.00
Chandigarh	405.20	0.00	734.52
Chhattisgarh	0.00	12145.60	3643.68
Delhi	2220.58	17248.00	43509.00
Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00
Gujarat	47035.34	47788.21	7297.21
Haryana	9147.46	0.00	5283.80
Himachal Pradesh	0.00	2619.01	0.00
Jammu and Kashmir	2500.00	0.00	0.00
Jharkhand	6682.46	5384.66	417.03
Karnataka	12992.94	21578.53	7659.85
Kerala	3350.50	2439.45	0.00
Madhya Pradesh	15931.43	12343.27	4828.66
Maharashtra	88349.54	88649.86	42004.49
Manipur	0.00	2883.37	0.00
Meghalaya	4904.04	0.00	0.00
Mizoram	0.00	756.82	0.00
Nagaland	389.26	1702.81	0.00
Orissa	3338.00	2491.60	0.00
Punjab	4939.22	3346.62	0.00
Puducherry	993.20	0.00	0.00
Rajasthan	20281.38	2826.10	0.00
Sikkim	538.20	1663.87	0.00
Tamil Nadu	28446.11	37723.44	2635.84
Tripura	1760.85	2250.00	0.00
Uttar Pradesh	43078.75	47632.21	25479.16

1	2	3	4
Uttarakhand	2678.56	7546.69	981.06
West Bengal	22857.17	27717.88	17412.81
TOTAL:	352049.82	392683.81	181249.51

Statement-III

*Town-wise projects approved, ACA Released for utilization as on
31.7.2011 under UIDSSMT in Maharashtra*

(Rs in lakhs)

Sl.No.	Town Name	Scheme	ACA Released
1	2	3	4
1.	Shirdi	S	1977.19
2.	Ahmednagar - Phase-1	WS	2031.20
3.	Ahmednagar - Phase-2	WS	2922.00
4.	Shrirampur	WS	3485.60
5.	Sangamner	WS	702.40
6.	Akola	S	4998.48
7.	Akot	WS	782.80
8.	Balapur	WS	484.00
9.	Murtijapur	WS	706.80
10.	Telhara	WS	245.60
11.	Amaravati	S	3444.91
12.	Achalpur	WS	3063.59
13.	Aurangabad	WS	14386.80
14.	Sillod	WS	989.50
15.	Vaijapur	WS	2792.48
16.	Beed	WS	1691.94
17.	Gondia	WS	2455.30

1	2	3	4
18.	Ambejogai	WS	440.92
19.	Khamgaon	WS	3462.54
20.	Shegaon	WS	3147.60
21.	Chandrapur	S	5761.04
22.	Bhadravati	WS	715.96
23.	Basmath	WS	2570.40
24.	Hingoli	WS	3661.54
25.	Amalner	WS	1989.60
26.	Chalisgaon	WS	325.60
27.	Chopada	WS	396.09
28.	Parola	WS	161.20
29.	Pachora	WS	1454.40
30.	Ambad	S	660.96
31.	Jalna	WS	9919.20
32.	Kolhapur	S	2606.37
33.	Kolhapur	UR	82.89
34.	Gadhinglaj	WS	718.44
35.	Ichalkaranji	WS	2955.86
36.	Kolhapur	WS	4762.86
37.	Jaysingpur	WS	552.96
38.	Latur	D	4424.80
39.	Latur	P	29.60
40.	Latur	R	2872.80
41.	Latur	R	302.00
42.	Latur	R	704.00
43.	Latur	UR	50.40
44.	Islampur	WS	1185.01

1	2	3	4
45.	Kamptee	S	888.49
46.	Saoner	S	262.07
47.	Umred	WS	1212.80
48.	Katol	WS	1534.40
49.	Hadgaon	WS	85.85
50.	Nandurbar	WS	1924.14
51.	Shahda	WS	1379.20
52.	Malegaon	WS	3757.96
53.	Yeola	WS	810.12
54.	Manmad	WS	134.40
55.	Osmanabad	WS	8279.54
56.	Phaitan	WS	2627.90
57.	Parbhani	WS	8358.40
58.	Pathri	WS	417.20
59.	Sailu	WS	951.20
60.	Sonepeth	WS	238.40
61.	Jintur	WS	727.20
62.	Baramati	WS	1114.92
63.	Bhor	WS	260.15
64.	Jamner	WS	614.88
65.	Daund	S	766.32
66.	Shirur	S	355.92
67.	Junner	WS	528.53
68.	Vadgaon	WS	265.60
69.	Alibag	S	496.00
70.	Panvel	S	1242.86
71.	Khopoli	WS	593.20

1	2	3	4
72.	Pen	WS	518.80
73.	Chiplun	WS	779.14
74.	Dapoli	WS	56.80
75.	Tasgaon	WS	582.40
76.	Ashta	WS	548.90
77.	Sangli, Miraj, Kupwada (Sangli-WS)	WS	3279.33
78.	Vita	WS	598.24
79.	Pachgani	S	128.00
80.	Karad	WS	1164.00
81.	Rahimatpur	WS	161.44
82.	Satara	WS	1886.36
83.	Malvan	S	753.76
84.	Vengurla	S	318.14
85.	Pandharpur	S	1270.00
86.	Mangalwedha	WS	649.14
87.	Sangola	WS	1716.00
88.	Karmala	WS	751.89
89.	Kurduwadi	WS	306.74
90.	Solapur	WS	2879.58
91.	Arvi	WS	583.44
92.	Washim	WS	1198.80
93.	Pusad	WS	683.70
94.	Yavatmal	WS	438.40
TOTAL:		94	164156.28

\$ WS-Water Supply, S - Sewerage, D - Storm Water Drain,

SWM - Solid Waste Management, R - Road

Statement-IV

*City-wise projects approved, ACA released for utilization as on
31.7.2011 under UIG in Maharashtra*

(Rs. In lakhs)

Sl. No	Name of the Mission Cities of Maharashtra	Total ACA Committed for the project approved during the Mission period	ACA released for Utilisation for projects sanctioned during the Mission period
1.	Greater Mumbai	184658.73	127356.29
2.	Nagpur	68704.10	27309.40
3.	Nanded	58622.02	50463.69
4.	Nashik	39958.08	26611.52
5.	Pune	155378.75	120790.35
TOTAL:		507321.68	352531.25

Proposal from Maharashtra under JNNURM

2479. DR. YOGENDRA P. TRIVEDI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of proposals sent by Government of Maharashtra so far to the Central Government for sanction under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) and the funds provided so far by Government; and

(b) the details of number of proposals pending for sanction so far and the funds yet to be received by Maharashtra so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) and (b) So far 173 Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) have been received from Government of Maharashtra for financial assistance under Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG) Sub-Mission of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), out of which 79 projects have been approved at a total cost of Rs. 1,150,487.18 lakh with Additional Central Assistance (ACA) commitment of Rs.513,827.18 lakh. An amount of Rs.354,157.51 lakh has been released as ACA so far, to State Government for various projects.

One DPR related to Underground Sewerage System in Ambernath, Mumbai

has been received. However, the overall allocation for Maharashtra under UIG Sub-Mission has been exhausted.

12.00 Noon.

Construction of CGHS dispensary in Kalkaji, New Delhi

2480. SHRI O.T. LEPCHA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction work for CGHS dispensary No. 75, Kalkaji II, New Delhi-19 on a new plot near Aravali Apartments, Alaknanda has been assigned to the Central Public Works Department (CPWD) under the Ministry;

(b) if so, what is its fate or stage at which the work is going on; and

(c) by when the building is likely to be completed by the department and handed over to the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

[MR DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair]

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Notification of the Ministry of Labour and Employment

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): Sir, I lay on the Table, under sub-section (3) of Section 37 of the Apprentices Act, 1961, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Labour and Employment Notification No. G.S.R. 552 (E), dated the 20th July, 2011, publishing the Apprenticeship (Third Amendment) Rules, 2011.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4999/15/11]

I. Report and Accounts (2009-10) of the NCSM, Kolkata and related papers

II. Report and Accounts (2008-09) of the NCF, New Delhi and related papers

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. (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Council of
Science Museums, Kolkata, for the year 2009-10, together
with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Council.

- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4952/15/11]

- II. (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Culture Fund, 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 Organization.

- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (ii) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5037/15/11]

Notifications of the Ministry of Home Affairs

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): Sir, I lay on the Table, under sub-section (3) of Section 156 of the Indo-Tibetan Border Police Force Act, 1992, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Home Affairs:-

- (1) S.O. 1224 (E), dated the 28th May, 2011, regarding delegation of powers under Foreigners Act, 1946, to members of Indo-Tibetan Border Police of the rank of Head constable and above.
- (2) S.O. 1225 (E), dated the 28th May, 2011, regarding delegation of powers under Passport (Entry into India) Act, 1920, to members of Indo-Tibetan Border Police of the rank of Head constable and above.

[Placed in Library. For (1) and (2) See No. L.T. 4693/15/11]

Notifications of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): Sir, I lay on the Table-

- (i) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion) Notification No. G.S.R. 209 (E), dated the 11th March, 2011, publishing the Patents (Appeals and Applications to the

Intellectual Property Appellate Board) Rules, 2011, under sub-section (4) of Section 157 of the Trade Marks Act, 1999.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5010/15/11]

(ii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry
(Department of Commerce) Notification No. S.O. 497 (E), dated the

10th March, 2011, publishing the Export of Fresh, Frozen and Processed Fish and Fishery Products (Quality Control and Inspection and Monitoring) (Amendment) Rules, 2011, under sub-section (3) of Section 17 of the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5007/15/11]

I. Notification of the Ministry of Textiles.

II. Report and Accounts (2009-10) of the HHEC, New Delhi and related papers

III. Report and Accounts (2009-10) of the NIFT, New Delhi and related papers

IV. MOU (2011-12) between GOI and CCICI Limited

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES
(SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): Sir, I lay on the Table—

- I. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Textiles Notification No. G.S.R. 256 (E), dated the 25th March, 2011, publishing the Textiles Committee (Amendment) Rules, 2011, under sub-section (3) of Section 22 of the Textiles Committee Act, 1963.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5020/15/11]

- II. (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(a) Fifty-second Annual Report and Accounts of the Handicrafts and Handlooms Exports Corporation of India Limited (HHEC), New Delhi, for the year 2009-10, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation.

- (2) Statement (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5014/15/11]

III. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:-

- (i) (a) Twenty-fourth Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Fashion Technology (NIFT), 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 (i) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5013/15/11]

IV. Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Textiles) and the Central Cottage Industries Corporation of India Limited, for the year 2011-12.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5012/15/11]

I. Notifications of the Ministry of Home Affairs

II. Report, Memorandum (2008-09) and Accounts (2009-10) of the NHRC, New Delhi and related papers

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 sub-section (3) of Section 155 of the Sashastra Seema Bal Act, 2007:—

(1) G.S.R. 120 (E), dated the 9th April, 2011, publishing the Border Security Force, Combatised Assistant Sub-Inspector (Steno) and Head Constable (Ministerial) Recruitment Rules, 2011.

(2) G.S.R. 335 (E), dated the 21st April, 2011, publishing the Border Security Force, Electronic Data Processing, Principal System Analyst/Deputy Inspector General and Programmer/Assistant Commandant Recruitment Rules, 2011.

[Placed in Library. For (1) & (2) See No. L.T. 4972/15/11]

(3) G.S.R. 489 (E), dated the 27th June, 2011, publishing the Sashastra Seema Bal Combatised (General Duty) Group 'C' Posts Recruitment Rules, 2011.

(4) G.S.R. 440 (E), dated the 8th June, 2011, publishing the Sashastra Seema Bal Group 'B' Combatised (Non-Gazetted) Para-Veterinary Post Recruitment Rules, 2011.

(5) G.S.R. 300 (E), dated the 5th April, 2011,
publishing the Sashastra Seema Bal, Head Constable,
Group 'C' Combatised (Non-Gazetted) Motor Transport
and Mechanic Cadre Posts Recruitment Rules, 2011.

[Placed in Library. For (3) to (5) See No. L.T. 4971/15/11]

(6) G.S.R. 441 (E), dated the 8th June, 2011, publishing the Sashastra Seema Bal, Combatised, Ministerial and Stenographers (Non-Gazetted) Group 'B' and 'C' Posts Recruitment Rules, 2011.

(7) G.S.R. 565 (E), dated the 25th July, 2011, publishing the Sashastra Seema Bal Group 'B' Combatised (Non-Gazetted) Pioneer Cadre Posts Recruitment Rules, 2011.

[Placed in Library. For (6) & (7) See No. L.T. 5052/15/11]

(ii) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Home Affairs, under sub-section (3) of Section 22 of the Central Industrial Security Force Act, 1968:—

(1) G.S.R. 79 (E), dated the 10th February, 2011, publishing the Central Industrial Security Force Fire Wing (Subordinate Ranks) Group 'B' and Group 'C' Posts Recruitment Rules, 2011.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4831/15/11]

(2) G.S.R. 253 (E), dated the 24th March, 2011, publishing the Central Industrial Security Force, Group 'A' Fire Cadre Posts Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 2011.

(3) G.S.R. 438 (E), dated the 8th June, 2011, publishing the Central Industrial Security Force (Group 'A' and 'B' Civilian Gazetted Posts) Recruitment Amendment Rules, 2011.

[Placed in Library. For (2) & (3) See No. L.T. 4970/15/11]

(iii) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Home Affairs, under sub-section (3) of Section 156 of the Indo Tibetan Border Police Force Act, 1992:—

(1) G.S.R. 206 (E), dated the 10th March 2011, publishing the Indo-Tibetan Border Police Force, Group 'A' (Gazetted) Ministerial Posts Recruitment Rules, 2011 along with delay statement.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4973/15/11]

(2) G.S.R. 255 (E), dated the 25th March, 2011, publishing the Indo-Tibetan Border Police Force,

Private Secretary, Section Officer and Assistant,
Group 'B' posts Recruitment Rules, 2011.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5054/15/11]

- (3) G.S.R. 392 (E), dated the 20th May, 2011, publishing the Indo-Tibetan Border Police Force, Combatant Ministerial and Combatant Stenographer Cadre (Group 'B' and Group 'C' Posts) Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 2011.

- (4) G.S.R. 393 (E), dated the 20th May, 2011, publishing the Indo-Tibetan Border Police Force, Assistant Commandant (Office) and Assistant Commandant (Staff Officer) (Group 'A' Posts) Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 2011.
- (5) G.S.R. 411 (E), dated the 27th May, 2011, publishing the Indo-Tibetan Border Police Force, Engineering Cadre, (Group 'A' Posts) Recruitment Rules, 2011.
- (6) G.S.R. 412 (E), dated the 27th May, 2011, publishing the Indo-Tibetan Border Police Force, Para Medical Cadre (Group 'A', 'B' and 'C' Posts) Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 2011.

[Placed in Library. For (3) to (6) See No. L.T. 4973/15/11]

- II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (2) of Section 20 and sub-section (4) of Section 34 of the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993:-

Annual Report of the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC), New Delhi, for the year 2008-09.

Memorandum of Action Taken on the Annual Report of the National Human Rights Commission, New Delhi, for the year 2008-09.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5051/15/11]

Annual Accounts of the National Human Rights Commission, New Delhi, for the year 2009-10, and Audit Report thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5050/15/11]

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PETITIONS

श्री भगत सिंह कोश्यारी (उत्तराखण्ड) : महोदय, मैं कन्या भ्रूण हत्या पर तत्काल रोक लगाने की प्रार्थना करने वाली याचिका के संबंध में याचिका समिति का एक सौ उनतालीसवाँ प्रतिवेदन (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) प्रस्तुत करता हूँ।

REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON FOOD, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION

SHRI KAPTAN SINGH SOLANKI (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Fourteenth Report on action taken by the Government on the observations/recommendations contained in the Fifth Report of the Committee on Demands for

Grants (2010-11) pertaining to the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution (Department of Consumer Affairs).

RE: SHRI LANKAN TAMILS ISSUE

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we will take up Short Duration Discussion.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA (Jharkhand): So far as the Sri Lankan Tamils issue their condition, relief, rehabilitation and other issues are concerned, my name is also listed in the Short Duration Discussion. The entire House would like to discuss that matter. However, the entire country is seized of the matter on corruption. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR K.P. RAMALINGAM (Tamil Nadu): We want to discuss the Sri Lankan Tamils issue first.

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, we want to discuss the Sri Lankan Tamils issue as it has been listed in the business more than once.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, we want to discuss the Sri Lankan Tamils issue first. We have been waiting for it.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Sir, we would like to discuss the corruption issue.*(Interruptions)*... When the entire nation is watching on T.V. the corruption issue, the Parliament cannot run away from its responsibility. That is the reason we want to take up the issue. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In fact, both are listed. The first is the Sri Lankan Tamils issue; and the second is corruption issue. But it depends on the House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: My humble submission to my Tamilian brothers is we can take up the issue of Sri Lankan Tamils tomorrow. But today when the nation is watching on T.V. the corruption issue, we should take up the corruption issue first. This is the need of the hour. The entire nation is demanding ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Minister wants to say something. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please, please, please, please आप बैठिए।
...*(व्यवधान)* ... हनुमंत राब जी, आप बैठिए। ...*(व्यवधान)* ...
हनुमंत राब जी, आप बैठिए। मन्निस्टर बोझ रहे हैं।

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS
(SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, we are for the debate on both the issues. If corruption can be taken up, we are ready for it. If Sri Lankan Tamils issue can be taken up, we are ready for that also. ...(*Interruptions*)....

DR K.P. RAMALINGAM: We have been waiting to participate in the debate on the Sri Lankan Tamils issue for the last two weeks. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री रामविलास पासवान (बहिर) : सर, ...(व्यवधान)...
श्रीलंका में ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If the House agrees, we can take up one issue today; and another issue tomorrow.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: We all know that the House could not function yesterday on the issue of corruption. ...(Interruptions)... We would like to discuss how to solve the corruption issue on the floor of the House.

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, since the External Affairs Minister is sitting here, since the Leader of the Opposition is sitting here, ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, we have discussed corruption many a time. We can discuss that tomorrow also. What has been listed first is only the Sri Lankan issue. Why should we bypass that?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no; I have called Mr. Raja for that. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Even last week, it was listed. But we adjourned for another issue. ...(Interruptions)... It is a very, very sensitive issue, Sir. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO (Andhra Pradesh): Short Duration Discussion on Sri Lankan Tamils be taken up first, Sir. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, let me make a submission.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes. ...(Interruptions)... Anything, Mr. Raja?

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, my submission is, the hon. External Affairs Minister is present in the House; the Leader of the Opposition is present in the House; Sri Lankan Tamil issue is not an issue confined to only Tamil Nadu or parties hailing from Tamil Nadu; it should be treated as a national issue. The country, as a whole, should respond. ...(Interruptions)... And the Parliament, as a whole, should respond. That is why I have been demanding for a meaningful discussion on the Sri Lankan Tamil issue.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: It is not 'I', but 'we'!

SHRI D. RAJA: Yes. We would like to have ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please sit down, Mr. Siva.
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Why are you, again, confining it to 'you'?

SHRI D. RAJA: Come on. I know how to speak. Sir, we would like to see the Government's response because the whole country is agitated. International community is agitated. That is why we want to have a meaningful discussion on that.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, the same issue has been discussed many a time under Calling Attention. First time, we are taking it up under the Short Duration Discussion. When it was listed for discussion last week, some other issues came up and we gave it up. We gave way, Sir. This time also, when another Short Duration Discussion is going to take place, we don't have any objection to that. But let us have it first on Sri Lankan Tamils. It is a very sensitive issue, Sir. The life of the people who are stranded there is in danger. Every day, they are suffering badly and are dying there. They are living under substandard living conditions. We want to discuss this first. It is a very sensitive issue, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Chair has no objection to its taking up. But, now, they are asking for corruption first.

SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO: No, Sir. ...(Interruptions)... Discussion on Sri Lankan Tamils be taken up first. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Sir, we are interested to discuss corruption first. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, it is a very sensitive issue. ...(Interruptions)... Please take it up first. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: We are interested to discuss Sri Lankan Tamils issue. ...(Interruptions)... We are interested to discuss; that is why I have given notice. ...(Interruptions)... I have given notice. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO: Sir, the listed Business should be taken up first. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: When the entire nation is agitated. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, the Government should send a message to the people in Sri Lanka that Government of India is for them. For that only, we want to discuss this first....(Interruptions)... and get an assurance from the Government. For that, we need a discussion. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We will take up Sri Lanka tomorrow.

DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: No, no, no. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Discuss Sri Lanka issue tomorrow. Discuss corruption today. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): May I suggest one thing, Sir?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, Mr. Sitaram Yechury.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, I suggest that you should adjourn the House for fifteen minutes; call the Leaders inside, discuss it and take a decision.

SHRI TARIQ ANWAR (Maharashtra): Yes, Sir. I think this is the right way to settle it.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House is adjourned for fifteen minutes.
The House then adjourned at eight minutes past twelve of the clock.

The House re-assembled at twenty-three minutes past twelve of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

RE: SHRI LANKAN TAMILS ISSUE - (Contd.)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, now we will take up the corruption issue and the Sri Lankan issue will be taken up tomorrow. ...*(Interruptions)*... It has been decided.*(Interruptions)*... आप बैठिए ...*(व्यवधान)* ...

SOME HON. MEMBERS: No, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

SHRI PAUL MANOJ PANDIAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, this is an important issue. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, we can't accept this decision. ...*(Interruptions)*... We can't accept this decision. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Sri Lankan issue has to be discussed. ...*(Interruptions)*... In protest we are staging a walk-out. ...*(Interruptions)*... Every time the Sri Lankan issue is not given the importance it deserves. ...*(Interruptions)*... So, we are not able to accept this proposal. ...*(Interruptions)*... We are staging a walk-out. ...*(Interruptions)*...

(At this stage some hon. Members left the Chamber.)

DR. V. MAITREYAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, we are also not accepting this proposal. We are also protesting and staging a walk-out. ...*(Interruptions)*...

(At this stage some hon. Members left the Chamber.)

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, I will have to make a submission. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री उपसभापति : आप बैठिए ...*(व्यवधान)* ... यह मीटिंग के

बाद डिसाइड हुआ है ... (व्यवधान) ... Nothing will go on record.
... (Interruptions) ... Yes, Mr. Raja. ... (Interruptions) ...

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, I will have to make a submission.
(Interruptions) ...

श्री वी. हनुमंत राव : सर, सभी पोलिटिकल पार्टियों की
मीटिंग होती है, लेकिन अभी ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री उपसभापति : हनुमंत राव जी, आप बैठिए। सभी मल्लिकर
decision लेते हैं, एक decision नहीं होगा ... (व्यवधान) ... आप
बैठिए ... (व्यवधान) ...

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, I would like to make a submission. The hon. Minister is sitting here. The Leader of the Opposition is also sitting here. The DMK Party till now is part of the Government. I think it is part of the Government. The DMK Party stages a walkout. I do not know what sort of Government we have today. When the whole massacre took place, when the genocide took place in Sri Lanka, the DMK was part of the Government. When we question the role of the Government, the Government should answer this collectively. Now what is happening in this Government? The Minister should respond. I want that this House unanimously...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Raja you know it is a Parliamentary practice that whenever there is a dispute of taking up an issue, we all meet in the Chamber. It is a practice which we are following. I have just now adjourned the House for 15 minutes. We also had a meeting where all agreed to it. I came here and announced it. Now if we do not follow this practice, then what else should we follow? This is the way.

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, I can understand the Chair. But my point is, this House should unanimously share the concern of the Sri Lankan Tamils. I want that both the sections should identify with the cause of Tamils. That is why I want a meaningful discussion. If the Chair assures that there will be a meaningful discussion....

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: For meaningful discussion, the Chair is always ready. It is for the House to do meaningful discussion.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Sir, it has been agreed upon that today we will take up the issue of corruption and tomorrow we will take up the Sri Lanka issue.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Let the Chair assure that after the Question Hour tomorrow the Sri Lankan issue will be taken up.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: After the Question Hour tomorrow, we will take up the Sri Lankan issue.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It was decided in the meeting of the Leaders that tomorrow the discussion on Sri Lankan Tamils will be taken up. This is the decision which I am conveying.

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, as Shri Raja is saying, the entire House should share the concern of the Sri Lankan Tamils.

SHORT DURATION DISCUSSION

Growing incidence of corruption in the country

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, we are extremely grateful to you for allowing this issue to be raised today. Sir, on my own behalf and

on behalf of all my colleagues, I am sure most of the Members of this House will agree with it, I would like to assure Shri Raja that there are hardly two views likely on the issue of concern that he has raised. Since the Chair has been gracious enough to fix the debate for tomorrow, we shall all be speaking in one word on the motion which he has moved in regard to Sri Lankan Tamils.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, every time we speak, you are giving this assurance. How could that be? ...(*Interruptions*). They are taking the House for a ride...(*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Siva, he has already started. Please sit down.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: He should talk about it in general. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, the issue of corruption which we are going to discuss today has always been an important issue as far as our society is concerned. But in the last few months, particularly in the last few days, it has acquired a centre stage as far as the social and political agenda of India is concerned. The reason for this immediately may appear to be the movement which has been launched by Shri Anna Hazare and his colleagues, the fast that he has undertaken. All of us are anxiously waiting for a moment when some very honourable settlement is arrived at; the Government comes out with a well-intentioned statement that it shall take adequate steps even in terms of legislation so that corruption can be checked effectively in this country and Shri Anna Hazare is then persuaded to give up his fast because his life and his activities are extremely precious to this country.

But while we are at this delicate situation, and we are discussing the issue of corruption in this House, I do believe that this opportunity also presents a historic challenge to us. Parliament is the ultimate law making authority on this issue as far as India is concerned. Movements, outside Parliament, are all intended to convey

public opinion and the intensity of that public opinion to us. That message, which is coming to all of us from different parts of the country today, could not be louder and clearer. And the loud and clear message today is that the country is expecting Parliament to perform its historic obligation and duty, its commitment to the people, and take effective steps so that we are able to, substantially, tackle the problem of corruption, if not eliminate it altogether in India. While we do so, we must also have the honesty of purpose to really analyse where we have gone wrong. When I say, where we have gone wrong, I don't want to sound partisan. Where is the activity, both political and economic, as far as this country is concerned and which are the challenges which are presented before us? Today there is a

serious crisis of credibility. There is erosion as far as credibility of governance in some places is concerned. People are losing faith that the normal mechanisms, that we have put in place, will be adequate and sufficient to tackle the menace of corruption. Therefore, it is extremely important that we introspect honestly and introspect seriously. Our introspection must lead us to accept what truthfully the situation on the ground is. We should intend to restore the credibility of governance, raise the bar of accountability, and provide for deterrents so that those who indulge in these unacceptable activities, whether they are in the bureaucracy or they are in public life or they are in any other sphere of governance, do not get away after committing such heinous crimes against society. Sir, I originally thought, when I was learning my initial lessons in politics, that there were too many controls and regulations which the Government had. And, we thought, when liberalization set in, and we had delicensing taking place, freedom from controls taking place, that the role of Government and the intrusion of Government into various places would come to an end, or, that it would, substantially, decline, and once that happened, we would probably have a much cleaner society as far as corruption was concerned. I must confess that this was the honest belief that even I shared. Of course, this had its own advantages. Delicensing, or, freedom from control, meant that people wanting to undertake economic activity did not have to move around in the corridors of power. To that extent, we did take a step forward. But, as we progressed, Sir, when we unleashed larger avenues of economic activity, we, suddenly found that new areas and much bigger areas, as far as corruption and graft are concerned, suddenly started emerging. They got decentralised. And, I intend to place certain things before the House. I shall endeavour, at least, in that part of what I wish to say, to be as non-partisan as possible; but there are some observations that I have to make about the present Government a little later. Let us look at what has happened across the country. Today, if we look around, irrespective of which party governs which part of India, land, itself, has become one major area of corruption.

For any economic activity, be it housing, be it industry, or be it institutional use, people need land.

Therefore, acquisition of land, which is the land intended to be acquired, which is the land intended to be released from acquisition, which is the land whose alignment with some highway or road must be changed so that a part of it comes near the highway itself and that increases the value of the land, conversion of land use, clearance of layout plans for townships and so on, all this, from top to bottom, is there. And we have now gone to the extent of saying that if you have an urban project which is more than fifty cores of rupees- and land being costly, most projects would be more than fifty crores of rupees - it will also require environmental clearance from the

Central Government. At least, there was one stage, some years ago, not recently, where literally thousands of files used to be pending with the Central Government for environmental clearances because some buildings in some parts of the country have to be constructed. So, at different levels, with the kind of discretions we brought in, we suddenly found that all these activities became almost hand-maiden for various kinds of discretions and, since a large amount of money was involved in this, these became central areas for corruption.

Take mining. Let us look at the kind of system we have. Originally, we never thought that there would be an ability to make money if you go underground for mining or if you go underwater, into the sea, for oil and gas, or, even if you go into the space as far as Spectrum is concerned.

Now, as we have progressed, we have suddenly found that these areas, to those who have wicked intentions, provided a great opportunity.

In mining, Sir, except for a meagre amount of royalty and some taxes, the State gets almost next to nothing. And there is a transfer of natural wealth into private hands.

ONE HON. MEMBER: It started in Karnataka.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: If you want to be partisan, I can come to that.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: And suddenly, we found a situation that not only is it a transfer of huge amount of wealth into private hands, but our policies also, Sir, - and I have said this in this House earlier - of 'first-come-first-serve', first application and so on were all intended to benefit not actual users but those who could trade in them. Some States now have altered that policy and want these to be given to those who would actually create jobs and value addition in those areas. There is a serious case for rethinking on the whole policy, on how much those people pay, how much is the revenue and so on - and I am told that an amendment in the mining law will also be

proposed whereby some amount of money to be realised is to be spent for the development of the local region itself. But over the years that was the second area. I refer to the third area now. And, Sir, these are all areas which we had not conceived of twenty years ago, including the airways. And what was Spectrum ultimately? It was a scarce resource. It was a limited resource and, therefore, by following a policy in which you say you want to give it to the actual user – the actual user has deep pockets; he could afford to pay more – but on some proposal or the other, we had a discretionary policy; we decided to under-price it and,

therefore, by under-pricing it, we realised that there were people who were ready to make money out of them. Take oil and gas. These were again areas where people went under water, under sea, and you found huge amounts of revenues. These are all national assets and who would get these national assets? Who are the people who will get them, whether it is Spectrum, whether it is these assets or it is mining or, for that matter, any other kind of largesse that the State gave? So, the State on behalf of the people was holding this largesse. Ports and highways are also in the same category.

So, in each contract, the terms can be so drafted that, while drafting the terms of the tender, you originally know who the successful party is going to be. These are all areas where we realised that we have started seriously compromising. Sir, we also have reached a stage—I must clarify, I am not an opponent of the whole idea of the society, the private sector, the non-Governmental organisations and charitable trusts getting into the field of education; from school education to higher education, some of them have made a commendable contribution. But, then, in areas where there was a scarcity created, in terms of seats—we know the States where this is happening—unthinkable amount of capitation fee for a single undergraduate or post-graduate medical seat was charged, because we decided to create scarcity of seats. Wherever the scarcity got over, the capitation fee disappeared. But, wherever we created scarcity, we found that this became a major area as far as black money is concerned.

Look at the area of liquor, the way tenders are given in some of the States, the way they are concentrated in limited hands. So, these are all areas where we found an the extent of economic activity and its expansion. The average person found that it was beyond his reach. We left concentration of wealth in certain hands, who could then run and administer the whole thing.

Let us look at the plight of our Revenue Department, Customs, Excise, Taxes, Municipal Taxes, etc. Whoever has to go to these authorities, when we hear peal on television these days amongst the protestors, it is these grievances which has compelled them all to

come out and say, "We, ultimately, found a voice and, therefore, we must speak out as far as these things are concerned." Municipalities, rationing, licensing, transport departments of various Governments are all areas where we suddenly found that over the years it has become an accepted norm that corrupt practice would prevail and without a citizen going through that route it was very difficult to get his papers or file to move on or work to be done. Sir, this had an impact as far as the Government is concerned.

Let us also look at what happened to other limbs of the State. Last week only we discussed the judicial institution in the case of a Resolution for removal of one of the hon. Judges. I do not

want to repeat that. But, the fact of the matter is, the lower judiciary owes its accountability to the higher judiciary; the higher you go, the accountability norms get weakened. Therefore, when they get weakened, this is one area where people can get away and, therefore, the accountability norms are not there. I said it last week, and I have no hesitation in repeating it today.

I have been a close observer of that institution for the last 34 years. What was unthinkable when I joined the Bar, I find a large number of rumours with the institution almost every time I happen to visit somebody who is actively concerned.

Take the case of media. There is a whole idea of giving the media the freedom from control, freedom from any State regulations. We are proud of an independent media to that effect. But, then, in the last few years, we started getting whispers and then a number of us had to face the reality. Take the case of the whole menace of paid news. The media has, in fact, a greater function to perform. The industry may only help in developing the economy but the media shapes the human mind. If the shaping of the human mind also gets polluted because you have to buy packages, then the reader is misled. The right to be informed, the right to knowledge, as far as the reader is concerned or the viewer is concerned, gets vitiated because of the media packages. Therefore, I think, we created specialized investigating agencies. Sir, we created specialised investigative agencies hoping that whenever corruption takes place in any sphere of life, these agencies will then step in and will start cleansing up the system. One such agency, Sir, which was created is the CBI. Sir, we had a problem why the CBI was created. The CBI was created under the Delhi Special Police Establishment Act because law and order in our Constitution is a State subject, but the Central Government has its establishments all over the country. Now, obviously, a State police cannot investigate what goes on in the Central Government. Therefore, the Central Government said, "I must have my own police to investigate cases of corruption." With the consent of the State, it can also investigate cases what happens in the States. But the State has to consent because

we have a federal polity. We suddenly found that the investigative agencies and the premier investigative agency that we created suddenly started functioning for collateral or political reasons. And I can give you umpteen cases. I do not want to get into these cases. Let me give you one or two illustrations. Our friends from both principal parties of Uttar Pradesh are here. How many times does the CBI change affidavits in the cases of their leaders? Depending on the intensity of their political opposition to the Government in power, the colour of the affidavit changes accordingly.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): For winning the confidence vote.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, in Andhra Pradesh, I recollect that the former Chief Minister, unfortunately, no more in this world, when he had a battle going on with the leading media organisation of the State, you had investigative agencies unleashed against that media organisation. And, suddenly, when the hon. Chief Minister is no more and his family members have gone and formed a separate political party, you find the CBI being unleashed against his political party. So, the dead man is retrospectively added as an accused. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO (Andhra Pradesh): It is the decision of the High Court. ...*(Interruptions)*... Why are you referring to it? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Hanumantha Rao, please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... हनुमंत राव जी, आप बैठ जाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): Will the hon. Leader of the Opposition yield for a minute? Sir, the hon. Leader of the Opposition has been referring about the former Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh. Sir, there was a petition filed before the High Court of Andhra Pradesh. The Court ordered a CBI inquiry. On the directions of the court, the case is being investigated. The name which the hon. Leader of the Opposition has referred to, i.e., the name of the former Chief Minister...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let us not go into that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Some allegations have been made in the petition. Because of that only the name of the former Chief Minister has been mentioned. On the direction of the court, the investigation is going on.

SHRI BALBIR PUNJ (Orissa): Can the hon. Minister say that if he had not left the Congress, would he be investigated?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please, sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr.

Punj, please sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, I am conscious of the fact what Mr. Narayanasamy says is factually correct. But let me remind him any institution, be it investigation, be it the courts, their credibility is also judged when they are not carried away with the times. So, when the late Chief Minister was alive and people were petitioning courts, if the court had passed that order, it was a different matter. Today, the political situation changes, I do not want to add anything more to this. But these are not because it relates to an individual case, but it only is a serious and a sad reflection on the health of some of our institutions. And because the health of our institutions is

this, let us then not blame people who have come on to the roads in the present environment and who are now saying, 'please reform the system', and they are all looking at us what are we going to do under these circumstances. Sir, while I am on this, I will just make the last point and then go to the larger submissions which I have to make. Is it not factually true that even 64 years after Independence, despite various honest efforts made by Governments, and here I am not blaming only political parties, we have not been able to discover an honest method of political funding in the country? The world's largest democracy has not transparent method of funding, and, therefore, discretion in the matters of contracts, land, mining, all these factors when they interplay with this, it erodes the credibility of politics in public life. I remember when we were in Government, the Congress Party had formed a committee headed by the then Leader of the Opposition and today the hon. Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh, and he prepared a very good report on this subject on behalf of the Congress Party. The report was, 'start giving tax rebates'. So, whatever people donate, whether individual donates or firms donate, or companies donate to Parties, it is a legitimate expenditure. You start giving deductions so that people get some incentivize to make political donations in cheques. I was then in the Government. Inspired by the Report that he prepared, we immediately brought an amendment, it went to a Standing Committee headed by Pranab Mukherjee and we amended the Companies Act, the Income Tax Act and that is the law for the last seven, eight or nine years. The Left Parties had opposed it then. I remember Left Parties opposed, but most of us accepted it. The people will now be incentivized to donate in cheques because political funding is a reality. Why should it not be transparent? All over the world, it is transparent; there is nothing hush-hush about it. We make some beginning but a small beginning. Therefore, we have to seriously consider that if people donate in the hope that the recipient of the donation comes tomorrow in power, then, obviously it will be in my interest to keep him in good humour in anticipation of his coming in

power. So, we have not been able to invent that system. Therefore, that is why people are looking towards this House and also the Lok Sabha that how the Parliament is going to react to this particular challenge. I do believe, Sir, we must not be mistaken that there are countries all over the world where similar protests took place, and in those countries protests took place because there was no democracy and they never allowed a protest. They had been strangled for decades, if not more. In India we are a free society, people express themselves. Therefore, it would be wrong to compare it, but it is a legitimate aspiration of the people which is now surfacing in the hope that those in decision-making will react to it and respond in accordance with the enormity of the problem. Sir, our track record has not been the best. I

remember when the UPA-1 was formed, with one of the great enthusiasms in the Government, one of the issues we regularly raised was about people with criminal cases, how do you bring them into Government, the issue of tainted Ministers. You have cases where people close to those in high places were involved were collusively killed by the CBI. I am referring to the famous case of Bofors. A number of times they collusively killed. Did they do any credit to the reputation of our investigative agency? The Government had to face an embarrassment during the UPA-1 in the Oil Coupons case, the Volkar case, as they used to call it. Brick by brick all this was eroding the credibility of the Government. You had not one but two cases in India – people may get out on technicalities– where there is a general conviction in the country that Governments have won a parliamentary majority, a vote of confidence, through means which are highly questionable. Therefore, that is a challenge and question thrown up before the world's largest democracy. The 2G scam was not a small scam. At what level were people involved in this decision making? The matter is in court. We have debated it repeatedly. I won't refer to it. For three years if we don't take action in 2G, we can rest assured that you may think that you have put a lid on it but you can't put a lid on public anger. That's the harsh reality. Two weeks ago, we discussed what happened in the Commonwealth Games. Whether it is the Auditor General or it is the media or other exposures which are coming out, one by one they keep telling us how various kinds of improprieties and foul plays have taken place. Let us, Sir, be assured on one fact. Ultimately, if there is fairness on the strength of which Indian democracy survives, it is not fairness in our functioning or political stands that we take. At the end of the day, public opinion in this country is extremely fierce and extremely fair. That is why during elections, Governments get voted in, Governments get voted out. Waves do take place in elections because of the sense of fairness on the people and it is because of this sense of fairness, the enormity of their protest is proportionate

to the anger and that anger is proportionate to the extent of malpractices which have gone up. So, when people find scam after scam and then people realize, here is a Government headed by a man whom we trusted, and, trusted for a good reason because of a good track record, and we find the Government and the Prime Minister feeling completely helpless in checking this. Can we blame the people for executing their anger during the situation? Let us, Sir, look at the manner in which we handled this whole crisis. It is true that for the last 42 years the political system has been debating what should be the kind of Lokpal. When the first protest took place we should have had squarely a political approach spoken to them that we need a Bill. We will get the entire political cross section together which will tell them how

1.00 P.M.

much is doable and possible and how much within the framework of our law and Constitution is not possible. First, you lead them up the garden path and, then, suddenly you decide to dump them. It creates a crisis of confidence in them. They don't trust you anymore. Sir, according to me, when the Government decided to dump the activists of India against corruption, the Ministers came out with a ministerial draft. When the Ministers came out with their draft, the ministerial draft, if it had some semblance of reasonableness, which was politically marketable to the rest of the society, the people would think that Government has come out with honest Bill. Maybe it still does not meet our expectations but we can accept it. Let us try and make a good beginning. Even that day when the Ministers came out with a draft, Sir, we told them, in fact, I put it with my own name that this is the suggestion on the Net, there are some things which are doable the power to appoint a Lokpal. There must be a systematic mechanism in the power to appoint a Lokpal. It must be reasonably free from Government. Don't overload it with Government representatives so that it becomes a Sarkari Lokpal. Some element of Government representation will be there. You can have an Opposition representation. You can have some eminent citizens put in their through a mechanism so that the best in the society are Members of the Lokpal. But by a play of joints you always wanted Government to have 60 per cent, 70 per cent majority or a decisive say in the appointment of Lokpal. So, you almost lost the moral battle against corruption because you wanted a Lokpal where you could, in the first instance, somehow play around with the appointments that this has come out immediately in the backdrop of the CVCs appointment which could not take place. When it was brought to your notice that the CVC should not be appointed because there was a taint of a pendency of a criminal case of a particular gentleman, you said, 'No, we are appointing him.' In that background you again load the appointing Committee with people overloaded with Government. You then came out with a suggestion. There is a debate whether the Prime Minister should be included or not

included.

No, the Prime Minister would not be included. We will include him after he ceases to be Prime Minister. But, then a logical question which the people are asking is: If, *prima facie*, Prime Minister, at a given point of time, is questionable and corrupt, should he be allowed to complete his term and made him accountable only afterwards? The world's largest democracy must then suffer a corrupt Prime Minister! He must be checked then and there. He must not be allowed to be in office even for a single day if there is serious stigma on him. But, you came out with this formulation. A more reasonable formulation – I am not saying that this was the NDA's formulation; it was NDA Government's formulation – was cleared by the Standing Committee

which was headed by Shri Pranab Mukherjee. And that formulation was that the Prime Minister will be included. Some functions which impinge upon national security and public order would be outside its sphere. And any reasonable activist with whom I had spoken to in the civil society says, 'well, that exclusion, in the interest of national security or intelligence activities where agencies report to the Prime Minister, is justifiable and you can keep them out. But, in the matters of commercial contracts or any other form of dubious conduct, Prime Minister, at a given point of time, should be included.'

I come to judiciary. What you are now willing to concede is what we have been saying right from the day one. Judiciary cannot be covered by this Lokpal. Judiciary should be covered by another alternative mechanism. We call it the National Judicial Commission. Some people want to strengthen the Judicial Accountability Bill. I don't know what shape it eventually takes. But, these are all areas on which...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We will have lunch after hon. Leader of the Opposition completes his speech.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Now, I find there is a difficulty in the grievance mechanism. There is a debate whether it should be in Lokpal or it should be in a separate Bill. The Government of Bihar has come out with this legislation. The Government of Madhya Pradesh has come out with this legislation. They are working out the mannerism of starting this mechanism. Mr. Mishra tells me that the Government of Uttar Pradesh also came out with such legislation. It is the Government service delivery system that you must address the grievances of the common man, either through having an alternative mechanism or you have the Lokpal covering it. It could be a matter of debate.

SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL (Gujarat): What happens in Gujarat for the last eleven years? Lokayukta has not been appointed for the last eleven years in Gujarat!

SHRI VIJAYKUMAR RUPANI (Gujarat): It is because of you...(Interruptions)...It is because of Congress...(Interruptions)...

SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL: Sir, Lokayukta has not been appointed in

Gujarat for the last 11 years...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You speak when your turn comes, Mr. Rashtrapal. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, let somebody in the Government – two very senior Ministers are sitting in the first row – seriously examine it, make a case study and you will reach a conclusion why Offices like Governors should be kept away from the appointment of Lokpal. You find efforts

being made to appoint the Lokpal without involving an elected Government! We don't even want that situation to come. Mr. Krishna is here and Mr. Kamal Nath is here. Let them examine it, rather than any side comment on this. No State Government in this country will accept the Governor making an appointment by saying that elected Government is not to be involved. If that were to happen, then the Federal structure in India would seriously get affected. So, let us, honestly, introspect the facts on that basis.

Sir, most of the other issues - selection panel, etc., - are doable. Now, you have put one provision in the Government's draft that if Lokpal - he could be a former Judge or he could be an eminent person - is to be removed, only the Government can initiate the process of removal. And, pending removal, only the Government can suspend him. So, there is an enquiry against your Minister by Lokpal, you find a member inconvenient so you put him under suspension. Sir, it should be either through an impeachment process or the Supreme Court removal process. It must be independent of the political executive. What is wrong in it? Is that an issue on which you enter into confrontation with the civil society activists. The suggestion made is eminently reasonable.

One suggestion is to have a Bench to deal with corruption cases expeditiously in every court. All of us should immediately agree to this. Whistleblowers who complain to Lokpal must get protection. Now, these are not areas where there should, actually, be two views even between political parties. A whistleblower in any system must get a protection. One of the grievances they have is this. Please consider this, and there must be some internal audit in the Government as to how these provisions came in. If a man files a complaint to a Lokpal and the official is held guilty, he can be sentenced for a minimum of six months or a maximum of up to 10 years. So, the corrupt officer will get six months imprisonment. Now, if your complaint turns out to be false, the complainant goes in for a minimum of two years

imprisonment and it can go up to 5 years. So, the punishment for filing a complaint which turns out to be incorrect is more than the punishment to be inflicted on the official held guilty. Do you seriously expect anybody in this House or outside the Civil Society to accept these kinds of provisions? Therefore, Sir, these are areas where you can never legislate in haste. And, at least, never legislate in anger. There is one provision in this. You had some problem with some Civil Society activists whom you first tried to bring in for a dialogue and, then, broke up with them. So, the Minister's draft which has been introduced has a provision that all non-Government organisations will be covered by Lokpal. They said, "If it receives Government funding, it should be covered by Lokpal." Now, what is the

effect? Somebody is running a school, somebody is running a temple, somebody is running a Gurdwara or somebody is running an orphanage. They don't take Government funds. You make the Government intrusive. Now, this was only a teaser to them that Minister has decided to act and provide for a Bill that every NGO in this country will be now accountable to a Lokpal. You may not like those NGOs, I may not like some of them. But, you cannot have a provision like this where somebody has nothing to do with the Government. Then, why leave it to Lokpal? Then, say, 'Lokpal will also investigate political parties.' Therefore, the Government Bill requires a serious relook even if there are areas where you or us; we don't agree with some of their provisions. I think some of them can be made compatible that they must exist in accordance with the constitutional provisions. This Bill cannot have a provision which violates the Constitution. Therefore, all provisions whether in your draft or any other draft by any of the NGOs which is there, must be constitutionally compatible. Now, rather than break the dialogue, then, don't talk again at all, and resort to these tactics, you sit with an open mind. Democracy functions on some basic principles. That is what we said last week when the Prime Minister made a statement. The ultimate authority is with the Government to introduce the law. The authority is with the Parliament to approve the law. They have a right to protest and crusade. But, then, we must neither curtail their right to protest nor must we get so angry with them and say like children that we will not speak to you now. And, it is only when pressure becomes unbearable that we will start speaking to you. Most of these provisions are such that they are workable, or, at least, they can be brought within the dialogue domain and a solution can be worked out rather than create a situation in the society that it appears that there is a confrontation going on between the political system of this country and the Civil Society. If, Sir, our objectives are honourable and our objectives are common which is how do we now, at least, seize the challenge and eradicate corruption in this country. If we sit with an open mind, I have not the least

doubt that most of these issues can be resolved and it won't take too much time for it to be resolved. And, ultimately, if on some issues, the resolution does not take place, the will of Parliament will prevail. And, Parliament, surely, has got the message loud and clear that we will be reasonable, our principal objective will be how to eradicate corruption rather than cover up corruption. If we sit with that mind, I am sure, we will respond to this challenge which the society is now posing before the Parliament itself. I am sure, Sir, we will respond to this challenge adequately and rise to this opportunity which the society really has provided us in terms of a protest. We will use this as an opportunity. Thank you very much.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The lunch hour will be for half-an-hour. There is a request that

there is an all-Party meeting. Some of the leaders have to leave. So, those leaders, who will be going will be called first. The House is adjourned for half-an-hour for lunch.

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

The House re-assembled after lunch at forty-five minutes past one of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Satyavrat Chaturvedi.

DR. V. MAITREYAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, we had made a request to the Chair in the morning. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will do that. Let the Member from the main party in Government speak. ...(*Interruptions*)...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, we have no problem with that but we have to attend the all-party meeting. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We are doing it, Dr. Maitreyan.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE (Kerala): Sir, we are discussing a very serious issue and no Cabinet Minister is present here. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: They would come.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN (Kerala): Sir, they would be coming.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, we are discussing a very serious issue. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Satyavrat Chaturvedi.

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी (उत्तराखण्ड) : माननीय उपसभापति महोदय , आज इस सदन में हम एक बहुत गंभीर वषिय पर चर्चा कर रहे हैं देश में आज एक चलि की लहर सब तरफ है और लोग इस बात से चक्षित हैं कि इस देश के जनजीवन में , लगभग सभी क्षेत्रों में जसि तरह से भ्रष्टाचार देखने को मल्लि है , लोगों के मन में

भ्रष्टाचार के प्रति आक्रोश है। क्या आज मैं एक नविदन कर सकता हूँ। यहां अपने सभी साथियों से, सहयोगियों से और माननीय सदस्यों से कि कम से कम इस मुद्दे पर हम राजनीति से हटकर थोड़ा बहस करें। बहुत से मुद्दे दे हमारे सामने आते हैं जिन पर हम राजनीतिक तरीके से, अपनी-अपनी पार्टी लाइन से बाहें करते हैं, लेकिन कुछ ऐसे मुद्दे हैं, जो आज राष्ट्रीय समस्या बन चुके हैं और भ्रष्टाचार उनमें से एक ऐसा मुद्दा है, जो जनजीवन में एक नासूर की तरह पल रहा है। दो-तीन बाहें बहुत साफ हैं, जिन पर मैं समझता हूँ कि बहस की कोई गुंजाइश नहीं है। पहली बाह, हमारे सार्वजनिक जनजीवन में, राष्ट्रीय जनजीवन के लगभग क्षेत्र में भ्रष्टाचार है।

- इस सच्चाई से अगर हम इंकार करते हैं, तो हम और किसी को नहीं, खुद को धोखा देते हैं। कोई क्षेत्र नहीं बचा है, जहां भ्रष्टाचार ने अपने पांव न पसार लिये हों। दूसरी जो सच्चाई है, जसि पर कोई दो रायें नहीं हो सकती कि आजसमूचा राष्ट्र, इस देश की समूची जनता इस भ्रष्टाचार के दामव से लड़ने के लिये तैयार है और वह अब भ्रष्टाचार को बरदाश्त करने को तैयार नहीं है। इस मुद्दे पर दो रायें नहीं हो सकती कि यह भी उतना ही बड़ा सच है। तीसरी बात, दुर्भाग्य है कि आज जनसाधारण में जो अवधारणा बनी है, वह यह बनी है कि भ्रष्टाचार के सबसे बड़े स्रोत राजनीति और राजनीतिक क्षेत्रों में काम करने वाले नेता बन गए हैं। आज सरकार यू.पी.ए. की है, स्वाभाविक है कि सवाल यू.पी.ए. से पूछे जाएंगे। जम्मेदारी सरकार की होती है और हमारी जम्मेदारी होने के नाते हम जवाबदेह हैं, लेकिन यह मान बैठना कि यह लोगों का केवल सरकार के वरिद्ध आक्रोश है, मैं समझता हूं, यह शुचुरमुर्गी बात होगी। मैं बड़ी वनिमता से नविदन करना चाहता हूं कि आज हम सब कटघरे में खड़े हैं। पार्टियों की बात छोड़ दीजिए, आजसमूचे राजनीतिक नेतृत्व को कटघरे में खड़ा करके लोग देख रहे हैं और हम पर उनका विश्वास एक तो वैसे ही कम हो रहा था, पर अब और कम होसा चला जा रहा है, इसलिए एक ईमानदार आत्मनिरीक्षण करने की जरूरत है। मैं नेता प्रतिपक्ष को बधाई देना चाहता हूं, आज जब वे अपना भाषण दे रहे थे, तो मैं समझता था कि आज भी शायद, आरोप-प्रत्यारोपों में यह बहस उलझकर रह जाएगी और जसि स्तर पर हमें बहस करनी चाहिए, आत्मनिरीक्षण करना चाहिए, विश्लेषण करना चाहिए, शायद वह इन आरोप-प्रत्यारोपों की बहस में कहीं खो जाएगा। मुझे खुशी है कि नेता प्रतिपक्ष ने आज अपने विचार यहां रखे। एक-आध जगह वे अपने आपको नहीं रोक पाए, एक-आध चुटकी लेने में वे भी नहीं चूके, लेकिन कभी-कभार एक-आध चुटकी किसी कारण से आ जाती है। महोदय, हमारे सामने दो रास्ते हैं। एक रास्ता तो यह है कि हम इस बहस को एक राजनीतिक बहस बना दें, हम आपको और आप हमें आरोपों के कटघरे में खड़ा करें। यही हम इतने वर्षों से करते आए हैं। सच यह है कि आज अगर राजनेताओं के बारे में इतनी खराब आमधारणा बनी है तो उसका एक बहुत बड़ा कारण यह है कि हमने अक्सर एक-

दूसरे पर अपने छोटे-छोटे राजनीतिक हितों के नज़रिए से बहुत सारे गैर ज़िम्मेदाराना इल्ज़ाम इस सदन के अंदर और उस सदन के अंदर लगाए हैं। उन इल्ज़ामों के लगाने के कारण आज न हमारा दामन साफ़ रह गया है और न ही आपका दामन साफ़ रह गया है, आज कोई भी साफ़ दामन, पाक-दामन दिखायी नहीं देता। क्या हम ईमानदार आत्मनिरीक्षण करने के लिए तैयार हैं? यह समस्या अब बहुत अधिक बढ़ गयी है, अब पानी नाक से ऊपर जाने वाला है। भ्रष्टाचार के खिलाफ सबसे बड़ी समस्या अगर मुझे दिखायी देती है तो वह यह है कि भ्रष्टाचार को परखने का हमारा नज़रिया ईमानदार नहीं है। माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मैं एक घटना यहां सुनाना चाहता हूँ। यह केवल हमारी बात नहीं है, हमारे समूचे समाज का चरित्र बन गया है। मैं एक गाँव में दौरे पर पहुँचा तो वहाँ एक शख्स मुझे मल्ला जख़िने मुझी भ्रष्टाचार की बहुत शिकायत की। उसने तहसील, थाना, ब्लॉक - हर विभाग में भ्रष्टाचार के बारे में शिकायत की। वह कहने लगा कि साहब, आप नेता तो, आप हमारे लीडर हो, आप हमें इस भ्रष्टाचार से मुक्ति दिलाओ, भ्रष्टाचार के माँरे हमारा जीवन दूँधर हो गया है। मैं लगभग नश्वित्तर था क्योंकि उसकी बात में सच्चाई थी। मुझे अचानक याद आया कि कुछ साल पहले वही आदमी अपने बेटे को लेकर मेरे पास आया था। उसके बेटे ने सखिल इंजीनियरिंग से डिप्लोमा, इंजीनियरिंग किया था, उस समय उसे कसि नौकरी की बड़ी तलाश थी। उसने मुझसे नविदन किया था और तब मैंने उसकी कुछ सहायता

कर दी थी, जिसकी वजह से उसका बेटा नौकरी पर लग गया था और सचिवाई विभाग में सब इंजीनियर बन गया था। उसके बेटे का नाम संतोष था। मैंने उससे पूछा कि संतोष का क्या हाल है? उसने जवाब दिया कि, "साहब, संतोष तो बहुत खुशहाल है, आजकल जबलपुर के पास बरगी बांध बन रहा है, वहां वह पछिले तीन-चार साल से लगा हुआ है।" मैंने पूछा कि वह खुश तो है, ठीक-ठाक तो है? वह कहने लगा कि साहब, क्या बताएं, आपकी बड़ी कृपा है, आपने उसे नौकरी में लगा दिया था, आपका उपकार तो हम कभी नहीं भूलेंगे। उसने तो जबलपुर में तीन प्लॉट ले लिये हैं, एक कोठी भी बना ली है। मैंने पूछा कि तीन प्लॉट ले लिये हैं और एक कोठी भी बना ली है? वह कहने लगा, हां साहब, इसके अलावा उसने दस-पंद्रह नयी एम्बेसेडर गाड़ियां भी ली हैं और वहां वह एक ट्रैवल एजेंसी भी चला रहा है। आपकी कृपा से सब अच्छा है, वह बहुत खुशहाल है। मैंने पूछा, बाबा, आपने तो बड़ी गरीबी से उसे पढ़ाया था, अपने लिये तो उसने वहां सब कुछ कर लिया, मां-बाप का भी खयाल करता है या नहीं? वह कहने लगा, नहीं साहब, ऐसी बात नहीं है। पछिले साल दखिली पर आया था, 28 एकड़ का एक प्लॉट यहां पर ले लिया है, खेत बना दिया है, दो ठो कुएं खुदवा दिये हैं, उनमें पम्प लगवा गया है। मैंने उससे पूछा, बाबा, उसको तनखाह कितनी मिलती है? वह कहने लगा कि साहब, आप तो सब जानते हैं, जैसे संसार चल रहा है, वैसे ही वह चल रहा है। मैंने कहा, बाबा, एक बात बताओ, आपको तहसील का, थाने का, ब्लॉक का, दुनिया भर का भ्रष्टाचार दिखायी दिया, लेकिन अपने बेटे का भ्रष्टाचार दिखायी नहीं दिया? जो आदमी तीन साल की नौकरी में इतना सब कुछ बना ले गया, उसका भ्रष्टाचार आपको दिखायी नहीं दिया? यह है, भ्रष्टाचार के प्रति हमारा दोगला नज़रिया। यहां हर आदमी दूसरे का भ्रष्टाचार समाप्त करने में लगा है, अपने गरिबान में झांकने की किसी को फुर्सत नहीं। भारतीय जनता पार्टी दूजी स्पेक्ट्रम की बात करेगी, सी.डब्ल्यू.जी. की बात करेगी। बेशक आपका हक है, आप वफ़ादारी पार्टी हैं, आपका अधिकार भी है और आपका दायित्व भी है। मैं स्वागत करता हूं जरूर उठने चाहिए ये मुझे, लेकिन एकबार जरा गरिबान में तो झांककर देख लिया होता, हमें बड़े-बड़े उपदेश पल्लाने वाले लोग खुद कहां खड़े हैं। अब मैं * की तो चर्चा करना नहीं चाहूंगा, न * की ... (व्यवधान)

श्री उपसभापति : नाम नहीं लें, नाम नक़ाल दीजिए।

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी : नक़ील दीज़िए , आपका अधिकार है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The level of the debate is very high. Let us maintain it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी : मैं इसलिए चाहता था। मेरा सीधा कहना यह है कि दरअसल अगर हम खुद अपने भीतर के भ्रष्टाचार को समाप्त करने का संकल्प ले लें तो इस देश के अंदर राजनेताओं के प्रति सम्मान न केवल बढ़ेगा , बल्कि इस देश में कभी-कभार जो राजनीतिक अस्थिरता दिखाई देती है , इस देश की वह राजनीतिक अस्थिरता भी समाप्त होगी और यह देश मजबूत होकर खड़ा होगा। लेकिन , ऐसा हो नहीं रहा है।

माननीय उपसभापति महोदय , गलतियां हमसे भी हुई हैं। हम पहले किसी बात पर यदि पर अड़ जाते हैं और हम यह कहते हैं कि यह उचित नहीं है , यह संवैधानिक रूप से भी उचित नहीं है। दूजी स्पेक्ट्रम के मामले में जब जे.पी.सी. की बात की गई तो हमने देखा कि नहीं , जे.पी.सी. देने की कोई जरूरत नहीं है। एक पूरा का पूरा सत्र स्वाहा हो गया इसी ज़िद के ऊपर कि दू.जी. स्पेक्ट्रम के ऊपर जे.पी.सी. बननी चाहिए।

*Not recorded.

2.00 P.M.

जब हमने दो महीने अपनी फजीहत करवा ली, उसके बाद हमने दूजी स्पेक्ट्रम के ऊपर जे.पी.सी. मंजूर कर ली। लोकपाल बलि में प्रधान मंत्री को होना चाहिए या नहीं होना चाहिए, इस मुद्दे के ऊपर हमारा अपना तर्क था और उसके अपने कारण थे जिनकी हमने पछिले दो महीनों में लगातार सारे टी.वी. चैनल्स पर चर्चा की। लेकिन अब मैं सुब रहा हूँ कि शायद उसको मंजूर कर लिया जाएगा। मैं पूछना यह चाहता हूँ खुद अपने आपसे कि अगर हमारे वे तर्क सही थे जे.पी.सी. के मामले में और पुर धानमंत्री को शामिल करने के मामले में, जो हम पहले देते रहे, तो फिर अब हम राजी क्यों हो गए। अगर हम अब राजी हो गए और ठीक राजी हो गए तो पहले हम वे तर्क क्यों दे रहे थे? इसका मतलब है कि जमीनी वास्तविकता से हम दूर हो गए हैं और इसीलिए सरकार का जो सम्मान इस देश में बढ़ाना चाहिए, सरकार का वह सम्मान बढ़ाने में हम असफल रहे हैं, एक पार्टी के रूप में, एक सरकार के रूप में। माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, अपनी भूल स्वीकार कर लेना कोई बुरी बात नहीं है। अपनी भूल, अपना आत्म नशिक्षण करके अगर हम अपनी भूल स्वीकार कर लेते हैं तो इसका मतलब है कि हमारे अंदर अभी सुधार की गुंजायश बाकी है, हम स्वयं को सुधारने को तैयार हैं। दक्षिण तो वहां होती है जब हम जदि पर कायम रहते हैं और अपनी भूल समझते हुए भी पीछे हटने को तैयार नहीं होते। मैं बधाई देना चाहूंगा प्रधानमंत्री जी को, प्रधानमंत्री जी ने कभी भी यह नहीं कहा, स्वयं व्यक्तिगत रूप से उन्होंने यह कहा था कि प्रधानमंत्री को इस लोकपाल बलि के दायरे के भीतर होना चाहिए। इसके बावजूद कैबिनेट का फैसला था, सही था या गलत था, यह अलग बात है। आज शाम को हमारे यहां पर बैठक होगी, सभी राजनीतिक दलों के नेताओं के साथ बैठक होगी। अगर यह काम आजसे एक महीने पहले हो जाता, अन्ना हजारे ने अचानक कोई अनशन नहीं कर दिया। उन्होंने एक-डेढ़ महीने पहले यह घोषणा की थी कि अगर हमारा जन लोकपाल बलि स्वीकार नहीं किया जाएगा, तो हम अनशन करेंगे। आज जो हम सभी नेताओं की ऑल पार्टी मीटिंग करने जा

रहे हैं , उचित होता कि हम यह ऑलपार्टी मीटिंग आजके पहले , जब
 अन्ना हजारे अनशन पर बैठे थे , उसके पहले कर लेते और सबसे
 चर्चा करने के बाद एक सामूहिक रूप से सभी राजनैतिक
 प्रतिनिधियों की तरफ से एक प्रतिनिधि मंडल बनाकर श्री अन्ना
 हजारे के पास भेजते और उनसे कहते कि भाई एक तरफ संविधान है और
 दूसरी तरफ आपकी जड़ि है , आप दोनों में से एक का फैसला कर
 लीजिए। फरि उस समय पर लड़ाई अन्ना versus गवर्नमेंट नहीं होती ,
 अन्ना versus कांग्रेस नहीं होती , फरि अन्ना versus संविधान
 होती , अन्ना versus संसद होती। हमारा आजभी कहना है कि इस बलि
 के अंदर जो भी प्रवधान है - हम आजइस बलि पर चर्चा नहीं कर
 रहे हैं , वह तो जब बलि आएगा , इंट्रोड्यूस होगा , हम उसके
 प्रवधानों पर अलग से चर्चा करेंगे। मैं उसके विस्तार में
 नहीं जाना चाहता हूं , लेकिन क्या यह सही नहीं है कि हमने यह
 प्रक्रिया , एक राजनैतिक प्रक्रिया अपनाई होती , क्योंकि यह एक
 राजनैतिक समस्या थी और एक राजनैतिक समस्या का , एक राजनैतिक
 समाधान खोजा जाना चाहिए था और राजनैतिक समाधान सभी दलों के ,
 राजनैतिक क्षेत्र के लोगों से एक consensus बनाकर , उसका
 राजनैतिक सॉल्युशन , उसका राजनैतिक

समाधान खोजा जा सकता था। लेकिन यह भी उतना ही सच है कि इस सरकार ने भ्रष्टाचार के खिलाफ वे बुनियादी कदम उठाए हैं, जो आजके पहले कभी नहीं उठाए गए। मैं समझता हूँ कि अगर Right to Information कानून बनाने में इस सरकार ने पहल नहीं की होती, तो फरि ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री उपसभापति : देखिए, यह ठीक नहीं है। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी : उस बुनियादी लड़ाई को जो भ्रष्टाचार के खिलाफ लड़ाई है ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री उपसभापति : जब आप बोल रहे थे, तो वह खामोश थे। ... (व्यवधान) ... प्लीज, आप बैठ जाइए। ... (व्यवधान) ... आप बैठ जाइए। ... (व्यवधान) ...

एक माननीय सदस्य : आप अच्छा बोल रहे हैं। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी : मैं अच्छा तो बोल रहा हूँ लेकिन सब कुछ आपके मन का नहीं बोलूंगा। ... (व्यवधान) ... भ्रष्टाचार केवल आज नहीं शुरू हुआ, यह सदियों पुरानी हमारी समस्या है। यह सामाजिक समस्या है, हमारी आर्थिक समस्या है। ऐसा नहीं है कि अभी छह महीने पहले या दो साल पहले इस देश में कहीं भ्रष्टाचार नहीं था, यहां पर सब राम राज्य ही था। एक लम्बी समस्या हमारे सामने थी जिसे लड़ने का उपाय हम सब को करना चाहिए था और हम सब कभी न कभी, कहीं न कहीं, चाहे यहां न सही, वहां राज्यों में सही, हम सब कहीं न कहीं सरकारों में रहे हैं। यह ज़िम्मेदारी सिर्फ किसी एक की नहीं थी, यह ज़िम्मेदारी हम सबकी थी और हमको आज भी सामूहिक रूप से इस ज़िम्मेदारी को स्वीकार करना पड़ेगा, अगर हम ईमानदार हैं, उसके राजनैतिक समाधान खोजने पड़ेंगे और वे तब खोजे जा सकते हैं, जब हम पहले इस बात के लिए तैयार हों, हमारा कर्णाटक में माफ़दंड दूसरा होगा और दिल्ली में दूसरा माफ़दंड होगा, तो समस्या पैदा होगी। अभी एक मंत्री ने सवाल उठाया था कि हमें तो उपदेश दिया जा रहा है कि लोकपाल के अंदर प्रधानमंत्री को शामिल किया जाए, लेकिन गुजरात राज्य में वर्षों से लोक आयुक्त का गठन आज तक नहीं हुआ। ... (व्यवधान) ... वहां के हाई कोर्ट ने वहां की सरकार से इस बारे में जवाब-तलब किया है कि गुजरात के अंदर इतने वर्षों से लोक आयुक्त का गठन क्यों नहीं किया

गया। यहां पर लोकपाल जरूरी हैं, वहां पर लोक आयुक्त जरूरी नहीं हैं... (व्यवधान)...

श्री वज्रिय कुमार रूपाणी : सरकार से बर्बाद नहीं होगा।
... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी : लोक आयुक्त न होना इस बात को दर्शाता है कि हमारे माफ़दंड भ्रष्टाचार के लिये ईमानदार नहीं हैं... (व्यवधान) ...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record.
... (Interruptions) ...

प्रो . अलका कृत्रिय : *

श्री वज्रिय कुमार रूपाणी : *

श्री नतुजी हाल्लाजी ठाकोर : *

*Not recorded.

श्री भरतसिंह प्रभातसिंह परमार : *

श्री उपसभापति : आप छोड़िए। ... (व्यवधान) ... आप उनको बोलने दीजिए। ... (व्यवधान) ... आप बैठ जाइए। उन्होंने आपसे कोई जवाब -तलब नहीं किया है। आपसे कोई जवाब नहीं पूछा है। आप बैठ जाइए। आपसे जवाब नहीं पूछ रहे हैं, उनका point of view रख रहे हैं, रखने दीजिए।

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी : सभापति महोदय, आइए आज हम सभी दलों के लोग एक राजनीतिक परिवार के रूप में इस बात का संकल्प लें कि इस देश में भ्रष्टाचार के खिलाफ हमारी लड़ाई स्वार्थी पर आधारित नहीं होगी। हम यह लड़ाई राजनैतिक आधारों पर नहीं लड़ेंगे, बल्कि एक मौलिक आधार पर भ्रष्टाचार के खिलाफ जेहद छेड़ेंगे। जब हम सब मलिकर यह संकल्प लेंगे और यहां से यह संदेश जाएगा कि इस देश की संसद और जो इस देश का राजनैतिक नेतृत्व है, वह भ्रष्टाचार के प्रति गंभीर है, मैं समझता हूं कि इसके बाद देश में नागरिकों को इस बात का विश्वास पैदा होगा। लेकिन यह सब कैसे होगा? मैं अन्ना हजारे जी की इज्जत करता हूं। वे एक बुजुर्ग आदमी हैं। मुझे दुख है कि हमारे अपने ही कुछ लोगों ने उनके ऊपर व्यक्तिगत रूप से बड़ी गैर जम्मेदाराना टिप्पणियां कीं। मैं इसके लिये शर्मिंदगी महसूस करता हूं, लेकिन क्या यह सच नहीं है कि अगर अन्ना हजारे के स्वतंत्रता के राजनैतिक और संवैधानिक अधिकार हैं, तो इस देश के दूसरे लोगों के भी तो राजनैतिक अधिकार हैं। क्या यह अकेले अन्ना हजारे का बखि है? क्या दूसरे सखिल सोसाइटी के संगठनों ने अपना कामून प्रस्तावित नहीं किया? कामून के ऊपर अन्ना हजारे और उनके सहयोगी क्या एक भी बात मानने और सुनने को तैयार हैं? उनका सरकार पर आरोप है कि सरकार हमारी कोई बात सुनने को तैयार नहीं है, लेकिन वे अरुणा राय से बात करने के लिये तैयार नहीं हैं। यानी अन्ना हजारे जो कुछ कहें, वही ज्यों का त्यों मान लिया जाए और इस देश की संसद और संविधान को परे रख दिया जाए। इस देश में संसद की जो

स्टैंडिंग कमेटी हैं, उसके अधिकारों का भी हनन किया जाए और यह स्वीकार कर लिया जाए, तब तो ठीक है। अगर संविधान और संविधान की प्रक्रिया के माध्यम से संसद के कानून बनाने के जो मौलिक अधिकार हैं, जो सर्वोच्च अधिकार हैं, अगर उन पर बाह्य की जाए, तो फिर यह कहा जाता है कि सरकार बड़ी ज़िद पर अड़ी हुई है और वह अन्याय कर रही है तथा वह भ्रष्टाचार के खिलाफ लड़ाई लड़ने से ईमानदार नहीं है। इस कस्मि के गैर-जम्बेदाराना आरोप, जो उनके मंच से लगते हैं, मैं उनकी भी उतनी ही भर्त्सना करता हूँ।

मैं समझता हूँ कि हम सबकी और आपकी, अन्ना हजारे के बलि के सारे प्रवधानों, से किसी की भी सहमति नहीं है। हो सकता है कि किसी एक प्रवधान पर हमारी असहमति हो और आपकी सहमति हो। हो सकता है कि किसी दूसरे प्रवधान पर किसी दूसरे की असहमति हो, लेकिन मैं अभी पछिले दो-चार दिनों में जब किसी भी राजनेता से बात की, किसी भी पार्टी के नेताओं से बात की, तो मुझे ऐसा एक भी व्यक्ति नहीं मिला, ऐसी एक भी पार्टी नहीं मिली, जो कहती हो कि हम अन्ना हजारे के बलि से पूरी तरह से सहमत हैं।

*Not recorded.

अगर सारे प्रावधानों से हमारी सहमति न हो, तो क्या हमें मजबूर कथि जाएगा ? मजबूर करने का दबाव डालना, क्या यह इस देश की संसद के सम्मान के वरिद्ध उचित होगा ? आज भ्रष्टाचार का मुद्दा है और मैं आप से कह रहा हूँ और आप से भी, माफ़ कीजिए यह लड़ाई की शुरुआत है। यह लड़ाई केवल भ्रष्टाचार के मुद्दे पर खत्म होने वाली नहीं है। अभी इससे आगे और भी मुद्दे उठाए जाएंगे। संसद अपने अधिकारों के प्रति जागरूक नहीं होगी और यह संदेश अगर यहां से नहीं गया कि कानून बनाने के मामले में संसद सुप्रीम है, तो इसके बाद दूसरे मुद्दे उठाए जाएंगे और उन मुद्दों पर भी आपको झुकने के लिये मजबूर कथि जाएगा। ऐसे हालात पैदा कथि जाएंगे कि संसद एक तरह से दूसरों की बंधक बनकर रह जाएगी। इस देश के लोकतंत्र के लिये यह स्थिति बहुत खतरनाक होगी। इसीलिए, मैं आगाह करना चाहता हूँ। माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मन में कहने के लिये बहुत बातें हैं, लेकिन अभी अवसर आएंगे। जब हम लोकपाल पर चर्चा करेंगे, उसके प्रावधानों पर चर्चा करेंगे, तब हम उस पर विस्तार से बात कर सकेंगे। मैं केवल इतना निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि हम सब मिलकर, अपनी-अपनी ज़िम्मेदारी छोड़कर, चाहे वे सरकार में बैठे लोग हों, चाहे इस तरफ बैठे लोग हों, चाहे वे अन्ना के मंच पर बैठे लोग हों, मैं उनसे भी इस संसद के माध्यम से अपील करना चाहता हूँ कि भगवान के लिये ऐसा वरिद्ध वातावरण मत बनाइए कि जब चीज़ हाथ से बाहर निकल जाए और फिर उसको वापस अपने नियंत्रण में लाना मुश्किल हो जाए। अगर कहीं ऐसी स्थिति बनी तो यह देश के लिये उचित नहीं होगी और ऐसा करना बहुत खतरनाक खेत्त होगा। इसलिए, इस आग से खेत्तने से पहले सौ बार सोच लेना बहुत ज़रूरी है। धन्यवाद, जय हिंद।

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मश्रा (उत्तर प्रदेश) : माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, भ्रष्टाचार के मुद्दे पर हो रही इस चर्चा में सबसे पहले तो मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि बहुजन समाज पार्टी शुरू से ही भ्रष्टाचार के सख्त खिलाफ है। बहुजन समाज पार्टी श्री अन्ना हज़ारे द्वारा भ्रष्टाचार के मुद्दे

को लेकर छोड़ी गई इस मुहिम को ही नहीं, बल्कि उन सभी संगठनों और संस्थाओं को, जो इसके लिए अपनी आवाज उठा रहे हैं, जो भ्रष्टाचार के लिए खलिफ हैं, स्वागत करती हैं। देश में भ्रष्टाचार के खलिफ जहां कहीं भी आवाज उठाई जाती है, बहुजन समाज पार्टी सबसे पहले उसका समर्थन करती है। मान्यवर, आज पूरे देश में हर स्तर पर इतना ज्यादा भ्रष्टाचार फैल चुका है कि यहां पर पूरी व्यवस्था बुरी तरह से चरमरा गई है और देश का गरीब आदमी इस भ्रष्टाचार के कारण सबसे ज्यादा दुखी है, यह हम सभी को मानना पड़ेगा और यही सही भी है। केंद्र की गलत आर्थिक नीतियां और उसके साथ-साथ यह भ्रष्टाचार, जो आज हर तरफ फैला हुआ है, इसके कारण देश में जबर्दस्त महंगाई है, जिसकी चपेट में आम आदमी तो है ही, इससे सबसे ज्यादा प्रभावित गरीब आदमी है। इसकी मात्रा सबसे ज्यादा कसि पर पड़ती है? इसकी सबसे ज्यादा मात्रा गरीब आदमी पर पड़ती है। गरीब आदमी के बारे में शायद यहां कोई नहीं सोचता है। मान्यवर, लोकपाल के लिए संविल सोसायटी या जो एक सरकारी कमेटी बनी, उसमें भी उनकी अनदेखी की गई थी। आज सबसे ज्यादा गरीब कौम है? इस देश में जो 25% से ज्यादा शेड्यूलड कास्ट, शेड्यूलड ट्राइब्स का वर्ग है, आज वह गरीबी झेल रहा है। जब भ्रष्टाचार होता है, महंगाई बढ़ती है, गलत आर्थिक नीतियां बनती हैं। इन आर्थिक नीतियों के साथ यदि ऐसी व्यवस्था की जाती है, जसमें भ्रष्टाचार

फैले तो उसमें सबसे ज्यादा यह वर्ग और इसके साथ-साथ जो अन्य वंचित वर्ग हैं, उनको सबसे ज्यादा इसकी चपेट खानी पड़ती है। अफसोस की बात है कि इस बलि बनाने के लिए सखिल सोसायटी या सरकार की जो कमेटी बनी, उसमें भी इन लोगों ने, इस वर्ग के किसी व्यक्ति को लेना उचित नहीं समझा कि उसको भी इसमें रखा जाए, वह भी अपनी बात रख सके। मान्यवर, जो बलि बना है, उसका स्वरूप देखा जाए, तो उसमें यह बात उठती है कि प्रधानमंत्री को उसमें लाया जाए, ज्यूडिशियरी को उसमें लाया जाए। जहां तक बहुजन समाज पार्टी का मत है, अगर उनको इसमें लाया जाता है तो बहुजन समाज पार्टी इसका समर्थन करती है। यह दूसरी बात है कि ज्यूडिशियरी को लाने के लिए, ज्यूडिशियरी को लोकपाल की जगह अगर ज्यूडिशियरी एकाउंटेबिलिटी बलि या किसी और माध्यम से भी लाया जाता है, तो वह उसका भी स्वागत करेगी। हम लोगों को यह ऐतराज है कि जिस तरीके से, लोकपाल पैबल बन रहा है, वो गलत है, पैबल के अलावा लोकपाल का जो मजमून बनाया गया है, बलि बनाया गया है, चाहे इधर का बलि देख लीजिए, चाहे उधर का बलि देख लीजिए, उन दोनों में ही यह देखने को मल्लिता है कि वही हो रहा है, जो हर जगह हो रहा है। वह चाहे सल्लिक्शन कमेटी हो, लोकपाल का जो पैबल बनाया जा रहा है, वह हो, चाहे उसमें कोई अपॉइन्टमेंट होना हो या नक़ाले जाने की प्रक्रिया में कौन लोग शामिल हों,

उसमें कोई प्रवधान नहीं किया गया है कि शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट का आदमी या दलित समाज का आदमी, जो इस देश में 25 परसेंट आबादी को represent करता है, जो गरीब तबके का है, उसका इसमें कोई share हो। इसका नतीजा यह है कि चाहे आजमीडिया हो, तो मीडिया में भी जब बात उठती है और अगर दलित समाज की बात होती है या किसी दलित व्यक्ति की बात होती है, तो वहां पर हम लोगों को एक दूसरा नजरिया देखने को मल्लिता है, क्योंकि शायद वे लोग मीडिया में भी नहीं हैं। चूंकि वे वहां पर नहीं हैं,

इसलिए वहाँ पर भी उनकी आवाज दब जाती है। अगर आप ज्यूडिशियरी में देखें , तो वहाँ भी हाई कोर्ट में , अगर हम इलाहाबाद हाई कोर्ट को ही ले लें , जहाँ हाई कोर्ट जजेज़ की 160 मैम्बर्स की strength है , ... (व्यवधान)... मैंने सभी वंचित वर्गों के बारे में कहा , लेकिन आज आप इलाहाबाद उच्च न्यायालय को ले लें , दूसरे उच्च न्यायालयों में भी यही स्थिति देखने को मिलेगी कि जो जजों के सेलेक्शन का पैमल बनता है , उसको वहाँ पर शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट का एक भी ऐसा व्यक्ति नहीं मिला जो कि हाई कोर्ट का जज हो सके। अगर आप लोअर ज्यूडिशियरी ले लीजिए , तो उसमें 33 परसेंट का रजिर्वेशन किया गया है कि वे कोई कोर्ट जज बनेंगे , जो लोअर ज्यूडिशियरी से जाते हैं , लेकिन उस 33 परसेंट में भी एक व्यक्ति न आ पाए , उसका भी तरीका बना लिया गया। जब उसमें higher judiciary में ले जाने के लिए selection process होता है , तो उसमें एक ऐसा प्रोसेस बनाया गया है , जिससे दलितों को उससे बाहर कर दिया जाए , वंचित कर दिया जाए। जब वे seniority के हिसाब से top category में पहुँचेंगे ही नहीं , तो consideration नहीं होगा। इसलिए हाई कोर्ट में , चाहे वकीलों से appointment हो , चाहे ज्यूडिशियरी से हो , आज शून्य की figure है। फरि हम इसका नतीजा पूरे समाज में देखते हैं।

यहाँ एक बात कही गई। लीडर ऑफ़ दि अपोजीशन ने उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य की बात की और उन्होंने सीबीआई या एक और अन्य संस्था के बारे में कहा कि जब जरूरत पड़ती है, तो affidavit बदल दिया जाता है। हम इस बात को समझ नहीं पाए कि वे क्या कहना चाहते हैं। वे कसि भ्रष्टाचार के बारे में कह रहे हैं, कसि सीबीआई के बारे में कह रहे हैं, तो अच्छा होता। एक ही वषिय है, जिसको लेकर बार-बार नाम उछाला जाता है स्पष्ट करते, क्योंकि एक दलित की बेटी, जो देश के सबसे बड़े राज्य, जहाँ 20 करोड़ की आबादी रहती है, आजवहाँ की मुख्य मंत्री है, यह सबको भा नहीं रहा है। वे इस बात से दुखी हैं कि वे कैसे वहाँ पर बैठी हुई हैं। आज 20 करोड़ जनता की एक मुख्य मंत्री, जो दलित समाज की है, वे वहाँ मौजूद हैं, इसलिए तरह-तरह की बातें, चाहे वह मीडिया उठाती हो, चाहे पॉलिटिकल पार्टीज़ उठाती हों, भ्रष्टाचार के नाम पर जब चाहे, जो मन हो, कह दीजिए, क्योंकि आपको कोई दूसरा जवाब देने वाला उस समय सामने बैठा हुआ नहीं है। शायद ताज़ कॉरिडोर की बात कही जा रही है, जो हम इशारों में समझे। लेकिन मैं यह बताना चाहता हूँ, इत्तेफाक से इस समय हमारे लीडर ऑफ़ दि अपोजीशन यहाँ नहीं हैं, कि ताज़ कॉरिडोर के मामले के बारे में हमारे लीडर ऑफ़ दि अपोजीशन से अच्छा कोई नहीं जानता, क्योंकि यह उन्हीं के समय की बात है। यह 2003 की बात है। हमारी मानीया राष्ट्रीय अध्यक्ष बहन मायावती जी जब दबाव में नहीं आई, तो उसके बाद यह ताज़ कॉरिडोर का मामला बनाया गया। ताज़ कॉरिडोर का मामला ऐसा बनाया गया, जिसमें हम जब मीडिया में भ्रष्टाचार की बात सुनते हैं, लोग बैठे होते हैं, एंकर्स बैठे होते हैं और कई लोग बैठे होते हैं, तो नाम लेकर 175 करोड़ रुपए के भ्रष्टाचार की बात करते हैं, जबकि वे अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं कि ताज़ कॉरिडोर में 17 करोड़ रुपए ही release हुए थे, 175 करोड़ रुपए release नहीं हुए थे और यह 35

करोड़ रुपए का काम हुआ था पर उसे उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार ने नहीं किया था, बल्कि केन्द्र की एक एजेंसी ने यह काम किया था। उसने 35 करोड़ रुपए लगाए और उसने कहा कि मुझे सिर्फ 17 करोड़ रुपए मिले हैं। बाकी रुपया पाने के लिये उसने उच्च न्यायालय में मुकदमा किया। लेकिन कहा जाता है कि 175 करोड़ रुपए का भ्रष्टाचार है और उसको लेकर नाम उछालने की बात की जाती है और आज सीबीआई की बात की जा रही है। यह बात मामनीय सर्वोच्च न्यायालय के सामने भी आ चुकी, जब उसने एक प्रश्न पूछा कि जो 17 करोड़ रुपए release हुए थे, तो क्या इसमें से एक रुपया भी उनके पास गया, क्या आपने investigation में ऐसा पाया, तो मामनीय सुप्रीम कोर्ट में अटॉर्नी जनरल ने जवाब दिया कि नहीं, उनके पास इस 17 करोड़ रुपए से एक भी रुपया नहीं गया। जब यह बात सामने आ गई कि 17 करोड़ रुपए में से एक रुपया भी बहन मायावती जी के पास नहीं गया, तो उसके बाद वहाँ मुद्दा खत्म हो जाना चाहिए था, लेकिन यह इस तरह से शुरू किया गया था कि ताज कॉरिडोर से संबंधित जो सारे 12 लोग थे, उनके बारे में एक एफआईआर में उनको लिया गया, लेकिन disproportionate assets के बारे में एक एफआईआर और की गई, सिर्फ इसलिए ज़िसे इसे उलझा कर रखा जा रहा है। इसे उलझाने का नतीजा यह

नकिला कि सात साल , दस साल पहले के सारे इन्कम टैक्स के मैटर्स 1995 से खोले गए, लेकिन आजतक एक मैटर में भी एक पैसे की हेरफेरी नहीं मिली। सब खाते देख लिए गए। आजकी स्थिति यह है कि सिर्फ़ इन्कम टैक्स कमिशनर ही नहीं , ट्रिब्यूनल ही नहीं , उच्च न्यायालय तक ने यह कह दिया कि जो भी पैसा इनके पास में है , यह डिस्कलोज्ड पैसा है , जैब्युइन पैसा है और इस पर कोई उंगली नहीं उठाई जा सकती। लेकिन मामला इस तरह से उलझाया गया था कि वह बाद तक चलता रहा।

मान्यवर हमारा कहना यह है कि लोअर ज्यूडिशियरी हो या हायर ज्यूडिशियरी अथवा मामनीय प्रधानमंत्री की पोस्ट का सवाल हो , अगर हमें भ्रष्टाचार खत्म करने की बात करनी है , तो भ्रष्टाचार तभी खत्म हो सकता है जब आप दलित और अन्य गरीब वर्ग को भी देखें। यह काम सिर्फ़ भीड़ से नहीं हो सकता। चूंकि आज हम लोग बलि पर चर्चा नहीं कर रहे हैं , जब बलि सामने आएगा , तब हम लोग उस पर चर्चा करेंगे और बताएंगे कि बलि में क्या - क्या प्रसवधान होने चाहिए।

हमारा यह मानना है कि लोकपाल बलि ऐसा होना चाहिए , जो सशक्त हो , जिसके पास ताकत हो और जिसका कोई दुरुपयोग न कर सके , क्योंकि दुरुपयोग के हम लोग स्वयं भुक्तभोगी हैं। अगर हम यह कहें कि आज वहां 50,000 लोग इकट्ठे हो गए और सिर्फ़ भीड़ इकट्ठा करने की बात हो तो आज मैं यहां पर दाबे के साथ कह सकता हूं कि अगर हमारी पार्टी की नेता एक आवाज़ देंगी , तो दिल्ली में रामलीला मैदान ही नहीं , एक गली भी ऐसी नहीं बचेगी , जहां पर आपको आदमी नज़र नहीं आएंगे। लेकिन यह काम केवल भीड़ इकट्ठा करने से नहीं होता। हम लोगों को यह देखना चाहिए कि अगर हम लोग भ्रष्टाचार खत्म करने की बात कर रहे हैं , तो ज़िस्ती तरीके से कांस्टीट्यूशन में प्रोविज़न है , हमें उसी को फॉलो करना चाहिए। बाबा साहब डॉ. भीमराव अम्बेडकर जी की कांस्टीट्यूशन कमेटी दो वर्ष से ज्यादा बैठी , उसके बाद एक-एक इश्यू पर डिस्कशन होने के बाद जो संविधान बना है , उसे हम लोग नज़रअंदाज़ नहीं कर सकते हैं। संविधान के जो प्रोसीजर्स हैं , जो मैथड्स हैं , उन्हीं को फॉलो करते हुए इसमें आगे बात की

जाए।

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): Thank you, Mr. Deputy Chairman. At the outset, I would like to thank the entire House and the Government that we have agreed to reorder the List of Business and taken up this discussion. I would like to assure my hon'ble and esteemed colleagues from Tamil Nadu that the issue of Tamilians in Sri Lanka is not an issue confined to only Tamilians or to Tamil Nadu, but all of us are concerned about it and we will take it up in right earnest tomorrow.

Sir, we are discussing this issue in a certain background. Therefore, we have two dimensions that need to be considered. One is the immediate context in which we are discussing this issue and the other is the larger issue of corruption that needs to be tackled and on that, I think, the atmosphere that has been built up in this debate so far has been that virtually there is a unanimity that this House should feel that corruption is something, a virus, a cancer, that needs to be eliminated from our body politic. Therefore, I appreciate this entire attitude of

not going into “तू-तू मैं-मैं ” business but taking up this issue in a larger context which is good. But the immediate context can't be forgotten because corruption is also an ancient tradition in India. It is not only an ancient curse but also an ancient tradition.

Sir, when we were in school, we used to have a short story where a king once asked all his subjects to bring milk in order to test their morality. He asked all household heads to come with a *lota* of milk and pour it in a big cauldron in the palace. Every head of the household thought that the other will pour milk, so let me carry a *lota* of water and pour it into the cauldron so that the water gets mixed up with the milk. At the end of the day, when the king saw the cauldron, it was only water and no milk at all. So, the question of how to make money in an illegal or improper way is something that is part of our ancient legacy and, therefore, the fight against corruption has to be both tenacious and continuous. It can't, therefore, be done only with a single law or a single step or a single measure, but it has something to do with the moral fibre of our society as whole. In that respect, we, as custodians of the Constitution and as law-makers, have a very important role to play and, I think, that is the spirit that we must keep in mind when we are discussing it.

Then, you have this context in which we are discussing this. The situation outside on the roads is not very healthy for our democracy. Various issues have been raised. The people are agitated. We must recognise it. That is the first point that I want this House to recognise and note. We must recognise that the popular mood outside that is reflected both in anger and in protest is a mood of disgust against a series of scams that have come out in recent past. There is a degree of popular disgust in the country against this corruption at high places. Therefore, this issue has to be addressed. Yes, many suggestions have come. Some drafts of the Lokpal Bill have come. The other House has referred a draft by the Cabinet to the Standing

Committee. Various proposals have come. But as far as we are concerned, I want to make it very clear, we do not think that the draft being considered by the Standing Committee today, as proposed by the Cabinet, is adequate. We do not think that is adequate. That needs to be strengthened. A more effective institution of Lokpal has to be brought about. And for that, through the Parliamentary procedure, whatever changes are required, that we would suggest. But I would appeal to the Government to reconsider this point. They should reconsider the draft of the Bill that they have submitted; incorporate many of the suggestions that have been made by the Jan Lokpal Bill, the movement that is going on and also incorporate some of the points that are being

made outside of both these drafts, which are also relevant. I think a process and a mechanism must be worked out by the Government whereby in place of the current Bill that has been presented, we would come out with a more comprehensive Bill dealing with the Lokpal. I think that is the order of the day. Keeping that in mind, once this House gives that assurance, on the basis of that assurance, I think this House must also appeal to Anna Hazare to withdraw his fast and impress upon the Government to work out this mechanism so that we can have an effective Lokpal as soon as possible. So this is not a question of standing on prestige and saying that we have given a draft, and, therefore, we will not withdraw it; nor the movement is standing on prestige that we have given the Jan Lokpal Bill and we will not withdraw it. This is in the larger interest of our country as a whole. So I think all these points must be put together and a new draft, a new Bill, must be brought forward which will be more effective and will take care of all these problems.

Sir, having said this, in order to tackle the immediate context, the larger issue must be addressed. I was very pleasantly surprised and very happy, in fact, to note that there is a learning process that is going on in this House. I was very pleasantly surprised to hear the Leader of the Opposition talk about many things which only we were talking about all the while and we continue to talk about it. I am glad he also admitted at that point of time when the law that was amended, only the Left had opposed that law. I will come back to that law, that is, about corporate funding of political parties. I will come back to that a little later.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA (Jharkhand): It is the Companies Act.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Yes, the Companies Act. Therefore, I am glad that this learning process is on. What is this learning process? This learning process is that in the last two decades of our economic reforms in our country, in the last two decades of liberalization reforms that we have started implementing, new avenues for corruption

and loot have opened up. Today some say that liberalization is the root cause of all this corruption and some others say that liberalization has nothing to do with corruption and therefore, we should go in for the next generation of reforms. Gen-Next is the new word that is being used. But the point is to recognise that these reforms today have created the fountainhead of corruption and that fountainhead of corruption is crony capitalism. You had the Prime Minister standing here as the Leader of the House telling the entire House and the country that India can ill afford crony capitalism. Now the Prime Minister is on record saying so. Therefore, I think this is something that needs to be tackled because I believe this is the fountainhead of corruption and scams that

we are seeing today. What is crony capitalism? Crony capitalism is nothing but stealing of public property through various mechanisms where this process is institutionalized not only within the Government but in the society as a whole. Now you will have sweetheart deals; you will have deals given to your friends; you will have tenders manipulated; you will have 'PPP' where you say that the 'P', that is, the private part of the 'PPP' will be outside the RTI regulations. You will have sweat money shares; you will have gold plating that is done like in the case of your Krishna Godavari Basin. So, various avenues have been opened up which is one cause for this sort of scams to emerge. If you look at all the scams that have come to our notice in the last one year, all of them are related to this process of how awards are contracted, or, how shares or spoils are divided amongst various people. This is something which, as the Prime Minister has said, India cannot afford. Therefore, if this is something which we cannot afford, then, there must be a serious rethink on the process of reforms that you are taking on and how this can be corrected. The second aspect of the reform process is the question of encroaching on public utilities. We heard in the morning that there have been areas in education, that there have been areas in health, there have been user charges that are put for water and for various other public utilities - these were supposed to be provided by the State - these are all being privatized, and that privatization is also causing greater avenues for this sort of corruption to emerge. Now, what these scams have brought about - this a very serious issue which needs all our attention and concern - is that we now have a nexus. I am not saying this is a new nexus that has come up; we had it earlier. It is just that a new element has been added to this nexus, and, that is amongst corrupt politicians, corrupt bureaucrats, corrupt businessmen and sections of the corporate media. The paid News, that has happened, is the classic example of how sections of the corporate media have also been brought in. So, it is this nexus amongst these four elements. It is this nexus that needs to be tackled. And if this nexus

has to be tackled, I think, we will have to put all our heads together in order to see what the package of institutional reforms that are required in order to tackle this nexus is. Sir, I see that you are looking at the time...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have not disturbed you. You were also looking towards the time board, and I was also looking there.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: I am a sensitive person, and I can see your expression. Also, Sir, please do not compel me to invoke technicalities. After taking oath on the 19th, this is my first speech. It is my maiden speech. I am not invoking it. I am only appealing to you...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Only keep in mind that all the leaders have to go for the meeting.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: I will be very brief. I was talking about crony capitalism and new avenues that have been opened, and because of time constraints, I do not want to repeat them. What the Leader of the Opposition has said, I would entirely agree that there is money to be made underground; there is money to be made under water; there is money to be made in space. All these are new avenues that have been opened up. Therefore, if these have to be contained, I think, there is a need for this House, for Parliament, to consider radically changing the definition of corruption. Now, the Prevention of Corruption Act defines the offences which constitute a corrupt act. The linkage, that is made there, between the misuse of public power for private gain or enrichment, is highly restrictive. You can have many acts of corruption, where it is not a pecuniary gain made by an individual, but concessions given because of which there can be a loss to the national exchequer. Therefore, corruption is not only acts of commission, but it is also acts of omission by which you make the country lose by your decision. Therefore, in this indirect manner, if you look at it, in the entire 2G spectrum, not one paisa of money was handed over to anybody. But the scam took place. The shares were bought. Some shares were unloaded. All sorts of things happened, but everything legally. Now, we are told by the Minister of Telecommunications, "What is wrong if companies offload their shares in order to raise capital?" Nothing is wrong. But these companies offloaded their shares to raise capital at a value which was much higher because they got this 2G spectrum. Why didn't these companies offload their shares before they got the licence? But they offloaded after they got the license so that their share value goes up. That is how this is done. Therefore, the first point that we will seriously consider is to change the definition of 'corruption' in The Prevention of Corruption Act.

The second thing which is required to be considered is, as I said earlier, that you require a package. You have the Lokpal Bill which we have to make effective. The Jan Lokpal Bill, as pointed out by the Leader of the Opposition, contains certain provisions which today are *ultra vires* of our Constitution – article 105 and article 311 about Government employees. Now, you cannot have a law passed by the Parliament that is *ultra vires* of the Constitution without considering whether we need to amend these sections of the Constitution or not. Now, these are very important. Article 311 is about Government Servants. They have their rights according to the Constitution. They have constitutional rights. Are we today to say that they will all come under the Lokpal and, therefore, that constitutional right is no longer valid? Now, these are

serious issues, Sir, which need to be debated. But, since, as I said earlier, all these Bills have certain plus points and certain minus points, let us together work out a new Bill which will take care of all these aspects. And, secondly, Sir, as I said earlier, there must also be a very clear understanding that there must be a package, an effective Lokpal, and you require the National Judicial Commission, about which we have been arguing for a long time. We initiated, for the first time, the cumbersome process of the impeachment of a High Court Judge. The process is still on; it has to go to the Lok Sabha. But you will require a National Judicial Commission or an Accountability Bill, whatever maybe the form. There has to be some mechanism by which these allegations are treated and effective action is taken.

The third thing of the package is the electoral reforms. These are very important. Electoral reforms are important in order to reduce the hold of money power, particularly. Most of us feel, Sir - I have said this in the House in my last term and I am saying it again - you would find very few of the Left coming back, not because people have rejected us, but because we can't afford elections. It is impossible to come back with the sort of expenditures that are happening now. There must be a reduction in money power and muscle power, and to reduce money power, I would like the entire House to dispassionately consider a ban on corporate funding of political parties. Corporates must help in strengthening Indian democracy, but let them donate to some body like the Election Commission or some other body and use that corpus of money for State-funding of elections. Let it not be a private arrangement between one party and one corporate entity, because that is the fountainhead of corruption. So, this is the third aspect of this package that has to be implemented, Sir.

The fourth...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The fourth and the last!

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: All right, Sir. I shall conclude.

The fourth is, of course, the question of tackling black money. It is all right that everybody is saying that black money should be brought back to the country. There is no disagreement on that. But how is it being generated? Please, give it a thought. How is this money-laundering happening? Please, give it a thought. Please, reconsider your double taxation avoidance treaties with various countries. You cannot have a double taxation avoidance treaty with a country that does not have the tax. Mauritius does not have a capital gains tax but you have a double taxation avoidance treaty. What else is this but opening up avenues for money laundering?

Then, you have this question of money laundering happening through speculation. I would want the Government and this House to seriously consider the imposition of a Tobin tax in our country whereby you act as a dampener for the speculation that is taking place in a big way and the money laundering that happens as a result of it. Have a tax, even if it is minimal, on financial transactions. It is a very controversial issue, but I think the world is moving in that direction today. There are many Right Wing economists today. One of them, Charles Moore, who was Editor of *The Daily Telegraph* and the biographer of Margaret Thatcher, is now saying, 'I think, finally I am coming to the conclusion that may be the Left is right'. He is saying that, and he is talking of controlling speculation! And, of all the people, it is the venerable Pope, Sir, who said, 'the markets alone cannot take care of the people; you have to have economic reforms that are people-centred'. He made this speech from the Vatican! Now, the point, therefore, is that if you want to stop all that is going on today, it is necessary to tackle this money laundering. So, these are the two issues that need to be effectively tackled. Therefore, the issues of nationalization of all mineral resources, which we have been raising in the past, the issue of Government managing the mining of it, and the question of land and the need for a new land acquisition law, are all integral parts of this package which is required in order to stem new avenues of looting and corruption.

In conclusion, I can only say that the Government must, under pressure from the House and the Parliament, pay a serious thought to reconsidering the question of the reforms. They must pay a thought on how to plug the new loopholes that are created because of liberalization process and bring in a package. Just one Lokpal Bill is not sufficient if we want to tackle corruption. Bring in an effective Lokpal Bill as I said, take back the existing Bill, combine all the good points and everything; bring in the Bill and, then, along with that, have the National Judicial Commission, along with that have the electoral reforms, along with that you should have new laws required

to tackle money laundering and to get the black money back. This package is absolutely necessary in order to tackle corruption. Thank you, Sir.

श्री तारिक अनवर (महाराष्ट्र) : उपसभापति महोदय , आज यह सदन बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण वृत्ति पर चर्चा कर रहा है क्योंकि भ्रष्टाचार सही मायनों में एक ऐसा अहम मुद्दा है , जसमें हर व्यक्ति को इस बात की चिन्ता है कि इस भ्रष्टाचार से कैसे निजात मिलेगी ? हर व्यक्ति यह चाहता है कि भ्रष्टाचार से उसे मुक्ति मिले और उसके लिये लोगों की अपेक्षा है कि ऐसे उपाय किये जाएं जससे भ्रष्टाचार समाज से कम हो और समाज को उसका लाभ मिल सके। मैं नेता वृत्ति की उस बात से पूरी तरह सहमत हूँ कि आज सभी लोग , सभी राजनीतिक दल जो पब्लिक लाइफ में हैं , वे संदेह के घेरे में हैं आज लोगों को इस बात की आशा है , क्योंकि लोकतंत्र में लोगों का विश्वास राजनीतिक दलों पर होता है , लोगों का विश्वास जो पब्लिक लाइफ में है , सार्वजनिक जीवन में है ,

उन पर होता है, उनसे उनको अपेक्षा होती है और उम्मीद होती है, लेकिन दुर्भाग्य य से आज हम सब लोग जो सार्वजनिक जीवन में हैं, एक शक के दायरे में हैं, संदेह के दायरे में हैं और उससे उबरना बहुत आवश्यक है क्योंकि यह हमारे लोकतंत्र के लिए बहुत जरूरी है। अगर हमारे देश के संविधान पर से, हमारे देश की जो पार्लियामेंट है या जो व्यवस्था है, उस पर से लोगों को विश्वास उठ जाएगा, तो इस देश में लोकतंत्र बच नहीं सकता है, इसलिए लोकतंत्र की रक्षा के लिए भी यह आवश्यक है कि हम लोगों का विश्वास कैसे प्राप्त करें। आज पूरे देश में यह अहम मुद्दा बना हुआ है और हम सब लोगों को इसे गंभीरता से लेने की आवश्यकता है।

उपसभापति महोदय, अभी माननीय सदस्यों ने जो मशवरा दिया कि ऐसा कामून बनना चाहिए, ऐसी व्यवस्था बननी चाहिए, जिससे लोगों का विश्वास फिर से लौट कर हमारे ऊपर या सदन के ऊपर आ सके और उसके लिए जो बात कही गई कि मजबूत लोकपाल बनना चाहिए, हमारी पार्टी एन.सी.पी. भी यह चाहती है कि एक मजबूत लोकपाल का गठन हो और उस पर सबका विश्वास हो।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (पूरे . पी . जे . कुरियन) पीठासीन हुए।

सब लोगों की सहमति हो, सब लोगों की राय उसमें हो, यह भी जरूरी है। हमारे लोकतंत्र में इस बात का प्रावधान है कि हर व्यक्ति अपनी राय दे सकता है, हर समूह अपनी राय दे सकता है और तमाम राय-मशवरे लेकर हम किसी ठोस नतीजे पर पहुंच सकते हैं। उसके लिए सरकार की तरफ से पहल की गयी है। मैं समझता हूँ कि प्रधानमंत्री जी ने इस संबंध में बहुत ही अच्छा कदम उठाया है। एक बार फिर से लोगों को यह विश्वास हुआ है कि सरकार चाहती है कि कोई मजबूत कामून बने, कोई ऐसे ठोस कदम उठाए जाएं, जिनसे भ्रष्टाचार से, जो एक अहम मुद्दा है, लोगों को

नज़ात मल्लि सके। उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय , आप जानते हैं कि एक तो भ्रष्टाचार से हमारी वृत्ति वसनीयता में कमी आयी है , उसको लौटाना बहुत जरूरी है , वहीं दूसरी ओर भ्रष्टाचार से जो बुराइयां हमारे समाज में आयी हैं , उनको दूर करने के लिए भी इस पर अंकुश लगाना जरूरी है। आज हमारी जो बुनियादी आवश्यकताएं हैं , जो हमारा विकास है , इस देश की जनता को जो बुनियादी सुविधाएं नहीं मल्लि रही हैं - चाहे वे स्वास्थ्य से संबंधित हों या दूसरी चीज़ें हों - उन तमाम चीज़ों में जो उकावट है , वह भ्रष्टाचार है। इसी कारण से आज लोगों में बैघेनी है। आज हम उग्रवाद की बात करते हैं। अगर हम उग्रवाद की जड़ में जाएं तो वहां पर भी हम यह देखेंगे कि भ्रष्टाचार एक बहुत बड़ा कारण है , भ्रष्टाचार की वजह से उग्रवाद को ओं बढ़ने का मौका मल्लि रहा है। इसलिए आज हम लोगों को , इस सदन को इस बात पर विचार करना होगा कि किस तरह से हम इस भ्रष्टाचार से समाज को , देश को , राष्ट्र को नज़ात दल्लि सकते हैं। मुझे यह कहने में ज़रा भी हचिकिचाहट नहीं है कि जो भी सुझाव आ रहे हैं , हम लोगों को उन पर विचार करना चाहिए। हम एक-दूसरे पर कीचड़ उछालने का काम करते हैं , लेकिन हम इस बात को भूल जाते हैं कि इस

कीघड़ के छींटे हम पर भी पड़ सकते हैं। महोदय, जैसा मैंने पहले कहा, आजतमाम वे लोग, जो सार्वजनिक जीवन में हैं, उन सबके ऊपर से लोगों का वशि बास उठता जा रहा है, इसलिए हम सबको, तमाम राजनीतिक दलों को, तमाम राजनेताओं को एक साथ मल्लिकर इस बात पर वचिर करना होगा। अगर इस देश में लोकतंत्र की रक्षा करनी है, उसको बचाना है, तो उसके लखि हम सबको एकजुट होकर, एक तरह से सोघना पड़ेगा, तभी हम इस देश को इस बीमारी से नजित दलित सकते हैं। मुझे खुशी है कि प्रधानमंत्री जी ने आज ऑल पार्टी मीटिंग बुलाई है, जसिमें सभी राजनीतिक दलों के नेताओं को बुलाया गया है। मुझे पूर्ण वशि बास है कि सब लोगों के वचिर से उसमें कुछ ऐसे ठोस सुझाव आएंगे, खास तौर पर लोकपाल बलि के संबंध में ऐसे वचिर आएंगे, जलिके संबंध में देश की जनता बहुत बेधैनी से पार्लियामेंट की ओर देख रही है, हमारी ओर देख रही है कि हम क्या फैसला लेने जा रहे हैं, क्या नर्णिय लेने जा रहे हैं। इसलिए आजकी यह बैठक बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण है। मैं समझता हूं कि लोगों का वशि बास फरि से हमारे ऊपर बने, ऐसी कोशिश हमारी होनी चाहिए। ... (समय की घंटी) ...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Okay; because everybody has to go.

श्री तारिक अनवर : हमने भ्रष्टाचार के खल्लिफ कार्यवाही की है, भ्रष्टाचार समाप्त करने के लखि सरकार ने कई कदम उठाए हैं, लेकिन लोग उससे भी ज़्यादा आगे बढ़कर चाहते हैं। लोगों का मामना है कि और अधिक कठोर कानून बनाए जाएं, जसिसे उनको भ्रष्टाचार रूषी इस कैसर से बचाया जा सके।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Other Leaders have to go for the meeting.

श्री तारिक अनवर : महोदय, मैं इन्हीं बातों के साथ अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूं कि इस सदन में जल्लिने भी राजनीतिक दल हैं, राजनेता हैं, पॉलिटिकल पार्टीज़ हैं, सार्वजनिक जीवन में जो लोग हैं, उन सबको एक साथ बैठकर इस पर वचिर करना चाहिए। आजइस संबंध में ठोस कदम उठाने की आवश्यकता है तकि हम भ्रष्टाचार

पर अंकुश लगा सकें। धन्यवाद।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Now, Shri Mohapatra. If everybody speaks for five minutes, then, all the Leaders can go for the meeting. ...(*Interruptions*)... Mohapatraji also has to go for the meeting. ...(*Interruptions*)... After this, Shri Raja will speak. Mr. Mohapatra, please speak.

SHRI PYARIMOHAN MOHAPATRA (Orissa): Thank you, Sir. We have already heard a lot of learned speeches and I do not want to impose another speech on the House or my colleagues. I will make only a few points. I agree with the formulations made by Mr. Jaitley, Mr. Yechury and Satish Misraji. We want a strong Lokpal, we want an independent Lokpal. We support that particular demand. The manner in which the Lokpal has to be chosen has to be honest, independent and transparent and then we can trust somebody.

Having said so, I must say that the manner in which the Government has approached the problem, the way Mr. Anna Hazare and his team have gone about, is highly childish. It is like, you take my formulation or you take this formulation, that kind of thing is one which is not an acceptable proposition for coming to a solution. It is always through argument, through reasoning and through compromise. Parliament is the place where argument, reasoning and compromise can be achieved. So, I would like to remind my colleagues in this House of what happened in the thirties' in Germany where mobocracy took over and Bundestag, the German Parliament, was set on fire and the dictatorship followed. We should not encourage anything that leads to mobocracy. It is not a question of blaming people. Who are the people of this country? When the Prime Minister made a statement, while seeking clarification I had asked what about the 90 per cent people in the country who suffer torture of corruption day in and day out through the functionaries of the Government, through politicians colluding with them. What happens there? Who is Lokpal? Great people sitting here, five of them or ten of them or fifteen of them can look after that? I am very happy that my friend Jairam Ramesh, the Minister, has announced that he wants systemic changes. He is attempting systemic changes, at least, in his Ministry, which touches the lives of all these people. Sir, I will not take much time. But that is to be addressed and if that is to be addressed, we must have a system of Lokpal, Lokayukat and Ombudsman down to the District along with a procedure which will ensure non-partisan and transparent selection of Ombudsman also. At the same time, I must warn that the Government should make no attempt in a federal state to take away States' power. This idea of giving it to the Governor to choose a Lokayukat for States should be given up as quickly as possible if our support is needed for this. Do not encroach into the territory of the States. Let the autonomy not be ...(*Time bell rings*)..

My last proposition is that 50 per cent women must be there in Lokpal recruitment, Lokayukta recruitment and Ombudsman recruitment.

They constitute half of the population. I do not know why in a male chauvinistic kind of approach we do not reserve. We shy away from 30 per cent reservation for women in Parliament but we should not shy away from 50 per cent reservation for women in this. Thank you very much.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): I have in the list three more important names who have to attend the meeting convened by the Prime Minister. If everybody takes five minutes or less than six minutes, all the three can speak and go. Shri D. Raja. ...(*Interruptions*)... It is only for those who have to go. ...(*Interruptions*)... I did not say it about rest of the Members.

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, as per the study made by Transparency International last year, India ranks 87th corrupt country in the world. This indicator is enough to understand how corruption has become rampant in India and the political and bureaucratic corruption has become a major concern in today's India. It is true, Sir, that legislations are made in Parliament and by Parliament but, at the same time, one cannot underestimate what is happening in Jantar Mantar or Ramlila Maidan. Government of the day should take note of that public pressure and understand the public anger against corruption. The Leader of the Opposition and several other leaders have agreed that there is a spurt of corruptions during the last two decades. Exactly the last two decades is the period of the implementation of neo-liberal economic policies. The neo-liberal economic policies allow the private players to loot the natural resources of the country, starting from land to illegal mining. One can go on listing out the issues. So, the time has come. The Government of the day, the Congress led UPA 2 Government must go for a mid-term review of these policies and it should take mid-course correction of these policies. I am very doubtful whether the Government is prepared for it. That is where the Government stands helpless and all its credibility is lost and people do not trust the Government at this point of time. Prime Minister may speak several things but people do not have confidence or credibility in the Government. This is a very serious issue. Having said that, Sir, how do we fight corruption? Lokpal is one law but there are several laws which can be implemented effectively. When we talk of Lokpal, Government version is there which is weak and inadequate. Everybody admits it. At the same time, there is one more Lokpal which is in public domain, which is called Jan Lokpal. There is one more version of Lokpal given by Aruna Roy and her team. So, people can debate. Parliament can debate. There can be a convergence of understanding, convergence of commonality on certain issues if we are determined to fight corruption and evolve a proper, legal mechanism, a legal

framework. Having said this, Sir, only law cannot curb corruption. We will have to look at the issue of corruption comprehensively, in totality. There, I agree with some of the previous speakers also. We need to go for series of other measures. One, in my opinion, is comprehensive electoral reforms. It has become very imperative and very urgent. In fact, I may propose that this time, political parties should think of having proportional representation as a system in our elections. Now, the First-Past-The-Post System leads to many difficulties and leads to political complications as well as corrupt practices. There I think the electoral reform must concentrate on proportional representation system. Then, Sir, how to curb money power in elections? How to curb the criminalization of electoral system and political system? When comrade Inderjit Gupta, the Communist Leader was the Home Minister of this country, he

3.00 P.M.

did take some steps to implement police reforms as well as state funding. When he was a Member of Parliament, a Committee was set up under Inderjit Gupta and that Committee has given a recommendation on State Funding. What happened to that policy of State Funding? Why the Government is not taking care of that policy?

So, Sir, fighting corruption is a big task. It is not a question whether it is a part of Indian ethos or Indian values. In my opinion, neo-liberalism, as a philosophy, did assess the value system. Buddha said, 'desire is the root cause of misery.' We have inherited Buddha, but we have not inherited Buddhism as the thinking of India's political public life...(time-bell)...We have to recapture certain values given by Buddha as the Indian values. Here, the neo-liberalism needs to be fought. Otherwise, we cannot fight corruption. Thank you.

SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, the Transparency International Index, which my senior colleague has also mentioned, crowned India as the most corrupt country. It was in 2005. But, today, I think, the situation is much worse. Another website - Track Website Business - published the demands of corruption. It is Bribe Demands. In this Bribe Demands, 51 per cent of people are paying for the timely delivery of service to which they are entitled. It is a pathetic condition that the people have to pay money for the service or work to which they are entitled. It is shameful and speaks volumes about governance in the country - either at the State level or at the Central level. That is why there is a knee-jerk reaction in support to Anna Hazare's *Aanshun*.

Sir, 2004 to 2009 is the golden era of corruption in my State. It is the golden era of corruption. The people who were at the helm of affairs and supposed to protect the people's property and money became the looters. The people's money was swindled and siphoned off into their pockets in the name of *Jala Yagnam*. And, by relaxing rules, the

property of people was looted. Apart from this, even the mineral wealth was looted. We have enlisted all the scams occurred during this period and published a booklet in the name of 'Raja of Corruption.' We have submitted this booklet and represented to the hon. President of India and the hon. Prime Minister of this country. But, there is no action. Now, the hon. High Court has to intervene. It has initiated action and instituted a CBI enquiry. According to the CBI's preliminary enquiry, a few thousand crores have gone to one family which was at the helm of affairs in the State during that time! The hon. Leader of the Opposition has correctly said that whatever action that has

taken place has taken place as per the direction of court. Had the Government been taken action, then it would be in good looks of the people and they thought that this Government is interested in weeding out corruption. But, that has not happened. Instead, the court has initiated action. The same thing has happened even in the 2G Scam. The Supreme Court has initiated action. Even in the case of getting black-money back from tax heaven countries, the Supreme Court has initiated action and the action of this Government is very little.

Sir, you have given me very less time.

With regard to Lokpal Bill, Sir, I am proud to say, on behalf of my party, that I had introduced the Jan Lokpal as a Private Member Bill in this House. Our party is the first party to support the Jan Lokpal Bill. We request this House and all parties that we can take good provisions from Jan Lokpal Bill within the framework of the Constitution. I am not pleading to go out of the Constitution. Within the framework of the Constitution, this Lokpal Bill may be redesigned and introduced in this House.

Lokpal is the first step towards weeding out corruption. We are suggesting that electoral reforms should be there so that corruption can be stopped. Sir, another point is regarding the National Judicial Commission and judicial reforms. We have to give a relook towards reforms. Reforms are becoming the breeding ground for corruption. It is encouraging a pyramid type of growth. It is not inclusive growth. Reforms are benefiting only the rich people and the corporate sector people. It is creating a wide gap between the common people and the rich people. So, ultimately, it is detrimental to democracy. For electoral reforms and judicial reforms, law has to be amended as one package to weed out corruption. That type of package will be useful. Thank you very much.

श्री रामविलास पासवान (बहिर) : उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, इसमें दो मत नहीं हैं कि देश में भ्रष्टाचार है। भ्रष्टाचार का मतलब होता है, भ्रष्ट आचरण और भ्रष्ट आचरण का मतलब हर क्षेत्र में होता है। यदि आप किसी दलित के प्रति अन्याय करते हैं,

तो वह भ्रष्टाचार में आता है, किसी माइनोरिटी के प्रति अन्याय करते हैं, तो वह भी भ्रष्टाचार में आता है, यदि किसी से घूस लेते हैं, तो वह भी भ्रष्टाचार में ही आता है, इसलिए आज पूरा का पूरा देश भ्रष्टाचार से जूझ रहा है। यह बात सही है कि जब से उदारीकरण की नीति आई, न्यू लॉबरेशन पॉलिसी बनी, आपने एक फ्लड गेट खोल दिया। जब फ्लड गेट खोल दिया, तो आप खड़की को बंद करके नहीं रख सकते हैं। पहले सरकारी कर्मचारी होते थे, अधिकारी होते थे, उनकी रस्पॉसिबिलिटी रहती थी, कहीं भी जाकर कोई आदमी जांच करके पता लगा सकता था। आजकौन कहां से डील कर रहा है, आज इसका किसी को कोई पता नहीं चलता है, क्योंकि आपने फ्लड गेट खोल दिया है। इसलिए पहली बात तो यह है कि जो भ्रष्टाचार है, उसके विरुद्ध देश को, पार्लियामेंट को, पूरे देश की जनता को एकमत होना चाहिए, लेकिन आप भ्रष्टाचार से कैसे लड़ेंगे, उसका तरीका क्या होगा, उस संबंध में मैं मैं समझता हूं कि

जो तरीका आज अपनाया जा रहा है, वह बिल्कुल गलत तरीका है। वह तरीका बिल्कुल ही गलत है। पार्लियामेंट के ऊपर अंडर प्रेशर, घेराव करके, प्रदर्शन करके, जन-प्रतिनिधि को कामून बदलने के लिये बाध्य किया जाए, मैं समझता हूँ कि यह सही नहीं है। जब हर आदमी को दिखलाया जाता है कि फलाने घर के सामने प्रदर्शन हो रहा है, फलाने का घेराव हो रहा है, क्या इसका मतलब है कि इस देश में किसी को अपनी बोली बोलने का अधिकार है कि नहीं है? हम देख रहे हैं कि प्रदर्शनकारियों में anti-reservationists हैं। प्रदर्शन में वंदे मातरम् कहने का नाश लगाया जाता है। यहां भी वंदे मातरम् चलता है, लेकिन यदि हमारा intention यह है कि वंदे मातरम् से जो देश की minority के लोग हैं, उनको डराया जाए, anti-reservation के नाम पर, रामलीला मैदान में कुछ लोग आकर बैठ जाएं, जंतर-मंतर पर आकर बैठ जाएं और कह दें कि जो Scheduled castes के लिये reservation है, इसको खत्म कर दो, scheduled tribes के लिये जो reservation है, उसको खत्म करो, तो क्या स्थिति होगी? इस देश में ऐसे भी संगठन हैं, जो कहते हैं कि जो गैर-हिंदू हैं, उनको देश की नागरिकता नहीं मिलनी चाहिए। यदि ऐसे लोग आकर बैठ जाते हैं - स्वाभाविक है कि उसके अंदर दस लाख, बीस लाख, पच्चीस लाख लोग जुड़ जाएंगे, लेकिन क्या सरकार को इस पर झुक जाना चाहिए? हमें जेटली जी का भाषण सुनकर बहुत खुशी हुई। जब उन्होंने गमिना शुरू कर दिया, तो उन्होंने ज्यूडिशियरी से लेकर मीडिया तक, गमिना शुरू कर दिया कि सब जगह भ्रष्टाचार है। भ्रष्टाचार है तो भ्रष्टाचार से मुक्ति मिलनी चाहिए। इसीलिए मैंने उस दिनि कहा था, काफ़ी हंगामा हुआ, हमने कहा कि भ्रष्टाचार की जड़ में संघर्ष है, प्रॉपर्टी है, इसलिए राइट टू प्रॉपर्टी खत्म करो। सब धन गोप्राल का। सब सरकार की संघर्ष हो जाए, सरकार की संघर्ष रहे। जो नौकरी करे, वह नौकरी में काम करे, जो आदमी जहां काम करे, वहां करे, बिजनेस में करे, तो बिजनेस में काम करे, वकालत करे तो वकालत करे, "एक व्यक्ति एक रोजगार", एक आदमी के पास एक रोजगार होना चाहिए, इसलिए इस प्राइवेट प्रॉपर्टी को खत्म कीजिए, लेकिन कोई इसको मानने के लिये तैयार नहीं होगा। यह बाबा साहेब अंबेडकर का संबिधान है। बाबा साहेब अंबेडकर

का जो संविधान है, हम उस संविधान के दायरे के बाहर नहीं जाने देंगे। आपको मायूस नहीं है कि इस देश में जो शैड्यूल कास्ट के लोग हैं, जो बैकवर्ड क्लासेज़ के लोग हैं, जो ट्राइबल लोग हैं, जो माइनॉरिटी के लोग हैं, वे इस आन्दोलन से सहमे हुए भी हैं और इस आन्दोलन के प्रति उनके मन में गुस्सा भी है। हम लोगों को बार-बार सब जगह से टेलीफोन आता है कि पासवान जी, आप कहते हैं कि आप downtrodden लोगों के नेता हैं, यह क्या हो रहा है? कल कोई आदमी बैठ कर हमारे रजिर्वेशन को खत्म करना चाहेगा, तो आप उसे रजिर्वेशन को खत्म करने देंगे, क्या सरकार इस मामले में झुक जाएगी? पार्लियामेंट का एक सिस्टम है, हमारे यहाँ parliamentary democracy है। इसलिए सब चीज़ बरकरार रहनी चाहिए। आप आन् दोस्न कीजिए, उस दनि हमने कहा कि हम लोगों ने भी जे.पी. के मूवमेंट में आन्दोलन किया था, लेकिन यह आन्दोलन सत्ता के परिवर्तन का था और सत्ता बदल गई। आप अरुंधती राय का लेख पढ़िए, वे भी social activist हैं, उन्होंने 22 तारीख को 'हब्बिदू' में लिखा है। उन्होंने लिखा है कि एक आन्दोलन नीचे से चल रहा है, जिसको Naxalite Movement कहते हैं, यह गरीब की समस्या को लेकर नीचे से ऊपर जा रहा है और एक आन्दोलन ऊपर से आ रहा है लोगों को ढकने के लिए। इसलिए अगर आप प्रधानमंत्री को इसमें रखना चाहते हैं, तो प्रधानमंत्री को रखिए, अगर ज्यूडिशियरी को रखना चाहते हैं, तो ज्यूडिशियरी को रखिए,

इस पर हमारे जैसे लोगों को कोई आपत्ति नहीं है। लीडर ऑफ दिस ऑपोजीशन ने कहा कि मीडिया से लेकर, ज्यूडिशियरी से लेकर सबके ऊपर ऊँची उठाई जा रही है, तो इस लोकपाल में सबको डाल दीजिए। यह लोकपाल क्या है? क्या इसमें कोई भगवान के यहाँ से आएगा? क्या इसमें कोई ऊपर से आएगा या वह इसी कर्मचारी वर्ग से कर्मचारी को लेबे का काम करेगा? जो 20 हजार लोग भर्ती होंगे, वे कहाँ से होंगे? यही दिल्ली मेट्रो है। क्या वहाँ corruption है? वहाँ बिल्कुल corruption नहीं है। वहाँ 20 Vigilance Officers हैं, जो इसे देख रहे हैं। हमारे यहाँ जो सस्टिम है, उस सस्टिम को बदलने की कोशिश करनी चाहिए और उस सस्टिम के तहत काम करना चाहिए। लेकिन हम लोग अभी यहाँ जो देख रहे हैं, मैं बहुत ही संजीदगी के साथ कहना चाहता हूँ कि 'वोट का राज' मतलब 'छोट का राज' होता है। आज जो शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट के लोग हैं, बैकवर्ड क्लासेज के लोग हैं, माइनॉरिटी के लोग हैं, वे लोक सभा में, राज्य सभा में भारी संख्या में आ रहे हैं। इससे कुछ लोगों के पेट में दर्द हो रहा है कि यह सस्टिम रहेगा, तो पार्लियामेंट के ऊपर इनका capture रहेगा। इसलिए इस सस्टिम को खत्म करो और कोई extra, super, ultra power लाओ, जिससे सस्टिम को खत्म कर दिया जाए और कल न लोक सभा रहेगी, न राज्य सभा रहेगी और कुछ नहीं रहेगा। आपने एक बार यह चस्का लगा दिया, तो इसका अंजाम बहुत ही बुरा होने वाला है। इसलिए मैं आपसे कहना चाहूँगा, सर, हमारे पास बहुत से प्वायंट्स हैं।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो . पी.जे. कुरियन) : पासवान जी, आपको मीटिंग में जामा है।

श्री रामविलास पासवान : सर, मैं खत्म कर रहा हूँ।
... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी (बहिर) : सर, ये जो कह रहे हैं कि माइनॉरिटी के लोग डरे हुए हैं, यह इनसे कसिने कहा?
... (व्यवधान) ...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): I didn't stop him.

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी : भ्रष्टाचार के खिलाफ जो आन्दोलन हो रहा है, माइनॉरिटी के लोग उसके साथ हैं। ... (व्यवधान) ...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Please, please. आप बैठिए।

श्री रामविलास पासवान : अगर माइनॉरिटी के लोग डरे हुए नहीं हैं, तो ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी : उन्हें डर दखिा कर आप वोट लेने वाले नहीं हैं। ... (व्यवधान) ...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Please sit down.

श्री रामवि लास पासवान : ठीक है। आप मत कीजिए। ... (व्यवधान) ...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Please don't disturb.

श्री रामविलास पासवान : सर, मैं इसे वापस लेता हूँ। माइनॉरिटी के लोग डरे हुए नहीं हैं, माइनॉरिटी के लोग बहुत bold हैं। ... (व्यवधान) ... आप बैठिए, अब तो खत्म हो गया। यह हम नहीं कह रहे हैं, बाहर के लोग हैं, जामा मस्जिद के लोग हैं, सारे के सारे लोग कह रहे हैं। यदि आपको लगता है कि वे डरे हुए नहीं हैं, ... (व्यवधान) ...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Please sit down.

श्री रामविलास पासवान : इसलिए हम यह कहना चाहेंगे कि जो भी रास्ता हो, वह parliamentary democracy के through हो, पार्लियामेंट के through हो। इसमें एक ही नहीं, केवल जन लोकपाल ही नहीं, बल्कि और भी बहुत से लोकपाल वधियक आएंगे। अगर आप प्रोइवेट लोगों को invite करेंगे, तो बहुत सारे ऐसे लोग हैं। अन्ना और अरुणा राय के संबंध में कहा गया, अरुंधती राय के संबंध में कहा गया, और भी बहुत सारे लोग हैं। सबके वधियार करने के लिए parliamentary forum है, एक Standing Committee है, उसके पास आना चाहिए।

अन्त में मैं एक बात कहना चाहूंगा कि लीडर ऑफ़ दि ऑपोजीशन बहुत अच्छा बोलते हैं, अहलुवालिया साहब बहुत अच्छा बोलते हैं, लेकिन अहलुवालिया साहब, जब आप दलिली के कॉमनवेल्थ का मामला उठाते हैं, जब आप दूसरे राज्य, हरियाणा का मामला उठाते हैं, तो कृपया बहिर के भ्रष्टाचार को भी, जसिमें 67 हजार करोड़ का भ्रष्टाचार हुआ है ... (व्यवधान) ... BIADA में जो भ्रष्टाचार हुआ है ... (व्यवधान) ... मैं खत्म कर रहा हूँ ... (व्यवधान) ... मैं किसी का नाम नहीं ले रहा हूँ। हम अपनी बात खत्म कर रहे हैं, हम किसी का नाम नहीं ले रहे ... (व्यवधान) ... हम किसी का नाम नहीं ले रहे हैं ... (समय की घंटी) ...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) : बस हो गया, प्लीज़ ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री रामविलास पासवान : चाहे चारा घोटाला हो, मुख्य मंत्री का नाम आया है ... (व्यवधान) ... सारे के सारे जो घोटाले हैं, उनके ऊपर भी बोलना चाहिए। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

श्री रामचन्द्र प्रसाद सहि (बहिर र) : भ्रष्टाचार के मामले में अभी रामविलास जी ने कुछ बात कही , मैं तुरंत उन्हें उत्तर देने वाला था , लेकिन वह जा रहे हैं। आज सब जगह भ्रष्टाचार की चर्चा हो रही है और सबसे ज्यादा जो उबाली उठी है , वह राजनीतियों के ऊपर ही उठी है। देश में बहिर ऐसा पहला प्रदेश है , जसिने एमएलए फंड को खत्म कसिा है।

एक मामनीय सदस्य : यहां 66,000 करोड़ का घोटाला भी हुआ था।

श्री रामचन्द्र प्रसाद सहि : अभी उसके बारे में भी बताते हैं , तब आप सुन लीजिएगा ... (व्यवधान) ... यह पहला सट्ट है , जसिने एमएलए फंड को खत्म कसिा है। आप यह भी देख लीजिए कि जो एमपी फंड है , जब 1993 में यह पहली बार लागू कसिा गया था , तब उसका बैकग्राउंड क्या था ? उस समय 73वें संवैधानिक एमेंडमेंट के बाद जब पंचायतों के पाबर्स दी गईं तो लोगों को यह लगने लगा कि नीचे जो विकास होगा उसमें एमपी लोगों का योगदान क्या रहेगा। इसी context में 23 दसिम्बर , 1993 को उस समय के प्रधानमंत्री जी ने घोषणा की और दसिम्बर , 1993 से एमपी फंड को लागू कसिा गया।

आप सभी एंगल्स से देखिए कि क्या एमपी फंड काँस्टीट्यूशनल है? आप बता दीजिए कि काँस्टीट्यूशन में कहीं भी यह लिखा हुआ हो कि जो एमपी हैं, क्या वे कहीं भी Executive का काम कर सकते हैं? हम लोगों का काम कामून बनाना होता है, लेकिन आप लोग काम ले रहे हैं Executive का। आप जो भी रिकमेंड कर रहे हैं, वह पूरा का पूरा discretion पर है। आप रिकमेंड करते हैं कि यहां से वहां तक सड़क बना दी जाए, जबकि गांधी के लोगों की इच्छा कहीं और सड़क बनाने की भी हो सकती है। इसलिए यह जो स्कीम है, जैसी आप 1993 के बाद से लाए हैं, उसके बारे में जरा आप गांधी और शहरों में जा कर पता कर लीजिए। हम लोगों के बारे में, नेताओं के बारे में जितना खराब परसेप्शन है, आप इसे मारें या न मारें, लेकिन उसमें बहुत बड़ा योगदान MPLADS का है। 2005 में एनएसी ने भी रिकमेंड किया था कि इसे समाप्त किया जाए। आप 10 दिसम्बर, 2003 का रिकॉर्ड नक़िल लीजिए, उस समय माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी लीडर ऑफ अपोज़ीशन थे और तब उन्होंने कहा था कि इसे खत्म कर देना चाहिए। लेकिन आज तक भी आप लोगों ने इसे खत्म तो किया नहीं है, बल्कि इसे दो करोड़ से पांच करोड़ कर दिया गया है।

जब बहिर सरकार ने केन्द्र सरकार को लिखा कि हमने अपने यहां पर इसे समाप्त कर दिया है, आप भी अपना एमपी फंड समाप्त करिए, तब यह कहा गया कि नहीं, हम इसे समाप्त नहीं करेंगे बल्कि आप इसे करवाइए। वे स्वयं यह जान रहे हैं कि इसमें पूरे के पूरे काम में कोई टेंडर नहीं होता है, आप इसे सीधा का सीधा बांछ देते हैं ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्रीमती वल्लिव ठाकुर (हमिचल प्रदेश) : आप ऐसा करते होंगे।

श्री रामचन्द्र प्रसाद सहि : हम नहीं करते हैं, हमने तो अभी दिया भी नहीं है ... (व्यवधान) ... पहले आप सुन लीजिए ... (व्यवधान) ... पहले आप सुन लीजिए ... (व्यवधान) ...

एक माननीय सदस्य : आप भ्रष्टाचार पर बोलिए।

श्री रामचन्द्र प्रसाद सहि : यह भ्रष्टाचार ही तो है ,
इसीलिए तो मैं आपको बात रहा हूँ ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्रीमती वल्लिव ठाकुर : आप यह क्या बोल रहे
हैं ? ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री रामचन्द्र प्रसाद सहि : मैं भ्रष्टाचार पर ही तो
बोल रहा हूँ आप ज़रा पता करिए कि पब्लिक क्या कह रही
हैं ... (व्यवधान) ... जब बाहर जाकर आप सुझेंगे कि पब्लिक क्या कह
रही हैं , तब आप समझेंगे ... (व्यवधान) ... अभी मैं बगल के प्रदेश
में गया था , पहले आप सुन लीजिए और सुनने का धैर्य रखिए
... (व्यवधान) ... वहां हमने पूछा कि आपके यहां MPLADS का क्या
हाल है ? उन लोगों ने कहा कि बहिर में तो बहुत अच्छा हो गया
कि आपने एमएलए फंड खत्म कर दिया।

महोदय , एमपी फंड की हालत यह है कि अभी लोकल एमपी आए थे ,
वहां के प्रिंसिपल उनसे मल्लि और उन्होंने कहा कि हमें पांच
लाख रुपया कमरा बनाने के लिए दिया जाए। उन्होंने कहा कि
ठीक है , 50,000 रुपया दे दीजिए। उन्होंने 50,000 रुपया उनको
दे दिया। जब वे उनसे चेक लाने के लिए गए, तो उन्होंने एक

लाख का चेक दिया और कहा कि आपने 50,000 रुपया तो हमें दिया था और 50,000 रुपया हम आपको और दे रहे हैं , इसके बाद अब काम करने की जरूरत क्या है?

जरा आप पब्लिक में जाकर पता कीजिए , क्योंकि आप यह समझ रहे हैं कि एमपी फंड से आपका बड़ा नाम हो रहा है। आप जरा पता कीजिए। जो स्टेज इसे नहीं करना चाहते , उन्हें आप फोर्स क्यों करते हैं कि वे भी इसे लागू कराएं। मेश यह अनुरोध है कि बाहर एमपी लैंड स्कीम के बारे में , हम जन-प्रतिनिधियों के बारे में बहुत खराब इमेज बन रही है , इसलिए कृपा करके इसे समाप्त कीजिए। जब आप इसे समाप्त करेंगे तो बहुत अच्छा मैसेज जाएगा। बाहर जो लोग वसिध कर रहे हैं , वे समझेंगे कि जितने भी राजनैतिक लोग हैं , वे स्वयं समझ रहे हैं कि इसे समाप्त करना चाहिए। इसलिए अब इसे समाप्त करने का समय आ गया है , इसे अदरवाइज़ मत लीजिए , आप यह सोचिए कि 1993 से पहले क्या स्थिति थी।

मैं आपको बता दूं , उस समय में भी जितने में डीएम हुआ करता था , उस समय के एमपीज़ से पता कर लीजिए कि डीआरडीए की गवर्निंग बॉडी में कितनी स्कीम्स एमपी की अनुशंसा से पास होती थीं। 1993 के बाद हुआ क्या है ? वहाँ पर आपके जो भी अधिकार थे , आप जो मॉनिटरिंग करते थे , आपकी वहाँ पर एक साख थी। वहाँ वभाग के लोग आपसे डरते थे , लेकिन आज कोई नहीं डरता। अब वह क्यों नहीं डरता ? आप कसिको टेंडर दबिवाते हैं और कौम -सा काम सेलेक्ट करते हैं ? इसलिए , आपकी इमेज वहाँ बहुत खराब हुई है। अगर आप इसे समाप्त कर देंगे , -- आप बहिर में जाकर देख लीजिए। वहाँ पब्लिक में बड़ी अच्छी image बनी है। लोग कहते हैं कि साहब , एम.एल.ए. साहब के जो चमचे थे या जो उनके ठेकेदार थे , अब उनकी कुछ नहीं चलेगी। बल्कि हम लोगों ने वहाँ एम.एल.ए. फंड खत्म किया , पैसा खत्म नहीं किया है। हम पैसा रखेंगे , उसका एक corpus होगा। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री राम कृष्ण यादव (बहिर) : बहिर में भ्रष्टाचार खत्म हो गया ? ... (व्यवधान) ... एम.पी. और एम.एल.ए. फंड खत्म करने

सें ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया : खत्म हो गया है। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री रामचन्द्र प्रसाद सहि : एम.पी. फंड यहाँ खत्म करना है। ... (व्यवधान) ... एम.पी. फंड तो यहाँ खत्म करना है। ... (व्यवधान) ...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Sit down. ... (Interruptions) ... Sit down. ... (Interruptions) ... What is this? ... (Interruptions) ... This is not a market place. ... (Interruptions) ... Don't do like this. ... (Interruptions) ...

श्री रामचन्द्र प्रसाद सहि : मैं उस बात पर आ रहा हूँ। ... (व्यवधान) ... आपके ऊपर जो उंगली उठ रही है, ... (व्यवधान) ... आपके ऊपर जो उंगली उठ रही है, उस पर मैं बोल रहा हूँ। ... (व्यवधान) ...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) : बैठिए, बैठिए। ... (व्यवधान) ... आप लोग बैठिए। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री राम कृपाल यादव : वहाँ का भ्रष्टाचार खत्म हो गया ?
...(व्यवधान) ... 67 हजार करोड़ रुपए का घोटाला ...(व्यवधान) ...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो . पी .जे . कुरियन) : रामचन्द्र प्रसाद सहि जी , आपका टाइम ओवर हो गया है अब आप बैठिए।
...(व्यवधान) ... रामचन्द्र प्रसाद सहि जी , अब आप समाप्त कीजिए। ...(व्यवधान) ...

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी : आप भ्रष्टाचार की बात कर रहे हैं
...(व्यवधान) ...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो . पी .जे . कुरियन) : अली अनवर जी , आप बैठिए। ...(व्यवधान) ... You please conclude. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री रामचन्द्र प्रसाद सहि : अभी घोटाले के बारे में
...(व्यवधान) ... घोटाले के बारे में बहस करनी है तो हमसे बाद में बहस कर लीजिएगा। ...(व्यवधान) ... आप पर तो घोटाले का मुकदमा चल रहा है ... (व्यवधान) ... आपके ऊपर तो मुकदमा चल रहा है ... (व्यवधान) ...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Shri Ramkripal Yadav, please sit down ...(Interruptions)... Shri Ali Anwar, please sit down ...(Interruptions)...

श्री रामचन्द्र प्रसाद सहि : आप पर मुकदमा चल रहा है
...(व्यवधान) ... चारा घोटाले का मुकदमा चल रहा है
...(व्यवधान) ...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Sit down. ...(Interruptions)... What is this? ...(Interruptions)... This is not a market place. ...(Interruptions)... Don't do like this. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री रामचन्द्र प्रसाद सहि : मैं भ्रष्टाचार पर बोझ रहा हूँ , रामकृपाल जी। आप इसे सुनने की कोशिश कीजिए। आप सुनने का धैर्य रखिए।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो . पी .जे . कुरियन) : सहि जी , आपके छः मिनट्स हो गए। You conclude please.

श्री रामचन्द्र प्रसाद सहि : सर, मेरा यह सुझाव है कि हम लोग आज इस बात का संकल्प लें कि हम MPLADS को समाप्त करेंगे , जिससे हम लोगों की जो इमेज पब्लिक में खराब हुई है , वह फिरे

सें restore हो सके। किसी भी तरह से यह मत मानिए कि आपके कहने पर किसी ज़िले में काम नहीं होगा, वहाँ बिल्कुल काम होता है।
...(समय की घंटी)... इसलिए, हम लोगों को इस बात का संकल्प लेना चाहिए। इससे पब्लिक में हमारी इमेज अच्छी बनेगी।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो . पी . जे . कुरियन) : अब आप समाप्त कीजिए।
You please conclude. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री रामचन्द्र प्रसाद सहि : सर, मुझे एक बात और कहनी है।
...(व्यवधान)...

श्री के . बी . शणप्पा (कर्णाटक) : क्या सब-के-सब पैसे खा रहे हैं ? ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री रामचन्द्र प्रसाद सहि : मैं यह नहीं कह रहा हूँ कि सब पैसे खा रहे हैं ... (व्यवधान) ... मैं public perception की बात बोल रहा हूँ ... (व्यवधान) ...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): Don't disturb. ...(*Interruptions*)... Why are you disturbing? ...(*Interruptions*)... It is only his view. ...(*Interruptions*)... It is only his view.

श्री रामचन्द्र प्रसाद सहि : मैं यह नहीं बोल रहा हूँ कि सब पैसे खा रहे हैं। मैं तो public perception की बात बोल रहा हूँ। पब्लिक में यह perception है। ...(*व्यवधान*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): Mr. Ramachandra, your time is over. ...(*Interruptions*)... Please sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री रामचन्द्र प्रसाद सहि : ठीक है, सर। मैं बैठ जाता हूँ। धन्यवाद।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): Now, Shri T.M. Selvaganapathi. ...(*Interruptions*)... आप बैठिए। ...(*व्यवधान*)... आप सब बैठ जाइए। ...(*व्यवधान*)...

श्री राम कृपाल यादव : एस.पी. और डी.एम. क्या बन्नी पैसे लाने पोस्टिंग करते हैं ? ...(*व्यवधान*)... यह क्या है ? ...(*व्यवधान*)...

श्री रामचन्द्र प्रसाद सहि : वहां कोई पैसा लेता है ? ...(*व्यवधान*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): Shri T.M. Selvaganapathi, are you here? ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री राम कृपाल यादव : मैं बहुत कुछ बोल दूंगा। आप चुपचाप बैठ जाइए। ...(*व्यवधान*)... मैं बहुत कुछ बोल दूंगा। ...(*व्यवधान*)... आप क्या बोलिएगा ? ...(*व्यवधान*)... हम आपके बारे में बहुत कुछ जानते हैं।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): Shri T.M. Selvaganapathi, you please speak.

SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI (Tamil Nadu): Hon. Vice-Chairman, Sir, at the outset, I would like to thank the hon. Members of this august House for agreeing to take up the vexed issue of Sri Lankan Tamils tomorrow which we have been pressing for discussion for almost a month. The land of Lord Buddha has been converted into a slaughter house of human beings. Lakhs and lakhs of Tamil women have been

rendered widows. That was the reason why we have been agitated and made a walk-out. I thank the House for agreeing to take up the issue tomorrow.

Now, I come to the core issue of discussion today. Sir, this august House is not deliberating the issue of corruption for the first time. We have been deliberating this issue right from the inception of this Parliament which is the temple of democracy. It has been going on and on. The public perception and mood of the public today is diverted against the politicians. There is large-scale loot in the bureaucracy right from the beginning of the career to the retirement of the official. Corruption is there at the political level. Judiciary is also not spared. The corporate world

and even the media are not exceptions to it. We are not discussing the NGOs. Under the garb of public service, they have been amassing crores and crores of rupees from the foreign hands. Are we discussing foreign funding to NGOs? We hear information that Lehman Brothers from America are funding the institutions here. There are also the names Walmart from America, Coca-Cola and even the Indian corporates, in order to knock out the structure of our democracy, people have been funded today. Sir, why is it occurring? It is occurring because the overall confidence in the establishment is shaken today. We, the political parties, are divided. We throw mud on each other. That is what the House is witnessing today. Once we are divided, we all know that the very structure of democracy, the foundation of our institutions, is knocked down. Today, some people have gone to the extent of questioning the supremacy of this Parliament which is the law-making authority. What we see outside today is that every Tom, Dick and Harry is questioning the very basic structure of our democracy. Sir, it is an irony, and also a fact, that whoever comes to power in this country, whether at the Centre or in the States, there is only one agenda in their mind, that is, to target the opposition party and other political parties; be it SP, be it BSP, be it RJD, be it DMK. This is a coalition era wherein the regional parties are arm-twisted by big brotherly attitude. This is what we have been witnessing years after years. Once you weaken the regional party, you weaken the democracy. Sir, today, the politicians are projected as the only evil doers and sinners. Sir, we cannot ignore the public mood on this issue of corruption. It is in a boiling situation. That is the reason why a handful of failed bureaucrats and police officers have hijacked the mood of the public. It is we who had to garner the issue and set the house in order, but we failed. We should admit that and we should wake up to the situation today. Therefore, we have taken up this discussion today. Sir, we have to rise to the occasion. It is unfortunate that the house of hon. Prime Minister of this country, Dr. Manmohan Singh,

who is known for his probity in public life, has been targeted, and houses of some of the MPs have also been targeted. Who is responsible for this? Who is behind this? Who is instigating these people? I am surprised to note that none of our leaders have condemned this dastardly act. Even the Prime Minister's house was targeted. I fail to see why no one even from the Treasury Benches took up this issue. It is because we want to score some political advantage. This is where our fault lies. Unless we are united, we cannot fight this menace. This is my humble submission. Sir, today, some of the hon. Members were referring to 2G, questioning the first-come-first-serve policy of the Government. Sir, there is something, which I would like to remind the respected and learned Members who raised this issue. Who adopted

this policy? Who gave up the policy of auction of allotment of spectrum? Where did it emanate from and in whose regime? Is it not a fact that this started way back in 2000 when the auction was given up with the slogan that the public welfare is paramount to the revenue generation? The revenue generation was not important for the Government. Therefore, this change of policy, which was accepted by the Cabinet, was followed continuously for ten long years, and, we are to be blamed for all that! This is one issue on which we have been targeted. Sir, unless the guilt is proved in any case. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Please conclude. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI: Sir, unless the guilt is proved, the presumption of innocence prevails. *(Interruptions)* We strongly believe ...*(Interruptions)*... One more minute, Sir. *(Interruptions)* Justice will prevail ultimately.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): The time is over. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI: Sir, here, I would like to make a point. Sir, the media in this country is playing havoc on the politicians. They file the FIR, they conduct the trial, and, they pass the judgement. It is because of the presumption created by the media the innocents are targeted.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Please conclude.

SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI: The victim of such target is our hon. Member of Parliament, who was sitting in this House, from our Party, ...*(Time-bell rings)*... where even the CBI of this country has been taken for a ride.

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

SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI: If there is a casual observation by the court, they get scared and implicate people without evidence.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Please. The time is over.

SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI: What is the evidence cited? Sir, it is pending in the court. Sir, justice will prevail. They say because the

hon. Member was shown in a TV...(*Interruptions*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Please.

SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI: Continuously, she has been targeted.
...(*Interruptions*)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): You have made your point.
Please sit down.(*Interruptions*)....

SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI: Is it the evidence on which...(Interruptions)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Time is over. Please sit down.(Interruptions)

SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI: Sir, coming to the Lokpal Bill...(Interruptions)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): You have already taken more time. ...(Interruptions)

SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI: Sir, one more minute please.(Interruptions)... Sir, it is on the Lokpal Bill. The Party Leaders have already gone for the All-Party Meeting.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): Please conclude. ...(Interruptions)

SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI: Sir, what have we been discussing? We are not discussing the Lokpal Bill. The issue is that this is not the end of the tunnel. We need a strong Lokpal. Our Party's considered stand is, and, our leader has made it clear, that the Prime Minister has to be included. ...(Time bell rings)... What is the reason that the Chief Ministers of the States are included? It is because our leader knows that we will be targeted on the score just because the Prime Minister is not included. That is what is happening today. They are targeting the Prime Minister...(Interruptions)...We should have taken this step earlier.(Interruptions)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Okay. That is all. ...(Interruptions).. Please.

SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI: The funding of elections, and, all that has to be taken into consideration. We need to have a holistic approach. ...(Interruptions)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : Okay. You have made your point. Next speaker.

SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI: It is a complex issue, and, the mood of

the public must be understood. Law should be carried forward to see that this menace is put to an end. Thank you very much.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Now, hon. Commerce Minister, Shri Anand Sharma would like to intervene.

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY AND THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): Thank you, Mr. Vice-Chairman. Sir, the issue which the House is discussing is agitating the minds of our people, the Members of the Parliament, the Members of the public,

and people from different vocations, whether in the National Capital or any other States. There has been an informed debate, a reasoned debate, second in the last few days that the nation is witnessing, wherein the Members of the Parliament addressing issues which are of concern to the entire country.

A few days ago, this august House had a debate, which had ensured that the pristine glory of the Rajya Sabha, which has been respected for its debates and discussions, was restored in the minds of the people, particularly, at a time when there has been, by default or design, a campaign to malign, to denigrate the institutions, which have been assiduously built by the people of this country after the Independence. And, each institution is being questioned in one manner or the other. So, we have to bear in mind that the backdrop which has been referred to by the Leader of the Opposition, I was listening very attentively to him, and also by Shri Sitaram Yechury, the backdrop in the immediate context of the agitation but overall the issue as such. It is true that there is a need to further improve upon the institutional framework to set up a Lokpal which is strong. But merely setting up of an institution perhaps may not be an answer to all the problems. There is no denial, nor can there be any justification that this should be delayed. But, at the same time, there are processes and procedures which the Leader of the Opposition had referred to, which the Parliament has to follow. It is not a question of which draft. We know about the processes. It is important for everyone to remember particularly for those who are participating in this discourse which is becoming loud and shrill. I would like to say that the process as such has to be inclusive and democratic. The process has to be fair. India is a country of 1.2 billion people, multi-lingual, multi-religious people. It has richness of its diversity. In a democracy, which the founding fathers of the Indian Republic gave to us after a long struggle for India's independence, their collective wisdom is reflected in the Constitution which is supreme. Let there be no doubt or debate on that. It is the supremacy of the Constitution which

deserves to be honoured and protected. That is why this House has a responsibility. The Constitution was given to us, after debates spreading over more than two years, by the Drafting Committee which was chaired by none other than Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar, Babasaheb Ambedkar. At that time, we had stalwarts; we had leaders like Jawaharlal Nehru, Maulana Azad, Sardar Patel. But they had an inclusive process of the framing of the Constitution. It is very easy to fault institutions but we cannot fault the wisdom and the great minds who had given this to us. But, at the same time, I would like to share this. We all were born, many of us of my generation privileged to be born in a free India, a country which could take its decisions, make its choices. Only our forbears knew what it was without that freedom. When we make these decisions, we

also have to bear in mind that there is a responsibility. The Constitution has given us rights, the Fundamental Rights enshrined in the Constitution, Right to Expression, Right to Life, Right to Reputation, Right to Equality, Equality before Law, all these are rights which are protected by institutions in the fine balance and separation of powers which our Constitution has ensured. But no rights, to my mind, come without a sense of responsibility. If we have certain privileges and rights, if every citizen has entitlements, there is also a paramount responsibility towards the Republic of India to protect its dignity, to protect this country's honour. We have seen in recent months and years – and what is happening is not something new – that the projection of the shrill discourse is as if India is a country where only scams and scandals take place.

Sir, I would like to say that people have that right. We respect that right. We have been in opposition; we are in Government. We have been in Parliament; and we have been out of it. This is the beauty and strength of democracy. Those who are sitting on the other side, my esteemed friends, including the Leader of the Opposition who initiated this discussion, have been on the Treasury Benches as Ministers of the Cabinet of the Republic of India. Therefore, we have to have an atmosphere, we must work together to build an atmosphere where we can talk to each other, where we can speak together when it comes to national interest.

Sir, I believe that dissent is a democratic right. We talk of the right to dissent. But it also brings some responsibility that is to listen to others who have differing viewpoints. On this particular issue, a number of suggestions have come. There is a draft which the Government has submitted. There is another draft of Jan Lokpal Bill which Shri Anna Hazare and his committee have prepared. There is another draft by another noted and much respected activist in this country who has also dedicated her life to causes which are close to the people's heart, particularly those who are oppressed and who need empowerment. I am talking of Aruna Roy and her draft. It is this institution in which the sovereignty of the people of India is vested

and which will consider everything and then come to a conclusion of giving the country a strong Lokpal Bill.

Sir, I agree with what was said by the Leader of the Opposition that there is angst; it is manifestation of public anger. It is not something which has happened overnight. It is not a new virus which has spread. It has been there and it is a matter of concern and shame too whether in India or in other countries of the world. I am not concerned about what ranking we have. I am not concerned whether it is 87th or 85th or whether 85 other countries are above us. The issue is that we should give to our people an environment which is free of this cancer of corruption. That is what the Prime Minister's commitment has been.

Everybody has talked about the Prime Minister and I am not getting into merits or demerits of it. The fact is that the Prime Minister did say it and what was discussed in the Cabinet is in public domain. But this issue is now in the domain of the Standing Committee and it should address that. Just to correct one misperception, whether the Prime Minister of the country or the Ministers are immune, the answer is a firm 'no.' There are due processes. Every member of the Government is covered under the Prevention of Corruption Act. So for those who think that in our country we don't have laws and institutions to take action against acts of commission and omission, I am afraid there are many.

I would like to mention one thing that how this issue is as such and it is manifested in which manner. This is the daily interface which a citizen has whether in a village, or in a *muffasil* town, or in a metropolis with what he or she perceives to be the Government whether it is a revenue official, or a tehsildar, or a patwari, or a tax inspector, or it is the administration, or whether it is the justice system. That is where the common man feels that there has to be action at every level. It is not only corruption in high places. Corruption in high places has to be acted upon. And it's being acted upon in the past also and even now. But, it is that corruption which is hurting the common man, which is hurting the citizens. It is also the institutions, the implementation. We have every law in the book to refer to, provided there is implementation. Today, fingers are being pointed, questions are being raised whether it is about the judiciary or what was referred to the other day and today by the Leader of Opposition and other colleagues in this House. References have also been made to the media.

Now, these are important institutions. They are three pillars and media is the fourth pillar when it comes to the functioning of the constitutional democracy. Now, each of the pillars has to be strengthened. If there is a need of repair, there should be repair. But, this House, when we talk of the country, cannot be strong with any of these pillars getting corroded. To say that one is better and that in one section corruption is tolerable and it should be excluded

and the other should not be, that may not be a fair comment. These are noble professions which inform people, which empower people. The legal profession is meant to ensure that justice is given to the people.

Now, over the years, like it has happened in various other spheres, it is the greed and commercialisation which has corroded the systems, the noble professions. And we leave to them as to how to improve, how to correct. There is many a suggestion which have been made that who should be within the ambit of the Lokpal. I feel every one. Why should we leave out any sector which contributes either to formation of capital or is a business activity where there are private holdings, where commercial services are rendered, where funds are received or funds

are dispersed? Yesterday, some colleagues were talking to me in the corridor that there are suggestions that we should keep out NGOs, we should keep out corporate houses and we should keep out the media. Of course, the Parliament, as an institution, has to take a view. If this issue has to be addressed, this entitlement to be excluded must not be asked for, nor claimed and nor given to anyone. I am not going to refer to any names or issues which have been raised here. It's true that when any scam takes place, particularly in which fingers are raised in the direction of the Government or individuals, it does cause both anger and disgust and we should not, therefore, be selective. Yes, today, there is anger. If there were Commonwealth Games allegations or alleged 2G scam, we cannot prejudge matters which are *sub judice*. We leave it to the judiciary. But, one thing India must make clear as we are discussing this is that we are a country in which due processes of law exist and they are effectively implemented. If there are corporate frauds, action has been taken. My mind goes to many corporate scams and frauds in the world. Major corporates and multinationals went down overnight; employees were not saved. I will not name and shame the country or the multinational, but, there was one which came to India also - the Enron. When the entire deal was signed, when this Parliament was debating a vote of confidence, Enron collapsed. Its employees were not paid; its executives were humiliated. In India, recently, Satyam scam took place. The Government intervened. It was this very Prime Minister, this very Government. Those who were alleged perpetrators are in prison. An independent Board of Directors was put in place; and in a transparent manner the company has changed hands. More than 40,000 jobs were saved. Satyam became Satyam Mahindra. I am just giving this as an illustration that if there is an act of commission and omission, there is action also. When people saw in the age of electronic media with their own eyes that somebody was caught during a sting operation they were disgusted. But both the Houses of Parliament rose to the challenge, took action to ensure that the dignity and the majesty of these institutions were

protected. Similarly, when there are images of political leaders, heads of political parties taking money, it does not send a good message. There is a long list of what happened. There were references to black money. There were references earlier also. Honourable Members of this House may kindly recall when there were allegations about a new route, Mauritius was adopted for money laundering, we were then on the other side of the House, a big debate took place. We also know how this country was disgusted when there was a grand clearance sale of many of the assets of the country. We also know that our soldiers fought very bravely. Subsequently there was deficiency in the purchase of the armaments; and also in the purchase of weapons for the marchers. But I am not getting into

that discourse because today this House has once again demonstrated that the Parliament can rise, can have a debate which cuts across party lines on issues which concern our people. Therefore, this discourse must be national. There cannot be a partisan discourse to address this challenge. We have to come together. This is our country. This is not one India which belongs to the Indian National Congress or the UPA and another India which belongs to my friend, Sitaram Yechury's party or Ahluwaliaji's party. This belongs to all of us. This country's image is the image of all our people. If the image is tarnished, if an impression is created that this Republic does not have institutions to address the cancer of corruption, after 63 years of India's independence, we do not have the rule of law, I do not accept it. I hope my fellow colleagues here from all the parties would strongly condemn any attempt to lower the dignity of this country, the sovereignty of the Parliament and the Constitution of the Indian Republic. We should also not allow, with all respect to the people who have a fundamental right to protest, to dissent, to question, to debate, attempts to replace democracy by lynch mob. It is not a comforting thought when we see on T.V., when we read in the newspapers; the time has come for students to hit the streets. These are our children, school children, college students.... Those who are sitting, whether in administration, whether in Judiciary, whether in State Legislatures or in Parliament, also have their families, their relations. They are also connected. After all, are we a part of that civil society or not? Are we the citizens of India or not? The answer is 'yes'. We are not excluded from that. We must, therefore, remember that we, as representatives of the people, have the first duty towards the people of India, but, at the same time, Members of Parliament, it won't be right if a call is given to gherao the Members of Parliament, to gherao them irrespective of who is an MP and who is a Minister. Parliament listens. Parliament has to listen, in a democracy, to the people. But, at the same time, it must be made clear that Parliament can take no dictation. Parliament cannot take dictations. Even

Government cannot dictate to Parliament even if a Government has majority. We all have to bring important legislations together. That is why there is a procedure which all of us are familiar with. The Bill is introduced; the first reading; it goes to the Committee; the second reading; the final reading; even up to that stage, amendments can take place. So, my urging would be, let this House collectively appeal to our people that we are listening; we are concerned, and this Parliament will Act. Give us a strong Lokpal Bill accommodating the views, the recommendations made by all; not an exclusive process, but an inclusive process where all those who have worked and given their valuable inputs, feel that they have been a part of the process; not that a large number feel that they have been excluded. For each one of them, it is our duty to ensure that they get their fair share and what we do will

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resonate in this country and convey a strong message that India as a functioning, Constitutional democracy has the strength and the resilience to address any crisis. And we should also tell our people, our children and our citizens that there is no need to take a path which will undermine Indian democracy and the Indian State; believe in the system; believe in the Constitution; we have delivered; we shall deliver. Thank you, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Thank you very much. Now, Shri Debabrata Bandopadhyay.

DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Sir, it is his maiden speech.

SHRI D. BANDYOPADHYAY (West Bengal): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I crave your indulgence to make my maiden speech. I was sworn in on 19th; Mr. Sitaram Yechury was also sworn in on the 19th. But it is his second term, but mine is the first one.

Sir, I rise here to say: Support the nation's mood and desire to have its Government, governance and the society free of any corruption. All of us are tired of it. My point is, my party, the All India Trinamool Congress, has already declared a war, a total war, against corruption. Our leader, in Kolkata, has abolished, for the information of the House, all the discretionary powers of all the Ministers that they have been traditionally enjoying for over the decades like - granting quotas, land this, that and other. I mean, it has totally abolished them as a first step that there should be transparency and accountability of what is happening in the Government. Therefore, Sir, we are fully supporting it. And I am very happy to hear that, for the first time, almost the entire House, irrespective of which party one belongs to, has come up with one voice that we must fight corruption and eradicate it. It is a learning process for me. I am very delighted. Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, there are levels of corruption. I am not going into the topology of corruption.

It will take time. But there are levels of corruption. The corruption at the level of patwari is one thing and the corruption at the level of thanedar is another thing. But the corruption at very high level, at the stratospheric level of 2G or something or like it, is completely different. People of the country are more concerned with the cutting edge of the administration. Therefore, the administration, the police, the revenue and the administrative machinery as well as the other branches of the system required a reform. Putting one man against another is good. It is necessary. Inspection is necessary. But in the bureaucracy the accountability of the lower functionary is to the upper ones and the upper fellows always try to protect each other so that no

blame comes to them. As a result, you have corruption in the thana or tehsil or other places, and nobody cases out unless a scam breaks out. Therefore, what is required is that we must think very properly and quietly on how to improve our system of administration to make it more transparent and more accountable. The accountability of officers who exercise their authority on common man is towards their senior officers and not to the common man. Can we devise a system where the common man has a right to call in question for what he has done? That we don't have. That is the system which we must think of. Only having one Lokpal at the upper level will not solve the problem at the lower level. That is what we must understand.

Secondly, there is the whole question of judiciary. I have great respect for the judiciary. The well-known lawyer and hon. Leader of the Opposition, Mr. Arun Jaitley, has himself stated that some amount of check at the lower level of the judiciary is there, but as you go up the checks and balances vanish. So, we don't know what happens there. Therefore, there has to be another judicial reform, the National Judicial Commission or whatever it is. I am not going into it. There has to be reform in the judicial system. Therefore, there has to be a reform in the administrative system, in the judicial system and lastly in the electoral system through which all of us are here and which system is today highly cost intensive. It is impossible for a man or a woman without any means to fight any election either to the State Legislature or the Parliament. It is impossible. Therefore, can we think of an electoral reform whereby the funds for meeting the expenses would be given by the Election Commission to the parties for fighting the election and one does not have to depend on the largesses of corporate houses or some sources unknown? This is why these three types of reforms are required.

I would next come to the main issue. ...(*Interruptions*)... Is my time over?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): No. You please continue.

SHRI D. BANDYOPADHYAY: The next question which has already been referred to is our neo-liberal economic system. There is a spate of scams. There were scams earlier also. The Mundra scam was there. The level of those scams is tiny – looking at it, these people would laugh why Mundra scam happened – when compared to the volume of the scams that are taking place now. It looks that all these scams are taking place because big money bags have taken control somewhere. Somewhere they are controlling us. This has become more rampant and more acute after the new economic liberal system came into being. There are good points in it. From the inspector raj to a free economy is a great transition. But if this great transition creates another problem for the economy it is very dangerous. I will just quote a small quotation

from Abraham Lincoln. In 1864, Abraham Lincoln, the 16th President of the United States, wrote a speech and I quote:

“I see in the near future a crisis approaching that unnerves me and causes me to tremble for the safety of my country.... Corporations have been enthroned and an era of corruption in high places will follow...”

“...and the money power of the country will endeavour to prolong the reign by working upon the prejudices of the people until all wealth is aggregated in a few hands and the Republic is destroyed.”

He spoke about it more than 150 years ago. What we are witnessing, Sir, is almost the same as the prophetic statement that Abraham Lincoln made. Today we are having the same problem. It is a problem of money power; controlling the levers of State power. How do we go about it, I do not know. I only know this much that unfettered market economy requires to be leashed; it has to be regulated. How you regulate it, I have no idea. But it has to be regulated.

My last point is, there are three-four versions of the Lokpal Bill. There is a Private Member's Lokpal Bill here; there is a Government Lokpal Bill in the Lok Sabha; there is the Jan Lokpal Bill of Shri Anna Hazare and his team and then there is the Lokpal Bill of Shrimati Aruna Roy. Now four Lokpal Bills are floating in the public domain. It is time, Sir, as as there is a consensus in the House, that all these Bills and any other suggestion should be looked into properly and let us make a Bill which takes out the best of all these drafts to make the Lokpal a really good institution. But nothing should be done to undermine the very basis of our Constitution or the very basis of the Parliamentary democracy. Everything has to be done within the confines of the Parliamentary democracy. If anything happens outside, people have a right to shout and they should shout. They have a right to shout and they will shout. But they have no right to destabilize either the Parliament or any other institution of our country. Therefore, my Party will give all-out support to any move for total eradication of corruption. Thank you.

श्री वीर पाल सहि यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश) : उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, हम लोग भ्रष्टाचार पर चर्चा कर रहे हैं। इस समय भ्रष्टाचार जितनी तेजी से बढ़ा है, अगर हम लोग तीस साल पहले जाएं, तब यह भ्रष्टाचार बहुत छोटा था। जब हम लोग पढ़ते थे, तब भ्रष्टाचार केवल पटवारी, पुलिस और प्रधान तक सीमित था। हम लोग कहते भी थे कि देश में तीन ही भ्रष्टाचारी पुलिस, प्रधान और पटवारी। भ्रष्टाचार यहीं तक था, लेकिन इसके बढ़ते-बढ़ते आज संसद भी इसकी चपेट में आ गई है। हम लोग यह बात तो कहते हैं कि संसद पर किसी को उंगली नहीं उठानी चाहिए, हमारे अधिकारों की तरफ, हमारी गरिमा की तरफ किसी को उंगली उठाने की जरूरत नहीं है, मगर जिन लोगों ने संसद की गरिमा को तार-तार किया है, हम लोगों को उनके ऊपर भी उंगली उठानी

चाहिए। संसद में कोई भी भ्रष्टाचार हुआ, बगैर अदालत के फैसले के उस पर कभी कोई कार्रवाई नहीं हुई। पहले संसद पर कोई भ्रष्टाचार का आरोप नहीं लगाता था, सांसदों को बड़ी इज्जत और आदर के साथ देखा जाता था, जो लोग राजनीति में थे, उनको इज्जत और आदर के साथ देखा जाता था, लेकिन आजक्या है? आज आप लोग ए.सी. फर्स्ट में सफर करते हैं, अगर आप ट्रेन के साधारण क्लास के डिब्बे में कुर्ती और पायजामा पहनकर सफर करो तो आप लोगों को माझूम हो जाएगा कि आम लोग नेताओं पर कत्तिनी टीका-टप्पिणी करते हैं। यह भ्रष्टाचार केवल यहीं नहीं है। जहाँ भ्रष्टाचार है, उस तरफ कोई नजर नहीं उठा रहा है। माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, यहां तक कि हम कॉलेज में दाखिला करवाने जाते हैं, चाहे इंजीनियरिंग में हो, चाहे मेडिकल में हो, 40 लाख से 50 लाख रुपए तक रशि वत ली जाती है। क्या यह भ्रष्टाचार नहीं है? अस्पताल में बच्चा पैदा होता है। वहाँ सर्टिफिकेट के लिए जाओ, तो उसमें भी पैसा दो। क्या यह भ्रष्टाचार नहीं है? मरीज के लिए बेड तब मिलता है, जब वहाँ के डॉक्टर और कर्मचारी पैसा ले लेते हैं। भ्रष्टाचार तो हब्बिदुस्तान की नस-नस में समा गया है। इसका समाधान इन चर्चाओं से नहीं होगा। यह चर्चा एक बार नहीं हो रही है। जब से मैं इस राज्य सभा में आया हूँ, तब से मैं भ्रष्टाचार पर 15वीं बार चर्चा सुन रहा हूँ। सभी सांसद खूब चर्चा करते हैं, मगर इसका हल क्या है, यह किसी के पास नहीं है। इसलिए उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, इसके हल की तरफ जाना पड़ेगा।

महोदय, मेरे दमिग में दो सुझाव आ रहे हैं। इस पर सरकार और वफ़िश, सब लोग मल्लि कर वचिार करें। पहली बात, चुनाव से हम सभी लोग रूबरू होते हैं। आजगरीब का बेटा कोई एमएलए या एमपी बनने का ख़्वाब नहीं देख सकता है। चुनाव में कत्तिना धन लगता है, कत्तिना पैसा खर्च होता है, यह तो लोक सभा और वधिन सभा में जो लोग जाते हैं, उनसे पूछिए। सबसे पहले तो चुनाव का खर्च सरकार को वहन करना चाहिए। जब चुनाव में सांसद और वधियक को पैसा खर्च नहीं करना पड़ेगा, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि उसका दमिग भ्रष्टाचार की तरफ नहीं जाएगा, कम हो जाएगा। ... (समय की घंटी) ... सर, एक सुझाव रह गया है, मैं एक मिनट में अपनी बात खत्म कर दूँगा।

दूसरा , अगर इन कानूनों से भ्रष्टाचार खत्म हो जाता , तो हब्बिदुस्तान में किसी का कत्ल नहीं होता , क्योंकि हमारे यहाँ धारा 302 है और उसमें फाँसी की सजा है। हब्बिदुस्तान में किसी एससी /एसटी पर जो अत्याचार होता है , वह अत्याचार एक पर भी नहीं होता , क्योंकि देश में एससी /एसटी के लिये कानून है। देश में किसी भी वकिहिता को जलाया नहीं जाता , क्योंकि Dowry Act है। इसलिए इस वधियक और इस चर्चा से भ्रष्टाचार खत्म नहीं होगा। जो लोग ईमान बेचने वाले हैं , वे इसका कोई -न-कोई तरीका नक़ाल ही लेंगे। इसलिए मेरा नविदन है कि हमारे पास कानून है , इसी का कड़ाई से पालन करना पड़ेगा और इच्छा शक्ति मजबूत करनी पड़ेगी। हमें पहले अपने आपको सुधारना पड़ेगा और उसके बाद सबसे कहना पड़ेगा। आपका बहुत -बहुत धन्यवाद।

श्री राम कृपाल यादव : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय , मैं आपके प्रति आभार व्यक्त करना चाहता हूँ कि आपने मुझे अत्यन्त ही महत्वपूर्ण चर्चा पर बोलने की अनुमति दी है। महोदय , मैं यह मानता हूँ कि आजपूरे देश में भ्रष्टाचार एक बड़ा अहम सवाल हो गया है और इससे पूरा देश त्रस्त है। मैं यह भी मानता हूँ कि भ्रष्टाचार केवल हमारे देश तक सीमित नहीं है। यह समस्या , यह प्रॉब्लम पूरे विश्व के स्तर पर है। और मैं समझता हूँ कि

ऐसे कई देश हैं , जहां हास के दबिों में भ्रष्टाचार को लेकर परिवर्तन हुआ है। आज जो माहौल पूरे देश के पैमाने पर खड़ा हुआ है , हम लोग उसकी तह में जाने की कोशिश नहीं कर रहे हैं। मैं यह मानता हूँ कि भ्रष्टाचार किसी एक संस्था में नहीं है। भ्रष्टाचार तो पूरे देश के हर तंत्र में , हर जगह पर व्याप्त है , इसीलिए लोगों में बेचैनी है।

मैं आदरणीय अन्ना हजारे जी को बहुत सम्मान करता हूँ , उनके प्रति मेरे मन में बहुत आदर है। आज उनका जो एजिटेशन चल रहा है , लोग इकट्ठे हो रहे हैं , उसका कारण यह है कि एक ऐसा सवाल लेकर अन्ना हजारे जी ने लोगों में इस आंदोलन को शुरू किया है , जो हर एक के दिलों को छूने का काम कर रहा है। लोग यह अहसास कर रहे हैं कि ये हमारी आवाज़ को बोलने का काम कर रहे हैं। मैं यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि आज खास तौर पर राजनेताओं पर पूरी दुनिया का , पूरे देश का फोकस है। इसमें हम सब लोग हैं , चाहे सदन में इस ओर बैठने वाले सदस्य हों या उस ओर बैठने वाले सदस्य हों। आज इस प्रकार का माहौल क्रिएट किया गया है कि सबसे करप्ट राजनेता हैं , राजनीतिज्ञ हैं , पॉलिटिकल पार्टीज़ हैं। आज इस सिस्टम से लोगों के विश्वास को हटाने की कोशिश की जा रही है।

महोदय , यह संकेत और यह प्रयास जो आजकल जा रहे हैं , इनके माध्यम से लोकतांत्रिक व्यवस्था के सामने चुनौती खड़ी करने की कोशिश की जा रही है , सिस्टम को ब्रेक करने की कोशिश की जा रही है। मैं यह समझता हूँ कि आज करप्शन का फोकस केवल राजनीतिक पार्टियों तक सीमित रखने का हर संभव प्रयास किया जा रहा है। करप्शन हर तरफ है , करप्शन हर जगह है , लेकिन उसकी चर्चा कहां होती है ?

इसमें सबसे बड़ा दोषी मैं हम लोगों को मानता हूँ , जो यहां विभिन्न पॉलिटिकल पार्टीज़ के कार्यकर्ता हैं , विभिन्न पॉलिटिकल पार्टीज़ के नेता हैं। हम एक-दूसरे के ऊपर कीचड़ उछालने की कोशिश करते रहते हैं , लेकिन हम उसके समाधान में जाने की कोशिश नहीं कर रहे हैं। आज भी जो चर्चा हो रही है , मैं मानता हूँ कि निश्चित तौर पर सब लोग इस संबंध में चर्चित हैं , भ्रष्टाचार

की जो बड़ी समस्या हमारे देश के सामने खड़ी हो गयी है। हर कोई चाहता है कि इससे मुक्ति मिले। लेकिन आजस्थिति यह है कि हम नष्पक्ष होकर, स्वतंत्र होकर विचार नहीं कर रहे हैं, हम केवल एक-दूसरे पर उंगली उठाते रहते हैं। जो बदनामी हुई है और जो स्थिति उत्पन्न हुई है, उसके लिए अगर कोई दोषी है तो हम विभिन्न पॉलिटिकल पार्टियों के लोग दोषी हैं।

महोदय, यह चर्चा का विषय है। यह लोकतांत्रिक व्यवस्था कतिने वर्षों के आंदोलन की उपज है। हमारा जो पार्लियामेंटरी सिस्टम है, हमारा जो संविधान है, आज उस संविधान, उस पार्लियामेंट पर भी प्रश्न उठाए जा रहे हैं। उस पर लोगों में अविश्वास जमाने की कोशिश की जा रही है। न जाने कतिने वर्षों के आंदोलन के बाद और कतिनी जद्दोजहद के बाद यह लोकतंत्र हमें मिला है। कहा जाता है कि हमारी जो संवैधानिक व्यवस्था है, हमारा जो संविधान है, वह दुनिया का सबसे मजबूत संविधान है। इस देश का लोकतंत्र सबसे मजबूत है, लेकिन आज उसके ऊपर कई तरह के प्रश्नचिह्न लगाए जा रहे हैं। उसके ऊपर अविश्वास व्यक्त किया जा रहा है। लोकतंत्र को तहस-नहस करने की कोशिश की जा रही है। यह ट्रेंड अगर आम लोगों तक पहुंचाने की कोशिश की जा रही है तो निश्चित तौर पर यह देश के लिए शुभ संकेत नहीं है।

हमारा लोकतंत्र कैसे मजबूत हो ? आज हमारी लोकतांत्रिक व्यवस्था के ऊपर जो प्रश्नचिन्ह लगाए जा रहे हैं , जो उंगलियां उठायी जा रही हैं , कैसे हम उसको दूर करने का काम करें , इस बात पर हमें विचार करना होगा। ... (समय की घंटी) ...

आज लोकपाल बल्लि आ रहा है। यह लोकपाल बल्लि निश्चित तौर पर मजबूत हो और एक अच्छा कामून बने , इसमें सदन के किसी व्यक्ति को असहमति नहीं है। लेकिन क्या इस कामून के बनने से ही भ्रष्टाचार को हम अपने आपसे दूर कर पाएंगे ? मैं समझता हूँ कि यह एक बहुत बड़ा सवाल है। कामून तो पहले से हैं , लेकिन उसके बावजूद हमारे यहां से भ्रष्टाचार दूर नहीं हो रहा है। भ्रष्टाचार अब शष्ठाचार मय हो गया है। जब तक हम भ्रष्टाचार को खत्म करने का काम नहीं करेंगे , तब तक भ्रष्टाचार से इस देश को अलग नहीं किया जा सकता , लोगों का विश्वास नहीं जीता जा सकता। इसलिए हमें चाहिए कि हम दूसरे के ऊपर उंगली उठाने से पहले अपनी ओर देखने का काम करें ... (समय की घंटी) अगर हम सब लोग अपने आपमें सुधार करने का काम करेंगे , चाहे वह कोई भी तबका हो , चाहे कोई भी वक्ता हो , चाहे ज्युडिशियरी हो , चाहे पत्रकार हों , चाहे पॉलिटिकल सिस्टम हो , चाहे अधिकारियों के बीच में हो , लोकतंत्र की जो खूबसूरती है , उस खूबसूरती को बचाने के लिए ... (व्यवधान)

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो . पी . जे . कुरियन) : अब समाप्त कीजिए।

श्री राम कृपाल यादव : हरेक को अपने आपमें सुधार करने की जरूरत होगी। यह कहा जा रहा है ... (व्यवधान) ...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो . पी . जे . कुरियन) : बस अब हो गया।

श्री राम कृपाल यादव : महोदय , मैं अंतिम बात कहकर अपनी बात समाप्त करूंगा। अन्ना हजारे की टीम में कुछ लोगों के माध्यम से यह कहा जा रहा है कि लोकपाल विधायक में कई तरह की बातें आ रही हैं। हमें छोड़कर क्यों नहीं एनजीओ , क्यों नहीं पत्रकार , सबका समावेश इसमें लाना पड़ेगा ... (व्यवधान)

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो . पी . जे . कुरियन) : बहुत ज्यादा हो गया है।

श्री राम कृपाल यादव : मैं समझता हूँ कि आज निश्चित तौर

पर जरूरत इस बात की है कि लोकतंत्र पर प्रश्नचिन्ह खड़ा करने की जो कोशिश की जा रही है ...। आम masses को यह बताने का प्रयास किया जा रहा है कि केवल political parties के लोग ही भ्रष्ट हैं। इससे निश्चित तौर पर निज़ात दल्लिना पड़ेगा, इसके लिए प्रयास करना पड़ेगा, नहीं तो यह देश के लिए शुभ संकेत नहीं है।

इन्हीं चंद शब्दों के साथ मैं आपके प्रति आभार व्यक्त करना चाहता हूँ कि आपने मुझे इस महत्वपूर्ण डिस्कशन पर बोलने का अवसर प्रदान किया। धन्यवाद।

SHRI M. RAMA JOIS (Karnataka): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, thank you for giving me the opportunity to speak on this very important subject. During Quit India Movement, Mahatma Gandhi had given a slogan, 'करेंगे या मरेंगे', 'do or die'. Now, after six decades of

Independence, a situation has arisen that it has become necessary for the nation to wage a war against corruption, to win or die.

Confining to the topic of corruption prevailing in our country after six decades of Independence, the state of the nation is extremely perilous. The corruption tree is like an inverted one whose roots are at the top of, the administration, and it has spread to the branches and every part of the body politic. The common man is adversely affected in the matter of every one of his requirements—food, education, employment, health, etc. In respect of all other day to day requirements, and in respect of anything which he is entitled to by law, he has to bribe. For admission in schools or colleges or treatment in hospitals or in revenue offices or municipal offices for change of *khata*, and for everything, the citizens have to pay bribe. Without that, nothing moves. Further, even for transfer and postings in Government offices, including police officials, bribe is being taken by Ministers. Having paid a heavy bribe to Ministers, the officials turn to collect double or more than the double amount in the form of bribe; they feel justified in doing so. As corruption is rampant for admitting children in schools and colleges, parents, whose income from salary is low, feel justified in collecting bribe with the object of educating their children. To put it in a nutshell, whether the God is सर्वअंतर्यामी or not, the God is said to be सर्वअंतर्यामी, but now it is doubtful; but corruption is सर्वअंतर्यामी ! Everywhere, corruption prevails.

Recently, I had been to Mysore where an old Ambassador is staying, he is about 100 years old—Shri Siddharta Achari. He said that he has visited several countries. He says, “Indians are honest in every other country except India!” That has become the fate of our conditions. While the corruption grew in and among the members of the Executive and even the Legislature, in the early decades of Independence, by and large, the Judiciary was free from charges of corruption except the fact that the ministerial officers’ of courts were not free from corruption. Now, the allegation of corruption has spread even against the judges. Just last week, we had to pass an impeachment motion

against one of the judges.

The President, in her Speech on Fifteenth Lok Sabha on 4th July, 2009, made the following statement: "My Government is fully seized of the issue of illegal money of Indian citizens outside the country in secret bank accounts, which will vigorously be pursued and all necessary steps in coordination with the countries concerned will be taken." The Supreme Court, in the case of the State of Madhya Pradesh versus Ram Singh has said, "Corruption in a civilized society is a disease like cancer. If not detected in time, is sure malignment to the whole polity of the country leading to disastrous consequences. Corruption is termed as a plague which is not only

contagious but, if not controlled, spreads like a fire in a jungle.” Its virus is compared with HIV leading to AIDS, being incurable. It had also been termed as royal thievery. The socio-political system exposed to such a dreaded communicable disease is likely to crumble under its own weight. Corruption is opposed to democratic social order. It is not only anti-people but is aimed and targeted against them. It affects the economy and destroys the cultural heritage. Unless nipped in the bud at the earliest, it is likely to cause turbulence - shaking the socio-economic political system in an otherwise healthy, wealthy and effective and vibrating society.”

Sir, we have seen how corruption has spread. I don't want to go into the details. Even Members of Parliament, 11 MPs' were found guilty in cash for questions case we know. According to the Transparency International, out of 106 countries, 55 are listed as corrupt, in which India is one.

Sir, Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam, former President of India, while interacting with engineering students of Veeramata Jijabai Technological Institute at Matunga, Mumbai said, "Students should rise in revolt against corruption."

Sir, it is very interesting to note that Mahatma Gandhi had written a letter on 24th January, 1922, 25 years before Independence. He said immediately after Independence that we are not going to get peace and happiness. But he said, "If education spreads throughout the country, from that, people would develop from their childhood, qualities of pure conduct, God-fearing, of love, Swaraj would give us happiness only when we attain success in that task. Otherwise, India would become the abode of grave injustice and tyranny of the Rulers." Sir, this is what Mahatma Gandhi said in 1922. Education means what type of education? Swami Vivekananda said that you should give man making, character building education. But what we have given is, money making, character losing education. That is the position today. Who are corrupt? Education has spread very much. Thousands of colleges, institutions and should have been opened, and they are running. But

who are corrupt? It is only the educated people who are corrupt. That means there is something wrong in the education system itself. Therefore, what should be done? There are two methods. One is punitive, punishing the offender; and another is preventive. As far as the preventive is concerned, Mahatma Gandhi's concept of Ramarajya has been written by Shri C. Subramaniam in Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan's journal. He states, "It is the prevalence of Dharma, which characterizes an ideal society. Such a society is possible only if the governance of the country is based on clear, efficient and transparent administration. In the past, the king was only symbol, but the ruler and administrator and the king had to observe the Dharma of the ruler functioning in a selfless manner for the prosperity, harmony and happiness of his people. This is

Gandhiji's concept of Ramarajya. Today, we are having responsible Governments. If the rulers do not observe Dharma, it will become Ravanarajya. We have to make a choice between Ramarajya and Ravanarajya."

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Okay.

SHRI M. RAMA JOIS: Just one minute, Sir. This is the most important thing. Sir, there is the doctrine of Trivarga. Unfortunately, nobody knows it. You take Ramayana, Mahabharata, Kautilya's Arthashastra, Manusmriti or any ancient literature. It is there Moksha is liberation from birth, that is the fourth. Forget Moksha. Dharma, Artha and Kama constitute Trivarga. Artha is money and Kama is desire. You must acquire money; you must earn money; you must satisfy your desires, provided it is not contrary to dharma. That is called Trivarga.

“परित्यजेदर्थ

कामौ यौ स्यातां धर्मं वदन्ती ”। Now, we have completely धर्म को छोड़ दिया। “पैसा कमाओ

और मजा करो ”, ...(Time-bell rings)... Sir, I have written a book on this. No less a person than Justice Krishna Iyer has given a foreword. I want to read this small paragraph and conclude. “Doctrine of Trivarga is an injunction to all human beings which directs - reject wealth and desire, which are contrary to Dharma, evolved from times immemorial. As Bharat Ratna C. Subramanyam has said in his celebrated book C.S. Speaks, there is a book published by Bhartiya Vidya Bhavan, that Trivarga is inseparable group of three, which constitute the warp and woof of our social system.” “..but unfortunately, forgotten. This is the root cause for rampant corruption, financial and other crimes. Making money and fulfilment of desires by methods which are illegal and immoral has become the order of the day.” Justice Krishna Iyer said, and that is most important, “Trivarga was not any occult science nor riddle... (Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): You are such a senior Member...(Interruptions)...

SHRI M. RAMA JOIS: “..wrapped in a mystery inside an enigma. It was

basic to social order with worldwide validity. Trivarga comprising of three inseparable ideals, namely, dharma, righteous code of conduct, Artha, every type of wealth, and Kama, every type of desires of human beings as a permanent and effective solution for all human problems were put in the form of an injunction to all beings in one verse. Reject wealth and desires which are contrary to Dharma.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN) : Okay, that is okay.
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI M. RAMA JOIS: Manusmriti, Kautilya's Arthshastra and other classics governed the rulers and the ruled...(Interruptions)..
Indeed, the rules of Dharma govern every sphere of

activity, every profession, and every avocation. The doctrine of Trivarga is enduring system of values holding good in the social , political domestic and international planes of human business.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN) : No, please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

(Time-bell) You are a very senior Member, what can I do? ...*(Interruptions)*... Okay, okay.

SHRI M. RAMA JOIS: Even S.B. Chavan Committee- I have given a note also - said this. Justice J.S. Verma's Committee has said this. The Supreme Court has said that unless you include cultural values in education merely making doctors and engineers ...*(Interruptions)*... We have eminent doctors and engineers but minus ethics. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is the problem. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN) : Please conclude. ...*(Interruptions)*... Thank you.

SHRI M. RAMA JOIS: Why has it happened? During the Freedom Struggle, there was selflessness. ...*(Interruptions)*... Everybody made tremendous sacrifice. Now, struggle for freedom was succeeded for power. Every one wants to become a Minister and make money. ...*(Interruptions)*... There should be purity in character. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN) : You are a very senior Member. ...*(Interruptions)*... So, I am conceding. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. RAMA JOIS: You start today a character building system, after 30 years you are going to get the results. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN) : You are a former Chief Justice. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please, ...*(Interruptions)*... That is enough. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. RAMA JOIS: Thank you very much.

SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR (Karnataka): Sir, thank you very much for allowing me to speak on this important motion. Sir, as you are aware, India is witnessing an unprecedented mobilisation of mind and people on the issue of governance and corruption and more specifically for the Lokpal institutiton which is being seen increasingly as a centrepiece of an architecture for a more transparent and accountable form of Government. So, this movement which we are seeing outside Parliament today, and some have criticised it in and outside the House, comprises millions of Indians all over the country and is remarkable by its non-violent and non-

political nature, most importantly, Sir, the most visible proof of people's participation and vibrancy of our democracy since Independence. Sir, I believe and I speak for myself as a representative of the people within Parliament, it is the beholden duty of all MPs to respond to the outpouring views and concerns voiced by our fellow citizens. But I accept the argument that we should do so in a responsible manner. Sir, let us be clear that corruption which is the focus of our debate today is a consequence of poor or absent governance. The Supreme Court itself has said that corruption is the worst form of human rights violation, corruption affects poor and rich equally and in most cases the poor suffer the consequences of corruption even more than the rich. Poor governance combined by profligate spending and welfare scheme after welfare scheme without even the faintest effort of linking to outcomes and objectives has created today what we see a thriving **ecosystem** of vested interests and corruption. Sir, the focus therefore needs to be on a holistic plan for governance reform and changing the way the Government works for its people and to bring in more accountability and cultural value and respect for public money and assets. Most of our Government institutions, the hon. Minister was referring to that, have long since been corroded through political interference and exploitation. These institutions need to be rebuilt and rebuilt with credibility like the judiciary and CAG that have made the country proud and we need other institutions to make the people of India confident and trust its government. In Webber's memorable words, "Building public institutions is like the slow boring of hard boards." It takes many, many years. Sir, the Lokpal that we are discussing is such an institution that the people look forward to get more confidence about governance and Government. I believe, Sir, instead of having a debate of Lokpal versus Jan Lokpal, we should be discussing what are the requirements of the Lokpal institution to be effective and to give people confidence. Let me lay out what I believe are the six requirements of a credible Lokpal institution. (1) The Lokpal should be independent. It should be independent from the Government and should not be

interfered by the Government. (2) The Lokpal should have adequate investigative powers. (3) The Lokpal should have adequate financial resources and must not depend on the Government for finances. (4) Lokpal should be able to investigate in confidentiality so that people who are accused of crimes have the opportunity to prove their innocence before they are indicted. (5) The Lokpal should be manned by professional, well trained and proper investigators so that again there is no opportunity for misuse of the institution. Let me end by saying this: If you apply these six criteria, and, I say this with all the force at my command, the Jan Lokpal Bill is closer to what the people would be more confident in. I do not subscribe to the Jan Lokpal Bill completely and I accept the argument being made by many wise Members of this House that the Jan Lokpal Bill is constitutionally incompatible in many ways. Sir,

let us be very clear. A strong Lokpal institution and a strong law is the biggest deterrent to corruption and the law's objective is a deterrent to corruption. This is an unprecedented opportunity. Sir, let me end by saying, this is an unprecedented opportunity for the Parliament to establish that it is hearing the voices and responding to the concerns of the people by having a debate on a Lokpal Bill and a Lokpal institution that gives him the confidence that corruption and governance shall be reformed. Thank you.

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL (Punjab): Sir, the huge response that Shri Anna Hazare is receiving today is a manifestation of the anger and frustration of our people with corruption, both in high places as well as in their daily lives. People are sending us a loud and clear message to take corrective steps and legislate effective laws to eradicate this cancer. Sir, mere legislation will not do. We need to improve governance and put in place a strong Reform Agenda. Sir, I wish to emphasise on only four points.

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E. M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN)
in the Chair]

First, we must reduce discretionary powers at all levels, be it granting of mining licenses, change of land use from agriculture to housing to commercial, grant of environmental clearances or even a tendering process for Government contracts, be it income tax, sales tax, excise, labour or registration of property. In every Government Department, there are too many discretionary powers because our laws and rules are not clearly defined. We must improve this. Sir, we have seen in recent times how Air India has been destroyed systematically. Five chief executives were changed over five years only because of someone's whims and fancy. Again, in Highway Authority of India, six Chief Executives were changed because of political interference. Sir, BSNL and MTNL are losing thousands of crores while the private sector is making money. Why? All this is happening because we have completely demoralized our higher bureaucracy. We are destroying what Pandit Nehru once called the steel frame of our country. Secondly, Sir, we need to strengthen our institutions and usher in Governance reforms at

all levels. A society stays sane if there is respect for law. Our hon. Prime Minister once said, “सरकारें इकबाल पर चलती हैं ” – majesty of the law. Sir, for that, people have to fear the law. Unfortunately, there is no such fear left today. In fact, there is an incentive to be corrupt, because you know that if you are caught cases will go on for 20 years and nothing will happen. Sir, for this, we have to blame, both our investigation process as well as the Judiciary. Lakhs of cases, today, are hanging fire for decades. Yet, 30 per cent of the vacancies in the High Courts are not filled. I wonder, sometimes, why we cannot appoint new judges in a transparent manner. If we cannot find new judges, why cannot we give 5 year contract to those who are retiring? Let them carry on. Why

cannot judiciary function in two shifts? Why two-month long summer vacation for the judiciary when a poor man cannot get justice? The huge backlog has to be cleared expeditiously.

The CBI has lost all its credibility. It is a tool in the hands of the Government of the day. I remember, the day when my father became Prime Minister, the following day so many leaders from various parties were at his house. I mistakenly thought all these people were there because he was popular. But, basically, they all came to request him to interfere, put pressure on the CBI so that these people are saved. That is how the CBI is functioning. Sir, whoever heads the CBI, the CVC and all such bodies, once they retire, he should not be tempted with post-retirement jobs.

Sir, many colleagues have talked of election funding. I say with deep regret, today, irrespective of where we sit, no political person thinks that he is a leader unless he has a plane or helicopter at his disposal during elections. 'Simple living' has gone out of our lives. So, we need to seriously introspect. Sir, elections have become such an expensive proposal. Where is this money coming from? Is it clean money? If we want clean money to come in, as the hon. Leader of the Opposition said today, just giving a cheque to a political party is not enough. We should incentivize the corporations; give them weighted deduction. If a company gives Rs. 1 lakh to a party, allow them to write off Rs. 1.5 lakh from their expenses account. This way, they will not give black money. They will only give white money.

Lastly, we have to bring in transparency at all levels. Recently, in Punjab – my State – we hired 70,000 teachers with the help of our universities, because the State Public Commission was notorious for corruption. Not one finger was raised. We hired people in lower judiciary and police. Again, we have done this with the help of judiciary and civil society and, again, there were no complaints at all. Sir, we have introduced e-tendering for all Government contracts. Finally, we have enacted the Right to Service

Act to cover 20 basic services. If an officer delays or harasses a common man, money will be cut from his salary and he will be penalized. If other States were to follow our example, I am sure, the common man will be benefited.

Sir, in the end, I would say that people are impatient and will not wait indefinitely. Collectively, we must read the writing on the wall and act now even if we have to extend this session or call a special session of Parliament next month. Thank you.

SHRI PAUL MANOJ PANDIAN (Tamil Nadu): Thank you very much, Sir.

Sir, we have seen a series of scams that surfaced in recent months and their cost dimensions for the country have really created a feeling of intense anger against the establishment. Sir, this anger has manifested in a larger turnout of people, especially men and women, in support of Civil Society Movement against corruption. The country is at the crossroads. The angry Indians are outraged with 2G, the CWG and the magnitude of loot is mind-boggling. The need of the hour is to curb corruption. There were several mechanisms; there were several enactments for the purpose of curbing corruption. We know that the Prevention of Corruption Act was enacted in 1947. An amendment was made in 1988. And, by virtue of the judgement of the apex court, the Central Vigilance Act was also enacted. Now, we are about to enact the third legislation. The Bill has been circulated. I had a cursory glance at the Lokpal Bill. Sir, I would like to make my comments with regard to the Bill. The Leader of the Opposition made it very clear today that the public are the best judges. The public takes good decisions. The people take good decisions against corruption. Yes, Sir, it is true. It is evident from the fact that in the recently held elections to the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly people voted against corruption. They voted against the erstwhile corrupt Government and voted Madam Puratchi Thalavi, Dr. Jayalalitha, as the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY (Tamil Nadu): Sir, ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI: Sir, ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PAUL MANOJ PANDIAN: Sir, with regard to the Bill...
...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, with regard to the Bill... ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Please stick to the Bill. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PAUL MANOJ PANDIAN: Yes, Sir. I will make my submissions.
...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, with regard to the Bill I would like to make some comments. ...*(Interruptions)*... With regard to the Bill I would like to make some comments. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Please stick to the Bill. ...*(Interruptions)*... Kindly don't mention the names.
...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PAUL MANOJ PANDIAN: Sir, I will make some comments regarding the Bill which was circulated to me. ...(*Interruptions*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Please sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI PAUL MANOJ PANDIAN: I will make some comments with regard to whatever is stated in the Bill. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI N. BALAGANGA: Sir,... *...(Interruptions)...*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E. M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Allow your Member to speak. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI PAUL MANOJ PANDIAN: Sir, with regard to the Bill on which I had a cursory glance... *...(Interruptions)...*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Please sit down. *...(Interruptions)...* Please sit down. *...(Interruptions)...* He has come to the next point now. *...(Interruptions)...* Please sit down. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI PAUL MANOJ PANDIAN: Sir, with regard to the Bill I want to state that when there are two enactments like the Prevention of Corruption Act and the Central Vigilance Act, there is no mention in the Bill about the Central Vigilance Act. What if a person gives a complaint under the Prevention of Corruption Act, then, to the CVC and then approaches the Lokpal? What is the mechanism? Who has to investigate it? Who has to take action? What happens when there are parallel proceedings? It has to be taken note of. With regard to the Commission of Inquiry Act, the Bill says that once a proceeding is initiated under the Lokpal, no State Government can appoint a Commission of Inquiry. Is it not infringement on the States' powers?

Sir, in the same Bill we have seen that there are provisions with regard to registration of FIR. They say that the investigating officers have powers. Sir, an Investigating Officer has the power of arrest, search and seizure. In this Bill is there any mention about the powers of arrest? Even if a person is arrested, where will he be produced? Will he be produced before the Magistrate? Or, will he be produced before the Lokpal? It is not clear. When we bring a Bill, it has to be in consonance with the legal provisions. It has to be in consonance with the Constitution. So, with these comments, my submission is that an effective Bill/law/mechanism in order to curb corruption has to be enacted. We all know, Sir, that even courts cannot compel the Legislature to enact legislations or make Acts in this august House. Under these circumstances, we have to take note of that and establish the supremacy of this august House in order to curb corruption. Thank

you, Sir.

श्री मोहम्मद अदीब (उत्तर प्रदेश) : थैंक्यू सर, मैं सबसे पहले तो लीडर ऑफ द अपोजिशन और कांग्रेस की तरफ से सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी जी को मुबारकबाद देता हूँ कि उन्होंने अपनी पार्टी से ऊपर उठकर एक ऐसे मुद्दे पर बहस की, जिसकी सख्त जरूरत थी। आज पार्लियामेंट के बाहर जो कुछ हो रहा है, बहुत लोगों ने कहा कि वह करप्शन के खिलाफ है, मेरी यह समझ है कि वह करप्शन नहीं है, वह करप्शन के खिलाफ नहीं है, उसके खिलाफ कोई और मुद्दा है। अगर ऐसा कोई बलि लाया जा सकता है जहाँ करप्शन खत्म हो सकता है, तो जैसा कहा गया मेरे गांधी को मारा नहीं जाता, यह कामून मौजूद था, इंदिरा गांधी को शहीद नहीं किया जाता, कामून मौजूद था, मेरे चहेते प्राइम मिनिस्टर राजीव गांधी को कत्ल नहीं किया जाता, कामून मौजूद था।

लेकिन यह साजिश है, यह साजिश ऐसी है जिससे इस पार्लियामेंट और पार्लियामेंट की डेमोक्रेसी को तोड़ने का एक बहुत बड़ा मसूबा है और इस मसूबे के तहत ये सारे कारनामे हो रहे हैं हम बहस तो कर रहे हैं लेकिन हकीकत यह है कि कामून से करप्शन नहीं जाता, समाज को सुधारने के बाद जाता है हम अपने को करप्शन में पूरा लक्षित कर चुके हैं इसमें कामून से क्या होगा ? जैसा अभी स्तुत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी जी ने यह बात कही कि इसके बाद कोई और मंजर आएगा। आप जरा गौर फरमाएं कि टेलीविजन पर क्या होता है ? यहां कैसे-कैसे टेलीविजन भी शुरू हो गए हैं जो अंग्रेजी के टेलीविजन हैं, 24 घंटे यह ही दिखा रहे हैं सी.ए.जी. की रफ़ोर्ट एक नॉर्मल प्रोसीजर है हर डिफ़िटमेंट की रफ़ोर्ट आती है लेकिन उस रफ़ोर्ट पर पार्लियामेंट में बहस होने से पहले ही रात को उस पर टेलीविजन पर बहस होती है इसी हाउस की लेडी मेम्बर जिसका एक छोटा बेटा मौजूद है, उसने सुप्रीम कोर्ट में कहा कि मैं आपके साथ कोआपरेट करूंगी, हर तरह की मदद करूंगी लेकिन मुझे मेरे बेटे के साथ रहने दिया जाए। कामून यह कहता है कि बेटे के साथ मां को रहने दिया जाए। लेकिन टेलीविजन पर जो पार्लियामेंट चलती है, उसने यह जहन बना दिया कि वह आजबच्चे के बगैर बेल लेबे के लखि तैयार नहीं है और यह पार्लियामेंट खामोश है इस पार्लिया मेंट के रोज-रोज किसी ने किसी कीमत पर और किसी न किसी तरीके से हकूक छीने जाते हैं आज यह अजीब तमाशा हो गया है मैं जानता हूँ कि जो लोग यह तहरीक चला रहे हैं, किसी बच्चे से पूछ लीजिए कि सबसे ज्यादा भ्रष्टाचार कहां है ? पुलिस में है उसके बाद कहा है ? इंकम टैक्स में है इनके लोग आज यह तहरीक चला रहे हैं यह चला रहे हैं वे लोग। मुझे अन्ना जी के बारे में नहीं मालूम है, लेकिन यह बताया गया कि बड़े नेक और शरीफ आदमी हैं लेकिन उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपसे पूछना चाहता हूँ कि कोई बुजुर्ग या किसी महात्मा से यह कहिए कि तुम हार्ट का ऑपरेशन करोगे और वह यह कहे कि मैं ही करूंगा, क्योंकि मैं बहुत बुजुर्ग हूँ और बहुत बड़ा पाक हूँ इसलिए हार्ट का ऑपरेशन मैं करूंगा। अन्ना जी को कामून क्या मालूम है कामून यहां बनता है और फरि यह कहा जाए कि फलां तारीख तक करो, नहीं तो मैं जान दे दूंगा। यह हो क्या रहा है ? आज हम लोग एक

दूसरे के सर्फि पीछे हैं। इसकी गरिमा कहां जाएगी। थोड़ा पीछे जाकर देखिए कि हटिलर बंदूक और तोप लेकर नहीं आया था। जब डेमोक्रेटिक सस्टिम कमजोर हो गया था तो हमने हटिलर को पॉवर दे दी थी और दुनिया जहन्नुम बन गई थी। यह सोचने का मुकाम है। हमको यह सोचना पड़ेगा कि हम इसकी अज़मत, इस कांस्टीट्यूशन की अज़मत और इस पार्लियामेंट की गरिमा को बचाकर रहेंगे या नहीं रखेंगे। यह हमारा कांस्टीट्यूशन है, जसिने हमको पूरी दुनिया में इज्जत के शखिर पर पहुंचा दिया है। यह हमारा कांस्टीट्यूशन है कि माइनॉरटी से मेरे मुल्क का प्राइम मनिस्टर है। यह मेरा कांस्टीट्यूशन है कि माइनॉरटी का आदमी प्रेजिडेंट ऑफ इंडिया बना हुआ था और दो-दो बन गए थे। अगर हमसे यह छीन लीया तो हमारे पास बचेगा क्या। लेकिन मैं तो बराबर यह कहता रहा इधर से भी और उधर से भी, लेकिन मेरे साथ तो मुश्किल यह है, इसे बारे में एक शेर है कि -

तंश नज़र जाहिद ने मुझे काफ़िर माना ,
और काफ़िर यह कहता कि मुसलमान हूं मैं।

न ये सुन्नते हैं, न वे सुन्नते हैं, लेकिन हकीकत यही है कि यह मुल्क खतरे में पड़ गया है। अगर आप लोगों ने किसी तरह का कम्प्रोमाइज़ किया, मैं इस हाउस में ऐलान कर रहा हूं कि 30 तारीख को, अगर यह बलि पास

کھینچ لیا گیا ، پارلیامینٹ کی کمیٹی کو ختم کر دیا گیا اور اننا جی کا بلیک لایا گیا ، تو میں اس پارلیامینٹ سے خود ہٹا کر لے گا۔ اس شکر کے بعد کسی ایسی پارلیامینٹ میں بیٹھنے کی ضرورت نہیں ہے ، جہاں کامیاب

[جناب محمد الیاب (اٹر پردیشن) (Mohd. Adeeb): ٹھیک یو سر، میں سب سے

پہلے تو لیڈر آف دی اپوزیشن اور کانگریس کی طرف سے سٹیہ ورت چٹرویدی جی کو مبارکباد دیتا ہوں کہ انہوں نے اپنی پارٹی سے اوپر اٹھ کر ایک ایسے مدعے پر بحث کی جس کی سخت ضرورت تھی۔ آج پارلیمنٹ کے باہر جو کچھ ہو رہا ہے بہت لوگوں نے کہا کہ وہ کرپشن کے خلاف ہیں، میری یہ سمجھ ہے کہ یہ کرپشن نہیں ہیں، وہ کرپشن کے خلاف نہیں ہے، اس کے خلاف کوئی اور مدعا ہے۔ اگر کوئی ایسا بل لایا جا سکتا ہے جہاں کرپشن ختم ہو سکتا ہے تو جیسا کہا گیا، میرے گاندھی کو مارا نہیں جاتا، یہ قانون موجود تھا۔ اندرا گاندھی کو شہید نہیں کیا جاتا، قانون موجود تھا۔ میرے چہلے پرانے منسٹر راجیو گاندھی کو قتل نہیں کیا جاتا، قانون موجود تھا۔ لیکن یہ سازش ہے، یہ سازش ایسی ہے جس سے یہ پارلیمنٹ اور پارلیمنٹ کی ڈیموکریسی کو توڑنے کا ایک بہت بڑا منصوبہ ہے۔ اور اس منصوبے کے تحت یہ سارے کارنامے ہو رہے ہیں۔ ہم بحث تو کر رہے ہیں لیکن حقیقت یہ ہے کہ قانون سے کرپشن نہیں جاتا، سماج کو سدھارنے کے بعد جاتا ہے۔ ہم اپنے کو کرپشن میں پورا پت کر چکے ہیں، یہ قانون سے کیا ہوگا۔ جیسا ابھی سٹیہ ورت چٹرویدی جی نے یہ بات کہی کہ اس کے بعد کوئی اور منظر آنے گا آپ ذرا غور فرمائیں کہ یہاں کیسے کیسے ٹیلی ویژن شروع ہو گئے ہیں۔ جو

انگریزی کے ٹیلی ویژن ہیں، 24 گھنٹے یہی دکھا رہے ہیں۔ سی۔ای۔جی۔ کی

کو بلیک کمرے کر کے سڑک پر بیٹھنے والوں کا ساتھ دیا جائے۔ بہت -
بہت شکر کیا۔

†[]Transliteration in Urdu Script.

[رپورٹ ایک نارمل پروسیجر ہے۔ ہر ڈیپارٹمنٹ کی رپورٹ آتی ہے لیکن وہ رپورٹ پارلیمنٹ میں بحث ہونے سے پہلے رات کو اس پر ٹیلی ویژن پر بحث ہوتی ہے۔ اسی ہاؤس کی لیڈی ممبر جس کا ایک چھوٹا بیٹا موجود ہے، اس نے سپریم کورٹ میں کہا کہ میں آپ کے ساتھ کرو-آپرٹ کروں گی، ہر طرح کی مدد کروں گی لیکن مجھے میرے بیٹے کے ساتھ رہنے دیا جائے۔ قانون یہ کہتا ہے کہ بیٹے کے ساتھ ماں کو رہنے دیا جائے۔ لیکن ٹیلی ویژن پر جو پارلیمنٹ چلتی ہے اس نے یہ ذہن بنا دیا کہ وہ آج بجے کے بغیر بل لینے کے لئے تیار نہیں ہے اور وہ پارلیمنٹ خاموش ہے۔ اس پارلیمنٹ کی روز روز کسی نہ کسی قیمت پر اور کسی نہ کسی طریقے سے ہمارے حقوق چھینے جاتے ہیں۔

آج عجیب نمائش یہ بھی ہو گیا، میں جانتا ہوں جو لوگ یہ تحریک چلا رہے ہیں، کسی بچے سے پوچھ لیجئے کہ سب سے زیادہ بھرتساچار کہاں ہیں؟ پولیس میں ہے۔ اس کے بعد کہاں ہے؟ انکم ٹیکس میں ہے۔ وہ ان کے لوگ آج یہ تحریک چلا رہے ہیں۔ یہ تحریک چلا رہے ہیں وہ لوگ۔ مجھے انا جی کے بارے میں نہیں معلوم ہے، لیکن یہ بتایا گیا کہ بڑے نیک اور شریف آدمی ہیں۔ لیکن اب سبھا ادھیکش مہودے، میں آپ سے پوچھنا چاہتا ہوں کہ کوئی بزرگ یا کسی مہاتما سے یہ کہنے کہ تم ہارٹ کا آپریشن کرو گے اور وہ یہ کہے کہ میں ہی کروں گا، کیوں کہ میں بہت بزرگ ہوں اور بہت پاک ہوں اس لئے ہارٹ کا آپریشن میں کروں گا۔ انا جی کو قانون کیا معلوم ہے۔ قانون یہاں بننا ہے اور پھر یہ کہا جائے کہ فلاں تاریخ طے کرو، نہیں تو میں جان دے دوں گا۔ یہ ہو کیا رہا ہے؟ آج ہم لوگ ایک دوسرے کے صرف پیچھے ہیں۔ اس کی گرما کہاں جائے گی۔ تھوڑا پیچھے جا کر دیکھنے کہ بٹلر بندوق اور ٹوپ لے کر نہیں آیا تھا۔ جب ڈیموکریسی سسٹم کمزور ہو گیا تھا تو ہم نے بٹلر کو پاور دے دی تھی اور دنیا جہنم بن گئی تھی۔ یہ سوچنے کا مقام ہے۔ ہم کو یہ سوچنا پڑے گا کہ ہم اس کی عظمت، اس کانسٹی ٹیوشن کی

†[Transliteration in Urdu Script.

[عظمت اور اس پارلیمنٹ کی گرما کو بچا کر رکھیں گے یا نہیں رکھیں گے۔ یہ ہمارا کانسٹی ٹیوشن ہے جس نے ہم کو پوری دنیا میں عزت کے شکر پر پہنچا دیا ہے۔ یہ ہمارا کانسٹی ٹیوشن ہے کہ مانٹارٹی سے میرے ملک کا پرائم منسٹر ہے۔ یہ میرا کانسٹی ٹیوشن ہے کہ مانٹارٹی کا آدمی پریزیڈنٹ آف انڈیا بنا ہوا تھا اور دو-دو بن گئے تھے۔ اگر ہم سے یہ حق چھین لیا تو ہمارے پاس بجے گا کیا؟ لیکن میں تو برابر یہ کہتا رہا ادھر سے بھی اور ادھر سے بھی، لیکن میرے ساتھ تو مشکل یہ ہے، اس بارے میں ایک شعر ہے کہ:

تنگ نظر زاہد نے مجھے کافر مانا

اور کافر یہ کہتا کہ مسلمان ہوں میں

نہ یہ سنتے ہیں، نہ وہ سنتے ہیں، لیکن حقیقت یہی ہے کہ یہ ملک خطرے میں پڑ گیا ہے۔ اگر آپ لوگوں نے کسی طرح کا کمپرائز کیا، میں اس ہاؤس میں اعلان کر رہا ہوں کہ میں 30 تاریخ کو، اگر یہ بل پاس کیا گیا، پارلیمنٹری اسٹینڈنگ کمیٹی کو ختم کر دیا گیا اور انا جی کا بل لایا گیا، تو میں اس پارلیمنٹ سے خدا حافظ کہہ دوں گا۔ اس شکریے کے بعد کہ ایسی پارلیمنٹ میں بیٹھنے کی کیا ضرورت ہے، جہاں قانون کو بلیک میل کر کے سڑک پر بیٹھنے والوں کا ساتھ دیا جائے۔ بہت بہت شکریہ۔]

DR. CHANDAN MITRA (Madhya Pradesh): Thank you, Sir. I will be brief because many of the points have already been made, particularly by the Leader of the Opposition, Shri Arun Jaitley, and other Members have also contributed. So, there are not too many things to add, but I want to place today's debate in a context.

Sir, this is not the first time that Parliament is debating corruption, and, I am sorry to say, this would not be the last time that we are debating corruption. But, today, we are discussing it in a particular context. We have seen over the last ten days the kind of crowds that have been assembling and the kind of enthusiasm and excitement that has been dominating the streets of Delhi. One can

blame television, one can blame the media that they have exaggerated
or that

†[]Transliteration in Urdu Script.

5.00 P.M.

they have overdone it, but you cannot ignore the fact that there is a genuine feeling of angst and anger against the system and an entire generation has now taken to the streets because they feel that their grievances are not being addressed. It is, largely, also true that it is an urban disconnect, more than in any other part of the country. But, Sir, just because people live in the cities, are they not citizens of India? Don't they too have their rights? You can call it a middleclass uprising. According to estimates, today, the middle-class population is 267 million, that is, 26.7 crores, which is almost equal to the population of the United States of America. If there is a certain feeling that their voices are not being heard, they are not getting opportunities, they do not have a proper grievance redressal system, is it wrong on their part to feel that? You have a particular situation here. Only last week, it appeared in the newspapers that in a medical college in Mumbai, a seat was sold for 1.71 crores of rupees; Rs.1.71 crores for a seat in a medical college! You can very well imagine the kind of doctors that will be turned out by that kind of a college where they have to pay this much in order to gain admission. What have we done to provide opportunities for our youth, which has done so well? India leads the world in IT revolution. Our scientists, doctors and engineers are amongst the best in the world, but what have we done to create infrastructure, technical infrastructure, social infrastructure, to fulfil the aspirations of the youth. Maybe, the urban youth is not the biggest vote bank. I am afraid that the politics of vote bank has blinded governments. I do not wish to name any particular party, but the politics of vote bank has blinded governments into taking a particular course of action by which people feel neglected, their grievances are not addressed and their opportunities have dried up.

Sir, unfortunately, the mood of the country and the mood of the young boys and girls was totally misread by the entire administration. Whether you blame the Delhi Police or anybody else, - various

organizations have been named - whomsoever you may blame, you cannot take away the fact that the Government changed its position so many times in the course of the last ten days that the anger of the people multiplied, and we are paying the price for that. If a gun is held to our heads and we are told to pass this Bill by the 30th and dispense with the Standing Committee, and if this demand is finding resonance, you must step down and go and talk to the people. People say, “हम ठीक तो कह रहे हैं ; why do you want to discuss it in Committee after Committee and take months for this? We are not prepared to wait?” Sir, April 11 was the day when the previous agitation ended at Jantar Mantar. Today, we are here on 24th August. In between what was happening? Why is there so much delay? It will be good if all the good points

of these bills that have been presented like Government's Lokpal Bill, Anna Hazar group's Jan Lokpal Bill and Aruna Roy NAC's third version are incorporated. What prevented us from doing all this? The Jan Lokpal Bill was in public domain. Before coming out with Government's version, these points could have been incorporated. Unfortunately that rigidity caused stalemate, but I hope that it will be resolved. The scale of corruption in the country has become mind-boggling. Another major grievance of people today is that there is hardly ever any conviction for corruption. Sir, there are 29 Acts in this country against corruption including the Prevention of Corruption Act. How many persons, politicians, bureaucrats, policemen, etc., have actually been convicted and sent to jail for corruption? And yet corruption has been a major factor. Sir, I speak with some authority because in 1998 I wrote a book called 'The Corrupt Society' published by Penguin. Now somebody asked me are you going to do a follow up. I said whatever I wrote nearly 14 years ago is all valid even today. So, we took no steps and we tried to crack down on petty corruption. Just a few days ago, a DTC bus conductor was sentenced to two years jail for mal-appropriation of Rs.10 because he did not give a ticket to a person. People have swindled – mind boggling the figures are – Rs.1.7 lakh crores, Rs.60,000 crores and Rs. 90,000 crores, what happens to them? Does anything happen to them? When trial goes on, they are given bail. What a tragedy on the day when the biggest tax evader in India's history, one Hasan Ali, was granted bail by a High Court, Shri Anna Hazare was sent to jail. If this is the kind of contradiction that happens and if this is the kind of double standard that we adopt, are you surprised that the young are angry and are you surprised that the people have a sense of right or wrong? What the entire system is doing? I am not only blaming the Government; what the entire system is doing is wrong. Sir, this is a huge wake-up call. My friend, Shri Naresh Gujral, very rightly talked about the criminal justice system and how there are delays and delays in this entire matter. Sir, we

have to holistically approach this issue. I think the entire establishment has to put its mind together to see what has gone wrong, understand the mood of the country and understand that people are angry. We need to be accountable. The Parliament and people cannot be pitted against one another. So, I appeal to everybody starting with the Government that this is a wake-up call. To the Government, this is a wake-up call; to the Parliament, to the political class, to the democracy, to the judiciary and to everybody, this is a wake-up call. We have to adjust this problem together which is why we are debating. I hope an appropriate and effective Lokpal Bill is passed by this House and we will take one further step in trying our best to try and control this hydra-headed monster, this cancer of corruption.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN (Kerala): Sir, in fact, I would have spoken earlier but I was in the Chair I could not speak. I am sure because of that reason you will not curtail my time which is due to my party. Everybody is given more time. I should, at least, be given my time. Sir, I am very happy over one thing that today in this House there was a serious discussion from all sides. Earlier, the other day also, when we were impeaching a Judge, there was a serious discussion. I think Rajya Sabha should function like that. Today, there was a little acrimony. That is okay. That adds some spice. But, today, there was a serious discussion and the tone was set by none other than the hon. Leader of the Opposition. He started the speech and he did not make a partisan speech. He gave a speech, the spirit of which was appreciated by everybody on this side and on that side. After that also, speakers from this side and that side, including the hon. Minister, kept the standard of the discussion at a high level. The hon. Leader of the Opposition said that corruption is a national issue, not a party issue. And, the hon. Minister has said and committed in this House that the Government will come forward with a very strong Lokpal Bill. Views of both were accepted by this House. And, this should be the way we should have discussion. Sir, corruption is a cancer eating into the vitals of our society. It is all prevalent, from top to bottom. If we see politicians, there are corrupt politicians. But, unfortunately, the perception is that all politicians are corrupt. I do not know who is responsible for that perception. To some extent, media is responsible. Whatever comes in media, be it a cartoon or a joke, everything is targeted at the politicians. We should blame ourselves also for that. There are good politicians also. There are also politicians who are not corrupt and they are in large numbers. Unfortunately, they are not being projected. Like in this House, if somebody makes a very good speech, that will not be published in the media. But, if somebody shouts here, his name will be published. I am not blaming the media but this is what is happening. There are good politicians also. If I start counting them, certainly they are more

than the corrupt politicians.

But, corruption is all preventing; not only in politics. It is there in bureaucracy. There are a good number of bureaucrats who are corrupt. We should remember that some of the Ministers and politicians become corrupt only with the help of the bureaucrats, but corruption of the bureaucrats is ignored and only the corruption of the Ministers or the politicians are highlighted. Then, take the case of Judiciary. It was already mentioned here. The hon. Leader of the Opposition himself mentioned about it. A couple of years back, one of the former Chief Justices of India said that at least 20 per cent of the Judges were corrupt. It was at that time. Now, since corruption is increasing exponentially, today, it must be much more. There is also a lot of corruption in the corporate world. I think, the hon. Minister mentioned one or two examples.

Enron case was mentioned. Satyam Computers was mentioned. Corporate world abets corruption. They give lot of money to the politicians, who are willing to accept, in order to get something. So, they abet corruption. So, they cannot keep away and say that they are saints. Then, Sir, some NGOs are also corrupt. They take money from the Government. There is no accountability. They will not keep accounts. In this very House, when I asked a question about some NGOs, the hon. Minister here gave the reply that some NGOs are blacklisted because of corruption. Foreign funds are also coming. So, NGOs are also corrupt. Therefore, if they point finger only at the politicians, or, only at the Ministers, only at the political parties, I beg to disagree.

Now, my second point is regarding political parties. What is the main reason for corruption among political parties? It is our election system. Shri Sitaram Yechury, when he spoke, mentioned it. I agree with him and I hope everybody would agree. Our election system is the root cause for corruption because a lot of money is required for contesting election; not for the Rajya Sabha Members, but for the Lok Sabha elections. I am told that in Kerala, it is the least. In other States, I am told, it runs into crores of rupees. Where is this money coming from? It is all coming from corporate world, companies. Why do the companies give money? They do not give money without a *quid pro quo*. They give money to both sides because they do not know as to who will come to power. I remember, when I contested the Lok Sabha elections, one company man in my District gave me a contribution of Rs. 25,000/-. I was very happy that he gave me so much money because at that time, it was a big amount. I won the elections, and, after a couple of months, I came to know that he had given a same amount of contribution to the other contestant also. I asked him, "why did you do like that? I thought, you are my friend only but you are a friend of both of us." He said, "how do I know as to who will come to power, and, therefore, I gave it to both of you." This is the attitude of the corporate world. They give money only on the basis of *quid pro quo*.

This is a fact of life. A suggestion was made by the Leader of Opposition, Shri Arun Jaitley, Shri Sitaram Yechury and also by some other Members that electoral reforms should be brought, State funding of elections should be considered. I think, it should be considered seriously, and, I hope that the hon. Minister, who is my good friend, will convey this to the hon. Prime Minister.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: You are saying that the Minister is your friend. It means, you are asking for favours. That is also a favour. He cannot be your friend. (*Interruptions*)

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Now, Sir, I come to another point, which was also made by our hon. Member, Ramajois ji. I liked that point very much. What is the reason for this greed for may? See anybody. Those who are having millions, they want crores, and, those who are having crores, they want billions. Everybody is competing. This is greed. What is the reason? It has a huge problem in the society. Competition is there. It was said that liberalization is one reason for this. I would say that it is correct that liberalization has generated more wealth with the Government and also with the individuals. It has resulted in more wealth. Certainly, that can be one reason for corruption but blaming liberalization for all corruption is something which I cannot agree with.

It is not because of liberalization or because of generation of wealth. Had we not liberalized, what would have been our position. My friend Rajeeve is sitting here. We would have gone the Soviet way. The Soviet Union did not liberalize in time.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: You are not ready to learn from twenty years' experience.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Okay. So, liberalization was the need at that time. It saved our country from a great fiasco. It generated more wealth. Because of that, we can have so many programmes today. You have NREGA because of that; you have Old Age Pension because of that; you have NHRM because of that. Therefore, don't just blame liberalization and say that the whole trouble is because of liberalization. Naturally, it has generated wealth, and, proportionately, this corruption has increased.

But, what should be on style of life? What did Gandhi ji say? We should go back to Gandhi ji. He said to everybody, take things according to the need, and, not according to the greed. Today, everything is for greed. I am told when Gandhi ji in Asvam, in the morning, he was given two bottles of water for washing his hands, mouth. He used only one bottle, and, returned the second one. The servant went to him and asked, "Bapu ji, there was enough water. Why

did not you use it?" Gandhi ji replied, "it is not the question of how much is available. It is the question of how much I need." So, everybody should take according to his need only and not according to the greed. I have been to Japan a couple of years ago, when I was the Minister of State for Industry. I was talking to the Managing Director of a big company. He casually talked to me. When he invited us for tea, I told him that we would come to his house. My Secretary was also with me at that time. He told me that we could not come to his house. When I asked him why, he told me that his house was very small. He was an MD of a big company. He told me that his house had only two rooms and one veranda. Look at the situation in India. There are palatial houses. The worth of some houses is Rs.50 crore or Rs.100 crore. I was told that in Mumbai

their worth is thousands of crores. Look at our extravagance in marriages. There is competition. Dr. Chandan Mitra talked about middle class. I tell you that the middle class is competing for big houses. In marriage also they are competing. The middle class is competing for buying gold. How is the price of gold going up? *(Interruptions)* Please sit down. *(Interruptions)* I thought I was a teacher. I am sorry. Let me complete. I am saying what I feel. I am not blaming anybody. I am only blaming us. Look at our extravagance in marriages. Can any poor man buy gold? This competition of wealth is being taken up by the middle class. This has to be controlled. Something has to be done. Otherwise, corruption will increase no matter whatever the Government do; and whichever Lokpal Bill it may bring, corruption will be on the increase because of this competition for amassing wealth. That has to be controlled. There should be adequate laws. Why do we need big houses? There can be a law to regulate big houses. There can be laws to regulate extravagance in marriages. Once upon a time there was a law in the country under which you could not spend huge money on a marriage. Crores of rupees are spent on marriages. I think laws should be brought to regulate all these things. This way system will correct itself and system itself will improve.

Second point is this. That is not enough. It is a question of basic character. There are some people who will not become corrupt whatever may be the pressure. How is it? The hon. Member, Shri M. Rama Jois, spoke about education. He quoted Swami Vivekananda. I agree with his view. The real purpose of education is character building. Today, there is no emphasis on character building. You only produce doctors and engineers. They only want to make money. You ask engineers about their aim. The answer will be to get a job and make money. Doctors are to serve. Honesty, integrity and patriotism are good values. Another reason behind corruption is lack of patriotism. If an officer or a politician is a patriot, I have no doubt in saying that he will not become corrupt.

Sir, you have given extra time to everybody. You have to give me

also.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): The party has already taken twenty minutes more than the time allotted to it.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Today, when I was in the Chair, I allowed extra time to everybody.

Character building has to come from education.

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair)

For that, our syllabus should be revisited. I remember a story of Gandhiji when he was a student. He was writing the word "kattle". He wrote the spelling of the word wrongly. Then the Inspector of the schools came. The teacher went and gave a hint to the student to copy it from the next student and correct it because the Inspector was there. Gandhiji did not do that. I learnt the lesson that whatever may be the pressure from higher ups, don't do a wrong thing. They should be taught in the class. I will give one Talisman. Every Minister, every MP and every bureaucrat, before starting work should recite one sloka from the Bhagvat Gita. Every day do it. The Bhagvat Gita says, "Do your work, don't expect anything." Even the result of that work, don't expect. 'कर्मण्येवाधिकारस्ते मां फलेषु कदाचन '. What I am saying is that every Minister, every MP and everybody should write this. Every morning he should read, every morning he should recite. I am sure he will improve.

The second point I want to say...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Prof. Kurien, you ask everybody to sit down. Now, I am asking you to sit down.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: I will finish. I also allowed more time to Members to speak. You are more benevolent. You are kind. Please give me three more minutes.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Two more Members are there to speak. Mr. Narayanasamy is waiting to reply.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Now, I will conclude. My request to the Government, all efforts should be made, whatever possible, to eradicate corruption.

This Government has taken the first step to enact the Right to Information Act. Everybody is ignoring that. That was an important step for transparency and helped in exposing corruption.

The second point is, as the hon. Minister has said, the Lokpal Bill would be effective. I do not want to say about this Lokpal Bill or the

Jan Lokpal Bill. Whatever may be the Bill, it should be effective, it should have teeth to deal with corruption in the country.

So far as including the Prime Minister under the jurisdiction of the Lokpal Bill is concerned, that should be decided and discussed in the House. I have to say that it is hanging over the Prime Minister like a sword of Damocles. Is it good for the nation? We should think over it seriously. I am not taking a decision. But this House should seriously debate whether it should hang over the Prime Minister like a sword of Damocles.

Now one more point I want to say is that the Lokpal Bill is before the Parliamentary Standing Committee. Everybody and anybody can present their views. The Standing Committee would consider this Bill including the Jan Lokpal Bill. I am told that the Prime Minister has said that the Jan Lokpal Bill will be first to Standing Committee said. The Standing Committee should consider that Bill also. But the final authority to decide which Bill is to be passed vests with the Parliament.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Instead of speaking here, you should have gone to the all party meeting to give your valuable suggestions. Why are you wasting your energy here?

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: The supremacy of the Parliament cannot be questioned. The supremacy of the Constitution cannot be questioned. We are all bound by the Constitution. Nothing should be done to undermine the Constitution or the supremacy of the Parliament. Even the Executive is accountable to the Parliament. Therefore, whether this Bill or that Bill is to be passed, the final say is of this Parliament.

With these words, I thank you for giving me time and a little extended time also to speak on this issue.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Sanjay Raut. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री कलराज मशि (उत्तर प्रदेश) : सर, बलि पर चर्चा नहीं हो रही है, यह तो भ्रष्टाचार पर चर्चा हो रही है।
...(*व्यवधान*)...

श्री उपसभापति : वह इससे related बलि पर बोले हैं।

SRI SANJAY RAUT (Maharashtra): Sir, we are discussing corruption, not Lokpal Bill. ...(*Interruptions*)... सर, हम सदन में भ्रष्टाचार पर चर्चा कर रहे हैं, लेकिन सभी सदस्य लोकपाल बलि पर बोले रहे हैं अभी भी बलि आना है और लोकपाल बाद में आ जाएगा। लोकपाल से डरने की जरूरत नहीं है जैसे एक जज को यहां खड़ा किया गया

था, अगर उसने गलती की, तो वैसे ही उसको भी खड़ा कर देंगे।
 उसमें क्या है? देखिए, भ्रष्टाचार एक महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दा है, हम चर्चा कर रहे हैं, जब लोकपाल आएगा, तब आ जाएगा, लेकिन एक बात तो सही है कि आज पूरे देश में भ्रष्टाचार के खिलाफ एक आंदोलन खड़ा हुआ है। इस देश में पहले भी बहुत संघर्ष होते रहे हैं। खास करके इस देश में मंदिर, मस्जिद के ऊपर दंगे हुए हैं। जब प्याज की कीमत बढ़ी, तब भी प्रदर्शन हुए थे, जब टैक्स बढ़ा, तब भी संघर्ष हुआ, अगर किसी फिल्म को ban करने की बात आती है, तब भी तोड़-फोड़ होती है। लेकिन, आज़ादी के 65 साल बाद भी भ्रष्टाचार को लड़ाई का बड़ा मुद्दा नहीं माना जाता था और आज भ्रष्टाचार की लड़ाई बड़ा मुद्दा बन रहा है। आज भ्रष्टाचार के खिलाफ आबादी का बड़ा हिस्सा घर से निकल कर सड़क पर खड़ा है। मुझे लगता है कि इस लड़ाई को हमें

नजरअंदाज नहीं करना चाहिए। सवाल सिर्फ़ एक लोकपाल बिल का नहीं है या अन्ना हजारे के अनशन का नहीं है, आज आम जनता जसि परिस्थिति में जी रही है, संघर्ष कर रही है, सवाल उसका है।

सर, जन्म से मृत्यु तक भ्रष्टाचार ही भ्रष्टाचार इस देश में है। दोनों सदनों में भ्रष्टाचार, घोड़ाले की चर्चा होती है। आप बड़े-बड़े घोड़ाले सामने लाए - स्पेक्ट्रम घोड़ाला, कॉमनवेलथ घोड़ाला, आदर्श घोड़ाला, चारा घोड़ाला, लेकिन गरीब जनता जो है, Middle Class जनता जो है, उनकी समस्या अलग है। उनको छोटे स्तर पर भ्रष्टाचार का सामना करना पड़ता है। उनके दास-रोटी में भ्रष्टाचार है, लेकिन उसके बारे में कोई सदन में चर्चा नहीं करता है। जब हम बैंक मैनेजर से पढ़ाई के लिए लोन लेने के लिए मिलते हैं, तब उसको घूस देनी पड़ती है, Mid Day Meal में भ्रष्टाचार होता है, सड़क में भ्रष्टाचार होता है। मध्यम वर्ग की समस्या पुलिस बैंक या काले धन से जुड़ी हुई नहीं है, लेकिन जसि भ्रष्टाचार का उन्हें सामना करना पड़ता है, वह सरकारी ऑफिस में है, तहसील में है, पुलिस में है, न्यायालय में है, राशन की दुकान में है और खास करके जो काफ़ी बाज़ारी है, आज यह देश में सबसे अहम मुद्दा है।

कांग्रेस वाले, यूपीए गवर्नमेंट जोर-शोर से कहती हैं कि हमने देश को ईमानदार प्रधानमंत्री दिया। जरूर दिया होगा, लेकिन उससे आम जनता को क्या फायदा होगा? जब ईमानदार व्यक्ति के हाथ में नेतृत्व सौंपा जाता है, तो उससे केवल व्यक्तिगत ईमानदारी की अपेक्षा नहीं होती है, बल्कि उससे यह अपेक्षा रहती है कि वह दूसरों को भी बेईमानी करने से रोके, लेकिन आज ऐसा नहीं हो रहा है। एक ईमानदार प्रधानमंत्री अब तक सबसे भ्रष्ट सरकार का नेतृत्व कर रहा है। भला ऐसी ईमानदारी कसि काम की, जो भ्रष्टाचार को फलने और फूलने दे।

सर, मेश सवाल छोटा सा है कि क्या ये सभी भ्रष्टाचार, जो छोटे स्तर पर हैं, लोकपाल आने से रुक जाएंगे? छोटा भ्रष्टाचार लोकपाल आने से नहीं रुकेगा। हमें भी सक्षम लोकपाल चाहिए, लेकिन सदन की गरिमा रहनी चाहिए। हम लोग, जो

यहाँ बैठे हैं , हमने भी सदन के बाहर काम किया है , तपस्या की है , हमारे से बहुत बुजुर्ग लोग यहाँ बैठे हैं , ये कोई गुलहकार नहीं हैं कि आज लोग बाहर सड़क पर खड़े होकर हमारे खलिफ नारे लगाएं , हमको गुलहगार बनाएं और हमको कठघरे में खड़ा करें। मुझे लगता है कि उसके ऊपर चर्चा होनी चाहिए। भ्रष्टाचार रोकने के लिए इस देश में और भी संस्थाएं हैं और हमने भ्रष्टाचार को रोकने की कोशिश भी की है जैसे सीएजी हैं , सीबीआई भी है यह ठीक है कि सीबीआई के ऊपर टीका -टप्पणी होती है या आरोप लगते हैं पुलिस है , जेपीसी भी है और सबसे ऊपर न्यायपालिका तथा संसद भी है लेकिन , यह करप्शन का मूल बनाने से खत्म नहीं होगा। जैसे , एक मामनीय सदस्य ने यह कहा था कि समाज को सुधारने की जरूरत है अगर समाज अपने मन से तय करेगा कि मैं करप्शन नहीं करूंगा , तो मुझे लगता है कि करप्शन कम हो जाएगा। आजबात ऐसी है कि अगर हम चोर को चोर कहते हैं , तो उसको गुस्सा आता है आज एक चोर दूसरे चोर की तरफ उंगली दिखाता है * कहते हैं कि मैं अकेला नहीं हूँ , मेरे साथ और लोग भी हैं ... (व्यवधान) ...

*Not recorded.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He is a Member of the other House. Don't take his name. नाम नक़ाल दीजिए।

श्री संजय राउत : मेरे साथ और लोग भी हैं। स्पेक्ट्रम घोटाले के * कहते हैं , प्रधानमंत्री को सब कुछ माफ़ूम है।
...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : नाम नक़ाल दीजिए।

श्री संजय राउत : उनको वटिनेस बॉक्स में खड़ा करो , उनको वटिनेस बॉक्स में बुलाओ। लेकिन , इसका मतलब इतना ही है कि चोर कहता है कि मैं चोरी कर रहा हूँ , डाक़ा नहीं डाल रहा हूँ और डकैत कहता है कि मैं सिर्फ़ डाक़ा डाल रहा हूँ , खून नहीं कर रहा हूँ। इसका मतलब यह हुआ कि सब लोग एक-दूसरे के गम्भीर अपराध की ओर उंगली दिखा कर अपने गुनाह को छोटा करने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं।

मैंने आज ही एक सर्वे में पढ़ा है कि 18 से 25 साल के युवाओं में भारत के लिए सबसे बड़ी चिन्ता का वषिय भ्रष्टाचार है। ...(समय की घंटी) ... यही युवा पीढ़ी आज हमें रास्ते में मल्लिती है या आन्दोलन में दखिती है। हमें डर है कि अगर हम अपने आपको नहीं संभाल पाए , तो यह युवा पीढ़ी हमें रास्ते में पकड़ कर हमसे भी सवाल पूछेगी। वह हमसे जवाब माँगेगी। अगर हम भ्रष्टाचार के खिलाफ लड़ते हैं , तो हमें यह लड़ाई राजनीति से ऊपर उठ कर लड़नी चाहिए। यह सिर्फ़ एक पार्टी का सवाल नहीं है , बल्कि यह सभी पार्टियों और सभी सरकारों का सवाल है। चाहे वह सरकार हमारी हो , आपकी हो या राज्यों में किसी और पार्टी की हो , सभी को एक साथ बैठ कर भ्रष्टाचार के खिलाफ आवाज़ बुलन्द करनी चाहिए और ऐसा क़ानून बनाना चाहिए , जिसका हम भी आदर करें और उस क़ानून के साथ हम भी चलें।
धन्यवाद।

SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS (Assam): Thank you very much, Sir. I must thank my hon. colleagues for giving their valuable suggestions to eradicate corruption from the country. Our party, the AGP, wants

eradication of corruption from every walk of life in this country. We want a comprehensive Bill to stop corruption. There should be no corruption at high places. There must be a missionary vision and motivation at the Government level so that corruption can be eradicated from all walks of life. We have some faith in the Jan Lokpal that has been presented by the Civil Society led by Anna Hazare which would be able to make a lot of difference in the present scenario and state of corruption. The Government has failed in all respects to stop corruption. Corruption has become part and parcel of the present Government. Even corruption is injected into the blood of the common people by their acts. There are Acts and laws. But all of them are obsolete. The common people are being forced to bribe for every thing. Take, for instance, services like public distribution system, medical assistance and water supply. He has

*Not recorded.

to bribe to get water at the right time to irrigate his agricultural land. Even for an IAY house one has to bribe in our country. It is shameful and it is the state of affairs in our country. Corruption has cast a shadow over our growth. We could have got a double-digit growth rate in India had we combated against corruption timely. Recently, the Supreme Court has called for an amendment to the Prevention of Corruption Act to deal with the malaise echoing public discourse in the country. Recently, the CAG directly implicated the PMO as well as the Chief Minister of Delhi. The PMO should accept the responsibility. But what we are seeing is that the Government Lokpal Bill has failed to include Prime Minister under its ambit.

Sir, price rise in our country is one of the products of huge corruption at the Government level and is the outcome of illegal tie up between concerned Government employees, Ministers and traders.

Public Interest Disclosure and Protection to Persons Making the Disclosures Bill, 2010 was tabled in Parliament. The Bill has not furnished any cogent reasons for excluding the Defence Forces and other agencies. The Government may alternatively consider setting up of a separate authority for those exempted agencies under the Bill and special laws may be enacted on the line of the USA.

I must say in support of the Jan Lokpal Bill that the proposed Government Lokpal Bill does not contain various issues that the civil society has demanded.

We, the Parliamentarians, are sitting over the Administrative Reforms Commission recommendations on the Lokpal Bill since 1966. The Lokpal Bill was suggested by the ARC in the year 1966. If the office of a Lokpal had been set up as far back as 1966, all these scams now appearing in the media regularly, would not have taken place.

Although corruption is a reality, it is not clear what a Lokpal can do that so many other anti-corruption bodies could not achieve, if

allowed to function efficiently.

Sir, reform of political funding and reform of functioning of the Election Commission, including the present EVM system and the process of election are very necessary.

Corruption has damaged India's global image. We need a clear cut resolution so that this serious issue can be handled well for the bright future of our future generation as well as economic growth of the country. We must be able to address such epiphany of Indian distress.

We must not forget that the blight of corruption has started prejudicing the common people against democracy itself and this is a fatal question before us, we the Parliamentarians.

I hope the Government will take necessary action to eradicate corruption by coming forward with a comprehensive Lokpal Bill. Thank you.

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to the hon. Members for this very good debate cutting across party lines. The issue relating to corruption, which has been daunting the nation, has been raised in this august House. The tone was set by the Leader of the Opposition. He talked about the concern of the people of the country on the issue of corruption and the measures which have been taken by the Government. He also said that the system has to be improved. Then some other hon. Members and senior Leaders, while speaking on this issue, have talked about corruption at the higher level, at the lower level and also in the Judiciary. To eradicate corruption in this country, there should be a concerted effort by the Central Government, respective State Governments, all stake holders, including the corporate sector. It should be a cumulative effort. I would like to submit that for curbing corruption several measures have been taken by the respective Governments, whether it is the UPA Government or the previous Congress regime or the NDA Government or the present UPA-1 and UPA-2.

Sir, the concern was shown, very recently, by the hon. Prime Minister, while addressing the nation from the ramparts of the Red Fort. The hon. Prime Minister said, and I quote: "Corruption manifests itself in many forms. In some instances, funds meant for schemes for the welfare of the common man end up in the pocket of the Government officials. In some other instances, the Government's discretion is

used to favour a select few. There are also cases where Government contracts are awarded to the wrong people. We cannot let such activities continue unchecked." He further added, "It is essential that we consider these issues." By way of caution, he also said, "We cannot create an atmosphere by which the country's progress is put into question. Any debate on these matters should reflect the confidence that we can overcome these challenges." Therefore, he said, "I believe that there is not a single big step which we can take to eradicate corruption. In fact, we have to act simultaneously on all fronts." This is the approach which the hon. Prime Minister had also stated from the ramparts of the Red Fort. We should go step by step, because there is corruption even at lower places, whether it is water supply or electricity supply or in various other organizations at the State level. Also, at the higher level, in spite of

several legislations being put in place and checks and balances having been maintained, still, a lot more has to be done. The Lokpal Bill has been on the anvil for the last 40 years which the respective Governments had wanted to pass. Now, it has become a serious concern for everybody that the Lokpal Bill should be passed. I would like to mention instances where the Government has taken several steps for the purpose of improving the system to check corruption. In 1988, the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1947, was amended. To widen the purview of the Act, the scope of public servant was widened. It was amended to say that Government servants would include Ministers, Members of Parliament, Members of Legislative Assemblies, Members of Municipal Corporations, Members of State Co-operative Societies, and office-bearers of Non-Governmental Organisations that receive financial assistance from the Government. Secondly, at the time, when the 1947 Act was passed, it did not include a provision for prosecuting bribe-givers. Then, by this Amendment, they brought under its purview the demand to pay bribe. Accordingly, accepting bribe was made a substantial offence. Further improvements were made then during the NDA regime. The Prevention of Money Laundering Act was passed in 2002. This initiative was started because a lot of money was stashed abroad in the name of various organizations in fake names. Therefore, the NDA Government took the step, and this Act came into existence. Some more amendments were made after the UPA Government came into office. In 2005, the first major step was taken towards bringing transparency in the administration and to establish the right of the common man to get whatever information he wants. For this, the UPA Government passed the Right to Information Act, 2005. Today, we are seeing how people have been able to unearth corruption at various places. This Act is the root-cause for this. The credit for bringing this Bill goes to the UPA Government. Now, there are a lot of criticisms. But this Act has withstood the test of time, and it has been useful to the common people to expose corruption in this country. Now, we find that while implementing the Act, there are certain sections of people who try and

prevent the Act from being enforced and prevent the information from being given to the people. Therefore, the Whistleblower's Bill was brought before this House. It was introduced in Parliament. Then, it went to the Standing Committee. The Standing Committee made its recommendations and, Sir, major recommendations came from the Standing Committee. Our Ministry is seized of the matter and we are going to place it before the Cabinet. We are trying to see to it that this Bill for providing protection to the whistleblower is passed in both the Houses of Parliament.

Then, Sir, cutting across Party lines, hon. Members stated that there should be serious consideration by the Government and also by various political parties of the issue of State

funding of elections. There should be system to review the funding of various political parties by corporate houses. Sir, the Companies Act was amended and the Income-Tax Act was amended for the purpose of streamlining the funding of various political parties by corporate houses. That system is still in vogue, Sir. Hon. Members made suggestions that there should be further improvements in this system and that there should be transparency in the funding of political parties by various corporate houses.

Then, coming to State funding of elections, Sir, I would like to state that the hon. Law Minister, Shri Veerappa Moily had organized regional conferences for eliciting the views of people from different sections of the society, intellectuals, political personalities and elected representatives on how to go about State funding of elections, on how to improve the electoral system, how to curb the use of money power in the electoral process and so on. The Government is very serious about it and looking for ways to see to it as to how to improve upon the Representation of the People Act, how to bring about different mechanisms within the ambit of the Constitution so that there can be free and fair elections in this country.

Sir, the third aspect of Government of India's efforts to ensure good governance in this country relates to the Second Administrative Reforms Commission of which the then Law Minister was the chairman. Sir, the Commission had made more than 1054 recommendations relating to good governance, transparency in administration, a transparent public procurement system and so on. Out of this, Sir, more than 654 or 655 recommendations have been accepted by the Central Government and implemented. Some of the recommendations which had been made by the Commission are in the process of implementation because they require the concurrence of the State Governments.

Sir, the other important step which our Government has taken is the signing of the Integrity Pact in relation to procurement of materials by various public sector undertakings and Government organizations. Today, more than Rs.2 lakh crores worth of purchases are

being made by the public sector undertakings and Government organizations. Therefore, the Integrity Pacts are required to be signed by public sector undertakings for purposes of accountability.

Sir, the hon. Prime Minister took another step. He had formed a GoM on corruption. The hon. Finance Minister is heading that Committee. That committee has been given a mandate. Firstly, it will make suggestions for electoral reforms. Secondly, it will make suggestions for removing discretionary powers of the Ministers. Most of the discretionary powers about which

the hon. Members have been mentioning have to be removed. The GoM has been going into this issue and, ultimately, a decision has been taken by the committee to remove the discretionary powers of the Ministers.

Thirdly, as I said earlier also, there have been recommendations for bringing in a uniform policy on procurement of materials for the public sector units through the process of e-tendering so that there is transparency and so that there is no room for corruption. Anybody can question the process. For that, a sub-committee has been constituted and it has submitted its report and it is going to be implemented by this Government.

Then, Sir, about the mining policy, mining is a big issue which has been debated in this House and the other House too because there has been some political patronage, bureaucratic patronage in it, by which some people are becoming billionaires and millionaires at the cost of the common people. Therefore, the committee has been asked to go into it. The mining policy has been amended to bring in transparency, to bring in accountability—whether State Government or Central Government; as far as mining is concerned, it is a national asset. Therefore, there should be a proper pricing for the consumers, who get advantage out of it and it should be done in a competitive manner. That system also has been evolved.

Sir, from our Ministry, the Ministry of Personnel and Public Grievances, in order to reduce the pendency of corruption cases against bureaucrats, we have taken a number of measures. 71 special CBI courts have been sanctioned throughout the country, of which 54 have been assigned to go to fields. Then, various State Governments have been requested by our Ministry to constitute those courts so that cases are disposed of as early as possible; also, to see that the people who are involved in corruption are punished.

Another step that we have taken in the Department of Personnel is we have asked the IAS officers, about 4,600-odd officers in the country, to file immovable property returns; like the Prime Minister

or even the President of India, the Ministers, the Members of Parliament, Members of the Legislative Assemblies, the Chief Ministers, and the Ministers in the States also should submit their property returns. Sir, I am glad to say that except 200-odd, all officers have submitted their immovable property returns; the details are in the public domain, in our DoPT, Government of India, website. We are going to take action against the officers who have not submitted their immovable property returns.

The next step we are going to take is to ask them to make public even their movable

properties possessed by them, as is done by others, the politicians and other public functionaries. This is another step that we are taking.

Apart from that, for the purpose of sanction for prosecution, it was taking years. Now, within three months, the sanction for prosecution is given and it is being monitored by the CVC and also by our Ministry. That step also is being taken by our Government.

Sir, there is one area which has been a grey area, that is, the private sector bribing public officials. Even foreign corporate houses who are coming here are bribing officials. Our people who go abroad also are bribed by foreign officials. To rope in those people and to take action against them, in compliance with the U.N. Convention Against Corruption, our Government brought in a Bill before this House to rope in the private sector also who are involved in public activities. The Bill has been brought before Parliament; it was introduced in Lok Sabha in the last Session and it has gone to the Standing Committee.

Sir, I would like to touch another important matter—the Judicial Accountability Bill. It has been a bone of contention here in this august House, as far as the Judiciary is concerned. A feeling has been expressed that the Judiciary too should be accountable. That Bill has been introduced now and it is in the domain of Parliament.

Sir, these are the measures which our Government has taken. Yes, still a lot more needs to be done. I am not saying that this is enough. We have to do a lot apart from what we have done. I agree with the hon. Members that it is not only the legislation which is going to solve the problem of corruption. There should be a concerted effort, there should be a will power, there should be a proper education to the people that for curbing corruption, we should all work together; it is not the party politics, whether the ruling party or the opposition parties.

Sir, coming to the final aspect of it—Mr. Ahluwalia is in a hurried mood. As far as the Lokpal Bill is concerned, it is a bone of

contention. All the hon. Members have been raising the issue. Yes, the civil society was involved. Hon. Finance Minister was the Drafting Committee Chairman. A committee of five Ministers was there. It came to a conclusion. There are 40 basic principles given by the civil society. While drafting the Bill, 34 of the basic principles have been accepted by the Government and incorporated in the Government Bill. There are six areas of disagreement. I would like to say about the areas of disagreement, namely, whether there should be a single Act to provide both for the Lokpal in the Centre and Lokayukta in the States; should the Prime Minister be brought within the purview of the Act; should the judges of the Supreme Court and the High Courts be brought within the purview of the Lokpal Bill; should the conduct of the Members of Parliament while functioning inside the Parliament, speaking or voting in the House,

be brought within the purview of the Lokpal. Presently, the hon. Members' right is protected under article 105(2) of the Constitution of India. Then, Sir, whether article 311, giving opportunity to act against the Government employees, notwithstanding the members of the Civil Service of the Union or All-India Service or Civil Service of the State, or a person holding a civil post under the Union or a State be subjected to inquiry and disciplinary action, including dismissal, removal by the Lokpal, Lokayukta, as the case may be; whether the definition of the Lokpal should by itself exercise quasijudicial power. These are the five areas of concern. Sir, before the Bill was brought before the Parliament...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: There are 22 points.

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: The other issues are relating to screening committee, etc. These are all minor issues. ...(*Interruptions*)... I am telling about the major points.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: No; no. I will tell you about the major issues also. The major issues are: Prime Minister, judiciary, M.Ps., grievance redressal, CBI, selection of Lokpal members, and then, who will Lokpal be accountable to, integrity of the Lokpal staff, method of inquiry. Then, lower bureaucracy, Lokayukta, whistleblower protection, special bench in High Courts, CrPC amendment, dismissal of corrupt Government servants, punishment for corruption, financial independence,...

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: These are all combined.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Prevent further loss, tapping of phones, delegation of power and NGOs and false and frivolous and vexatious cases, complaints. There are 22 items which are differing from the present Bill which has been introduced in the Parliament. We may have differences on different clauses. But there are 22 points. They are holding the all-party meeting. (*Interruptions*) शांतिराम जी, एक मिनट, एक मिनट आप बैठ जाइए। There are 22 points, and they are

going to discuss this matter. But as per the letter of the Prime Minister, they are going to involve some more civil society members and their views also. If I calculate that, then, there are 27 points of disagreement. So, it needs time. They are sitting. Let us pray that they come out with a unanimous decision.

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Sir, there are certain areas where the Bills have already been introduced, and the hon. Member is also referring to that. Sir, after the introduction of the Bill, Shri Anna Hazareji is on fast. And the hon. Prime Minister has also appealed to him to end his

6.00 P.M.

fast and cooperate with the Government for the purpose of passing this Bill in Parliament. Now, the hon. Prime Minister has called the allparty meeting. They are discussing, as Ahluwaliaji has rightly observed. The all-party meeting is going on. They are going to decide the course of action on this issue. By consensus all the leaders will agree. But, Sir, I would like to submit that the Parliament is supreme. The Members of Parliament have got their rights and privileges. The parliamentary procedure, the Constitution of India, the rule of law has to be upheld by this Government. As far as we are concerned, Sir, Parliament is the only forum for passing the Bill. Parliament is the only forum where it can be debated, discussed and final solution can be arrived at. The Standing Committee is a mini Parliament. Sir, before that, the Drafting Committee was headed by the hon. Finance Minister. The civil society members gave their draft Jan Lokpal Bill to that Committee. That has also been referred. The Department of Personnel is the nodal Ministry. We forwarded the Jan Lokpal Bill also to the Standing Committee for its consideration. It is for the Committee to decide. As far as our Government is concerned, the hon. Prime Minister made it very clear that the Government has got open mind. The hon. Prime Minister also went one step further, as has been told by the hon. Members, that he wanted that the Prime Minister should also be included in the purview of the Bill. The hon. Prime Minister made it very clear also. Therefore, Sir, the Government, with the support of everybody, all the opposition parties' leaders, taking everybody into confidence, would like to bring the Lokpal Bill. The Lokpal Bill alone is not going to solve the problem of corruption. There are other enactments also. The hon. Members also mentioned about judicial accountability. There are certain other legislations which are with the Government, and cumulatively, they are going to solve the problem. Therefore, we need the cooperation of this House. I take this opportunity to appeal to Shri Anna Hazareji, through this august House, to end his fast and support the Government, support all of us to ensure that a strong and effective Lokpal Bill is presented and

then passed by this House. Thank you. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No questions. ...(*Interruptions*).. Every point is replied. ...(*Interruptions*)..

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL (Maharashtra): Sir, only one clarification. ...(*Interruptions*).. Sir, about the allocation of natural resources the Minister has said that they are coming out with a Bill which will bring transparency as the past system was wrong. ...(*Interruptions*).. I want to know from the hon. Minister that thirteen billion tonnes of coal has been allocated in the last five years by this Government,...(*Interruptions*)..

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is a separate issue. ...(*Interruptions*)..

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: The Coal Minister will reply to that point.
...(*Interruptions*)..

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, the discussion on growing incidence of corruption in the country has concluded. The House stands adjourned to meet at 11.00 A.M. tomorrow.

The House then adjourned at two minutes past six of the clock till
eleven of the clock on Thursday, the 25th August, 2011.